Genesis of a poly-systemic integrity of the personality

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The article specifies that integrity is one of fundamental properties of complex formations (systems); properties and demands of a whole are considered as important determinants of development, and development of integrity of a personality is its criterion.

The most important factors which promote development of integrity of a personality are allocated, namely: “creative life”, “self-implementation”, “motivation”, “cognitive requirement”, “effectiveness”, “significance”, “inwardness”, “spontaneity”, “image of the world, image of a man”, “respectfulness”.

It has been proved that poly-systemic integrity of a personality is characterized by a multidimensionality (various structure of integrities). Such multidimensionality differs in distribution by criterion of differentiation to polar categories (systems, modalities, and dispositions), bi-polar categories (bi-systems, bi-modalities and bi-dispositions). The systems, the modalities, the bi-modality and the bi-disposition represent multi-ordinal modes of poly-systemic integrity of the personality. Through them multidimensional nature of the organization of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is shown.

The theoretical model of the poly-systemic integrity of a personality is presented in the form of several spheres that are implicated in each other, are interpenetrated one in one and are interconnected by system bonds (sub-modalities in polar categories and polar categories in bi-polar categories). So the system organization is represented by the following levels: sub modalities, polar categories and bipolar categories. The level structures and inter-level structures are represented accordingly. Thus the integral integrity represents structural integrities that are interconnected.

Key words: genesis; poly-systemic integrity of the personality; self-organization; integrity; integrity of the personality.

Introduction

Integral knowledge of a person is an actual trend of modern psychological science and science in general. The most important aspects of holistic cognition of a person are the heterogeneity of being, the continuity of the mental, poly-functionality and poly-system, the systemic nature of consciousness and its ability to self-regulation, human activity as a subject, its change, development and self-development.

It is worth noting that numerous scientific studies reveal the nature of the integrity in general and the integrity of the personality as a separate category. These concepts, in one form or another, are found in many scientific works: from the classics of antiquity and the Middle Ages (Anaxagoras, Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Seneca and P. Abelard, R. Lulliy, I.D. Scott, Thomas Aquinas) to scientists of XIX-XXI centuries. Among the noumenologists and scholars, F. Brentano is particularly distinguished, who initiates a new vision of integrity, which promotes the active study of the problem among phenomenologists (E. Husserl, M. Merleau-Ponty, D. Searle, M. Geiger), who created the preconditions for the design and application of whole conceptual series.

However, it should be noted that the essential point in the study of the identified problem were the first attempts to determine the basis of the integrity of the personality or its basic foundations. L. Bozhovich distinguishes the orientation, G. Ball - harmony, V. Miasishchev - attitude, O. Bodafov - communication, O. Leontiev - a hierarchy of activities and motives; N. Dobrynin - significance; B. Dodonov - emotional orientation; A. Maslow - self-actualization, K. Jaspers - creation of its own "phenomenal world".
Goals of article - highlight the psychological features of the integrity of the personality as a specific organization of a human, its genesis and functional structure.

On the basis of the historical approach, it is determined that the problem of integrity as the essential characteristic of human being and the place of a person in the world appears in different historical epochs in a variety of forms: as a kind of microcosm is considered as a part of the macrocosm (Aristotle, Democritus, Plato, Socrates, Seneca, etc.); Godlike (Aurelius Augustine, Philo of Alexandria, Thomas Aquinas, etc.); integrity as the personification of the earthly and heavenly in the personality, endowed with free will (N. Machiavelli, M. Montaigne, E. Rotterdam, etc.); the integrity of the personality within rationalist or naturalistic aspects (G. Hegel, R. Descartes, G. Leibniz, I. Kant, etc.), the personal aspect and integrity of the existence of the personality are reflected in the works of M. Berdyaev, M. Buber, A. Camus, C. Kierkegaard, J.-P. Sartre, M. Guydeger, L. Shestova, K. Jaspers.

In addition, the most significant approaches to the concept of "integrity" are identified. First of all, the understanding of integrity in anthropological studies should be distinguished - in mystical anthropology: the concept of a "true man" G. Skovoroda, the knowledge inherent in every personality of such a "true man" occurs in the conditions of knowledge through faith and the mystical merger with God.

Also, within the illumination of the essence of the personality manifests a holistic-personality approach that identifies the psychic within the category of personality. The prerequisite for a holistic approach is the comprehensive research by B. Ananiev, integral studies of the personality by V. Merlin. The theoretical elaboration of a holistic approach to the personality was implemented by S. Rubinstein, L. Antsiferova, K. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya. The attempt to implement a holistic approach to the personality is considered in the concepts of humanistic psychology representatives, especially existential: the impact on the personality with the methods of psycho-training for the self-actualization of personality (A. Maslow), the formation of a "well-functioning personality" (K. Rogers), the search for the meaning of a person's own life (V. Franklin).

