

## **TO THE QUESTION OF PHILOSOPHY OF PSYCHOLOGY AS A SPHERE OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE SUBSTANTIATION**

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Today, the issues of psychological science remain multifaceted, due to both the progress of psychological scientific knowledge and the demands placed on science in today's conditions. In this context, especially important became problems of the psychological research methodology, the empirical research principles definition, which is what the philosophy of psychology. This area of scientific psychological knowledge is present in the proximity of universities in our country in the cycle of future psychologist's professional training, which again emphasizes the relevance of this issue.

Philosophy of psychology is not exclusively a new direction of psychological knowledge. It was previously represented by such headings as "methodology of psychology", "theoretical and methodological problems of psychology" in research, publications, etc. However, today, in the crisis in which modern society finds itself, the scientific psychological research methodological positions revision requires the general principles of methodological analysis specification, which is carried out within the philosophy of psychology [2, 8].

Therefore, the question arises as to the content of the philosophy of psychology, its components and tasks at the present stage of psychological science development, which is the theme of this publication.

Philosophy of psychology is a scientific discipline, which deals with the analysis of the acquired psychology knowledge, psychological theories for their scientific and authentic nature, reveals the ideological basis of the theory, examines the nature of the laws established by them, semantically analyzes the position of the theories. In other words, the philosophy of psychology deals with the methodological and theoretical problems of psychology [2].

The philosophy of psychology also examines and analyzes the concepts and terms that are included in the conceptual apparatus of psychology as a science, in their unchanging nature, draws in relation to these concepts certain conclusions that do not require experimentation, as they are obvious [6].

The subject of the philosophy of psychology is the system "person – psychology – society". This is the aspect where the interconnections of person and society are explored through the lens of psychological knowledge. Moreover, this study takes place at a conceptual, philosophical level [6].

The philosophy of psychology specificity is revealed through the functions it performs in the psychological knowledge scientific progress. The philosophy of psychology has the following functions: theoretical, ideological, methodological and practical.

The theoretical function is to disclose the content of psychological laws and categories, the significant cause and effect relationships of psychological processes, forms of their manifestation, objective internal contradictions.

The ideological function of the philosophy of psychology is that, by giving people a common, holistic view of the world, it allows the psychologist professional (scientist) and each person in particular to determine their place and role in this world, makes them conscious participants in this process, puts before them all human goals and objectives of social progress.

The philosophy of psychology methodological function is that it acts as a general doctrine of the method and as a set of the most common methods of cognition and psychologist-scientist reality familiarization.

The practical function is that it becomes an instrument of active, transformative influence on the world and on the human being.

The main directions of change in the modern scientific psychology methodology are reflected in the structural components of the philosophy of psychology as a science. Summarizing the experience of scientists, we can distinguish the following substantive components of the philosophy of psychology:

1. Systematization of ideological, philosophical and psychological principles that form the basis of psychologists views on the nature of the psychic (comparing the views on the nature of the psychic in different scientific schools, addressing the scientific validity of these views, developing a sequence between practice and theory within the various schools of psychological science, etc.).

2. Clarification of the categorical apparatus of psychological science and the identification of new categories that have a fundamental role in the methodology of psychological research development (specifying the content of basic categories of psychology – personality, activity, individuality, communication, consciousness, psyche, etc.).

3. Development of the most general principles of the methodology of understanding and cognition of psychic and psychological research, which is implemented at all levels of methodology (development of methodology at the level of general scientific paradigms and principles is specified in the branching of the psychology methods system and the creation of contract techniques, diagnostic procedures, corrective techniques).

4. Separation of specific psychological categories and phenomena research methodology: personality, communication, activity, consciousness, motivation, worldview, cognitive processes, self-consciousness, etc [4, 9].

5. Development of new methodological bases for understanding the content of the psyche in accordance with the trends of scientific progress and requests of society (the impact of computerization on the research process, the phenomenon of "network communication", which replaces real interaction, etc.).

6. Promoting the integration of psychology into modern paradigmatic frameworks of world science (integration of psychology into a systematic approach, synergetics, etc.) [5].

In modern domestic methodological works, the state of psychological science could be evaluated as both pre-paradigmatic (a single paradigm has not yet been developed), and as multi-paradigmatic. The latter implies a fundamental multiplicity of psychological concepts – pluralism of scientific ideas – by virtue of the multilevel of the psychic and the inability of all psychological realities to be described within the framework of any one explanatory principle. But today we can say that modern psychology is in a state of open methodological crisis, the solution of which is an open question for the philosophy of psychology. The concept of crisis continues to be used because it is followed by dissatisfaction with the lack of a unified general psychological theory.

In classical work by L. Vygotsky, it was assumed that the characteristics of a crisis need analysis not only of its negative components – as factors that impede the successful development of psychology – but also of those prospects, whose search is given by the statement of the crisis [1].

From these perspectives on the development of the methodology of psychology as a philosophy of psychology aspect note the following.

First, it is a problem of discrepancy between the direct giving of psychological knowledge to person and the indirect nature of scientific knowledge, "burdened" with constructs and concepts.

Secondly, it is the dependence of objective knowledge on the inclusion of a person in the process of obtaining data from experience, or the construction of psychological reality in the course of its study [1].

The question of how to compare the theories spelled out within different paradigms, which means that paradigms and theories differ in both the method of subject selection and the methods of research (substantively sensory) activity of the psychologist.

Communicative function of methodology of psychology. First, it is not about communicating methodologies, but about communicating between members of the scientific community. Second, the communicative function can be fulfilled by those theories whose development contributes to the integration of psychological knowledge [5].

Particular importance in the light of current psychology methodological problems are issues of dialogicity and the research results large number presence in psychology in the absence of common methodological positions of its understanding. The author made an attempt to analyze indicators of dialogic consciousness of youth, which are part of informal associations, which showed a multifaceted system of connections and correlations between the structuring of social space in subcultures, interaction within subculture ideological content activity and young persons consciousness content and structural characteristics. In this case, dialogicity acted as an essential characteristic of value-meaning consciousness, which allowed adolescents to integrate the ideals of the subculture through its "semantic patterns" by conducting timeless and non-spatial dialogue between one adolescent and subculture ideas in general, not just its followers (V.A. Lavrinenko [3]).

Professionalism of the scientist as a leading criterion for determining what is not included in the subject and hypothesis of the study.

The main consequence of recognizing the state of affairs that psychology has become a polyparadigmatic science is the transition to dialogical thinking, which is difficult because both in cognitive and value terms require greater effort than defending a single point of view [12].

The historical and psychological context of the problem of overcoming the crisis in psychology can be reformulated in the context of the methodology of psychology development, indeed absorbs the achievements of previous periods, but does not limit its horizons to the achievements of one methodological orientation, and provides a world of theories open [10].

Therefore, the philosophy of psychology is designed to address these methodological issues and lay the foundations for the further development of scientific psychological knowledge.

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## TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT MODERN SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

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