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THE TRANSFORMATIONS OF LIFE-SENSE ORIENTATIONS AS THE PART OF THE PERSONAL COMPONENT OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCE OF PHILOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY STUDENTS

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The article describes a research that aimed at deepening the understanding the personal experience organization. Individual experience is viewed from the standpoint of O. Laktionov's model, and its personal component is considered in detail. One of the parts of this component is the life-sense orientations, and the article analyzes the transformations of this phenomenon that took place from 2010 to 2017.

The personal component of individual experience contains three aspects: the oneself interpretation, the others interpretation, and the world interpretation. The aspect of oneself interpreting as value contains self-esteem, self-regulation, and the self-concept; the aspect of others interpreting as compatible with the subject of experience - the self-concept and values; aspect of the world interpretation - the values and life-sense orientations. The emphasis on the life-sense orientations within this article was made in view of the desire to find the most universal transformations of personal experience.

In the course of the empirical study, a comparative analysis of the subjects studied by the life-sense orientations (the test of life-orientation of D. Leontiev) in 2010 and 2017 using the U-Mann-Whitney test. To maximize the consideration of factors that could potentially affect the characteristics of the personal experience organization, the analysis was conducted separately on a sample of students-psychologists and students-philologists. The total number of persons who participated in the study was 121 students of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (Kharkiv) and Donbass State Pedagogical University (Sloviansk).

Socio-political change was recognized as one of the key determinants of the transformations under study.

It was found that across the whole sample, compared to 2010, the level of expressiveness of meaningful life indicators, such as goal orientation, locus of control "I", locus of control of life, and overall meaningfulness of life, significantly decreased; at the same time, the level of result orientation was significantly increased.

Psychological students are characterized by a significant decrease in goal orientation, locus of self control, locus of life control, and overall meaningfulness of life; as well as an increase in result orientation. Philological students are characterized by a significant decrease in the locus of control of life and the overall meaning of life.

Keywords: individual experience, personal experience, life-sense orientations, experience transformations, students.

У статті описано дослідження, спрямоване на поглиблення розуміння організації особистісного досвіду. Індивідуальний досвід розглядається з позиції моделі О. Лактіонова, в рамках якої детально розглядається особистісний компонент. Однією зі складових даного компоненту є смисложиттєві орієнтації, і у статті проводиться аналіз трансформацій даного феномену, які відбувалися з 2010 по 2017 роки.

Особистісний компонент індивідуального досвіду містить три аспекти: інтерпретація себе, інтерпретація інших та інтерпретація світу. Аспект інтерпретації себе як вартості містить самооцінку, саморегуляцію та образ «Я»; аспект інтерпретації інших в якості сумісних з суб'єктом досвіду – образ «Я» та цінності; аспект інтерпретації оточуючого світу – цінності та смисл життя. Акцент на смисложиттєвих орієнтаціях в рамках даної статті було зроблено з огляду на прагнення віднайти найбільш універсальні трансформації особистісного досвіду.

В ході емпіричного дослідження проводився порівняльний аналіз досліджуваних за показниками смисложиттєвих орієнтацій (тест смисложиттєвих орієнтацій Д. Леонт'єва) у 2010 та 2017 роках за допомогою U-критерію Манна-Уїтні. Для максимального врахування факторів, які потенційно можуть впливати на особливості організації особистісного досвіду аналіз вівся окремо за вибіркою студентів-психологів та студентів-філологів. Загальна кількість осіб, що брала участь у дослідженні – 121 студент Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна (м. Харків) та Донбаського державного педагогічного університету (м. Слов'янськ).

Одним з ключових факторів, що детермінує досліджувані трансформації, було визнано соціально-політичні зміни.

Було виявлено, що за всією вибіркою, у порівнянні з 2010 роком, у 2017 достовірно зменшився рівень виразності таких смисложиттєвих показників, як: орієнтація на цілі, локус контролю «Я», локус контролю життя, та загальна осмисленість життя; при цьому значущо виріс рівень орієнтації на результат.