Integrity is determined by a set of links between internal elements of the system and external relations, relationships and interactions. The internal and external links of the integral system are in some way in line with each other, harmonized. During the formation and existence of integrity there is always a certain inconsistency of external and internal connections in the system. Therefore, the integrity of the system is the result of its previous development; it is the result of the ability to maintain such a state in the process of constant movement, change and development.

Thus, based on the results of the psychological analysis of scientific studies, noted that integrity is the fundamental property of complex entities (systems), the properties and needs of the whole act as important determinants of development, and the development of the properties of integrity is a criterion for development.

Proceeding from the logical features of the development of scientific knowledge from differentiation to integration (K. Nartova-Bochaver) at the beginning of knowledge, which appears in its own original integrity, somewhat naive begins to be divided, differentiated into separate integrities, and at the stage of the humanitarian paradigm, we observe a tendency towards the integration of individual integrities into a common integral knowledge. In this way, the development and formation of scientific knowledge about the integrity of the personality takes place. Therefore, there is a need for the conceptualization of the phenomenon of the integrity of the personality into a common organized system. The focus is directed at many separate, isolated integrity systems, which combine, integrate, and self-organize into a common system. Structuralism, multidimensionality, hierarchy of a unified integrity of the personality form the key positions of the analysis of the integrity of the personality as a system that can be explored, formed.

If the concept of the integrity of the personality is considered from this position, then the person and the world are both components and independent systems. The personality component has biochemical, physiological, and somatic properties. The component of the world has the same content, but when another person appears, then the physical, mechanical and other properties are added, if things and objects appear as the world. Integrity in this way
is divided, and its components are discrete. Consequently, a holistic world is organized in the poly-systemic interaction of the personality and his world in two positions: independent systems and subsystems of each other. This means that the whole world follows the principle of duality of high-quality certainty.

Poly-systemic interactions between the personality and his world are divided into different constituents. Interactions are localized in the field of the component of the personality and in the field of the component of the world. Position (system or subsystem), localization (in the component of the personality and the world), and interaction (taking into account position and localization) - key parameters of the whole world. They provide it with diversity, heterogeneity, and relativity.

It should be emphasized that poly-systemic is characterized by duality of high-quality certainty and relativity. Namely, the duality has such a manifestation: stability and variability, consistency and inconsistency, predisposition to planning and automatism, initiative and stereotypedness.

It is worth pointing out that precisely systematic and holistic approaches allow us to present the specifics of differentiation and integration of the personality integrity; to distinguish common between systems, modalities, dispositions of the personality integrity and, at the same time, a significant difference between them and sub modalities; the integration of the personality integrity and the identification of factors that gives unity to this integrity, despite the versatility. From this position, a theoretical analysis of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality and its common components should be conducted: sub modalities, polar categories and bipolar categories. Such concepts define the mental representations of the integrity of the personality in various spheres of its whole world.

As the leading factors, we consider it necessary to highlight such system concepts as "isomerism", "multidimensionality" and "hierarchy". Isomerism is a mechanism of communication, the transition from one component of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality to others. Multidimensionality should be considered as multi-aspectuality of poly-systemic integrity of the personality. The hierarchy must be represented through the "vertical" and "horizontal" in the structure of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality. Thus, the "vertical" structure is a holon, a special form of the ratio of the whole and the particles.

Method

To highlight the specifics of the manifestation of poly-systemic integrity of the personality, we conducted an empirical research, consisting of the following stages:

At the first stage, we identified the specificity of manifestations and highlighted the structure of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

At the second stage of empirical research we identified psychological peculiarities of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality and determined its manifestation in dynamics.

Students of Central Ukrainian State Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Vynnychenko in Kropyvnytskyi (training direction: Practical Psychology, Philology, Political Science) (267 people), as well as students of the Humanities and Pedagogical Faculty (training direction: Philology (Ukrainian language and literature), Practical Psychology) of Khmelnytskyi National University (104 persons) took part in the research.

At the first stage of the empirical research, the psychodiagnostic method "Perm questionnaire Me" (L. Dorfman, M.Ryabikova, etc.) and methods of mathematical statistics were used.

At the second stage of the empirical research, the following psychodiagnostic techniques were used: 1) "modified method of portrait choices by L. Sondi" (modified by L. Sobchyk); 2) modified method "coping strategies in crisis situations" (modified by S. Frolov); 3) multifactorial test (R.Kettel) for the establishment of individual personal dispositions (children’s version: 12-factor test for children 8-12 years old, adaptation E. Aleksandrovskaya, adult variant: 17-factor test (Form C) in the adaptation of A.Kapustina; self-test (R. Pantelieiev, V. Stolin): methods of mathematical processing of empirical data.

