PERSONALITY AS A SUBJECT OF RESEARCH: HISTORY, THEORY, METHODOLOGY

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СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СТРУКТУРА ЛИЧНОСТИ

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Аннотация. В данной статье раскрывается социально-психологическая структура личности как в состоянии нормы, так и деформации.

Социально-психологическая структура личности включает в себя следующие характеристики: ментальность; ценностно-смысловую сферу; мотивационную сферу (направленность, жизненные цели, планы, жизненный путь); когнитивные характеристики (картина мира), в том числе «Я-концепцию», «Я-образ», самоотношение, самооценку; локус контроля, ответственность, в том числе конфликтологическую, антикризисную переговорную компетентность; статусно-ролевые, репутационно-имиджевые характеристики; эмоциональные, психические состояния, социальные чувства.

В статье также рассматривается проблема, связанная с обоснованием социальной психологии успеха.

В настоящее время усиливается интерес к изучению восточно-психологических теорий личности.

Известно, что определённые исламские движения носят экстремистский характер. Поэтому нужно знать данные психологические особенности, чтобы успешно бороться с мировым терроризмом.

Ключевые слова: личность, индивид, человек, персона, социально-

психологическая структура, теории личности, деформация, социальная психология успеха.

SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY

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Abstract. This article reveals the socio-psychological structure of the individual, both in the state of norm and deformation.

The socio-psychological structure of the personality includes the following characteristics: mentality; value-semantic sphere; motivational sphere (orientation, life goals, plans, life path); cognitive characteristics (pictures of the world), including the “Self-concept”, “Self-image”, self-attitude, self-esteem; locus of control, responsibility, including conflict management, anti-crisis negotiating competence; status-role, image-image characteristics; emotional, mental states, social feelings.

It also addresses the problem of justifying the social psychology of success.

Currently, interest is growing in the study of Eastern psychological theories of personality.

It is known that certain Islamic movements are extremist. Therefore, it is necessary to know these psychological characteristics in order to successfully fight global terrorism.

Key words: personality, individual, person, person, socio-psychological structure, theories of personality, deformation, social psychology of success.

It is possible to state with confidence that now there is a number of approaches to understand the personality: 1) biological; 2) sociological; 3) individual-psychological; 4) social-psychological, etc. [1, 2, 3, 4].

According to the first approach, personality development is the deployment of a genetic program. In essence, this is a fatal approach to the individual – the recognition of the inevitability of human fate.

From the point of view of the sociological approach, the personality is a “copy” of social conditions. The main drawback of this approach is that the person is practically deprived of activity, subjectivity.

From the point of view of the individual psychological approach to the development of personality, it is influenced by such features as the human constitution, the type of nervous system, etc. It is important to distinguish close, but non-identical concepts: “individual”, “person”, “personality”, and “person”.

Individual – is a concept that is studied in the framework of psychogenetics, psychophysics, differential psychology and other industries.

Man is a biosocial concept. Both psychologically and legally, it is broader than the concept of “personality”. K.K. Platonov said that “a person is a man as a carrier of consciousness”.

In the West, the branch of psychology that deals with the study of personality is called personology.

The specificity of the socio-psychological approach to the personality understanding is:

- 1) it explains the mechanisms of socialization;
- 2) reveals its social and psychological structure;
- 3) allows to diagnose this structure of personality characteristics and influence it.

Personality is both individual and typical. Social type of personality – is a generalized reflection of the set of repetitive, essential characteristics of the person included in any social community (professional, ethnic, religious, etc.).

Socio-psychological structure of the individual includes the following characteristics: mentality; value-semantic sphere; motivational sphere (orientation, life goals, plans, life path); cognitive characteristics (worldview), including Self-concept,

Self-image, self-attitude, self-esteem; locus of control, responsibility including conflictological, anti-crisis negotiation competence; status-role, reputation-image characteristics; emotional, mental states, social feelings.

Mentality (from lat. mens, mentis, “mind, mind, intellect”) – the designation of the concept, which has no exact analogue in the Russian language [5].

From the point of view of social psychology, mentality is a social representation, value – mediated.

Metaphorically it can be compared with the lens in the eyes of Kai from the Andersen “Snow Queen”.

Mentality is a picture of the world. The concepts of “mentality” and “archetype” are interrelated. Archetype is a collective unconscious, i.e. (“We”), manifested in a certain universal, constant model of perception.

The analysis of fairy tales, proverbs, sayings, songs, epics, myths of fiction with the help of psychosemantic analysis helps to understand mentality. These are preferences, priorities.

