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PERSONALITY'S PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE AS A DETERMINANT OF ACCULTURATION STRATEGY CHOICE

У статті представлено типові особистісні профілі, які описують особистість, що тяжіє до вибору конкретної стратегії акультурації. Профілі розроблено за результатами емпіричного дослідження, проведеного на вибірці мігрантів у США, Німеччині, Канаді та Ізраїлі. Представлено поняття акультурації як процесу входження представника певного культурного середовища до чужорідного, яке, зазвичай, є домінантним щодо рідної культури мігранта. Визначено головний індикатор специфіки процесу акультурації: домінантність культурної групи зумовлює його спрямованість. На основі цього окреслено стратегії акультурації (інтеграція, сепарація, маргіналізація, асиміляція), представлено їх опис як динамічних характеристик та проаналізовано підходи до розроблення типових психологічних профілів особистості у контексті вибору стратегії акультурації. Динаміку психологічних змін розглянуто як основу взаємодії представників різних етнокультурних спільнот. Стратегії акультурації у такому випадку розглядалися як характеристики змін, адже специфічний набір чинників повинен сприяти вибору конкретної стратегії акультурації, що, своєю чергою, і характеризує особистісні зміни. Акультурація виступає типом міжкультурної взаємодії, який окреслює спосіб, тривалість та результат цієї взаємодії. У статті також розглянуто основні моделі та підходи до визначення акультурації та розкрито специфіку вибору її стратегії. Типові профілі представлено за шкалами шістнадцятифакторного опитувальника Кеттела (форма С). Результати емпіричного дослідження дозволили визначити особливості психологічного профілю особистості у контексті вибору стратегії акультурації.

Ключові слова: *акультурація, стратегії акультурації, особистість, психологічний портрет, міжкультурна взаємодія.*

Description of the Problem. To date, there is a sufficiently developed theoretical apparatus to explain and describe the process of acculturation as intercultural interaction. One of the key characteristics of intercultural interaction is the presence of changes, and therefore for the explanation of personal changes themselves, the term psychological acculturation was introduced. It includes a description of the dynamics of psychological characteristics in the intercultural interaction characterized by the entry of representatives of the dominant cultural environment to the non-dominant. It is the criterion of dominance that is essential for the definition of the process of acculturation, since in the absence of «dominance» (meaning the quantitative advantage of the representatives of the host ethno-cultural community), it is impossible to describe the acculturation since the interaction will be called simply intercultural and will not contain necessary elements that are manifested during acculturation. As a result, it is necessary to mention that the term acculturation is sufficiently clearly allocated and developed. Nevertheless, many problems remain unresolved, in particular, the problem of the orientation of personality changes in the process of acculturation. In order to explain this problem, it is necessary to take into account the basic approaches to the study of acculturation that exist today.

Literature review. Acculturation is defined as a process of change that is the result of continuous first contacts between people from different cultures [7, p. 149]. The acculturation process was mainly considered as unidirectional course of cultural change, which ultimately led to complete assimilation. However, a more recent understanding of the process implies that acculturation is a multifaceted phenomenon and that true assimilation can never occur. Indeed, adaptation and change are important components of the definition, however, constraining variables, preferences and aspirations for ethnicity should also be considered.

J. Richman, M. Gavier, D. Flaretti, S. Birz and R. Vintroch pointed out another component-probability that the dominant ethno-cultural community, or donor, could undergo a process of change under the influence of aspects of culture, «novice» or cultivating group [4]. This assumption was inherent in some of the first definitions of acculturation, but now most researchers are developing and promoting the use of a multivariate or two-dimensional model of the study of acculturation, as confirmed by the researchers S. Mendoza, R. Chaloallani and J. D evick . Its model defines two main approaches to the study of acculturation. That is why today acculturation is viewed as a process in which elements of the non-dominant and dominant ethno-cultural communities contribute to preservation and assimilation [6]. The dynamic separation of the acculturation can be represented as a process and a result. It is understood that acculturation is actually a process, but its

result is the selection of strategies, which become the procedural characteristics of acculturation. It is understood that the acculturation itself may not occur without the formation of the cultural strategies because in this case it will concern intercultural interaction, but not acculturation.

