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## THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MOTIVATIONAL AND MEANING INTENTION OF A WOMAN PERSONALITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MATERNAL BEHAVIOR

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*The current article presents a characteristic of the concept of the motivational and meaning intention and the results of the empirical research of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality of a woman in the implementation of maternal behavior.*

*The study included 84 mothers and 105 women without children aged 31 to 40 years. The method of motivational induction (MMI) by Belgian psychologist J. R. Nuttin in the adaptation of N. M. Tolstykh was proposed by G. Z. Surayeva as the main tool for diagnosing the motivational and meaning intention of the personality.*

*The method offers unfinished sentences that need to be completed. According to M. S. Myshkina, the content of the motivational and meaning intention is described by a system of the motivational and meaning units and categories that are conditioned by the nature of speech activity, its individual and age-specific features. The order of the classification of the motivational and meaning intentions was determined by G. Z. Surayeva and supplemented by M. S. Myshkina. The algorithm for describing the statement on the classification of types of the motivational and meaning intention G. Z. Surayeva and M. S. Myshkina included the definition of motivational and meaning unit, type, kind and temporal category.*

*After identifying the presence or absence of intentions in connection with the classification, the statistical analysis of two samples was carried out by the Chi-square statistic. To process the results IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0.0.1 software was used.*

*Revealed differences in the specifics of intentions in two samples of subjects with high level of statistical significance. The study of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality is based on a perspective theory that explains the phenomenon of intention, its place in the structure of the personality traits and reveals the content of motivation in general, taking into account the prospect of the future. The study of the motive forces of maternal behavior by the proposed method provides a rich empirical material and a number of ways to further classify and interpretation.*

*Keywords: motivational and meaning intention; intentionality; personality; maternal behavior; women.*

*В статті розглядається проблема вивчення мотиваційно-сміслової інтенції особистості жінки у реалізації материнської поведінки. Наведені теоретичні підходи до розуміння поняття інтенціональності та розглянуте місце інтенціональності у сукупності інших теоретико-психологічних понять. Обґрунтована актуальність вивчення мотиваційно-сміслової інтенції особистості матері. Описаний алгоритм класифікації мотиваційно-сміслової інтенції. Представлені результати емпіричного дослідження особливостей мотиваційно-сміслової інтенції у матерів та жінок без дітей.*

*Ключові поняття: мотиваційно-сміслова інтенція; інтенціональність; особистість; материнська поведінка; жінки.*

*В статье рассматривается проблема изучения мотивационно-смысловой интенции личности женщины в реализации материнского поведения. Приведены теоретические подходы к пониманию понятия интенциональности и рассмотрено место интенциональности в совокупности других теоретико-психологических понятий. Обоснована актуальность изучения мотивационно-смысловой интенции личности матери. Описан алгоритм классификации мотивационно-смысловой интенции. Представлены результаты эмпирического исследования особенностей мотивационно-смысловой интенции у матерей и женщин без детей.*

*Ключевые понятия: мотивационно-смысловая интенция; интенциональность; личность; материнское поведение; женщины.*

The problem presented in general terms and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. As it is known, there is a high importance of building experimental research on the basis of capable theoretical constructs, despite the emergence of many questions regarding the use of the actual criterion of the capability of theoretical constructs in psychological science in general and the absence of a completely direct causality from selecting of a theory to checking an empirical hypothesis after obtaining results of a research. In this context, the operationalization of psychological concepts eventually becomes a guarantee of obtaining practical options for solving a scientific problem [22, p. 115]. In our time, personal intentionalism as a problem that has the prospect of explaining hidden mechanisms of personality motivation attracts the attention of researchers. At the moment, the theoretical development of the person's motivational sphere is characterized by extreme heterogeneity and diversity [8]. The study of the motivational sphere of the personality of a mother is naturally accompanied by the same theoretical variety with an undoubtedly high significance for the harmonious devel-

opment of the family institution in our society.

