



## VIEWS ON PERSONALITY STRUCTURE

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### ANNOTATION

*There is still no single point of view on the nature, structure and natural patterns of personality development, which negatively affects the use of diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic methods. This article provides a brief overview of traditional psychological approaches to personality structure.*

**KEYWORDS.** *Concept of personality, personality structure, body, psyche, mind, id, ego, superego.*

The core feature of any personality theory is structural concepts, which deal with the relatively unchanging characteristics that people exhibit in different circumstances and at different times. These stable characteristics act as the basic building blocks of the human psyche. In this sense, they are analogous to concepts such as atoms and cells in the natural sciences. However, structural concepts are strictly hypothetical in nature. They cannot be seen under a microscope, like, say, neurons in the brain.

To explain what people are, personologists have proposed a kind of mosaic made up of concepts. One of the most popular examples of structural concepts is the concept of personality traits. A trait is viewed as a stable quality or tendency of a person to behave in a certain way in a variety of situations. There are some similarities here with the definitions given by lay people when they talk about the most characteristic behavioral reactions of other people. Common examples of personality traits are impulsiveness, honesty, sensitivity, and timidity. Gordon Allport, Raymond Cattell, and Hans Eysenck, three leading authorities on the study of personality traits, believed that personality structure is best conceptualized in terms of hypothetical qualities underlying behavior. At another level of analysis, personality structure can be described using the concept of personality type. A personality type is described as a collection of many different traits, forming an independent category with clearly defined boundaries. Compared to concepts that deal with personality traits, such concepts imply more permanent and more generalized behavioral characteristics. Because people have many traits expressed to varying degrees, they are usually described as belonging to one type or another. For example, Carl Gustav Jung was of the opinion that people are divided into two categories: introverts and extroverts. From this point of view, any personality is certainly either one or the other.

Personality theories vary depending on the concepts used to describe personality structure. Some theorists put forward highly complex and elaborate constructs, the many components of which are connected to each other in a myriad of ways. Freud's division of the personality into three levels - id, ego and superego - illustrates an unusually complex description of structure and its organization. Other theorists, on the contrary, propose more simply organized systems, with a limited set of component parts and a small number of connections between them. An example is the concept of personality constructs, proposed by the eminent cognitive psychology theorist George Kelly to explain relatively constant dimensions of personality structure.

So, any approach to personality, if it claims to be useful, must somehow consider the question: what are the stable, unchanging aspects of human behavior. The issue of structure and, more importantly, the nature of its organization and impact on the functioning of the individual is a key component in all theories of personality.

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