Features of personality psychology

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ANNOTATION: this article is about the features of personality psychology and the factors that study them. The article also discusses the different definitions of many scholars given to the concept of personality, their differential and integral ideas from each other. The scope of the subject is sufficiently enriched by the results of various studies and researches on the formation of personality psychology.

KEYWORDS: personality psychology, research, features, definition by RS Nemov, research by Z. Freud, psychosemantic methods

Main research subject: personality psychology,

Research methods: recording of human behavior in everyday life, observation method, survey method, various methods based on self-accountability, methods based on recording objective data.

Basic concepts: features of personality psychology, the history of the formation of the concept of personality, the occurrence of periodic changes in personality psychology, the difference between the concept of the individual and the person, research on personality psychology and their results.

Key ideas: different manifestations of personality psychology in different situations, reflection of natural processes, problems in the personality psyche and the process of finding solutions to them, the position of the individual in the field of psychology.

Developed ideas: Scientific research on the problems of personality psychology has been compared and an alternative solution has been found. In the field of psychology, data on the history and study of the study of the concept of personality were collected and a clear conclusion was reached.

A new branch of science called psychology has developed on the basis of philosophy and biological sciences. Wundt was both a philosopher and a psychologist. Sigmund Freud is an Austrian physicist known for his influential views on the theory of personality.

Personality of psychology, this is the specialty of psychology that is responsible for studying the character and differences of individuals. Explores the psychological features that define an individual or group of individuals, their formation, structure and function until their appearance, disappearance

There are many definitions of the word personality, but they all have a number of common characteristics that apply to internal, global, specificity, and consistency, among other things.

Usually, the individual is the subject of study of the social sciences, which reveal the general laws of personality formation in human history, the nature of issues related to the transformation of the individual in relation to the social conditions of human life in the development of society.

One of the maxims of personality psychology is that people are the same, different, and unique. In this way, it should cover the situation of each individual and take it into account.

Features are one of the key elements of personality psychology. They are stable and trans-situational (pre-situational) tendencies of individuals to respond in a certain way (they occur at different times and conditions).

This feature is relevant to the topic, i.e. internal and also common to all individuals. The feature covers a wide range of behaviors. In this way, features allow behavior to be determined.

What distinguishes one person from another is the value of each character. This means that everyone has a degree (percentage) of each of the characteristics listed according to this theory.

Biology, cognitive, social sciences, and philosophy apply to the study of the problem of the individual. While the "personality category" is the most important, basic concept in psychology, the "personality psychology" section is at its core. Knowledge of this field of psychology allows any specialist to work more effectively. Personal psychology became an experimental science in the first decade of the twentieth century. However, theoretical research began to be done much earlier. There are three main periods in the history of the study of personality:

• philosophical and literary;

• clinical;

• pure experimental.

Initially, the problems of personality psychology were reflected in the works of philosophers and writers. The French philosopher Etienne de Condillac, in his treatise on the senses, tried to collect the individual from the various senses. F.M. Dostoevsky writes about a "secret man" who is unique to everyone. According to him, this "hidden man" tries to go out, and everyone has a "mask" that hides his true identity.

As an object of study, an individual is uniquely complex and multifaceted. It reflects the interconnected physical and spiritual content of a particular person's existence. A person is thought to

consist of a variety of psychic systems that are manifested in a person's experiences and behaviors, representing the unity and continuity of such perceptions as others perceive them. In many cases, an individual is defined as a set of social and vital qualities acquired during social development. There are many definitions of personality today, and the authors are based on various methodological theories.

Despite the complexity and versatility of the concept of personality, experts have tried to give a general scientific definition of "person". RSNemov describes a person as follows: "A person is a person of a social nature, which, by its nature, is a stable social connection and relationship, which is reflected in the moral behavior of a person who is important to himself and others. is a person with psychological characteristics. " However, they have the same meaning and cannot be fully described. Personality is defined as a social and psychological characteristic of a person. The concept of personality reflects the highest qualities and unifying functions of the objective qualities of human nature. There is no doubt that man is a living being and is subject to biological laws. It is also known that he is a social being. In turn, the natural, organic aspects of the individual and the qualities of the individual are the elements that exist in the personality and are socially secure. The biological characteristics of an individual are expressed in a social form. A.N. Leontev writes: "A person is not equal to an individual; this special feature, by its very nature, is assimilated by the individual in society, in the system of social relations in which he is involved. " According to K. Obukhovsky: "A person is a structure of psychologically conditioned psychological features of a person, which allows him to know (predict) and explain the behavior of cognition. Therefore, any theory has a task to determine the relationship between its psychological and social aspects. " The individual as a system is manifested in the unity of the psychological structure and social being, expressing the social nature of the individual. The concept of person represents the unity of individual abilities and fulfillment of social roles of the whole person. All the roles and self-awareness of a person of a social nature are the product of social development. The person as an individual is the result of the integration of processes and is reflected in the life relationships of the subject.