An analysis of the latest research in which the problem was initiated. The concept of intention is revealed in close connection with the motivation of personality in the writings of foreign researchers. Spanish researcher P. Carrera examined the phenomenon of intention in the context of the prospect of the future [1]. French researchers H. Cochet and J. Vauclair studied the development of the phenomenon of intentionality in ontogenesis [3]. English researchers M. Conner, G. Godin, P. Norman and P. Sheeran described the intentional aspects of behavior [4]. In the writings of the American researcher P. R. Sackett [20], the German researchers T. Goschke and M. Walser [26], the Dutch researchers H.A.H. Ruigendijk, N.B. Jostmann and S. L. Koole [19] intention are considered in connection with the volition of personality. Russian researchers offered their view on the problem of the intentionality of a person. D. A. Leontiev revealed the concept of intentional emancipation [10], O. V. Yegorova considered the motivational sphere of a person as a purely intentional [23], N. N. Tolstykh studied the concept of a chronotope and The Motivational Induction Method (M.I.M.) by the Belgian psychologist J. R. Nuttin, who recommended the method as the best to find out the content of motivation and the characteristics of chronotop [24], G. Z. Suraeva [23] based on the works of Y. M. Zabrodin and N.N. Tolstykh operationalized concept of motivational and meaning intention (MMI) of a personality on the example of school-age children, M. S. Myshkina continued the study of G. Z. Surayeva and proposed a generic-specific classification of the motivational and meaning intention of a personality [16]. Y. I. Zakharova studied the meaningful characteristics of the leading motives of women with children of various ages [29, p. 105-107], N. N. Vasyagina following A. N. Leontiev distinguished the important role of the motivational and meaning sphere of the personality for the subjective formation of a mother [25, p. 36], motherhood is distinguished by G. G. Filippova as independent maternal need and motivational sphere of behavior (MNMSB) [5, p. 81].

The Ukrainian psychological tradition of understanding the concept of intention is based on the works of S. D. Maksymenko, who considered the sphere of intentions as an important sphere of personality [13, 14]. The developments of S. D. Maksymenko continues by Ukrainian psychologists. G. K. Radchuk spoke about the intentional field of potential meanings in the context of the sense searching activity of personality.

S. B. Kuzikova considered the intention of self-development [12]. V. V. Klymenko saw the function of intention in anticipation of life in symbols of meaning. O. V. Zazymko divided self-development and the intention of self-exploration [11].

Selection of previously unsettled parts of the general problem, to which this article is devoted. The phenomenon of intention has not been studied in a view of the realization of the social roles of the personality, maternal behavior in particular, although there are many studies and approaches to studying the motivational sphere of the personality of a mother.

Problem statement. The objective of this article is to describe the concept of motivational and meaning intention and to present the results of empirical research of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality of a woman in the realization of maternal behavior.

Presentation of the main research material with full justification of the received scientific results. The evolutionary purpose of maternal functions by G. G. Filippova was the provision of adequate care for descendants. Similar functions, according to the researcher, expressed in emotional reactions to the child, performed operations on childcare and communicating with child. The functions was provided with the structure and content of maternal need and motivational sphere of behavior [5, p. 81]. In addition, the approach of G. Z. Suraeva and M. S. Myshkina was an interesting way in this context to diagnosing the content of the motivational sphere and the motivational and meaning intention of the personality of a mother. Motivational and meaning intention was understood by M. S. Myshkina as a systemic motivational and meaning formation that defines the area of «significant» of the personality and provides guidance for its immediate behavior and development and for its distant future [16, p. 33].

It is important to differentiate the concept of intention with other psychological phenomena. Thus, approaches to understanding of intention and intentionality are different by various researchers, sometimes dramatically. On the one hand, intention and intentionality was differentiated and considered separately, giving these concepts a big role in the formation of consciousness and personality (S. D. Maksymenko [11, p. 34], Y. M. Zabrodin [23]), but, on the other hand, equated and even reduced their role in the functioning of consciousness (A. V. Yampolska [9]).

Nowadays, very widely understood the concept of intention on the concept of intent. Modern studies of motivation and volitional sphere are divided into two types: considering intention and intent as separate entities, where the intention is revealed as readiness for the future self-development of the individual and can be both conscious and unconscious (P. Sheeran, P. M. Gollwitzer, J. A. Bargh [21, p. 461], Y. M. Zabrodin [28]), and, in front, as a single motivational construction, intention was equated to the conscious intent of the volitional act (P. R. Sackett [20], T. Goschke, M. Walser [26], H. A. H. Ruigendijk, N. B. Jostmann, S. L. Koole [19], V. I. Chirkov [2], O. Y. Furman [6, p. 207]).

The difference between the concept of intention and the concept of orientation, which is revealed in various behavioral aspects, acquires various individual and psychological forms and combine a system of interrelated needs, motives, attitudes and interests of the personality, is obvious. At the same time, intention is entity forming, first of all, any potential movement of the personality and its deployment precedes the awareness of personal needs, motives, attitudes and interests [27]. Also, intention was considered by researchers as part of the behavioral activity of the personality, its preparatory stage [23, p. 7], and as part of the motivational sphere of the personality [18].

