



## Typological Features of Personality in Students

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**Abstract:** There are several types of personality in psychology, and each type has a different perception of the world around them. For some students, everything is easy, and some of the students have a hard time going through all the difficulties in learning. In accordance with this article, it is very important to take into account the individual characteristics of each student, and, accordingly, a student-centered approach to learning is important.

**Key words:** students, basketball, student, dominant.

**Purpose of scientific research.** The main purpose of the study is to identify the type of personality, as well as work with pronounced introverts and extroverts, ways of approaching them in the learning process.

**Research materials.** G. Eysenck's technique for diagnosing extraversion - introversion and neuroticism.

**Results and discussion.** The relationship of a person with the world, society, life, animals and the creation of integrity in all processes associated with a person correlates with the psychology of a person. According to S.L. According to Rubinstein, "personality" is "a living person made of flesh and blood", woven into many relationships to the world, the epicenter of "explosive" changes in being; being, passing into an ideal form. Biological factors are of great importance for the formation and development of personality. However, a person is not born as a person, but becomes. In psychology, there are several types of personality. And each type has a different perception of the world around them. Many people think that an introvert and an extrovert are two opposites. Simply put, two sides of the same coin. Some prefer to be alone in order to comprehend some kind of problem, while others, on the contrary, find a solution to the problem by sharing with friends. It is comfortable for someone to spend the evening at home, and someone cannot do without a noisy company. However, not all so simple. One and the same person, depending on the mood and other internal and external factors, to a certain extent can be both an introvert and an extrovert. And in general, is the abyss between these two types so deep? Are extroverts really dominant, and introverts are hidden in their shadow and need help and support? It is believed that, having determined which type you are more related to, it is easier to understand and choose your circle of friends. At the same time, there are many examples when an introvert and an extrovert behave in an unexpected way, because every person throughout his life demonstrates even unknown sides for himself and opens from different angles. So, let's figure out what is the difference between an introvert and an extrovert. The tendency to introversion is manifested in individuals who prefer solitude with themselves, with their thoughts, problems and ideas. This category is characterized by a kind of isolation from the outside world - first think, then do; unwillingness to be the center of attention; work without attracting undue attention and the like. Along with this, a kind of renunciation of big companies does not mean at all that they are alone. They, like extroverts, know how to make friends and start relationships. In addition, they can be excellent specialists in the field where the role of the

individual farmer prevails. It would be unfair to call them egoists or unfortunate people alienated from society. They also love society, show certain feelings and care for others. But they do it more reservedly, without embellishment, than an extrovert. Incorrect judgment about them and that they are less emotional, excessively accurate or so-called "on their own." An extrovert is distinguished by activity and a desire to be sure to be in society. He needs to draw strength from external sources. They should be in the company of grateful listeners. Extroverts, as they say, able to present themselves. Such people direct and draw energy from outside. They know how to quickly make acquaintances and friends. Make decisions quickly. They have enthusiasm and a positive attitude. They usually receive more sympathy and support from other people when they find themselves in a difficult situation. These two types have both positive and negative aspects. For example, you can often notice an extrovert in high spirits, an optimistic attitude and a cheerful mood, but if he has a negative manifestation in character, then this is a real torment for the people around him. Everyone tries to comfort him, and for him it's a kind of way to recharge. His negative energy is transmitted instantly to others. Let it be short-lived, but the sediment remains for a long time, because we have already tuned in that an extrovert should always have everything on top. And at the same time, if an introvert does not flaunt his negative attitude, this does not mean that everything is fine with him. Trying not to burden anyone with his problems, he carries them "inside" himself, and this will certainly affect his health. According to the test, the falsity scale exceeded in 60% of students. That is, more than half of the students being tested, knowing that they were conducting an experiment, tried to demonstrate their behavior and focused on social approval. Also, according to the test, out of the total number of students, 47%, i.e. almost half are identified as ambiverts.

Ambiverts are focused both on themselves and on others; they can manifest themselves as introverts and extroverts. Using this method, we revealed the level of neuroticism. The value of neuroticism: 55% of respondents with an average value, 31% of students with a high value, i.e. very anxious, tense and emotionally unstable. And only 14% of all were identified with a low value of neuroticism. As we know, extroverts like to work in a group, discuss something, and monotonous tasks from lesson to lesson reduce their motivation. Introverts often need more time to think, they do not like "empty" chatter. They do not like to share their experiences, prefer to work alone. As observations show, it is very important to take into account these types of students when teaching them. We believe that this is quite realistic if the group consists of a small number of students. However, if there are several dozen students, then this task is very difficult. And in this case, the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the students comes first. But how can we help them unite in order to realize these tasks? Both of them must be encouraged, it is necessary to distribute tasks, taking into account not only the type of character, but also the abilities and capabilities of each student. Our opinion: if a student is far from being a child and no longer a schoolboy could consciously choose his future path, then he should already learn to adapt to the student trend. Of course, all people are different, and therefore the duty of the teacher, showing flexibility and respect, is to unite the entire group of students into one whole, regardless of categories, financial situation, employment, desire or unwillingness. As for taking tests to determine one of these types, we do not believe that they can be a starting point for any individual. But what if both an introvert and an extrovert in their pure form are extremely rare? What if these designations are conditional? After all, each person has his own disposition, his own character, his own interests, his own temperament, which, to one degree or another, reveal emotionality. Therefore, the difference between these categories is the same as between all people - the tasks are common, and the approach is individual. Here you need

We must take into account the environment, social status, genealogy, financial situation, physiological characteristics, lifestyle, education, marital status and other factors. When organizing interpersonal interaction of students in the classroom, taking into account the personal type of the student becomes of no small importance. An introverted student may be silent during a discussion not because his communication skills are not sufficiently developed. In a pair of two opposite types, the extrovert seizes the initiative of communication, leaving no chance for the introvert to take a full part in the interaction. When discussing in class, organized taking into account the typological characteristics of the personality of students, each student gets the opportunity to express his opinion, extroverts cease to dominate and speak excessively to the detriment of the statements of introverts.

Introverts, in turn, having received enough time to prepare and the opportunity to write down some theses and formulations, and later use the compiled support, gain confidence in their abilities and are simply forced to speak in more detail and in detail. Their sociability and communication skills are developing. In addition to thorough preparation for the lesson, the development of didactic materials (a questionnaire about the most interesting topics for discussion for introverts, role cards for extroverts, etc.), the teacher also requires a certain skill in leading the discussion. Intentionally intervening, but at the same time avoiding his own verbosity, expressing opposing views, asking questions, the teacher can further intensify the speech activity of introverts, artificially force them to increase the volume of their statements. Conclusion. Thus, the organization of the discussion in the classroom, taking into account the typological characteristics of the student's personality (extraversion / introversion), implements the principle of personality-oriented learning as follows: 1) the formation of the same type of groups of students in the classroom corresponds to the principle of an individual approach to learning and creates a comfortable psychological types; 2) the formation of diverse groups of students brings learning situations closer to the real conditions of communication and contributes to the personal development of students; 3) a methodically substantiated combination of work in the same and different types of groups creates conditions for the implementation of both extroverts and introverts of the position of the subject of the educational process and interpersonal interaction. It is important to take into account the personality types of students when teaching them. Extroverts love to interact with other people, so they prefer group or couple activities. For introverts, the most comfortable classes will be individual. When working with a group, it is important to alternate different modes (group, pair, individual) in order to make the learning process comfortable for both personality types.

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