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Research of Self-Evaluation of Contemporary Kazakh Adolescents and Adolescents of Older Generation

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Abstract

Independent variable, admittedly stipulated separate differences in measured values of self-evaluation level of contemporary Kazakh adolescents is the time factor itself, which divided two generations, taking into account important events in the country life and receiving of the state independence. Research of private structure of contemporary Kazakh adolescents self-evaluation. Contemporary adolescent's self-evaluation peculiarities are in 1) in higher level in comparison with adolescents of older generation; 2) in structural similarity with previous generation that is evidence of succession and difference on self-evaluation between two adolescents generation.

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1. Introduction

Our research is dedicated to the problem of self-evaluation features of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents. The actuality of the problem of contemporary adolescents self-evaluation development is important in new living conditions of receiving the state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Adolescence is one of important stages in human formation as personality, self-evaluation formation occurs in prepubescent years. These years are sensitive period of self-evaluation development, conscious actions regulation.

Self-evaluation is socially caused mental formation, basic conditions of its development are communications with associates and an adolescent own activity. Adolescent behaviour is regulated by his/her self-evaluation which is formed during communication with surrounding people. We come to a conclusion that socialization factors play an important role in self-evaluation development. By the nature the self-evaluation is the social phenomenon and consequently the research of social conditions influence to self-evaluation of adolescents is important in modern society.

One of such social conditions is the state Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan that should definitely reflect in characteristics of the self-evaluation of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents. But each generation of adolescents endures this period and tries to solve problems in own way, according to new historical conditions of a society development.

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For the Kazakh adolescents of new generation the important factor of their personality development is the state independence. At the contemporary Kazakh adolescent these processes proceed in the new life conditions connected with the state sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this connection adolescents of the Kazakh nationality more and more recognize theirs belonging to the title nation, which language for the first time has found the status of the state language in contemporary history.

So, it is possible to assume that self-evaluation level, and its structure in a certain measure will change at the modern Kazakh adolescents in comparison with similar personal adolescent characteristics of more older generation.

2. The Basic Content

The purpose of experimental series consisted in the self-evaluation measurement and studying a structure of the self-evaluation of contemporary Kazakh adolescents. For researches of the self-evaluation features of contemporary Kazakh adolescents we had been used the method of V. N. Kunitsyna "Self-evaluation-25", the form-1 and the form-2 [2]. It was developed the second form of self-estimation sheet, allowing to reveal events for 5-10 years of change in a self-evaluation of 12 personal properties entering into structure of social intelligence and social competence. The estimation is made on 12 mark system.

The technique "Self-evaluation -25". The blank techniques developed by V. N. Kunitsyna , measure degree of personality properties development on the basis of a self-report and self-estimations. CO-25- a self-estimation of 25 properties, which concern preferably to a social intelligence. The general self-evaluation is deduced as an average from a score on 24 properties excluding the last one. Into the self-evaluation sheet is included as well the property "disorder", which is not entered to an indicator of the general self-evaluation. Last quality has not, according to V. N. Kunitsyna, separate value, but an additional value and can be removed or replaced without damage, as in our case, by another value [2].

"Self-evaluation-25" technique updating is necessary for reception of more valid data according to problems of our research. In our modification the standard technique included updatings: #10 quality "understanding" instead of "intuition"; #25 "pride for the nation" instead of "disorders". In the research participated 93 adolescents of the Kazakh nationality at the age of 13-15 years (experimental group), the control group was made by 64 examinees of the Kazakh nationality of both sexes at the age of 30-35 years, theirs childhood was in the Soviet period of Kazakhstan development, before the state independence.

For carrying out of the comparative analysis of a self-evaluation features of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents-coevals of the period of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a generation, which teenage age has coincided with the Soviet period of the development of the country, we has involved, as the control group the group of adults. For the analysis of self-evaluation features of the contemporary adolescents is valid methodical practice of comparisons with adolescents of a senior generation. We provided them a questionnaire "Self-evaluation - 25" – adult variant of our updating. We modified the instruction: "Remember the time when you were adolescents (13-15 years), put crosses on each vertical line at level, which corresponded to development of a given quality when you were adolescents".

This group we marked as «adolescents of the older generation ». The validity of this data is provided, first, by application the version of the technique specially developed for the adult cohesive, secondly, by an instruction specially developed by us. Intermediate calculations on calculation of U-criterion of the Mann-Uitni are made on the basis of the crude data received by us. A zero hypothesis (H0) - distinctions between groups on self-estimation level between modern Kazakh adolescents and adolescents of the senior generation are absent, and H1 - distinctions on self-estimation level between experimental and control groups are taken place. And, if U_{emp} is less, it is probable that these distinctions are authentic.

At this, between distributions of self-evaluation indicators in the control and experimental groups there are distinctions, statistically evidential on 0,01 % level.

So, the hypothesis put forward by us that self-evaluation level of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents which personality is formed in years of the independence finding, is high than had older generation in adolescent time has proved to be true. Average arithmetic value of modal indicators of self-evaluation level in the control and the experimental groups are equal 10,0 and 10,3 accordingly. At this theoretically possible maximum values of the self-evaluation level in both cases are equal 12.

So, the self-evaluation level of the Kazakh adolescents as senior, and modern generation is high enough (average 83 % from 100 %) with a tendency to increase at young generation.

