is a developing person and in many respects the formation of models of interaction and communication with society is still continuing.

2. The “Methods of determination of teenagers’ disposition towards destructive communication” (MDDC) questionnaire is primarily focused on the diagnostics of the main types of destructive communication as a form of dysfunctional communication that adversely (destructively) affects the personality of the participants in the interaction. Diagnostic material allows for effective detection of the disposition of respondents, and simultaneously the level of expression of the five major types of teenager destructive communication: deviant, mercenary, barrier, conflictogenic and narcissistic communication.

3. Analysis of the content abundance, frequency of occurrence and the interrelation of destructive communication with personal qualities allows for the conclusion that corrective work with teenagers in educational establishments is necessary in order to prevent the transformation of the disposition into stable extreme forms of behavior. The necessity of correction of teenagers’ destructive communication caused by the fact that the inconsistencies of views, marginality and unformed state of persuasion and worldview, which are common at this age, can lead to the development of criminogenic communication as well as negativism and fanaticism in the absence of such work and under unfavorable conditions of the social situation of development.

4. Objective and early diagnostics of teenagers’ disposition towards destructive communication is an essential condition and principal part of the complex target program of prevention and correction of youth extremism, based on the principles of dialogue, subject-subject interaction and non-directive work methods.

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References


