

## CHARACTER - AS AN INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTIC OF A HUMAN

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### Abstract

This article tells about the individual character of a person. On the activities of unit commanders in a military collective with different characters. The influence of interpersonal relations on the combat readiness of the unit. The formation of relations in the team by types of character is discussed.

**Keywords:** Character, temperament, interpersonal relations, military collective, personality, quality, personality character, sanguine, choleric, melancholic, emotional and volitional qualities, type, genotype.

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It is not for nothing that the 21st century is recognized as the century of intelligent intelligence and nanotechnology. There is reason to say that today science and technology are reaching the peak of their development. All new technologies that are being created are aimed at facilitating human labor and automating some processes that require high accuracy. As in all areas, revolutionary changes and large-scale reforms are taking place in the military sphere.

The production of high-precision weapons, the creation of intelligent robots on the battlefield are among the measures aimed at reducing losses on the battlefield. These include sappers, a robot that clears minefields, and automatic rifles that make an independent decision to destroy the target and defeat it. However, no matter how strongly all of the above factors enter into the process of conducting hostilities, one cannot but admit that the decisive factor is the human factor.

Representatives of different nationalities and people with different characters and worldviews serve in military collectives. For the effective performance of combat missions in a unit, it is important to correctly form interpersonal relationships, form the personality of a warrior who is able to support each other in combat situations, unite the unit, and establish friendly relations with each other in the team. Uniting diverse personalities in a military collective, directing them towards a common goal is one of the urgent tasks facing unit commanders and psychologists.

Each person differs from any other person in their individual psychological characteristics. This is about character. The word "character" literally means "sign" from the Greek word. But not all individual characteristics can be characteristic. For example, visual acuity and hearing, speed of memorization is not a character.

Character is a set of individual psychological characteristics that are considered typical for a particular personality, manifested in the ways of activity, visible in typical conditions and determined by the attitude of a person in these conditions. The manifestation of character traits, the individual characteristics of the emotional experiences of each typical situation depends on the attitude of the person. On the other hand, the quality of action in each typical situation and in individual specific ways depends on the attitude of the person. We can distinguish intellectual, emotional and volitional qualities of character. By character, we mean individual characteristics that are formed in a person under the influence of the environment and upbringing and manifested in his volitional activity, attitude towards the world around him (other people, work, things).

Many character traits are deep and active inclinations that determine a person's actions. It is in these tendencies that the persuasive power of character traits is manifested. Due to such a compelling force of character traits, a person often acts contrary to objective conditions and uses methods of action that are completely inconsistent with the goal.

Someone consciously chooses a difficult task, someone vice versa. Since character traits encourage you to act in a certain way, and sometimes to act contrary to circumstances, they are better manifested in difficult moments of life. Character is tested in the struggle with opposite circumstances. Character education is one of the central and important tasks of educating a mature generation. Perseverance includes such qualities as critical thinking, understanding, excitability, cheerfulness - intellectual (mental), kindness - emotional and volitional characteristics.

There are only preliminary thoughts and conclusions about the psychological and physiological causes of character. The temperament of a person is part of his character, so the physiological basis of character is the type of nervous system. Due to the fact that character traits are hardly formed and strengthened, the physiological basis of character is formed by the changed features of the nervous system during a person's life.

Congenital constitutional type of the genotype of the nervous activity of animals. However, after birth, the animal encounters extremely varied impressions from external conditions, and it must inevitably respond to them with certain activities, which are often fixed and maintained throughout its life.

Therefore, all the nervous activity of an animal bears a phenotypic trait, a fusion of changes formed under the influence of the environment, in addition to type traits. The dynamic stereotype is the neurophysiological basis of character traits, including character traits.

For understanding the neurophysiological foundations of character, the teachings of I.P. Pavlov about the secondary signaling system. The second signaling system, in addition to the one based on physiological principles and thinking, controls human behavior. The physiological basis of character cannot be attributed to the qualities that make up the content of character, such as social skills, courage, devotion to one's duty, the content of the psychology of character is a social phenomenon in its outcome.

