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## ВЕСТНИК

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## **ROLE CONFLICT “WIFE VS MOTHER”: EXPECTATIONS OF STUDENTS**

**Abstract.** The problem of the family, its preservation and strengthening occupy an essential place among social issues. The social changes affect family, unstable economic situation cause conflicts, and divorces. Marriage and family in the minds of many young people become more means of satisfying the needs for intimacy and informal contact. In the family environment, in communication, in the dialogue of different generations, the child grows. The family is considered today as a system of relationships in which the interaction of parents and children predominates, i. child-parent relations. Parenting is a cultural and historical phenomenon, a historically changeable phenomenon that is influenced by social norms and values. The purpose of our study was an investigation of modern student's ideas about the female role in a family. In the framework of the study, we provided respondents with a Linkert scale describing the "ideal" and "real" mothers.

**Keywords:** family, family relations, Linkert scale, mother image.

The modern family in Kazakhstan is undergoing significant transformation, due to socio-economic and political changes in society and the value system.

Studying the family today, we can identify some socio-psychological metamorphoses that allow us to determine its problem areas, such as deformation of the structure; change of socio-economic and socio-psychological functions; internal stiffness and blurring of external borders; growth of divorces.

According to the research of scholars (Dzhakupov, Kabakova, Zhanazarova, Elyubayeva, etc.), with the acquisition of sovereignty in the Republic of Kazakhstan, national differences have become more pronounced at the institutional and household levels [1]. National traditions and characteristics became a criterion of behavior; family relation reflects external and internal motivation. In our study, we pay attention to two aspects of family relations: the national mentality that determines child-parent ties and the multicultural process in CIS countries. We speak about the cultural study it's essential to specify ethnic differences.

This study will reveal the social and psychological characteristics of the role of the wife and mother in the context of family representations of modern students.

Nemov believes that marital satisfaction is determined by the interaction of the following five factors:

- the individual characteristics of each member of the family, in particular, the representations of each of them about themselves; relations between husband and wife, especially those that arise in the system of distribution of homework between them;

- the relationship between each parent and child; ties existing honey with a new family and two initial ones: parents and relatives of husband and wife;

- material and professional circumstances of the family life.

Spousal, contentment or dissatisfaction can be caused by any of these factors alone or by any combination of them [2]. Satisfaction with marriage reflects the relationship of a person to their marriage

and is an indicator of the needs of the family system. Satisfaction with marriage as a qualitative indicator of the functioning of the family is of great importance in the diagnosis of the family system. Together with the structural and functional signs, it allows you to build an adequate picture of family relations in objective and subjective plans, create hypotheses about different spheres of family life, and also develop optimal strategies for the family psychotherapy.

According to Torokhtiy, the main criteria of the psychological health of the family is the similarity of family values, functional-role consistency, social role relevance in the family, emotional satisfaction, adaptability in microsocioal relations, aspiration for family longevity. Let us consider the features of their manifestation [3].

The similarity of family values reflects the coincidence, orientational unity of views, relations of family members to universal norms, rules, principles of formation, development, and functioning of the family as a small social group. We can observe two trends. The first is the polarization of value orientations among family members like parents Vs. children. The second is deformation, family values and the appearance of ideas, interests, and beliefs of family members that are different from the traditionally established goals.

The role structure, the family determines socio-role adequacy. It reflects the level of realization of interpersonal, intrafamily expectations. From each member of the family, as already noted above, a particular role is expected to perform. However, with the assimilation of social experience, every member of the family as a person today increasingly finds a contradiction between her internal position about the assigned role and the normatively approved pattern of behavior in her [4].

Emotional satisfaction shows the nature of each other loves acceptance and respect in the family. It is the highest degree of emotional intimacy - "biased attitude" to each other - that makes up a unique quality of a healthy family. It is clear that their relationships mediate psychological ties between family members.

With the social context for the activities of modern women are significant transformational changes occurring in all spheres of society (in the economy - the transition from the administrative-command system to market relations, in the political area - the movement from totalitarianism to democratic forms of life, etc.). Naturally, the transformations also affect the sphere of family relations, which were not so tragic for the family, how destructive they were for the national economy, for the foundations of state life [5].

Role conflict occurs when one person performs several social roles and when tension arises between them. The individual faces a tense relationship (role conflict) in an attempt to adhere to incompatible functions, for example, the employee and the mother. Among the possible role conflicts of a woman, the contradiction between her social and family roles became particularly acute.