Modern researchers distinguish the following strategies of acculturation: assimilation, integration, separation and marginalization. Assimilation is the abandonment of own cultural identity and traditions and the full transition to a host-community. It can take place by absorbing a non-dominant group into an established dominant group. Integration is viewed as preservation of certain group's cultural integrity (that is, responding to changes or some resistance to change) and the desire to become an integral part of a larger community (that is, some adaptation). Therefore, in the case of integration, the choice falls on preserving cultural identity and joining a dominant society at the same time. Segregation or separation is characterized by a lack of meaningful relationships with a large society, accompanied by the preservation of ethnic identity and traditions. Depending on which group (dominant or not dominant) controls the situation, this strategy may take the form of either segregation or separation. When a pattern of behavior is imposed by the dominant group, then segregation occurs in order to keep people away from another group. On the other hand, preserving the traditional lifestyle without full participation in the life of a larger society may be desirable for the cultural group and thus lead to independent existence. Segregation and separation differ, mainly, by the group or groups that determine the consequences. Marginalization is characterized by actions against a larger society, a sense of alienation, loss of identity and acculturation stress. Groups tend to lose cultural and psychological contact with their traditional culture and with the culture of a larger society.

According to G. Finck, A. Neyer and M. K ling (2006), interculturalism is a contact of two or more cultural traditions (canons, styles), in the course and as a result of which the contracting parties have a significant mutual influence on each other. In accordance with the nature of this influence, the type of intercultural interaction is determined. In accordance to the sociology of culture and anthropology, the following types of interaction can be identified: active exchange (dialogue); integration (synthesis); mutual isolation; complementarity; permanent conflict; parallelism in development. Integration of cultures, in turn, involves three variants that differ in the degree of equality of counterparties: convergence, incorporation and assimilation. The idea of interethnic interaction (and hence of ethnic processes in general) remain too superficial until it is determined what cultural features are subject to borrowing and under what circumstances [3]. That is why from this point of view, it is expedient to consider the actual process

of acculturation and its interrelation with personality in the context of personality changes and factors contributing to the formation of these changes.

The main characteristic of personality in the process of intercultural interaction is the formation of personal changes that have a psychological nature. In turn, acculturation serves as a type of intercultural interaction that outlines the way, duration, and outcome of this interaction. That is, if to talk about acculturation, then it can be considered as a procedural characteristic of the intercultural interaction of the individual. Thus, it is expedient to study the factors that are decisive in determining which personal changes will take place [2]. Strategies of acculturation in this case can be regarded as characteristics of change, since a specific set of factors should help to select a specific strategy of acculturation, which characterizes personality changes.

Aim of the article: The main purpose of this article is to reveal the psychological profile of a person who tends to choose a specific strategy of acculturation, basing on the results of an empirical study.

Methods. The following research methods were used to identify the above changes that could allow the definition of a typical psychological profile of a person: the Berry's complex acculturation assessment (includes: a method for assessing integral security; a method for determining the cultures expectations; a method for assessing psychological problems; socio-cultural maladaptation, methodology for evaluating the installation on socially-expected answers); Freiburg personal questionnaire; Sixteen-Factor personality assessment; Test of life orientations (D. O. Leontiev); Bogardus cultural distance assessment. The sample consisted of 279 people: 111 men and 168 women respondents, aging from 16 to 56. The sample was distributed to the following age groups: youth (from 16 to 20 years), early adolescence (21 to 40 years), mature adolescence (40 to 60 years old).

In order to describe the psychological profile of a typical individual with its features and peculiarities that would tend to select a specific strategy, depending on their own psychological peculiarities, it is worth considering in detail the psychological variables that were obtained during the empirical study. In the first place, it was considered how the psychological variables are distributed over the entire sample in order to be able to make more substantive conclusions as to what a factor in choosing a strategy of acculturation can be, basing on specific statistical data. Taking into account that for the convenience of analysis and increasing the validity of the results, all data was standardized, and therefore the values obtained for each scale and for each parameter vary in the range from 1 to 10, that is, all the results were translated into stens, which, in turn, allows for the so-called

cross-methodical analysis, where the results of individual methods can be taken to compare with any other.

