

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDYING THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A SUBJECT IN ASSESSING EXTERNAL SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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Abstract. *This article presents the theories of visual signs, which are "expressions of appearance" perceived with the help of visual analyzers, about the problem associated with the visual study of personality culture, external social behavior. The results obtained by observing the behavior model and a comparative analysis of the results obtained during the MINI-MULT by V.P. Zaitsev with the test "Visual personality diagnostics: 8 dominants" by A. Pavlov are also given.*

Keywords: *visual diagnostics, "external" behavioral characteristics, non-verbal communication, physical (constitutional, individual character) personality traits, social characteristics of a person or social decoration of appearance, expressive behavior.*

The rapid development of Information Technology also affects the psychology of the individual operating in the social and economic sphere, causing the personality psychotype to change to some extent. The constant functioning of the World HRD Congress is a sign that today there are many problems of Personnel Selection that need to be solved. In this regard, the issues of development and implementation of methods of visual psychological diagnosis, which are from approaches that include new psychological technologies for understanding the personality psychotype and its model of behavior in social relations, are becoming urgent problems of scientific research.

Despite the fact that currently there is an increasing interest in the problem of "visual diagnostics of an individual based on his appearance and expressive behavior", there are many scientific approaches aimed at highlighting the problem, the problem we have chosen requires a complete study in terms of theory, practicality and education. In the process of social communication, there was a need to carry out socio-psychological research aimed at improving the methods of visual diagnostics and increasing its effectiveness.

The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 29, 2022 PF-60 "on the development strategy of the New Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", dated October 3, 2019 PF-5843 "on measures to radically improve the personnel policy and public civil service system in the Republic of Uzbekistan" on approval of the regulation on the procedure for the use of the two-lane system at transfer points, This research will serve to some extent in the implementation of the tasks set out in the decisions "on measures to further improve the system of training personnel in the field of Psychology and prevent violations in society" No. 472 of June 7, 2019 and other regulatory legal acts related to this activity.

In the modern humanities, interest in the problem with the visual study of personality culture began to have a direct impact on the direction of Social Psychology. As a result of historical-cultural scientific research in Social Psychology, the study of verbal speech began to be researched along with the interpretation of visual information. The continuation of the visual

transformation of the culture of the Postmodern period has been the main impetus for the conduct of visual research in Social Psychology.

The main principle on which visual psychodiagnostics relies is that the human psyche is manifested in its physical body. The psyche is difficult to understand, but it can be quickly noticed in the physical movements of the body. The task of visual psychodiagnostics is to promote the realization of the individual identity and hidden potential of each person by researching his “external” behavioral characteristic and image in order to reveal the “internal” psychological structure of the individual. The relevance of this problem lies in the fact that in the development of all social spheres there is a need to use the services of professional psychologists to solve the psychological problems of working with people in conditions of increasing the role and importance of the human factor.

Fast adequate methodologies, on the other hand, are instrumental in finding solutions to these problems. Visual diagnostics allows you to save time during the fast Information period.

With this problem, A.Bodalyov, A.A.Leontev, V.N.Kunitsina, V.N.Panferov, G.M.Biryukova, S.Ash, G.Kelly and others conducted scientific research. Today, there is a lot of scientific research on the problems of nonverbal communication. Concrete methodologies for “reading ” nonverbal communication can be found in A.Piz, P.Ekman W.Feber, D.Nirenberg, G. Calero and other authors.

In Social Psychology, "expressions of appearance", which occur in the process of interaction between people and groups of people and are perceived mainly with the help of visual analyzers, are considered visual signs. Based on these signs, the visual diagnosis of the individual is carried out in the process of direct communication and perception of the individual.

In Russian psychology, the appearance of a person is seen as "a certain-emotional reflection as a complex of anatomical, functional and social characteristics." A.Petrova brings to science the concept of “visual text of communication”, which combines all the components of human appearance. All components of appearance form a certain spatial-periodic integrity, and at the same time, they can exist as "separate objects of perception and interpretation." In this context, the foundations of visual diagnostics of an individual can be interpreted as physical (constitutional, individual character), Social signs or social decoration of appearance, expressive behavior. Moderately stable components include all methods associated with decorating the exterior. Their dynamics are determined by a substance related to gender-age, position-role structures, styles of the period and social signs adopted in society. The changing components of personality include the expressive behavior of an individual. This component is inherent in the development of personality.

