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Ахметшина Р.Р

ФИЗИОГНОМИКА. ЕСТЬ ЛИ СВЯЗЬ МЕЖДУ ЧЕРТАМИ ЛИЦА ЧЕЛОВЕКА И ЕГО ХАРАКТЕРОМ?**Научный руководитель- к.филол.н., доцент Гордеева О.Н.**

Башкирский государственный медицинский университет, Уфа

В работе представлена информация о физиогномике как науки, изучающей черты лица человека. Долгое время лицо считалось богатым и информативным источником персональных данных. Нет такой области общественной жизни, где людям не нужно было бы воспринимать сигналы человеческого лица и практиковать их интерпретацию. Считается, что лицо человека хранит следы наиболее частых, типичных для него переживаний и мыслей.

Ключевые слова: физиогномика, лицо, чтение, черты лица, характер.

Akhmetshina R.R

PHYSIOGNOMY. IS THERE A CONNECTION BETWEEN A PERSON'S FACIAL FEATURES AND THEIR CHARACTER?**Scientific advisor - Ph.D in Philology, Associate Professor O.N Gordeyeva**

Bashkir State Medical University, Ufa

This paper provides information on physiognomy as a science that studies the person's facial features. The face has long been regarded as a rich and informative source of personal information. There is no social sphere where people do not need to read facial signals and practise their interpretation. It is believed that a person's face bears imprints of their most prevalent experiences and thoughts.

Key words: physiognomy, face, "read", facial features, character.

The relevance of this study lies in the fact that people's tendency to "read" faces during communication has acquired the status of automatism. Facial signals as natural carriers of visual imagery information act as intermediaries between the perceived and the perceiver, the researcher and the researched. During the initial encounter with a person, they allow one to form a general impression of the other, create a first impression, and promptly choose a strategy of behavior towards them.

One of the most informative sources of personal information is a person's face. It is known that faces have been of interest since the early periods of human history; moreover, for a long time physiognomy as the science of determining a person's essence by their face was the only source of obtaining information about a person's characteristics. Currently, in many social spheres, there is a stable trend towards the use of physiognomy to solve specific tasks.

The belief that a person's character can be read from their face is as old as it is widely and universally spread. The belief in the relationship between appearance and character is reflected in the oral folklore of different peoples, in the works of ancient philosophers and writers, becoming part of common knowledge. [7,24]. Physiognomy is a widely spread phenomenon in society, with a centuries-old history and practical application in various forms of human communication and activity. There is no social sphere where people do not need to read facial signals and practice their interpretation.

Material and methods

Literature review and photographs of celebrities

The face has long been regarded as a rich and informative source of personal information. Since ancient times, physiognomy has been a subject of interest, aiming to determine a person's essence based on their facial features. In the contemporary context, there is a notable trend towards utilizing physiognomy in various social spheres to address specific issues.

Physiognomy is a system of knowledge about the relationship between a person's external appearance and core personality traits. Essentially, it is knowledge based on life experience regarding the statistical external manifestations on a person's face that can be interpreted as signs of their characteristic psychological features.[4,10]. Physiognomy can be conceptualized as the study or understanding of one's own nature, where ancient scholars sought to discern the inherent qualities destined for an individual based on their facial characteristics. Utilizing observation and self-reflection as the oldest methods of knowledge acquisition, physiognomy was developed. It is believed that a person's face bears imprints of their most prevalent experiences and thoughts. [8,35]

Physiognomy exhibits many characteristics of a science. It is a field of study that entails practical activities aimed at acquiring new knowledge about another person. At the same time, it represents a body of knowledge about the relationship between the physical and mental, material and ideal, their mutual conditioning. [1, 98]. However, the main reason why physiognomy is not considered a science is that it lacks its own research methodology, and a significant part of success in interpreting information depends on the level of perception, knowledge, and the reader's ability to interpret the multitude of variables in the face and personality. [6,22].

While lacking its own research tools, physiognomy is governed by several fundamental principles. --The principle of internal and external underscores the interrelation between the visible and invisible, emphasizing the correlation between physical and mental aspects, morphological facial features, and the inner essence of personality.

