

Social Psychological Description of Personality

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Abstract: It is known that the personality problem is studied in general psychology, youth psychology and pedagogical psychology, as well as in differential, legal psychology and a number of special departments of psychology. Each department or network covers the problems that concern the person in terms of its topic and tasks.

Key points: social psychology, general psychology, dominant type, communication process, extrovert, introvert types.

INTRODUCTION

According to psychologists (G.Asmolov, P.Shikherev, V.A.Yadov, P.Nadirashvili, etc.), in order to change social norms, it is necessary to change the purpose and motive of the situation or activity that is the cause of this norm. This happens in the active conscious activity of a person. Extrovert or introvert types. These types are distinguished by the "art" of communication. For example, an extrovert is a very sociable person who cannot imagine himself without a group of people. For him, communication is a real need, regardless of whether others understand him or not, he always wants to share his thoughts. An extrovert's interests often change, and he tends to change his friends and acquaintances. An extrovert does not keep a cake, he can be angry with the person he fought with today as if nothing had happened tomorrow. An introvert is the opposite of an extrovert. He prefers communication in the form of internal dialogue, that is, reflection in solitude, thinking about himself and the like are the main work for him. He has a very poor ability to communicate, and is always worried that people will not understand him. An introvert is a slave to the world of books and philosophical thoughts, because he is afraid of the conflicts that occur in a group of people, and avoids himself. An introvert lives in a world of constant standards, established norms, is ready to do what he is interested in, even to the end of his life, is faithful and loyal to his life partner. The same goes for friends. Flexible or rigid type of conversationalist. These personality types differ according to the criterion of communication. He speaks quickly, is always in a hurry, and his facial expressions change quickly. He tends to change the topic of conversation often. The easier it is to talk, the easier it is to say goodbye. A rigid conversationalist is the opposite. Even if such a person is determined and courageous, it is very difficult to move from one type of activity to another, it requires a certain period of time. A rigid person is a very good conversationalist. When talking with a mobile type interlocutor, he often interrupts and does not want to give the interlocutor a guess, while the rigid one listens very carefully. But when he speaks, he likes to speak slowly and logically, and does not want to be interrupted. If you interrupt the conversation, he will prefer not to talk to you next time. If you fight with him, it is his for a long time. He does not get angry, he listens to you until the end and answers slowly, his anger usually comes after you leave.

MAIN BODY

Dominant and subordinate types of individuals. A dominant type does not want to be inferior to others in the process of communication, if a question is asked, he will answer if he wants to, otherwise he may remain silent. He does not want to constantly influence the interlocutor, to obey him. He has a strong sense of egoism, and if he makes a mistake, he will not admit it even if the interlocutor notices his mistake. Dominant type is persistent. During the conversation, if he understands your point half way, he does not want to listen to you to the end, he can interrupt the conversation and end the conversation gently. A submissive person adapts to the views of the interlocutor, is always ready to make concessions, so he rarely quarrels, but does not talk at all with the person he hates. Only in the context of a conversation, he can gradually show his courage, speak openly, and sometimes express objections. It is desirable to encourage children with a subordinate personality, therefore it is necessary to praise them, support them mentally with eyes and facial expressions when speaking. When a decision has to be made, the best person wants you to make the decision, because they do not want to take responsibility. The problem of the individual and the group. But if we assume that every person is an individual, irrevocable being, the role of concrete groups influencing him cannot be mentioned separately. According to G.M.Andreeva, this problem should be put as follows: "The problem of how social-psychological qualities formed in a person depend on the "quality" of the groups in which the socialization process is provided and the real activity takes place. The question is indeed correct, because even if we do not consider groups in concrete situations, we need to know what type of group has a positive effect on personal development, for example, whether a conflict group forms the right active goals in the person. Or a non-conflict, agreeable group under any circumstances? Or is it better to have a group of people who have been in long communication for many years, or do we need different new groups? As a result of scientific research in general psychology and other branches of psychology, the question of what kind of person can be called "positive" is partially answered. The answer is found. For example, A. V. Petrovsky identified about one and a half thousand such qualities, but until now there is no clear information in science about the groups that form the basis for the formation of those qualities. The fact is that in order to understand a person, to give him an impartial assessment, it is necessary to study not only his group of close people, but also the system of groups with which he is communicating and their quality. Because, for example, if a person violates the law or enters a bad, criminal path, in order to understand the motives of his behavior, a superficial study of his family, his class at school, and his team at his workplace is done, and a conclusion is drawn on this basis. But this is not enough at all. Because a person is influenced not only by your nearby group of people, but also by different large groups (class, nation, people, professional group, youth group, etc.) is directly influenced and learns norms of behavior, culture and values from the same groups.

