

ABSTRACTS

УДК 378.1:159.9

O. Dniprova

DYNAMICS OF THE MOTIVATION OF ACHIEVEMENT IN STUDENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Motivational phenomenon is one of the key internal factors that affect the human desire to succeed in activities and to solve them constructively.

Resistance to failure depends on good practices in overcoming difficult situations. Formed and mature enough motivation development reinforces individual's abilities to solve disruptive educational and personal difficulties. Students with selective focus on success in training and future careers are confident in the success of their activities.

During the study it was found that the surveyed students of the fourth year are dominated by motivation to avoid failure. Students who are motivated to avoid failure exhibit self-doubt, and do not believe in the possibility to succeed; they also feel criticism as painful. They are characterized by inadequate professional self, preferring either very simple or very difficult professions. They strive to avoid tasks that they can not solve at the first attempt.

This alarming fact requires rational pedagogical support of their learning process for making an adequate professional out of an individual student. **With this regard, urgent is the problem of developing young people's abilities to see and properly evaluate their actions, attitudes and qualities that are crucial for the realization of what they are capable of in reality.**

Key words: achievement motivation, motivation to avoid failure, student-psychologist.

УДК 378.147

O. Dniprova, N. Chernyak, D. Gorbachova

DEGREE OF EMPATHY AND COMMUNICATIVE TOLERANCE OF STUDENTS STUDYING HUMANITIES AND ECONOMIC SPECIALTIES

The article analyzes the development of students' empathy and communicative tolerance, which have significant influence on their forming as professionals and personalities. The article also identifies **the interrelation between students' empathy and their communicative tolerance. The common theoretical-methodological grounds for researching the level of empathy and communicative tolerance have been defined, the techniques which are adequate to the research objectives have been chosen, the level of empathy and communicative tolerance has been diagnosed and analyzed. The interrelation between these phenomena has been identified, the conclusions and recommendations have been presented.**

The aim of the article is to identify the relationship of empathy and communicative tolerance among students of humanities and economic specialties.

According to the obtained data of our empirical research, we have concluded that there is a trend towards interrelation between empathy and communicative tolerance. Since empathy and communicative tolerance are interrelated and empathetic skills for future professionals (both psychologists and economists) are important we recommend to develop communicative tolerance through training sessions, as a result, empathetic abilities will be developed as well.

The results of the research can be used for further study of various aspects of communicative tolerance and empathy in the practice of psychologists. The results of the research are also useful for teachers in the process of correction of training and professional interaction during the training process in various disciplines at universities, as well as for retraining teaching staff in postgraduate education.

Key words: empathy, tolerance, compassion, communicative tolerance, sympathy, social sensitivity.

УДК 159.922.73

O. Dniprova, J. Zheltyakova

BIOELECTROGRAPHIC PARAMETERS AT DIFFERENT PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL STATES OF THE PERSON

The article considers the issue, which is one of innovations in the field of psychology and bioelectrography and based on the method of gas discharge visualization. This issue consists of interrelation bioelectrographic potential of the person and the person's mental states.

In the article, we try to explain the relationship between bioelectrographic indicators received by the method of discharge gas visualization, and indicators of emotional states of the person.

The certain general theoretical – methodological grounds for investigating GDV indicators – gram have been identified, the complex of methods, which is adequate to our research purpose have been chosen, as well as psycho-emotional states of the respondents have been diagnosed and analyzed.

The problem of the correlation between bioelectrographic indicators and psycho-emotional states of the person is the relevant issue for the further research. The investigation of this problem can be conducted on other sampling of respondents (for representatives of other age and social groups).

Therefore, due to the obtained results, it is possible to develop GDV software system, and actively implement the method of GDV diagnostics in the area of psychological study of the personality, mental states, etc, since bioelectrographic studies can facilitate the diagnosis procedure of mental and emotional states of the person and reduce the time requiring to answer test questions.

Key words: bioelectrography, method of discharge gas visualization (GDV - analysis), stress, frustration, state of health, activity, mood.

УДК 159.922.7

T. Ermolaeva, A. Salikova

FAIRYTALE THERAPY AS A MEANS OF OVERCOMING CHILDREN'S FEARS AT SCHOOL AGE

The article analyzes the problem of fears among school-aged children, as well as studies the issue of the fairytale therapy (we try to find if the fairytale therapy is the effective method of overcoming fears). The general theoretical and methodological grounds of children's fears research have been identified, the complex of methods, which are adequate to the aim of the research, has been used, influence of the inner state on fear origins among children and teenagers has been analyzed and diagnosed.

