

**PHENOMENON «THE DOUBLE  
SPLIT UNEASINESS»**

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The standard method of definition of jet uneasiness is variant of a visual-analog scale. Is described in 1923 by Fraide. The psychological method also reflects a momentary condition, is dynamical enough and is indicative. The man passes testing. The drawn line of length 10 centimeters is offered to him and the instruction is given. It is necessary to him to put a mark on a line, which shows, how it feels himself. The mark in the extreme left end will designate, that absolutely there is no alarm. The mark on the right end will show, that the alarm is so strong, as far as it is possible. The mark closer to the center will mean, that an alarm not large. The parameter of an alarm is counted up in centimeters of distance from a mark made examinee up to the left end of a scale (Ilin, 2005).

During correction of the disturbing people and patients with psychosomatic infringements was revealed, that there is splitting a parameter of uneasiness. They are at a loss to put one mark, and two would put. It has enabled to put forward a hypothesis, in a consequence confirmed by an empirical way, that the splitting of uneasiness during correction, first, really exists, and, secondly, is a dynamic characteristic and reflects efficiency of the offered method of correction.

Thus, the opening «of a phenomenon of double skipping uneasiness» enables to show a momentary duality of uneasiness. This characteristic is a positive parameter of change of a condition at correction. In the theoretical attitude it is necessary to note new understanding in stages of development of emotional psychological processes, that is dynamic reflection of the validity in the various forms of the mental phenomena. Whether at the further researches it is necessary to reveal there is splitting uneasiness at opposite, negatively developing psychological process. At practical application of the method reflecting presence of double split uneasiness, it is possible to see change of a condition and to reveal efficiency of application of the chosen correctional technique.

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**THEORETIC EXPLANATION  
OF TYPOLOGY OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR  
AT MARITAL RELATIONS**

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In psychology by the conflict there is considered mutual negative psychic behavior of two or more people, which is characterized by hostility, negativism at relations, which is aroused by incompatibility of their views, interests or needs.

Conflicts can be open and hidden. Open conflicts shape as quarrel, scandal, fight etc. Hidden conflicts have no impressive outward manifestation, this is inside dissatisfaction, but their influence on marital relations isn't perceptible less than open ones. The peculiarities of conflicts at the family are expressed by that psychical condition of spouses can come to stress, distorting the human's psychic; there intensifies negative feelings at the spiritual world of human, there can occur the condition of emptiness, while which everything seem to be indifferent. The conflicted is caused by some complicated for spouses problem. Conflicts are specific for different stages of family development. The deeper scientists learn marital relations the more firmly they are convinced of impossibility of existing of harmonious families. Spouses, especially young, usually dramatize every questionable situation and consider that the only one way of solving this problem is divorce.

In consideration of problem of interpersonal relations, it's necessary to notice that this psychological phenomenon was most widely examined at the works of N.N. Obosov. Author affirms that interpersonal mutual relations are motivational readiness of partners to the defined type of feelings, actions, operations. In the researcher's opinion mutual relations are formed not only at the process of joint activity, but also through the prism of personality attitude to labour, other individuals and to oneself.

T. Lyri mentions that personality reveals at the behavior through the defined styles of interpersonal relations. In connection with this the researcher singles out such styles of mutual relations as «dominance – subordination», and «friendliness – hostility».

There are a lot of reasons of family conflicts: different views to the family life; unrealized expectations and dissatisfied needs, which are connected with family life; hard drinking of one of spouses; adultery; rudeness, disrespect attitude to one another; unwillingness of husband