К 80-ЛЕТИЮ А.И. КРУПНОВА – ОСНОВАТЕЛЯ СИСТЕМНО-ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ СВОЙСТВ ЛИЧНОСТИ

TO THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF A.I. KROUPNOV – THE FOUNDER
OF THE SYSTEM-FUNCTIONAL APPROACH TO STUDYING
PERSONALITY PROPERTIES

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Аннотация:

Статья написана к 80-летию доктора психологических наук, профессора, Заслуженного работника высшей школы Российской Федерации Александра Ивановича Крупнова – создателя системно-функционального подхода к изучению свойств личности.

В ней представлены данные о научном пути ученого, его научные интересы в области дифференциальной психофизиологии, общей психологии и психологии личности и раскрыт вклад в эти отрасли психологической науки.

Представлены основные положения целостного подхода А.И. Крупнова к изучению личности; разработанные им модель целостного анализа психомоторных, интеллектуальных и коммуникативных действий человека; целостная, системная структура личности, включающая различные образования, свойства и черты, проявляющиеся в поступках, деятельности и общении; классификация основных свойств и черт характера, различающихся функциональным назначением.

Указано на развитие системно-функциональ-

Abstract:

The article was written to the 80th anniversary of the Doctor of Psychology, Professor, Honored Worker of Higher School of the Russian Federation Alexander Ivanovich Krupnov – the creator of the system-functional approach to the study of personality traits.

It presents data on the scientific path of the scientist, his scientific interests in the field of differential psychophysiology, general psychology and personality psychology and reveals the contribution to these branches of psychological science.

The main guidelines of the holistic approach of A.I. Krupnov to the study of personality are presented; his developed model for a holistic analysis of psychomotor, intellectual and communicative actions of a person; holistic, systemic structure of personality, including various formations, characteristics and traits, manifested in actions, activities and communication; classification of the main characteristics and character traits that differ in functional purpose.

ного подхода к рассмотрению действий человека применительно к речи Н.А. Фоминой, которой предложена научная концепция системного изучения проявлений личности в речи и разработана методика поликомпонентного анализа текста как продукта речевой деятельности.

Большое внимание уделено рассмотрению разработанной им системно-функциональной модели анализа свойств личности. Раскрыта концепция системно-функциональной природы свойств и их диагностики, согласно которой внутренняя структура каждого свойства состоит из инструментально-динамических и мотивационно-смысловых составляющих, обеспечивающих готовность и постоянство намерений субъекта к реализации различных отношений.

Обоснованы актуальность, теоретическая и практическая значимость и продуктивность научного подхода А.И. Крупнова к исследованию свойств личности, открывающего широкие возможности для определения их сильных и слабых сторон и разработки научно обоснованных программ их развития и коррекции.

Указан список диссертаций, выполненных в русле научного подхода А.И. Крупнова под руководством Н.А. Фоминой.

Ключевые слова:

Александр Иванович Крупнов, дифференциальная психофизиология, общая психология, психология личности, структура действий человека, целостная структура личности, свойства личности, черты характера, системно-функциональный подход, мотивационно-смысловые и инструментально-динамические составляющие.

The development of a systemic-functional approach to the consideration of human actions is mentioned about the speech of N.A. Fomina, who proposed the scientific concept of the systemic study of personality manifestations in speech and developed a technique for multicomponent text analysis as a product of speech activity.

Much attention is paid to the consideration of the developed system-functional model of the analysis of personality traits. The concept of the system-functional nature of characteristics and their diagnostics is disclosed, according to which the internal structure of each characteristic consists of instrumental-dynamic and motivational-semantic components that ensure the readiness and constancy of the intentions of the subject to implement various relationships.

The relevance, theoretical and practical significance and productivity of the scientific approach of A.I. Krupnov to the study of personality traits, which opens up broad opportunities for determining their strengths and weaknesses and developing scientifically based programs for their development and correction, have been substantiated.

The list of theses written in accordance with the scientific approach of A.I. Krupnov under the guidance of N.A. Fomina has been provided.

Key words:

Alexander Krupnov, differential psychophysiology, general psychology, personality psychology, structure of human actions, integral structure of personality, personality traits, character traits, system-functional approach, motivational-semantic and instrumental-dynamic components.