Analyzing two approaches to the explanation of volitional behavior: the model of the control of the action (J. Kuhl) and the dynamic theory of action (J. W. Atkinson, D. Birch), the German researcher H. Heckhausen wrote that if we denote the resulting tendencies of action as intentions, then the study of motivation can be divided into two areas. The first one involves the problem of forming the intention and the second one – the problems of its implementation. American researchers I. Ajzen and M. Fishbein considered two transitions – from attitude to intention and from intention to action, the latter one is studied by the psychology of volition [7].

Studying the place of the motivational and meaning sphere in the structure of the personality in general, S. D. Maksymenko noted that in the process of special experiences new meaning and value formations are being created and the old ones are being rebuilt, but only under the condition of awareness, while the sphere of intentions involves new meanings and prompts self-regulation of the personality [11, p. 33].

Therefore, researchers from different countries think over the concept of intention, its meaning and place in the structure of the personality. However, such a variety of approaches does not apply to the practical diagnosis of the phenomenon of intention. So, let us further pay attention to the order of diagnosis of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality by G. Z. Surayeva and M. S. Myshkina.

The Motivational Induction Method (M.I.M.) by J. R. Nuttin (or «Method of unfinished sentences» by J. R. Nuttin) in the adaptation of N. M. Tolstykh was proposed by G. Z. Surayeva as the main tool for diagnosing the motivational and meaning intention of the personality [23]. In turn, N. M. Tolstykh, also noted that M.I.M. is the best method to disclose the content of motivation and to diagnose of the chronotope as a time perspective [24]. The method offers unfinished sentences that need to be completed. According to M. S. Myshkina, the content of motivational and meaning intention is described by a system of motivational and meaning units and categories that are conditioned by the nature of the speech activity, its individual and age-specific features [16]. The order of classification of motivational and meaning intentions was determined by G. Z. Surayeva and supplemented by M. S. Myshkina.

An algorithm to the description of the statement on the classification of types of motivational and meaning intentions by G. Z. Surayeva and M. S. Myshkina:

1. definition of the motivational and meaning unit by the content of the statement;
2. definition of the temporal category of the statement;
3. definition of the motivational and meaning category;
4. definition of the motivational and meaning genus;
5. definition of the motivational and meaning species.

Let us consider closer the algorithm. The number of motivational and meaning units can count on dozens. The received statements relate to one or another unit according to the rules of content analysis (or intent analysis). There are examples of motivational and meaning units: good attitude, bad attitude, desire to be beautiful, strive to others, fear of loss etc. Motivational and meaning units are combined in the categories (Table 1). In view of the purpose of research the motivational and meaning units and categories may vary (for instance, there are subcategories «Maternal role» and «Marital role» in our research).

Table 1

Motivational and meaning categories of intentions of the personality by G. Z. Surayeva

Type of categories	Category	Subcategory
Subjects	Me	
	Others	Me – Others
		Me – Family
		Me – Friends
		Others – Me
		Family – Me
		Friends – Me
Objects	Material	Machinery
		Money
		Other
	Natural	Animals
		Plants
		Nature phenomena
Existences	Forms of organization of life	<b>Maternal role</b>
		<b>Marital role</b>
		Education
		Entertainment and leisure
		Professional realization
		Health
	Ideal	Death
		Happiness and success
		Science and knowledge
		Religion and unreal
		Art
		Altruism
Politics		

The given classification was completed by the generic-specific classification of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality by M. S. Myshkina (Table 2). Species of motivational and meaning intentions, according to the researcher, are divided by relation (positive or negative) and by action (external or internal attraction to the object, avoidance of an object, creation or destruction of an object).

Table 2

The generic-specific classification of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality by M. S. Myshkina

Type of categories	Genus	Species
Objects	I. Objective of relation	I.1 Objective of positive relation
		I.2 Objective of negative relation
	II. Objective of action	II.3 Objective of external type
		II.4 Objective of internal type
Subjects	III. Subjective of relation	III.5 Subjective of positive relation
		III.6 Subjective of negative relation
	IV. Subjective of action	IV.7 Subjective of external type
		IV.8 Subjective of internal type
Existences	V. Existential of relation	V.9 Existential of positive relation
		V.10 Existential of negative relation
	VI. Existential of action	VI.11 Existential of external type
		VI.12 Existential of internal type

After determining the subcategory and the type of motivational and meaning intention, it is necessary to refer it to a certain temporal category (Table 3). G. Z. Surayeva and M. S. Myshkina used in their studies a shortened version of the temporal categories by J. R. Nuttin [17]. For our study, we have taken a more complete version of the temporal categories by J. R. Nuttin.