The study examined the specificity of the results obtained using the 16-factor personality assessment. If to talk about the entire sample as a whole, then it will have its generalized characteristics that can be decisive in the interpretation of more complex relationships that can be found between purely psychological variables and other variables that have been studied. Thus, if to talk about the averaged representative of the whole sample, then we will have the following indicators, which include the most critical value: high level of communicativeness, propensity for practical thinking, propensity to emotional instability, high dominance, courage, anxiety, propensity for radicalism or radical action, high self-control.

The same procedure was carried out with other psychological variables and the following results were obtained: high level of goal orientation, orientation on the result, low level of neurasthenia, low level of depression, low level of spontaneous aggression, low level of irritability, low modesty, high level of openness.

Visualization of the most typical profile is presented on figure 1.

From the results it becomes clear that the «typical» respondent is characterized by a number of psychological variables that are vivid. From the previous analysis it was established that the key socio-demographic variable is age, or in our case, age groups. For this reason, it can be argued that
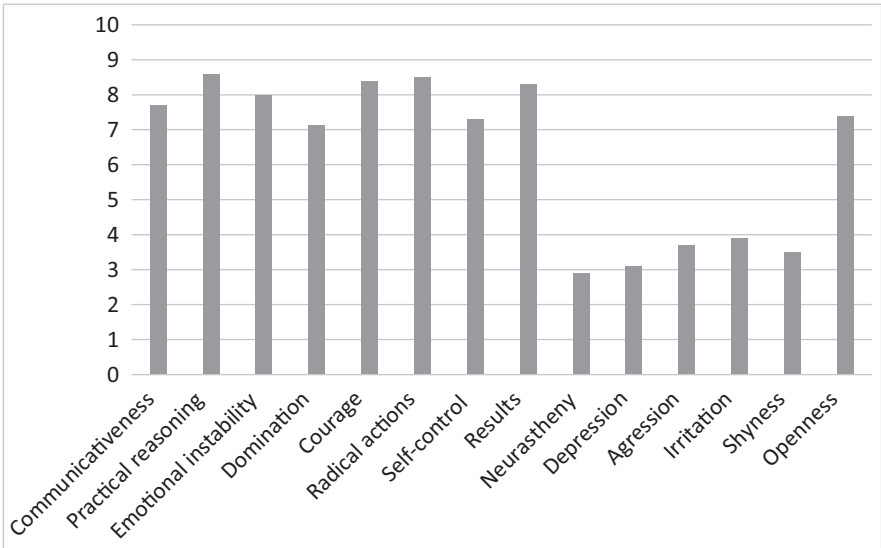

Fig. 1. Typical Personality Profile

the outlined «typical» profile will not be common for mature-adult respondents, as result-orientated results, depression, irritability and modesty will be different. That is, respondents of mature-adult age group will be more depressed and more susceptible to annoyance than the other two age groups. In addition, they will be less modest and less result-oriented. These features should also be taken into account when interpreting the results.

