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SECTION 1 GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY. PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONALITY

FACTORS THAT CAUSE THE ACTUALIZATION OF EARLY MEMORIES

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The results of studies that expand diagnostic capabilities methods earliest memories are presented in the article. It is given own-scale analysis of early memories, brought us the current state and trends of the individual personality of the character of updated early memories, the comparative analysis of early memories of different age groups.

Methods of earliest memories was first developed and used in psychotherapy famous Austrian psychologist A. Adler. He considered analysis of early memories principal method study of personality, attaching great importance to the earliest memories as early autobiography, which man creates.

Method of earliest memories is considered one of the first projective techniques and as such is widely used for many years in psychotherapy. Nowadays continues experiments related to early memories, as well as the further development of standardized procedures for interpreting the results. The diagnostic capabilities of the methodology are not yet fully open and exhausted, determining needs further study. Relevance of

the chosen topic considered by mentioned issues.

For early memories of people of young age is characterized by: higher levels of sociability than in adults, and a higher level of security protection than older people; put in less and less the situation and described in his memoirs mothers, grandmothers/grandfathers and strangers.

Early memories of adults: higher levels of inclusion in the above situation and level of detail describing the grandmother/grandfather and other relatives than in young representatives; higher level of security protection than older people; lower levels of sociability than in young people.

Older people have early memories, which are characterized by: a large number of participants in the memories of people; often present in the memories of mother and strangers (their involvement, detail describe positive and negative attitude towards the subject); high level of inclusion in the situation and solve high positivity age problems; low security environment described in the memoirs.



FUNCTIONS OF SPEECH IMAGE

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The article deals with the concept of "image", "verbal image", "function". The features of image and speech, comparative characteristics which made it possible to identify the function of speech image are coverage.

In the modern world, image plays a significant role in the interaction of the individual with society. What is important is a thorough study of the nature of verbal image for successful and effective life implementation personality because despite the presence of a significant amount of research image of the personality, they mostly dealt with deliberate molding and developmental influences on its development. However, there is virtually no studies have looked at the image as a verbal image of the individual who performs certain functions.

The study of the image and its functions generally engaged many scholars in different fields of science, particularly the works of such scholars as Perelygin O.B., Sternin I.A., Cherepanov V.N. and many others.

Image is a widely studied phenomenon in modern science. There are many definitions of image and varieties and components of the image.

Because speech is made up of individual image elements that are in relation to each other mutually and form a unity, it can be seen as a system that performs certain functions.

Manifestations of intellectual function in speech are extremely important for knowledge workers in the collective management of complex, even for people who have taken over the functions of monitoring and control.

The term «function» is used to determine directional, selective influence on which set relationships between objects, events, and parts and qualities. Function serves as a measure of connectivity between different elements of the structure or between structures that are part of the whole hierarchy.

Theoretical analysis of the functions of speech and image allows to make the following theoretical synthesis: common features of image and speech is communicative function, manifested in communication; emotive function which involves creating a positive impression in the communication process; information function, which involves the transfer of new content information. Therefore, the image takes verbal communicative, informative and emotive functions.



PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE PHENOMENON OF LONELINESS

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The article deals with the phenomenon of loneliness. It examines the approaches of different authors on the specifics feelings of loneliness as a psychological phenomenon. In the psychological literature study material specified theoretical and practical contributions of scientists from the above-mentioned issues.

Loneliness personality is one of the pressing issues of our time. Rapidly changing conditions of life, the unpredictability of the social and political situation indicated, among other things, on the field of interpersonal communication and interaction between people. Mentality, the consciousness of modern human is formed and developed in an increasingly growing information flow during interaction with different groups of people. This induces the identity in a state of permanent readiness for many social interactions. The emergence of a growing number of people experiencing the devastating impact of loneliness may seem paradoxical.

Despite the fact that for centuries the study of problems of loneliness engaged and continues to engage scientists from different views and directions loneliness as a social and psychological phenom-

enon is a poorly understood phenomenon. The meaning of "loneliness" in psychological science is constantly refined.

Analysis of the classical theories, concepts and approaches suggests that most of them solitude traditionally considered in the context of different relationships and due to their deformation (K. Marks, F. Nitsche, D. Rismen, E. Fromm, V.S. Soloviov, N.F. Fedorov, N.A. Berdiaiev, S.L. Frank and others).

Loneliness is a complex and controversial phenomenon of personality development. It is sometimes associated with the deformation of the different relationship between the individual and in this case accompanied by awareness or sense of alienation is not just the world, but also the inability to take it more or less stable position. That loneliness complicates the successful entry of the individual into the broader context of social relationships and a sense of community deficits leading to underdevelopment of constructive relations with the world. In addition, solitude gives motivational sphere of personality development (needs, aspirations, feelings) and in general prevents the full development of the mentality and personality.



CONCEPTUALIZATION CAPABILITIES AND INSTRUMENT PROVIDE VERIFICATION OF SELF-DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL

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The author's approach to the empirical study of the characteristics of self-development is considered in the article. Author examined the criteria for self-development as a subjective activity, given its performance. The essence of psychological resources for personal self-development was shown. Methodical approaches and means to study the characteristics and factors of becoming the subject of self-development in adolescence during professional training, highlights the results of a comprehensive empirical study.

