
L.I. Antzyferova

**PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY ON HUMAN BEING: B.G. ANANYEV'S
THEORY,
FOREIGN CONCEPTIONS AND ACTUAL PROBLEMS**

The methodology of introduction of "human being" concept into the system of psychological concepts proposed and realized by B.G. Ananyev was discussed. His approach is analyzed in relation to the theories of Russian and foreign scientists – Vygotsky, Rubinshtein, Klimov, Adler, Buhler, Yung, Fromm, E. Erikson, Thomae. The reality of getting over the ideological limitations and stereotypes of that time made by Ananyev is shown. The statement that the analysis of human being in the frame of the humanity and universe reveals the existence of his high hypothesis-generality and transcendentality is considered as the hypothesis.

Key words: psychology of human being; ontogenetic evolution; life-span; interrelations between the individual, personality, subject of activity and individuality; individuation; transcendental function; world image.

E.L. Nosenko

**EMOTIONAL STATE AS MEDIATING FACTOR
OF SELF-APPRAISAL INFLUENCE
ON THE EFFICACY OF TEENAGERS' INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY**

The role of teenagers' emotional state is revealed as a link mediating the self-appraisal influence on the efficacy of intellectual activity.

Key words: self-appraisal, failure stress, intellectual activity, efficacy, age dynamics.

S.I. Kudinov

**TEENAGERS' INQUISITIVENESS: ROLE AND GENDER RELATED
DIFFERENCES**

Inquisitiveness as the system quality of personality is considered in the framework of system-functional approach. Peculiarities of this personality trait in girls and boys are analysed. Gender and role differences were revealed in the hierarchical structure of the components and role variables.

Key words: inquisitiveness, gender manifestations of inquisitiveness, descriptors of inquisitiveness, components of inquisitiveness.

G.V. Turetskaya

**THE FEAR OF SUCCESS: PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY
OF THE PHENOMENON**

The theoretical approaches to the problem of the fear of success and the history of this phenomenon investigation are presented. This feature considering as the peculiarity of female mentality is manifested as success avoiding. The last one is appeared as the result of anticipation of undesirable consequences of significant relations. The original strategy of fear of success investigation is given. The empirical study of the fear of success as the social-psychological phenomenon revealed its peculiarities in the sample of business women.

Key words: fear of success, achievement motivation, gender stereotypes, innovation, tradition.

V.V. Belous

THE POSITION AND THE ROLE OF INTEGRAL INDIVIDUALITY IN CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE

The idea about the essential and system forming role of psychology in general and the integral individuality in particular in the system of human sciences is substantiated on the basis of analysis and generalization of theoretical data. The integral individuality as well the complex and the subject-related approaches are considered as the ways of realization of the integrity of human sciences. The specific and general features were mentioned in different approaches to the integration of human sciences. The principle of the hierarchy of system substances is ought to be used in the revision of the tutoring programs on the general psychology and its branches.

Key words: psychology, integral individuality, complex and subject in activity approaches, activity and hierarchy.

B.A. Vyatkin

CREATIVE PROCESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEORY OF INTEGRAL INDIVIDUALITY

The creative way of the famous Russian psychologist V.S. Merlin (1898–1982) is analysed. The role of scientist personality in creation of the unique scientific theory of integral individuality of human being is shown.

Key words: periods of creation, individuality, personality, integral individuality, unity, system quality.

A.E. Chirikova

PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE PERSONALITY OF RUSSIAN BUSINESSMEN

Results of the social-psychological study of most successful businessmen in Russia were generalized. The experts and professionals relate these leaders to Russian elite of business. Self-concept, psychological age and self-perception of the businessmen are analyzed as the central psychological peculiarities of personality. The relation between psychological peculiarities of the male and female business leaders is given. Their psychological advantages provided the leading position in business are described. The structure of motivation of the female business leaders is given. The investigation was made with the technique of the soft depth interview ($S_s = 35$).

Key words: Self-concept, personality structure, image paradox, irrationality, motivational hierarchy, kaleidoscopic thinking, phenomenon of "maximization of the goals".

V.N. Pavlenko, N.N. Korzh

TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIAL IDENTITY IN POSTTOTALITARIAN SOCIETY

Transformation of the social identity in posttotalitarian society is analyzed. The systems of the social identity and their transformations in the different groups of Russian and Ukrainian populations, identity priorities and the specific character of the essentials of representations of the social societies types are considered.

