

# Components of Personality Orientation

**Utepbergenova Nursulu Beketovna <sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> 3 years students, Undergraduate degree, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Ajinyaz (Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan)

## **Abstract:**

Today, the question of the orientation of the personality, its needs, motives, interests is put on one of the first places in psychology. Thinking about the peculiarities of our inner world, we willingly or unwittingly strive to realize our needs and desires, our abilities and character. Despite the existence of different scientific approaches to personality, its orientation stands out everywhere as a leading characteristic.

Personality orientation is a system of stable needs, interests, inclinations, beliefs, ideals, worldview, etc., which determine the main directions of personality behavior. The orientation is expressed in life goals, active activity to achieve them.

In different concepts, orientation is interpreted in different ways: as a "dynamic tendency" (S.L. Rubinstein), as a "sense-forming motive" (A.N. Leontiev), as a "dominant attitude" (V.N. Myasishchev), as a "basic life orientation" (A.S. Prangishvili). Professional activity also refers to a personal orientation and, unlike any other type of activity (educational, gaming, communication), involves mandatory reflection on the content of the subject of the activity itself. In social psychology, reflection is the awareness of an acting individual of how he is perceived by communication partners. In this case, reflection is not just knowing or understanding the other, but knowing how the other understands the "reflecting individual." It is a kind of doubled process of mirroring by individuals of each other, mutual reflection, the content of which is a subjective reproduction of the inner world of the interaction partner, and in this inner world, in turn, the inner world of the first researcher is reflected.

Currently, in psychology, the orientation of a personality is understood as a set of stable motives that orient the activity of a personality and are relatively independent of emerging situations. Motives can be conscious to a greater or lesser extent and completely unconscious. The main role in the orientation of the personality belongs to conscious motives. The question of the essence of

motivation was asked by many domestic and foreign psychologists such as: L.I. Bozhovich, E.P. Ilyin, A.N. Leontiev, S.L. Rubinstein, D.N. Uznadze, B. Weiner, K. Levin, A. Maslow, G. Murray.

Motivation is not only an internal, psychological need for a certain action, the mobilization and readiness of a person to commit it, but also much related to the very process of implementing these actions, a way to achieve the desired result. Motivation can also be defined as a psychodynamic personality system that motivates and regulates activities on the way to realizing a certain life attitude of the individual to the world around him.

Specialist M.S. Magomed — Eminov offers the following characteristics [4]. Motivation:

encourages, initiates actions, activities, behavior;

determines the selectivity of mental processes — perception, attention, memory, thinking, imagination;

provides the choice of goals, means and actions, setting goals;

directs activities and actions to motivational objects — goals;

supports the direction of activity and behavior, ensures the stability of action, as well as perseverance, intensity, and its implementation;

regulates, controls the implementation of the set intention and the execution of the selected action;

switches one action to another when an obstacle occurs or resumes the choice of new ways of action that fulfill the need.

Developing the ideas of S.L. Rubinstein, A.N. Leontiev argued that the real basis of a person's personality is the totality of his, social in nature, relations to the world, but relations that are realized by his activities, more precisely, the totality of his diverse activities. He called the core of personality a system of relatively stable, hierarchical motives as the main motivators of activity. Some motives, encouraging activity, give it a personal meaning and a certain orientation, others play the role of motivating factors.

Another important component in personal orientation is the Self-concept of a person. The self-concept is an important structural element of the psychological appearance of a personality, which develops in communication and activity, the ideal representation of an individual in himself as in another. This is a relatively stable, more or less conscious, experienced as a unique system of ideas of an individual about himself, on the basis of which he builds interaction with other people and treats himself. The formation of an adequate Self-concept, and, above all, self—awareness, is one of the important conditions for the formation of a conscious personality.

Considering the fact that personal orientation is a three—dimensional concept and contains a large number of components, which includes such a component as communication. Communication is usually understood as a complex, multifaceted process of establishing and developing contacts between people, generated by the needs for joint activities and including the exchange of information, the development of a unified strategy for interaction, perception and understanding of another person (perception). Studying the development of personal communication allows you to reveal a certain side of a person, namely his interaction with other people. Communication, like any other type of interaction, has its own specifics, and it consists in the following: a unified strategy for perceiving and understanding another person, one's own self-determination.

Researchers identify the following types of communication:

communicative;

intentional;

interactive;

subjectively manifested.

Communicative type: emphasizes the development of species-typical, genetically fixed signals, these include postures, body movements, sounds performed in the form of rituals and ceremonies with clear information content and manifestation.

Intentional appearance: characterized by the internal activity of mental states associated with perception and directly with the environment, striving for communication and establishing mutual understanding.

Interactive view: this type of human communication reveals social activity not only in terms of sharing knowledge, verbal signs and imaginative representations, but also through joint actions

The subject-manifested type expresses the stability of relations that develop in the process of communication related to its goals and objectives, attitudes and values of the subjects of communication.

Activity is the dynamic interaction of the subject with the world, during which the emergence and embodiment of a mental image in the object and the realization of the relations of the subject and the surrounding reality mediated by it take place.

From a psychological point of view, joint activities are much richer than individual ones, since each participant brings his own individual experience to the group as a result of interaction and interchange, there is an exchange of experience. This creates a single fund of information, a collective experience that each member of the group uses. This type of interaction equally affects the orientation of the personality and exists in continuous relationship with the motivation of the personality by its communication with other subjects and activities as active methods of interaction.

There are two aspects of orientation: the subject matter and the tension that arises in this case. The content aspect of the orientation includes value-semantic formations and goals. They ensure the internal integrity of the individual, determine the main and relatively stable human relationships to oneself, to other people, to the profession and to the world as a whole. Value-semantic formations act as the most important regulators of human life and activity, including professional.

Currently, the theoretical and practical issue of the problem of personality development and formation is being raised quite acutely. Personality is considered from various positions and aspects. One of these aspects is the orientation of the personality, its components — motives, interests, drives, desires, aspirations, inclinations, ideals, worldview, beliefs, etc. The orientation of the personality is always socially conditioned and is formed through education.

## References

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