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SUMMARIES

Field of professional uncertainty in «abilities – propensities» coordinates

S.S. Sagajdak, Ph. D. (psychology), chair of psychophysiology and professiographic laboratory, Scientific-methodical institute of BSU «National center of human problems»

The acmeological approach to permanent professional and career growth problems in a context of individual abilities and propensities is considered. Tops of professional creativity can be reached only with a person's career vector based on «abilities – propensities» coordinates. The ratio of an abilities vector (basic inclinations «I can») and a propensity vector (basic person's orientations «I want») in professional development of individuality is analyzed. This ratio sets the career vector as a steady motivational orientation of professional growth. Directions and forces of individual career vectors and fields of professional uncertainty are considered. They depend on abilities and propensities vector directions such as orthogonal, opposite (catabolical process) and coincident (acmeotical process).

Key words: abilities, propensities, a career vector, a field of professional uncertainty.

Decision-making in a meaningful situation

I.V. Cherepanova, senior lecturer, chair of special psychological and pedagogical disciplines, faculty of children's pedagogics and psychology, Mogilev State University named after A. Kuleshov

The problem of choice is considered, in particular, decision-taking in a meaningful situation. The importance of understanding the mechanisms of decision-taking is stressed.

With the purpose of studying the process of taking a decision by young people aged between 18-25 a natural experiment has been carried out, which assumed a choice out of two alternatives in a meaningful situation. Certain personal characteristics of examinees (their readiness for risk) have also been studied.

The obtained data allow to establish the interdependence between the personal characteristic

«readiness for risk» and the person's choice in some real and speculative situations as well as to give some prognoses of the person's behaviour in different situations.

Key words: decision-taking, a meaningful situation, a choice, situation of uncertainty, risk, probability, personal readiness for risk, disposition, real behaviour, speculative behaviour.

Psychological essence of foreign language teaching

L.V. Marischuk, Dr.sci. (psychology), professor, head of general and differential psychology, Belarusian State Pedagogical University named after M. Tank

O.K. Shulga, lecturer, chair of foreign languages № 1, Grodno State University, MPsych

The paper describes an attempt to reveal psychological essence of foreign language teaching methods. General and distinctive aspects of their conceptional and organizational components are discussed. The role of each method in enhancement of foreign language teaching process is pointed out.

Key words: grammar-translation method, direct and mixed teaching methods, successful mastering of foreign languages, the learner's individual features, speech skills and abilities.

Psychological aspects of aesthetic perception development in youngsters in their late teens

O.P. Kotikova, Ph. D. (psychology), associate professor, chair of legal psychology, Minsk Institute of Management

The notion «aesthetic perception» is described as well as its content, peculiarities and mechanism of aesthetic perception manifestation. Special attention is paid to feelings and emotions as the essence of aesthetic perception, to peculiarities of its development in late teens. The educational role of initial and repeated perception of works of art by teenagers is analyzed, as well as its immediate and interactive modes, and the influence

of the teenager's aesthetic and life experience on this process. Based on E.P. Krupnik's method, the mechanisms of conjuring up an artistic image as a «unit» shaping basic properties of aesthetic perception, its modifications are revealed. The primary diagnostics of levels of aesthetic perception development in teenagers is produced, which basis consists of associative-denominative, plot and role and artistic types of images.

Peculiarities of emotional intelligence development in senior pupils

T.P. Berezovskaya, associate professor, chair of psychology, Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Belarus

The problem of emotional intelligence development in senior pupils has been considered. The main approaches to defining this notion have been described. The author's research results have been produced, which reveal the differences in senior pupils' emotional intelligence development at a secondary school with a theatrical bias.

Key words: emotional intelligence, senior pupils, empathy, self-motivation, control of one's emotions.

Psychological and methodical maintenance of school children's game activity

V.G. Kukharonak, Ph.D. (psychology), associate professor, chair of legal psychology, Minsk Institute of Management

Both the psychological and methodical analyses of school children's game activity have been produced, effective game simulations have been considered, the motives of schoolchildren's involvement in the game have been designated, the principles have been singled out which a teacher should follow while organizing schoolchildren's game activity, the organizational and pedagogical conditions of conducting schoolchildren's game activities have been defined, the specific qualities have been revealed that are necessary for a pupil to possess for effective participation in game activity.