People are changed all the time throughout life: with the changing circumstances of life, significant persons, age, and social status. Typically, this is not always realized. However, it is the realization of its potential personality (psychological resources) and the ability to manage their implementation makes people active creator of your life, the subject of personal self-development. Therefore there is an urgent need to develop methods for studying the peculiarities of the self as subject activity, and reason for complications.

It was developed criteria and indicators as a self-development, conscious and self-managed process of personal change on the basis of theoretical and

empirical study of the phenomenon of personal self as a subjective activity of the author.

The criterion is called a sign on which the assessment, determination or classification of something. Criteria set the dimension consideration of a phenomenon, process. At the same time, to secure for the selected criterion a certain state or level of development of the phenomenon or process required performance are characteristics that are within the outlined criteria and to assess the dimension changes. In other words, the values fixed position or level of reality studied by selected criteria.

One of the tasks of the study was to develop diagnostic tools for studying the characteristics of self-development as an updated, informed and self-managed process of personal change.

It was tested possibility of use of the developed DCSD technique to study the characteristics of self-development as an updated, informed and self-managed process of personal change. Received data according to the method of the revealed a state of psychological resources, self-development, updating them (and sometimes forming) promoted to the formation of the subject of self-development.

TYOLOGY OF VITAL ROLE CONCERNING THE CONCEPT OF THE LIFE WAY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

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Different approaches to understanding the definition of the role, its content and typology are discussed in this article. It is shown various typologies roles of domestic and foreign authors since the late sixties of the last century and ending with his contemporaries. The aim of this study was to compare the concept of "vital role" with the concept of the life course of the individual, and on the basis of the material to develop a typology own life roles. Scientific novelty of the material is that the earlier typology of roles not included aspect of human life course and thus could not trace the relationship of these concepts. This theoretical material can be used to create a diagnostic tool to study the vital role of the individual as well as to create extracurricular and training sessions.

The scientific use of the category of "role" is based on a fairly wide range of phenomena, such as culture, behavior, self-presentation, education, status, social status, occupation, health and so on. That is the main reason of complexity allocation definition the term «role» and builds a unified typology of roles.

Life perspective includes a set of circumstances and living conditions that create the possibility of optimal life promotion. It opens one who at the present time created system optimal (with multiple options) life relationships.

To confirm the hypothesis about the relationship between life roles and life by human, the author has developed its own typology vital roles on the concept of the life way of the individual.

The vital role of personality begins its formation in early childhood and continues to develop all his life, as part of the process of adaptation and socialization. High-quality color vital role purely individual, as one and the same role by different people will be perceived and implemented in different ways. Role repertoire (a set of vital roles of the individual) also distinguishes one person from another, and in turn allows the individual personality. The wider roll repertoire person feels free more. The roles are shared traditionally on the social and interpersonal "conventional" and "spontaneous" personal and professional, internal and external.



GENERAL THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH OF THE

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General theoretical approaches to determine the psychological health of individuals at the modern stage are considered in the article. Attention is drawn to the study of various areas of health problems in the system of relations "human and society", the factors that affect the mental health criteria and indispensable components of the psychological health of the individual.

Researchers in this area consider that factors such as emotional and mental load fear answer session, and the changing nature of life, a new learning environment, causing lowering of psychological and mental health of students. Of course, all of the factors outlined above have different strengths to a particular student, depending on his psychological and personality traits.

It should be noted that has experience with the use of the term "mental health" in modern psychology. Researchers examine the term "mental health" more from the standpoint of practical psychology, and psychological support and individual psychological counseling.

Mental health encompasses ways to harmonize human, his desires, ambitions, abilities, values, feelings and

consciousness. It is characterized by the absence of any marked pathological changes or individual states, is closely related to its internal state.

The transition from mental to the social level is quite conventional. Psychological characteristics of the individual simply do not exist outside the social relations in which it is included. Human presents at this level primarily as a social being. Factors such as the organization of life, training, individual lifestyle, significantly affect the conservation or loss of mental health.

Disorders of psychological health depend on how you perceive the personality of the team, where she is working or studying, from personal success in those activities performed. As a result of breach of psychological balance, they feel the students, faculty or staff in stressful situations is a violation of the emotional sphere, anxiety, aggression, fears and so on. Health is fundamental human values. One of the priority areas of education reform today is to ensure that each higher education institution of appropriate conditions for training and education of mentally healthy person.

SUBJECTIVE UNDERSTANDING OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SUCCESS

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Sex differences in the character of subjective perceptions of youth about their success and factors determining the success of men and women in different spheres of life set out in article.

Success is multidimensional object of scientific analysis. Today there are several approaches to its study: philosophical, social, psychological, cultural, economic, educational, and others. In many countries, the success of the individual is regarded as one of the "most significant socio-cultural attitudes person criterion evaluation of any professional, versatile socio psychological motive of identity cards. In the current socio-economic situation of the individual performance can be studied and as a condition of positive competitiveness rights in the labor market. What increases the relevance of the study of factors that determine the possibilities for individual use effective psychological resources to succeed in socially important activities.