April 26, 2019 was the day of the 80th anniversary of Alexander Ivanovich Krupnov – Doctor of Psychology, Professor, Honored Worker of Higher School of the Russian Federation, Academician of the International Academy of Higher School of Sciences, Academician of the International Academy of Pedagogical Education, Founder and Head of the Scientific School on System-Functional approach to the study

of personality traits.

The International Scientific and Practical Conference dedicated to this anniversary, as well as the 35th anniversary of the scientific school of A.I. Krupnov took place in RUDN. At the conference, congratulations from students and followers from various countries of the world: Russia, Serbia, Vietnam, the USA, etc., were received and prospects for the further development of this scientific direction were discussed.

Alexander Ivanovich graduated from the Sverdlovsk State Pedagogical Institute, and then completed postgraduate studies of the Research Institute of General and Pedagogical Psychology of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR.

In 1971, he prepared and successfully defended his thesis "Dynamic characteristics and their electroencephalographic correlates" under the leadership of one of the leading domestic psychologists V.D. Nebylitsyn, and in 1985 – his doctoral thesis "Psychophysiological analysis of individual differences in human activity" in the Research Institute of General and Pedagogical Psychology of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR.

From 1972 to 1982 A.I. Krupnov headed the department of psychology at the Sverdlovsk State Pedagogical Institute, continuing to develop issues of activity and self-regulation, from 1980 to 1985 he was the leader of the Ural branch of the Society of Psychologists at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He edited 9 collections of scientific papers "Psychology and psychophysiology of activity and self-regulation of human behavior and activity".

From 1984 to the present days, Alexander Ivanovich has been working at the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, since 1990 he headed the Department of Pedagogy and Psychology for 20 years, now he is the Head of the Department of Social and Differential Psychology. He has prepared more than 50 candidates and 6 doctors of psychological sciences. He is the author of 10 monographs and more than 200 publications. Scientific projects carried out under his leadership have been repeatedly supported by the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation (grants 1995-2003).

The scientific interests of Alexander Ivanovich Krupnov are connected with the problems of general psychology, personality psychology and differential psychology and psychophysiology.

His contribution to differential psychophysiology are as follows: the substantiation of the natural (neurophysiological) prerequisites of various types of activity of the subject (psychomotor, intellectual, volitional, communicative) and the identification of their electroencephalographic correlates in the frontal and occipital regions of the brain [1].

In addition, he proposed a new three-dimensional structure of human temperament, including such basic properties as activity, emotionality and regulation

of mental activity, manifested in various spheres of life activity: psychomotor, intellectual and communicative [2].

In the field of general psychology A.I. Krupnov proposed a productive model of a holistic analysis of the psychomotor, intellectual, communicative actions of a person, based on the unity of their motivational, emotional, volitional, dynamic, and productive-productive characteristics. In his opinion, the initial cell of the trait and its analysis is aspiration, which has its strength, intensity, methods and methods of realization, i.e. dynamic characteristics. Any trait is always filled with a certain meaning. The content and quality features of the trait are largely determined by the intentions and motives that perform the semantic, motivating and guiding functions of human behavior, therefore the trait must be assessed from the side of motivation. A desire is realized and interpreted in different ways by a person, which is the cognitive side of a trait, it is experienced and regulated in a certain way by the subject (emotional and regulatory components of the property). In addition, the implementation of aspirations has intermediate and final results [3].

Based on this model, one of his first students N.A. Fomina (Miroshkina) formulated the scientific concept of a systemic study of personality manifestations in speech and developed a technique for multicomponent, multi-level text analysis as a product of individual speech activity, opening up new possibilities for the identification of a person through her speech. Within the framework of this concept, psychological manifestations of individual characteristics of various personality traits are considered in the actual linguistic characteristics of the text (at the linguistic, speech and content-semantic levels), as well as in the psychological components of speech actions (motivational-targeted, emotional, regulatory-volitional, cognitive, operational dynamic and productively productive) [4,5]. N.A. Fomina and her students researched the manifestations in speech of the first-involuntary and second-signal-arbitrary types of self-regulation (N.A. Fomina), features of sociability, initiative, perseverance, curiosity (A.Y. Agapova, A.N. Leyova (Poshekhonova), N.A. Fomina, I.V. Chivileva), responsibility (T.M. Beshpalova, V.B. Orlov, N.A. Fomina), temperament (L.A. Vlasova, M.A. Mircetich, N.A. Fomin), originality of intellect (S.V. Elgina), correlation of signal systems (M.A. Mircetich, N.A. Fomina), national-cultural features of the image of the world (Y.A. Grishenin), value orientations (T.V. Rogozhkina, N.A. Fomina) [6].

