

UDC 165.191**TYPOLOGY OF A PERSONALITY IN MULTIASPECT SOCIAL SPACE****Lustin Yu.M.**

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This article deals with the phenomenon of typology of a personality in the social context. The purpose of the work is to give social philosophical analysis of typology of a personality in the context of multi-dimensional social space. The typology of a personality has been presented as a unity of the following aspects: a) as a way of purpose setting of an individual; b) as universal means of human life activity; c) as a form of functional effectiveness of subjective actions in the context of social practice; d) as a character background of intensive human activity. Interconnections of these elements cause activity of social behavior of a personality which is based on its typological features and anthropological and social uniqueness.

Key words: Typology, Society, Personality, Human, Individual.

The typology of being of personality in multiaspect social space has been conceptualized in the process of anthroposociogenesis. In this connection typology can be presented as individualized construction which expresses harmony of social properties of a person. Personal space in this context can be presented as external form of activity. Spatial links express personal dependence on external natural and social environment [3, p. 124].

The problem of typology of a personality has been investigated by many scholars. Among them are A. Leontyev [1], A. Markov [2], Ye. Ribalka [3] and others. But the majority of works are devoted to the general analysis of human typology. It is not enough for careful investigation of the mechanism of influence of personal typology on individual and social behavior and life activity.

The aim of this work is to give social philosophical analysis of typology of a personality in the context of multi-dimensional social space.

In the classic rationality social essence of a human is formed and developed in the context of his activity. In the most general view it is specific human form of activity the aim of which is rational transformation of external world.

In social philosophy the notion of typology of a personality is closely connected with both general substantial basis of humanity and the most important individual peculiarities of a separate person. As the result, type of a personality in its practical and logical meaning is defined through typological modus of presentence of an individual in the social being.

Surely, the natural basis of individual's typology is connected with the character of social relations which integrate human society. An individual

becomes a personality only when he is purposefully included into the system of real social relations in the context of their expression in human activity through different subjective actions. So, an actor attains new qualities determined by society and becomes an element of social system taking its own place in it due to its personal properties (closely connected with profession). An individual and human society as the whole represent social and cultural unity which exists, develops and improves itself through uniqueness of human activity, genetically inherited experience of social interaction.

Typology of a personality opens wide perspectives of development of social ontological activity. A person as a social unity of individual singularity expresses its properties in absolutely all forms of social interactions. It is the way of self-development of cognizing and creating "I".

Multiple character of social activity of a personality is not only certain, logical and reasonable but also typological because of its connection with qualitative regularities of personal properties and intense. Conceptual connection of typology of a personality and its activity is very topical. But at the same time there are few fundamental theoretical works about this question.

Typology of a personality as a dominant of social activity can be characterized by integrative aspects of expression of this interconnection. Social activity is typologically objective. Regularities of evolutionary development of a human type can be presented as: 1) the way of individual goal setting of individual actions; 2) universal means of human activity; 3) form of functioning of subjective social practice; 4) character basis of human activity. Mutual connection of all these parts of typological potential of a personality reflects structural components of activity in the scheme "goal – means – result" and contains characteristic features of this process.

The efficiency of this approach denotes its scientific objectivity, theoretical background and social meaning. The influence of typology of a personality on personal activity in the paradigm of socially philosophical cognition has been conceptualized by measures of human being. Trying of cognition of dialectic of typology of an individual and his activity is senseless out of personal structure.

Typology of a personality can be presented as a way of purpose setting. History of human activity both like human typology began from elementary forms of psychological reflection and sensibility. These types have been borrowed from our ancestors. There were pristine cognizable procedures of attaining of objectivity of one's actions which are senseless out of purpose setting. So, evolution of human typology can be adequately understood only as the history of development of content of human purposeful activity.

Typology of a personality as a unique way of personal life activity. There is no doubt that typology of a personality is integrative logical and

psychological moderator of the ways of individual actions. Alternative search of such a basis is inefficient and can be reduced to the integrative aspects of logical and emotional control over the human activity. A person expresses its social properties in everyday activity. A person realizes its intentions according to its type under the conditions of rapidly changing environment. Social logics of activity goals of a human are not given a priori but have dynamic component which has different types of its qualitative expression. Here we can find dialectical interaction of cognitive qualitative and quantitative aspects of the rational and logical process of subjectivisation. Personality always has a typical trend of self-underling on the background of social achievements and has inclination to social conquest and competitions. In the process of conquest it creates positive examples of creativity, communicational and intellectual results and professional complementarity.

