

CHARACTER AS A RESEARCH PROBLEM IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PSYCHOLOGY

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Annotation

The article deals with the problem of character in the works of domestic and foreign psychologists. All people are different from each other, not only by innate personality traits, but also by the difference in development associated with the course of their lives. A person's behavior depends on the environment he is in during his socialization.

It is not always easy to draw a clear line between the traits that form the accentuated personality and the traits that determine the variation in a person's personality.

The main feature of character as a psychological phenomenon is that character always manifests itself in activity, from a human point of view, to the reality around him and people.

Keywords: character, personality, activity, individuality, accentuation, variability.

In psychology, the concept of "character" means a set of individual mental properties that are formed in activity and are manifested in the ways of activity and forms of behavior typical for a given person.

Character building takes place in different ways in different groups (family, friends, sports team, etc.). Character is formed depending on the group, which

determines for a person what values to support and promote. Character is understood as a person's attitude, which decides his behavior in an ordinary environment. For example, courage or fear to open up in an emergency, stability or isolation in communication mode, etc.

It should also be emphasized that character is one of the main manifestations of personality. Therefore, the characteristics of a human personality can be considered as a character. For a number of elements, first of all, it is important to single out those personality traits that determine the choice of goals of activity. Secondly, the character structure includes signs that are reflected in actions aimed at achieving the set goals: tolerance, commitment, dedication, etc. Thirdly, character includes features of a direct connection with temperament.

Types of characters, as a rule, is based on the existence of certain traits. These traits were called typical, that is, they are common and indicative for a certain group of people. Accordingly, the type of character should be understood as the expression in the individual character of traits common to a certain group of people.

The most interesting and important description of character (known as "character typology") comes from a borderline at the intersection of two disciplines: psychology and psychiatry. They belong to talented doctors who, in their typologies, have summarized many years of experience working with people - the experience of studying their behavior, studying their lives, helping them in life's problems. There are such names as K. Jung, E. Krechmer, P. B. Gannushkin, K. Leonhard, A. E. Lichko and others.

From the totality of the personality's relationship to the world around it, it is necessary to single out the forms of relations that serve as the basis for the classification of the most important character traits. Despite the fact that these relationships are more important from the point of view of character formation, they are not of a one-time nature and do not immediately become character traits.

The character is formed in the process of personality development, her social relations. Personality traits are formed at three levels:

- physiological (based on temperament)

- social (under the influence of society)
- at the level of consciousness (a person himself forms a character).

The sensitive period of character formation is the age of 2-3 to 9 years. Personality traits are formed gradually. In early childhood, such traits as kindness, sociability, responsiveness and the opposite are formed, and are determined by the communication of the mother with the child.

Later, traits associated with labor are formed (hard work, accuracy, responsibility, etc.). In this process, support from parents and adults is important.

The character is called the general warehouse of mental activity, which manifests itself in the specific circumstances of individual social behavior, and first of all - in relation to the profession, people and oneself.

So, E. Kretschmer believed that temperament, character and abilities are associated with the peculiarities of the external structure and associated with body chemistry. In addition, in his opinion, the basic concept is the constitution. According to empirical evidence, he developed four main body types, which he called asthenic, athletic, pycnic and dysplastic.

The correlation between body constitution and temperament was confirmed by W. Sheldon. He identified three components of the physique: endomorphic, mesomorphic and ectomorphic.

C.G. Jung distinguished two opposite mental mechanisms or life views of the individual - extraversion and introversion. The introverted type differs from the extraverted in that it is primarily oriented not towards the object and objective data, like the extraverted type, but towards subjective factors.

Thus, the study of character and its formation, which still cannot be called advanced, should have focused primarily on this problem - the problem of transitioning situationally, by the coincidence of circumstances generated by motives (impulses) into stable personal motives. This, in pedagogical terms, determines the main direction of educational work on the formation of character. The first step here is the selection and inculcation of good motives through their generalization and stereotyping, transition into habits.

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