The article also gives the facts which proved that the personal child's fairy-tale is the effective means of overcoming fears. In fact, by means of the personal fairy-tale it is possible to distinguish basic fears of children completely. Illustrations to the fairy-tales also give a push to the decision of the problem. Children with the help of magic properties, which they have in the fairy-tale, can overcome the fears and get rid of them. After rewriting the fairy-tale from the beginning to the end, the fear disappears and the child matures in its eyes.

In case of juveniles' fears, the fairytale therapy is not considered as the effective method to overcome fears. Teenagers are far deeper submerged in their fears, that is why the fairytale therapy can be only one of the methods which are helping to overcome fears in adolescence.

Therefore, it is possible to recommend the methodology of the fairytale therapy for the work, which is connected with identifying and overcoming children's fears.

Key words: fairy tale therapy, fear, personal fairy-tale, child's and juvenile's fears.

УДК 159.923:796

T. Ermolaeva, L. Stepanyk

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PERSONALITIES INCLINED TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR DURING SPORTS EVENTS

This article analyses the problem of identification of psychological features of the persons who are involved into the sport subculture. This study determines general theoretical and methodological

basis for research of the personal characteristics of the people involved into the sport subculture. Our research selected the complex of methods, diagnosed and analyzed personal features of the boys who are fans involved into the specific football subculture.

The psychological features of the boys who are involved into the football subculture have been identified, these features have been considered not only in the context of aggressiveness and hostility but also in the context of motivational and personal spheres.

According to the data of our research we have come to the conclusion that to reduce aggression among the representatives of this subculture, it is necessary to develop measures for minimization of the misbehavior during sports events. Local authorities have to develop and improve the existing administrative and legal responsibilities for committing sports hooliganism as well as to develop special techniques and methods of revealing and correction of the deviant behavior among boys. To achieve this goal it is necessary to conduct preventive work with teachers and parents, to apply techniques of a psychodiagnostic control to reveal the first signs of the deviant behavior and also to develop methods of correction, because the try to prevent the deviant behavior is far easier than the fight with its consequences.

Investigated materials can be used as recommendations for conducting of preventive and corrective psychological work with the members of the football subculture.

Key words: hooligans, fans, aggression, psychological features, football subculture, disintegration, communication network.

УДК 378.147

N. Grisenko

CONSCIOUS STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TO LEARNING AS AN INDICATOR OF THEIR PERSONAL MATURITY

The article deals with a systematized and detailed analysis of personal maturity phenomenon and its correlation with conscious students' attitude to learning.

The phenomenon of personal maturity is discussed on the basis of theories of domestic and foreign researchers. On this basis, the definition of personal maturity is formulated. It is considered as a complicated psychological phenomenon which is a new formation of the mature period in person's life. The phenomenon is demonstrated in manifestations of individual potentials and is characterized by personality's moral direction, conscious life position, integrity, creative attitude to life and the ability of self-implementation in social activities.

The results of the empirical study are given that show the differences in students' personal maturity indicators depending on their levels of conscious attitude to learning. Specific methodologies were used for practically researching such students' attitude.

It was proved that students with high levels of personal maturity are already aware of the way of professional development that they are going to follow; their attitude to learning is quite conscious since they perceive learning as a tool for acquiring the knowledge and skills that they may use for professional purposes in future. Students with less conscious attitude to learning are, in most cases, either still underdeveloped as to their personal maturity or they have made their conscious choice not in favor of the profession for which they are being trained.

Key words: maturity, personal maturity, informed attitudes to learning.

УДК 616.89:316.3

V. Kirichenko, O. Dorokhina

XENOPHOBIA AS A PHENOMENON OF THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

The article considers the phenomenon of xenophobia and the consequences of this phenomenon. Homosexuality is also considered from the view of different epoch societies. The general theoretical and methodological grounds for the research have been distinguished, the complex of methods according to the purpose of the study has been chosen and the ways of preventing the consequences of xenophobia have been identified.

Xenophobia often turns into dangerous socio-psychological phenomenon: when the differences of people start to be accepted as a problem, when people are afraid of these differences, then from 'different' they turn into 'strange' and they awake fear and accepted as the threat to our positive identity and casual way of life. The fear causes the enmity, which can grow into hatred and hostility. Moreover, the psychological mechanism 'we are they' fully activates and defines the formation of negative stereotypes and superstitions, disgusting mode of the enemy, different kinds of discrimination. Exactly the recognition of dangerous social phenomenon has defined its place in the list of urgent problems in the modern world. The extreme expression of this trend are becoming painted with xenophobia aggressively violent crimes or 'hate crime', characterized by a pronounced hostility to the victims – people of different nationalities, races, religions, or in this case - sexual orientation.