A significant contribution has been made by Alexander Ivanovich to personality psychology.

He developed and supplemented a holistic approach to the study of personality from the standpoint of "integral variables of personality and individuality", "basic personality traits" and "integral-functional model of their analysis", the theoretical basis of which is the concept of "the most common bases of human individuality" (V.D. Nebylitsyn, E.A. Golubeva, N.S. Leites, V.M. Rusalov, etc.). According to this

concept, from the set of private psychophysiological and psychological characteristics of a person's individuality, it is possible to distinguish the most generalized integral variables – activity, direction and self-regulation continuums, which incorporate many private individual signs on the psychophysiological and characterological levels, reflecting the integral essence of the personality [7,8]. Under the influence of the theory of “the most common foundations of human individuality” by V.D. Nebylitsyn, which substantiates the position of three interconnected integral continuums of personality and subject's individuality – activity, focus and self-regulation, the main ideas of the system-functional approach have been formed.

A holistic, systemic structure of personality is presented, i.e. the hierarchical structure of various formations, characteristics and personality traits, manifested in actions, activities and communication (Fig.1). In his opinion, the primary personal characteristics include motivation-need education (needs, interests, attitudes, desires, as well as motives, aspirations and self-esteem), which provide consistency, level, selectivity of the subject's activity. The second subsystem of personality consists of instrumental traits – vocations, inclinations, abilities along with emotional-volitional, cognitive and communicative traits of character, which largely integrate various motivational and need characteristics of the lower level. The third subsystem includes socio-moral relations and personality traits, which include positional-role qualities, reflecting attitudes towards power, order, political struggle, etc., as well as moral-aesthetic qualities of an individual, expressing attitudes towards other people, oneself, to business, etc. The fourth subsystem is the value-semantic education of the individual (goals, ideals, life plans, attitudes, beliefs, worldview, etc.) that provide strategic lines for the life of the individual and are included in the system of social and moral qualities, personality traits that determine its direction. The fifth interactive level consists of the positions, roles, actions, and contributions that ensure the personal status of the subject, since all the formations and personality traits manifest themselves and are formed in activities and communication. According to A.I. Krupnov, unity and interrelation of value-semantic, motivational-need, instrumental, social-moral, interactional characteristics make it possible to present the personality as a whole, its individual identity both in each level and in inter-level relations, as well as various inter-level connections, thereby revealing the mechanisms of functioning of a holistic personality [9].

Figure 1.

Structuring or classification of personality properties (features)

Of interest is his proposed approach to structuring or classifying the characteristics (features) of an individual based on consideration of their functional purpose, which, in his opinion, can provide an indicative basis for clarifying their inner nature.

He subdivides all available properties into personal and character traits.

In turn, the actual personal characteristics are divided into socio-psychological, i.e. positional-role qualities that include fixed and quite definite attitudes towards the political system, mass struggle, power, war and peace, as well as attitudes towards other ethnic groups (internationalists, pacifists, Nazis, humanists, democrats, etc.), and moral-psychological, which determine the general orientation of the personality and express the attitude of a person towards other people (benevolence, attentiveness, sensitivity, responsiveness, etc.); to activities (hard work, diligence, discipline, good faith or irresponsibility, negligence, etc.); to yourself (modesty, self-criticism, self-sufficiency, self-confidence, pride or self-esteem, conceit, arrogance, narcissism); to nature and the animal world (care, frugality, prudence, practicality, etc.); to things and products of activity, and also the aesthetic attitude to the world. The characteristics and qualities of the personality reveal the positional role and content side of the subject's behavior and specific actions (their motives and meanings) and perform a strategic function, since, forming the core of the personality's orientation and forming

at the later stages of ontogenesis, they integrate goals, motives, values, ideals.

