



PECULIARITIES OF MANIFESTATION OF PERSONALITY OF PERSONS WITH HIGH AND LOW LEVEL OF SELF-DEVELOPMENT

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ ОБЩИТЕЛЬНОСТИ ЛИЦ С ВЫСОКИМ И НИЗКИМ УРОВНЕМ САМОРАЗВИТИЯ

PARTICULARITĂȚILE DE MANIFESTARE A COMUNICABILITĂȚII PERSOANELOR CU NIVEL RIDICAT ȘI SCĂZUT DE AUTODEZVOLTARE

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Abstract

This article presents the results of a study of sociability of people with different levels of self-development. The problem of self-realization occupies an important place in the system of human sciences. Due to its relevance and significance in the search for an answer to the question of the disclosure of human potential, it is approached by representatives of various sciences. Self-realization as a psychological problem involves, above all, the study of the inner world of people with different levels of self-realization in the main spheres of life in relation to their individual and personal qualities, as well as the study of strategies to promote self-realization. The path to self-realization is a long and arduous process. Sociability is the means that can help a person on this path. Confirmation of the idea of the great importance of camaraderie for the development, self-development and self-realization of the individual can be found in various trends, theories and concepts of domestic and foreign psychological science. The sample consisted of 105 people - students of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University and students of the Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture. To diagnose the level of personality self-development S. B. Kuzikova's method "Dispositional characteristics of personality self-development" was used and O. P. Sannikova's test-questionnaire "Formal-dynamic indicators of sociability" was used to study the peculiarities of the manifestation of sociability. Correlation analysis based on the primary results of each sample separately indicates the presence of a wide range of statistically significant relationships between most indicators of sociability and self-development. The next step, using the method of "aces" from the general sample of individuals were selected representatives with high and low levels of overall self-development. The analysis of the received profiles of sociability of persons with a high and low level of self-development testifies to differences on indicators of stability of communication, need for communication, expressiveness in communication. However, individuals in both groups are characterized by ease in unfamiliar situations, initiative in establishing contacts, making acquaintances, which often turn into friendly relations, the ability to engage in conversation with people on their own initiative and lead it in accordance with their own goals.

Key words: sociability, self-development, personality, levels of self-development.

Rezumat

În acest articol sunt prezentate rezultatele cercetării nivelului de comunicabilitate a persoanelor cu nivel diferit de autodezvoltare. Problema autodezvoltării ocupă un loc aparte în cadrul științelor despre om. Reprezentanții diferitor științe studiază problema, actualitatea și semnificația autodezvoltării în contextul descrierii potențialului uman. Autodezvoltarea ca problemă psihologică presupune înainte de toate studiul



particularităților lumii interioare a persoanelor cu nivel diferit de dezvoltare a autodezvoltării în domeniile principale ale vieții în interacțiune cu însușirile individuale și de personalitate proprii. Autodezvoltarea este un proces tensionat și de durată. Nivelul de comunicabilitate este un mijloc care îl poate ajuta pe om în procesul de autodezvoltare. Date relevante privind semnificația majoră a comunicării în procesul de dezvoltare, autodezvoltare și autorealizare pot fi găsite în carul diferitor concepții, teorii în psihologia mondială.

Cercetarea experimentală a fost realizată pe un eșantion de 105 studenți. Drept instrument diagnostic al autodezvoltării a fost administrată tehnica propusă de С. Б. Кузикова, iar în vederea studierii nivelului de comunicabilitate testul elaborat de О. П. Санникова. Analiza corelațională realizată a scos în evidență multiple legături statistice semnificative între indicatorii comunicabilității și autodezvoltării.

Autorii au elaborat profilul personalității cu nivel ridicat și scăzut al autodezvoltării și au scos în evidență deosebirile principale: stabilitatea comunicării, necesitatea comunicării, expresivitatea în comunicare. În același timp au fost stabilite și caracteristicile comune pentru aceste două categorii de subiecți: inițiativa în stabilirea contactelor, stabilirea contactelor, care se transformă adesea în relații de prietenie, capacitatea de a purta conversații cu oamenii din proprie inițiativă și de a o desfășura în conformitate cu obiectivele proprii.

Cuvinte – cheie: comunicabilitate, autodezvoltare, personalitate, nivelurile autodezvoltării

Formulation of the problem: Increasing attention to the problem of self-realization in recent years is associated with understanding of its decisive role in personal development, making higher demands on such human qualities as the ability to self-development and self-improvement, which in Ukraine is dictated by socio-economic conditions in the labor market. The growing interest of domestic science in the problem of self-realization of the individual can be traced in the growing number of dissertation research and publications (L. O. Korostilova, S. I. Kudinov, D. O. Leontiev). At the same time, the analysis of works on the problem of self-realization allows us to conclude that with a huge variety of theoretical approaches to its understanding today in science there lacks not only a theory of self-realization, but even any single approach to defining this concept. Most psychological theories seek to explain self-realization or a similar concept of the same level, such as self-actualization in the theory of A. Maslow [7], identity in the theory of E. Erickson [10], life strategies in the domestic psychological theory of K. A. Abulkhanov-Slavskaya [1].