Personality psychology should be studied not as an individual mental function (motivation, emotion, memory, will, abilities, etc.), but as a whole, encompassing multifaceted mental functions. Therefore, it can be said that the object of the psychology of the individual is the whole person. However, it is a bit difficult to determine the subject of personality psychology. This is because the phenomenon of personality is so multifaceted.

It reflects the diversity of human life in the development of society and in personal life.

Therefore, the empirical field of personal study is as complex and controversial as the primary problem of any cognition.

Many areas related to personality manifestations in personality psychology research: motives of activity, individual biochemical properties, social roles, ONf types, appearance, abilities, spiritual image, self-awareness, needs , tendencies, character traits, mood, emotion, communication style, value orientations, talent, intellect, behavior, will, and more are studied. Thus, the personality is also complex because it is a mosaic of different phenomena. Each of these phenomena cannot be qualified as a person when applied to a particular individual. For this reason, the psychology of the individual is divided into the psychology of motivation, emotion, will, and individual differences. In addition, according to the status of the researcher, the material on which the psychology of the individual is based is different (activity-ANLeontev, attitude- VMMyasishev, guidance (establishment) - DNUznadze, inclinations- Z.Frey, motives and values Maslow). In other words, the status of the researcher determines the ability to select the facts and research methods needed to assess personality traits. Whether this phenomenon exists as a scientific fact or a researcher's imagination depends on the methodological position of the scientist.

There are many theoretical views on the psychology of the individual, some of which are common and others may not be consistent at all. However, in general, it is possible to determine the direction and characteristics of the subject of personality psychology. AG Asmolov The subject of personality psychology is the interaction of biological and environmental influences that guide the development of the individual, mental processes and mechanisms of interaction of biological and social factors throughout human life; a continuous sense of belonging and individuality.

The subject of personality psychology is the study of the interdependence of individual activities and individual differences. Dodonov argues that personality psychology studies how a person's individuality is formed in specific situations, how a child's spiritual life becomes an adult's spiritual life in these situations, and how a person develops in relation to social change and social practice.

In psychology, the subject of human activity is considered to play an important role in the formation of his personality. Hence, the individual is seen as a self-governing structure capable of self-improvement and self-improvement.

According to AG Asmolov, the psychology of the individual includes:

- the composition of the person - the manifestation of the subject as a subject of activity, the formation of a sense of identity and ensuring stability;
- general mental processes, allowing a person to manage through personal and individual experience;
- individual differences and individual characteristics;
- ability to self-manage and predict.

Although there are many theories and theoretical disagreements between the authors in the psychology of the individual, researchers support a single view on some aspects of the functioning of the individual.

Most modern personality researchers are based on the following general theoretical principles.

An individual is a complex system of mental structures and processes that is the result of the interaction of many substructures. Congenital neurophysiological mechanisms are genetically predisposed. However, the development of the nervous system in ontogeny depends not only on genetic programs, but also on the influence of other factors on the body. Development is the interaction of the organism and the environment. As a subject of activity and a complex structure, a person develops and performs tasks in the process of constant interaction with the environment.

Interaction with the social being creates the basis for the formation of the individual as a subject of activity. An individual can be described as coherent and continuous if he or she is perceived as a whole and understood through the analysis of his or her whole life.

A person can be described as an inner experience of a person, an internal motive that underlies his behavior (Kloninger S). Thus, due to the uniqueness and versatility of the concept of personality, there is no holistic approach to personality psychology in psychology.

Modern theoretical and empirical research in the field of personality psychology can be divided into two main directions and blocks.

The first direction is to express the general problems of personality psychology as a general and general methodological problem. The second direction is the study of human nature based on the approaches and views of various researchers. In other words, modern theories of personality must be based on the perceptions of characterists about human nature. The term "personologist" was coined by Henry Murray to refer to experimenters and theorists working in the field of personality psychology.

AG Asmolov suggests taking the following directions as a basis for studying the subject of personality psychology:

The first is to separate the concepts of "individual" and "person". —SHaxs ≠ individual; This is an important feature that an individual acquires in society, in the process of social relations. In other words, a person is a systemic - "highly sensitive" quality, the carrier of which is an individual with innate acquired characteristics with a certain physical structure, which can be fully felt. (Leontev A.N., 1983, p. 385). Such a distinction between these concepts confronts the question of the interaction of biological and social in the individual. The second direction is to separate the determinants of personality development.