Key words: game activity, game idea, game potential, children's inventions, creative self-expression.

Sensory stimulation as condition of mental development of babies brought up in children's homes

V.A. Karaterzi, post graduate student, chair of psychology and correctional work, Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov

The immediate dependence of mental development characteristics of babies brought up in a children's home on those of sensory stimulation has been determined. The discovered ratio corresponds to the views on the functional development of cerebral brain cortex during the first year of life.

Key words: sensory stimulation, cognitive environment, baby's mental development, deprivation.

Body image: development of assessment instrument

O.A. Skugarevsky, PhD, M.D., head of department of psychiatry and clinical psychology, Belarussian State University of medicine

S.V. Sivukha, PhD (psychology), associate professor, department of social communication, Belarussian State University

The article describes development of the body image questionnaire, used for assessment of somatic, psychic and behavioural disorders associated with eating behaviour. Sixteen items of the questionnaire were developed on the basis of both clinical experience and publications in sociocultural and cognitive-behavioural paradigms. Most items deal with dissatisfaction with appearance. Validation and standardization were carried out on the weighted sample of 904 female subjects aged between 13–23 (819 healthy and 85 with diagnosis of bulimia or anorexia nervosa). The following procedures were used to validate the questionnaire: principal components analysis; correlation with anthropometric indices, eating behavior questionnaire and satisfaction with body scale; correlations with a diagnosis of eating disorder. The cut-off scores for screening and clinical goals were defined on the basis of ROC curve and predicting possibilities of the questionnaire. Issues of the use of the questionnaire for diagnostics of anorexia and bulimia nervosa are discussed.

Key words: body image, body image questionnaire, bulimia nervosa, anorexia nervosa, validity.

Psychology of individuality and individual differences in both human nature study and education

S.V. Belokhvostova, Ph.D. (psychology), associate professor, dean of faculty of teachers' retraining, Grodno State Regional Institute for Retraining and Improving Qualification of Leading staff and Education Specialists

The issue has been outlined how the person's self-determination in directions and development means as well as in life strategies go along with the identification, with both typological (common to all mankind, sociocultural) and individual peculiarities.

The ratio of the common to all mankind, sociocultural and individual-personal in self image, self-concept may be different, what contributes to the person's originality, their commonness and difference with other people. Both common features and differences between people are the necessary prerequisites of their interaction: the common makes this process possible, the different – necessary.

The subject's most complete potential realization and accomplishment of their destination can be achieved provided that the subject expresses their individual integrity with regard for their unique and specific being. The realization of this possibility assumes joining of one's own development in the system of value and sense regulators as spiritual measuring of individuality.

Key words: individuality, subjective and objective reality, self-determination, identity, individual differences, individualized subject of self-development.

Boundaries as integrative characteristic of the family's mental health

V. I. Slepikova, Ph.D. (psychology), associate professor, head of department of applied psychology, Belarusian State Pedagogical University named after M. Tank

The possibility of singling out integrative characteristics of the family's mental health is discussed. The notion «boundary» is considered as one of the criteria, types of family boundaries and characteristics of their states are singled out. Basic theoretical approaches to understanding of the essence of healthy family relations are analyzed, based on this a conclusion is made that the state of family boundaries adequately presents

the quality of family interaction regardless of the terms used in psychological theories.

Key words: family's mental health, internal family boundaries, external family boundaries, the state of family boundaries, psychological theories of the family.

Coping with behaviour difficulties in the family

O.V. Ageiko, Ph.D. (psychology), chair of psychology, Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Belarus

The strategies of coping with crisis family situations at different stages of family life are analyzed, the types of family crises (normative and non-normative) are defined, coping-strategies of controlling behaviour in the family are singled out.

Key words: controlling behaviour, coping-strategies, normative and non-normative crises, family stress, family relations, dysfunctional family.

