

THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MODERN PERSONALITY

Ж. Асаматдинова

Karakalpak State University

ABSTRACT

In this article the actual problems in the education of youth as self-knowledge, national values, study of man as external-aesthetic, spiritual-aesthetic, moral and social value are considered.

Keywords: morality, aesthetics, art, psychology, national values, personality, education of extracurricular activities, self-knowledge, value orientation.

INTRODUCTION

The state educational policy proclaims the need to strengthen the educational factor, increase the role and importance of the spiritual, moral and aesthetic education of young people, improve the content and process of this education on an innovative-pedagogical approach to a specific and holistic education, development and improvement of the personality of the younger generation [1; C.56].

In our country, the development of the technology of value orientations (personality) of pupils has been decided traditionally - pedagogically, in the pedagogical heritage of the people, especially actively after gaining the independence of the Republic, when it became possible to restore national and cultural traditions, the spiritual heritage of the people, including moral and aesthetic - as a means of spiritual enrichment of the younger generation. Scientists-teachers devoted their research not only to the problems of moral, aesthetic, but also moral and aesthetic education and there are even attempts to develop the spiritual and value orientations of the personality of students.

LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Most scientists rightly regard value orientation as "deterministic aspirations, desires, human needs, acting as the most important personal values and goals of life. There is a certain relationship between the system of fundamental values, the needs of society and the activities of the individual. Here, an important role is played by culture, which not only integrates a person into the social system, but also instills in him certain needs, interests, value orientations. At the same time, socialization is necessary. If the socialization of the individual does not occur, then the person becomes the carrier of deviant (deviant) behavior" [5; C.338]. Personality is a social phenomenon that is formed with its own system of individual traits in various types of social communication, actions and activities. It is a member of society, developing and realizing in the social environment, acquiring socio-social qualities of the individual. The personality has a structure, with its main blocks: orientation, interests, needs; opportunities and abilities; character and style of behavior; self-government system; qualities (with them the main ones), their groups and levels, in close relationship [6; p. 547]. The criteria of the modern personality are set forth in the National Program, among them the most priority are patriotism, devotion to the ideals of independence and democracy, conscious participation in socio-political life, interest in social processes, responsibility for the fate of the country,

determination of one's place in life, spiritual wealth - inner peace. In addition, independent, bold thinking, humanism, activity, spirituality with high goals, the meaning of life, its inner world. In addition, independent, bold thinking, humanism, activity, spirituality with high goals, the meaning of life, its value (distinguished by high morality, true beauty and humanistic orientation)[1; C. 46] .

OUTCOMES

The development of the personality - moral and aesthetic - of students occurs in the educational process and individually independently. An important criterion for this development of the personality is social activity - practical activity "for others". The main personal values are recognized as aesthetic and moral, especially moral and aesthetic in their unity, while personal and value orientations are humanistic. Especially priority are moral and aesthetic traits, qualities, properties and abilities on a high humanistic basis. In order for the personality to develop, including morally and aesthetically, to be formed and improved successfully, certain conditions are necessary, the most important of which are the following: awareness of the importance of this development, knowledge and understanding of basic personal values (moral and aesthetic) and orientations (primarily humanistic), emotional and cognitive activity, certain knowledge, skills, abilities and abilities (especially communicative), education, self-education. Consolidation of the main content of the lecture-conversation.

I. Reading by students of the completed tasks for the active assimilation of new material: the main thesis in the characteristics of the personality; the most important qualities of the personality; moral and aesthetic features, qualities, features and abilities of the individual; the ideal of the personality of modern youth; the conditions for the development of the personality, its moral and aesthetic appearance.

II. Questions (for quick answers): 1. What did you learn about a person's personality? 2. What is the difference between a developed personality? 3. Name the basic qualitatively valuable personality traits. 4. What does the holistic (ideal, comprehensive development of the personality depend on? 5. How to find out the real identity? 6. What is necessary for personal self-development?