Due to the multiple components of appearance, the “visual text in communication” is characterized by physiognomy, psychosemantic decoration of appearance (for example, hairstyles, clothes, various accessories, etc.) forms and develops. In the approach of appearance as a nonverbal expression of an individual, the emphasis is mainly on the visual diagnostics of his expressive behavior.

Despite the great interest in the development of visual diagnostic methods regarding the appearance and expressive behavior of an individual, the theoretical, practical and educational aspects of the problem are not completely solved.

Research objective. It consists in researching the effectiveness of visual psychodiagnostic criteria in the system of interpersonal relations and developing practical recommendations.

The essence of scientific research. In the research work, methods of recording and codifying the expressive behavior of a person are used, analyzing the internal world of a person according to his external nonverbal image “I” the results obtained by codifying information in social relations the development and implementation of methods of national codification in assessing the expressiveness of a person serves to facilitate the diagnosis of personality traits.

The subject of the study was the types of personality identified in the process of visual diagnostics and their social semantic features.

To prove the psychological basis for determining the effectiveness of visual diagnostic criteria and indicators in interpersonal relations as the object of the study, 24 respondents from psychologists operating in the public education system, 29 from National Guard personnel, 37 from neighborhood women activists and 308 from people of different professions, a total of 398. Methods of research. The study included objective observation, conversational method, video Analysis. The method "visual diagnosis of personality characteristics: 8 dominants" proposed by Pavlov, MINI-MULT psychological test variant developed by Zaitsev was used. T-criterion of the styling from mathematical statistical methods in determining the level of statistical reliability of the results obtained, K.Pearson's R-correlation coefficient, confirmed by the Wilcoxon (W) criterion.

In our study, we aim to determine the results obtained by observing the behavioral model of the respondents, that is, the reliability of the methodology “visual diagnostics of personality identity: 8 dominant”. The MINI-MULT developed by V.P. Zaitsev was Comparative with the psychological test version.

The basis of the MINI-MULT is Stark Hathaway, John McKinley's MMPI method. MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory), (Minnesota Multi-Aspect personality survey) produced by employees of the University of Minnesota in the United States in the 30s and 40s of the 20th century, the methodology is intended to research individual personality traits and psychic status of an individual.

In our study, We used the MINI-MULT psychological test option developed by V.P.Zaitsev. The Test consisted of the primary clinical scales hypochondria (HS), depression (D), hysteria (Nu), psychopathy (Pd), paranoia (Ra), psychasthenia (Pt), schizoid (Se), hypomania (Ma), and evaluator, false scale (L), reliability scale (f), correction scale (K).

The second phase of the study involved 300 respondents who emerged with distinct dominant types in the “visual diagnosis of personality identity: 8 dominant” methodology, with 5 participants unable to participate for some reason. Also, respondents with a mixed dominant type did not participate in the first method of the study.

The results obtained in the second stage were checked using the evaluation scale of the MINI-mult. According to him, 34 of the respondents had a deviation from the norm on the L and F scales, and their answers were not taken into account.

Lie scale (L) this scale assesses the respondent's level of haggony. As noted above, 12 respondents could not pass on the false scale.

Reliability scale (F) this scale determines unreliable responses. The higher the indicator on this scale, the more unreliable the results will be. Such unreliable responses were recorded in 24 of the respondents.

The correction scale (K) smoothes out the violations that are allowed by the respondent in this test process for careful purposes. High indicators on this scale indicate unconscious control of

behavior. Respondents' responses have been used for the correction of key scales that depend on their performance on this scale.

The answers of the remaining respondents were calculated on the main scales.

Table 1.

Recorded responses from respondents analysis of the three-point criterion on the scales

№	Basic scales	Number of respondents	%
1	Hypomania (Ma)	40	15
2	Depression (D)	5	2
3	Hypochondria (Hs)	11	4,1
4	Hysteria (Nu)	9	3,4
5	Paranoid (Ra)	103	38,7
6	Psychoasthenia (Pt)	32	12
7	Psychopathy (Pd)	53	19,9
8	Schizoid (Se)	13	4,9
Total:		266	100

The results of 266 respondents who performed in accordance with the standards of the assessment scale were determined by setting the standards of the main scales. Then draw 1.