Character traits constitute a specific objective relationship of a person, for example, to cognition – cognitive traits (curiosity, observation, reason, ingenuity, ingenuity, forethought, thoughtfulness, etc.); to difficulties – volitional traits (decisiveness, perseverance, courage, organization, patience, perseverance, etc.), and besides, emotional experiences and relationships – emotional traits (cheerfulness, enthusiasm, anxiety, optimism, etc.), attitude to the process of communication – communicative traits (sociability, contact, confidentiality, openness, talkativeness, isolation, shyness, etc.) and psychomotor and speech motor characteristics (speed, agility, clumsiness, sluggishness, etc.). They, being formed at the early stages of ontogenesis and being more closely associated with the characteristics of temperament, integrate various mental processes and states in themselves; implement the meaningful attributes of personal properties and qualities and determine the content-style characteristics of actions and actions [10].

In our opinion, the great contribution of Alexander Krupnov to personality psychology is the development of the concept of the system-functional nature of personality traits and their diagnosis (2006-2013), which is based on the most important theoretical principles of Russian psychology about the inseparability of the dynamic, meaningful and effective aspects of mental activity, about the unity of the personal and individual entities of the subject, about the systemic nature of the relationship of the individual and is widely used by researchers in different cities of Russia, including Ryazan.

According to this concept, each characteristic or personality trait has its own internal structure, consisting of instrumental-dynamic and motivational-semantic components that ensure the readiness and constancy of the subject's intentions to implement various relationships.

Based on the ideas expressed by V.D. Nebylitsyn, A.I. Krupnov first proposed a model of an integral-functional analysis of human activity and highlighted a motivational-semantic, operational-dynamic and productive-effective components in its structure [1]. Afterwards, based on this understanding of the structure of activity, a system-functional model of the analysis of personality traits was developed, which was considered as characteristics of community activity in various fields. At the same time, the original structure of personality traits included four main components, then six [7], and later an eight-component model of their analysis appeared [11-14], according to which the personality trait is studied as a systemic formation, in the structure of which there are two blocks (subsystems): motivational-semantic (setting-target, motivational, cognitive and productive components), and instrumental-dynamic (dynamic, emotional, regulatory, reflexive-evaluation components). Each component contains two variables, one of which (harmonic) contributes to the development and realization of the property, and the other (aharmonic) makes this

process difficult (Table 1).

Table 1.

The system-functional model of the organization of personality traits

Blocks	Components	Variables
Motivational-semantic	Setting-target	Socially significant goals
		Personally meaningful goals
	Motivational	Sociocentricity
		Self-centeredness
	Cognitive	Meaningfulness
		Awareness
	Productive	Objectivity
		Subjectivity
Instrumental-dynamic	Dynamic	Vigour
		Aergicity
	Emotional	Sthenticity
		Asthenticity
	Regulatory	Internality
		Externality
	Reflective-evaluative	Operational difficulties
		Personal difficulties

The starting point in this system is the setting-target component, integrating specific goals, attitudes, intentions, and a general program of instrumental and semantic provision and realization of a particular relationship in specific conditions of behavior and activity.

Characteristics of the motivational-semantic block carry out the choice of certain meanings and goals (socially and personally important goals); motivations oriented to other people (sociocentricity) or oneself (sociocentricity); the depth and accuracy of cognitive values and their role in the behavior of the subject (meaningfulness – awareness), as well as the determination of the priority area of application of personality traits in accordance with the goal and expected result in the subject-activity (subjectness) or subject-communicative (subjectness) spheres.

The instrumental-dynamic subsystem provides the procedural side of the realization of personality traits: the intensity and variability of the techniques and methods for their implementation (vigor – aergicity); coloring emotional experiences (sthenticity – asthenticity); dominance of the external or internal locus of the regulation of personality traits (internality – externality); comparison of initial intentions, real results and difficulties during the execution of the entire instrumental-semantic program (operational and personal difficulties).

The indissoluble unity of these subsystems determines the specific structure

and nature of various personality traits, which determine both active and adaptive functions in communication and the subject's activities [10].

The model of the systemic-functional structure of personality traits has formed the basis of more than 100 dissertation research [10].

