Abstract
The article presents the authors’ methods of determining teenagers’ disposition towards destructive communication, identifies the main types of destructive communication and provides their psychological characteristics. It specifies the correlation between destructive communication and certain personal qualities of teenagers. It also determines the main role of the diagnostics of teenagers’ disposition towards destructive communication as a way of youth extremism prevention in the system of correcting conditions of this type of interactions.

Keywords: diagnostics, destructive communication, deviant communication, mercenary communication, barrier communication, conflictogenic communication, narcissistic communication, extremism, correction, prevention

Introduction
Extremism is one of the severest issues among the multiple contemporary issues. It is a wide-spread fact of the life of the 21st century society, which does not depend on borders, class or gender. This is evident from the fact that the vigorous destructive activities of the numerous parties and social movements increasingly appear in the political, economic, social, religious and other areas of society (Zubok and Chuprov, 2008, Seifert, 2012). Analysis of extremism as a negative phenomenon leads to the conclusion that it is a model of aggressive socio-political communication, built on the inequality of its parts and the opposition of their interests (Golovin and Aristarkhova, 2013). There are many views on the