Psychological aspects of lawmaking maintenance

I.A. Kibak, Ph.D. (psychology), senior lecturer, chair of psychology and pedagogics, Academy of Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus

Important aspects of psychological practice are considered, such as psychological maintenance of the national deputy corps' lawmaking. Special psychological knowledge is suggested, which is necessary to a deputy for passing bills and legislative decrees. Lawmaking psychological peculiarities are shown. A new notion – lawmaking psychology is grounded. The necessity of taking into account and using the psychological principle in lawmaking is emphasized. A brief survey of the main directions of the problem under consideration is given, which have been investigated in scientists' works – lawyers and psychologists. Specific psychological problems of lawmaking used by a psychologist are designated. The main working directions of a professional psychologist in parliament are described as follows: participation in elaboration, preparation and enactment of bills and legislative decrees; analysis of public opinion dynamics and search of ways to influence the public attitudes and opinion; creation of image of legislative

power; creation of psychological portraits of deputies and their leaders.

Key words: psychology of lawmaking, psychologist, psychotechnology, lawmaking, problems, principles, directions, methods, techniques and methods of social-psychological research, psychological portrait of a deputy, leader, image.

Specifics of the transformation an organizational culture of Byelorussian enterprises

N.A. Shestilovskaja, lecturer, chair of psychology of BSU

The article is devoted to specifics of the transformation of an organizational culture in Byelorussian enterprises. Organizational culture is a dynamic formation and is changed constantly for adaptation to the circumstances of the environment. This is logic of continuous changes and, while is intuitive and spontaneously attitude within enterprises, the key position occupies a sociometric «star» or informal leader who becomes the main determinant of its transformation. This is a specific of Byelorussian enterprises, so far as collaborators follow the rules and norms, which informal leader creates in his department or enterprise.

Key words: organizational culture, formal leadership, manager, informal leader, transformation of an organizational culture.

Psychological peculiarities of the person's life understanding

V.V. Lutskovich, lecturer chair of psychology and pedagogics, faculty of primary education, Belarusian State Pedagogical University named after M. Tank

In the present article it is examined the problem of dialectic unanimity of world view and vitaintelligentia (life view). The term vitaintelligentia is detailed. An attempt to disclose the content and structure of vitaintelligentia of an individual. Author's procedural definition of vitaintelligentia of an individual is given. Types of comprehension are described empirically. On the basis of revealed types four kinds of vitaintelligentia of an

individual are outlined. Personal social traits are projected. Their presence in kinds of vitaintelligentia is shown.

Key words: world, life, world outlook, life understanding, life comprehension, life perception, lifestyle and sense of life, world mode and significance, life value, scope of vital activity, semantic space of life understanding, thought constructs, commonness of thought in understanding.

Mistakes in interpreting regression models in psychological research

V.M. Kozubovsky, Dr. sci. (psychology), professor, chair of legal psychology, Minsk Institute of Management

E.S. Nechajeva, specialist of Institute of Psychology, Jagelonian University (Krakow)

The most common mistakes have been analyzed in interpreting the observation results presented as regression models. First of all, it concerns the wrong interpretation of regression coefficients, which tend to be attached, unjustifiably, the role of the «weighty» ones, contrary to basic theoretical provisions of mathematical statistics, and based on this the regression models of psychological objects tend to be used as a control and optimization instrument. It has been shown that in most cases such «forced» employment of classical regression models in fulfilling the tasks unusual for them leads to outwardly perfect, but, in fact, inadequate results.

The conditions have been described, under which regression coefficients acquire weight characteristics (the observation has been carried out in accordance with a special orthogonal matrix). The ways to build multifactor regression models of psychological objects have been indicated, which help to avoid mistakes in interpretation. The necessity has been emphasized to draw students' attention to correct employment of mathematical methods applied in psychology.

The article is intended for the readers who are familiar with the basics of classical regression analysis at a user's level.

Key words: regression dependence, least-squares method, covariance matrix, «weight» of regression coefficient, experiment strategies, observation field, interpolation, extrapolation, control, orthogonality condition.

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