

### LINEAR AND NONLINEAR FEATURES OF SELF-IDENTITY

*This article analyzes the scientific approaches to the consideration of the features of formation and functioning of self-consciousness. Analyzes the differences that occur in the linear and non-linear self-organizing systems. Made to generalize about the potential of non-linear displays of self-awareness in the context of the changing attitudes of the individual, as to itself and to others, as well as to the social conditions of its own life. Sources – 14.*

**Key words:** *personality, self-awareness, linear system, nonlinear system, the attitude of the individual.*

**Statement of the problem.** The problem of the formation and development of self-identity is very topical at present, as it is connected with the need for self-determination rights in the modern, changing the information society and the development of skills to effectively transform themselves and the world around us. The above problem is also exacerbated by the fact that in today's world, the individual is less time for processing a large amount of information that comes from outside. With the information of the social environment is the most effective type of person who could in a very short time to find the right answers to difficult questions that brings life and make the best decisions, which are able to meet both its own needs and the needs of the reference environment (significant others).

So the search for new, innovative methods of forming self-identity leads to the study of a wide range of phenomena and events that make up the content side playing her reality.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In psychological studies of the structure of consciousness represented heterogeneous. For example, some researchers pay more attention to the study of self-image, understanding it as a constituent system (Kon [6]), or as a value construct, which always has a certain value and weight of its components are in each case its value (A. A. Bodalev [2]), or as a dynamic formation of the psyche that unfolds over time from individual situational images to a generalized image of "I" (I. Chesnokov [14]). Others – focus on the study of the «attitude to yourself» personality and its formation (S. R. Pantelev, M. I. Sardzhveladze, V. Stolin) [12], the study of the manifestations of individual consciousness and personal identifications in the structure of self-concept (A. B. Orlov) [11].

However, often among local scientists are understanding of three-component structure of consciousness (self, self, and self-regulation) with some variations (V. S. Merlin, I. Chesnokov) [8, 14].

Vygotsky studied the problem of self-identity focused on its six structural elements: the accumulation of knowledge about themselves, increase their coherence and validity; deeper knowledge about myself (gradual entry into an image perceptions of their own inner world), integration (awareness of themselves a whole); awareness of their own identity and the development of internal moral criteria in assessing themselves, their personality, which borrowed from objective culture, the development of specific features of the processes of consciousness[4]. Thus, scientists believed that the structure of human consciousness depends on the social environment to which it belongs. The relationship between socio-cultural environment and consciousness is not the influence of the environment on the rate of development of consciousness, and that it is due to the very type of consciousness and the nature of its development.

I. Chesnokov understand consciousness as a unity of three parties: the cognitive, emotional and value-willed and effectively [14]. Emphasized procedural identity, its irreducibility to the final result. That process knowledge about themselves, which does not lead to a final, absolute knowledge, but knowledge does more appropriate. Consciousness, according to Chesnokov, is a process, the essence of which lies in the perception of many individual images of herself in different situations and combinations of these images into a single integral unit – an idea, and then the notion of his own «I». As a result of this process is formed by a generalized «image I». However, as a self-contradictory phenomenon is understood as the unity of volatile and stable in relation to his personality, and the most private, the essential personality traits stand out as being permanent, stable or variable. Depending on the changing situation in which a person lives and acts to change this value, where changeable components go into a stable and vice versa. The most important sustainable component – «more or less constant maintenance of self-esteem, which reflects the level of knowledge of the individual self and attitude». This component is relatively stable, in my opinion, a necessary condition for psychological identity of the individual, his constancy.

In theory, A. A. Nalchadzhyan considered ratio variability and resistance identity [9]. The researcher notes that over time becomes relatively stable self-structure «nuclear» substructures, which are generally in the absence of lesions and the destruction of the psyche, retain their characteristics. This central education retain its identity and continuity throughout the life of the individual, and this resistance

is experienced by man as his own «I». Thus, the center of personality and its identity is the «I» as the central organizing, integrating and regulatory authority of the psyche.

Structure of consciousness to which the «I» is the so-called «self-concept» consisting of interconnected substructures or persistent «self-images» («I am the actual», «real I», «I'm perfect» and so on) [2]. Self-images are actually realizable part of self-concept and its various substructures (persistent «self-image»). They are part of the «stream of mind» («such as stream of consciousness») and often, depending on the rate of change of external situations quickly succeed each other. Situational or operational «self-images» are the next layer of personality structure. Mental qualities and properties of the individual are final layer structure.