Poorly studied is the display area of the individual representations about its performance in the ordinary consciousness, that is missing is the implicit model of "success" and "progress."

Lack of psycho diagnostic methods of studying these complex image representations hinders the solution of scientific problems. This paper will explore the idea of casual students on the causes of success and failure of men and women in different spheres of life, a means of achieving their success, the impact of motivation to achieve the level of subjective experience success.

Sex differences in self-assessment of their life success were established. Men show a higher level compared with women. The success associated with the use of manipulative and competitive means in the minds of men, in the female imagination with the application of voluntary efforts in achieving the goal of self presentation of their abilities. In determining the causes of failures show men are more internal position, attributing the cause of my laziness. Position changes when evaluating men of the same sex. To explain the failure externality they choose a position, linking the causes of their failures to the negative influence of others. Women find reasons for the failure of other women negative past experience (which is a manifestation of internal).



SELF-ACTUALIZATION AS INTEGRATIVE PERSONALITY TRAIT

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Theoretical analysis of the theory of self-actualization as a person's innate tendency to seek for the fullest realization of their potential made in the article.

A problem presented for individual self-actualization is since she feels not only an integral part of society, but also aware of its identity in the relationship with others by sharing the essential forces that feelings, emotions, abilities, skills, knowledge, abilities, needs. For society, self-actualization is playing really positive role when it realizes value the uniqueness of each individual and begins to use its intrinsic strength.

Faced with an abundance of options for accommodation of his life, people have to actively realize their experiences and seek their own path. In such conditions are particularly relevant following categories of human existence as consciousness of being, personality expression, creativity, authenticity, develops their capabilities, self realization or self actualization. The theory of self actualization is a key element in creating systems humanistic movement in psychology.

Humanistic psychology is obtained on the assumption that the desire to comprehend the true values of life and their implementation in practice is a necessary factor for full human development. She believes the main focus of the transformation of society and its social institutions so that everyone in their lifetime most developed and implemented their abilities for the good of society and for themselves. The center of attention is the problem of education and the development of harmonious and competent personality maximize its potential in the interests of personal and social growth. It offers a theory of self actualization as a method to solve this problem. Self actualization (etymologically the word "actualization") means a transition from a state of opportunity in the state of reality, because the meaning of self actualization as a process of self-identity most accurately expresses the word "manifestation". Express themselves is to identify their capabilities, capabilities. Through active manifestation of personality explain the process of self actualization leading representatives of existential-humanistic orientation.

THE AESTHETIC SENSE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE I IMAGE INDIVIDUAL

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The author analyzes the question of forming I-image of the individual, its features formation in conjunction with aesthetic feelings of the individual. The author specifies own vision of the structure of I-image, where the main component is of a aesthetic complex of personality.

Interest strengthens in human self-consciousness as a regulator of thoughts and actions on the modern stage. Often the psychological concept of I-image is used as a complex psychological system that is the result of socialization to the environment. I-image is seen by scientists from different perspectives: as a process of self-awareness, its cognitive component as a complex reflection of personal attitudes.

The structure of "I" is presented in such aspects as: subject – object – registers relevant to themselves and others as subjects and/or objects; psychology – distance – underline distance in the system: "I – Other", "I – I"; dynamic content – reflects the content creation, content awareness, meaning construction.

The development and establishment I image is difficult and controversial. It

is complex multi-level process human knowledge by itself. The formation of identity also involves formation a relatively stable image of "I" that is holistic understanding of himself. The image of "I" is a complex psychological phenomenon. It is not simple knowledge of its properties or complex of self-esteem.

"I" image is not just a reflection of some objective data independent of the degree of independent of their skills, and social setting, the attitude of the individual to himself, including three components: cognitive is knowledge of themselves, the idea of the qualities and characteristics; emotional is assessment of these qualities and the associated self-esteem, self-respect; behavior is a practical attitude towards themselves from the previous two components.

Need of the individual to be a human in a high sense of this word, to have a desire to become a personality in all its manifestations is pleased to aesthetic needs aesthetic needs are met primarily through sight and hearing, the perception of the beauty of nature, its natural sounds. In the works of art appear from the perception and experience of the art image artistic.



THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTENT OF GENDER SPECIFICITY ARCHETYPES

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This article is devoted to the theoretical study of the problem of connection of the concepts of "archetype" and "gender."

The problem has a particular importance, because built into unconscious they reflect the deepest aspects meanings genesis. Huge interest in the concept of the archetype by the representatives and the humanities and natural sciences (psychiatrists, culture, philosophers, sociologists, physicists, etc.) is explained realization of close relationship with subconscious of person.

Problem of gender and archetype are closely related. Social roles of men and women change nowadays. The process of feminization of males and masculinization of women is seen in the whole world. Role of women in politics becomes active. This is directly related to the accumulation of general human experience and the latest achievements of civilizations, which caused changes in individual archetypal image of many people.

"Archetype" is not an abstract entity that is not subject to investigation is a true knowledge of it ant brine centric and aimed at the restoration of personal identity, which is especially important during periods of mental globalization,

the suppression of the total private and individual. Gender identity and the task of maintaining it is not an exception in this case because K. Yung identifies the binary archetype of Anima and Animus, male and female, within the basic archetypes of the collective unconscious and constitute a special series of gender archetypes.

