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## FORMATION OF 11-12-YEARS-OLD CHILDREN'S RELATIONS IN THE PROCESS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING

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**Abstract.** In the article peculiarities of interpersonal relations of children of average school age are determined under the influence of sports activities and physical training. Investigation results show that children, who actively go in for sports, are more decisive and ready for actions. They acknowledge leader's authority. In their activity and behavior they pay less attention to fathers and grandfathers' recommendations. Similarity in behavior of sportsmen children, both boys and girls, has been revealed. Such children are adapted to modern life.

**Key words:** interpersonal relations, sport, 11-12-years-old children.

**Introduction.** In recent decades a new meaning has been given to value attitude to every person, his or her personal growth and self-perfection. Due to this in pedagogics and special psychology topicality of differentiation and individualization of children's education and upbringing, creation of optimal conditions for formation of every child's personality are rising [3; 9].

Interpersonal communication is a leading factor in development of child's cognitive and psychological functions being formed in the process of communication with other people. Interpersonal relations determine type of interaction (rivalry, cooperation), degree of its expression (more or less successful, effective interaction). Human being's vital activity, his or her surrounding and emotional color influence on formation of relations. Emotions provoke actions, play an important role in such relations as friendship, love, marriage. Also they influence accentuation and development of personal attributes of human being [12]. Interpersonal relations and emotional and psychological factor have a strong impact on everyday life and attitude to those around them.

Investigation results in the sphere of medical and biological [1; 2; 6; 8; 14; 16] and psychological and pedagogic [5; 11; 13; 17] sciences testify that physical training have the most positive influence on development of human organism systems and functions. Besides, scientists have discovered that physical exercises have a positive influence on physical, psychic, moral and social health of humans [4; 7; 10; 15; 18]. At the same time just a few investigations of influence of systematic physical training and sports activities on interpersonal relations have been carried out.

The purpose of the investigation – is to investigate state of interpersonal relations among children of average school age under the influence of systematic sport activities.

**Investigation technique.** To achieve the stated purpose of the investigation Rene Zhyl's visual and verbal technique was realized for psychological investigation of children from 4 up to 12 years old. The technique includes 25 pictures of children and adults or only children and 17 test tasks. All these tasks are directed for identification of children's behavior in life situations pressing for him or her and in situations, in which his or her attitude to those around them is violated. A short text is attached to every picture, wherein some

circumstances are described and a question to a child is raised. By means of this technique children's attitude to their people (first of all, family members) is determined. During the experiment a child is not required to give a detailed answer or any answer to the investigator, it's enough to know his or her choice of pictures: who has been chosen and in which situations, where and at what distance from particular persons the subject positions himself/herself, which behavioral patterns he or she prefers in the proposed text tasks. The test allows describing the child's personal relations system. As a result, the investigator obtains the following indicators:

- characteristics of child's concrete-personal relations with other people:
   mother, father, both parents, brothers, and sisters, grandmother and grandfather,
   other (friend), teacher (a pedagogue or another adult person respected by the child);
- personal for the child himself/herself: curiosity, proneness to domination in the group, striving for communication with other children in big groups, detachment from others, proneness to loneliness, social adequacy of behavior.

Personal communication with persons under investigation and more precise definition of some answers and explanations through oral narration played an important role in the investigation. Rene Zhyl's technique has a large advantage compared to other projective techniques, because this is a transition variant between projective tests and questionnaire. It can be used as a tool for indepth investigation of personality. Besides, it perfectly suits to investigations requiring statistical processing and measurements. Therefore all parameters were expressed quantitatively.

**Statement of basic material.** Analysis of the investigation results shows that most of all children treat most favorably their mother and father together, as a married couple (38.0 - 49.1 stand. units) and mother alone (31.2 - 33.8 stand. units)

stand. units). Also children think much of attitude to brother (sister), friend (*Table 1*).