In the history of psychology, there have been several attempts to create a typology of character. The typology recommended by the German psychologist and psychiatrist E. Kretschmer in the early 20th century was one of the most famous and early attempts. Later, such typologies were recommended by his colleagues W. Sheldon, E. Fromm, K. Leonhard and A. E. Lichko. All typologies of human character are organized according to the following main ideas:

- the character of a person begins to manifest itself very early in the course of his ontogenetic development and remains stable throughout his life.
- the characteristics included in the character are not a random association. They consist of different types that allow you to build a typology of characters.

According to this typology, most people can be grouped into certain groups.

According to the structure of the human body, E. Kretschmer singled out the three most common types (asthenic, athletic, picnic). Although each of them was associated with certain types of human character, there was really no scientific justification. According to Kretschmer, the asthenic type is a thin person of medium and taller height with a small body structure. The skin of the trunk and face of asthenics is thin, the shoulders are narrow, flat, the muscles are poorly developed.

Athletic type - well-developed bones and muscles, above average, tall, broad-shouldered, strong chest, upright people.

Picnic type - these are people with a well-developed head, chest and abdomen, prone to obesity, with an underdeveloped musculoskeletal system.

Kretschmer suggests that there is a correspondence between these types and some mental illnesses. For example, he believes that athletic and asthenic types are more prone to schizophrenia.

Even though Kretschmer's typology is based on inferences based on real observations, it has its shortcomings. Some scientific studies have established that people with a certain body structure are prone to mental disorders, and have made it possible to put forward ideas about character accentuations.

According to the German psychiatrist K. Leonhard, 20-50% of people have some character traits that are so strong that they can sometimes lead to similar conflicts and emotional outbursts.

Accentuation of character is a strong development of any characteristic to the detriment of others and deterioration of relations with others. Character accentuations can be mild and even psychological to varying degrees. Character accentuations are common among teenagers (50-80%). It can be determined using various psychodiagnostic tests, for example, a lightning test.

Character accentuations according to K. Leonhard are classified as follows:

**Hyperthymic type.** Too sociable, talks a lot, gesticulates, rich in facial expressions, tends to reject the topic of conversation, often causes conflicts due to the fact that he forgets about official and social duties.

**Dysthymic type.** Shy, difficult to communicate, pessimistic, avoids conflicts, likes to stay at home alone.  
**cycloid type.** His mood tends to change quickly, in a good mood he is hyperthymic, in a bad mood - like a dysthymic type.

**Movable type.** Passive, verbal and non-verbal reactions in communication are slow, stubborn, sometimes belligerent, often initiating various conflicts.

**Amplifier type.** Poorly talkative, likes to teach, wants to achieve high results, easily offended, suspicious, vindictive. Tends to exaggerate and exaggerate small problems.

**Pedantic type.** Rarely enters into conflicts, often in a passive state, makes many formal demands on others, neat, serious, reliable employee.

**Anxious type.** He is closed, does not trust himself, avoids conflicts, is peaceful, self-critical. Completes tasks on time.

**emotional type.** He likes to communicate with a narrow circle of people, if he is upset, he tries not to let others notice it, he is kind, caring, responsible. He rejoices in the achievements of others.

**Demonstrative (demonstrative) type.** He is quick to communicate, strives for leadership, loves power and praise, knows how to attract others, has a unique way of thinking and behavior.

**Exoltd type.** Very sociable, talks a lot, curious, attentive to friends and relatives, tolerant of others, picky in taste, sincere.

**Extravert type.** Sociable, has many friends, avoids conflicts, knows how to listen carefully to others. Completes tasks on time.

**Introvert type.** Difficult in communication, "find what is in me", likes to think philosophically, decisive, strong in faith, stubborn, stubborn.

Accentuations of character can be brought up and corrected in a properly organized educational process.

**Temperament characteristics.** Some people react to the facts and events of the life around us quickly and easily, others slowly and with difficulty, others slowly and indifferently, others sharply and enthusiastically, and still others with the same rhythm and unhurriedness.

Temperament and character are individual characteristics that manifest themselves in the social relations of a person.

