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THE SPHERE OF PERSONALITY VALUES
AND SENSES IN TEENAGE PERIOD
AND ITS DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

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Abstract

The article explores the sphere of personality values and senses in teenage period based on life-meaning orientation. A choice of life values is an important in the process of creation of personal course of life, which forms up the life strategy, as meaning of the life or plan, leading to its realization on practice. To build personal life strategy it is essential to analyze life values and set some goals, which will define personal course of life. This article researches psychological characteristics of life-meaning orientation in teenage age. A theoretical part of the article presented a nature and the concept of life orientation, identifies indicators of choice of values which are essential for building a life strategy in teenage period. An empirical part of the article dedicated to the sphere of personality values and senses research data, defines features of manifestation of the life meaning orientation in teenage period.

Key words: the sphere of personality values and senses, orientations of value, personal life strategies.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЦЕННОСТНО-СМЫСЛОВОЙ СФЕРЫ ЛИЧНОСТИ
В ЮНОШЕСКОМ ВОЗРАСТЕ

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The system of the personality values and senses acts as a psychological characteristic of a mature personality and may be characterized as one of the core personal formations due to which a person expresses the comprehensive attitude to the surrounding reality and determines motivation of his behavior. Being an element of the structure of a personality, the set of values determines the subjective position of a person by selection of one or another activity; affect the direction of his behavior. The set of values assimilated by an individual during the socialization process is 'translated' by the society this is why investigation of the system of personality values appears to be an especially topical issue in the situation of the modern social changes when certain 'fuzziness' of the social value structure is observed, many values appear to be destroyed, discrepancies between the ideals stated by the society and values arise [7, 8, 9].

The system of values represents the core of a personality that determines the life activity of a person in whole. The system of values affects the

choice, enable meeting norms and standards in the situation of choosing. The system of values is stable dominants of consciousness and behavior that are determined by values of a personality. On the basis of the system of values formed selection of the sphere of professional activity is performed [1, 7].

In order to design the own life strategy one shall analyze the life values and set specific goals determining the person's path of life. Today in the Russian society reappraisal of values takes place which is determined by the political and economic situation in the country. Young people are especially susceptible to such changes as during this age period the fundamentals of the life strategy are being laid down that are closely related to the choice of the own future [3, 4, 5].

In our study we considered the peculiar features of the sphere of personality values and senses at the junior age which was the objective of the study. The students of the 1st and 2^d courses of the correspondence department of the Department of Psychology and Pedagogics of the Voronezh

Pedagogical University made the population of the study. 50 students took participation in the study the average age of which made 22,4 years.

Investigation of the sphere of personality values and senses of young people was performed on the basis of the test of life-purpose orientations by D.A. Leontyev [5] and motivational induction procedure of Nuttin adapted by N.N. Tolstykh [10].

We start analyzing the results of the study with reviewing data obtained on the basis of the test of life-purpose orientations by D.A. Leontyev [6]. The Table 1 presents the quantitative measures of rating the level of the life-purpose orientations across the youth sampling.

Table 1
Results of the study of the life-purpose orientations of young males

No.	Scales	Low		Average		High	
		Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
1	Target	6	24	10	40	9	36
2	Process	6	24	12	48	7	28
3	Result	7	28	11	44	7	28
4	Locus of control – I	7	28	10	40	8	32
5	Locus of control – Life	7	28	7	28	11	44

The study of the life-purpose orientations showed that most of youth are characterized by determination, satisfaction with their life position. Minor number of those tested do not have any particular goals in their lives, are not satisfied with their life and do not consider it to be interesting. The test subjects perceive life events in a realistic way realizing that changes in the life take place not only due to their activity but are also guided by external circumstances which is evidenced by prevalence of mean values within all scales of life-purpose orientations. High figures were observed in respect of the Locus of control – Life – only which is consistent with the self-image of young males as strong personalities enjoying sufficient freedom of choice to design their life according to their plans and beliefs.

Further, according to the objectives of our study the content of the life-purpose orientations of the youth was investigated on the basis of the motivational induction procedure of Nuttin adapted by N.N. Tolstykh [10].

We have selected the following categories from the list of indices suggested by Nuttin for content analysis in the category of activity:

1) life-purpose orientations related to the macro-social values:

- self-development,
- business (education, profession),
- motivation related to macro-social values (religion, science, cognition),
- building a family,
- 2) life-purpose orientations related to the needs satisfaction:
 - motivation related to disposal of tangible assets,
 - rest and entertainment,
 - nonsense or non-classifiable objects.
 - motivation related to needs satisfaction,
 - refusal of activity (suicide, death, the answer ‘I don’t want’ or ‘I won’t answer’).

Let’s consider the extent of life-purpose orientations of young males related to macro-social values.

The results are presented in the Table 2

Table 2
Indices of extent of the life-purpose orientations of young males related to macro-social values

Self-development	Business	Macro-social values	Building a family
14,6	13,4	8,9	17,1

By performance of the qualitative analysis based on the results of study of life-purpose orientations related to macro-social values we have specified the following. With regard to the obtained figures for young males it may be noted that macro-social values in them are rather significantly pronounced, in particular, the most pronounced are such values as building a family and self-development.

In other words, preference of such values as self-development, business (education, profession), motivation related to macro-social values (religion, science, cognition) and building a family are expressed in young males nearly equally with some prevalence of such values as self-development and building a family.

Let’s consider the extent of life-purpose orientations of young males related to needs satisfaction. The results are presented in the Table 3.

Table 3
Indices of extent of the life-purpose orientations of young males related to needs satisfaction

Tangible assets	Rest and entertainment	Non-classifiable objects	Needs satisfaction	Refusal of activity
13,4	9,6	7,6	8,3	7,1

By performance of the qualitative analysis based on the results of study of life-purpose orientations related to needs satisfaction we have specified the following. As can be seen from the Table 3, the indices of needs satisfaction are pronounced in young

males less than macro-social values. Certain prevalence of motivation related to possession of tangible assets over the rest of values has been identified. The rarest categories observed in young males are refusal of activity and nonsense objects.

Thus it may be noted that on the basis of investigation of the content-related aspect of life-purpose orientations it was found out that the values related to macro-social values prevail in young males. Material values prevail among the life-purpose orientations of young males. Orientation towards founding a family and self-development prevails among the life-purpose orientations related to macro-social values.

The study of the life-purpose orientations showed that they are pronounced to an average extent. Mean figures indicate that the test subjects perceive life events in a realistic way realizing that changes in the life take place not only due to their activity but are also guided by external circumstances.

High figures were observed in respect of the Locus of control – Life – only which is consistent with the self-image of young males as strong personalities enjoying sufficient freedom of choice to design their life according to their plans and beliefs.

Thus, in the conclusion we'd like to note that young males seek self-development, treat choice of the life purposes consciously, count themselves able to design their life according to their plans and beliefs.

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