

Social Psychology

UDC 316.454.52:061.2-053.81

COMMUNICATION FEATURES OF YOUTH PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS MEMBERSYavorovskaya L. M. , Semeniuhina K. G.
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The article discusses the research of communication features members of youth YGO. The basis of the study is the approach to the communication study of G. M. Andreeva, according to which communicative, interactive and perceptive components of communication are defined. The results of empirical studies have shown that there are significant differences in communication between members of a youth organization and young people who are not representatives of a youth organization.

Key words: communication, communicative, interactive and perceptive components of communication

У статті розглядається питання дослідження особливостей спілкування учасників молодіжної громадської організації. Основою дослідження є підхід до вивчення спілкування Г.М. Андреевої, згідно з яким виділяють комунікативну, інтерактивну та перцептивну складові спілкування. Результати емпіричного дослідження показали, що існують суттєві відмінності у сфері спілкування між учасниками молодіжної громадської організації та молоддю, що не є представниками молодіжної громадської організації.

Ключові слова: спілкування; комунікативна, інтерактивна та перцептивна складові спілкування; молодіжна громадська організація, діяльність

В статье рассматриваются особенности общения участников молодежной общественной организации. В основе исследования лежит подход к изучению общения Г.М. Андреевой, согласно которому выделяют коммуникативную, интерактивную и перцептивную составляющие общения. Результаты эмпирического исследования показали, что существуют существенные отличия в сфере общения между участниками молодежной общественной организации и молодежью, которая не является представителем молодежной общественной организации.

Ключевые слова: общение; коммуникативная, интерактивная и перцептивная составляющие общения; молодежная общественная организация, деятельность

There are many youth organizations, each of them has its purpose, structure, scope of activities and others. And their number is growing. Youth, who joins these organizations is voluntary and is focused on helping others in one field or another (depending on the direction of the organization). One of the important areas is communication - especially productive communication. From that, what are the features of the communicative sphere of each member depends on the formation of different aspects of communicative competence, which in turn affects the performance of the organization.

The study of communication engaged many researchers (B.G. Ananiev, B.F. Lomov, A.A. Leontiev, G.M. Andreeva T. Shybutani, E. Bern, V.P. Ilin, K. Verderber and R. Verderber, etc.) each of which explored various aspects of communication, namely communication features of the process, especially the influence of the environment and the process of communication, etc ..

Theoretical approaches to the study of communication cover a wide range of views on what exactly communication is: starting with the study of communication as a process and its development to communication components and factors affecting its efficiency.

Post-soviet psychology considers communication as: a process that comprises both individual and social component and suggests the communication participants' perception of each other (B. H. Ananiev); the interaction of the particular individuals who in some way reflect each other, who are related to each other and influence each other (V. N. Myasishchev); an independent and specific form of person's activity, its result, it is not a converted object but relationship with another person, with other persons (B.F. Lomov); one of the activities, which can be as well a component part (and at the same time condition) of another non-communicative activity; has the following characteristics: intentionality, effectiveness, normalization (A. A. Leontyev). Therefore, national approaches draw more attention to the features of interaction between participants of communication and to the influence characteristics of the social and individual.

Western psychology defines communication as method that facilitates mutual adaptation of persons' behavior through interaction (T. Shybutani); the process of creating and transmitting important messages; this process comprises participants, background, message, information channels, presence or absence of noise and feedback (K. Verderber and R. Verderber); symbols or "significant action", such as verbal and nonverbal means of communication, are accountable for acts of communication between people (symbolic interactionism, T. Mead). Therefore, the attention is paid to the features of transmitted messages, and to the study of information channels, etc.

The most common approach to the study of communication is the concept of G. M. Andreeva, which considers communication as consisting of three components: communicative, interactive, and perceptual.

With a large number of studies there is almost no research on the communication features of the members of youth public organizations. B. F. Lomov notes that social relations determine the content of communication and direction of its development. It is in the process of communication of individuals that social relationships develop. Since social activity is one of the manifestations of public relations features, it can influence communica-

tion features.

In psychological studies the impact of public organizations is considered in the context of their impact on the processes of socialization, personal development, education, etc. However, these studies focus primarily on the process that is being studied, and not on the specific features of public organizations. They are studied in more details in sociology.

Public organizations perform functions important both for their members and supporting structures, as well as for public institutions, businesses and other subjects of public relations. One of such functions is a function of channels of communication between different groups and public institutions and also businesses.

One of the most important areas of the research is the study of youth organizations. Youth associations always show high activity. Nowadays, a large number of both formal and amateur youth organizations on a variety of social problems have appeared. Radical change of forms and methods of work, decisive rejection of monopolies, and the direct connection with the life of young people were the real source of the vitality of youth organizations.

The relevance of the study is that many young people are now performing volunteer work in youth public organizations. They provide communication, both members of the organization, with people that contact with it. This requires them acquiring a high level of communicative competence, develop their communication skills. Depending on how the communication develop, there can be a different level of communication effectiveness, which influences the efficiency of the organization.

The object of our study is communication. The subject of the study consists of communicative, interactive and perceptive components of communication between members of youth organizations

The aim of our research is to study the characteristics of communicative, interactive and perceptual components of communication between members of youth organizations

The objectives of the study are: analysis of theoretical approaches to the study of communication and study characteristics that influence the effectiveness of communication and communicative competence; identifying features of interpersonal relations of members of youth organizations; the study of social and perceptual-communicative interactive competence; self-study and successful interpersonal members of youth organizations; establishing communication sphere features of youth organizationsmembers.