The fact that cultural-historical and ethnocultural factors condition the social relationships of the sexes makes it necessary to analyze not only the status of "women in general," but also the specific type of women (in this case, the Kazakh woman). The woman in modern life has to face a conflict between social expectation and her wishes. Motherhood in Kazakh traditions is the essential part and main female duty but how it works with child-free groups.

The social construction of motherhood has had a tumultuous history and it is fair to assume a tumultuous future will continue to follow at least in the near-term. The role definition of motherhood has passed from patriarchal systems for much of history through to the rise of feminism where attempts are being made to reduce and eliminate ideas of ownership and imbalances of power, as well as of hierarchical and dualistic thinking which have previously dominated the definition of motherhood.

The practice of mothering furthers identity changes, particularly because women are faced by the realities of motherhood in juxtaposition with their ideals of motherhood. Identifying as a mother and developing a motherhood identity involves integrating internalized ideals about how women believe they ought to mother with the lived reality of motherhood. When women who are mothers do not reach this ideal, they often feel guilty or blame themselves for their shortcomings as mothers. Complicating this further, women are often expected to experience only positive feelings about motherhood and to be the ideal mother that is portrayed by society. As an example of this, new mothers in Miller's (2007) study expressed some initial confusion about mothering and spent significant energy learning to be attuned to their children's needs [5]. Their maternal confidence grew gradually, but the women persisted in comparing themselves to the culturally endorsed ideals of motherhood and continuously felt tension over their own

shortcomings. Thus, women must modify their internalized ideals about parenthood when they become mothers (Steinberg, 2005) and, consequently, face identity changes. Therefore, women incorporate motherhood into their identities, but not without the tumult of facing the actuals and ideals of who they are as mothers. In light of the multifarious changes women face when becoming mothers, motherhood has been conceptualized from multiple angles. Steinberg (2005) stated that mothering may serve as a reenactment or reparation for women's relationships with their mothers [6]. Because of the changes and challenges that parenting requires, Benedek (1959) posited that parenthood is a developmental phase for parents. Oberman and Josselson (1996) viewed motherhood as a matrix of tensions that women must negotiate within motherhood. Baraitser (2006), from a different perspective, conceptualized motherhood as a transformation of women [7-9].

In our study, we used Linkert scale. Participants had to estimate each trait in context of "ideal - real mother," "ideal - real wife." According to Osgood, the Linkert scale is intended to reveal, first of all, an emotional assessment of the qualities of the object and, to a lesser extent, cognitive and behavioral settings of recipients about the object or after its presentation [ 10 ].

This test evaluates the stimulus using a set of high-frequency adjectives and their antonyms (bipolar scales) based on the factors EPA (Evaluation - Potency - Activity) - evaluation, strength, activity [11]. Together, the three types of scales allow us to describe the sensory-emotional image of an object for a specific individual, and also, when summarizing the indicators, to identify the group's assessments of this object and its "value" (i.e., the aggregate sign of positive qualities).

The study involved 42 people, 22 men and 20 women, the average age of the subjects 20 years. Of these, five women were married, in the sample of men; the number of married men was four people.

Let's analyze data in the category of beauty in the ideal image of the mother. For representatives of both sexes mother, the concept "beauty" is of special importance. More than 50% of respondents in the description of characteristics of "ideal mother" have delivered to 100% the importance of appearance.

The following characteristics of the subjects did not reveal a significant discrepancy in the estimates; almost all 85% indicated high scores for them:

- sincerity;
- honesty;
- courage;
- strong personality;
- has her own opinion.

Men and women differently perceive the image of the mother. The concept of "mother" has a different degree of severity in men and women, which is reflected in table.

Results of attitude to the concept of "ideal mother" in men and women according to the method of semantic differential

Measured parameters		Men's	Women
LED	Evaluation	10.65169	7,786,885
	Force	7,685,393	5,918033
	Activity	4,05618	2.196721

As can be seen from Table 1, for men, the image of the mother means more. Their high results indicate that they accept the mother as a person, are inclined to realize it as a carrier of positive, socially desirable characteristics. The findings suggest that men are more sympathetic to their mothers than women. The results of women indicate an increased critical attitude towards their mothers, more significant dissatisfaction with their behavior, level of achievements, personality characteristics, and inadequate level of their acceptance.

Thus, in the objective-evaluation plan, the attachment of married men to their mother is much higher than that of married women.

Findings could be explained by the fact that the image of the mother in male psychology is entirely different from the female one. For a woman, the mother personifies her own conscious life, conditioned by sex. But for a man, the mother represents something alien. For this reason, the image of the mother in a man differs significantly from the woman's picture of the mother. For a man, the mother of the very



beginning has an apparent symbolic meaning, which probably explains the strong tendency towards it to idealize it. While for a man the mother has a symbolic meaning, for a woman she becomes a symbol only in the course of her psychological development.

