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## HEREDITARY SIGNS OF RUDENESS OF MEN

Sanobar Narzikulovna Akbarova, Sabir Nasirhodjayevich Nurkhodjaev  
Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute,  
Uzbekistan, 100140, Taskent city, Bogishamol 223.

### **Abstract.**

*In the article the results of the analysis of the relation between psychological features, as rudeness and dermatoglyphics of 489 men are described. The revealed close connection between dermatoglyphic signs as the end of the main line D and C of the palm and rudeness of the person proves that rudeness has a hereditary basis which is supervised by genes in certain degree.*

**Keywords:** rudeness, heredity, psychological treats, dermatoglyphics, psychology of personality.

### **1. Introduction**

One of the tasks of psychology is the study of the structure of personality, where one of the components is the personality traits of the individual. Person engaging in the process of communication demonstrates its differential special traits that determine the level of efficiency of communication. As pointed by Davletshina L.R. (2011): "One of the main reasons that hinders the process of communication and makes it ineffective, is rudeness. It has a negative impact on the psycho-emotional state..." [1].

Our paper is devoted to the study of the origin of rude behavior, ie, factors affecting the development of human character traits of rudeness.

According to the literature, the semantics of word rudeness includes values such as "impoliteness", "insulting" and "bitterness" [2].

Also there are different classifications of rudeness. Following to Vladimir I. Zhelvis. (2012), rudeness classified into "rudeness - repulsion, cathartic, authoritative, as expression of dissoluteness, aristocratic, as expression of "buddy-buddy manners", friendly, carnal, as expressing of class solidarity et al." [3]. According to others, it is distinguished several subtypes of rudeness, such as "a cooperative (e.g. ritual insults, reactive rudeness, sociable rudeness) and non-cooperative (e.g. strategic rudeness in public institutions) rudeness" [4].

People described as "rude" may have more problems in communication than the "polite". Appropriate studies "on workplace incivility reveals that rude employees and managers can cost a company millions of dollars a year." [5]. E.O.Pyatakov (2012) also demonstrated the accounting-visual confirmation of an old Russian proverb: "Nothing is so cheap and is valued so much as a common courtesy," [6] where he encourages everyone to learn politeness, culture behavior, art of business negotiations. The researchers found that "rudeness reduces the effectiveness of work addressed not only to the daily routine tasks, but also to creative tasks" [7].

But, will everyone get the same results during learning in the doctrine of politeness? According to Sevilla (2006) "a young person's frequent outburst of anger and rudeness are often attributed to his associations with the unschooled members of neighborhood" [8]. So that means that politeness depends on learning of some exact manners of behavior. What are the prospects of these exercises? What is a nature of rudeness origin? In order to answer these questions, firstly, it is important to take attention to study of initial nature of rudeness, which is unchangeable and which with the individuals are born. So we decided to study the initial nature, i.e. hereditary factors of rudeness.

## 2. Method

### 2.1. Participants

The participants were four hundred eighty nine pupils (male) of the secondary schools located in Yunusabad and Shayhantohur districts of Tashkent city. They were teenagers (16-17 ages) of 10-11 classes studied in 2000-2002 years. The empiric materials were taken with permission of National education municipal government observing ethical standards of carrying out of psychological researches.

### 2.2. Task and procedures

Our task was studying of relationship of a character trait as rudeness with dermatoglyphics.

Dermatoglyphics - ("derma" - leather, "glyphe" - carving patterns) is scientific direction is study papillary lines on the hands and soles of the feet [9].

The previous attempts of studying dermatoglyphics in connection with psychological properties in works of some researchers [10,11] did not take attention on statistic proving of their information. Therefore we have developed an original method of studying dermatoglyphics in psychological researches, where by means of this technique it was possible to explore hereditary conditionality of many character traits of the person [12-17].

Proceeding from it our current purpose was studying frequency of dermatoglyphics occurrence in groups where rudeness level was reflected in decreasing degree. Studying dermatoglyphics in groups where line of rudeness is reflected not less in three degrees provides possibility of supervision of the tendency of change of frequency of occurrence defined dermatoglyphics signs. Thus, it is possible to check up a heredity regularity of rudeness, following «Heredity regularity of psychological properties of the person» which is described on our previous work [15].