Anima and animus is a pair archetype that is tied to biological sex of human. Anima is a female side of men's souls. Male and female types of energy are laid in everyone, and if the physical plane in the first place there is for men, for women, it plunges into the depths of the psyche.

Theory of archetypes is relevant today in general because there is a "generational change" and confrontation of the younger generation with their parents. This is directly reflected in the collective archetypes as indicators of the formation and development of both the individual and the whole family. Closely related and problems and turf is the problem of human gender identity, changes in which we can observe today, and negative results show up in a few generations. Changing of archetypes and gender identity will lead to negative outcomes results.

MORAL VALUE DIAGNOSIS OF A PERSONALITY

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Problem of moral values of a personality covered in the article. The results of the theoretical analysis of the problem in modern scientific literature is given. It is grounded psychodiagnostic methods to identify particular moral value of a personality.

The actuality of solving the problem of moral personality is very acute for modern society. Particularly underdeveloped problem is with the empirical study of moral and value of a personality. Theoretical analysis of the problem allows to state the problem of scientific ethics and values of a personality. One way to address the issue of moral personality is psycho diagnostic moral value sphere, which was the subject of analysis of this article.

In order to study the diagnostic of psychological methods of moral value research of a personality should stay at a brief explanation of the problem of theoretical ethics and values in modern society.

An important element of moral consciousness and the notion of values is the moral consciousness as the ability to consistently under different circum-

stances to direct the thoughts and actions of the person to achieve a certain moral purpose and result. According to Yu.V. Tabachuk moral values is the integral formation of the moral consciousness, which includes moral standards, assessment, ideas, concepts, principles, ideals that are closely connected with the motives and needs and provides orientation of mind of the individual to achieve the highest moral purposes, that regulate behavior on the basis of good and evil.

Person's attitude which is formed as a result of its interaction with other people and objects on the base of keeping the norms of morality is meant by moral relations. As for the emotional component of moral consciousness, its basic elements are the moral sense. The main elements of the emotional component of moral conscience are the moral sense. Their source is the common people's life, their relationship, and the struggle to achieve social goals. These include feelings of sympathy and dislikes, preferences and alienation, respect and contempt, gratitude and ingratitude, love and hate.



PERSONAL MATURITY CONNECTION WITH THE SPIRITUAL VALUES OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE MOTIVATION TO CREATE MARRIAGE

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Theoretical aspects of marriage, motives, attitudes of many authors and researchers to the problem of determining the motivations of individuals who decided to marry are discussed in the article. The aspects of such motive as marriage, like love are considered in the article. The notion of "spirituality" is solved, it is given the lists of characteristics of personality traits, which manifested spirituality. The concept of "personal maturity" and its relation with motivation marriage are considered.

Various aspects of preparedness of young people for family life became a subject of sexologists, psychologists, and educators study.

According to some researchers, in many cases the love is factor that hinders the preservation of family union. Firstly, S.V. Kovalev writes, impatiently love we seek not a man but beloved, forgetting that we have to live with not one this nice feeling, but with its subject and bearer is a specific person with unique mental world, "I" image, temper and character.

The family is one of the major social institutions of socialization of the individual. It is formed by a system of social

and group values passed social experience laid the foundations of individuality, uniqueness of the individual. The family made microenvironment representation rights of relationships between men and women, between generations (parents and children) are formed social and personal ideals digested moral standards, assessments and principles etiquette behavior patterns.

According to scientists, the family is the one primary model, which affects the formation of the children of standards of male and female traits, behavioral models enables direct knowledge of family and domestic relations of men and women, their roles, functions, rights and duties as spouses, as parents, as citizens. The value of spirituality is growing especially now, when the person presents a rich array of life self-determination in a variety of fields and values, which define the way of life of the individual. To motivate the choice of a marriage partner affects personal maturity of the individual, which in turn also has an effect on the value, namely, spiritual values, creating a vicious circle affecting the motivation of the choice of a marriage partner.

EATING DISORDERS BEHAVIOR IN THE MIRROR OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS

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Generalizing analysis of definition "psychological defense" as a general psychological concept and the possibility of its application in the analysis of eating disorders are conducted in the article.

Number of studies increase recently devoted to the study of eating disorders. The authors consider these disorders from different perspectives: as a food addiction as abnormal habitual actions as violations of motivation as injury child-parent relationship. We consider data from the standpoint of psychosomatic disorders. Since the basis of psychosomatic disease is disruption of psychological defense mechanisms, there is a need to study the protective response of the body. In our view, this system is the only and includes two levels: "bodily (in the form of symptoms or syndromes, which appear as a disorder, disease, disorders) and "psychological reaction" (mental protection).

In modern psychology has accumulated a lot of theoretical and empirical material, which addresses the diversity and contradictions of the phenomenon of psychological defense.

The formation of the concept of psychological defense took place in the mainstream of psychoanalysis. The concept of "protection" at first time used Z. Freud in his work "Protective neuro psy-

chosis". Thus, the "protection" he saw as mechanism of removal of internal stress caused by the conflict between the conscious and unconscious of patients with neuroses.

