THE PECULIARITIES OF THE NEED SPHERE OF ACCENTUATION TYPES OF CHARACTER

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ABSTRACT

From the point of psychology, the structure of personality and character gives an opportunity to observe people discovering new points for solving problems and overcoming new problems. How can character and need structure be connected? The research on discovering and inventing the relation between character and need structure helps find new ways while examining every type of person from the point of need structure. Need structure allows us to know the needs of each psychological personality type, and it is beneficial for meeting people. The peculiarities of the need sphere of the emphasized personality type are the stepping stone for the good relationship between the character and the need structure.

The article presents the results of a survey conducted with 139 students aged 18-19. The study aimed to identify the characteristics of the main groups of needs and their components in emphasized personality types. The article analyzes the peculiarities of the relationship between emphasized personality types and basic needs.

Keywords: *the emphasis of the character, motivation, basic needs, security needs, social needs, self-expression needs, demonstrative type, schizoid type, correlation of needs and personal features.*

INTRODUCTION

The emphasis, as a strict expression of some character traits, inconsistent development of character traits, has been studied by K. Leonhard, A. Lichko, and Yu. Khan, etc. Emphasis is considered to be one of the factors disrupting social adaptation, and it is considered an extreme deviation from the norm and causes a high vulnerability of a person towards certain influences.

German psychologist and psychiatrist K. Leonhard (1968) introduced the concept of "emphasized person". K. Leonhard points out that emphasis always implies a certain degree of intensification in general. These personality traits thus become emphasized. At the same time, many traits are impossible to distinguish clearly whether they relate to a range of emphasis or individual personality variations (Leonard K., 2000). Representing the emphasized personality traits, he suggested the classification and description of emphasized personality types.

The concept of " emphasized person" proposed by Leonhard is to be more successful, but at the same time, he thinks that it would be right to speak not of emphasized persons but of character emphasis, as the concept of "person" is broader, includes abilities, intellect, attitudes. Besides, Leonhard has described the very features of the character, not the persons in general (Lichko A. E.,1983, p.4). He adds that character, as the basis of a person, is formed at the age of adolescence, quoting that V.V. Kovalev (1981) rightly states that the type of character is not formed in childhood; one can speak only of certain stressed lines (Lichko A. E.,1983, p.4).

A. E. Lichko based his research on character traits, studying the causes and conditions of the occurrence of character stress, and described 11 types of adolescent character emphasis. He defines the emphasis of character as "extreme manifestations of the norm, in which certain character features are overemphasized; there is a selective attachment to certain types of psychological effects in the case of good or even high stability (Lichko A. E.,1983, p.5).

RESEARCH ORGANIZATION AND RESULTS

In the framework of the systematic study of the characteristics of personality traits and the correlation between basic needs (Arakelyan A. D., 2019, pp. 64-70), we were also interested in the peculiarities of the demanding sphere of the emphasized personality types. The study aimed to identify the characteristics of the main groups of needs and their components of emphasized personality types. About 139 students aged 18-19 were included in the research team. The Leonhard-Schmisch Questionnaire (Smirnov A. Mr. 2005, pp. 169-178) was used to diagnose the expression levels of 10 emphasized types (demonstrative, clogged, problematic, emotional, hypertensive, dysthymic, anxious, exalted, cyclothymic). As a result of data analysis, in the case of 15-19 points, a tendency for emphasis on this type of character is diagnosed, and in the case of 19-24 points, the character line is considered emphasized. The "Methodology of personality stress and

neuro-mental instability" was used to study inflammatory, psychasthenic, and schizoid types (Arzumanyan S., Mkrtchyan S., Sargsyan V. 2002, pp. 193-211).

In order to study the need system, we have used V. Skvortsov's methodology, "Diagnosis of the degree of satisfaction of basic needs" (Stalyarenko L. D. 2006, pp. 421-423). The methodology envisages five groups of basic needs (material, security, social, recognition and self-expression) to diagnose average satisfaction and dissatisfaction. Spearman's orderly correlation technique has been used to identify the peculiarities of the relationship between emphasis and personality types. Significant values were separated due to the correlation of the emphasized types and requirements, taking into account the extreme values of the ratio coefficients for different probabilities of permissible errors and degrees of freedom (n-2).

The features of each character emphasis system have been singled out due to the correlation analysis and combination.

In the case of the demonstration type, the social needs are in the satisfaction zone having weak expression. The negative connections between the demonstrative type and the desire to have a warm relationship with people indicate that the desire to establish a warm relationship with people has a low level of expression in the case of a high level of ostentation, and it is not relevant in behavioural motivation. The desire to have a status of influence, of strengthening one's position, is the key in a demonstrative-type demanding system because, in this case, the possibility of influencing circumstances and other people increases.

 In the case of a high level of expression, the urgency of the desire to strengthen the position in the system of security requirements is since holding a position provides an opportunity for self-realization and demonstration of capabilities. In this case, the rise of social status is perceived as a guarantee of security and a source of authority. It will allow dominating and be accepted by other people. It seems that such an expression of a security requirement includes some components of a requirement of being recognized and accepted, changing into a more complex requirement.

The desire to increase the level of mastery and competence (r = 0.409, when p≤0.05) has a high level of expression in the system of needs of demonstrative type personality. The latter can be useful for realising demonstrative-type aspirations to make an impression, attract attention, and be unique and typical.