Results. To search for the following features, the correlation between the variables was also reviewed, since it allowed to further facilitate the interpretation of the results in relation to the actual strategies of acculturation and the search for their psychological factors in the future. During the analysis, a sufficiently large number of meaningful results was obtained, but only a few of them deserve attention. First of all, it concerns communicativeness as a measure in general. It showed a significant relationship with the following variables: expressiveness ($r = 0.298$, $p = 0.00$), anxiety ($r = 0.275$, $p = 0.00$), conformism ($r = -0.221$, $p = 0.00$), extraversion ($r = 0,205$, $p = 0,01$). The results obtained are quite logical and complementary, but interesting is the fact that more disturbing respondents generally tend to be more communicative. Moreover, the more conformable is a person, the same way, it tends to be communicative, which supposedly should be the opposite, which is why the mentioned tendency should be taken into account in the further interpretation. Abstract thinking showed significant connections with non-conformism ($r = 0.215$, $p = 0.00$). Emotional instability showed more significant relationships with the following variables: courage ($r = 0,301$, $p = 0,00$), skepticism ($r = -0,408$, $p = 0,00$), naivety ($r = -0,286$, $p = 0, 00$), calmness (restraint) ($r = -0.318$, $p = 0.00$), focus on the process ($r = 0.437$, $p = 0.00$), control locus «I» ($r = 0.386$, $p = 0.00$), depression ($r = -0.560$, $p = 0.00$) and emotional lability ($r = -575$, $p = 0.00$). The results obtained are rather interesting and must be taken into account as if what was received would allow us to develop the most accurate predictive model, where the results would indicate the exact extent to which psychological variables can be located in their significance. High expressiveness showed significant relationships with the following variables: courage ($r = 0.237$, $p = 0.00$), naivety ($r = -0.207$, $p = 0.01$), radicalism ($r = 0.254$, $p = 0.00$), orientation to the process ($r = 0,325$, $p = 0,00$), locus of control «I» ($r = 0,308$, $p = 0,00$), modesty ($r = -0,538$, $p = 0,00$) and masculinity ($r = 0.434$, $p = 0.00$). The results obtained suggest that respondents with a high level of expressivity also tend to be radical enough to take responsibility for their own actions, focusing not more on the process of activity, but rather on its outcome and, most importantly, are more naive and more masculine. Such description will also allow the most precise grouping and
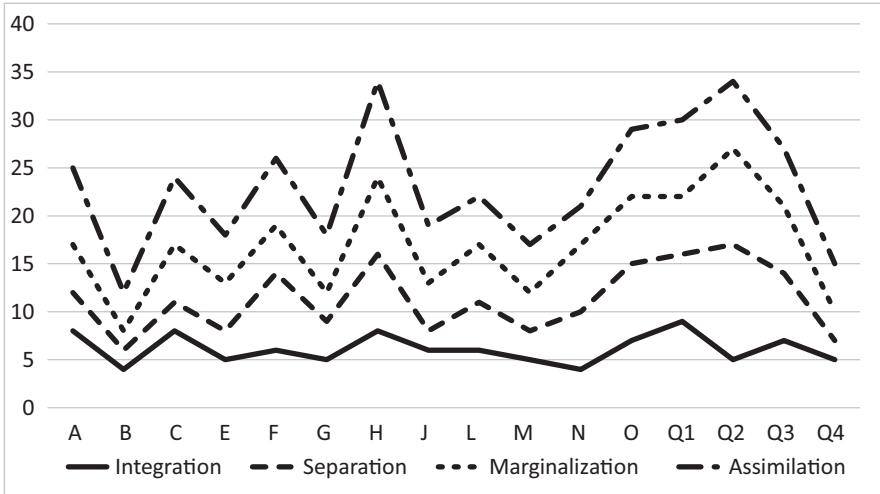
Fig. 2. Sixteen-factor Personality Assessment Profiles

localization of psychological factors by their significance when choosing a strategy of acculturation.

The main feature of the applied approach was the attempt to develop a typical profile of personality using 16-factor personality assessment and Freiburg personal assessment. The task as a whole is quite complicated due to the specificity of the variables of the actual strategies of acculturation. They are ordinal, that is, they express the degree of manifestation, and it is impossible to mathematically reflect their specificity without loss of detail. Since the whole mathematical base was standardized to the stens, the respondent had a certain indicator at high expressivity, that is, when choosing a specific strategy of acculturation. Also, the purpose of this approach is to try to preserve the goodness of the results, that is, to preserve their maximum integrity. Nevertheless, it was possible to obtain typical personality profiles, which indicate the severity of all variables by each method separately. Figure 2 shows the results by the 16-factor personality assessment.

As a result of calculating averages, one could obtain a more or less precise description of a typical personality profile that tends to choose a specific strategy of acculturation.