Temperament in Latin means "mixture" or ratio of parts. Temperament is a set of individual characteristics characterized by emotional excitability and general mobility of a person. Temperament is a manifestation of the type of nervous system in human activity. Temperament is a combination of

individual psychological characteristics, manifested in the speed and strength of the emergence of emotions and in the general mobility of a person.

Under the characteristics of temperament, we understand the stable individual characteristics of the psyche, which determine the speed of a person's mental activity. These characteristics are relatively invariant in activities, motives and goals of different content and form a structure that represents the type of temperament.

Types of higher nervous activity and temperament.

According to the teachings of I.P. Pavlov, the features of the formation of conditioned reflexes depend on the features of the nervous system. I. P. Pavlov singled out three such signs:

These signs were always combined, I.P. Pavlov called it a type of nervous system and divided it into four main types:

At the moment, it has been established that there is a connection between 4 branches of the nervous system with its special features, which were identified in animals by I.P. Pavlov. The identified types of the nervous system, on which temperament depends, are common to humans and animals and are called common types. Thus, the general types of the nervous system form the physiological basis of temperament.

According to some foreign scientists, the German psychologist Kretschmer and the American psychologist Sheldon, temperament does not depend on the general type of the nervous system, but on the proportions of the body, that is, for a viscerotonic obese person with a highly developed belly, joy, contentment and the desire to eat well are characteristic. For people with well-developed skeletal muscles, enthusiasm, activity, and somatonia are characteristic.

High sensitivity, anxiety, preoccupation with one's thoughts are characteristic of non-rebrotonics for people with a strong development of the nervous system and, in particular, the brain. Such a theory is wrong. The psychological characteristics of temperament largely depend on the physiological characteristics of the general type of the nervous system. Therefore, although physiological studies of the general type of the nervous system are necessary, they are not enough to study the patterns of temperament formation. Along with physiological studies, the features of the general type of the nervous system should also be studied from a psychological point of view.

Temperament traits.

If we compare the temperaments of different people, it turns out that there are many groups of temperaments that are similar in their characteristics. On this basis, several different types of temperament were put forward in the 1st century AD. At the same time, the type of temperament is understood as a set of mental characteristics that represent some very large groups of people.

For the first time, the doctor Hippocrates, who lived in the 5th century BC, divided temperament into 4 types, now these types are called Hippocratic types. The types are named like this: "Sanguine", "Choleric", "Phlegmatic", "Melancholic". The terms are now taking on new meanings. The psychological characteristics of temperament types are determined by the following main features:

Temperament types.

Highly reactive sanguine. He laughs hard at what will happen. The little fact is very annoying. To everything that attracts his attention, he reacts with lively and great excitement. Gestures and movements are clearly visible. By appearance, it is easy to recognize his mood, attitude to things or people. He concentrates quickly. Has low sensitivity. The sensitivity threshold is high. He does not notice very weak sounds and light stimuli.

He is very active, very enthusiastic and hardworking, often raises his hand in class, can work for a long time without getting tired, takes on new tasks with enthusiasm. Activity and reactivity are balanced. It is easy to call him to discipline. He can quickly catch the manifestation of his emotions and his involuntary actions. His movements are intense, his speech is fast, he quickly starts new work, quickly concentrates.

His mind works fast; find out His movements are very smooth. Their feelings, moods, interests and aspirations are very changeable.

He quickly finds a common language with new people. Easily learns new requirements, new conditions. He can quickly switch from one job to another. Learns quickly and changes skills quickly. The mind is compact. Has the property of extraversion. Reacts to external impressions less than to the imagination of the past and future life.

Choleric, like sanguine, is characterized by low sensitivity, high reactivity and activity, but reactivity prevails over activity. That's why he is restless, restless, restless. Less smooth and harder than sanguine. That is why they have great stability and great determination in their aspirations and interests.

In conclusion, we can say that the cohesion of the military collective, the processes of formation and interpersonal relations in the collective should be considered as closely interconnected processes. In the process of forming a subunit, changes in it are achieved by subunit commanders who constantly study the personnel. The nature of the unit's personnel has a direct impact on the performance of combat missions.

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