

## A Study of the Category “Determination” in Personality Psychology

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**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the study of the category of determination in personality psychology and how it plays a role in the composition of the individual. Also, the role of determination as a category in the self-expression of a person in object-subject relations is interpreted. In the system of modern psychology and other social humanitarian sciences, the scientific observation of the category of determination is also given.

**KEYWORD:** person, position, attitude, determination, social, sociology, philosophy, category, positive, psychology, psyche, communication, differential, experiment, attitude.

Studying the category “determination” from a general scientific and philosophical point of view (as a cause-and-effect relationship), Laplace's concept of mechanical determinism in the social aspect (determination of causal goals) intended to select the main goal - causal chains. In modern Western sociology, the concepts of “technological determinism” representing human development as a result of the rapid development of science and technology occupy one of the leading positions.

In the course of scientific research, the inadequacy of such generalized and therefore simplified ideas about determination was once discovered. Philosopher scientist D.S. Mill (1806-1873) proposed the multifactorial nature of determination. In developing this idea, one can bypass many mediations and immediately proceed to the assumption that the first ideas about causation in the study of detection were ideas about linear causation. And only with the development of these studies, the possibility of structural connections, the structural nature of these connections appeared. In fact, such a dynamic of thinking is characteristic of any research, which is necessary when it moves from the idea of linear connections to the study of more complex organized connections, that is, to the study of structured connections.

An important place in the development of ideas about structural relations is occupied by structural ideas. System images, as a rule, are based on a certain system of concepts that imply certain relationships. Systemic images at the initial stage of development are called a systematic approach, the essence of which is that the object under study is considered as a system. The fact is that the systematic approach has developed in various fields of knowledge and has become a wide circle consisting of dozens of separate theories, separate fundamental principles that appear in different fields of knowledge, and separate very popular concepts that

are “introduced” in various fields. Therefore, a systematic approach can be understood as any of the existing systematic concepts or principles or theories, and their choice has a decisive effect on the object of study.

This article uses not a categorical general theory of systems [1], but a psychological theory in which the problem of mental determination is discussed as its systematic basis - this is an integral theoretical psychology of the individual [2].

If we continue the logic of developing ideas about the structural nature of external world relations, then we will come to the assumption of the uniqueness of various objects. Undoubtedly, here the determination of objects begins, that is, the general contours of the determination of an object, if a theory exists, are shown to depend on the choice of a theory to describe it, or on the development of an appropriate theory. As such a general psychological theory, it is the basis for illuminating the integrated theoretical psychology of the individual as mentioned above.

Thus, the determination of any object can be considered in its different levels and in a more or less generalized form. The definition of an object can mean causality or general methodological principles or, finally, one or another theory. It is known that in the presence of a large number of psychological theories of personality, the determination of the personality problem can be based on any of them, and then a different sample is taken in each case.

In this article, we will consider the internal psychic determination of the individual, ideas about which have been developed as part of the integral psychology of the individual.

According to the rules of the integral psychology of the person, the human psyche can be represented by two components - objective and subjective. Both components have a deterministic function, but the processes of determination appear different in them. The problem of mental determination is considered in its subjective aspect. The concept of determination is of great importance for the psychology of individuality, differential psychology, subject psychology. From the beginning of the discussion, the general idea that we put forward is that the difference between people consists, first of all, in their different determinations. The theoretical idea of this article is that the principle of determinism is shown to occupy a special place in the study of the psychology of the individual. What this role consists of, in what concepts it is expressed, in solving which problems it finds its constructive application, etc.

The concept of determination can be found in various fields of knowledge. For example, let's focus on the field of sociology, because the closest thing to the subject of this problem is the development of this concept in the field of sociological sciences. It should be noted that in sociology this concept plays a much greater role than in psychology, so the experience of developing the concept of determination in the field of sociology can be used in the field of psychology.

It cannot be said that the concept of determination does not apply in modern psychology. Determination as a principle of causality, as statements of a theoretical nature, etc. But this concept is used in the most general sense in modern psychology.

The concept of self-determination has a wide scope and in each specific case, depending on the level of location, it has its own special meaning. We can say that this concept can be used in its different statuses, from general to strict precision, so it is necessary to talk about determination not only in a general sense, but also in a specific sense. Here we are not talking about determination as a principle, but about a specific determination - determination at the level of the inner psyche, and this determination has a number of specific expressions, specific knowledge. Here we are talking about mental determination, the determination of the psyche. In the scientific treatise, this problem is discussed and justified as a whole, based on the principle of nature-conditionality, as a part of other theoretical problems of personality psychology [2]. In our interpretation, attention is paid to the concept of certainty, the content of individual mental determination.

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The basic rules of making a mental decision of a person are as follows:

- the individual level of the psyche has its own internal psychic activity;
- therefore, a person not only responds to stimuli and is active, but he actually has mental functional needs, the realization of which in a functional form constitutes the inner psychic life;
- it is emotional activity, mental activity, voluntary activity;
- in a similar way, that is, functionally, the personal characteristics of the categorical structure of a person are manifested, which form the manifestation of the most important individual;
- determination of the personality structure is carried out through the mechanisms of associative image formation and is the most important reason for the subjectivity of the personality structure;
- permanent determination is highly subjective and individual.

Therefore, the concept of determination in integral psychology is the main expression of the individuality of each person, the difference between each concrete person and all others. Also, let's take a closer look at these basic rules of mental decision-making.