Questions to ponder: 1. Is there a bright personality among you? 2. Question to myself: "Am I a person?" 3. What personality traits should your friend (girlfriend) possess?

4. Do I need to improve myself as a person? 5. What do you mean in the first 5 points of self-improvement planning? (write it down for yourself).

Tasks (optional) and intellectual and creative works (to choose from): aphorisms, slogans, appeals, statements about the human person; works: "Wealth of the personality - what is it?", "My ideal of a person's personality", "Favorite literary hero as an integral personality", "My main values"; reports – "Personality among us", "Personality, its social value", "Basic moral and aesthetic traits, qualities, properties and abilities of the individual", "How to become a person?"; abstracts: "What is a person-personality?", "Moral and aesthetic values of the personality", "Basic personality traits, their characteristics", "Basic moral and aesthetic features, qualities, properties and abilities of the personality", "Conditions for personal development", "Main personal values", "Criteria for modern personality"; reflections, judgments, dreams, own opinions: "Am I a person?", "My judgments about the ideal personality", "My opinion about the

personality of modern youth", "Moand personal values", "What am I striving for?", "Individuality am I?", "What personality traits do I dream of acquiring?", "My self-esteem", "Do I want to become a person?" ideas and concepts: "My idea of a developed personality", "My idea of an ideal personality", "My idea of a harmoniously developed personality"; self-study: "Looking at myself from the outside", "I am a person?", "I am a person!"; observations: "Observations of one person", "Observations of different personalities"; determination (for oneself) of personally significant aesthetic and moral, moral and aesthetic values, the main personal value orientation; a story about the feature television film "The Purpose of His Life" (channel "Culture") with his comments; coverage of one of the TV programs "Personality Course" (Channel *); etc., if desired; determination of the main points in the moral and aesthetic characteristics of the individual (at least 10); determination and location by importance (for oneself) of the most important moral and aesthetic traits, qualities, characteristics and abilities of the individual (at least 15); characteristics (moral and aesthetic) of the personality of the best friend (girlfriend); comments (with the help of dictionary sources) of moral and aesthetic concepts: humanism, courage, justice, tolerance, friendship, patriotism and others (to choose and at will); recommendation materials: "How to become a person?", "How to improve your personality?", "How to improve your moral and aesthetic appearance?", "How to become an authoritative and prestigious person?", "How to study the personality?"; own concept on the moral and aesthetic development of the individual; modeling (to choose from): an ideal personality (in general or a moral and aesthetic appearance), a modern personality of youth (in general or a moral and aesthetic appearance); the personality of a peer, one's present or future personality (to choose from), a person to follow.

DISCUSSION

How to study the personality of a friend?

- I. Study of personality psychology: attention to emotional characteristics and feelings, nature, will, temperament, nervous system, character; observation of attention, attentiveness, perception, observation; tracing memory, thinking, inference; identification of creative data.
- II. The study of relationships: the place of the studied personality in interpersonal and educational-business relations; position, popularity among comrades; what is the behavior; what are the preferences in communication, to whom sympathies, with whom he is friends; how all this affects moral traits, qualities, condition, behavior.
- III. Study of activity: the need for activity– what? knowledge and erudition in this activity.
- IV. Study of skills, abilities, habits.
- V. Study of the attitude to learning.
- VI. The study of communicative abilities: communication, language, speech, style; the process of communication - what abilities are manifested in it.
- VII. The main thing is the attention of the social activity of the comrade, his activities in the social environment.

CONCLUSION

Universal human values (social norms, ideals, cultural values) are perceived by the individual and assigned by him individually - selectively. They should be personal values – a belief, a goal,

an ideal (then they are a stimulus and a stimulus to action). It is necessary for students to learn the system of values that make up aesthetic and moral culture, and to provide pupils with a conscious choice of "their" values, on the basis of which a stable individual system of value orientations is formed - aesthetic, moral - humane and ethical, which characterize its (personality) motivational and value attitude.

Remember: Personality is, first of all, a social and social value.

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