

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



МАТЕРІАЛИ
МІЖНАРОДНОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

ПСИХОЛОГІЯ ЖИТТЄВОГО ПРОСТОРУ
ОСОБИСТОСТІ В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ
КРИЗИ, ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ ТА ЦИФРОВОЇ
ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ СУСПІЛЬНОГО ЖИТТЯ

14-15 вересня 2023 року

Одеса – 2023

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МІЖНАРОДНИЙ ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ



Факультет лінгвістики та перекладу
Кафедра педагогіки та психології

МАТЕРІАЛИ
МІЖНАРОДНОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

ПСИХОЛОГІЯ ЖИТТЄВОГО ПРОСТОРУ ОСОБИСТОСТІ В
СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ КРИЗИ, ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ ТА ЦИФРОВОЇ
ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ СУСПІЛЬНОГО ЖИТТЯ

14-15 вересня 2023 року

Одеса – 2023

Kryzhanovska Sofiia

student of the 2st year of the second (master's) level of higher education

of the Faculty of Social and Humanities

The State institution "South Ukrainian National

Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky"

LINK OF SELF-PRESENTATION OF THE SPECIALITY ON THE INTERNET WITH THE REAL IDENTITY OF SPESIALITY

The problem of linking a person's self-presentation with the person's real identity is one of the most important problems in modern psychology. This is due to the fact that when interacting with the world around us and the Internet, a person faces the problem of self-presentation on the Internet, the perception of other users, and the specifics of communication on the Internet every day. As a rule, online self-presentation is the fulfillment of desires - strength and power, beauty, belonging to a certain group, social status, etc. Therefore, on the one hand, virtual self-presentation can reflect desires that are unsatisfied in real life, and on the other hand, it can be a direct consequence of real identity.

The problem of "self-presentation on the Internet" has been covered by A.A. Verbitsky, V.A. Pleshakov, I.G. Sidorova, and D. Solovyov.

Based on the relevance of the problem, we set the goal of revealing the peculiarities of self-presentation of a person on the Internet and in real life. Based on the purpose of the study, we defined the following tasks: to form an image of a personality on the Internet; to determine the specifics of self-presentation on the Internet among people of different groups and professions; to analyze the available scientific literature and to study the relationship between self-presentation on the Internet and in real life.

Internet communication and self-presentation is characterized by a special process of interpersonal perception. It does not contain any non-verbal information, except for video communication. The emotional component of communication is difficult to convey and perceive on the Internet without a paralinguistic component [1].

The Internet evaluates the real social status of users, and they have the opportunity to change it and choose the one that the person needs. Many eliminate serious cultural, age, and other barriers to social communication.

Non-verbal communication styles have lost their role in the online text communication space. Participants in communication can express their feelings with a smile or emoticon. The physical absence of the user in the act of communication contributes to the fact that feelings are not only expressed, but also hidden or modeled.

Thus, in the presence of the physical absence of communication partners, a number of barriers related to the characteristics of a person's appearance (e.g., gender, age, social status, external attractiveness or unattractiveness) have lost their significance online [2].

Most researchers and scholars note that the Internet, as a completely different social reality, is beginning to provide a unique opportunity: to change identity through the user's self-presentational behavior. Self-presentation is understood here as a behavioral expression of the emotional and cognitive elements of the self-concept, and identity as a synonym for the self-concept or its central construct. The reasons for identity change include compensation (the user is not satisfied with certain aspects of reality), self-actualization (the user cannot express all aspects of the multifaceted "I" in real communication), gaining new experience and creating a chosen image of the "I" [3].

Based on the overall goal of our work, we have selected a set of psychodiagnostic techniques that will help us in our empirical study. We used the Personal Identity Research Inventory (PIRI) (D.B. Schneider) and the Self-Presentation Tactics Measurement Scale (S. Lee, B. Quigley).

The study involved 25 respondents, including women and men aged 18 to 50 with different social status and different life circumstances.

According to the data of the Personal Identity Study (PIS) (D.B. Schneider), on average, respondents are most likely to have a type of personal identity called "diffuse identity" or, as it is also called, "blurred or vague identity." Diffuse identity (diffusion of self-identity, instability of the self-image, poorly differentiated self-concept) is a

lack of identity integration manifested in the fact that a person has tangible contradictions in the perception of himself/herself, combined with a poor and flat perception of others; it is defined as a lack of authenticity, integrity of one's life story, lack of orderliness and coherence of the inner world (difficulties and gaps in describing one's own personality). Difficulties in adapting to these people are evident in the presence of uncertainty and freedom of choice, which means that the subject has a certain degree of autonomy and responsibility for what happens to him or her. This is typical for people with a "fragile" extreme personal organization, who often lose their temporal perspective (constant orientation in the time coordinates of their own life, numerous memories), have a reduced tolerance for ambivalence, and are unable to cope with separation.