Theoretical differences are viewed not only in conceptual issues regarding the nature of self-realization and mechanisms of its implementation, but also the conditions and factors influencing its success.

In the study of self-realization, we drew attention to the polysystematic approach of S. I. Kudinov [4], in which self-realization is seen as a multilevel systemic formation, manifested in activity and determined by a set of instrumental-stylistic and motivational-semantic characteristics that ensure consistency and readiness to self-expression in various spheres of life in the process of ontogenesis. In this approach, camaraderie is one of the psychological conditions of self-realization of the individual.



From the point of view of I. P. Smirnov [9], the decisive factor in the realization of individual, one's potential is not the natural inclinations of man in itself, but the personal qualities formed by the external environment as a product of education and upbringing, labor training. It seems to us that one of the most important qualities is camaraderie, as this property ensures the effectiveness of interpersonal interaction, which, in turn, determines the social comfort and security in the group, which are necessary conditions for full self-realization.

James F.T. Bugental emphasizes the importance and significance of the balance between one's sociability and loneliness for the self-realization of the individual: "To fulfill self-realization, I need to have some very close relationships and some more formal ones, and I need to be open to my humanity and community with all people. At the same time, I must stay in my inner center and respect my need for solitude. Only with the help of our own inner feelings can each of us achieve the balance of these parts" [2; p. 164].

Analysis of the scientific literature has shown that to date in psychology has accumulated a large amount of knowledge on the problem of camaraderie. Aspects of the authors' research were the motivational characteristics of camaraderie, such as aspirations and inner motivations (L. I. Bozhovich, M. I. Lisina, A. V. Mudryk); dynamic and procedural signs of camaraderie - techniques and methods of communication (A. Ilyina, L. V. Zhemchugova, V. B. Shchebetenko); effective side of camaraderie and its role in the success of other activities (A. A. Zhuravlyov, E. D. Kokareva). The problem of the development of camaraderie was developed in the works of B. G. Ananieva, A. A. Bodaleva, A. I. Krupnova, A. V. Mudrika, S. L. Rubinstein and other authors. However, it is noteworthy that camaraderie was not considered in the context of self-realization of the individual.

The purpose of the article: a study of sociability in people with different levels of self-development.

Presenting main material: Activation of mechanisms of self-development in professional training of the future specialist increases not only success of educational activity of students, but also their aspiration to own self-realization, forms cognitive needs and the vital purposes. For each student in this situation the horizons of knowledge and professional skills expand; there is an awareness that the most complete disclosure of the full depth of productive professional and personal self-realization is possible, due to the possession of internal mechanisms of self-realization, are actualized by various factors.

One of the factors that determine the success of self-realization of future professionals is camaraderie. As a basic property of the individual, sociability ensures the productivity of



interpersonal interaction, promoting the fullest self-expression of the individual in communication. However, most students experience difficulties in communication, which act as a barrier to their full self-realization, both in educational activities and in the social sphere. This indicates the need to develop camaraderie in students, future professionals, as a prerequisite for their successful self-realization during training.

The sample consisted of 105 people - students of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University ($n = 45$) and students of the Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture ($n = 60$).

To diagnose the self-development of personality were used indicators of S. B. Kuzikova's method "Dispositional characteristics of self-development of personality": the need for self-development (NfSD), conditions of self-development (CoSD), mechanisms of self-development (MoSD), general self-development indicator (GSDI) [5, own translation].

Test-questionnaire "Formal and dynamic indicators of sociability" by O. P. Sannikova was used to study the peculiarities of the manifestation of sociability in the studied groups. According to the author, the range of dynamic parameters of camaraderie, considered as a type of activity, is a set of those signs of communication that characterize the strength of internal tendencies of the individual to communicate, manifested in the energy and variety of actions [8].

It should also be noted that the manifestation of camaraderie, of course, largely depends on the situation, the attitude of the individual to others, the result of his communication - this is the adequacy of his behavior.

Under certain conditions, anyone can be sociable and unsociable, either feel the need to communicate or not. O. P. Sannikova believes that in camaraderie there is a tendency to certain advantages, which inevitably affects the style of behavior, the perception of the world around. The scientist attributes this to the fact that meaningful and effective indicators usually do not affect the course of mental phenomena, their dynamics to the extent that could dramatically change them [8].