In the context of social typology social contradictions which are determined by oppositions between society and personality, individual and social being helps in concretization of individual activity. Conceptualizing of activity of an individual can be presented in typological system due to usage of cognitive and praxiological aspects of his actions (especially in choosing of algorithms, models, schemes and ways of actions, taxonomic priorities of certain psychophysiological spiritual, mental, intellectual and professional properties.

The uniqueness of typology of a personality as means of activity is determined by character of the social mechanism of reception and expressed by the three overlapped elements. They correspond to the three phases of conceptualizing: a) typical perception; b) typical transformation; c) typical adaptation of human actions to social reality.

Typology of a personality as a form of functional effectiveness of actions of a subject of social praxis. Social activity expresses itself in certain result which differs from basic idea, ways of solution and realization. The ideal type of human activity can be objected in reality transforming from subjective form into its visual results. It is connected with a certain form of physical activity of a man, degree of his adequateness in interaction with an object and means of action. Hence, typology of human activity can be embodied in the typology of a thing. Material content of social human activity which has specific form is represented to object in the process of such a mutual influence. As a result a social object attains new quality and its other properties can be typologically connected with other objects.

Hence, in the resume of objective-subjective mutual influence the result of practical impact of a person on the object has been fixed. It is connected with a certain social content of personal activity. This process also has another aspect. Transformed social result of human typology and human activity attains new properties which are characterized by new features of resemblance and difference. The impact of an object on a personal

subjectivity makes individual activity more reach and social activity – more productive.

Typology of a personality as a character background of intensive human activity. It is well-known fact that human activity has social and historical nature and cannot exist out of this context. Social conditions which reflect typical changes of social objects and subjects are caused by social relations and contain motivations, goals, means and ways of human activity. So, objective activity can be presented as the process of involving of a person into the system of relations which determines social being and is a way of human existence as natural and material creature. Other words, there is no personality out of a society and society's activity completely depends on the activity of its individuals [1, p. 207]. In any sphere of life of a society any human activity always has typological socially-individual character because all human practice is socially predetermined and has socially responsible character. It is institutional, comparative, prognostic and praxiological.

Typology of a personality is a basic factor of predication in the system of person and its social activity. The essence of typology of an individual and substantial ground of the typology of his activity occupies special place in the structure of a personality. Logical interconnection of these entities is conceptualized by dialectical correlation between social typological individuality and individually-typological sociality in the structure of a personality as an object of reference. Effectiveness of human social activity is directly depended on the integrative unity of logical element of personal typology and logics of subjective actions.

Methodological functionality of typology of a personality is focused on its subjective aspect which is expressed by description of its substantiality and content expression. A personality based on the achieved level of its typology determines its characteristic features and focuses their practical application in the form of rational algorithms. It is not rare occurrence when such an actions can be automatized because universality of this moment of resemblance consists of different acts of its repeating.

There is no doubt that subjective character of human activity is the main criterion which occupies the most important methodological place in cognition of objective connection “human typology – social activity – society – nature”. This regularity is determined by the integrative unity of properties and qualities of social object, phenomenon and process [2, p. 98]. The level of this determination proves the connection of typology of nature, society and human activity.

So, the priority influence of typological potential of a personality on its activity in the context of social philosophy correlates with the investigation of regularities which allow defining separate elements of this interaction. Typology of a personality in its dominant project can be presented as: a) way of purpose setting of an individual; b) universal means of human life

activity; c) form of functional effectiveness of subjective actions in the context of social practice; d) character background of intensive human activity. Interconnections of these elements cause activity of social behavior of a personality which is based on its typological features and anthropological and social uniqueness of a personality in social context.

Typology of a person occupies the main role in different forms of functioning and is a factor of supplying of human ways of activity. The result of social typological cognition is improvement of such basic typological elements of a personality as socially-typological individuality and individually-typological sociality.

Expression of different individualized properties and qualities in personal structure is determined by the dominant principle of specific coincidence of typology of properties of objective reality, typology of logics of human activity and typology of individual personal features. In the context of the process of activity there are three aspects which can be stressed in personal typology – substantial form as qualitative certainty of individual features, universality of personal cognitive abilities and character way of personal existence.

Therefore, typology of personality in the aspect of human activity is an individual socially-typological complex of human properties. It is determined by means of personal existence and activity in expression of qualitative determination of a personality and its social position. Nowadays the necessity of more efficient usage of typological potential of a personality in the process of its activity and correction of methodological orientations which determine advantages of typology in its practical application becomes evident. The beginning of this global process is the reasoning of scientific accent on the changing of priorities from the system “state – society – personality” to the new frame of interaction “social personality – open society – democratic people’s state”.

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