

FOREIGN THEORIES OF PERSONALITY

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Abstract: *In this article, we will talk about the types and importance of personality in foreign theory. In the science of world psychology, various theories have been created about the maturity of a person, his development, and researchers take different positions in the study of the human personality and have a unique approach to clarifying the essence of the problem. These theories include biogenetic, socio genetic, psychogenetic, cognitivist, psychoanalytic, behaviorist. We will dwell on the views of the theories listed below and some of their representatives on the principles of personality development.*

Key Words: *personality, human being, social factors, cognitivist, behavior, biogenetic theory, opinions.*

INTRODUCTION

On the basis of the biogenetic theory, the biological maturation of a person is accepted as the main factor, and the development of the remaining processes acquires a voluntary character, and only a mutual connection with them is recognized. According to this theory, the main goal of development is focused on biological determinants (determinants) and socio-psychological characteristics are derived from their essence. The process of development itself is interpreted and interpreted as a universal stage of biological maturation.

The biogenetic law was discovered by F. Muller and E. Haeckel. Biogenetic law played a certain historical role in promoting the theory of organ development and in the fight against anti-Darwinists. However, he made serious mistakes in explaining the relationship between the individual and historical development of the body. In particular, according to the biogenetic law, the individual development of a person's psychology (ontogeny) briefly repeats the main stages of the historical development (phylogeny) of the entire human race. [2.56]

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION

According to the German psychologist W. Stern, a baby (a newborn child) is not yet a human being, but only a mammal, after six months of age, it is only equal to monkeys in terms of mental development, and at the age of two it becomes an ordinary person, at the age of five it is primitive reaches the level of people in a herd state, goes through a primitive period starting from school age, reaches the mind of medieval people at the age of junior school, and only in the mature period (16-18 years old) does it reach the cultural level of modern people. [3.87]

American psychologist S. Hall, one of the major representatives of biogenetic theory, called it the main law of psychological development calculates the "law of recapitulation" (brief recapitulation of phylogeny). According to him, individual progress in ontogeny repeats important stages of phylogeny. [1.102]

According to the scientist's interpretation, infancy is nothing more than the return of the stage of development characteristic of animals. The period of childhood corresponds exactly to the period of hunting and fishing, which was the main occupation of ancient people. Between the ages of 8 and 12, the period of growth is adolescence, which coincides with the peak of maturity at the end of savagery and the beginning of civilization. Adolescence is the equivalent of romanticism, starting with puberty (12-13) and ending with adulthood (22-25). According to S. Hall's interpretation, these periods consist of "storms and pressures", internal and external disputes (conflict), during which a person develops a "sense of individuality". This theory of the revolution of the personality serves as a source of many critical comments in its time, because the stages of development in the human race do not and cannot exactly repeat the phylogeny. Another type of biogenetic concept was developed by representatives of the German "constitutional psychology" (a theory based on the human body structure), E. Krechmer introduced a number of biological factors (for example, the type of body structure, etc.) into the basis of personality (psychology) typology, and the physical type of a person E. Krechmer divides people into two large groups and characterizes another cycloid category (quick-moving, emotional stable), and at the other end, he says that there are people typical of the schizoid category (difficult to enter into relationships, with limited emotions). he concludes that there are excitability, aggressiveness, affective nature, and schizoid characteristics in early adolescents don't match exactly.

Representatives of the biogenetic theory, American psychologists A. Gezell and S. Hall, work closely with the biological model of development, and come to the conclusion that in this process cycles of balance, integration and renewal alternate.

In the history of psychology, the most obvious manifestation of biologicalism is expressed in Sigmund Freud's interpretation of personality.

Translated from Latin - "me". The ego is the component of the mental apparatus responsible for decision-making. The ego separates from the id, receives part of its energy, to change and fulfill needs in socially acceptable conditions, thereby ensuring the safety and preservation of the organism. It uses cognitive strategies to satisfy the wants and needs of the ID. In its manifestation, the ego is based on the principle of truth, purpose which is to maintain the integrity of the body by delaying gratification until the opportunity to release and/or appropriate environmental conditions are found. The ego was called by Freud the secondary process, the "executive organ" of the individual, the sphere of intellectual processes of problem solving.

CONCLUSION

In short, the concept of personality has different meanings everywhere. The superego is considered fully formed when parental control is replaced by self-control. However, the principle of self-governance does not serve the principle of truth. Superego directs a person to absolute perfection in thoughts, words and actions. It tries to convince the ego that idealistic ideas are superior to realistic ideas.

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