Thus, as a result of factor analysis, we identified 3 main factors in describing the image of the ideal mother in the respondents.

Factor 1:

- honest (0.955)
- clever (0.933)
- causes confidence (0.928)
- beautiful (0.915)
- happy (0.915)
- loves children (0,896)
- strong (0.869)
- reliable (0.862)

As can be seen from the load of the components, the main significance for the subjects is variable honesty. Honesty is avoiding deception, and in particular fraud, in dealing with other people. Compared with truthfulness, the concept of honesty emphasizes the lack of selfish motives for misinformation and at the same time condescendingly refers to unintentional misleading, that is, a person can remain honest if he tells another untruth to which he believes. In short, honesty can be defined as behavior in which a person tries to convey to others his picture of the world without distortion [12].

The second most important in describing the image of the mother was the variable - the mind. For the respondents, the ideal mother should be honest, and then smart. Given the fact that the image of the mother is a projection of the image of her mother, I have a question: Do the mothers not have enough honesty with the children? Unfortunately, the interpretation of this factor should include further research.

"Causes trust", this component has a high semantic load and correlates with the notion of honesty. Because trust is an attitude of the person, representing an absolute faith, and sometimes replacing it. It manifests itself in a specific view of the subject to individual objects associated with the situational, actual significance and a priori reliability (security) of the object for the subject. Trust is an independent form of faith, the essence of which was first identified as the primary attitude of the individual to the world, formed at the early stages of ontogenesis, E. Erickson [13, 14].

For us, it was a striking fact that the category "loves children" is the seventh most important component. Thus, caring and love of children is not expected behavior, even for "ideal materials," what then to talk about reality. However, a full description is impossible without an explanation of the following factor.

Factor 2:

- active (0.977)
- earns well (0.943)
- open (0.942)
- dress well (0.937)

Activity, as an activity directed outward, is considered from the standpoint of S.Bem, a specific characteristic of male behavior, as well as "earns well." In describing this factor, we see an "ideal mother," as an active woman, earning money, open and well-dressed and everything. Perhaps the interpretation of this factor is possible from the standpoint of sociology. Indeed, the divorce statistics show that every five marriages in Kazakhstan end in divorce, in Aktyubinsk Oblast such a fate awaits every third marriage. Consequently, the mother takes on the traditional behavior of the father, the "breadwinner," which distorts the child's view and grows he/she requires similar behavior.

We considered the respondents' attitude to the image of the "ideal mother" Let's consider their relation to the concept of "real mother." The majority of respondents rated the image of the mother as real, very high, evaluating both indicators of physical attractiveness, and strength, intelligence, and openness. However, the high scores of respondents on the scale of "jealousy" became a great shock for us. 30% of the subjects evaluate their mother as jealous enough. 65% note manifestations of jealousy in the behavior of mothers.

Consider the results of factor analysis of the semantic differential "real mother."

As a result of factor analysis, the data were grouped into five factors.

Factor 1:

- honest (0.951);
- clever (0.888);
- reliable (0,878);
- he loves children (0,827);
- careful (0.798);
- open (0.783).

As can be seen from the table above, there is a particular difference in perception of the image of the ideal and "real mother." So subjects underline the category of honesty again. However, we see a shift in the component "Loves Children" from 7th to 3rd place. In the description, there are also unique and open characteristics.

Factor 2:

- he dresses well (0.891);
- active (0.878);
- beautiful (0,8);
- open (0.503).

This factor can be referred to as the external image of the mother, the components of which are the ability to dress well, activity, beauty and again openness.

Factor 3:

- thinks of other people (0,858);
- the immediate (0.759);
- trusting (0.686);
- happy (.618);

In general, this factor describes the relationship of the mother to others, which emphasizes thoughts about others, spontaneity, trustfulness, and happiness.

Factor 4

- has his own opinion;
- strong;
- bold;

This group of qualities can be described as independence, strength and courage, the presence of one's personal opinion.

Factor 5

- causes trust (.708);
- happy (.623);
- jealous (-0.671).

The image of the mother appears to us as a woman that generates trust, happy and not prone to jealousy. Jealousy is one of the most influential human emotions, comparable with love, and with hatred. And like all other emotions is inherent only to man. Suspicion is an unpleasant, painful feeling associated with the fear of losing an object of love. Jealousy - in many ways a simple sense and always associated with the rivalry. As a rule, people who are not self-sufficient, not self-confident, or conversely too self-assured and consider a person their "property" tend to be very jealous [15].