Для студентів-психологів характерним є достовірне зниження показників орієнтації на цілі, локусу контролю «Я», локусу контролю життя та загальної осмисленості життя; а також – зростання орієнтації на результат. Для студентів-філологів характерним є достовірне зниження показників локусу контролю життя та загальної осмисленості життя.

Ключові слова: індивідуальний досвід, особистісний досвід, смисложиттєві орієнтації, трансформації досвіду, студенти.

В статті описано дослідження, направлене на углублення розуміння організації особистісного досвіду. Індивідуальний досвід розглядається з позиції моделі А. Лактіонова, в межах якої докладно розглядається особистісний компонент. Одним з складових даного компонента є смисложиттєві орієнтації, і в статті проводився аналіз трансформацій даного феномена, які відбувалися з 2010 по 2017 роки.

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Ключові слова: індивідуальний досвід, особистісний досвід, смисложиттєві орієнтації, трансформації досвіду, студенти.

The current interest to experience should be linked to the increasing of the role of individual and the processes of society humanization and democratization against the backdrop of the epoch of the human intelligence seizure. This necessitates the task of forming a new person - mature, developed and democratic. Defining mechanisms for transforming the experience from the immature into the mature, exploring the construction of the deviant experience, analyzing the existential aspects of this phenomenon, etc. - all these should help to resolve issues related to the formation of such a personality that would fully meet the requirements of modern society.

Personal experience is an extremely complex phenomenon, and today it is considered by many parties. We tend to analyze this phenomenon from the standpoint of the O. Laktionov's experience concept [4], based on the fact that it contains three aspects: the interpretation of oneself, the interpretation of others and the interpretation of the world. We have already shown that the aspect of interpreting oneself as value contains self-esteem, self-regulation, and the self-concept; the aspect of interpreting others as compatible with the subject of experience - the self-concept and values; aspect of the interpretation of the surrounding world - values and meaning of life [9]. However, to date, there have been no studies to investigate the transformation of these phenomena over time and a number of other factors.

The purpose of the article. In order to broaden the understanding of the peculiarities of the functioning of the substructures of the personal component of individual experience, which we have considered earlier [8], the aim of this article was to study the peculiarities of transformation of the components of personal experience depending on socio-political changes.

An empirical study was conducted to achieve this goal: the first testing was conducted in 2010, the second testing was conducted in 2017.

We can confidently say that there is a big difference in the features of Ukrainian society building up to 2013 and beyond.

Briefly describing the period of life of the country until 2013, it should be noted that since the beginning of independence Ukrainian society has been in the conditions of tangible changes and crises. The beginning of the nineties was marked by an economic downturn with all its consequences. By 1995, the country, gradually overcoming the crisis, finally decided on both domestic and foreign policy, and, choosing a pro-Russian vector of development, our state for many years identified the peculiarities of social processes. The economy has grown since 2000, but already in 2004, society has experienced another upheaval associated with the Orange Revolution. The year 2008 is marked by the abandonment of NATO aspirations and the next global economic crisis. The gradual process of overcoming the effects of the upheavals ended unpredictably in 2013, which was marked by another revolution, which determined the fundamental changes in society for the years to come.

The start of the post-2013 phase is characterized, first, by a dramatic change in the external and internal development vectors that are pro-European; secondly, it is marked by the emergence of a military conflict in the east of the country. We should not forget about another economic crisis that has arisen in connection with the processes just mentioned, and the consequences of which are still being felt.

Although there are many things in common in the 2013 stages, such as economic downturns, power struggles, etc. society. However, the current study does not emphasize the substantive component of socio-political change. It has already been noted that, unlike the social and mnemonic components of experience, which indicate more to its content, the personal component is responsible for organizing the experience, keeping its structure in accordance with personal characteristics. Thus, from this point of view, the content of socio-political changes is secondary, and the fact of their presence, their strength, intensity, and, therefore, how personal experience is reorganized in connection with these changes, is foregrounded. That is, it is not about the subjective perception of the situation by the person, but how this situation can affect the organization of individual experience.

