

THE CONCEPT OF PERSONALITY IN PHILOSOPHY

Abstract: This article discusses the interpretation of the concept of personality in philosophy.

Key words: philosophy, personality, man, understanding, worldview

Those. in this context, we can talk about the measure of the personality itself, manifested in its properties and characteristics and expressed in activities and various social positions. The most common combination of virtues and hidden inclinations of a person, which directly and indirectly determines the course of various social phenomena and processes. If we are talking about the measure of personality, then we can connect and characterize such social phenomena as dictatorship and humanism, conformism and adventurism, revolution and terror, etc. Also in this case, it is possible to determine the classification of the individual. The most important quality of a person as a person is his goal-setting activity. Personality is an active social subject that can change its environment. Also, a person is a thinking (possessing intellect and functional consciousness) and mentally healthy person who has his own culture. These qualities are inextricably linked. Therefore, a person is not only a carrier of social relations, but also a person who has a reverse influence on them in accordance with his individual properties, characteristics and abilities, intelligence and experience, professionalism and organization, as well as his own culture. Regardless of whether the individual follows the opinion of the majority or prefers to find out everything on his own empirically, in each individual case he demonstrates a personal position of a person that corresponds to his understanding of reality along with the conditions of being. A person is a socially and socially active and individually unique person.

Throughout the development of the history of philosophy and humanitarian thought, new concepts of personality have been constantly developed. Let's consider some of them. Psychological concept of personality. In psychology, personality is studied as a set of mental properties, relationships, processes that distinguish one person from another. At the same time, the natural features and properties of the individual act as socially determined elements in the personality. In view of the fact that the acquired and innate qualities of people are individual, the potential of each individual person is also different for a psychologist. Individuality allows you to display the uniqueness of the biological, mental and social properties of a person, making him a unique representative of any community or group. The fact that an individual is able to change the world in the process of joint activity with other individuals and thus transform himself, becoming a personality, determines the emergence of personality as a systemic quality in psychology. Personality is studied in the unity (but not in identity) of the sensual essence of the individual and the conditions of the social environment. Within the framework of idealistic psychology, a person is considered as a special and unchanging spiritual entity, "an entirely psychic being." In psychoanalysis, "harmonic psychology" personality is interpreted as a set of irrational unconscious drives. In the paradigm of behavioral psychology, the problem of personality did not exist at all, because it had no place in the mechanical scheme "stimulus-response". Sociological concept of personality. Sociologists use the concept of "personality", a social subject in order to describe the social essence and social qualities of a person in the process of joint activity. Within the framework of modern sociology, a person as a subject is an active social principle, a specific type of ability to act. If a sociologist conducts research, then he is primarily interested not in individual human characteristics, but in the social environment, social institution, social organization in which a person is included and in which he performs specific social functions. In this regard, it was in sociology that the

role concept of personality was developed, despite the fact that social psychology contributed to its emergence. Role concept of personality. The essence of this concept lies in the fact that people in the process of life carry out different functions, perform various social roles. There are primary functions that reflect the status position of a person, which is determined by his professional activities and the position he occupies. And there are secondary functions that a person performs due to various factors of being, due to his abilities and needs. The main feature is that a person within society is included in a large number of social entities - a family, a university, a school, a company, an enterprise, a sports section, a gardeners' partnership, a pet lovers club, a community of philatelists, etc. In each of them, he plays a certain social role and has his own interests. A social role is a way people behave depending on their position and status in society. Personality in this case is called the role substrate of a particular social institution with its characteristic different functional settings. Philosophical concept of personality. Personality in philosophy is a social subject, a social generator of a system of social and social relations (in accordance with 10 spheres of society, backbone institutions based on basic forms of social activity), with a characteristic psyche, consciousness, personal culture and activity. The totality of social relations within which a person is born and develops is dialectical, not static - i.e. in this process, the system of feedbacks determined by the existing being will work. Personality in this case is a historical type of a person who is capable of self-activity and creativity on the basis of objective goal-setting. Personality is a measure of individuality and a person.

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