Generalizing analysis of understanding the category "psychological defense" (based on the works of the various domestic and foreign authors) can be divided into two main parts. On the one hand, it is the presence of a negative situation (stress, illness, trauma, conflict), on the other hand this is the presence of the purpose (meaning, nature) aimed at reducing emotional tension and maintaining a comfortable state integrity "I".

The system of psychological defense mechanisms is a set of mental processes to maintain the integrity of the subjective "I" (as in the somatic and the psychological level), by the way of minimizing the discomfort caused by internal dialectic only external internal conflicts.

Study of conscious ways of overcoming frustration and stress, identify somatic autonomic and neuro physiological bases of psychological defense, will help to distinguish the presence of a general system of protection of human, which has a complex level structure, which gradually develops during ontogenesis process.



PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IMAGE I OF MARRIED PARTNERS

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The article is devoted to the psychological characteristics of the image I of married partners. A systematic analysis of research of purpose, peculiarities of the development, content and structure of the I image in the context of marital relationships are held. Reciprocating nature of the relationship of features of the I image and marital relationships is defined.

Problems of the modern family are the most important and urgent. Its importance is determined that the first family is one of the major social institutions of society and secondly that the institution is currently undergoing a deep crisis. Today in Ukraine the family is forced to restrain the individual needs of parenthood; more families are choosing childlessness or postpone having children; reduced fertility and increased mortality; deteriorating health of adults and children, reduced life expectancy. Statistics of the last years leaves no doubt the number of marriages and divorces, on the contrary, increased. Economic hardship, insecurity of youth and uncertainty in the future is one of the main reasons for the spread of non-traditional marriage and family relations for Ukraine.

The nature of the marital relationship and their specificity is largely determined by the individual characteristics of people, especially in the field of consciousness and, in particular, the features of the image I married partners. However, the current situation in the search image problems I observed significant scientific advances. Voluntary or involuntary, but has developed a strong position to postulate the presence of the subject and the image I start counting from that moment. Therefore, the study of this problem is limited to "I opening", "finding yourself", while the less explored is the problem of the formation, development and transformation of the image I, including during marriage and family relations.

I image research is particular importance in psychological science as this issue directly connected with the problem of the relationship between spouses.

Theoretical analysis of the literature sources showed that the problem of I image is a complex and multidimensional. There is no single universally accepted definition of this phenomenon in the psychological literature.



SECTION 2 EDUCATIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL IMAGES ON THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY IN THE EARLY SCHOOL YEARS

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The issues associated with the investigation of the impact of the child's father and mother figures on the level of anxiety in the early school years considered in the article.

The problem of family education is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers and practitioners in our country. Issues considered family education teachers, sociologists, psychologists, psychotherapists.

According to modern concepts of driving forces, sources and conditions of the psyche and personality, the mental development of the child mediated communication and interaction with adults, especially their parents. Family as immediate social environment of the child, the child meets the need of acceptance, recognition, protection, emotional support, and respect. Therefore, the family child acquires first experience social and emotional interaction. The emotional climate in families where a child is educated has a significant influence in shaping the worldview of the child. In dealing with an adult child creates a «zone of proximal development» where cooperation with the senior partner allows the child to realize their potential.

In the process of raising a child in a family of special importance is the parent item, which includes components such as emotional features of a child, motives, values and goals of parenting style interaction with the child, how to solve problem situations, social control and is the type of family education.

The fundamental point of communication and interaction in the child-parent relationship is active and effective position of the child in relation to his parents. The image of the child-parent relationship include: reflection and decision child form interpersonal relationships with parents, pupil-focusing image of child, the image of parents as a child, he is a regulatory nature that directs controls and defines the tactics of interaction with their parents.

Problem of formation of child's image child-parent relationship and correlation characteristics of the image with the implementation of real relationships with their parents and have not studied the actual character today.

Solving this problem requires the earliest possible determination of causes and characteristics of the manifestation of children anxiety for further correction and prevention.



INFLUENCE OF URGENT ADDICTION TO THE SUCCESS OF ORGANIZATION OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

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The concept of "urgent dependency", "organization of a life time", "reasons for students' independent work" representation of foreign and domestic scholars on these phenomena are describes in the article. The method of psychological characteristics of students' independent work is presented. This paper presents the results of depending urgent students' research.

The psychological approach to the study of the conditions and factors of students' independent work involves the study of instrumental learning characteristics of students, including their organization lifetime.

The activity of the individual in relation to the lifetime becomes the subject of a comprehensive study. There is an evident need to introduce concepts that paves the way for empirical verification of real forms of activity of the individual in relation to her life's journey, means of implementation and position sense in the perspective of life. Among these include N. Tassi introduced the concept of emergent addiction.

Urgent addiction is a kind of addiction reflects in a subjective sense of

constant time pressure and fear of "no time to make". This condition, which is often seen in modern humans, caused over employment, the need to participate in many activities, accelerating the pace of life, a total of hyper stimulation. In today's culture urgent addiction is formed from a large number of people of different professions, including students.

For the first time the concept of lifetime was made by V.Ya. Laudis at developing of the concept of memory as a personal entity. V.Ya. Laudis connects the organization of the lifetime of the regulatory-motivating function that is formed in ontogeny as memory formation and determines the inclusion of the subject in social rhythms of life.

