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TEMPERAMENT AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPT

Speaking about temperament they mean much of mental differences between people - differences in the depth, intensity, stability of emotions, emotional impressionability, tempo, energy of actions and other dynamic individually-resistant features of mental activity and behavior. Moreover, such individual differences between people are being distinguished very early: even babies with different activity react on outer irritants with more or less excitability. Furthermore temperament characteristics are being complicated and changed but also strongly characterize individuals. Impressionable and lightly vulnerable individual often has such manners all life long. However temperament even today has been unsolved problem.

Temperament is a dynamic characteristic of psychical processes and human behavior which is determined in speed, variability, intensity and so on. In teaching occupation knowing of types of temperament is very important because you need to find common language with students to organize work so to avoid conflicts.

Study of temperament was established by famous ancient Greek physician and philosopher Hippocrates. He and his followers advocated the humoral theory due to which temperament causes advantages in certain individual organism.

Russian scientist, doctor and educator Mr. Leshafh explained temperament by the features of blood circulation which depend on the diameter of the hole and the thickness and flexibility of the walls of blood vessels. German psychiatrist B. Kretschmer advocated dependence of personal psychological characteristics on the body structure. He proposed his own classification of the types of constitution and thought that each of them has certain temperament.

I.P.Pavlov suggested absolutely new explanation of the nature of temperament. He put forward the theory of nervous temperament, which was motivated by the

theory of higher nervous activity of humans and animals. He considered the properties of the central nervous system: power, balance and mobility of the process of excitation and inhibition as base of temperament.

The crisis of the nervous theory led to the emergence of the constitutional theory of temperament - a kind of synthesis of earlier approaches to the study of the nature of temperament (Wasilewski, Rusalov, Strelyau). According to this theory, temperament is based on the work of the entire organism in conjunction with its biological, physical and neurodynamic levels.

As a result of all these studies 4 types of temperament: melancholic, sanguine, choleric, and phlegmatic were allocated.

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