In studies of A. B. Orlov self-determined characteristics of self-identification and self-acceptance [11]. In the process of personalizing personality identified as the "persona", and in the process of personalization accepted not only personal, but also the darker sides of personality, there is a crisis of self-identification. Personality aware of two different psychological instances – the identity is the essence; the essence is not a person. Orlov identifies personalized identity of the «cure» to the «fully-functioning person», and defines the essence of consciousness external and internal «I».

Some interest is based on psychological model of self-identity by O. A. Belobrykina. [1]. The model reflects the essential characteristics of self-awareness and semantic sphere of the individual, and demonstrates the dynamics of their development. Sense of self-identity is a basis of identity and semantic sphere of the individual. Thus, Belobrykina singled out psychological education (substructure) identity (emotional and evaluative component; volitional component, cognitive) and semantic sphere of the individual (primary (holistic) character «I», the total self-esteem, self-concept of primary, private self, a set of «I-images» (their differentiation, consistency, mobility, flexibility and hierarchy), a global self-concept, self).

At the organic level also reflects the physical identity of «I» of the individual, which is traditionally defined as being. Wellbeing – is primarily a sense of physiological and psychological comfort. That being – the biological equivalent identified person. Thus, although being not determine individual behavior, but at the same time, the image of «I» may affect the choice of a particular form of behavior and performance. As we enter into various relationships with others, the individual focuses on certain rules, regulations, customs and «self-image» reflects the extent to which non-compliance with its requirements, which makes it a society. Aware of the social individual himself, a man identifies himself with a certain group of people based on sex, age, ethnic, professional, etc. characteristics. By identifying themselves with these groups, individual «looks» at itself through the eyes of others, appreciating their actions from the standpoint of a particular group. The concept of identification in the psychological sense refers to a mechanism of assimilation of social roles and standards of behavior based on their reproduction and copying. In the process of life, people often manifest as social individuals, subject to certain technology society, the rules and regulations that are imposed on them. However, the system requirements may not provide all specific situations and life choices cases, and people have to choose. Freedom of choice and responsibility for it is the level of awareness of personal criteria. The choice of a number of opportunities means giving up something for the sake of a more valuable and meaningful. Its implementation requires different personal manifestations, sometimes contradict each other (be gentle and demanding, make decisions and be careful to choose between professional duty and personal sympathies). A man forced to abandon important for the more important for him. At the same action for the individual becomes controversial content. Steps taken towards a motive, thus alienated from another motive and therefore has meaning for the individual conflict, and called the act. While the act is not perfect, meaning no real conflict arises, although potentially it exists (person must make a choice). Conflict sense can be seen as a conscious individual choice or necessity experienced as subjective difficulty as barely conscious sense of inner discomfort. Awareness and experience of the individual sense of conflict begins after committing the act. The choice of the individual leads to a particular act, which in turn causes the conflict meaning «I» that starts work identity. After committing the act a person consciously, evaluate your choice or experiencing it. If a person perceives the action as an option, it may have different attitudes towards it. Yes, it can throw a real choice, to understand it as wrong, because the choice often depends on the emotional state, lack of time (usually for reflection act no time, moreover, people do not always feel the situation of choice and therefore weighs all «for» and «against» arriving impulse). As a result, increases the probability of an erroneous decision as an individual can make a choice inadequate by themselves and their own value system. Academician S. D. Maksymenko notes that due to self-consciousness and the person becomes the subject of education, that she sets the educational goals and reach them [7].

Thus, analysis of selected approaches to determine the complexity of the problem and its diversity. Thus, the structural components of self-identity, most researchers consider: cognition («I-image») emotional evaluation area (attitude to yourself) and connotative or behavioral area (regulation). However, the own self is seen as an expression of personality and attitude to himself and others, the social reality of the social conditions of existence that motivate her to act, to create, to aspire to. Thus, at present, in psychological science is largely remain pending non-deterministic aspects of social activities that are manifestations of nonlinear self-identity. This includes treatment of reality and the surrounding world so when the first place there is no determinism and logic thinking and intuition, the ability to see everything together, trust the flow of life and sense, his emotional perception.

**The purpose of the article** was to investigate differences in the principles of construction of linear and nonlinear self-determination and the possibility of using non-linear expressions is to change the attitude of the individual as to themselves and others, and the social conditions of its own life.

**The main material and research results.** Considering the complex problems associated with the internal activity of the individual, where significant role to play in consciousness that provides control its behavior, we must pay attention to this side of her as a type of thinking. It is well known that there are two types of thinking: linear and nonlinear [13].