The value-semantic sphere of man is inseparable from mentality.

Value – is an explicit or implicit representation of the desired, which affects the choice of options, types, means and goals of action. At the same time, values are associated with the meaning of human life. According to V. Frankl, there are “meanings that are shared by many people throughout history. These meanings are what is meant by values. Thus, values can be defined as universals of meaning. Having values makes it easier for a person to find meaning”.

There are values – goals and values – means, i.e. terminal and instrumental (M. Rokich).

The semantic sphere is a complex structure. Its components are characterised by different level of awareness with the dynamics of change and the specific impact on behavior. In the semantic sphere, there are such structures as personal meaning, semantic setting, semantic disposition, personal value, sense-forming motive and

semantic construct.

In a certain hierarchical connection with mentality, there is not only value-semantic, but also motivational sphere of the personality which acts, in essence, as its steady characteristic.

Motivation, unlike motives, explains a person's life path, direction, plans, prospects and goals. Motivation determines how and in what direction different interests and aspirations of the individual will be used.

A certain connection is noted between the semantic sphere and the "Self-characteristics" of the person.

The most integral characteristic of the cognitive sphere of personality is the "Self-concept", i.e. the mirror "Self".

Especially important role is played by communication with significant others, which determine the idea of a person about himself.

Self-assessment – is an assessment of a person himself, his advantages and disadvantages, opportunities, qualities, his place among other people. This is the most significant and most studied in psychology side of self-consciousness. With the help of self-assessment regulation of personal behavior is possible.

One of the most important characteristics of personality is his attitude to himself. Any manifestation of personality as a social subject is accompanied by the inclusion in this process of its self-relation.

The self-attitude of a person is understood as a complex cognitive-affective formation, the maturity of which is determined by the quality of the relationship and the degree of consistency of its components.

Locus of control – is a concept that characterizes the property of the individual to attribute his successes or failures to internal or external factors. Introduced by social psychologist Julian Rotter in 1954.

The tendency to explain performance by external factors is called "external locus of control" (externality).

The tendency to attribute performance to an internal factor is called the “internal locus of control” (internality). Internal factors are the properties of the individual's personality: their efforts, their own positive and negative qualities, the presence or absence of the necessary knowledge, skills, i.e. responsibility.

Competence means thorough knowledge in any field. A competent person is a knowledgeable person that is competence, which is usually associated with the qualification of a specialist who has comprehensive knowledge in any professional field.

Social and psychological competence is a multidimensional phenomenon. It consists of communicative, perceptive (cognitive) competence and knowledge in the field of interaction, behavior.

Communicative competence is the knowledge about the ways of orientation in different situations, free possession of verbal and non-verbal means of communication, establishing contact, trusting relationships.

Cognitive competence means the degree of insight, compliance with established pictures of the world, stereotypes, images, scientific pictures of the world, i.e. the ability on the basis of symptomatic to make a psychological portrait.

Interactive competence is reduced to knowledge about the nature of psychological impact, including manipulation.

The analysis of practice shows that the settlement of conflicts often leads not just to mistakes, but to irreparable, sometimes irreversible consequences. In this regard, appropriate knowledge in the form of independent competence is required.

Conflictological competence is a special knowledge about methods of prevention, settlement and resolution of various types of conflicts.

At the same time, negotiations are often accompanied by crises. This circumstance, in turn, requires the profiling of conflictological competence.

Crisis negotiation expertise is a special knowledge about the techniques of preventing crises in the talks.

Socio-psychological competence is divided into two types: professional and everyday.

Professional social and psychological competence consists of scientific pictures of the world and knowledge in the field of communication.

Everyday social and psychological competence is the result of socialization, social cognition, i.e. adaptation to specific conditions. Being on top in matters of communication, knowledge makes life.

The most full of the status-role characteristics personality been described in role theory (Ch. Cooley, J. Mead) and functionalism (T. Parsons, R. Merton).

As you know, the expected behavior due to the status of the person is called the role. Social (impersonal) and interpersonal roles differ. At the same time, interacting with each other in teaching, work, at home and performing various roles, such as teacher, banker, investigator, mother, people remain individuals. Therefore, any social role does not mean absolutely the same for all behavioral stereotypes in its implementation. It always leaves an opportunity for the performer to show his individuality in it.

Status is understood as the place of the individual in the social structure of society, and the role is a normative approved way of human behavior in accordance with its status. At present, the reputation and image characteristics of the individual are extremely important. They are most closely related to the concepts of “status” and “role”.