Results and Discussion

According to the results of the first stage of the empirical research, it was discovered that the poly-systemic integrity of the personality appears in four sub modalities. Each of them mentally represents a separate sphere of the whole world. We have identified such sub modalities - "self", "transformed", "incarnated," "repetitive." "Integrity-self" mentally represents the personality as the systemic quality of the "Personality" system, in "Integrity-transformed" - the world as the systemic property of the "Other Personality" system. In "Integrity-incarnated", the world is mentally represented as a subsystem of the "Personality" system, in "Integrity-transformed" - a personality as a subsystem of the "World" system.

In the sub modalities of the integrity of the personality, no information is presented about the various spheres of the whole world, but the positions which are occupied by the person. The position functions in the form of general internal readiness to perceive, focus attention, reflect, regulate, respond to certain influences and events in this way. That is, sub modalities can make a different contribution to the processing of information. Or, on the contrary, one and the same sub modality may be common in the processing of various information.

Thus, presented sub modalities reveal the following features: "integrity-self" - authenticity, sovereignty, independence. "Integrity-transformed" - tolerance, acceptance of another. "Integrity-incarnated" - possession of others; "Integrity-repetitive" dependence on another. So, sovereignty, acceptance, possession, dependence are essential signs of the integrity of the personality.

The basis of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is sub modalities, which are independent basic elements of the poly systemic integrity of the personality, characterizing its various aspects. Along with this, sub modalities are not only diverse and independent base elements.

The combination has a form of a pair correlation of sub modalities. Combinations of sub modalities are the mental
represents the structural and functional organization of the personality as a system. Pair combinations of sub modalities of the personality integrity must be considered as categories. Pair combinations of sub modalities of the personality integrity are polar categories.

In the poly-systemic integrity of the personality several polar categories can be identified, each of which involves a couple of sub modalities. Depending on the composition, the polar categories can acquire the forms of systems, modalities, dispositions.

Such polar categories are systems: the "Integrity" system and the "Other Integrity" system. The two polar categories are modalities: modality "Integrity" and modality "Other integrity". The two polar categories are dispositions: the disposition of the "division" and the disposition "combination".

Polar categories are systems, because the system "Integrity" is mentally represented by the "Personality" system. Polar categories are modalities; therefore, in the modality "integrity-self" personality is mentally represented as a system-forming property and personality as a subsystem. Polar categories or dispositions, in the disposition of "separation" the person and the world are mentally represented as system-forming properties. They are aimed at managing their own subsystems and therefore separated. In the disposition combination the world as a subsystem and personality as a subsystem are mentally represented. They are designed to serve the systems of each other and therefore integrate.

Thus, the polar categories of "poly-systemic integrity of the personality" are differentiated into systems, modalities, dispositions. In the polar categories there is a manifestation of the fundamental principle of organizing the poly-systemic integrity of the personality: the duality of its qualitative certainty.

It should also be noted that the categorization process of sub modalities promotes the allocation of polar categories, as well as bipolar categories. Polar categories are the result of dual combinations of sub modalities of integrity. Bipolar categories are the result of pair combinations of polar categories.

In the poly-systemic of the personality integrity, at least three bipolar categories are distinguished. Each of them has a pair of polar categories. Proceeding from the composition, bipolar categories may take the form of a bi-system, bi-modality, and bi-disposition. Each category represents the poly-systemic integrity of the personality as a whole, but in a certain aspect.

So, the systems "Personality" and the "World" are represented in bi-system. Bi-system is a poly-systemic integrity of the personality integrated in the form of a system that is considered from a certain position or as a set of modalities "Integrity-self" or "Other integrity".

In the bi-modality, the personality positions relating to the personality, and the position of the world belonging to the category of the world are mentally represented. Bi-modality is a poly-systemic integrity of the personality integrated in the form of a system that arises from the corresponding position, as a set of disposition "separation" and "combination".

Each bi-polar category is taken separately (bi-system, bi-modality, bi-disposition) represents the poly-systemic integrity of the personality in general, but incompletely, due to the corresponding aspect. Together, bi-polar categories express the poly-systemic integrity of the personality as a whole, and integrate in full. In bi-polar categories, the polar categories are represented in the opposition. This causes the duality (variety) of qualitative certainty of bi-polar categories.