Thus, according to the obtained results, homosexuality is non-acceptant by our society. As a rule, homosexual people have low self-esteem, they feel different from other people. As a result, they have the lack of self-confidence, anxiety that directly affects their life.

Key words: norms, xenophobia, homophobia, homosexuality, social fears.

УДК 17.036.2:37.011.32

O. Loza

PERFECTIONISM OF STUDENTS: LEVEL AND THE REPRESENTATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS

The results of two researches deals with the study of the level and structure of perfectionism among students and also degree of *representation* of this phenomenon in consciousness psychology students were presented.

Two samples participated in research study. The first consisted of 52 students of humanities department, among them 27 representatives *extramural form of education* and 25 daily form, that filled questionnaire «Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale» P. Hewitt and G. Flett in adaptation of I. Grachowa. The second sample included 30 students-psychologists 1-2 courses, that executed the authorial questionnaire for study of degree of *representation* of construct perfectionism in their consciousness.

The results suggest the existence of large percent of students with the high and low levels of perfectionism, that generate the risk for the development of further negative psycho-emotional states, and therefore require timely correction and prevention. **Particular attention should be focused** on the students of daily form of *education, as compared with the extramural, they demonstrate higher percent of people with tendencies to high and low levels of perfectionism.*

However, educational and scientific work is needed among students in the direction of formation of their knowledge about perfectionism and of its *correctional facilities*, as revealed the absence of correct ideas about this phenomenon in the future psychologists. This work appears to us in **introduction** of theme of perfectionism to the plan of academic disciplines or introduction of separate course about psychology of perfectionism.

Key words: perfectionism, level of perfectionism, structure of perfectionism, representation of perfectionism.

УДК 159.9:364.272

M. Milushina, O. Lutsenko

PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF CODEPENDENCE MANIFESTATIONS IN THE BEHAVIOR OF DRUG ADDICTS' MOTHERS

The paper is devoted to researching psychological features of development of personality and specific factors which result in forming a codependent personality. The definition of disorders of intra-familial relationships in family narcotic pathology and codependence are defined. The paper analyzes the problem of studying the psychological characteristics of codependency behavior of drug users' parents as a manifestation of social exclusion; the means of psychological diagnosis and study of codependency of addicts' parents are selected.

The article outlines the main directions and approaches to studying psychological peculiarities of codependency in the world and Ukrainian science. It discloses correlation of the essence of codependency, outlines the main criteria and factors which impact its formation (psychological, social-psychological, and social). The problem of psychological peculiarities of manifestations in parents of addicts is studied. It is proved that the intensity of demonstration of codependent behavior depends on individual-psychological (individual peculiarities of adolescent age) and microsocial (psychological difficulties and complications generated by the close social environment) factors, which do not appear separately from each other, but perform in interconnections and interdependence. Psychological conditions and directions of effective preventing of codependency are defined in the paper.

Key words: drug addicts, codependency, codependent personality, drug users' parents.

УДК 612.821.4

A. Nikolenko, A. Krivoshey

ON THE LEVEL OF ALEXITHYMIA IN PATIENTS WITH ALCOHOLIC ADDICTION

Recently the problem of deviant human behavior is very relevant and examined in the broader context of medical and psychological knowledge. Addiction is what makes a person constantly avoid unpleasant reality. Alcoholism, or alcohol dependence syndrome is characterized by WHO experts as alcoholic abuse with severe physical and mental health, interpersonal relationships, social and professional dysfunctions caused by alcohol addiction. The second stage of alcoholism is characterized by the fact that craving for alcohol becomes compulsive, comparable to the feeling of hunger or thirst. Most people, with alcoholic addiction have a high level of alexithymia. Alexithymia is a personality construct characterized by the sub-clinical inability to identify and describe emotions in the self. The core characteristics of alexithymia are marked with dysfunctions in emotional awareness, social attachment, and interpersonal relating. Given our results, we can conclude that patients suffering from alcoholic addiction often experienced high levels of alexithymia. In the daily activity of a psychiatrist, psychotherapist, and clinical psychologist it is important to achieve compliance with a patient to determine the individual and the most effective treatment strategy.

Key words: alexithymia, addiction, alcoholism.

УДК 159.9

I. Novitskaja

EFFECT OF THE «DARK TRIAD» TRAITS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL PREJUDICE IN SUBJECTS OF COMMUNICATION

The new structural dispositional approach to the manifestation of negative personality traits called «The Dark Triad» (which includes machiavellianism, subclinical narcissism, subclinical psychopathy) in their connection with the implementation of aggressive, criminal and manipulative behavior is considered. The probability of prejudice formation of the recipient who has the «Dark Triad» traits towards the subject of communication is substantiated.

