

THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY QUALITIES ON THE PERCEPTION OF REALITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF WAR

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Active hostilities ongoing on the territory of Ukraine lead to cardinal changes in the usual environment of life, cause a devastating blow on the psychological health of citizens, significantly increase the requirements for the level of their psycho-emotional resources, emotional stability and endurance. Optimal cognitive functioning, the ability to maintain controllable behavior and self-control in critical, extreme situations depend on the individual psychological characteristics of the personality, which in today's severe conditions acquire a special and unconditional value.

Possible psychological determinants of the peculiarities of perception and assessment of the life situation in which a person finds oneself in the conditions of war are of scientific interest, in particular, the identification of those personal qualities that determine how a person perceives, interprets and evaluates tragic military events that endanger one's safety and the safety of the loved ones, to the extent that they maintain faith in a positive future, do not despair.

In our work, we based on the idea that people build their actions not in connection with reality, but in connection with their personal living in reality and with their ideas of reality. Therefore, the perception of reality is a reflection of the entire set of phenomena of different levels and unequal in significance of the surrounding reality, and the construction of a subjective model of reality is the result of this.

The basic conceptual position that sheds light on the psychological mechanisms of a person's perception of his or her actual life situation is the idea of differentiation of two dimensions of consciousness, which actually determine the structure of the subjective model of the objective world of each person [2]:

- the ontological dimension of consciousness ensures the deployment of a certain intentional plane of establishing subjective filters of perception and assessment of reality;

- the epistemological dimension of consciousness reflects semantic dynamics as a consistent distinction and clarification of meaning in the process of ontogenetic development, human experience.

According to R. Jervis, the surrounding reality is a conglomerate of spatial, time, material and energy characteristics. These characteristics act as a background against which a person's life takes place, under the influence of which the orientation of his or her cognitive acts is formed [1].

War, which is an actual objective reality, also has its spatial, time, material and energy characteristics, which act as the background against which individual life is realized and the direction and quality of activity of every Ukrainian is determined. The

perception of reality in the conditions of war is a specific psychological phenomenon that occurs against the background of objectively non-standard and dramatic events of objective reality: the destruction of the previous life, the long-term danger of physical destruction, the globality and chronicity of the problems caused by the war.

War has a catastrophic effect on the health and well being of nations. Conflict situations cause more mortality and disability than any major disease. War destroys communities and families and often disrupts the development of the social and economic fabric of nations. The effects of war include long-term physical and psychological harm to children and adults, as well as reduction in material and human capital. Death as a result of wars is simply the "tip of the iceberg". Only through a greater understanding of conflicts and the myriad of mental health problems that arise from them, coherent and effective strategies for dealing with such problems can be developed [3].

A civilian's perception, experience and interpretation of war events determines his or her existence in the war. Helplessness, insecurity, experiencing the illogicality, irrationality of what is happening, the difficulty (or even the impossibility) of integrating the new military reality into the previous model of reality is only an incomplete list of what a person experiences. Individual and typological features, the type of affectivity and the level of subjective control of the individual are those individual and psychological characteristics that, by virtue of their phenomenology, have a powerful influence on the perception of reality in war conditions, are at the basis of the degree of adequacy of the assessment of the threat of the current situation moment.

In addition, we can claim that the perception of war has a natural property of being secondary to the existing image of the world. The formed model of reality determines the adjustment of the subjective filter of perception from the real world of war, which has personal significance for a person and is consistent with his or her interpretation of events.

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