In the research, in an effort to understand the peculiarities of the transformations of the personal component of individual experience, depending on significant socio-political changes, we made an attempt to track the restructuring of the components of personal experience after these significant changes.

However, in the course of the above analysis, we are confronted with the problem of separating the socio-political factor from others, which could potentially affect the features of the components of the personal component of individual experience over time.

In addressing this problem, we have, first, cut off those components that are predominantly focused on the personal aspect of functioning, focusing on substructures that are more focused on the processes of the outside world. Thus, among all the components of the personal component of individual experience, we have paid attention to those who are solely responsible for aspects of the interpretation of others and the world around us – live-sense orientation.

Secondly, we sought to maintain the representativeness of the samples, taking utmost account of all the factors that may affect personal experience over time - from the specialty in which students study to the place of study.

Research methods. In order to achieve the goal of studying the transformation of processes of the personal component of individual experience, caused by socio-political changes, a comparative analysis of the researches on the indicators of life-orientation (the Leontief sense-orientation test) in 2010 and 2017 using the U-criterion was carried out. For the maximum consideration of factors that could potentially influence the peculiarities of the organization of personal experience, the analysis was conducted separately on a sample of students-psychologists and students-philologists. The total number of persons who participated in the study was 121 students of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (Kharkiv) and Donbass State Pedagogical University (Slovyansk).

Results of the study and discussion. In the course of comparative analysis of indicators of students-psychologists live-sense orientations in 2010 and 2017 the following results were obtained:

Table 1

The results of a comparative analysis of the students-psychologists live-sense orientation in the context of socio-political changes (2010 and 2017)

	Mean ranks		U	Z	P
	2010 (N=38)	2017 (N=25)			
Goals	36,18	25,64	316,0	2,2338	0,0255
Process	28,49	37,34	341,5	-1,8755	0,0607
Result	27,30	39,14	296,5	-2,5077	0,0122
LC - I	37,43	23,74	268,5	2,9011	0,0037
LC - Live	35,68	26,40	335,0	1,9668	0,0492
Total LSO	40,55	19,00	150,0	4,5659	0,0000

It can be seen that for psychologists-students there is a significant decrease in the indicators of goal orientation, locus of control “I”, locus of control of life and general meaningfulness of life; as well as an increase in result orientation.

Therefore, for students of psychologists, in comparison with 2010, today there is a decrease in the focus on the goal in the future, that is, there is a tendency to limit the targeting of the current moment. Given that

the experience is shaped by the interaction of the elapsed time and the approaching time [4], and psychology students have been found to have a reduced focus on goals in the future from 2010 to the present, it can be assumed that the activity of personal experience is reduced. in terms of targeting in this category of subjects. If we recall that the meaning of life orientation is an element of individual experience, which is part of its aspect of interpretation of the world, we can already say that today the experience of psychology students is less oriented to the outside world.

Considering the result in the context of socio-political changes, we can assume that the researchers, due to significant changes in society, are uncertain about the future, and therefore the need to set promising goals. That is, due to the uncertainty of the future in psychology students from 2010 to the present day there is a decrease in the intensity of formation of the aspect of interpretation of the surrounding world by the vector of goal setting.

If we mention the orientation of the students of the psychology faculty on social interaction, we can assume that there is not simply a decrease in the intensity of formation of personal experience on the aspect of interpretation of the world, but the restructuring of personal experience by translating the intensity into the aspect of interpretation of others. Orientation of psychology students to interaction can help them, without any sense of loss, substitute for a future-oriented focus on social interaction. However, at this stage, this provision is given only in the form of an assumption that will be verified when analyzing the interpretation aspect of others.

In addition, the obtained result, in our opinion, can be explained in view of the fact that due to socio-political transformations the nature of the orientation of students-psychologists to social interaction has changed. T. Varfolomeyeva noted that one of the aspects of the orientation of the students of the Faculty of Psychology on interaction is the desire to test the acquired knowledge in the framework of joint activity with others [2]. We assume that if in 2010 the students of the faculty of psychology saw more opportunities to use the knowledge acquired in the future because of the relative stability in the country that year, and tested them in interaction with others, having a clear vision of their use in the future, today through cardinal socio-political changes in psychology students do not have a clear view of where and how their professional knowledge can be applied in the future, and, with the same focus on interaction with others, they will test knowledge i may be more for entertaining purposes. This situation can lead to the general formation of a vector of behavior, which is described by an entertaining, hedonistic character, which helps to reduce the desire for goal setting in the future.