According to the results of the second methodology "Self-Presentation Tactics Measurement Scale" (S. Lee, B. Quigley), the three most common self-presentation tactics among respondents were identified: "desire to be liked", "obstacle to oneself" and "denial" (all three scales are found in almost every second respondent), which indicates a low level of self-esteem. And when meeting for the first time or presenting themselves, most respondents find it difficult to find good qualities in their personality and obstruct themselves, but at the same time try to please the interlocutor.

It has been determined that most people who have self-presentation tactics of wanting to be liked, obstructing themselves, and denying themselves have a manifestation of a diffuse identity.

Thus, a person's self-presentation can be seen as a means of managing the impression that a person makes on others in the course of interaction. However, it is very important to do this consciously and with all the consequences in mind, because the first impression can be made only once. It is on the Internet that individuals have the opportunity to experiment with their image and change it at will, because in case of problems, they can simply delete a page, post, comment or log out of the network.

List of references:

1. Skulatova O.V. (2016) Vykorystannya danykh, otrymanykh z Internetu, dlya psykholohichnoho analizu osobystosti [The use of data from the Internet for

psychological analysis of the personality] Scientific Bulletin of the Kherson State University, Series "Psychological Sciences". Kherson, Issue 1, Vol. 2, 106-111. [in Ukrainian].

2. Verbitsky A.A. (2015) Problemy obrazovaniya «tsifrovogo pokoleniya» [Problems of education of the "digital generation"]. Scientific works of the participants of the IV International scientific-practical conference: *Psychological and pedagogical support of the educational process: problems, prospects, technologies*. 26-33. [in Russian].

3. Soloviev D. (2012) Potrebnosti i povedeniye lyudey v sotsial'nykh setyakh. Teoriya «laykov». [The needs and behavior of people in social networks. The theory of "likes"] Lecture was delivered to students of British Higher School of Design. [in Russian].

Іванова О.С. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СОЦІАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ НАУКОВИХ КАДРІВ В ЦИФРОВУ ЕРУ.	120
Іванова О.С. ФІЛОСОФІЯ ПСИХОЛОГІЇ: НООСФЕРНИЙ РОЗВИТОК ІНФОРМАЦІЙНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА.....	123
Кабанцева А. В. КЛІНІЧНА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНА РЕАБІЛІТАЦІЯ ЯК ОБОВ'ЯЗКОВА СКЛАДОВА КОМПЛЕКСНОГО ЛІКУВАННЯ	126
Кабанцева А.В., Стеценко Г.В. ВІДЧУТТЯ РАДОСТІ ЯК БАЗОВИЙ КОМПОНЕНТ ПСИХІЧНОГО ЗДОРОВ'Я ЛЮДИНИ.	129
Кабанцева А.В., Панченко О.А., Антонов В.Г., ІНФОРМАТИЗАЦІЯ ПСИХОЛОГІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ	133
Kazanzhy M.Y. THE ROLE OF FACILITATION IN CREATING AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT.	137
Kazanzhy F.F. TEAM BUILDING EFFECTIVENESS: A PERSONAL APPROACH	141
Kononova O., Diahyleva O., Yurzhenko A., PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ENGLISH TEACHERS' MOBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CONDITIONS.	144
Kornuta L.M. CHARACTERISTICS OF MOTIVATION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS REGARDING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION: PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.	149
Кімік О.В. ВПЛИВ ЕМІГРАЦІЇ НА МАЙБУТНЄ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ ТА РОЗВИТОК УКРАЇНИ	153
Кічук Н. В. ТРАНСФЕР СУБ'ЄКТ-СУБ'ЄКТНОЇ ВЗАЄМОДІЇ У КОНТЕКСТІ ОСОБИСТІСНО-ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ МАЙБУТНІХ ФАХІВЦІВ.....	157
Кіщук Л.А. ПСИХОФІЗІОЛОГІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ОПТИМІЗАЦІЇ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ АДАПТАЦІЇ МОЛОДШИХ ОФІЦЕРІВ ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛ УКРАЇНИ.....	161
Краснокутський М.І. АНАЛІЗ ВПЛИВУ ФІЗИЧНИХ ВПРАВ НА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНИЙ СТАН ЛЮДЕЙ, ЕВАКУЙОВАНИХ ІЗ ЗОНИ БОЙОВИХ ДІЙ.	165
Kryzhanovska S.,	