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THEORY OF SET IN PERSONALITY TYPOLOGY

The key approaches of the typology of personalities outlined in the article. Personological ideas was analysis. Based on generalized empirical data Georgian psychological school, according to the theory of set which D. Uznadze studied, we have proposed a typology of individuals on the basis of the configuration of individual characteristics of sets.

Key words: personality; structure of personality; set; characteristic of set; properties of set.

The dynamic development of modern industrial society requires the cultivation of a free individual, capable of self-realization and self-actualization in the changable social conditions of today. Personality development determines the development of society. That is why the problem of the study of personality is a leader among modern directions of psychological science.

The issue of personality research has repeatedly highlighted in the scientific writings of prominent scientists: L. Vygotsky, D. Uznadze, A. Luria, A. Kovalev, V. Myasischeva, A. Zaporozhtsy M. Halperin and others. Among the foreign personolohiv should mention Z. Freud, Carl Jung, E. Fromm, K. Horn, H. Ayzenka etc. scientists developed the concept of psychological personality make many theoretical and practical experience.

Investigation of personality typology has a strong potential to address important issues of psychological science. A clear delineation of personality types allows direct practical experience in theoretical study of this phenomenon as «the individual is socialized individual who embodies the most significant, socially significant properties» [3, p. 291]. The study of personality types make it possible to identify the personal characteristics of steel, their development and interaction method to predict the manifestation of new relationships, not studied previously [6, p. 21].

In particular, in Freud's psychoanalytic personology leading role given to the *unconscious* as a composite component structure of the psyche. Substance has pushed the unconscious feelings that are

constrained by using defense mechanisms. Personality types are classified according to fixation at a certain stage of development – the psychosexual stages. According to the fixation on a single stage, Freud identified the following types of personalities: the personality of fixation at the anal stage of development – anal character, which in turn is divided into at holding-anal and anal-aggressive types, a person with genital character, which, according to theory, different performance and adaptability. Also psychoanalytic theory distinguishes the identity of the oral character, which in turn is divided into oral-passive and oral-sadistic types and phallic character. Phallic personality type is prone to aggressiveness, exhibitionism, manifestations of excessive pride, rivalry [6, p. 154–156].

Within psychoanalysis K. Jung defined the primary determinant of personality – the deliberate. According to the criterion for the distribution of personality types scientist was taken ego-oriented individual, namely the introversion and extroversion, rational mental phenomena (mind) and the irrational (emotions, intuition, feeling) «Two ego-orientation and four psychological functions interact to form eight different personality types» [6, p. 204].

A. Adler, transforming the classical psychoanalytic ideas, introduced the concept of lifestyle that was entirely new basis for personality typology. Types of individual scientists to distinguish on the basis of how the subject solves basic life tasks. There are three basic strategies for tackling everyday tasks – avoidance strategy, strategy and obtain management strategy, on the basis of which distinguishes basic personality types [6, p. 172–173]. According to the concept of personality A. Adler central emphasis on feelings of inferiority and mechanisms to overcome. Virtually every behavioral act latent intention of eliminating the complex of inadequacy, establishment and strengthening of a sense of superiority. Inferiority complex develops from early childhood on the basis of disability, and excessive body burns or alienation from parents. Designated activating effect hyper compensation circumstances on which emerging and evolving complex redundancy in older age [6, p. 169].

Within the humanist radicalism E. Fromm shared types of individuals in terms of social interest and basophilic (the desire to live) and necrophilia (the pursuit of the dead). The dichotomy of these mechanisms determines the level, type of aggression and expression of social interest of some type. E. Fromm classify

personality types according to the shape of the interaction of the individual with society: receptive, exploiting, accumulative, market and productive types.

H. Eysenck created a typology of personalities Based on 4 parameters – introversion, extroversion, stability, neurosality. As a result, H. Eysenck describes four categories of people based on the severity of the two independent parameters. «Every category, including components of the features are the result of a combination of high and low levels of introversion and extraversion with high or low levels of stability and neuroticism» [6, p. 317].

Representatives of the Soviet school emphasized the importance of mental processes and individual personality traits during the activity. Particular attention was paid to the concept of «identity» [4].

K. Platonov saw the person as a structural dynamical system, characterized by constancy, stability, ordering. All personality traits are divided into 4 groups: social predefined features, which include the orientation of the individual, personal experience, knowledge, skills and abilities, individual peculiarities of cognitive processes, biological features due to such type of nervous system.