Until recently, the most popular was the concept of “image” – purposefully formed image, designed to have an emotional and psychological impact. However, in recent years, its popularity returns the term “reputation” – the created general opinion of advantages and shortcomings of someone, something, public assessment. As a practical synonym of this definition is the concept of “rating”. The latter is used to study the popularity of political leaders, officials, scientists, teachers, etc.

Social feelings arise in the process of communication and are qualitatively

different from similar phenomena of the individual order. Quite often they are significant experiences, an important place among which is the public mood - conscious and unconscious, emotional and rational.

Social feelings and emotions include euphoria and social fears, depression, and experiences resulting from the deformation of social relations. An example is the state of loneliness.

Among the many modern socio-psychological theories of personality are the following: psychodynamic theories of personality, behavioral theories of personality, cognitive theories of personality, humanistic theories of personality, role theories of personality, Maslow's theory of self-actualization, mirror theory (Self-concept), existential theories of personality [6, 7, 8, 9, 10].

The content of these theories is described in more detail in the book of A. Hjell and D. Ziegler "Theories of personality" (1997).

Among domestic social-psychological theories of personality can be distinguished: the theory of relations by V.N. Myasishchev, a theory of set by D.N. Uznadze, dispositional personality theory (V.A. Yadov), the structure of personality by K.K. Platonov, the theory of integral individuality (V. Merlin). These theories allow us to speak about personality not only as an individual, but also as a typical socio-psychological phenomenon. E. Shostrom evaluates pronounced actualizers as integral, original people. Manipulators, in his opinion, drive their identity deep into and repeat, copy, replicate someone's behavioral models. It seems that the description of the main characteristics of actualizers and manipulators produced by E. Shostrom is also relevant for our reality.

There are various psychological theories of personality development. Psychoanalysis occupies an important place among them. However, if you call a spade a spade, the classic psychoanalysis of Z. Freud to the development of personality has nothing to do. Only a tribute to the forces to stop on the disclosure of its main points. According to Freud, not "rider" controls the horse, and "centaur" – personality. Another

thing – social psychoanalysis, the founders of which were his students.

The opposite of development is the phenomenon called “personality deformation” [6]. Its nature is revealed in the description of “Gulag psychology”, “Smear”, “Man in a case”. In this case, the deformation is mainly due to the loss of “Self”, subjectivity. Modern realities force to speak in a full voice not only about development, but also about deformation of the personality. In this regard, the creation of an independent theory of personality deformation should be completed. While there are only fragmentary theoretical provisions on professional and personal deformation. The fact is that the deformation of personality is manifested not only in the “emotional burnout”, the loss of subjectivity, but also the deformation of social representations, the so-called personal profile of the crisis, etc.

For an adequate understanding of the complex nature of personality deformation can not do without an appeal to various psychological theories, including – crisis, stress resistance, coping strategy, intrapersonal conflict, psychology of “survival”, up to social Darwinism.

Social psychology in this case can say its decisive word. This is due to the fact that the deformation of the personality has a socio-psychological aspect. Its nature is largely socio-psychological in nature, as it is associated with the problem of success.

Currently, the aspirations (plans, career) of most social groups are focused around success. In reality, however, it is difficult, and often almost impossible, to achieve harmony between success, career and development. Here arises a dilemma, conflict: or-or:

- or success, career, but without development and self-actualization;
- or development, self-realization on the basis of a normal model of success and career growth.

The first model of success is immoral or criminal. It is based on the deformation of social perceptions of success. It is through appropriate models of success that the deformation of the personality ultimately occurs. The second model of behavior is typical for those who see development through discovery, creativity while achieving

career and financial success. B. Gates is an example.

In fact, there should be harmony between success, career and development. This is due not only to the characteristics of the individual, but primarily to the real conditions for success, the effectiveness of the so-called “social elevators”, the mechanism of mobility and status formation.

Thus, the analysis of success models allows us to understand the mechanism of both development and deformation of personality. In the future, “social psychology of success” has every chance to become a full-fledged scientific direction and make a worthy contribution to the theory and practice of personality development. In this context, we cannot ignore the problem of perfectionism. In the broadest sense, perfectionism means striving for perfect perfection. Currently, there is growing interest in the study of Eastern psychological theories of personality.

Special researches of the Eastern-psychological theories do not exist. There is a description of the socio-psychological characteristics of the representatives of the East in religious and philosophical publications. It is known that certain Islamic movements are extremist in nature. Therefore, it is necessary to know these psychological characteristics in order to successfully fight world terrorism.

There is no conflict of interest.

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