In accordance with the results obtained, the highest rate of respondents on basic scales was recorded on the paranoid (Ra) scale (38.7%). The main characteristics of respondents who received a high indicator on the paranoid scale, they form extremely important very significant points. Such people will work unilaterally, become aggressive and very adept at stuttering. People who do not agree with them, are either stupid or hostile. Because they want to firmly hold their minds, they constantly fall into conflict situations a lot. They also have a very high assessment of a small achievement of their own.

On the basic scale of MINI-mult, psychopathy (Pd) was recorded on the scale (19.9%). High rates on the psychopathy scale indicate social disadaptation. Such people become aggressive, conflicted, do not respect and take into account social norms and values at all. Their mood is changeable, they quickly become upset, they quickly become aroused, and they quickly become obsessed with emotions. The ascent on this scale is temporary and may have come to the face for some reason.

The moods of hypomania (Ma) - type (15%) individuals are excellently elevated, not dependent on situations. They are very fond of active, adventurous activities, life. They willingly carry out activities in which the work process often changes, those who enter into relationships with people, but their interests are superficial and restless, they lack patience and satisfaction.

12% of respondents had a higher rate on the psychasthenia (Pt) scale. This scale character diagnoses categories that are restless and stuck in something. They are characterized by restlessness, a feeling of fear, inability to make decisions and walking with a feeling of constant hesitation.

On the schizoid (Se) scale, only 4.9% of the respondents showed high rates. On this scale, the schizoid type of behavior will suit the individuals for whom high indicators are recorded. They have the ability to sharply feel and perceive abstract images, but everyday joy or grief may not give rise to any emotions in them. A common feature of this category is that the fact that emotions are too high is accompanied by emotional coldness and loneliness in interpersonal relationships.

4.1% of the respondents in the study belong to the hypochondria (Hs) category and are close to the asthenoneurotic type. Respondents with high indicators on this scale will be passive, slow in behavior, gullible, submissive to management. The level of social adaptation is low, the environment changes are severely forgiven. They lose themselves quickly in social disputes.

On the hysteria (Hy) scale, 3.4% of respondents were also recorded, one of the lower rates among the scales. The hysteria scale identifies individuals prone to neurological protective reactions. They use the symptoms of somatic diseases in order to avoid liability. All problems are solved by getting sick. The main signs of this category of people are that they always want to look more than they are, to express that they are more relevant than they should, they are very fond of focusing on themselves. Their feelings are very superficial, and their interests are not at all deep.

Individuals in the depression (D) 2% category tend to be sensitive, highly emotional, shy, and irritable. They diligently carry out work, are capricious, morally also very high-level. But they cannot independently make decisions, their level of self-confidence is low, and any small malaise can also make them confused.

The study found a sexual discrepancy between the clinical types typical of the primary scales of the respondents involved.

Table 2.

Respondents to the main scales sexual difference between specific clinical types

№	Basic scales	Men	Women	Women %	Men %	The difference
1	Hypomania (Ma)	13	27	19,7	10	9,7
2	Depression (D)	2	3	2,2	1,6	0,6
3	Hypochondria (Hs)	6	5	3,6	4,7	-1,1
4	Hysteria (Nu)	8	1	0,8	6,2	-5,4
5	Paranoid (Ra)	60	43	31,4	46,5	-15,1
6	Psychoasthenia (Pt)	16	16	11,7	12,4	-0,7
7	Psychopathy (Pd)	22	31	22,6	17	5,6
8	Schizoid (Se)	2	11	8	1,6	6,4
Total:		129	137	100	100	

Among the participants in the study, paranoid (Pa) types turned out to be the most common type in representatives of both sexes. They have a strong body structure, are medium-sized, have firm and confident facial expressions, are distinguished by a loud, fast speech. Tension can also be found in the gestures of female representatives. Representatives of both sexes prefer a conservative style of dress. With fashion, too, the breath does not dress, but is faithful to its own style.

Psychopathy (Pd) types were also the type of person most common among participants, with female respondents accounting for 5.6% more people than male sinaluists. Male representatives of such types will look athletic, with some asymmetry observed in their females. In their facial expressions, expressiveness is not observed, they show a tense emotional state, have a slow, but strict speech. Their gaze makes a lot of use of a properly oriented formal, autocratic vision. In their dress, they prefer dark blue, gray or brown. Women are led by classic style clothing. Male representatives prefer to wear the classic on the floor, mixed with a sporty style.