You can also see that the indicator of the performance of life compared to 2010 in psychology students has increased significantly. That is, this category of subjects began to evaluate above the meaningfulness of their time interval.

In this case, we tend to point to socio-political changes in terms of their saturation and representation in the human mind. The very fact that significant transformations have taken place, their careful attention to them, a number of events connected with them - all these can provoke a feeling of considerable saturation of life, which is subsequently fixed in experience. In addition, the interaction-oriented student psychologists have a greater sense of satiety than in other categories of society, since, as a rule, interaction-oriented individuals tend to discuss the events that take place with others, and this discussion leads to even more expressive feeling of saturation and, accordingly, meaningfulness of the lived time interval. In addition, the process of social self-identification, according to the opinion of V. Yadov about the desire for social affiliation [7], leads to the fact that each member of society partially attributes the changes occurring in the state and to himself, which also adds to the richness and meaningfulness of a person's life after significant socio-political transformations have taken place. Considering that 2010, as we noted, was relatively stable, and the effects of the dramatic socio-political changes of 2013 are still felt today, not to mention 2017, when testing took place, that the level of students' sense of performance and meaningfulness psychologists have grown significantly, it becomes clear against the background of the above analysis.

The next indicator, which revealed significant differences in 2010 and 2017, is the locus of control "I", therefore, the idea of students psychologists about their own personality, as a strong, and one that can plan its life for today compared to 2010 declined significantly over the year.

In this case, when analyzing this result, we tend to refer, again, to dramatic socio-political changes as a phenomenon that contributes to the formation of a sense of uncertainty about the future. This uncertainty shapes a person's perception of his inability to determine life prospects; consequently, significant changes in the society thus reduce the expressiveness of the individual's ideas about his own ability to plan his further life. In our opinion, this is the way in which the process of reflecting socio-political changes through personal perception in personal experience takes place in the context of the locus of control "I".

In addition, to further specify our situation: psychology students, as noted by Bochner O., tend to concentrate on the mental aspect of being; and also to the interpretation of any phenomena from a psychological point of view, which is often characterized by the neglect of other views [1], therefore, perceiving the situation of dramatic social change as a crisis, they may, from a psychological point of view, perceive the crisis as mandatory, the inevitable stage of development of society and itself within that society, and because of this conditionality, certainty and inevitability, and also through the perception of the crisis in psychological aspect as the end of a certain stage (for example, as in L. Vygotsky [3], O. Leontiev [5], D. Elkonin [6], etc.), students, psychologists in terms of significant changes in the greater degree become despondent in their own abilities independently plan their lives according to their own views.

Another significant decrease in the characteristics of the life-orientation of students-psychologists is observed by the locus of control of life. Consequently, psychology students have found a significant decrease, compared with 2010, the assessment of a person as a person who is subject to control of their own lives.

In this case, one can certainly argue for the interpretation of this result, based, for example, on the same peculiarity of perception of this category of processes that are happening around, from a psychological point of view, as was done in the analysis of the locus of control of "I". Indeed: the outcome of the locus of control of life, compared to 2010, shows a tendency to increase some fatalism, disregard for the human ability to change the conditioned and inevitable phenomena, which can also be explained by the perception of dramatic socio-political changes as a crisis, which should happen anyway.

Of course, such an interpretation may take place, however, given that this result is not about the idea of one's personality, but the idea of the human ability to control his or her own life in general, we tend to say that psychologists in this situation should take into account not only the psychological aspect ; such a general idea should lead them to believe that changes in society may be a consequence of processes other than psychological ones. Therefore, we return to the notion of uncertainty of the future, which may contribute to the tendency to fatalism in the face of drastic changes, and it is this uncertainty that we are more inclined to explain.

