



## TEMPERAMENT AND CHARACTER AS A SINGLE BASIS OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

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**Abstract:** analysis of character and types of temperaments is the basis for any activity of the human factor, whether in a team, in a family or in natural nature. Types of temperaments are parameters that allow assessing the capabilities of a person as a reasonable person. The article is devoted to the disclosure of the concept of "temperament", its influence on character and on the way of life and way of thinking of a person.

**Keywords:** typology, management, motivation, character, temperament, way of life, reasonable person, human factor, parameters

## ТЕМПЕРАМЕНТ И ХАРАКТЕР КАК ЕДИНАЯ ОСНОВА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

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**Аннотация:** анализ характера и типов темпераментов является основой при любой деятельности человеческого фактора как в коллективе, в семье или в натуральной природе. Типы темпераментов – параметры, позволяющие оценить возможности как человека разумного. Статья посвящена раскрытию понятия «темперамента», его влиянию на характер и на образ жизни и образ мышления человека.

**Ключевые слова:** типология, менеджмент, мотивация, характер, темперамент, образ жизни, человек разумный, человеческий фактор, параметры

**Objective:** the main objective of the author is a comprehensive study of temperament types and character types. Determining their place in human activity. Identifying the compatibility of temperament types and types of individual human character. Presenting search results to a wide audience.

**Methodology:** as the study progressed, little-studied aspects of this issue were revealed, so it will be necessary to use more advanced methods for determining temperament types and character types.

**Conclusions:** as a result of the scientific approach to the study and research of certain quantities and types of human activity, there was a need for a more precise and serious study of this issue.

### INTRODUCTION

The basic properties of the human psyche, which are an alloy of innate traits in large percentages and acquired in small percentages in the process of upbringing and socialization, include, along with abilities, temperament and character of a person.

Temperament reveals primordially natural, innate dynamic characteristics, and the concept of human character represents the structure and genetic inclinations of acquired individual



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properties, including generalized motivational tendencies. They jointly determine both the style of behavior and the way of life in general, but also the processes of information exchange with other people. Meanwhile, both the temperament and the character of the individual have a direction, which is not only a vector of behavior, but also a vector of thinking.

Personality orientation is a whole system of stable tendencies of the subject directed at himself or at an object, for example, at a situation, at a business, at other people, etc. According to K.K. Platonov, they have a level, breadth, intensity, stability. This article is an attempt to look at the ancient concept of "Temperament" from the point of view of modern knowledge and opinions, since "temperament" is very often used in various models of management and coordination among employees in the structure of the enterprise team.

Today, in the circles of teaching management and the use in the educational direction of the term "temperament" is often associated with the concept of human character. In human character, mental and psychological aspects are considered too primitively when determining a person by specialties, based only on an approximate definition (by eye) of his predisposition to any work, when a person chooses a particular specialty. The necessity to consider each individual as a unique and individual being as a subject of interaction with the world is an inexorable truth, and it follows from this that the focus on defining personality by the integral characteristics of temperament and the individual's properties, and personality traits, depending on the level at which temperament and psyche are considered.

The tendency to consider temperament and character separately and to put forward incomplete claims is a common rejection of the most ancient canon of the psyche. In response to these opponents, I would answer that based on the characteristics of a certain attitude of the consciousness of the psyche, the state of the subject's predisposition to a certain activity or passivity, undoubtedly indicates the presence in each subject of the underlying causes of his future activity.

The psychotherapist K. G. Jung quite rightly noted that "any habitual attitude ... is based on the continental rock of innate temperament." At the same time, the concept of temperament, according to Jung, is a certain type of emotional state or excitability inherent in a given individual. Some researchers of human psychology have a slightly different understanding of temperament, such as K.K. Platonov, and his opinion differs from that of K.G. Jung, who believes that the transition from physiological reflection through the receptors of the sense organs to the mental (sensations, perceptions, thinking, feelings) ensures the procedural in the psyche, which is most often dynamic. From this point of view, K.K. Platonov is closer to understanding the principles of the doctrine of "temperament" than K.G. Jung. And we can safely say that temperament is precisely a generalized, individually stable unification of innate psychobiological (normal) properties of individual human behavior. This is the speed, tempo, rhythm, intensity of the components of the mental activity of each person, his mental processes and the state that occurs in him as he perceives information from the environment, and is an energetic and innate temperamental characteristic.