In the framework of this concept the research of age, gender, typological, ethnic, professional and activity features of such personality traits, characterizing its activity, orientation and self-regulation, as sociability (A.V. Aleikin, A.Y. Agapova, T.A. Arutyunyan, I.V. Bakova, I.S. Isayeva, N.M. Levin, E.S. Matyukina, S.D. Nenashev, A.N. Poshekhonova, N.A. Fomin, I.V. Chivileva); initiative (A.M. Lesin, N.A. Fomina, I.V. Chivileva); inquisitiveness (N.A. Fomina, I.V. Chivileva); perseverance (Golubeva V.A., A.V. Eliseev, N.A. Fomina); responsibility (A.V. Aleikin, T.M. Bepalova, M.N. Zueva, V.B. Orlov, M.V. Pastukhova, O.V. Tenyaeva); organization (A.V. Aleikin, M.Y. Khramov); industriousness (Golubeva V.A.); confidence (N.E. Lenyushkin); aggressiveness (I.S. Isaeva, I.V. Kulishevskaya); patriotism (Panteleeva T.V.), and in addition – the relationship of personality traits among themselves (A.V. Aleikin, I.S. Isaeva, N.A. Fomina, I.V. Chivileva), with temperament (A.V. Eliseev, N.E. Lenyushkin, M.Y. Khramov [Agapova, 2010; Aleikin, 2012; Harutyunyan, 2013; Bakova, 2010; Bepalova, 2008; Elgina, 2006; Isaeva, 2008; Lesin, 2018; Lenyushkin, 2014; Miroshkina, 1992; Tenyaeva, 2011; Fomina 2002; Khramov, 2018; Chivileva, 2005] and their manifestations in speech (these studies were discussed above) [Fomina, 2002, 2016] has been carried out under the guidance of professor N.A. Fomina.

These studies are presented in the following theses:

- Agapova A.Y. Features of sociability managers and teachers and their manifestations in speech (2010).
- Aleikin A.G. Psychological features of sociability, responsibility and organization of students – future managers and specialists (2012).
- Arutyunyan T.A. Sociability and anxiety of adolescents (2013).
- Bakova I.V. The relationship of sociability and features of personal adaptation of students (2009).
- Bepalova T.M. Responsibility of high school students and cadets of a military high school and its manifestation in speech activity (2008).
- Vlasova L.A. Temperament and its manifestations in linguistic and psychological characteristics of speech (2007).
- Grishenina Y.A. National features of the image of the world and their manifestations in the speech activities of Russian, Indian and African students (2009).
- Elgina S.V. Manifestations of intellectual features of the person in speech activity (2006).
- Isaeva I.S. Individually-typological features of sociability and aggressiveness of cadets of a military university (2008).

- Lenyushkin N.E. The ratio of confidence and temperament deviant adolescents (2014).
- Lesin A.M. The ratio of initiative and value sphere of the personality of students of humanitarian specialties (2018).
- Miroshkina N.A. Types of self-regulation and individual differences in speech activity of students (1992).
- Tenyaeva O.V. Responsibility of deviant adolescents (2011).
- Fomina N.A. Individually-typical features of personality traits and their manifestations in speech (2002).
- Khramov M.Y. The relationship of organization and temperament properties of military athletes (2018).
- Chivileva I.V. Manifestations of personal characteristics of activity in speech activity (2005).

Basing on the system-functional model, A.I. Krupnov developed diagnostic methods for studying sociability, responsibility, initiative, organization, perseverance, curiosity, ingenuity, confidence, industriousness [15,13], as well as programs for self-regulation and correction of their development and implementation [16].

A program of systemic study of personality traits has been proposed and is being implemented, including the following research directions: 1) the structure and psychological structure of the trait; 2) features of its formation and development; 3) links with genetic, psycho-physiological and environmental prerequisites; 4) gender, age, professional, ethnopsychological, pathopsychological features; 5) individual-typical and typological features; 6) correlation with other properties and manifestations of personality, individuality and activity; 7) the possibility of correction and self-regulation [17].

The undoubted relevance, theoretical and practical significance, the prospect of a system-functional approach to the study of the characteristics of personality traits is that it contributes to solving the fundamental theoretical problem of the gap between dynamic, semantic, effective and other characteristics in the study of various mental formations, which by their nature are holistic, systemic. In addition, this approach opens up the possibility of knowing the strengths and weaknesses of personal characteristics and features, their structure and internal mechanisms of interaction between their various components, thereby creating the prerequisites for developing scientifically based technologies for the development and correction of various personal characteristics.

There is no conflict of interest.

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