The presence of two types of thinking knew all the great mystical traditions of the world. By the way, there are two types of thinking explains why men and women should be more cooperative in the family, using their differences, both in the creation of children. Then they can work effectively and a new reality. Instead, we see a row over what everyone wants to fix his mind the second half according to their understanding. This is unfortunate, because «... as if God wanted to create men and women the same, he would have made them hermaphrodites».

Scientific knowledge broadened our understanding to the point where you can say that the material world – a phenomenon of consciousness, which is built on the principles of linear and nonlinear. From physiology, we know that the brain has a left and right hemisphere, which qualitatively differ. Particularly acute problem of qualitative differences left and right hemisphere arose in 1981 when the American physiologist G. Spiro was awarded the Nobel Prize for their research. According to his theory, the left hemisphere of the processes that can be described as a linear, sequential, while in the right – the processes of holistic perception (see Table 1.).

Table 1

**Content characteristics of left and right hemisphere  
the human brain (by A. Nefedov [10])**

<b>The left hemisphere</b>	<b>The right hemisphere</b>
Linear processes	Nonlinear processes
The manifestation of masculinity (yang)	The manifestation of the feminine (yin)
Meets consistent electron motion in space, in the material world. Local world	Corresponds to the events that occur in quantum spaces. Nonlocal world
Features consciousness	Opportunities without conscious
Intelligent, rational thinking	Sensitive, emotional perception
The actions based on the rationale	Spontaneous, intuitive actions
Ability to plan, the active implementation of the plan	Go for leakage, leave the lifeand
Search the relationship	No existing links between causes and effects
Detailing (trees)	General view (forest)
State of certainty - the future predicted because there is a connection between cause and consequences	Uncertainty - the future is unknown, because there are unforeseen accident
Serial exhaustive options to find the right	Simultaneous view of all the options, choosing the right immediately
Positive programming, pursuit of happiness (ignore the problems of disease and barriers)	Dealing with negative material (study of disease problems and to correct them, to enter into fear)
The maximum level of physical survival, the desire to achieve the greatest (absolute greed)	Willingness to lose everything, no attachments, willingness to death (absolute sincerity)
The present is the result of last	The present is the result of future

Meanwhile, former science drew a picture of a much more limited and defined dimensionality of universe. The central principle of Newtonian physics, which cut the world into simple units – causes leading to a particular investigation, is at the heart of modern psychology. For a set of events in childhood is seen as the cause of certain behaviors in adulthood. It is assumed that a particular meditation technique gives some even predictable and «guaranteed» results.

However, the discovery of quantum physics turned upside down orderly world of Isaac Newton. John Bell's theorem states that in the universe of «no local reasons». Thus, to explain Bell's «evidence» is difficult, but one thing is clear – there is only one linear causal relationships Newtonian physics, there are nonlinear and quantum systems that are not possible to fully understand only by a simple approximation [5].

According to S. Volynski, there are seven levels of quantum (non-linear) consciousness [3]. Each «level» refers to some understanding and experience through which you can make a «transition» to the next level. These transitions are called «quantum leaps» through which the individual. When it goes through another dimension of consciousness opens a new, researched new experiences, and he can move on to the next aspect of consciousness.

Modern psychotherapy that is based on the principles of Newtonian physics can be vividly captured in the metaphor of billiard balls, in which the structure and motion of each billiard ball can be clearly identified and provided. When hit by bullets and it roll to the pocket A, and when the ball hit the B – roll up pocket B. That is, it can be reduced to smaller units that influence and react to one another and are subject to causal measurement. If we translate these principles in psychotherapeutic assumption that each person treated as a separate independent entity, which is clearly distinguishable from any other person, object, structure, or form, and as the day going through a linear sequence of links such as stimulus-response the cause-and-effect. Unity consciousness is not discussed. Some schools of psychotherapy (eg, behavior psychotherapy) in general there is no consciousness, but instead, human activity is seen as a complex circuit paths stimulus. When the mind is used as a working concept, it is seen as something that should recycle, rethink, heal, change, pick up, or heal.

In quantum (non-linear) approach focuses on the experience of emotions, with which you can begin to perceive the quantum universe and establish contact with him. This universe, which are recognized and experienced «facts» observer created reality and depth of interrelated things. While most forms of therapy focuses on helping the patient to become «whole» person, quantum (non-linear) psychology extends this personal integrity, including in it the rest of the universe.

According to quantum approach, the therapeutic goal of expanding beyond combining single «I», including relationships with more space. However, non-linear approach focuses on the fact that the problems are caused by a feeling of isolation and provide an opportunity to relive the experience of a solid relationship.