Table 3

Temporal categories by J. R. Nuttin

Generalizing type	Temporal categories
Calendar periods	Calendar period – the present moment (T)
	Calendar period – within one day (D)
	Calendar period – within one week (W)
	Calendar period – within one month (M)
	Calendar period – within one year (Y)
Periods of life	Social and biological life periods – educational (E)
	Periods of social and biological life – adulthood (A)
	Periods of social and biological life – hoariness (O)
	The total life expectancy (L)
	The «open-present» period (I)
	The period of time after death and the historical future (X)
	The period of the past (P)
Non-temporal statements (?)	

The study included 84 mothers and 105 women without children aged 31 to 40 years. After classifying the motivational and meaning intentions and identifying the presence or absence of intentions in every subject to analyze group differences the statistical analysis of two samples was carried out by the Chi-square statistic. To determine statistical strength for the Chi-square use the Cramer's V test [15]. To process the results IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0.0.1 software was used.

Consider the results of statistical analysis with the highest level of significance  $p \leq 0.05$  that overcome the critical value of Chi-square statistic (Table 4).

Table 4

Results of statistical analysis ( $p \leq 0,05$ )

№	Feature	Number of intentions (mothers)/%	Number of intentions (women without children)/%	$\chi^2$	$\chi^2$ critical values	V	p
1	Periods of social and biological life – hoariness (O)	38/45,2	30/28,6	5,628	5,596	0,17	p = 0,018
2	I.1 Objective of positive relation MMI	45/53,6	33/31,4	5,918	5,916	0,18	p = 0,015
3	II.3 Objective of external action type MMI	28/33,3	54/51,4	6,221	6,169	0,18	p = 0,013
4	VI.11 Existential of external action type MMI	59/70,2	55/52,4	6,217	6,169	0,18	p = 0,013
5	VI.12 Existential of internal action type MMI	48/57,1	40/38,1	6,805	6,823	0,19	p = 0,009
6	II.4 Objective of internal type MMI	49/58,3	41/39,0	6,959	7,033	0,19	p = 0,008
7	The total life expectancy (L)	30/35,7	58/55,2	7,149	7,273	0,19	p = 0,007
8	IV.8 Subjective of internal action type MMI	56/66,7	49/46,7	7,560	7,550	0,20	p = 0,006
9	IV.7 Subjective of external action type MMI	60/71,4	53/50,5	8,521	8,284	0,21	p = 0,004
10	Periods of social and biological life – adulthood (A)	39/46,4	45/42,9	10,186	10,828	0,23	p = 0,001
11	III.6 Subjective of negative relation MMI	51/60,7	27/25,7	23,586	15,137	0,35	p = 0,0001
12	Calendar period – within one day (D)	53/63,1	24/22,9	31,297	15,137	0,41	p = 0,0001

Revealed differences in the specifics of intentions in two samples of subjects with high level of statistical significance ( $p \leq 0,05$ ). Considering the number of intentions the group of mothers is characterized of greater value by the following features: I.1 Objective of positive relation MMI, VI.11 Existential of external action type MMI, VI.12 Existential of internal action type MMI, II.4 Objective of internal type MMI, IV.8 Subjective of internal action type MMI, IV.7 Subjective of external action type MMI, III.6 Subjective of negative relation MMI, Periods of social and biological life – hoariness (O) and Calendar period – within one day (D). Instead, the group of women is characterized of greater value by II.3 Objective of external action type MMI, The total life expectancy (L) and Periods of social and biological life – adulthood (A).

Thus, depending on the realization of maternal behavior there are differences in two groups of women were found. Communication is extremely valuable for a group of mothers. In addition, mothers initiate communication and, in the same time, glad to obtain it from others. Nevertheless, mothers know well with what kind of people will refuse communication. Also, mothers strongly rely on others in the organization of their lives, but still know how to manage material resources. Mothers are more focused on the present day and old age. In turn, women without children are less focused on communication, but material support from other people is valuable to them. The second group of women are more concerned about the current period of their lives and about the course of their lives in general.

Conclusions from the research findings and prospects for further exploration in this direction. The study of the motivational and meaning intention of the personality is based on a perspective theory that explains the phenomenon of intention, its place in the structure of the personality traits and reveals the content of motivation in general, taking into account the prospect of the future. The study of the motive forces of maternal behavior by the proposed method provides a rich empirical material and a number of ways to further classify and interpretation. It is necessary to continue to test this operationalized diagnostic toolkit on various samples of the subjects and to improve the classification of motivational and meaning units and subcategories.

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