Similarly, the overall decline in the meaningfulness of life in psychology students compared to 2010 can be explained. This result, in our view, is due to a greater extent to the fact that significant socio-political changes cause psychology students a sense of instability of society, respectively - and the idea of the future as uncertain. This uncertainty may lead the researcher to believe that the whole construction of the system of meanings is in vain, as any subsequent changes may destroy it.

In the course of comparative analysis of indicators of meaningful orientations of students-philologists in 2010 and 2017 the following results were obtained:

Table 2

The results of a comparative analysis of the students-philologists live-sense orientation in the context of socio-political changes (2010 and 2017)

	Mean ranks		U	Z	P
	2010 (N=33)	2017 (N=25)			
Goals	32,95	24,94	298,5	1,7900	0,0735
Process	30,48	28,20	380,0	0,5103	0,6098
Result	27,08	32,70	332,5	-1,2561	0,2091
LC - I	32,83	25,10	302,5	1,7272	0,0841
LC - Live	34,26	23,22	255,5	2,4651	0,0137
Total LSO	37,44	23,71	268,0	2,9022	0,0035

As you can see, students-philologists in the context of socio-political changes are characterized by significant changes in the locus of control of life and the overall meaning of life.

Analyzing the results, we note that there are some differences in the changes in the life-orientations of students-psychologists and philologists. On the one hand, this may indicate that in personal experience there are elements, a transformation, caused by socio-political changes in society, which are determined not only by the peculiarities of these changes, but also by the specific activity of the subject. These elements are: goal-oriented, result-oriented, and the locus of self control. Changes in these phenomena related to socio-political transformations are observed only by psychologists, and the interpretation of these transformations is already given above. On the other hand, given the similar results found in students of psychologists and philologists, it can be assumed that in personal experience there are "universal" elements that, subject to significant social changes, are transformed regardless of the subject's activity. Based on our results, we can say that such elements are the locus of life control and general meaningfulness of life, as both students of the Faculty of Psychology, and students of the Faculty of Philology showed a significant decrease in the expressiveness of these indicators compared to 2010.

Thus, it can be seen that in comparison with 2010, students of philology have significantly decreased the index of evaluation of a person as a person, who is subject to control of his own life.

Here, given that the result is similar to that of psychology students, we reiterate our assumption that significant socio-political changes lead to the perception of the future as uncertain, and this may promote a tendency toward fatalism, and precisely this We are more inclined to explain with ambiguity that philological students, as compared to 2010, have become less aware of a person as a whole, who is subject to the control of his own life.

We would like to emphasize again that, given that the results on the scale indicated by the students of the faculties of psychology and philology are similar, we will proceed from the assumption that the changes observed in the locus of control of life are universal and generally accepted, and therefore search for explanations received our result will not be driven in the field of professional direction of philological students.

According to the overall meaningfulness of life, students-philologists also see a significant decrease compared to 2010.

Not deviating from our line of interpretation, given the above similar results, suppose that the decrease in the expressiveness of the overall meaning of life in comparison with 2010 students-philologists should also be explained by the blurring of ideas about the future caused by significant socio-political transitions.

Conclusions. In the whole sample, compared to 2010, in 2017 the level of expressiveness of meaningful indicators of life, such as: goal orientation, locus of control of "I", locus of control of life, and

overall meaningfulness of life significantly decreased; at the same time, the level of result orientation was significantly increased.

Psychological students are characterized by a significant decrease in goal orientation, locus of self control, locus of life control, and overall meaningfulness of life; as well as an increase in result orientation. Philological students are characterized by a significant decrease in the locus of control of life and the overall meaning of life.

In general, assuming that the divergent results in the sample of psychologists and philologists are specific in terms of subjective activity, and similar - universal, it should be noted that transformations in the context of social changes such a phenomenon as human meanings are quite dependent on the specificity the activity of the subject, because among all indicators of meaningful life orientations, we received only two that characterize both the sample of psychology students and the sample of students-philologists; it is the locus of life control and the overall meaning of life.

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