In Kovalev's theory personality is seen primarily as the integrity of the image in the spiritual realm and the synthesis of such structures as temperament, directionality and ability.

However, the diversity of approaches to understanding the determinants of internal personality made outstanding contribution to the Georgian scientist and psychologist D.Uznadze. According to his theory the basic condition for the formation of any personal formation is set.

Set in the general psychology – is a «state of readiness unconscious person to a certain activity or behavior» [3, p. 305]. «Set – this is a mode subject during each discrete moment of its activities, a condition that allows a business entity orientation, making this activity a specific disposition to act that way and not otherwise» [2].

Research psychology of set shows that apart from the usual mental facts of individual conscious experiences, there is a specific sphere of mental field installation – «modus integral condition of the subject», the individual as a system organized in a certain way on which there is a specific orientation activities. Set, according to the teachings of D. Uznadze, is a natural component of, just as

unconscious system quality. This active stakeholder without taking shape characteristic of the contents of consciousness [2].

In studies of Georgian psychologists installation on which there is any activity with a specific orientation, was identified as a factor of purposeful activity as the psychological meaning of the interaction between the specific needs and situation of its satisfaction. Add personality to which activated a particular perceptual content plays a significant role in the perception, in general, the knowledge of human reality. In this sense, it is what can be called – apperception, in our understanding, that is not of the apperception of ideas and just being the person [2, p. 521]. Set is the subject as major determining response to impact a situation where he has to ask, and to solve problems [5, p. 25].

Based on empirical data Georgian school, it was found that the installation as a psychological construct endowed with properties and characteristics. Properties settings determine the possibility of the installation as a psychological phenomenon. The main properties of D. Uznadze irradiation attributes – like the set's ability to transfer, fixed on one of the paired organs to another, moving from one sensory system to another. For example, set, fixed in the one field has the ability to transfer in another sphere.

Generalization property makes it possible to effect a fixed set in other environments. In the case of the production of subject specific fixed settings, such as set the right ball is smaller than the left ball, the critical experiments, it appears that this set remains in force in relation to other subjects, spreading items such as cubic form [5, p. 58].

It should be emphasized that the characteristics of sets determine the content of the functional state of an individual based on the isolation of the following characteristics: excitability, stability, agility, flexibility, constancy and stability. Based on the characteristics of set's combinatorics D. Uznadze has identified four basic personality types: dynamic, static and variable, the last is divided into subgroups of stable and labile.

Dynamic types include high levels of objectification, rapid ability to activate their abilities in terms of actualizing situation [5, p. 194]. Have the ability to easily switch towards objective goals. Their set is characterized by an average excitability (fixing installation occurs in 10–15 adjusting exposures), the optimal number of illusions dominate

characteristics such as flexibility and agility. Also, the set can have a constant, steady, stable character, a high capacity for irradiation.

Static types of people are energetic members of society, it is easy to cope with the tasks put before them, tirelessly active, with a high level of internal contradictions [5, p. 194]. Activity determined by consciousness, indicating a high level of objectification. Each individual behavioral act strictly controlled. Sets are characterized by a high level of excitability, just 2–3 adjusting exposure. Fixing installation is on average 5–10 samples. Dominated by contrast illusions. Sets are rough, static, constant, stable.

The variable types of personalities divided into stable – variable and labile-variable.

Stable-variable types have high networking requirements. The behavior of people takes place according to the set that are aimed at meeting them. Characterized by the predominance of the subjective factor of the objective. It is easy to carry out acts of objectification, but with some difficulties in the implementation of voluntary acts. Set is variability, rude, dynamic changes easily with plastic static. And this variability of the set is stable in its manifestation [5, p. 199].

Variable – labile types as opposed to variable-stable characterized by low needs. They can identify different forms of sets. In some cases, the set cannot even be fixed. The set has a weak ability to irradiation. Lability manifested in the fact that the set is kept within a very short period of time.

Returning to the features of the set, it should be noted that each of them has its polarity signs. This allows us to complement and extend the classification of individuals according to the options constellation performance settings. Options for combinations of characteristics we present in table 1.