Thus, the interdependence of prejudice with machiavellianism is viewed through the mechanism of attributing to speaker the characteristics that the recipient himself/herself has, for example – the propensity to tell lies. The impact of narcissism on prejudice may be based on the narcissistic personality's denial of the facts that contradict his or her worldview. The role of psychopathy in attributing the characteristics of lies to truthful messages is explained by the difficulty of recognizing the emotional conditions of the speaker which may be considered as the main indicators of statements' falsity by individuals with subclinical psychotic properties.

The further stage in the study of this problem is checking the reliability of the hypotheses.

Key words: the «Dark Triad», machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, prejudice.

THE PLACE OF THE FAIRY TALE IN THE PERSON'S LIFE SCRIPT

The article discusses the place of the fairy tale in the person's life script. We have defined the overall theoretical and methodological foundation for the study of this question, matched a set of techniques that are adequate to the objectives of the study, conducted the study, analyzed the issue, provided the guidance on the topic.

The results of our own research have been presented in the article. It proved the significance of favorite fairy tales in the development of personality, specifically, in life script writing. During sessions, Claude Steiner methods («Favorite Fairy Tales», «Favorite and Not Favorite Characters and Their Traits», «Own Tale») were used with classifications and criteria, which have been developed in this paper.

The article also analyzes subjects' own fairy tales and the descriptions of their favorite ones, taking into account the classification of Zynkevich-Evstigneeva. We support the point of view of those researchers who state that subjects' own fairy tales are the manifestation of the person's life script.

According to the results of our research, we have come to the conclusion that it is important to pay attention to stories that are recommended for children. No doubt, children make decisions themselves, but while reading fairy tales chosen for them, they get the so-called matrixes, according to which they can «customize» their own scripts.

Therefore, we recommend reading stories to children and simultaneously explaining different points, giving comments, asking questions, stimulating imagination. It is also important not to read similar tales to children: they should be given as much various information about the world, people, their behavior, senses, etc. as possible.

Key words: person's life script, favorite fairy tale, personal fairy tale, existential position, motivation, regulations, drivers, escapist.

PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF MISCARRIAGE

The article analyzes the main components of psychological unwillingness for maternity that lead to miscarriage.

The general theoretical and methodological grounds for the research of psychological willingness for maternity have been distinguished, the complex of methods according to the purpose of study has been chosen, the psychological features of women with miscarriage risk have been diagnosed and analyzed.

The object of the study is miscarriage.

The subject of the study is psychological background of miscarriage.

The aim of the research is to reveal the role of psychological component in the situation of miscarriage risk.

According to the aim, the following tasks have been identified:

1. Investigate theoretically the phenomenon of maternity and its components.
2. Study literature about psychological willingness for maternity.
3. Choose the research methodology that meets the objective of the study.
4. Conduct an experimental research and draw conclusions based on its results.

100 respondents, the pregnant women aged from 18 to 50, took part in the investigation. The Solomin's color metaphor technique and Dobryakov's «pregnant woman's relation test» were used to find out some information about person's attitude to different things and people, actual psychological state and self-concept.

Due to the held research, we have got the following results:

1. There are many differences in the system of relations with the world of healthy pregnant women and women with the risk of miscarriage.

2. There are the existence of significant differences in the attitude to future in experimental and control group. The future is not relevant and not perceived positively by women with the risk of miscarriage.

3. Women with the risk of miscarriage much less often associate father with their present partner.

Based on the received data we worked out the training program for the future parents, which helps to decrease the anxiety level and minimize the risk of spontaneous abortion due to stress overcome.

Key words: maternity, pregnancy, miscarriage, psychological willingness for maternity.

УДК 378.147:81:243

S. Sharkova

THE PECULIARITIES OF IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE MOTIVATION IN MULTICULTURAL GROUPS

The article focuses on the study of foreign language mastering motivation development in multicultural groups. Taking into account the research carried out by Russian scientists the model of nine types of foreign language mastering motivation has been applied. This model comprises: (1) cognitive-educational; (2) intellectual-developing; (3) communicative; (4) emotionally delighted; (5) prestigious; (6) identifying; (7) instrumental; (8) impersonal, based on duty; (9) motive to avoid failure. The dominating types of motivation of Ukrainian and foreign students have been defined after their completion of the provided questionnaire at the beginning and the end of the course. The participants (151 university students) were divided into control and experimental groups. The activities designed for the experimental group included 15-minute discussions concerning multicultural issues. The examples of the activities are as follows: making presentations about different aspects of culture(s), defining the differences in perception of time and distance, analyzing works of art, etc. The analysis reveals that suggested approach promotes positive changes in students' social thinking, including overcoming general stereotypes and prejudices.