As revealed genetic and individual biography analysis, organization of the lifetime is closely linked with the development of awareness of objectives, defining the meaning of life and the degree of psychological differentiation of functional components in the structures of individual activities and components are defined in the understanding of the goals and meaning.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-REGULATION IN OLDER PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN CONNECTION WITH PEERS AND ADULTS

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Results of theoretical study and experimental study of a set of characteristics, psychological conditions and factors that ensure the development of self-regulation of older preschool children as an indicator of arbitrary behavior during interactions with peers and adults in various activities presented in the article.

The problem of the formation of self-regulation and development in older preschool children in child psychology has always attracted an attention of many researchers and are regarded as a leading line of development of the child personality. The necessity of research defined the theoretical importance of studying the regulatory systems of regulation and self-regulation, behavior, personality, psychological science, as well as priority areas of the National Doctrine of Education Development of Ukraine education in the XXI century and laws of Ukraine "About education", "About preschool education". Analysis of the state of readiness for preschool children for school shows that recent increase in the number of children with situational type of behavior, disinhibited, impulsive, with a high dependency on the objective environment. Insufficient development of

components for the regulation of early schooling leads to a number of problems in the formation of the child in the next stage of development.

The basis for the study of arbitrary behaviour and self-regulation in classical psychology is of the concept of L.S. Vygotskyi that identity personality encompasses the unity of behavior defined mastery sign, and the development of the individual is becoming its own properties of mental processes and behavior.

Analysis of existing programs, preschool educational institutions (hereinafter - PEI) Ukraine work according to them, shows that their content provides tasks that correspond to the main line of personal development, establishment of arbitrariness. This development is arbitrary mental processes (attention, memory, etc.), actions on instructions, goal-setting, motivation subordination, and mediation moral norms of behavior and so on. Arbitrariness behavior manifests itself in various forms of external and internal mental activity of the individual. Initiation of arbitrariness child's development goes outside, when the purpose and objectives of any business are set by adults and a child can only accept or not accept.



SUBCULTURAL ASPECT OF FAIRY TALE IMPACT ON CHILD PERSONALITY FORMATION

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It is pointed out in the article that the fairy tale is quite multifaceted. It accompanies us from childhood to old age. It can be regarded as a spiritual experience of mankind, because it shows up the soul of the people. In the fairy tale can be found as historical data from a variety of eras and always find a hint of today's reality. It is like a game is indispensable to work with the child. However, the lack of theoretical development does not take full advantage of this arsenal, because the field of view of researchers dropped this aspect as baby interaction with the tale.

Tale world as a part of the subculture of the child is the most optimal system for the perception of Natural World, World of Cultures, Social World of People, and World of own "I". The unity of these worlds creates a child's notion of the world as a whole and is the basis of children's worldview.

Children subculture is the semantic space in which the formation of the child in the "horizontal" as equals. We remember that the child responds to the

tale quite differently than adults.

The phenomenon of childhood only recently (in the second half of the XX century) becomes the subject of psychological research. Thus childhood they traditionally covered in only one respect: as a process of growth and development, psychological or physiological state of the younger generation and more. But as a holistic phenomenon, it is often beyond the cognitive interest and deeply comprehended. In philosophical discourse phenomenon until recently was considered a minor child; to a child for a long time treated as a "human" kind of piece that is only if she lucky to survive becomes human.

Social space is the space of childhood social world, which makes the process of socialization of the child. This space has the following components: social environment (which is the adult world and the world of children); the cultural dominant (meaning pre-school education); coherent picture of the world that is reflected in the children's subculture, especially in fairy tales.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TEENAGERS EMANCIPATION

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Results of a questionnaire developed and tested adolescent emancipation from adults presented in the article. The author discusses the three major forms of emancipation, such as regulatory, emotional and behavioral emancipation. Also analyzed features of emancipation depending on the level of egocentrism of investigated.

Moral and spiritual development of the society is in a difficult situation: the old norms, values and ideals are discarded, while new ones are not always clearly perceived and implemented in practice. Due to the long and dramatic changes in the social environment is experiencing particular difficulties identity adolescence. On the one hand, it significantly increased the need for self-assertion, self-determination, self-realization, and the other - it is a loss of a moral foundation, a sense of responsibility for their own actions. This is the cause of moral crisis teenager, which are increasingly indicates parents, teachers and psychologists. The person in this age tends to release from the parent system of norms and values and tries to create a new system of its own (according to Kh. Remshmidt

research). This trend is related to the other – the emancipation of teen parents, during which the teen reaches a certain level of autonomy from adults. He begins to weigh social and moral dependence on parents and teachers, their value system. It seeks to get rid of this addiction and gain freedom in behavior, choosing their own style of communication with adults forming their own moral and value system.

Considered psychological tendencies of teen emancipation and development of his personality and moral values, as stated by scientists after the fact, but have not been studied more thoroughly or overseas or national psychology.

The term "emancipation" has different meanings. This is a process that affects different aspects of social relations and is seen as liberation from bondage, subjugation, oppression, prejudice, even from just outdated. The process of emancipation acts psychological tendency whiles the condition that activates the process of change in personal relationships and moral values teenager.