Conclusion. Typical profiles for each acculturation strategy are the following. Independent (separation): individuals who are more likely to show «natural» behavior and do not follow major tendencies of society choose separation, they do not experience the need for communication since they are self-sufficient. They do not think it is necessary to focus on the abstract

things and are practical and rational in solving problems. They solve the problems quickly, but they are not capable of strategic planning of further actions. Sometimes they are emotional and too sensitive, which prompts them for risks and sometimes spontaneous, emotional decisions. They are prone to anxiety, especially in unfamiliar situations, and therefore, often do not consider it necessary to get acquainted with something new on their own initiative. When adapted to a new environment, they can be disciplined and persistent, but in an unfamiliar environment, they do not show such a degree of security.

Dependent (assimilation): individuals who are open to communication and who consider it necessary to seek and form new social connections are prone to the choice of assimilation. Often they are quickly guided by the situation and have a high level of verbal culture. At the same time, they are quite modest and diplomatic. They are also characterized by benevolence and impulsiveness. Usually they are responsible and emotionally disciplined, it is easy for them to find a common language with different people. Sometimes they may feel uncertain, but this does not prevent them from being proactive and independent in their entirety. Good understanding of the problems of other people, have their own point of view, but not inclined to impose it actively. They are quickly guided in unfamiliar situations, prone to optimism and risk. Anxiety and depression are not peculiar to them.

Open (integration): individuals who are open to communication, friendly and able to adapt easily to new conditions are prone to the choice of integration. Often they can be erudite. They are set up realistically, show a healthy interest in new experience in their lives, capable of managing situations as conflict and interaction in general. They are prudent and at the same time flexible enough. They are characterized by courage and some impulsiveness. They are also practical enough in their own actions, but they are also capable of dreaminess and sensuality. They also have a certain straightforwardness. Sometimes they are capable of showing self-doubt, and therefore often seek to find support outside, in a social environment, for example. They are open and willing to communicate, open to new experiences, friendly and do not attempt to impose their own point of view. They are not prone to anxiety and excessive self-discipline.

Closed (marginalization): individuals with a pronounced rigidity of thinking tend to choose marginalization, but they have a high degree of emotional stability. They may also be characterized by some perseverance, aggressiveness, rudeness and individual independence, but may be sufficiently restrained. They are characterized by volatility and even some irresponsibility, which does not prevent them from taking risks and taking hasty decisions. Often, they often shift responsibility to others, especially

for their own failures. They are also characterized by attention to detail and are particularly straightforward. To a greater degree, they do not consider it necessary to be addicted and seek freedom from obligations to the social environment, apathy. The weakness of the need for communication, despite the skepticism, relates to people with confidence. They do not show leadership potential, are not prone to abstract thinking and are not inclined to reflect on problems for a long time.

As it can be seen, it might be possible to compose typical profiles of the personality that tend to indicate typical personality traits that in their combination allow to predict the choice of acculturation strategy. Even though indicated approach has certain limitations, it still allows to present rather vivid results that afterwards can be used in various fields that include theoretical and practical aspects.

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A b s t r a c t

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PERSONALITY'S PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILE AS A DETERMINANT OF ACCULTURATION STRATEGY CHOICE

The article presents typical personality profiles that describe a person who tends to choose a specific strategy of acculturation. Profiles have been developed basing on empirical study conducted on a sample of migrants in the United States, Germany, Canada, and Israel. The concept of acculturation is presented as a process of certain culture's representatives' entry to an environment that is different from the native cultural environment, which is usually dominant in relation to native culture. The main indicator of the specificity of the process of acculturation is determined: the dominance of the cultural group defines the direction of the process of acculturation. On the basis of this, strategies of acculturation are determined (integration, separation, marginalization, assimilation). Strategies of acculturation in this case are considered as definitive changes as a set of specific factors should contribute to the choice of a particular strategy of acculturation, which in turn, characterizes the personality changes. Acculturation serves as a type of intercultural interaction that outlines the way, duration, and outcome of this interaction. The article also examines the basic models and approaches to the definition of acculturation and reveals the specifics of choosing a strategy of acculturation. Typical profiles were developed on the scale of the Kettel's questionnaire (Form C). The results generated through empirical research that helps to determine the features of the psychological profile of the individual in the context of the acculturation strategy choice.

Key words: *acculturation, acculturation strategy, personality, psychological profile, cultural interaction.*