

Correlation of the Image of the World and Individual-Psychological Features of Adolescents

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Abstract. The author presents the results of an empirical study of individual psychological characteristics and image of the world of adolescents. The study used the following methods: multi-Factor personality questionnaire 14PF (Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, 14pf Cattell (teen version), projective test "Image of the world". The study involved 50 older adolescents aged 14-15 years. Statistical analysis of data was carried out using the programs Statistica-6. When analyzing the data, the Spearman correlation coefficient was used. The results of the study showed the presence of direct and inverse correlations between the indicators of the techniques used. A meaningful analysis of the relationships showed that adolescents with a complex image of the world and a high level of self-control are more pronounced depressive tendency, guilt, self-doubt and depressed mood. Teenagers with a simple image of the world and a low level of self-control are calm, trusting, serene, confident in themselves and their loved ones. Egocentric, excitable, demanding, overactive, and unruly teenagers characterize the social image of the world in a positive way. Restrained, cautious, inert, self-critical teenagers tend to evaluate the image of the world more negatively. Emotionally sensitive teenagers with low self-control perceive the image of the world as powerful, strong, and the individual image of the world as fragile, weak and defenseless. Teenagers with low emotional sensitivity and a high level of self – control perceive the social image of the world as fragile, weak and defenseless, and their individual image of the world as powerful, strong, strong. Emotionally sensitive teenagers with a low level of self-control perceive the social image of the world as dynamic, and their individual image of the world as static.

1. Introduction

The study of the inner world of a person is one of the relevant problems of modern psychology. The reconstruction of holistic systems of human representations about the surrounding world, about other people and about oneself is of great importance for the theoretical understanding of the specifics and structural organization of individual consciousness. One of intensive stages in the formation and development of the image of the world is adolescence.

1.1. Relevance and backgrounds

Modern society is highly concerned about the growth of negative trends in the teenage environment: the uptick in teenage suicide, the decline in the age range of drug and alcohol addiction, the formation of Internet addiction, the unpredictable manifestations of aggressiveness and particular cruelty. Adults, when confronted with adolescents, are often powerless to penetrate into their inner world and to un-

derstand the reasons for their actions. The new social realities that are desirable for adults have such a negative impact on the mentality of adolescents that even experienced psychologists are sometimes unable to neutralize it. The study of the interrelationships between the individual psychological peculiarities of adolescents and the specificity of their perception of the surrounding world can contribute to a deeper understanding of both the general laws governing the formation of the inner world of an individual and the individual characteristics of adolescent development.

The problem of the world image of adolescents is actively and diversely developed by modern domestic psychologists. The biosocial determinants of the semantic organization of the world image of adolescents are described by the researchers A.N. Alekhin [1], N.N. Koroleva [1], I.M. Bogdanovskaya [1] and V.F. Lugovaya [1]. The concepts of co-evolution of the nature and society in the formation of the world image of adolescents are studied by A.V. Kiriakova [9] and I.A. Silkina [9]. The semantic features of the world image of adolescents are in the field of scientific interests of I.A. Burovikhina [5], O.V. Gnevek [7], E.I. Shuleva [20]. O.A. Bogpomocheva [4], M.V. Musiychuk [11] study the problems of creativity development and the peculiarities of the world image of gifted adolescents, and M.V. Miroshnichenko [10] studies the features of the world image of deviant adolescents. The world image of adolescents from incomplete families is studied by W.W. Gazizova [6], R.F. Habibrahmanova [6], O.M. Shterz [6], M.A. Odintsova [13]. The role of the information and communication environment and the peculiarities of the system of attitudes to oneself and to the surrounding world in the formation of the world image of adolescents are analyzed by I.M. Bogdanovskaya [3], G.Yu. Ikonnikova [3], N.N. Koroleva [3], E.I. Shuleva [18]. Adolescents' subjective image of the social world is studied by I.A. Nikolaeva [12], E.I. Shuleva [19, 20]. The idea of aggressive behavior in the structure of the world image of adolescents is described by O.V. Chursinova [17]. The field of scientific interests of V.V. Goryachev [8] is the image of the body in the structure of the image of the world. A generalized analysis of the main theoretical approaches to the study of the world image in adolescence is presented by K.V. Bobrovskaya [2]. The analysis of modern studies of the world image shows that the problem of the connection between the image of the world and individual psychological characteristics is not sufficiently developed, notwithstanding the sufficiently high scientific interest to the phenomenon of the world image.

