

## INTERPRETATION OF ISSUES OF PERSONALITY STRUCTURE IN MODERN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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**Abstract.** Interest and need to study human personality in psychology. What is the psychological structural structure of the human personality? About the study and research of personality structure in psychology and sociology.

**Keywords:** Personality, human personality, psychological and sociological views on personality structure.

First, in philosophy, then in psychology, the study of human personality has become one of the main issues. The reason is that man is distinguished from other creatures by his own characteristics and qualities. First of all, let's try to understand the term "person". Personality is one of the subjects of psychology that examines and studies a person as an individual and complex being. Everyone's personality is unique. That is why (he) distinguishes him from others. Such aspect is called "individual difference". Personality research has given rise to many personality theories that have helped us to understand and analyze different aspects of human personality. Aisha Utz's work "Psychology from the islamic perspective" defines the person as follows: "The person is usually defined as stable patterns of perception, attitude and thinking about the environment and oneself. We usually react to the world and the people around us in a consistent and unique way. Each of us is as unique in our personalities as we are in our physical features." "A person is a subject, a person who can change the external world through his knowledge, feelings and relationships."

If you pay attention, this definition mentions three aspects specific to a person: 1. Knowing; 2. Emotion; 3. Attitude. The characteristics belonging to these three groups are aimed at a single goal, that is, to change the external world according to the needs of a person.

Personality structure means a set of invariable and stable characteristics manifested by a person in different situations. Usually, in psychology, characteristics (in a person) are divided into three classes: character, abilities and motives. In each structure, (certain) shortcomings of temperament are visible, which are compensated by the main advantages of each person's character. Personality means a person with a certain set of social qualities. It is impossible to include psychological characteristics and qualities that describe the character of a person, as well as his attitude to people, among personal qualities and qualities. Modern psychology describes a person as a

socio-psychological being formed as a result of life. Accordingly, every person does not have personal characteristics and qualities before coming into the world. After all, each person is an individual, because he has a number of personal qualities and qualities that exist only in him. Two different personality structures are particularly distinct. These are: social and psychological structure. Let's take a look at some of them.

**Psychological structure of the person.** Psychological personality structure includes temperament, volitional qualities, abilities, character, emotions, social attitudes, motivation. Psychology characterizes personality as follows:

- Intelligence and intelligence are limited.
- Cautiousness, stability, restraint - extreme sensitivity (or impressionability), carelessness.
- Gentleness - Cruelty (or extreme severity) and cynicism (i.e. insulting, teasing).
- Friendliness, adaptability, politeness (or graciousness) - stubbornness (or non-adaptability), vindictiveness, tyranny.
- Realism is autism.
- Business (conscientious approach), decency - dishonesty, fraud, impoliteness.
- Belief (belief) - abstraction (disbelief).
- Happiness is sadness.
- Communication (accessibility) - lack of communication.
- Independence - dependence (indifference), etc.
- Diversity of interests - narrowness of interests.
- Seriousness - lightness.
- Aggressiveness is kindness.
- Optimism - pessimism.
- Generosity is stinginess.
- Lack of self-confidence and self-confidence.
- Mental maturity - imbalance, illogicality.
- Calmness (self-control) - neuroticism (nervousness, lack of self-control).
- Kindness, humility, tolerance - arbitrariness, selfishness.
- Kindness, gentleness - evil, rudeness.
- Having a strong will is laziness (lack of will).

A self-actualizing personality is characterized by the ability to perfectly orient itself in reality and actively perceive it; immediacy and spontaneity in actions and expression own feelings and thoughts; acceptance of oneself and others in their true face; development of abilities, etc.

**Social personality structure.** Conducting research on social personality structure, had to face a number of theoretical obstacles that prevented the construction of the concept of personality. The main element here is the personality, considered as a social quality. sociological personality structure consists of subjective and objective

properties of the individual, which are manifested and function in the process of his life. It can be both interaction with others, and independent activity. In sociology, it is extremely important to determine the moment of transition and transformation taking place in the structure of personality.

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