As soon as a child is born and begins to master the environment, first minimally, then increasingly, then around his initially natural temperament, acquired skills, words, melodies, various sounds begin to group, when he begins to distinguish a variety of objects, human faces and features developed in the process of upbringing and education. Based on the constantly updated and filled as a repository of life experience, he forms an idea of himself as the image of "I", and of others as "Alien", so-called traits of individual character arise such as kindness,



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stubbornness, persistence in achieving the goal, self-esteem occurs and the leading motives of character become obvious, and sometimes effective. It is quite obvious that professional motivation is the most important moment of work. The motives of self-realization, achieving success, interaction with others are decisive in solving production, management or business problems at any level. They prepare the targeted activity of a future specialist in any field. The direct and inverse connection between innate constitutional factors (temperamental properties) and environmental factors, especially the social and everyday environment, cannot be denied due to the substantiated research of scientists in the field of medicine, psychology and pedagogy. Genetically determined factors, that is, temperament properties, continue to be revealed until a person reaches adolescence and teenage years and become especially noticeable during the period of hormonal changes in the body during hormonal maturation, then temperamental stability continues until the very death of a person. It should be noted that the characteristic features of a person, unlike temperamental features, change throughout a person's life, and the temperamental remains base.

That is why a highly professional manager of a company or firm must have knowledge of psychology, pedagogy, and be able to understand the people who make up the team he leads. It is very difficult, almost impossible sometimes to define and even more so to separate in the formed personality trait of an individual, the style of his behavior, the temperamental or characterological in him. For example, to distinguish in the general level of human intelligence what is determined by the speed of his thinking processes and the volume of his memory, on the one hand, and the knowledge acquired under the influence of the environment (family, kindergarten, school, college, society, etc.), motivation to solve a particular problem. Naturally, a competent leader should understand this. Although the terms "temperament" and "character" have been known to the general public for a long time, there are still disagreements in the basic primordiarity of temperament, from which the subsidiary concepts of "character" or acquired character almost follow, most are inclined to think of temperament and character as different concepts, but complementary to each other. But still, the "temperament" proposed by Hippocrates is still the basic determining factor of the psycho-neurological, social and collective state of a person, it is like a standard for measuring and determining the qualitative state of an individual.

The types of temperament and character attitudes and the mental process as a whole characterize the predisposed response to situations and thus determine not only the mode of action and the type of subjective experience, but also the nature of unconscious actions, which in turn come from deep psychophysiological processes.

In addition, it is necessary to understand that it is the acquired character that determines the attitude conditioned by temperament. That is, it must be understood in such a way that it is the attitude that influences the selection of information that becomes experience, and at the same time, the experience acquired in the learning process, to a certain extent, forms the attitude, which ultimately is based on temperament.

It is necessary to attach great and serious importance to the innate psychological qualities of a person. The essence of this view lies in the properties of personality and this concept of everyday consciousness as a reflection of clearly expressed properties, manifested in everyday activities and communication with other people and therefore accessible to common sense. The creation of psychometric methods based on factor analysis is based on everyday consciousness, on common sense. The direction of mental activity in tandem of temperament and character, it



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may be possible in the near future to measure by objective methods (express in energy quantities) mental activity (activity in the general scientific sense, as a property of matter associated with movement as a way of being of matter and interaction of material objects) will not be possible. K. G. Jung wrote: "A conscious attitude by its nature is always a worldview (Weltanschauung), if it is not an open religion." From this famous quote it clearly follows that the innate properties of a person (temperament) are only the basis for a conscious attitude, which reflects the attitude of an individual as an individual to reality, to himself, the totality of his principles, views and convictions, that is, his worldview, determines the direction of his activity.

The psychological concept of "character" reflects the socio-psychological properties of a person, as one of the personality structures, bearing the features of the transition from psychophysiological patterns to personal, individual processes, is often reduced to the moral-volitional sphere of human activity. But it should be remembered that in the modern concept of "character", they mean his ideas about himself and others, his self-esteem, and inclinations, and prevailing moods, and methods of self-government, and leading motives, such as motives for interacting with other people, self-realization, and how realized plans and achieving success. In my opinion, if here a clear understanding of the difference in the activity and reactivity of the personality is traced, then this practically coincides with the modern worldviews of psychologists. And the activity of the personality is most clearly manifested in character, and reactivity - in temperament. The manifestation of consciousness in the sense of separating oneself ("I") from the objective world ("not I") is considered self-awareness. By the level of self-awareness, the subject's conscious attitude to his needs and abilities, experiences, inclinations, motives of behavior and thoughts, one can evaluate a person as an individual, as a unique subject, and this is what is most fully manifested in the character of a person. A person as a creature cannot exist outside of civilization, outside of culture, which always remains external to him as a subject. But a person with a high potential of intelligence, self-awareness, soberly assessing his place in the world, himself assumes responsibility for himself, culture, society, civilization. Definition and acceptance of the concept of "temperament" and "character" of a person will greatly facilitate the work of self-awareness of the world and awareness of the totality of all types of temperament and all manifestations of the character of employees, which entails fruitful work, a calm environment, peacefulness in relationships, tolerance and sometimes loyalty depending on the situation.

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