It has been experimentally proved that there are changes in different types of motivation at the end of the course. It was shown that impersonal, instrumental, and cognitive-educational types motivation dominated in control group. While cognitive-educational, intellectual-developing, and instrumental types of motivation appeared to be important for participants from experimental group.

Key words: motives of the foreign language mastering, multicultural education, student age.

УДК 159.9:398.3

N. Shevchenko

PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SUPERSTITION PHENOMENON

The article deals with the psychological specificity of superstition. Definitions of «superstition» have been analyzed. The following approaches to the analysis of superstitions as psychical phenomena were identified: cognitive, affective-motivational, psychoanalytic, behavioral, evolutionary and activity-oriented. Superstition is considered as a form of social attitude, its components are selected: cognitive, emotional-motivational, and behavioral ones.

The cognitive approach to superstition is interpreted as a product of mythological thinking.

Affective-motivational approach is focused on as an approach considering superstition as an affectively saturated psychological phenomenon with the function of protecting the emotional area of a person. According to the approach, superstition releases a human being from fear, generating confidence in tomorrow.

The psychoanalytic approach is analyzed too as the one in which emotional and needs aspects of superstition are accentuated. Superstition is believed to be an individual projection of person's desires and affects on supernatural forces. This replaces absent knowledge and meets those needs that have not been met through using existing circumstances and object attribution.

Behavioral, evolutionary and activity-oriented approaches are also shortly discussed.

Key words: superstition, superstitiousness, prejudice, social attitudes.

УДК 316.477

M. Souryakova

SALES SPECIALISTS' PROFESSIONAL CAREERS: SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE COMPONENTS

The research defined objective and subjective components of sales specialists, which determine the level of professional success. Professional career in the modern sense is defined as a form of professional potential implementation. Planning a professional career is considered as a dynamic characteristic of the process which leads a person to succeed in his or her professional field.

The indicator of professional goals performance for sales professionals, being an objective component of their professional career, consists of monthly sales proceeds plan performance level, monthly sales plan performance level, sales income plan performance level. The relation between professional success and professional experience of sales professionals has not been detected in the research.

A subjective component of professional career is individual personal characteristics of a specialist. Sales specialist's professional success is not much related to cognitive intelligence which can be on an average level. The relation of high level and average level emotional intelligence has been detected. Extroversion and authoritarian type of interpersonal relationships as personal and individual qualities determine sales specialists' success.

Key words: professional career, sales specialists.

УДК 159.9:811

O. Tarnopolsky

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NOTION AND COMPONENTS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

The article deals with the components of foreign language communicative competence as a psychological construct whose development is the goal of every kind of foreign language teaching in every kind of educational institution and at every stage of learning. The components of this competence are analyzed and it is shown that they include:

1. The linguistic component;
2. The sociolinguistic component;
3. The pragmatic component;
4. The subject component;
5. The formal logical component;
6. The «lifestyle» component;
7. The psychological component.

A separate analysis of the psychological component is given, especially in what concerns developing it in courses of different academic disciplines.

Key words: foreign language communicative competence, components of foreign language communicative competence, the psychological component of foreign language communicative competence.

УДК 371.12

N. Volkova

PROPHYLAXIS AS A WAY OF AVOIDING CONFLICTS AMONG TEACHING STAFF AT SCHOOLS

The article discusses the problem of conflicts and their prophylaxis which lies in such organization of activities of subjects of social interaction that makes impossible or minimizes the probability of those conflicts emergence. The author makes a conclusion that prophylaxis of conflicts is much simpler than solving them constructively. It requires less time, means and efforts and prevents even those destructive results that are inevitable after whatever constructively solved conflict.

On the basis of analysis of different scholarly approaches the conditions for avoiding conflicts among teaching staff at schools are defined. The author makes a conclusion that conflict prophylaxis should be based on creating objective, objective-subjective, functional and organizational, situationally

controlling and organizationally controlling conditions that make obstacles in the way of pre-conflict situations' emergence.

The essence of principal balances is revealed which, if consciously or unconsciously disturbed, can lead to conflicts (the balance of roles, the balance of interdependence in decisions and actions, the balance of mutual services and interaction, the balance of losses, the balance of self-evaluation and external evaluation).

The article emphasizes that the principal task of prophylaxis is blocking the personal causes of conflict emergence.

Key words: conflict, prophylaxis, avoiding conflicts, teaching staff.