For the subsequent analysis of the self-evaluation of the modern Kazakh adolescents and the senior generation at teenage age we calculated average arithmetic values of self-evaluation on all 25 qualities. From them for definition of self-evaluation structure in the experimental and control groups we chosen on 3 qualities which have received maximal average estimations in the experimental group and corresponding to them values in the control group. These qualities are: 10 - "understanding" (11,0); 19 – "knowledge of him/herself" (10,4); 25 - «pride for the nation» (10,7).

Results of the control group: 10 – "understanding" (9,8); 19 – "knowledge of him/herself" (8,4); 25 – "pride for the nation" (10,2). Values of indicators "understanding" and "pride for the nation" in the control group as well concern to three highest values on the given group, and value of an indicator #19 - "knowledge of him/herself" (8,4) is quite high.

So, structure of most highly evaluated qualities as in the experimental, and control groups is similar, with tendency to increase at contemporary Kazakh adolescents.

Let's similarly present self-evaluation structure in the experimental and control groups, using the least average values on self-evaluation level. In the experimental group the least average values have received qualities: "cunning" (7,5); "insight" (7,9); "faultlessness of decisions" (7,7). Corresponding estimations in the control group are equal: "cunning" (6,4); "insight" (7,2); "faultlessness of decisions" (8,0).

From them quality "cunning" and "insight" were included into group at least on the average level of qualities of a self-evaluation, and "faultlessness of decisions" has received rather low estimation exceeding, however, respective value in the experimental group. At the same time, as these results have been received on the basis of the analysis not all, and only separate qualities, it would be more correct to speak in this case about private, instead of the general structure of the self-evaluation.

Summing up to research of the private structure of the self-evaluation of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents and adolescents of the older generation, we see, as on the greatest, and on the least average values of self-evaluation indicators level exists doubtless similarity on all 6 allocated qualities. These qualities are as follows: "cunning", "insight", "understanding", "faultlessness of decisions", "knowledge of him/herself", "pride for the nation".

Reliability of the self-evaluation experimental studying of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents was provided: firstly, by participation in research valid sampling of examinees (93 adolescents), secondly, by application of the control group of adolescents of older age (64 persons of both sexes), thirdly, by development by us updated existing technique "Self-evaluation-25" with reference to the purposes and problems of our research, fourthly, by using of the both technique variants – for adolescents and adults.

3. Conclusions

Personality self-evaluation is a difficult and integrated formation of a human mentality, reflecting the general level of an adolescent mental development. Self-evaluation features of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents consist, firstly, in higher level in comparison with adolescents of older generation, secondly, in structural similarity with the previous generation that speaks both about continuity, and about distinctions on self-evaluation between two generations of adolescents.

The hypothesis about presence of authentic distinctions on self-evaluation level between contemporary adolescents who formed in conditions of the existing state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan and between the adolescents of older generation has proved to be true. At modern Kazakh adolescents self-evaluation level has raised approximately on 16 % (modal value 11,7 at the contemporary adolescents and the older generation - 9,8 - 11,7 - 9,8=1,9).

There is a similarity in private structure of the self-evaluation of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents and adolescents of more senior generation in relation of qualities received the highest and lowest estimations.

Those qualities, which contemporary Kazakh adolescents estimate more high ("understanding", "knowledge of him/herself" and "pride for the nation") are highly estimated as well by adolescents of the senior generation.

Those qualities which are estimated low by the contemporary adolescents ("cunning", "insight", "faultlessness of decisions") are rather low estimated in the control group too.

At this, the self-evaluation features of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents consist, firstly, in its higher level in comparison with the adolescents of the older generation, secondly, in the structural similarity to the previous generation having private character that speaks both about continuity, and about distinctions on the self-estimation between two generations of adolescents.

There were revealed features in the general structure of the self-evaluation of the contemporary Kazakh adolescents which as a whole represents more balanced and symmetric picture in comparison with the general structure of the self-evaluation of the older generation.

As a whole, the self-evaluation structure of contemporary Kazakh adolescents represents more balanced and symmetric picture, while the self-evaluation structure of the older generation represents asymmetric distribution of estimations. Variety of personal qualities of the Kazakh nationality adolescents estimates themselves and others differently, than adolescents of the older generation. The self-evaluation structure of contemporary adolescents significantly differs from the self-evaluation structure of adolescents of the older generation relatively of more differentiation.

The received results allow to define the following main things of practical realization direction: for improvement of contemporary educational process and improvement of educational work with adolescents in education institutions of the Republic; in deal of optimization perfection of mutual relations and mutual understanding in families; for vocational training improvement of pedagogical, social workers human resources, and as well specialists of law enforcement bodies and other workers having by the nature of theirs service relation to work with adolescents.

Summing up ours research we notice that adolescence is an age of a person intensive development. In the present conditions of the state sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan are created new living conditions for dynamical development of the ethnic identity of contemporary adolescents and development of their self-evaluation structure. Self-evaluation change concern as well its level at contemporary adolescents, formation of theirs personality taken place during the state independence.

If the older generation in adolescence could only dream and hope about possibility of the state self-determination of Kazakhstan, the contemporary adolescents have it as come true fact. In the new public conditions formation their self-evaluation gives way to such qualities of a person which define adaptation in the new globalization conditions, personal independence, openness of Kazakh ethnos to the world.

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