To achieve our goal it was developed Expert - Evaluation questionnaire (EOA), where experts were parents, class teacher and classmates of the respondents. The questionnaire contained questions that express four level of reflection rudeness:

- 1) Rudeness expressed at a high level;
- 2) Rudeness expressed at an average level;
- 3) Reflected little rudeness;
- 4) Have no rudeness.

Method of T.D.Gladkova [18] has been applied to studying dermatoglyphics. During studying it has been given attention to such signs of dermatoglyphics as patterns on thenar and hypothenar, patterns on intermanual small pillows, drawings on fingers, the termination of main palmar lines DCBA and palmar triradius.

### 2.3. Measurement and data analysis

In this experiment, it is essential to follow biological-genetic states. As it is known, there are gender differences in personality psychology and in constitutional features, especially in dermatoglyphic signs. Exploration of relation psychological traits with dermatoglyphical signs must be done separately for male and female. We describe in this article the data related to male respondents.

The process of measurement of psychological trait was made by taking attention to similarity of estimating of the level of rudeness in the participants. In order to get enough numbers of participants in studied group (minimum  $n=10$ ) for mathematical analyze we had to study, in general, 489 respondents. So 10 male adolescents from the 489 pupils studied by experts unanimously allocated were evaluated at the level one of rudeness (group one); 15 respondents - on an average level (group two); 48 - less pronounced roughness (group three); in 21 respondents rudeness absent (group four).

The remaining respondents were not identical evaluation by experts, and were excluded from further analysis. Further, the signs of dermatoglyphics were comparatively analyzed in four

groups. Reliability of the empiric material concerning to dermatoglyphic signs was checked by Student criterion, by following formula:

$$t = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\sqrt{\frac{N_1 P_1 + N_2 P_2}{N_1 + N_2} \left( 100 - \frac{N_1 P_1 + N_2 P_2}{N_1 + N_2} \right) \frac{N_1 + N_2}{N_1 * N_2}}} * 100, \text{ where}$$

P-percentage occurrence Dermatoglyphic trait; N-number of respondents in the study group, t -test Student [19].

### 3. Results

The result indicated a linear increase in the amount of characteristics such as the end of the palmar main line D in the field 9 (Table 1) and the lines C in the field 7 (Table 2), and a tendency of decreasing the line C on the field 9 on the left hand (see Table 2) in boys depending on the severity level of rudeness.

Table 1. The end of main line D on the left hand in the studied groups.

Group	The end of D line, %						
	Field 7	Field 9/11	Field 8	Field 9/7	<b>Field 9</b>	Field 10	Field 11
1	40	10	-	-	<b>20</b>	-	30
2	13,3	-	6,6	6,6	<b>33,3</b>	-	40
3	14,5	-	2	-	<b>43,7</b>	8,3	31,2
4	23,8	-	-	4,7	<b>57,1</b>	-	14,2

Table 2. The end of main line C on the left hand in the studied groups.

Group	The end of C line, %					
	0	Field 5''	Field 6	<b>Field 7</b>	Field 8	<b>Field 9</b>
1	10	30	-	<b>20</b>	10	<b>30</b>
2	33,3	6,6	-	<b>26,6</b>	6,6	<b>26,6</b>
3	20,8	12,5	2	<b>31,2</b>	10,4	<b>22,9</b>
4	4,7	19	-	<b>38</b>	28,5	<b>9,5</b>

By comparing first group with fourth group, i.e. opposite poles of the reflection of rudeness in our studied groups, it is possible to calculate Student criterion.

The connection dermatoglyphics and rudeness described in Tables 1 and 2, relative to the end of the line D in the field 9 ( $P < 0.01$ ), the line C in field 7 ( $P < 0.05$ ) and 9 ( $P < 0.01$ ) are valid.