-The principle of integrity suggests that the whole exceeds the sum of its parts, with each bodily -element providing partial information about the whole personality.

-The principle of subjectivity posits that information is perceived based on an individual's maturity level, abilities, and competence.

-The principle of selectivity highlights that information is processed more swiftly and accurately if it aligns with an individual's worldview, values, mindset, and direction.

-The principle of balance indicates that disruptions in balance signify internal disharmony and conflict.

-Lastly, the principle of relationships underscores the importance of relational dynamics in decoding information. [3,52].

Despite the systematization of physiognomy, there are impediments to accurately interpreting facial features, including external and internal influences, cultural norms, analytical psychology considerations, and attribution errors.

Physiognomists typically analyze the mouth, eyes, eyebrows, nose, and ears, conducting a systematic examination from general to specific elements of the face. [9.59].

Furthermore, specific profile characteristics can be correlated with distinct personality traits and attributes:

1. A prominent forehead is associated with individuals who are active, positive, initiative-driven, and possess creativity.
2. A prominent nose signifies pronounced skepticism and a predisposition towards mistrust.
3. A prominent mouth suggests a focus on deriving pleasure from activities. [5,148].
4. Sharp facial features and an angular profile are indicative of acumen, insight, high adaptability, and developed logical thinking.
5. A rounded profile symbolizes thoughtfulness, restraint, and caution in decision-making, distinguishing it from indecisiveness. [2,98].

By assessing the shape and profile of an individual's face, one can infer various personal characteristics, including character traits, abilities, mental stability, and activity levels. To exemplify the application of physiognomy, an analysis of the characters of prominent personalities such as Angelina Jolie, Megan Fox, and Woody Harrelson based on their facial features can be conducted.

ANGELINA JOLIE

A very interesting face from the physiognomy point of view. Face shape – square. Prominent features: cheekbones, i.e. massive lower part of the face, full lips. Jolie is a leader and a person with a keen sense of justice. This is reflected in her volunteer and charitable activities.

MEGAN FOX

The face shape – oval. Prominent features of the face: nose and lips. The outer corners of the eyes are lifted upwards, while the inner corners are slightly drooping (possibly due to makeup, eyebrows are not considered for the same reason). The eye shape indicates decisiveness and strength of character, but at the same time, submission (can be viewed as wisdom, cunning). The face shape suggests independence, impulsiveness, and originality. Likely, all these characteristics helped Megan become a successful actress. The lower lip is slightly larger than the upper lip, indicating sensuality and egoism. The shape of the nose once again emphasizes the subject's activity and strong character.

WOODY HARRELSON

Another very unusual and interesting face from a physiognomy perspective. Face shape – rectangle. Prominent features: cleft chin, wide cheekbones, sharp nose with a downturned tip and a slight curvature, thin compressed lips. We have before us a fair but tough person, a leader. The

massive lower part of the face and cleft chin once again highlight the strength of character and speak of masculinity, courage, and decisiveness. However, the shape of the nose hints at the subject's cunning and hypocrisy

Physiognomy posits that a person's personality type, character, and even health status can be discerned from their facial shape and features, rooted in ancient doctrines. While providing detailed psychological portraits, physiognomy necessitates considering facial features holistically. Despite its reliability in character analysis, physiognomy is subject to inherent subjectivity due to the visual assessment lacking precise measures or objective criteria.



Fig.1. Angelina Jolie



Fig. 2. Megan Fox



Fig. 3. Woody Harrelson

Conclusion

The belief in the relationship between facial features and a person's character has existed since ancient times. Today, physiognomy is a universal component of communication, work, and creative activities. Understanding facial expressions, the ability to recognize hidden internal qualities of personality based on observable external features, determines the success of a person's social behavior, their communicative competence, and their ability to predict the behavior of others. Physiognomy provides a detailed and reliable psychological portrait of a person, taking into account facial features as a whole. Knowledge of the signs and understanding of the regularities of

physiognomic psychoanalysis allow one to understand a person's character based on their face, and correlating character with specific facial features reflects important characteristics of the individual. This allows for the practical use of this methodology in almost all areas of communication-related activities.

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