The third direction is the separation of subject activity as the systemic basis of the individual.

There are three main ways to gather information about a person.

The first method is to record human behavior throughout daily life. This method is based on external observation and recording of a person's specific efforts and achievements. The data obtained by this method are called L-data. In many cases, L-data is used as an external criterion to measure the validity of another method. Its disadvantage is its excessive subjectivity.

The second method is to use a variety of questionnaires and techniques based on self-reporting. The results of such research are called Q-data, which, with their convenience and ease of obtaining information, are central to personal research. However, this method is not without its shortcomings. Because this method is based on self-reporting, customs data may be reduced. Such reductions can be attributed to the low cultural and intellectual development of the subjects, the nature of their motivation, and the use of incorrect standards.

The third method is based on the recording of objective data. The data obtained using such methods are called T-data. The disadvantages of this method are the high labor intensity and the complexity of the results.

These are the most commonly used surveys of the methods listed above. The reason for this is not in their simplicity, but in the fact that they can be used to create different personality constructs, and at the heart of the authors' ideas about personality traits. Also, the popularity of surveys is due to the possibility of using mathematical methods to develop new methods.

There are two main areas of personality research based on questionnaires: the approach to distinguishing personality traits - the latter requires the existence of a set of basic qualities, and personality differences are determined by their level of expression; the typological approach is that the type of person is a holistic structure, an individual

arises from postulates that are not mere combinations of factors. These approaches can be analyzed separately:

Attributes are interrelated traits (combining psychological traits and manifesting as an integral

trait that combines information about traits belonging to this group. The amount of traits is determined by the scale of personal space. Types combine a group of similar controllers and another interpreter the name of the concept is taken as the name of the appropriate type, and the content is based on the description of a typical (average) participant. Thus, the attribute-based approach requires the grouping of personality traits, while the type-based approach There are special mathematical methods and modules for solving both tasks. In most cases, factor analysis is used to group the characters, and automatic classification method is used to group the subjects. These methods help to generalize within the experimental data. ng are two methods. They allow you to reduce the inconsistency of the relationship between the characters. Modern computer tools make it easier to process test and survey results. Modeling methods can also be used to solve psychological problems.

In psychology, there are several ways to determine personality traits (5). The first method is conceptualization, that is, the search for a feature that responds to theoretical assumptions. For many years, this method was the main one and was used by F. Galton, A. F. Lazursky. It is understandable that theoretical imagination and the design of any psychological quality are possible, but, if certain requirements of feature separation are not met, these works may be generally useless. 1. A simpler feature should be distinguished. 2. It is important to pay attention to the differences between different people. 3. It is necessary to study the most common feature. 4. It is useful to choose types of attributes that are related to other attributes.

The next method of distinguishing traits is based on the meaning of psychological qualities. Psychosemantic methods are based on the fact that each person has his own semantic field, the main dimensions of which are strength, activity and value. Thus, every object and appearance, whether one wants it or not, is perceived as strong-weak, active-passive, and kind-angry. This assessment is involuntary, but the psychosemantic method, based on the research of Ch. Osgud, allows the discovery of synesthesia (which provokes the interaction of different modalities), revealing the mutual location of objects in the field. . Finally, the third method is the basis for factor analysis, which manifests itself in a characteristic that is not subject to direct observation, but it can affect an entire fundamental property. Factors can be on several levels, and the higher the factor level, the more psychological qualities can be identified. In this sense, features do not have to describe a person's identity, but they can also describe intelligence (R. Kettel's and G. Eisenk's reliance on factor analysis is a major contribution to both the psychology of the

individual and the study of human intellectual abilities is not a coincidence).

According to Kettell, the system that gives rise to personality traits varies according to Kettell and includes:

- The qualities of curiosity (causing constitutionalism), that is, the qualities that determine the mode of individual exposure, such as emotionality, speed, reactivity and the energy of the person's reaction to the stimuli around him. ability to determine the effectiveness of exposure,

- Dynamic features that belong to the driving reaction forces and constitute two classes of characters - masculine, innate features that characterize human behavior (struggle and competition, a sense of community, autonomy) and social culture sentiments, attitudes, which are formed under the influence of yours, as well as the manifestation of interests.

In short, some features of personality psychology have not yet been clarified. It is a natural and biological process for a person's perceptions to change with the periodic development of a person. The results of the observations show that the psychology of the individual seems to be a holistic concept. The opinions expressed by scientists have been incorporated into science precisely because of their worldview. The process of studying the characteristics of a person's psychology changes over time, and the results of observations also vary to some extent.

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