The key to a clogged need system is to be recognized and respected (r = 0.439, when p≤0.05), to engage in work that requires dedication, to pursue new, unknown aspirations, and to increase mastery (r = 0.421 when p≤0.05). These types of people

stand out for their personal interests, vulnerable pride, selfishness, and reputation. Every selfish person strives to achieve high results in any type of activity, as he can achieve respect and reputation if he succeeds in the activity, standing out in the general field of vision [3, pp. 388-392].

In the pedantic (meticulous) type, the desire to increase the level of mastery and competence and develop skills has a high level of expression. These people are mainly focused on the very honest, accurate execution of the assigned task, which causes them to get involved in the same process, delay new goals, and hinder their self-development and growth. It seems this is why people with such characteristics have a high level of expression and the need to be understood by others. This type expresses a high level of desire to avoid failures and inconveniences. For this type of person, a responsible task raises a lot of alarms and fears, and the suspicions lead to constant checks of the work done to consider it sufficient and completed.

For hypertensive type people, social needs are at a high level of expression. The central part for motivating their behaviour is the desire to have warm relationships with people ($r = 0.436$ when $p \leq 0.05$) and to have good interlocutors ($r = 0.574$ when $p \leq 0,001$). The thirst for activity activates the hypertensive type personality; therefore, in the motivation of their behaviour, the pursuit of new knowledge is always relevant. It is due to this fact that hypertensive type people have a weak desire to strengthen their position due to security requirements. Excessive thirst for activity often turns into a fruitless waste of energy when these types of people take on a lot but do not finish.

The dissidents are serious as they have pessimistic views about the future (Psychology and pshicoanaliz. Chrestomathy po psychologii v tipologii charactera 2007, p. 402) because they focus on life assurance and that's why material and assurance have a peculiarity in motivating their behaviour. Positive connections were found between this type and components of the material needs group, the desire to ensure future material well-being. In this type of behaviour, the problems and worries of the future are relevant in the motivation of the behaviour, the desires to ensure material well-being, to earn a living ($r = 0.587$, when $p \leq 0.001$), and to strengthen the position are used. The positive correlation revealed with the desire to earn a living in a dysthymic type, to strengthen one's position, is most likely to be explained by the tendency to make changes by strengthening one's position, to control one's circumstances, to take advantage of one's livelihood and opportunities.

A high level of anxiety is one of the factors that motivate people to avoid failure. That is why the desire to avoid failures and inconveniences in anxiety-type motivation has a

high level of expression. The shyness, sensitivity, cowardice and lack of self-confidence inherent in anxious people prevent them from getting closer to people and engaging in group life. They cannot react adequately to the attitude of those around them, and as a result, they remain misunderstood. Therefore, the desire to be understood by others in the motivation of alarm-type behaviour has a high level of expression (r = 0.518, when p≤0.01).

The exalted personality type reacts more violently to life events, and the external manifestations of their reactions are intense (Psychology and pshicoanaliz. Chrestomathy po psychologii v tipologii charactera, 2007, p. 405). Frequent mood changes, easy transitions from sad events to sadness, despair, and changes in feelings of anxiety and happiness make this type of person incomprehensible to those around him. Therefore, the desire to be understood by others in the motivation of exalted type of behaviour has a high level of expression. The motivation for this type of stressful behaviour is to have a warm relationship with people at a high level of expression (r = 0.517 when p≤0.001) as long as relationships with friends and relatives are strained.

The level of desire to have a warm relationship with these emotional people is high. Emotional and cyclothymic types have a strong desire to be understood by others. Periodic transmissions of this type of mood, the hyperthymic image in case of happy events, the dysthymic image in case of sadness, depression, slow reaction and thinking (Psychology and pshicoanaliz. Chrestomathy po psychologii v tipologii charactera, 2007, p. 404). and naturally cause frequent changes in the way people behave, participate in group life, and interact with the people around us. That's the reason others do not understand it. (r = 0.591, when p≤0.01).

The desire to have a status of influence in the case of psychasthenic type is low in expression. The low level of expression of the latter is conditioned by the high level of indecision, high sensitivity, low activity, suspicion and tendency to self-analysis typical of the psycho-asthenic type. The desire to have a status of influence cannot be relevant in the motivation of this type of behaviour, because it cannot be satisfied.

In the case of the schizoid type, the desire to strengthen the position is weak. Strengthening social status is not considered a guarantee of social security. The tendency to be accepted, to be recognized, and to have dominance over other people in this way will have weak manifestations in the motivation of behaviour because schizoids stand out with their separation from the collective life, with self-control. This need can also not be relevant because it cannot be met. The high level of expression of schizoid traits is also due to the weak manifestations of the desire to engage in work that requires dedication

(r = -0.285 when p≤0.05). The emotional coldness characteristic of schizoids explains this because satisfaction with the results of the activity is directly related to the leading emotional orientation of the person.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the correlated relations between stressed personality types and different needs shows that:

1. Due to the specifics of this type of emphasis, the demanding components take on a different meaning in the motivational system.

2. The peculiarities of the excretion of any of the groups required by the emphasized types are conditioned by the level of excretion of the components of the other group.

3. The manifestations of the correlation of different components of the emphasized type and need structure are conditioned both by other features of the given experimental group as well as by the characteristics of the profession.

4. Examining the ranking of significant relationships between the 'properties' of different components of demand groups, it is clear that some properties are significant for almost all groups of needs, others for 2 groups, and others for only one group. Levels of dysthymia, hyperemia, and ostentation, followed by clogging, meticulousness, and emotion, are mostly used in the mechanisms of expression of different components of the main groups of demands in interpersonal relationships.

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