TABLE 1
The attitude of 11-12 years old children to others

Groups of	mother	father	Married	Brother,	Grandmother,	Boyfriend,	teacher,
children			couple	sister	Grand-father	girlfriend	educator
Boys athletes	$32,9 \pm 2,5$	12,7± 1,19	42,9± 2,44	24,6 ± 1,63	$4,7 \pm 0,71$	18,9 ± 1,9	2,1 ± 0,44
Boys not athletes	33,8±2,32	10,1± 1,22	44,6± 2,03	19,1 ± 1,76	$7,2 \pm 1,3$	25,5 ± 1,74	0,9 ± 0,4
Girls athletes	31,2±3,29	15,7± 1,02	38,0± 3,06	25,4 ± 2,27	$6,5 \pm 0,33$	22,4 ± 2,63	$2,2 \pm 0,33$
Girls not athletes	33,0±1,29	10,4± 1,07	49,1± 1,61	25,6 ± 1,43	6,7 ± 1,29	21,5 ± 1,23	$1,0 \pm 0,35$

After processing of the investigated material a certain statement can be made that sport activities influence children's attitude to those around them. Schoolchildren, who do not go in for sports, are under larger influence of fathers' authority, and those, who do not attend sports sections, are under larger influence of mothers. One may conclude that sportsmen used to control of authoritative and older people, who are associated with stronger and elder fathers. For the same teachers, pedagogues and coaches are of higher authority among sportsmen.

Microclimate in the family, nature of activity has a significant influence on child's needs and formation of personal characteristics. Therefore we got interested in a direct influence of families on a child, namely: formation of such personal attributes as curiosity, sociability, leadership, proneness to conflict, aggressiveness (*Table 2*).

TABLE 2 Formation of personality traits in 11-12 years old children

Groups of children	curiosity	communication	Domination, leadership	conflict	frustration	rejection
Boys athletes	$84,1 \pm 2,22$	$27,9 \pm 1,66$	$31,9 \pm 1,62$	$37,1 \pm 2,37$	$27,0 \pm 2,28$	$15,8 \pm 1,33$
Boys not athletes	81,9 ± 2,44	25,7 ± 1,22	27,3 ± 2,22	29,7 ± 1,9	$34,5 \pm 2,09$	16,5 ± 1,49
Girls athletes	$91,2 \pm 1,43$	$29,9 \pm 2,27$	$23,9 \pm 3,41$	$37,4 \pm 2,27$	$28,5 \pm 2,92$	$15,2 \pm 2,95$
Girls not athletes	79,5 ± 3,4	$35,7 \pm 1,07$	21,9 ± 1,43	$36,3 \pm 1,43$	$32,4 \pm 2,15$	$11,1 \pm 0,7$

Results of the study indicate that children reasonably well formed curiosity (79.5 - 91.2 conv. units). Obviously such a high level of curiosity associated with the natural curiosity of children, especially in this age. It should be noted that students who play sports have higher levels of curiosity.

Meanwhile, children sportsmen have higher levels of conflict, and this shows that they are willing to exacerbate the situation for their own interests or ambitions. They know about their physical advantage and enjoy it. In addition, reduce the frustration evident in athletes. That is, we can talk about it more targeted children who have a habit of being locked in, and seeking solutions to problems that have arisen in different situations.

There is quite interesting factor that in the interpretation of study results clearly singled out the similarity indices in boys and girls athletes. That means, that their indicators are almost at the same level. It's point to analogy of thinking, development and adaptation children in society.

Thus obtained data also indicate that children, students often perceive their parents as a holistic spouses and children athletes separated for a clear leader (usually in his role father stands) and prepared to take quick decisions or actions. Conclusions. Investigation results show that children, who actively go in for sports, are more decisive and ready for actions. They acknowledge leader's authority. In their activity and behavior they pay less attention to fathers and grandfathers' recommendations. Similarity in behavior of sportsmen children, both boys and girls, has been revealed. Such children are adapted to modern life.

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