



## THE STUDY OF PERSONALITY IN THE WORK OF PSYCHOLOGISTS OF OUR COUNTRY

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### Annotation

Interpersonal relationship is called the image - "I" - created by imagining oneself, one's own behavior characteristics, one's position in society, and its adequacy and closeness to reality determines the social position of a person in society and is one of the criteria of its perfection.

### Key words

personality, social, biological, social, psychological, self-esteem.

In order to further strengthen the reforms being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to rationally solve the current issues of an economic, political, spiritual, and social nature and to create conditions for their realization. depends on the feeling of patriotism. This process is manifested in interpersonal relations, social and psychological processes in them. The public's attitude towards society, nature, individual is reflected in their needs, desires, interests, behavioral motives, beliefs, views, and ideas.

The state of research of the problem of interpersonal relations in psychology is that interpersonal relations are not separated from a person's sociality by his biological state. The individuality of the person is included from the beginning and the personal quality emerges later. In the future, he will appear with a high personal level. E.A. Klimov gives the following example about their interdependence, the argument about the "biological" or "sociality" of a person is so correct and logical that it is the same as the argument about the paper of a book or the paper of a book looks like

Interpersonal relationship is called the image - "I" - created by imagining oneself, one's behavior characteristics, one's position in society, and its adequacy and closeness to reality determines the social position of a person in society and is considered one of the criteria of its perfection.

The socio-psychological importance of the image of a person in interpersonal relations is that it is an important factor in the upbringing and upbringing of a person. From this point of view, education can be defined as the process of forming a person's ideas about his own qualities. Therefore, the more clearly and correctly each person knows and imagines himself, the less likely he is to act against the norms of society, that is, he is educated.

Of course, the image of the ideal and the real "I" does not always match, they may even not match at all. The inconsistency of the image of "I" can lead to various negative and positive consequences. On the one hand, the discrepancy between the real and ideal image of "I" can become a source of severe internal conflict. On the other hand, the discrepancy between the real and ideal image of "I" can be a source of personal development. On the basis of the image of "I", a self-evaluation system is formed in each person. Despite the fact that "self-esteem" and the image of "I" are close in psychology, they are also different. Self-image is more of an expression than a self-evaluation.

These characteristics can be evaluated as "positive" or "negative" depending on the subject's comparative situation. What is important in this case is that the same characteristics are perceived by a person as positive (in which they have high self-esteem) and in another case as negative (in which self-esteem decreases) in the evaluation system.

Self-esteem plays a central role in the formation of a person, it is its core. Self-evaluation to a certain extent determines the social adaptation of a person, controls his behavior and activities. Self-evaluation occurs in the process of socialization, activity and interaction. The external world plays an important role in the formation of self-esteem in a person.

Interpersonal communication, which seems easy at first glance, is actually a very complex process that a person learns during his life. About the psychological complexity of communication, B.F. Parigin writes: "Communication is such a multifaceted process that it simultaneously includes:

- a) the process of interaction of individuals;
- b) the process of information exchange between individuals;
- c) the process of one person's relationship with another person;
- g) the process of one person influencing others;
- d) the opportunity to sympathize with each other;
- e) the process of mutual understanding of individuals".

In fact, the social experience of each person, his human image, qualities, and even defects are the product of communication processes. A person separated from society, deprived of the opportunity to communicate, can retain the qualities of an individual, but he cannot be a person. Therefore, we analyze its functions in order to imagine the importance of communication in the development of a person.

The most elementary function of any communication is to ensure that the interlocutors understand each other. In Uzbeks, it starts with a sincere greeting - *alikh*, with an open face. One of the rarest and greatest qualities of the Uzbek people is that when someone enters their home, they welcome them with an open face, they see them, they ask how they are doing. It is characteristic that we feel such sincere reception even when we go to condolence.

When it comes to interpersonal influence, it is also necessary to talk about the role of the teacher's reputation. Because a reputable person will always have his position and influence in the group he has earned. A person's reputation is his ability to have a willful and emotional influence on other people. It is known that reputation is not acquired only by deeds or life experience, but its real basis is the correct relationship of a person with people, the combination of his human qualities and other positive qualities. Psychological reputation is the most important criterion of influence.

Thus, communication is an important form of interaction between people. Communication is communication between people. As a result of this communication, one person affects another person.

With the help of communication, people organize various activities, exchange information, and achieve mutual understanding. Joint activity requires communication. It is in joint activities that a person interacts with other people, establishes various relationships with them, and makes joint efforts to achieve the necessary result. Here communication appears as a component of activity. Communication in all types of activity ensures its planning, implementation and control. Communication is of great importance in the development of a person. Without communication, it is impossible to form a person. It is in the process of communication that experience is acquired, knowledge is gathered, practical skills and abilities are formed, and beliefs and views are achieved. Spiritual needs, moral, political and aesthetic feelings are formed and character is formed only in the process of communication. It is possible to express an opinion about the purpose of communication and its effectiveness according to the extent to which it is implemented. That is, it is possible to draw a conclusion about the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of communication based on the needs of communication, its satisfaction, and the performance of tasks related to problem solving. Such interactions are effective and useful if interpersonal relationships lead to mutual understanding of the participants. The way or status that leads to mutual understanding of the negotiating parties, in turn, ensures that those persons know each other by position.

It is known from the psychological system of communication that it has three main parts, i.e. communication, which provides the exchange of information, emotional experiences and thoughts between the subjects of communication, influences on each other's behavior. defining is interactive and has a

perceptive side that provides more correct and accurate perception and evaluation of each other. Each part of this system is considered a necessary and important part of the interaction, and its third part is very important for interpersonal interaction, so that the participants understand each other well. Being able to stand in his position, feeling in his place and striving to enter his situation within the framework of the emotions that prevail in him (identification), moreover, in this process, the absolute stereotype that exists in the individual and social consciousness, in the mind. The use of stereotypes ensures that this process is carried out correctly. But these processes take place so quickly and in such a short time that a person sometimes makes such comparisons unconsciously based on templates established through life experience, so in some cases communication may be ineffective or erroneous. The process that leads to such mistakes is called causal attribution in social psychology, and its essence is the result of the wrong use of patterns that are often embedded in the person's emotional experiences and imagination.

Based on K. Jung's theory of psychoanalysis, the concept of "person" is related to the social role of a person in society. In the course of his life, he learns to behave in accordance with social requirements. For each profession, for example, a certain mask worn by a member of society is characteristic. The personality is not considered to be the constituent of the character, but it is integrally connected with it and acts as a protection of the inner "I".

The expression "loss of identity" in many languages means to lose one's position and rank.

In Eastern languages (Chinese, Japanese), the concept of personality is associated not with a person's face, but with the whole body. In European traditions, the face is studied together with the body, because the human face is a symbol of the soul, and in Chinese thinking, the concept of "vitality" includes both spiritual and physical qualities of an individual.

On this basis, from the very beginning, the concept of "person" included an external, superficial social image - a kind of "personality", a social facial expression aimed at the surrounding people, which acquires its own identity when performing certain life roles.

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