The process of forming is meant by system of values and norms meant by the standard form of emancipation.



SECTION 3

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY; PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL WORK

STEREOTYPING AS A MECHANISM OF PROFESSIONAL FORMATION OF FUTURE TEACHERS' CONSCIOUSNESS

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The article deals with the psychological aspects of training future teachers, including the impact of social attitudes on the formation of teacher professional consciousness.

It is necessary purposeful formation of professional consciousness for skilled staff training, including mastering the necessary professional knowledge, acquisition of skills, development needs, motivations, interests, attitudes, values, etc, which meet the standard of a professional educator.

One of the important factors in the transformation of social categories, including social norms in individual judgment is the mechanism of stereotyping. In this context requires good research problem of studying the mechanisms of social stereotypes influence on the development of human consciousness.

Significant theoretical and practical interest is the problem of stereotyping for educational and vocational psychology.

Consider the multidimensional manifestations and functions of stereotypes; we consider the impact on the individual one of the important factors in the formation of professional consciousness of future teachers during their professional development. For specifics teaching

profession requires diverse and extensive training, one of the main objectives of which is to develop the capacity for analytical evaluation of teaching situations, which is based on the development of critical and impartial thinking.

Having common characteristics in the perception of professionally important qualities of the teacher presented the study, gives reason to believe that there is a significant influence on the formation of social stereotypes professional consciousness of future teachers, implemented in perceptions and value judgments. In turn, this led to the need for research on the impact of stereotypes on the professional development of future teachers and, in particular, the formation of «I-concept» to predict planned, systematically calibrated and educationally purposeful influence on the development of professional consciousness of future teachers.

Social stereotypes are an important factor in shaping the minds of students of vocational future teachers. In the professional orientation of students positive stereotypes promote a positive image of the teacher's professional and enhance motivation of students to self-improvement, in particular, is manifested in the formation of "I-concept".

DIAGNOSIS OF SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVEL IN VIOLATION OF THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION PROCESS

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Data from a study of social support in patients with varying degrees of social adaptation presents in the article. It is determined a significant reduction of the main types of social support for all groups studied. The total rate of social support and social integration index lower in those with destructive degree of social exclusion compared to the other groups studied.

Summary of different approaches to disclosure of the nature of adaptation and re-adaptation of the individual to the social conditions of the environment suggests the need to understand the process of system approach. In view of the systematic approach to the process of social adaptation of the individual, an extremely important role in this process is social support. According to the research criteria of psychological (emotional) social support provides a positive assessment experience a sense of intimacy, trust and community; criteria related to instrumental social support, providing practical assessment, information or material (the money stuff) care; criteria aimed at assessing the level of social integration, defined by entering in a network of social inter-

action, the presence of the reference group, within which there is a coincidence of values and perceptions of life satisfaction of social support associated with the experience of stability in relationships and a sense of confidence and security.

The appropriate level of social support is possible if the following preconditions: firstly, maintaining local informal network of communication – direct positive relationship with the environment; secondly, normal functioning of the organizational structure, form a professional adaptive capacity required in a variety of negative situations and formation in the social consciousness of adequate ideas about the possibilities and conditions for assistance.

Research of interpersonal components of adaptive capacity socially appropriate and socially maladjusted investigated with help of the social network revealed a significant reduction in all types of perceived social support, and the overall rate of social support and social integration index in the group of persons with destructive degree of social exclusion of the other studied groups.



COMMUNICATION SKILLS AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR OF SUCCESSFUL PROFESSIONAL WORK OF PSYCHOLOGIST

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The article analyzes the scientific study approaches the problem of communication in terms of psychology. The role of communication skills in professional activity psychologist is considered.

In the modern world for a long time, more and more people seek psychological help. This is especially actual in large cities, where a very fast pace of life, where high levels of stress, where people are forced to spend more time at work and less time in the bosom of the family. That is why modern psychologist need to be good professionals, have all the qualities of a good psychologist and being able even in difficult situations lead a productive dialogue is expertly own communication skills. Thus, the study and analysis of this problem will organize scientific research in the sphere of qualities that should have a modern psychologist.

By communicative abilities we include the ability to intelligently and speak to master professional terms, to be tolerant and mastery, have organizational skills, be able to listen and understand others, and be able to overcome communication barriers, be creative and others.

Various aspects of professional activity and communicative abilities that need to be in a successful psychologist have been the subject of research of many famous scientists, psychologists, and educators. First of all, it concerns the very definition of what constitutes "ability", the characteristics of its structure, the nature, development, roles, specific, display and factors that are still the subject of much research.

An analysis of the scientific literature shows that there are many classifications of abilities based on different criteria. Therefore, the structuring of scientific approaches the study of vocational and communication skills are important in the consideration of this issue.

Questions which are connected with criteria for success of psychologist are rather ambiguous. Criterion of success stands one factors for one psychologist and other for another psychologist. It depends on the individual personality of each individual component specialist.

With all variety of views on the criteria for success of professional psychological activities, there is one point that divided the predominant number of scientists: the main tool in the psychologist's work is himself, his personality.

METHODS OF ART THERAPY IN WORKING WITH WOMEN WHO ARE SUFFERED FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Possibility of methods of art therapy usage in the psychological counseling of women who are suffered from domestic violence are discussed in the article. Examples of practical implementation techniques of art therapy in the psychologist work are considered.