1.2. Purpose

The purpose of the study is to establish the relationship between the individual psychological characteristics and a teenager's image of world.

1.3. Methods

The following methods were used in the study: Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, 14PF Cattell (teenage version) [16], "Semantic differential" (C. Osgood) [14], "The image of the world" test [15]. The data analysis was performed using the Spearman correlation coefficient, because the results are presented in accordance with the rank scale. The statistical analysis was carried out using the Statistica-6 software.

The study involved 50 adolescents aged 14 to 15 years.

2. Discussion

The results of the correlation analysis (tab.) show that in adolescents with complex types of the world image and a higher level of self-control ($p = 0.40$), the depressive tendency, guilt, self-doubt and a depressed mood are more pronounced.

They are prone to anxiety, meditation, being anxious, they may be haunted by gloomy premonitions. They are characterized by high social sensitivity, self-respect and concern for their reputation. The adolescents with simple types of the world image and a lower level of self-control are imperturbable, trustful and serene. They are less prone to sudden mood changes.

Table 1. Correlation analysis result.

Scales of methodolo- p gies	
14PF	"Image of the world" and "Semantic Differential"
O	Image of the world (IW) 0,42*
Q3	Image of the world (IW) 0,40*
D	"kind-unkind" (SD7) 0,55**
Q3	"kind-unkind" (SD7) - 0,56**
Q3	"strong-weak" (SD17) - 0,56**

Note: ** $p < 0,01$; * $p < 0,05$; the boundary values of the Spearman correlation coefficient for the number of degrees of freedom p 5% (26) = 0,39 at the significance level p 1% (26) = 0,50.

They are characterized by a calm mood, confidence in close people, sometimes excessive self-confidence. Such adolescents do not pay much attention to social demands, their behavior is not often guided by a strong-willed control, which leads to errors in behavior. Adolescents with low self-control, whose individual-personal features are pronounced eccentricity, excitability, exactingness, hyperactivity, lack of restraint, aspiration to attract the attention of others, characterize the social image of the world positively, as "kind" ($p = 0.55$). At the same time, reserved, cautious, inert, self-critical teenagers who are not prone to harshness and jealousy with a high self-control rate characterize the image of the social world more negatively, as "evil". The correlation analysis shows that adolescents with a low level of self-control perceive the surrounding world as powerful, strong, firm, and their own, individual, the image of the world as fragile, weak and defenseless ($p = - 0.56$). Their peers with a high level of self-control, on the contrary, perceive the surrounding, social image of the world as fragile, weak and defenseless, and the individual one as powerful, strong, firm ($p = - 0.56$). Adolescents who are able to control their behavior feel their inner strength, which allows them to control the external circumstances, and also to resist the influence of both social and biological factors. Their peers who do not have this ability feel the subordinating influence of the social world and feel their weakness. Such adolescents do not consider themselves capable of resisting the influence of external factors. Emotionally sensitive ($p = - 0.52$) teenagers with a low level of self-control ($p = - 0.42$) perceive the outside world as fast, and the individual one as slow. The higher the emotional sensitivity of the adolescent and the weaker the self-control, the more dynamic the external world and the more inward their inner world seem to them. The teenagers assessed the high speed and dynamism of the social world negatively, as undesirable for them.

3. Conclusions

As a result of the study, direct correlations were established between: the image of the world and such individual psychological characteristics of adolescents as self-control, depressiveness, guilt, self-doubt; between the assessment of the moral content of the social image of the world and his or her character.

In the course of the study, reverse correlations were established between: the level of self-control and the peculiarities of perception by adolescents of the strengths of the social and individual world and the features of their dynamics; the degree of emotional sensitivity of the adolescents and the features of their perception of the dynamics of the social and individual world. The results of the study show the existence of contradictions in adolescents' perception of the social and individual world, which have correlations with their individual psychological features.

4. Application

The results obtained supplement the knowledge about the individual and personal features of functioning and formation of the image of the world in adolescence. They can be used in psychological and pedagogical work with adolescents in prediction and correction of the individual trajectory of their development and creation of a psychologically safe environment. The procedure of objectifying the image of the world allows a teenager to be aware of his/her problems, contributes to the development of internal regulation of the individual perceptions of reality and correction of non-constructive ways of behavior.

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