The correlation analysis based on the primary results of the entire sample and each sample separately indicates the presence of a wide range of statistically significant relationships between most indicators of sociability and self-development.

The table 1 and 2 show the significant correlation coefficients between indicators of self-development and sociability.

Thus, the indicator of the need for self-development (NfSD) showed a positive relationship ($\rho \leq 0.05$) with the indicator of the need for communication (NfC) and a negative relationship



($\rho \leq 0.05$) with the indicator of expressiveness in communication (ExoC). The indicator of the condition of self-development (CoSD) has negative connections ($\rho \leq 0.05$) with the indicators of sociability: the need for communication (NfC), initiative in communication (IiC), stability in communication (SoC), expressiveness in communication (ExoC), the general indicator of sociability (GIoC).

Table 1. Significant correlation coefficients between indicators of self-development and sociability (n = 45)

Indicators of sociability	Indicators of self-development			
	NfSD	CoSD	MoSD	GSDI
NfC	184*	-109*		
IiC		-199*	179*	
BoC			252**	
EoC			185*	
SoC		-153*		-272**
ExoC	-187*	-152*		-198*
GIoC		-126*	242**	

Notes. 1) commas and zeros are omitted; 2) "***" correlation at 1% level; 3) mark "*" - correlation at 5% level; 4) conditional abbreviations: NfC - the need for communication, IiC - initiative in communication, BoC - breadth of communication, EoC - ease of communication, SoC - stability of communication, ExoC - expressiveness of communication, GIoC - a general indicator of camaraderie.

Indicator of mechanisms of self-development (MoSD) positively related to indicators of initiative in communication (IiC) ($\rho \leq 0.05$), ease of communication (EoC) ($\rho \leq 0.05$), breadth of communication (BoC) ($\rho \leq 0.01$), the general indicator of sociability (GIoC) ($\rho \leq 0.01$). The overall rate of self-development (GSDI) showed a negative relationship with the rate of stability in communication (SoC) ($\rho \leq 0.01$) and expressiveness in communication (ExoC) ($\rho \leq 0.05$).

Analysis of the results of correlation analysis of this sample showed the presence of only positive relationships between the studied indicators. Thus, the indicator of the need for self-development (NfSD) revealed an positive relationship with the indicators of breadth of communication (BoC) ($\rho \leq 0.05$), expressiveness in communication (ExoC) ($\rho \leq 0.01$), the general indicator of sociability (GIoC) ($\rho \leq 0.01$).



Table 2. Significant correlation coefficients between indicators of self-development and sociability (n = 60)

Indicators of sociability	Indicators of self-development			
	NfSD	CoSD	MoSD	GSDI
NfC		215*	342*	289*
IiC			272*	
BoC	227*		335**	
EoC			413**	287*
SoC		224*		
ExoC	364**	184*	248*	311**
GIoC	329**	279*	401**	337**

The indicator of the condition of self-development (CoSD) is positively related to the indicators of the need for communication (NfC) ($p \leq 0.05$), stability in communication (SoC) ($p \leq 0.05$), expressiveness in communication (ExoC) ($p \leq 0.05$), the general indicator of sociability (GIoC) ($p \leq 0.05$). The indicator of mechanisms of self-development (MoSD) has a positive relationship with the indicators of the breadth of communication (BoC) ($p \leq 0.01$), ease of communication (EoC) ($p \leq 0.01$), the need for communication (NfC) ($p \leq 0.05$), initiative in communication (IiC) ($p \leq 0.05$), expressiveness in communication (ExoC) ($p \leq 0.05$), general indicator of sociability (GIoC) ($p \leq 0.05$). The general indicator of self-development (GSDI) showed a positive relationship with the indicators of expressiveness in communication (ExoC) ($p \leq 0.01$), the general indicator of sociability (GIoC) ($p \leq 0.01$), the need for communication (NfC) ($p \leq 0.05$), ease of communication (EoC) ($p \leq 0.05$).

The next step was to translate previously "raw" points into percentiles in the selection of representatives of groups with high and low levels of self-development. This is how the distribution of values approached the normal distribution. This gave us the opportunity to identify groups of people with high (fourth quartile distribution - from 75 to 100 percentile) and low (first quartile distribution - from 0 to 25 percentile) overall self-development. To further compare and determine the differences of self-development using the method of "aces" from the general sample of persons (n = 105) were selected representatives with a high level of overall self-development (C +, n = 15) and representatives with a low level of overall self-development. (C -, n = 17).