Representatives of hypomania (Ma) were also noted in women in comparison with male respondents. They were outclassed by 9.7%. The hypomanian type is reminiscent of the picnic

type in terms of height. Female representatives come from a full circle, but are distinguished by their agile movements. In their verbal speech, deviations from the subject are prominent. Male representatives perform the dominant role in the process of communication. The gestures will consist of ilxomizing, gentle movements. In their dress, a waterfall is felt in representatives of both sexes.

Psychasthenia (Pt) types also accounted for more than 10% of respondents of both sexes. Representatives of this type have a body in development without physical exertion. Less emotional expressiveness. Little use of gesture. All requirements for clothing are implemented to a minimum. Female respondents were found to be disproportionate among schizoid (Se) people compared to male respondents. Female respondents were found to be 6.4% larger than male schizoids. Schizoid representatives will have a weak nervous system. They will have an unexpected, sharp speech, a feature that can create emotional barriers to it in the process of communication in female representatives. Such speech in men is perceived as normal. When dressing, women use a caption, hat, glasses. Male representatives, on the other hand, use a raised dress collar as a barrier. Female representatives like to use large bags, male representatives like to use backpacks.

Hypochondria (Hs) - type individuals received almost equal performance in representatives of both sexes. In the visual assessment of representatives of hypochondria, more attention is paid to his body. Their body structure will have a besooke appearance. They will have expressionless facial expressions that are difficult to notice. In communication, the subordinate appears as a representative of the type. In the speech of a representative of both sexes, there is a fear of worry, erroneous speech, performs self-soothing actions. Female representatives welcome non-bright berk clothes. Clothing fabrics are mostly small geometric framed. Male representatives prefer dark and gray-toned clothes.

Among those of the hysteria (Nu) type, male respondents turned out to be 5.4% more than female respondents. Hysteria-type will have a lively, emotional mimicry. His speech is accompanied by dramatic interruptions. Representatives of both sexes use active gestures. The latter dress fashionably. When evaluating them visually, it is necessary to pay attention to their accessories more, since their accessories will be bright and in large quantities.

Depression (D) types were reported in representatives of both sexes. Such types have elastic torso movements, acquire a low and attractive sound tone. They use slow-paced gestures that do not harm the interlocutor. While such body movements are characteristic of the female sex, in men these movements will look complimentary. Representatives of both sexes dress proportionally with taste, are soft, pleasant to the touch, welcome comfortable clothes.

We used the Wilcoxon (W) criterion in order to determine whether or not there is a sexual discrepancy in the middle of the results obtained by the MINI-MULT method.

Based on the Wilcoxon table, we calculated the negative and positive colors separately. Since the indicator we found calculated was greater than the indicator (3) in the W=10 Wilcoxon reliability table, no statistically significant difference was found with a 95% confidence probability in the middle of the individual dominants (W=10; R>0.05).

Hence, in determining individual clinical types by the MINI-MULT method, that is, in determining its accentuation, the behavioral model of representatives of both sexes is manifested in the same way.

Table 3.

MINI-MULT method according to the Wilcoxon criterion gender difference between the results obtained on

№	Main, superscript	Women	Men	Difference	Difference module	Color of difference module	Signal colors
1	Hypomania (Ma)	13	27	-14	14	6	-6
2	Depression (D)	2	3	-1	1	1,5	-1,5
3	Hypochondria (Hs)	6	5	1	1	1,5	1,5
4	Hysteria (Nu)	8	1	7	7	3	3
5	Paranoid (Ra)	60	43	17	17	7	7
6	Psychoasthenia (Pt)	16	16	0	0	0	0
7	Psychopathy (Pd)	22	31	-9	9	4,5	-4,5
8	Schizoid (Se)	2	11	-9	9	4,5	-4,5
Total:		129	137				10

In the course of our study, the relationship between the basic Mini-mult scales and the scales of the method “visual diagnosis of personality identity: on the basis of 8 dominants” was determined to determine the reliability of the information obtained using visual psychodiagnostics methods and the availability of the possibility of application in practice. For this, the definitions given to the basic Mini-mult scales were compared with the personality behavior model on the visual diagnostic scales.

In order to increase the reliability of the method” visual diagnosis of personality identity: on the basis of 8 dominants”, the sorted respondents were qualitatively reanalyzed. To compare with another method, only 277 respondents who showed up in pure form on the lattice factor were sorted for further empirical research.

Exactly the same ones in the name of the scales given in either method were determined in 3 scales. They are schizoid, hysteroid and paronayal scales. The rest of the scales were found based on psychological characteristics and the manifestation of the individual's reactions in psychic States.

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