

SECTION 20. PSYCHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY

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SUBSTANTIVE ASPECTS OF THE ADOLESCENT'S FROM INFORMAL UNIONS MEANING SPHERE

In recent years, modern society has undergone profound transformations that have led to significant changes in the understanding of life by the individual. In particular, in the crisis of socio-political conditions, changes in prevailing values and norms of behavior, there is a leveling of humanistic values of support, assistance, recognition of the family priority and the role of the individual in social development. Young people who do not have an established the personal meanings system with a strong desire to prove adulthood and independence as an attempt to resolve the adolescent crisis react especially sharply to such crisis phenomena. A special kind of "finding unique way of life" among adolescents is participation in informal associations, which provide them with certain patterns of life understanding, enshrined in the postulates of the subculture and declared by its followers.

Features of the adolescent's value-meaning sphere formation subcultures influence are presented in four groups of scientific research: 1) publications, which highlight the general principles of the informals value-meaning sphere formation subculture influence (O. Bondarchuk, M Ivanova, N. Muzhanova, V. Pavelkiv); 2) research of teenagers-representatives of romantic-escapist subcultures meaning sphere, values and communication features (Yu. Grishchuk, M. Grinyova, L. Zagray); 3) study of the adolescents from aggressive subcultures value-meaning sphere and patterns of behavior (M. Belashova, V. Mironenko); 4) study of the adolescents in the social environment of the subculture identification mechanisms formation specifics (L. Todoriv, N Yavorska). L. Zhuravlyova, N. Muzhanova [1] found that the value-meaning sphere of informal subcultures participants is disorganized, characterized by signs of crisis. The study of V. Pavelkiv [3] highlights the essence of the destructive field of youth subcultures on the personality of the adolescent influence. He notes that the destructive-aggressive field of the subculture affects the adolescent through two channels of communication: the action of group forces as a whole system and a set of personal processes focused on the individual's attachment to the community.

This publication reflects some aspects of a comprehensive empirical study of the interpersonal interaction in informal associations on the adolescent's value-meaning consciousness development impact. It was attended by 312 respondents – students aged 12 to 15 years (214 boys and 98 girls). The experimental group included 156 teenagers who are members of informal associations "emo", "goths", "football fans", "skinheads", "punks". This publication reflects a separate aspect of this study – an informal adolescent's meaning sphere content characteristics description, which was studied by the "Method of boundary meanings" (D. Leontiev).

Qualitative analysis of meaning chains of the studied involved the implementation of hierarchical cluster analysis by the method of value vectors correlation (Pearson correlation). To

do this, a generalized list of semantic constructs (reflecting both boundary and nodal categories) is compiled from the whole set of semantic constructs [2]. According to the experimental group data generalization results, 23 semantic constructs were used. These constructs were used by adolescents to describe the system of vital meanings included in the next seven clusters.

The first cluster contains the following semantic constructs: 21) knowledge of the world; 23) be responsible for actions; 20) active life; 22) self-development. This cluster covers the semantics of informal adolescent's active life self-realization, their desire based on the knowledge acquisition about the world around them, to be active in life, to develop their own knowledge and capabilities. Such self-realization is expressed in the manifestation of responsibility for one's own actions as an indicator of life maturity, which begins to form in the value-meaning consciousness at a given age.

The second cluster includes constructs: 15) belonging to a group; 18) feel what you need; 2) friendship; 10) be one with others; 5) understanding with others; 6) communication; 8) proof of adulthood. The content of this cluster reflects the importance of interpersonal interaction for the adolescents in the experimental group personal development. Through the process of interpersonal and intra-group communication, informals express their "sense of belonging" to the group, receive understanding from others and emotional support from them on the basis of psychological community. It is interesting that this cluster includes the semantic construct of "proving adulthood". Communicating with peers in groups, informals transform their own "self-image" in the mind, which acquires signs of psychological maturity and is regarded as capable of independent functioning (J. Olney [4]).

The third cluster includes semantic constructs: 4) freedom and 14) independence from parents. The semantics of this cluster encompasses the desire to separate from parental control as a manifestation of freedom. That is, in the minds of informal adolescents, separation from parents, the ability to make decisions independently is a manifestation of freedom. It is diagnostically significant that informal adolescents perceive inclusion in the group and unity with others (defined in the second cluster) as proof of their own adulthood, but gaining freedom in their minds is associated with separation from parents. Such subjects semantic connections testify in favor of the social environment in the development of the adolescent's personality importance.

The fourth cluster is represented by constructs 13) to feel calm and confident and 17) to avoid problems. The semantics of this cluster include the informal adolescents orientation to escapism, avoidance of problems in the system of relationships and life in general as a way to achieve emotionally positive states.

The fifth cluster contains the constructs 1) self-determination and 3) independence. This cluster reflects the most significant and general tendencies of informal adolescents to realize the feeling of adulthood as the main neoplasm of this age – independence and autonomy.

It is interesting to combine at a higher level of clustering of the third, fourth and fifth clusters, which can be interpreted as follows: in adolescents, informal achievement, freedom, independence (including from parents) and self-determination are semantically related to the need to leave problems, traumatic events and comprehension of a rest state. However, at the same time, this orientation is associated with the acceptance, support and interaction in the system of group relationships. This indicates the negative experience signs presence in the informal youth value-meaning consciousness.

The sixth cluster is represented by constructs: 7) the need to stand out and 12) the recognition of subculture. This cluster reflects the identification with the subculture as a confrontation with the formal structure of relationships in adolescent's importance. Importantly, the constructs of this cluster in the dendrogram are not combined with any other clusters. This indicates the special role of subculture discourses and activity in informal associations in representatives of the experimental group value-meaning consciousness structuring.

The seventh cluster is represented by constructs 11) having fun, 19)entertainment, 9) living and 16) courage in defending views. This cluster reflects the hedonistic orientation of awareness from the process of life and separation from others. The content of this cluster reflects a specific combination of adolescents hedonistic orientation, their efforts to understand the process of life and opposition to others, which, again, leads to satisfaction.

Thus, the seven most important content trends in the perception of life by informals have been identified. These are trends: active life self-realization of informal adolescents, the importance of interpersonal interaction for their personal development, the desire to separate from parental control as a manifestation of freedom, the orientation of informals to escapism, the desire for independence, the identification with subculture as opposition to formal structure importance.

At the same time, the problem of the interaction in informal associations on value-meaning consciousness development influence needs further research. In particular, the prospects for further research by the author will be to study the subculture structural characteristics and its discourses on the formation of adolescent's value-meaning consciousness influence features.

References:

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