We suggested that similarly to the presence of a person's typical emotional background, there is some specificity of camaraderie. It is likely to be clearly manifested in those people who gravitate



to a particular pole, such as the expression (or absence) of any one (or more) properties of camaraderie against the background of low expression of others. Figure 1 shows the sociability profiles of a group of people with a high level of self-development (C +) and a low level of self-development (C -).

There and further the indicators of sociability are on the axis of the OX, and their values, expressed in percentiles, are on the axis of the OS. The middle line of the series passes through the 50th percentile. Values below the center line belong to the positive pole, which characterizes the bright expression of a certain property, and values below the center line of a series belong to the negative pole, which indicates poor detection of the same property.

Thus, the visual analysis of the obtained profiles shows differences in the indicators of communication stability (SoC), the need for communication (NfC), expressiveness in communication (ExoC).

Members of the group (C +) are interested in strangers, feel the need to share their thoughts and impressions with other people, talkative and active, willing to engage in conversation with strangers, do not like to be alone for long, leisure is usually spent in company (NfC +). Prone to long-term, long-term friendship with a narrow circle of people (SoC +).

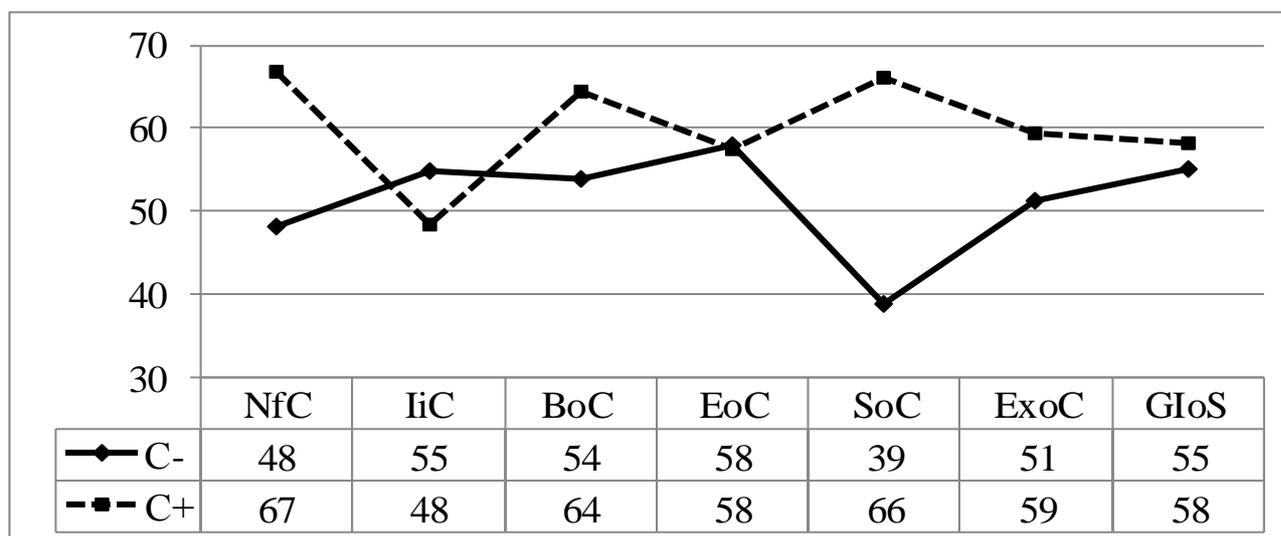


Fig. 1. Profiles of sociability of persons with low C- and high C + level of self-development

Notes. Abbreviations of scales: NfC - need for communication, IiC - initiative in communication, BoC - breadth of communication, SoC - stability of communication, ExoC - expressiveness of communication, GIoS - general indicator of sociability



The circle of communication includes representatives of different age, gender, professional groups (BoC+). Differ in the richness of external expression of feelings: facial expressions, gestures, expressiveness of speech, etc. (ExoC +).

Representatives of the group (C-) tend to establish new acquaintances, relationships are more superficial (SoC-), prefer individual entertainment, able to do work alone (NfC -). Individuals of both groups are characterized by ease in an unfamiliar environment (EoC+), initiative in establishing contacts, making acquaintances, which often turn into friendly relations, the ability to engage in conversation with people on their own initiative and lead it in accordance with their own goals (IiC +).

Conclusions. Thus, an empirical study of the sociability of people with different levels of self-development showed that people with a high level of self-development (C +) are characterized by sociability, stability in communication, courage, activity. They have a sufficient level of camaraderie, communication skills, ease of establishing direct, interpersonal contacts, openness. Representatives of the group with a low level of self-development (C-) in communication demonstrate diplomacy, emotional endurance, insight, caution. However, they are characterized by a certain rigidity, inflexibility, uncertainty in their own attractiveness, in the fact that they are interesting to the interlocutor, and communication with whom can be pleasurable.

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