Because the same groups determine the individual's beliefs and worldviews. In social psychology, this issue has only been partially resolved within small groups. For example, A.V.Petrovsky and V.A.Petrovsky studied the factor of the individual "joining" the group, and Y.L.Kolominsky said that each group has its own image, which affects the development of the individual. Protects the Moon. V.S. Merlin also wrote that interpersonal relations in a group cultivate certain qualities unique to this group in the members of this group. Therefore, even today, in order to understand a person, it is necessary to study his real groups, to identify the prevailing types of communication there and analysis, a number of research works are being carried out based on the point of view that it is important for group members to know who has real reputation. The uniqueness of the study of personality for social psychology. The owner-subject and object of both communication process and group processes is actually a separate person, a concrete person. That is why social psychology also studies the problem of an individual, examining it from the point of view of being a participant and an active implementer of those various social processes. It is known that the personality problem is studied in general psychology, youth psychology and pedagogical psychology, as well as in differential, legal psychology and a number of special departments of psychology. Each department or network covers the problems that concern the person in terms of its topic and tasks. For example, general psychology considers a person to be a product of psychological activity, the owner of

separate mental processes, while sociology considers him to be an object of social relations. The peculiarity of the socio-psychological approach to the personality problem is that it is considered as a consequence of various forms of interaction with different groups. That is, social psychology first of all studies what laws the behavior of a person who is considered a member of a group obeys, how the effects of a person in the communication system are reflected in his mind. The way in which the influenced and learns norms of behavior, culture and values for the uniqueness of the study of personality for social psychology. The owner-subject and object of both communication process and group processes is actually a separate person, a concrete person. That is why social psychology also studies the problem of an individual, examining it from the point of view of being a participant and an active implementer of those various social processes. It is known that the personality problem is studied in general psychology, youth psychology and pedagogical psychology, as well as in differential, legal psychology and a number of special departments of psychology. Each department or network covers the problems that concern the person in terms of its topic and tasks. For example, general psychology considers a person to be a product of psychological activity, the owner of separate mental processes, while sociology considers him to be an object of social relations. The peculiarity of the socio-psychological approach to the personality influence of the group on the psychology of the individual occurs is inextricably linked with the problem of socialization in social psychology, in the behavior and character of the individual is the social way. It is related to the problem of pain. It is one of the main tasks of social psychology to develop the mechanisms of personal behavior management, determining the qualities that are formed in a person and their manifestation in different types of people.

CONCLUSION

A socio-psychological approach to a person is to understand him as a member of certain groups, a concrete person who engages in communication with individuals similar to him in concrete conditions. The problem of social institutions is one of the problems that has been thoroughly studied in the West, especially in the United States of America. American scientists have studied its dependence on a person's previous life experience and social perceptions proved that it is a mechanism that controls human behavior in various conditions (U.Thomas, F.Znanetsky, G.Allport, M.Smith, K.Hovland, Lap'er, D.Cutts, N.Rokich, etc.). They express the social institution with one word - the word "attitude". As early as 1942, M. Smith developed a three-component structure of attitude. According to this, there are three parts of attitude, which are cognitive part, affective part and conative part. This includes ideas, perceptions, principles, etc., in addition to personal knowledge. The affective part of the attitude is an emotional assessment of that object, which includes feelings of liking or disliking. The conative part or the part related to behavior includes the actions performed in relation to this object, namely behavior. The fact that the formed social institution can be changed during life is of important socio-psychological significance. American scientist Hovland believes that social institutions can be changed by teaching. That is, it is necessary to change the incentive or punishment system in order to change the various attitudes of students. Two, in the event that the regulations of a person or group do not match, one of the parties must consciously change their regulations. Otherwise, according to the principle of disproportion, interpersonal conflict or disagreement is inevitable.

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