Table 1

		1	2	3	4	5	6
	Characteristic of the set	Excitability (min.- a; opt.-b)	Durability (weak-a; resistant-b)	Dynamic (dyn.-a; stat.-b)	Plasticity (plast.-a; rude-b)	Constancy (const.-a; variab.-b)	Stability (stab.-a; lab-b)
1.	Excitability (min. – a; opt. – b)	1a2a	1a3a	1a4a	1a5a	1a6a	
		1a2b	1a3b	1a4b	1a5b	1a6b	
2.	Durability (weak-a; resistant-b)	2b1b		2a3a	2a4a	2a5a	2a6a
		2a1b		2a3b	2a4b	2a5b	2a6b

3.	Dynamic (dyn.-a; stat.-b)	3b1b 3a1b	3b2b 3a2b		3a4a 3a4b	3a5a 3a5b	3a6a 3a6b
4.	Plasticity (plast.-a; rude-b)	4b1b 4a1b	4b2b 4a2b	4b3b 4a3b		4a5a 4a5b	4a6a 4a6b
5.	Constancy (const.-a; variab.-b)	5b1b 5a1b	5b2b 5a2b	5b3b 5a3b	5b4b 5a4b		5a6a 5a6b
6.	Stability (stab.-a; lab-b)	6a1a 6b1b	6b2b 6a2b	6b3b 6a3b	6b4b 6a4b	6b5b 6a5b	

The table presents the constellations of set's characteristics which will be available in certain types of individuals, namely: weak excitability and instability (1a2a); slightly exciting but resistant (1a2b); minimum excitability and dynamic (1a3a); minimum excitability and static (1a3b); the minimum excitability and plasticity (1a4a); minimum excitability and rude (1a4b); minimum excitability and constancy (1a5a); minimum excitability and variability (1a5b); minimum excitability and stability (1a6a); minimum excitability and lability (1a6b); instability and minimal excitability (2b1b); instability and optimal excitability (2a1b); instability and dynamic (2a3a); minimum excitability and static instability (2a3b); instability and plasticity (2a4a); instability and rude (2a4b); instability and constancy (2a5a); instability and variability (2a5b); instability and stability (2a6a); instability and lability (2a6b); optimal excitability and static (3b1b); optimal excitability and dynamic (3b1a); optimal excitability and static stability (3b2b); dynamics and resistant (3a2b); dynamics and plasticity (3a4a); dynamics and rude (3a4b); dynamics and constancy (3a5a); dynamics and variability (3a5b); dynamics and stability (3a6a); dynamics and lability (3a6b) optimal excitability and rude (4b1b) optimal excitability and plasticity (4a1b); rude and stability (4b2b); plasticity and resistance (4a2b); rude and static (4b3b); plasticity and static (4a3b); plasticity and constancy (4a5a); plasticity and variability (4a5b); plasticity and stability (4a6a); plasticity and lability (4a6b); optimal excitability and variability (5b1b); optimal excitability and constancy (5a1b); variability and stability (5b2b); constancy and optimal excitability (5a2b); variability and static (5b3b); constancy and static (5a3b); variability

and rude (5b4b); constancy and rude (5a4b); constancy and stability (5a6a); constancy and lability (5a6b); minimum excitability and stability (6a1a); optimal excitability and stability (6a1b); lability and stability (6b2b); stability and resistant (6a2b); lability and static (6b3b); static and stability (6a3b); lability and rude (6b4b); stability and rude (6a4b); lability and variability (6b5b); stability and variability (6a5b); lability and optimal excitability (6b1b); stability and resistant (6a2b); static and stability (6a3b); stability and variability (6a5b).

The definition of a constellation of the main characteristics of the sets will enable more predict the orientation of the individual, behavioral responses and more. However, empirical research is necessary to use a generalized typology of D. Uznadze.

However, a detailed analysis of all these types is beyond the scope of our study, but it should be noted that even the construction of a typology of personality based on the basic characteristics of sets, such as the rate of formation and duration of fixation allows to distinguish four personality types:

1. The person who has quickly formed and fixed set for a long time.
2. The person who has quickly formed, but just as quickly and decay set.
3. The person who has slowly emerging set, but stored for a long time.
4. The person who has slowly formed set, but quickly lost.

This even surface typology makes it possible to analyze the individual characteristics of the formation not only behavior, but also more complex social attitudes. Accordingly, the diagnosis of personality belonging to the respective type allows you to:

- A) predict the features of its formation and socialization;
- B) to select the best means of formation and development of the individual in the organization of training and education.

Types of personality from the standpoint of the theory of sets D. Uznadze reveals important facts of human activities, as outline features of sets and their combinations allow to differentiate personal guidance, orientation and direct theoretical research into real practice.

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