It should be noted that sub modalities, polar and bipolar categories of poly-systemic integrity of the personality reflect the structure and diversity of such a formation. In accordance with the principles of a holistic approach, each structure should consist of certain integrity. Therefore, each of the structural units of the poly-systemic integrity, in turn, can also be divided into certain integrity. Sub modalities serve as a link between polar categories.

There may be opposite systems "Personality" and "Other personality", they include different sub modalities. In addition, the "integrity as a system" modality and the "other integrity" modality may be the opposite, since they include different sub modalities. The disposition of the "separation" and the disposition of the "combination" may also be opposite, they include different dispositions and various sub modalities. That is, sub modalities do not combine the opposite polar categories.

It should be mentioned that the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is characterized by multidimensionality (a diverse composition of integrity). Such versatility is distinguished by the division according to the criterion of differentiation into systems, modalities, dispositions (polar categories), bi-system, bi-modality, bi-disposition (bi-polar categories). Systems, modalities, bi-modality, and bi-disposition are multi-disciplinary modes of poly-systemic integrity of the personality. It is through them that the multidimensional nature of the organization of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is reflected.

The foregoing gives grounds to assert that each bi-polar category characterizes the poly-systemic integrity of the personality as a whole, but not in its entirety. The bi-system reflects the poly-systemic integrity as a whole in the perspective of poly-systemic properties. Bi-modality is considered as a poly-systemic integrity of the personality as a whole in the aspect of poly-dispositional properties. However, the overall structure of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality includes its poly-systemic, poly-modal, poly-dispositional properties.

Based on the results of the second stage of the empirical research, we identified psychological peculiarities of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality and determined its manifestation in the dynamics. In the process of experiment and analysis of the empirical data we established a reliable significant relationship between the variables: "poly-systemic integrity of the personality" and "psychological properties" (a statistically significant relationship of 0.01% equal value). The results indicate a statistically significant relationship between the presented properties of the individual and the poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

Statistical analysis was made possible by the use of factor analysis, the method of the main components.

According to the results of the factor analysis, 17 main
factors were identified with their own values greater than one, they were subjected to variability (Varimax) method. Actually, such factors explain 77.5% of the total (general) dispersion.

I factor is "self-realization". The following variables are included in this factor: self-sufficiency; self-acceptance; flexibility; emotionality; self-esteem; communication; realism; stress resistance; value orientations.

II factor is "life creativity". This factor included the following variables: locus of control; life goals; self-control; productivity of life; effectiveness.

III factor is "integrity". It includes the following variables: unity; auto sympathy; confidence; self-esteem; self-understanding; expected attitude of others; self-acceptance; the attitude of others.

The orthogonal point of this factor is "self-accusation", the high level of this factor causes the disintegration of its own "Me", an increased sense of guilt, the instability of my own "Me" because of regressive processes or emotional immaturity.

IV factor is "motivation". The components included in this factor are: internal motive; cognitive motive.

The orthogonal point of this factor is the "significance of performance" and "the motive for changing the current activity", preventing failure is dominated by the motivation of achievement, fear of making mistakes stimulates success. The passive-restrained style of interpersonal behavior prevails.

V factor is "cognitive activity". The components included in this factor are: aesthetic orientation; research activity.

The orthogonal point of this factor is "attachment to close relatives" and "infantile affection". Personality demonstrates a dependent position from relatives, "significant others", does not separate oneself from close relatives, identity is deformed.

VI factor is "self-realization". The components included in this factor are: life self-realization; professional self-realization.

The orthogonal point of this factor is "excessive enthusiasm for entertainment," wastefulness, intemperance in everything, radical mood, cheerful enthusiasm, playfulness.

VII factor is "the image of the world, the image of a man". Its components included the following: "the image of a man"; "the image of the world".

VIII factor is "curiosity". Its components are: self-interest; self-interest.

IX factor is "assertiveness". The components included in this factor are: congruence.

X factor is "success". The components included in this factor are: the level of demands; motivation of achievement; competitiveness.

XI factor is "respectability". The components included in this factor are:

- high social status; high financial status.

The orthogonal point of this factor is "altruism", a predisposition for social movements, the predominance of the interests of relatives over own, self-sacrifice.

XII factor is "objective self-esteem". Its components include the following: potential; predictability.

XIII factor is "health". The components of this factor are:

XIV factor is "effectiveness". The components included in this factor are: satisfaction with the result.

XV factor is "education". The components included in this factor are: erudition, competence.

The orthogonal point of this factor is "frivolity", irresponsible attitude to duties, fear of responsibility and enthusiasm for entertainment.

XVI factor is "arbitrariness". The component included in this factor is: volitional character.

XVII factor is "spirituality". The component included in this factor is: religiosity.