Regarding the terms “mental” and “psychological”, it should be noted that their difference probably plays a big role in a certain context, but here the term “psychological” is used only when talking about psychology. When talking about the psyche, the term “psychic” is also used, therefore, the role and importance of concepts in psychology is called psychological.

As mentioned above, the basis for the interpretation of all concepts and the entire content of our thoughts is an integral theoretical psychology of the individual [2]. This theory has its own characteristics, we will consider some of them. One of them is the idea of mental activity, which can be called internal and belongs to the level of the individual. This mental activity constitutes the mental determination of the individual. According to the rules of integral psychology, the decisive role of mental activity is that the very fact of working and the main structure of mental activity processes are common and characteristic of the “general person”. They are subjective individuals based on the concepts of integral categorical psychology of personality.

It is the characteristics of individual determination, the individual determination of a particular person, that allow holistic psychology to speak not about the psyche as a whole, but about a certain, concrete person, a given thing. It should be emphasized that this problem and its formation is not only an unsolved, but also an undefined task of the psychology of the individual. And the term “determination” is absolutely necessary for the formulation of this problem, which directly answers this problem and allows it to be discussed and solved.

In addition, the main forms of activity act as personal determinants - will-activity (activities), emotional and intellectual activities are among them. All types of functional determination are concretized for a specific person. The most important task is to enter into the functional determination of ideas about forms of activity, forms of mental activity. The main one is the form of “difference-identification” movement or vibrational movement.

The most important determinant is also the continuous detection. The listed personality determinants are based on the holistic individual determination of a certain person, which fully explains the differences between individuals as objective and inevitable.

Among the psychic mechanisms that ensure the individuality of a person, we see the association mechanism. It is this mechanism that builds not only associative connections, which are the structural links of the psyche,

but also completely individually. Structured communication is experiential, Dilthey writes. This means that the structure of the psyche is based on human experiences, and its individuality is thereby ensured. Thus, psychic structures are another determinant of individual personality.

As we can see, in the field of terminology of the processes of individual structure of the psyche, the problem of the correct or incorrect formation of the personal sphere, including the emotional, mental, volitional and, in fact, the personal sphere, can be posed. Surprisingly, when discussing the associative phenomenon, attention is usually focused on the manifestation of associativeness, the manifestation of previous experience; At the same time, the essence of the formation of associative communication is forgotten.

The multidimensionality of categorical concepts of psychology means that it is possible to move from one categorical concept to dozens of different concepts associated with it. Thus, the phenomenon of association supported the idea of the Wundt school within the recognition of psychic phenomena. At the same time, paying attention to the logic of association formation can put this phenomenon in its place and give it a specific psychological role and significance.

If we consider the mechanism of formation of associative connections as a way of determining the connections of the external world, we inevitably face the question of how a person separates the connections of the objective world from the connections that represent his personal experience. It can be assumed that initially a person perceives all connections as subjective, and the selection of objective connections takes place on the basis of special studies.

The psychological importance of the mechanism of associations lies in the fact that the formation processes of associative formations, including elements, are the basis of the formation of personal structures, the complete subjectivity of these structures, individuality; subjectivity, individuality of a person depends on them as a whole. Subjectivity, individuality of personality structures is based on individual differences, differences between individuals. The composition of the functional areas and the personal structures responsible for the reaction of the individual. In connection with the question of the interaction of internal psychic and social determination, let us dwell only on the new things in the concept of internal psychic determination.

There is a philosophical category of free will, which is an important issue of the social determination of the individual. As a social being, a person performs his activities not in isolation, but not only with other people, but in the process of interaction with the whole society. It is the society, its social institutions that clearly influence the activity and life of a person, his way of life, from the formation of his feelings to family and industrial relations.

Society serves as a foundation that has a concretizing effect on all aspects of a person. How does inner psychic determination affect this area? First of all, when it comes to his goal, a person consciously defines the goals of his life and activity in cooperation with society. But the goals of a person, the way of their realization and the aspirations of a person are closely and necessarily consciously related to his inner psychic determination. Ignorance of inner psychic determination may be the cause of the general personality problem. For example, choosing a profession that does not match a person's emotional characteristics can lead him to a state of permanent emotional deficit and have serious consequences. Such a situation is more clearly manifested when an internal psychic determining feature forces a person to choose not only a form of behavior or activity, but also goals.

Thus, internal psychic determination is a mediator, but has a very strong influence on social determination and social behavior. But the main thing is that the internal psychic determination has a wide influence on all aspects of the person, including the social aspects of the person and himself, that is, his composition, structures, functions, goals, behavior and others. The effects of internal mental determination on the presence

of a person have not yet been studied, and their study requires an understanding of social and socio-psychological mechanisms.

The importance of the concept of determination for practical psychological work should be considered not by itself, but as part of the integral categorical psychology of the individual, its properties, as shown above, reveal the individual determinism of a person and make it possible to work with a person. At the same time, this theory has tools for studying the psychological characteristics of groups of people. The structure of integral categorical personality psychology focuses on the individual personality, its description and research. This requires the description of the functional areas of the individual - voluntary, activity, emotional and intellectual - according to the composition of the bases of activity and according to the parameters of the function, that is, the recorded composition of the three functional areas is individual by definition.

It should be noted that not only the composition of the basis of activity is individual, but also the structures connecting this unity are individual. This applies to both individual structural connections and larger structural formations - concepts of the individual. In addition, the characteristics of the “personal” mental system, as well as many other concepts of the integral psychology of the individual, are individual.

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