### 4. Discussion

The data shown in the Table 1, 2 clearly explains that increasing of percentage of the end of D line in the field 9, and of C line to the field 7, also decreasing of the C line's ending in the field 9 are not random. Following this data, we can suggest that these dermatoglyphic signs validly related

to the rudeness of the male persons. According to the heredity regularity of psychological properties [15] our study shows that the rudeness has a hereditary basis.

Dermatoglyphical analyze of psychological traits and other phenomena can help to understand individual differences of persons. People sometimes mistakenly or probably insufficiently explain behavior in terms of either heredity or environment [8, chapter 2]. As unique persons, each of us is a result of the interaction of our heredity and our social environment [8, chapter 3]. Our findings do not mean that the rude human absolutely defies correction, since the trend in the occurrence of the above signs of dermatoglyphics in Tables 1 and 2 are limited, ie they do not change from 0 to 100 percent. This means that in the development of rudeness social factors also have the essential role. And yet, we can say that people with a heredity precondition of rudeness harder amenable to learning politeness than those who do not have the hereditary bases of rudeness.

“Heredity determines the basic capital with we are born. The genes that we inherit from our parents provide the basic material for our personality development. Heredity sets the limits of functioning. What an individual would achieve or become is not entirely determined by heredity” [20]. But all psychological traits distinguished with their proportions of heredity and environment. In this case, rudeness can be estimated, conditionally, as that having half of heredity and half of environment, because the data’s maximum changing revealed from 20 to 57,1 in the Table 1. In addition, the rudeness also showed the relationship with such dermatoglyphics features as drawings on the thenar of the left hand and on triradius of both hands (unpublished materials). So, estimating of heredity factor’s level of person’s rudeness can be calculated with having regarded all dermatoglyphic signs of this person. We assume that rudeness can be reflected not only on the dermatoglyphic sings on the hand but on the foot too, which is unstudied yet.

The question about effectiveness of learning politeness relatively to all individuals can be decided after studying relationship all dermatoglyphical signs with rudeness, as dermatoglyphics is the external reflection of genotype, which is the original genetic passport of individuals, that is distinguished between people. Despite the dermatoglyphics of person never repeats totally in other persons we revealed significant heredity regularity of certain dermatoglyphical signs in the groups, where rudeness reflected in decreasing trend. Further that state can provide us to estimate percentage of heredity base of rudeness, thus to estimate effectiveness of learning processes concerning to correct the psychological trait of rudeness. Any psychological properties can be estimated by this way using dermatoglyphical method. So effectiveness of learning politeness depends on how many dermatoglyphic signs of rudeness the individuals have. If a person has all dermatoglyphic signs of rudeness, that means rudeness of the person is in the maximum control of genes. The more dermatoglyphical signs of some psychological trait a person has, the more this trait has heredity base. And, on the contrary, the more heredity base of some psychological trait, the less effectiveness of this trait’s correction will be indeed. As we noticed in our previous work, all psychological properties can be estimated by dividing into tree categories: having a strong influence of genetics, moderate genetic basis and hardly any genetic foundation [15]. Following our research we can suggest, that rudeness has moderate genetic basis, but this state must be checked up by studying other dermatoglyphical signs, especially signs on foot.

Also it should be noted that the end of the main line of the palm D in male teenagers inversely associated not only with rudeness, but with the aggressiveness [13] that suggests about relatedness of these traits. The further exploration of this state will support to study relationship of rudeness with other psychological treats which can lead to clearly understanding of human psychology by means of heredity.

## 5. Conclusion

Summarizing, we can conclude that the rudeness has a hereditary basis. It is reflected in the dermatoglyphics, where we revealed an existence of a direct proportional relationship of rudeness with the end of the main palmar line C in the field 9 on the left hand and the opposite relationship

with the end of main palmar lines C in field 7 and the line D in the field 9 on the left hand. These reliable communication confirm that rude human behavior controlled by genes to some extent, as dermatoglyphics is the external reflection of genotype - phenotypic trait. So, corrections concerning to change rudeness can be effective to some extent.

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