
G.A. Ball

PERSONALITY FREEDOM: PSYCHOLOGICAL ESSENCE AND COMPONENTS

The restrictions of traditional definitions of the freedom as a realized necessity and a free choice are shown. The freedom is interpreted as the unity of conditions (external or internal, in case when we say about the psychological freedom), providing the harmony of development and revealing of many-sided characteristics of personality. The individual-psychological components of personality freedom, related to main directions of activity and main components of personality structure are characterized. The social-psychological components of personality freedom are considered too.

Key words: freedom, responsibility, social activity, action, personality structure, social-cultural norm.

S.K. Nartova-Bochaver

"COPING BEHAVIOR" IN THE SYSTEM OF CONCEPTS OF THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONALITY

Coping behavior concept and the experimental approaches to its definition as well the experimental data are analysed. The peculiarities of coping behavior in dependence of sex, age factors, the character of person activity and the significance of life events for the subject are discussed. The main trends of the methodological and experimental critics of this concept are considered. The perspectives of usage of this concept in Russian psychology are defined.

Key words: coping behavior, personality and situation resources, efficacy of coping, critical life events, daily life psychology.

V.F. Petrenko, O.V. Mitina

ATTITUDES OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS TOWARDS REFORMS AND TYPOLOGY OF POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Psychosemantic analysis of categorical structure of perception and realization of economical and political reality is conducted. Typology of political attitudes of population is proposed. The article is the continuation of the series of publications on the dynamics of social consciousness.

Authors investigate the attitudes of Russian citizens to the economical and political reforms, going on in the country by methods of psychosemantics. The answers of respondents were classified on theoretical types by typology of their attitudes toward Russian reality.

The technique of typology construction and its qualitative/quantitative analysis were proposed.

Key words: political mentality, psychosemantic analysis, construction of types, factor analysis, mathematical model.

INTERGROUP DIFFERENTIATION IN AGRARIAN COMMONALITIES UNDER CHANGING OF FORMS OF PROPERTY

The relation of rural population to the new forms of property and economic activity are studied. It was shown that there is an intergroup differentiation in agrarian commonalities, based on the specificity of psychological relations of rural population to the economic conditions of life, to their own economic activity as well to other people and themselves, considered as the subjects of activity. Social-psychological groups (types) of rural population, differentiated by the criterion of the choice of the form of property were revealed.

Key words: intergroup differentiation, preference, psychological relations, forms of property, economic activity, social-psychological types.

T.V. Kornilova

ON THE FUNCTIONAL REGULATION OF INTELLECTUAL DECISION-MAKING

Contemporary interpretations of decision-making (DM) accepted in cognitive models of choices are considered. Such a models omit components reflected intellectual mediation of DM and personal involvement into resolving of uncertainty. The analysis of these models has shown that some logical links in cognitive and personality components of DM as well as in formulating of the psychological hypotheses about the mechanisms of regulation are not elaborated. Proposed interpretation of the principle of the functional regulation of intellectual decision-making is resulted in some problems regarding ontology of basic processes, background for important factors and revealing the hierarchy of the different levels mechanisms of psychological control of intellectual DM.

Key words: models of decision-making, intellectual decision-making, principle of functional regulation, uncertainty, risk.

B.A. Labunskaya

TRAINING IN CODING-INTERPRETATION OF THE NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR

Different approaches to the problem of coding-interpretation assessment and revelation of nonverbal behavior in accordance with the purposes of contemporary psychological practice are considered. Such phenomena as nonverbal communication, nonverbal behavior, nonverbal interactions are analyzed. Training in coding of nonverbal behavior and attendant problems may be coped when this phenomenon is considered as dynamic personality construct. Some principles of organization of training in coding-interpretation are given. This kind of psychological activity is considered as the creative process.

Key words: nonverbal communication, nonverbal behavior, coding, interpretation, nonverbal interactions.

M.V. Bodunov, B.N. Bezdenzhnykh, Yu.I. Alexandrov

CHANGES IN PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC ITEMS RESPONSES UNDER ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

Two groups of Ss were twice administered Pavlov's Temperament Survey (PTS), the "Five factors" Inventory (NEO-FFI) and the Structure of Temperament Inventory (STI) on test-retest strategy. The interval between two testings was 6 months. Ss from experimental group have been given the alcohol (dose = 1 ml per 1 kg of body weight) before they were administered the test battery at the second testing. At the first time Ss from this group completed the inventories in normal state. The second group has been given the alcohol before the first testing; at second time this group was tested in normal state. The comparison of the means test scale scores of investigated individual features in experimental and control states of Ss from two groups and the whole sample was made. Two states were significantly different on such parameters as the strength of nervous system and neurotism. The alcohol intoxication increased the strength of nervous system and emotionality. But there were not significant changes in the structure of links among these components of temperament. Single eiphoric dose of alcohol didn't result in the changes of the pattern of intersystem links underlying the structure of individuality features under the study. Alcohol effects were related to the modification of common component of metrics of some actualized temperament parameters (the strength of nervous system and emotionality).

Key words: test items, personality inventories, alcohol, test-retest.

N.N. Poddyakov

DOMINATION OF THE PROCESSES OF INTEGRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

The results are shown, that the processes of integration (synthesis) dominate over the processes of differentiation (analysis) in the preschool childhood, providing the integrity of child's mind. The significance of the global and diffusive mental structures in child development is substantiated. Their exploring and prognostic functions are revealed.

Key words: integrity of child mind, processes of integration (synthesis) and differentiation (analysis), global and diffusive mental structures.

V.V. Sukhodeev

ESTIMATION OF THE COMPONENTS OF ACTIVATION OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STATE BY SKIN GALVANIC RESPONSE

The simplified estimation of the level of human background activation is proposed. This activation is considered as a type of general activation and interpreted as subject's preparation to the task fulfilment.

Background activation is represented as the three-component parameter: two basic components (nonspecific and regulative activations) and one additional component (prolongation of all specific types of activity). The relaxation-activation tess (RAT) was constructed for the estimation of the basic components. RAT is consists of two successive phases: three-minutes relaxation and one-minute activation fulfilled by subject with self-regulation technique. Three fold testing was made in order to eliminate the factor of nonspecific activation. Characteristics of nonspecific activation were compared with the temperature of hand skin for the estimation of test validity; high negative correlation between these indices was found.

Key words: general activation, components of activation, activation testing, skin galvanic response, skin temperature.

**INVESTIGATION OF THINKING IN L.S. VYGOTSKY'S WORK
"THINKING AND SPEECH"**

The development of L.S. Vygotsky's ideas from his first work "Psychology of art" to such a mature work as "Thinking and speech" is considered. The last work is analyzed to reveal the specificity of Vygotsky's approach to thinking examination. The Vygotsky's position is characterized as contradictory: (1) Thinking is reduced to meaning of speech or to the system of concepts or argumentations; (2) The development is interpreted at one moment as biological essence at another as semiotic or activity essences. These contradictions are described as the result of conflict among the methodological dispositions of L.S. Vygotsky (natural science and Marxian approaches), experimental observations and views of other scientists. The viewpoint of L.S. Vygotsky on the problem of thinking is coordinated with the contemporary logical and semiotic conceptions.

Key words: thinking, development, sign, methodological position, contradictions.