Domestic violence is one of the dominant social problems in Ukraine. Its solution requires the production of solid based on empirical data policy and practical ways to apply it. Under the present conditions in Ukraine as in many other countries it is observed trends in the spread of violent behavior in the family, at the interpersonal level, the relationship of parents and children, men and women.

More than 1.6 million of people are killed in the result of violence each year, according to WHO domestic violence is the cause of 7% of deaths among women worldwide. Official statistics about domestic violence in Ukraine is rather limited due to the fact that domestic violence is the most hidden form of violence.

Family violence is a phenomenon quite common in the world and in all segments of the population. Home tyrants and despots are among people

with different educational backgrounds and all nationalities. It is said in about domestic violence in cases where the facts of rough and ill-treatment are not single, accidental and situational but regular, systematic and constantly repeated.

The consequences of domestic violence are physical injuries, mental illness, suicide and also loss of self-esteem in the victim. Permanent rough treatment could provoke the victim violence appropriate concerning the aggressor.

The problem of violent behavior requires deep study because of the need for social and psychological treatment and prevention of these forms of interpersonal interaction. Understanding of this problem provides a theoretical analysis of its socio-cultural context.

In some cases, more effective methods of rehabilitation work with women suffered from various forms of spousal violence are included in the art therapy group. It is known traumatic experiences are not always subjected to verbal description. Art activity facilitates access to repressed feelings as a result of injury, recovers self-esteem and gives positive emotions.



SECTION 4 HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY

NATIONAL CHARACTER: PHILOSOPHICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

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The article is devoted to the scientific approaches to the analysis of the phenomenon of the national character in the foreign and domestic psychological science.

National consciousness and identity are complex system of spiritual phenomena, which is formed during national origin, shows the basics and character-logical differences being and prosperity of the nation. It is a mental phenomenon is the ideal knowledge of the world and man, which is associated with a particular socio-psychological value of supplies of individuals to a particular human community, and an understanding of their place in it.

In general, a number of ethno-psychological and political-psychological concepts as the lead, and sometimes the only characteristic of a nation still considered "national spirit" is the national consciousness, national identity, and national character.

The study of national character involves determining not only its nature, structure, place it occupies in the public consciousness, but also the analysis of phenomena such as ethnic and national psychology, the core of which is the national character.

Formation of the concept of "national character" has a long history: from ancient times to the present day, but no consensus about its content, and factors in the emergence and still there are no distinctive features.

Every nation is always different peculiar character of its members. National character is a complex social phenomenon and concept of philosophy, cultural studies, social psychology, ethnology ethno politology describing stable features characteristic of members of a national (ethnic) community and includes ideas, interests, feelings, mental makeup, morality, religion, spiritual values, motives, aspirations, social and psychological defense mechanisms of a people (ethnic group, nation).

National character is a special psycho-genetic stock of the people arising on the basis of all its historical and socio cultural experience, the totality of traditions, ideas, values, stereotypes, ideals, and interests, common in the ethnic community. Character of the people (national character) is manifested primarily as a system of social and cultural norms, and as a mental phenomenon.



**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
"PSYCHOLOGY OF HUMAN'S RELATIONSHIP TO LIFE ACTIVITY:
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS", DEDICATED TO THE 120TH ANNIVERSARY
OF V.N. MYASISHCHEVA BIRTHDAY**

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Materials of article reflect the work of scientists and researchers in theoretical and methodological areas and problems of man's relationship to life, which were presented at the International scientific-practical conference "Psychology of human's relationship to life: problems and prospects", dedicated to the 120th anniversary of V.N. Myasishchev birthday (Vladimir city, Russia Federation). It was looked and discussed the results of research based on the methodology of psychology of relationships and system-subject approach, developed in modern psychology at the conference. The article shows the works of the leading experts of the Russian Federation, Poland, Germany and Austria for research in psychology of relationships, conflict, search for a new measure of human development, relationship problems between meta cognitive and cognitive processes.

The conference was held by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Federal State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education "Vladimir State University named after Alexander Grigorevich and Nicholai Grigorevich Stoletovs", the Institute of Psychology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Melitopol State Pedagogical University named after B. Khmelnytsky (Ukraine), Kostroma State

University named after N.A. Nekrasov. The conference presented the work of scientists and researchers in theoretical and methodological areas and problems of man's relationship to life prevailing in modern psychological science, as well as the results of research based on the methodology of psychology of relationships and system-subject approach, developed in modern psychology.

The conference was held in three sections: "Psychological and relationship problems of contemporary Russian society", "Psychological attitude towards learning and teaching", "Study of psychological phenomena from the perspective of the psychology of relationships".

Particular interest present reports of foreign visitors. V. Valat (Poland) presented "Axiological category in technical education", where the author outlined his philosophical approach to modern education technology. According to the speaker, these categories are responsible, self-actualization, morality, creativity, which assumes full development of personality of modern human.

The program of the conference consisted of cultural events prepared by the organizing committee travel to Suzdal city with visit Orthodox shrines, an excursion of the museum-estate of N. Zhukovsky.

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