Key words: social identity, cross-cultural studies, national and overnational societies, group behavior, depersonalization, hyperpersonalization.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF INFORMATIZATION

The differentiation of the direct and indirect influences of information technology on mental activity as well as areas of such influences were made from the theoretical and methodological positions. The essential changes in personality are observed both in the case of direct and indirect influences. The mechanisms of transformations, e.g. the identification and assimilation, reversion (regress to earlier forms of mental activity), "atrophy" of needless mental functions are described. The conflicts among the mental functions formed earlier and functions newly acquired are analyzed.

Key words: development, personality, communication, cognition, informatization, transformation, consequences.

I.V. Blinnikova

VISUAL AND SPATIAL EXPERIENCE IN MENTAL REPRESENTATIONS: THE STUDY OF CONGENITALLY, ADVENTITIOUSLY BLIND AND SIGHTED SUBJECTS

The contemporary approaches to the problem of visual-spatial experience interaction in mental representations were discussed. The possibility of spatial representations forming without visual experience as well the meaning of extended practical and "pure motor" experience for this forming were tested in the experiments. The results showed that most phenomena of the spatial representations have been expressed without early visual experience in environs. The regress of these characteristics may be eliminated by the extended experience of environs. Nevertheless the accurate analysis of the cognitive maps of congenitally and adventitiously blind subjects and sighted ones in different experimental situations has shown that visual experience is necessary for the functional links between the spatial representations. These data disprove the opinion that the visual and spatial representations are the independent systems.

Key words: mental representations, visual experience, practical environmental experience.

T.A. Rebeko

PERCEPTUAL INVARIANTS IN CATEGORIZATION TASK

Subjects attributed 28 fragments to the figures memorized earlier by "Yes-No" procedure. There were two kinds of figures: figure-model ("Yes") and figure-distracter ("No"). The fragments distinguished by two parameters: (1) the degree of completion in relation to appropriate figures (2 or 3 level) and (2) perceptive attributes reproducing the "head" or the "tail" part of the figure (2 levels). All 28 fragments were shown in vertical or horizontal positions with three pseudo-random sequence interpreted as three levels of the learning factor. The type of response and reaction time (RT) were recorded. The significant types of responses, i.e. the combination of the fragment form (perceptive attributes), the type (Yes-No) and RT, rotation and learning factors were calculated by "hierarhische aufsteigende analyse" (statistical program KFA). The insignificance of rotation factor is shown; the factor of learning is related to No-response. The types including Yes-response is distinguished from the types based on No-response in poor discriminability and the large RT. The data are interpreted in terms of perceptive invariants determining the independence of Yes- and No-estimations.

Key words: recognition, categorization, basic level, typicality, Yes-No responses.

INDIVIDUAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES IN MUSIC PERFORMANCE

The problem of psychological training of musician in the professional concert performance is considered. Different expedient forms of preconcert rehearsal activity are chosen in accordance with musician individuality, some ideas of D.N. Uznadze's theory and author's observations. The influence of the level of anxiety and musician's motives on the efficacy of the concert performance is analyzed with commonly accepted psychological techniques. The psychological bases of these factors' influence on the creative character of performance is discussed.

Key words: level of anxiety, achievement motivation, psychological readiness, music performance.

I.M. Kondakov

SELF-ESTIMATION OF THE COMPETENCE TO SETTLE THE CONFLICT IN MANAGERS OF MIDDLE LEVEL

"Personal Problem Solving Inventory" (P.P. Heppner, Ch.H. Petersen) designed to measure the appraisal of the competence in the conflict situations was adapted and modified on Russian sample. The adapted version of Personal Problem Solving Inventory contained two scales, assessing: Self-Assertiveness and Impulsivity. The links between the managers' scores on these scales and the peculiarities of the personal organization of the activity, social-psychological climate in managed groups were analyzed. Internality-externality, orientation on the emotional experience, from the one side, and the dysfunction of the social contacts in group, from the other side, were especially marked in a number of these peculiarities. Among the unpredicted findings was low correlation between the real efficiency of managers' actions and the appraisal of the competence to settle the conflict.

Key words: competence to settle the conflict, personal organization of activity, social-psychological climate.

A.S. Skorokhodova

GRAFFITI: MEANING, MOTIVES AND SOCIAL EVALUATIONS

The paper focuses on the phenomenon and scientific approaches to the problem of illegal inscriptions and drawings. Several classifications of graffiti are given. Social and personality features of graffiti writers and their essential motives as well the gender and cross-cultural differences are demonstrated. Social evaluations and acceptability of graffiti are examined. The review of strategies reducing the production of graffiti is given.

Key words: graffiti, research approaches, motives, gender differences, cross-cultural differences, social evaluation, graffiti prevention.