Methods and techniques of the research. 1. Testing method of interpersonal relationships (AA Rukavishnikov); 2. Testing method of communication of social competence (CSC); 3. Testing method of perceptual-interactive competence (modified version N.P.Fetiskina). 4. Methodology SSIC(Self-regulation and successful interpersonal communication) V.N.Kunitsyna. 5. The method of statistical data on criteria Mann-Whitney U

The participants in the study were members of youth public organization AIESIC (20 people); students who are not occupied in the activity of youth public organizations aged from 18 to 25 (20 people).

AIESEC is an international youth public organization that unites students and graduates of higher educational institutions and aims at the development of leadership and professional potential of the youth and positive contribution to the society. The AIESEC's main occupation is management of international programs. The organization's mission is peace and personal fulfilment.

Our study showed that members of the public organizations have a need to be accepted by others, to belong to the group. They are interested in others to invite them to spend time together, to participate in joint activities. At the same time they tend to take the responsibility for what happens, perform main role and manage themselves. However, they do not accept the take control of others on them. It is also important for them that other people set close emotional relationships with them and share their experiences and feelings.

So, we can say that members of youth organization often interact with other people, because they have a higher need for communication, participation in joint activities established close emotional contact. But these needs are not constant and can fluctuate from positive to negative pole. This may be due to the fact that interaction within the organization has some needs, while out of it they get significantly reduced.

Regarding the study of the communicative competence of social youth organization members we can say the following. On a scale of truthfulness group members YGO figures are much higher than in the second group. This may mean that they are more inclined to give socially acceptable answers, compared with young people who are not members of youth organization. For them it is very important how they are perceived in society. They are focused on supporting image which corresponds socially established norms and rules.

The tendency to such behavior is confirmed by the fact that the rate on a scale of independence (M) members of the YGO considerably lower. This may mean that they are more likely to act in accordance with the opinion of the majority and often are dependent on the group, in which they are. Young people who are not members of the YGO is more susceptible to independence, mainly rely on themselves and their own opinions.

Participants of the YGO figures are higher on a sociability scale (A), that they are more open communication and more sociable. They can much easier find common ground with a stranger, start a conversation. Such result could be influenced by the situation that the circle of participants off the organization is much broader of features of their ability require from them to establish contact because they constantly need to communicate with new people, build relationships with members of the same organization in other countries. The participants of the YGO have more fun, are cheerful, sometimes even slightly careless, frivolous.

Due to the method of statistical data, we found that there was a difference in terms of "Safety" between the two groups studied. This may mean that the participants of the international youth organization is more cheerful, safe fun. They easily relate to the life?Expect from it, mostly, something good, paying much less attention to the problems and difficulties.

For such components perceptual-interactive competency as "mutual understanding", "Understanding" in the group of public organization participants figures are somewhat lower than in the other group. That is, they are less able to evaluate the personal characteristics of the partners in the interaction, and less inclined to listen to the terms of their opponent. Preferably, they are concentrated on the correctness of their opinions, not suggesting that it may be wrong, so have no habit to change it. They are less likely to understand the perspective of another person, but does not exhibit this behavior in all areas of their lives.

For such elements as "Social autonomy", "Social activity" members of the YGO have a significant advantage. This may mean that they are more satisfied with their position in the group in which they interact. There is also a greater contact between group members, a sense of comfort and well-being in relationships with others. Participants of public organization are more socially oriented, as one of the leading motives of their work is the interaction with others, the effectiveness of joint activities. This result may be due to the fact that members of youth organization put the group on their own, voluntarily carry out joint activities because they feel more pleasure from the process of his position. In contrast, students who are not members of the NGO usually find themselves in groups that are based on formal criteria, sometimes even on their own. Perhaps because they express less satisfaction with their positions in the group and they are less focused on achieving overall efficiency.

The study of self-communication showed strong performance at scale "Trust the People" of the participants in youth public organization. This means that the main focus when dealing with people - confidence, the belief that people can be good and kind. Perhaps it subordinates other features of communication between members of the NGO, namely the opening, contact, ease of communication and others. At the same time, at a high level and there is a scale figure "Communication Skills", this is what allows you to maintain the quality of communication at a high level.

Interestingly, the participants in the YGO with a frequency of 15 to 20% there is a manifestation of exaggerating of their skills and ideas about successful communication. This may be due to the fact that the members of the YGO put forward certain unwritten requirements as to what they should be (more sociable, open, easy, active, etc.), so they tend to give answers that correspond the image more. A similar situation was with truthfulness scale of previous methods. That is, members of the public are more likely to have socially acceptable pattern of behavior, act in accordance with established standards, not so much in society in general, as in the norms laid down in the organization.

Thus, having analyzing the data we reached the following conclusions:

1. The members of the YGO have a higher need to be accepted by other people, belong to the group. They are interested in being invited by other people to spend time together, participate in joint activities.

2. They have a higher level of interactive, perceptual competence, social competence and communicative than those who are not members of the YGO. This advantage is achieved by a high level of some components. They are more open to communication, more socially oriented. One of the major reasons of activity is the interaction with others, the effectiveness of joint activities.

3. The main focus when dealing with people - confidence, the belief that people can be good and kind. All indicators corresponding effectiveness of communication in the YGO participants are considerably higher and closer to the level that corresponds to the individual skill in contacts, and high adaptability in the field of communication. However, there is exaggeration and display of their skills and ideas about successful communication.

4. The features that distinguish members of youth organizations compared to youth who are not members of youth organization is high for such characteristics "Conversation Disclosure," "The behavior in the heat of passion, as demonstrated," "Serenity," "Social activity".

The prospect of further research is to go to a deeper study of communication, namely the factors and characteristics that may affect its features. This motivational aspect study, communication systems research, an individual values organization and others. To confirm the results of previous studies should explore the features of communication between members of youth organizations at different specific activities, depending on the objectives to achieve the aims of the organization. Also it is interesting that the identified features of the youth organization members have the expression only within YGO or communication in general.

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