If the principles of linear consciousness ensures the presence of a causal relationship, that is, everything that happens in the mind of the person (thoughts, feelings, emotions, feelings, associations, etc.) can be seen in the two-dimensional projection, anticipating each subsequent event, the principles of non-linear consciousness provide unexpected (quantum) communication that takes place – in thoughts, feelings, emotions, feelings, aspirations of the individual.

**Conclusion.** The main differences between linear and nonlinear forms of self-identity lies in the fact that the first articulates the processes are consistent, determination and their activation zone is the left hemisphere of the brain, and the second – accentuate the process of holistic perception of reality or that are caused by quantum leaps» consciousness and their activation zone is the right hemisphere of the brain.

If linear approaches consciousness and self- identity is seen as what to recycle, rethink, cure, or modify, in a nonlinear approach focuses on the experience of emotions, with which you can begin to perceive the quantum universe and establish contact with him, expanding integrity of the individual, bringing to it the rest of the immense universe. Last person makes more stable as their motives as to external influences and the changing social environment.

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**Третьяченко В. О.**

### **ЛІНІЙНІ ТА НЕЛІНІЙНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПОБУДОВИ САМОСВІДОМОСТІ ОСОБИСТОСТІ**

*У статті аналізуються наукові підходи до розгляду особливостей формування та функціонування самосвідомості особистості. Аналізуються відмінності, які мають місце у лінійних і нелінійних самоорганізуючих системах. Зроблено узагальнення щодо використання*

потенціалу нелінійних проявів самосвідомості у контексті зміни ставлення індивіда як до себе, так і до інших, а також до соціальних умов власної життєдіяльності. Джерел – 14.

**Ключові слова:** особистість, самосвідомість, лінійна система, нелінійна система, ставлення індивіда.

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## ЛИНЕЙНЫЕ И НЕЛИНЕЙНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ САМОСОЗНАНИЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ

В статье анализируются научные подходы к рассмотрению особенностей формирования и функционирования самосознания личности. Анализируются отличия, которые имеют место в линейных и нелинейных самоорганизующихся системах. Сделано обобщение относительно использования потенциала нелинейных проявлений самосознания в контексте изменения отношения индивида, как к себе, так и к другим, а также к социальным условиям собственной жизнедеятельности. Источников – 14.

**Ключевые слова:** личность, самосознание, линейная система, нелинейная система, отношение индивида.

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UDK 159.9

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## THE FORMATION OF CHILD'S SELF-ESTEEM IN ONE-PARENT FAMILY

*The social factor plays the main role in the individual's formation, as a personality is a measure of social human's development. Family is an essential part of the formation of an individual and his self-esteem. In families happens children's primary socialization, awareness of what is good and what is bad, the formation of moral basis, life admonitions and value orientations, determination of interests, life aims etc. But modern Ukrainian family experiences not its best times. Its functions are adversely affected by such problems as population's impoverishment, housing issues, system's of conventional educational values degradation, unemployment etc. Our government thoroughly takes care of family's welfare and its moral wellbeing. Future citizens of our society are brought up in families. Adults, especially the closest relatives – mother and father – are responsible for their children's future moral and physical state. In time a child from one-parent family starts to realize, that, for example, he has only his mother, it inspires him with worry, anxiety, raises nervous system's excitement. All these factors influence on the self-esteem's formation. Sources – 10.*

**Key words:** self-esteem, personality, family, one-parent family, development, individual.

**Problem's statement.** Among personal formations, that determine person's behavioural and psychological peculiarities, his relations with those around one self-esteem has the main meaning. Family plays an exceptionally important role in the formation and development of child's self-esteem. However, despite a great amount of researches, modern psychology tells about the complexity of structure and determination of this formation, than about adequacy of stored knowledge. There is a range of problems that concern one-parent families, social-economical, pedagogical, medical and psychological ones are included. Lately the list of social safety net has considerably shortened and the level of social protection has decreased. There are several reasons of one-parent families' formation. The most widespread is connected with family breakdowns in consequence of divorces. Because of children from one-parent families can not watch relations between men and women, they grow up having no complete model of such relations. Of course, in one-parent families parents' duties can not be realized entirely. It is straightly connected with the terms of self-esteem's formation research in ontogenesis: if in childhood and infancy way of communication between a mother and a child plays a persuasively important role in formation of child's basis and self-consciousness, then in primary school age this role mainly stays undiscussed.

**The analysis of the latest researches and publications.** R. Burns [3, 340], analyzing a great amount of American authors' researches says, that between preschool and primary school age there is a qualitative leap in self-esteem's development. But a broad definition of this term deprives of concreteness,