The results of the semantic differential of the attitude of the respondents to the images of the mother showed that there are differences in the perception of the ideal and real pictures of the mother.

24% of the subjects find it difficult to assess the openness of the image of the real mother. At the same time, 42% of the participants believe that the mothers are completely frank with them.

The performed research does not pretend to be exhaustive. Perspective directions of further scientific research can be the study of social stereotypes regarding the role of husband and father, the study of the dynamics of family relations inegalitarian and conservative families.

Mother teaches children good and love, gives the first lessons of humanity, experiences of mental attitude to people because the mother has an extraordinary emotional influence, warmth, and warmth, spiritual softness and sensitivity. A mother is a mirror in which a child looks. In addition to raising children, the mother is also the mistress of the house. Sociologists estimate that the average woman's average

workload is twice the average household load of a man, and her total workload is more by 15-20% of the whole workload of a man. A woman mother has a second working day - at work and home. The professional and family functions of the mother are combined with high tension. Hence fatigue and nervousness, which, negatively affect the relationship in the family. The consequences of this attitude toward children are primarily manifested in the form of absolute behavioral deviations. This problem has recently become more urgent for society.

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#### «ӘЙЕЛ-АНА» ОТБАСЫНДАҒЫ РӨЛЬДІК ҚАЙШЫЛЫҒЫ

**Аннотация.** Қазіргі таңда әлеуметтік мәселелердің арасында отбасын сақтау және оны беріктігін нығайту маңызды болып табылады. Отбасы мүшелерінің әлеуметтік жағдайларға бейімделу және бос уақыттарын дұрыс ұйымдастыра алмауының салдарынан өз позицияларын жоғалтуда. Отбасында әрбір мүшелерінің қалыптасқан дәстүрлі рөлдерінің өзгеруі жағымды және жағымсыз тұстарын көрсетуде. Отбасын сақтау және некенің беріктігі қазіргі таңда әлеуметтік мәселелердің ішіндегі ең маңыздысы болып табылады. Көптеген жастарымыз некеге тұрыпта немесе некесіз бейресми қарым-қатынастық негіздеде отбасын құру қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыруға мүмкіндік беруді. Мұндай отбасылық ортадағы қарым-қатынас әртүрлі ұрпақтардың байланысында баланың психикасының дамуын және ата-ананың психикалық өмірінде едәуір өзгертеді. Ата-анасының қарым-қатынасы бұл мәдени тарихи феномен, қоғамдық нормалар мен құндылықтардың әсерінде болатын тарихи өзгермелі құбылыс. Болып жатқан әлеуметтік және экономикалық өзгерістер неке – отбасылық қатынас саласын тікелей қамтиды. Біздің зерттеуіміздің басты мақсаты қазіргі заманғы студенттерге ананың рөлі туралы түсініктерді қалыптастыру болып табылады. Зерттеу шеңберінде біз “идеалды” және “шынайы” ана бейнесін суреттейтін семантикалық дефференциалды респонденттерді ұсындық.

**Түйін сөздер:** отбасы, отбасылық қарым-қатынас, семантикалық дефференциал, ана бейнесі.

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### ЛИЧНОСТНЫЙ РОЛЕВОЙ КОНФЛИКТ «СУПРУГА-МАМА»

**Аннотация.** Современная семья, в силу социально-экономических потрясений в стране, испытывает огромные трудности. Семья утрачивает свои позиции в социализации индивидов, в организации досуга и других функциях. Изменения традиционных ролей повлияло на характер функционирования семьи и повлекло за собой позитивные и негативные последствия. Проблема семьи, ее сохранение и укрепление, в настоящее время занимает важное место среди социальных проблем. Брак и семья, в уме многих молодых людей, становятся больше средствами удовлетворения потребностей в близости и неформальном контакте. В семейном окружении, в общении, в диалоге разных поколений осуществляется формирование и развитие психики ребенка, существенно изменяющее психическую жизнь родителей. Семья, на сегодняшний день, рассматривается как система отношений, в которой преобладающая роль принадлежит взаимодействию родителей и детей, т.е. детско-родительским отношениям. В рамках исследования мы предоставили респондентам семантический дифференциал, описывающие образы как «идеальной», так и «реальной» матери и жены. В проведенном исследовании участвовало 42 испытуемых.

**Ключевые слова:** семья, семейные отношения, семантический дифференциал, образ матери.

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