According to the results of factor analysis, the leading factors contributing to the development of poly-systemic integrity of the personality were identified. It was conducted an empirical research to identify psychological peculiarities of the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality in students - future practical psychologists. The key factor in the poly-systemic integrity of the personality in the students - future psychologists is "self-realization." The mentioned factors include the following variables: self-sufficiency; self-acceptance; flexibility; emotionality; self-esteem; communication; realism; stress resistance; value orientations.

In addition, the essential factor is "live creativity". The mentioned factors include the following variables: locus of control; life goals; self-control; productivity of life; effectiveness. And also an important factor is "integrity". The mentioned factors include the following variables: unity; auto sympathy; confidence; self-esteem; self-understanding; expected attitude of others; self-acceptance; the attitude of others.

Thus, according to the results of factor analysis of quantitative and qualitative changes in the indicators of "poly-systemic integrity of the personality" and "psychological properties of the individual", not only a connection at a significant 0.01% level value is established, but also the dynamics of the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is revealed. This accompanies it depending on the level of education of students-future psychologists.

In addition, we find out the specifics of the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality and the psychological properties that are interrelated with this phenomenon among students: future psychologists, philologists and political scientists.

The overall trend for the sample is as follows. The students of the first course have a cognitive motive, an interest both as a process and as a result of their own activities. The students of the fifth year are tracing the tendency towards the objectivity of self-esteem, the stability of value orientations, aspiration for self-control, life's success.

For students of political scientists, philologists the specificity of the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality is connected with the presented factors, but the dominant ones are: "life-creation", "self-realization", "motivation". The aspiration for self-awareness and self-development is preceded by processes of building poly-systemic integrity of the personality. However, the negative manifestations of the disintegration of the "Me" personality that affects self-determination both on the personal and the professional level, interfere with the integration processes.
Thus, for students of the second year (political scientists, philologists) the characteristic factors of the development of the poly-systemic integrity are "life-creation", "self-realization", "motivation", "integrity". These factors are the leading ones, but each of them has its own effect in the process of organizing the subsystem integrity of the personality.

For students of the third year (political scientists, philologists), the characteristic factors of the development of the poly-systemic integrity are "self-realization", "respectability", "arbitrariness". These factors are leading; however, each of them exercises its influence in the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

However, for students of the fourth year (political scientists, philologists), the characteristic factors of the development of poly-systemic integrity are "self-realization", "motivation", "integrity", "internal freedom". These factors are leading, but each of them has an influence on the process of organizing the poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

Thus, for students of the fifth year (political scientists, philologists), the characteristic factors of the development of poly-systemic integrity are "self-realization", "motivation", "spirituality", "the image of the world, the image of man." These factors are leading, but each of them has an influence on the process of organizing poly-systemic integrity of the personality.

On the basis of the experimental data obtained, it is worth noting the dominant factors contributing to the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality, namely: "life creativity", "self-realization", "motivation", "integrity", "effectiveness", "respectability", "spirituality", "arbitrariness". The image of the world, the image of man." However, the orthogonal poles of the factors that restrain or do not contribute to the development of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality (negative meanings of the factors) are: "the significance of activity results", "the motivation to change the current activity", "self-accuse", "ethnocentric values", "self-interest", "education", "interesting work", "competition", "health".

Conclusions

Poly-systemic integrity of the personality - the corresponding interconnection of elements, internal correlation and conformity, the hierarchy of components or elements of the system. Integrity is associated with the presence of hierarchy structures. The general sign of integrity is the presence of hierarchical structures. Each component of the integrity has its own structure. The organization of integrity is the consistency of the structural formations of the particles in the general structure.

Empirically, the distribution of poly-systemic integrity of the personality on sub modalities, polar and bi-polar categories was revealed. Bi-polar categories are divided into: bi-system, bi-modality, and bi-disposition. Thus, we can speak of the multidimensionality of the poly-systemic integrity of the personality. Sub modalities are involved in polar categories, so they are associated precisely because of the sub modalities that fall into these categories. And the sub modality combines such connections between polar categories through itself.

The results of the research revealed a tendency to change the structural components of future practical psychologists during their studies at the university. Poly-systemic integrity of the personality is manifested through the basic components and a number of additional. It can be noted that there is a shift in attention from self-interest to professional interest, plans for the future, the desire to achieve recognition and respect. However, there is one factor that is inherent among the students of all courses - the "self-actualizing component", which manifests itself in the creation of internal criteria, creative self-expression, the realization of their capabilities, the ability to live here and now, that is, to experience the present moment of their life. Therefore, we can assume that this factor actualizes a self-organizing influence on the formation of the integrity of the personality.

References


