Psychology of personality



Personality psychology is the branch of psychology that studies personality and various individual processes. Emphasis is placed on attempting to create a coherent picture of personality in its interrelationships with the world, life, society, and others. In addition, the dynamic aspects of mental life and individual differences are studied. Various definitions of the concept of personality: Personality - a set of social relations, realized in a variety of activities (A.N. Leontiev).

Personality - "a living person of flesh and blood", intertwined in many relations to the world; epicenter of "explosive" changes of being; being, passing into an ideal form ( S.L. Rubinstein).

Personality is a subject of life: active, responsible, capable of temporal regulation of life and resolution of life contradictions (K.A. Abulkhanova).

HUMAN - a being embodying the highest stage of life development, a subject of social and historical activity.

The main directions in personality psychology: 1) Depth psychology of personality - Psychoanalysis of Z. Freud; Individual psychology of A. Adler; Humanistic psychoanalysis of E. Fromm; Psychoanalytic theory of neurotic conflicts of K. Horney;

Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version) Analytical personality theory of C. G. Jung; Ego-psychoanalysis of E. Erikson; Transactional analysis of E. Berne; Humanistic psychology - Humanistic personality theory of A. Maslow; Person-centered approach of C. Rogers; Existential psychology - Dasein-analysis of L. Binswanger and M. Boss; American school of existential psychology - I. Yalom. Existential psychology - Dasein-analysis of L. Binswanger and M. Boss; American school of existential psychology - I. Yalom, R. May, J. Bugental; Logotherapy of V. Frankl; Existential analysis A. Langlais; Cognitive and social-cognitive directions in personality psychology-J. Kelly's theory of personality constructs; A. Bandura's social-cognitive theory of personality; J. Rotter's social-cognitive theory of personality; Behavioral psychology; B. Skinner's theory of operant learning. Skinner; Dispositional direction in personality theory-Dispositional personality theory by G. Allport; Structural theory of personality traits by R. Cattell; Psychopathology of personality; Theory of psychopathology of mental life by K. Jaspers; Theory of personality accentuations by K. Leongard; Pathopsychology of personality by B. V. Zeigarnik; Clinical psychology of personality by P. S. Gurevich. Leongard; B. V. Zeigarnik's Pathopsychology of Personality; P. S. Gurevich's Clinical Psychology of Personality.

When determining the subject of study of personality psychology, one may encounter some difficulties, as personality is a collective concept that includes several manifestations and therefore this science is divided into several other disciplines that study different manifestations of personality. The psychology of personality is subdivided into the psychology of emotions, motivation, will and others. In general we can say that personality psychology with all its subdivisions studies emotions, feelings, thoughts, self-consciousness, GND, motives, intelligence, social roles and other manifestations of personality.