

единого этнического сознания [5]. Второй уровень идентичности связан с национальной идентичностью самих казахов.

-
- 1.Идентификация //Философ. энцикл. словарь. – М., 1989.- С.206.
 - 2.Врица П. Проблема идентичности//Идентичность.Хрестоматия.- М.-Воронеж: Московск. психол-соц. ин-т , 2003.- С. 259-260.
 - 3.Ясперс К.. Общая психопатология: дис....д-ра.психол.н.- 1913.
 - 4.Джеймс У. Психология. –СПб.:Наука и школа, 1922. – 375 с.
 - 5.Назарбаев Н.А. В потоке истории. Алматы: Атамұра, 1990. – 296 с.

Мақалада этникалықтың негізгі әлеуметтік-психологиялық мәселелері қарастырылған. Қазақстандық жастардың ұлттық өзіндік сана-сезімін этнотұтастандырушы компонентерді зерттеудің нәтижелері талдалған.

Fundamental social-psychological issues of ethnical community as well as the results of the research of ethnical consolidate components of national self-consciousness of young people in Kazakhstan are considered.

N.K. Satybaldina

THE GENDER STEREOTYPES AND GENDER IDENTITY OF MEN OF DIFFERENT AGE

The present strategic task of all Kazakhstani society is realization of an equal gender policy. Still gender inequality together with legal illiteracy and lack of gender knowledge are preserved among population. One of reasons is psychological factor - stability of negative sexual stereotypes which brings a certain contribution to public consciousness.

In contemporary gender researches the theory of the social constructing of gender is considered as one of the basic theories. In addition, gender is examined as a stratification category and interpreted as a cultural symbol [1]. Notion of «gender» reflects simultaneously the formation process of distinctions in masculine and feminine roles, behavior, mental and emotional descriptions and as a result of this process - social construct of gender. The term «gender stereotypes» describes typical psychological and behavioral characteristics traditionally associated with men or women. Stereotypes have several functions. They are: cognitive, in other words generalization of information; affective, that is opposed to "their" and "alien"; social, that is, separation of intra-and external group phenomenas. By means of these functions the formed structures help people to cooperate in daily life [2]. Let us share the experience of American colleagues – psychologists who studied gender stereotypes. Their researches showed two basic trends of gender stereotypes. The first tendency is that gender stereotypes are stronger than racial biases. The second tendency is that there is a pressure of gender stereotypes in a society. Group members tend to accept stereotypes that contribute to them [1]. Gender identity is a main structure of social identity. It characterizes a connection of a person with male or female group. In this case the significant fact is self-definition of the person [3].

This research focuses on gender roles, gender identity and gender stereotypes. The purpose of the research is studying gender characteristics of the person, namely: features of gender stereotypes and gender identity of men of different age.

The research method is a survey. For experiment the sample of respondents was chosen. The sample has been made out of 60 persons: 30 men at the age from 17 till 25 years and 30 men at the age from 30 till 45 years. The respondents were grouped in two examined groups - group 1 (men from 17 till 25 years) and group 2 (men from 30 till 45 years).

In research 3 techniques were used:

1. A questionnaire «Who I am? ».

2. S.Bem's questionnaire (the modified variant).

3. The questionnaire «Defining role in a family».

At a phase of preliminary investigation a questionnaire «Who I am? », developed by M.Kun and T.Makpartlend, was a mean of research. At this phase the meaning of person's identity was studied. Also the role of gender characteristics in structure of the I-concept of the person was investigated at the preliminary phase.

Question «Who I am? » is logically connected with characteristics of self-perception of a person, which is I-pattern, or I-concept. Those characteristics which respondent places at the top of the list, are actualized in the greatest extent. They are realized as the most significant for the subject of experiment.

Questionnaire data is processed with a use of content analysis.

Our previous work has a more detailed description of a content analysis technique [4].

The research showed the following results. All the sample (60 persons) was divided into following groups:

1. Respondents with gender-typified I-concept (46 %).

2. Respondents with non-gender-typified I-concept (18 %).

3. Respondents with low level of own gender characteristics' realization (36 %).

The data we received through a technique «Who I am?» have a significant interpretation. Among men of mature age (group 2) gender-typified I-concept prevails, i.e. gender identity to the greatest degree corresponds to gender stereotypes - 61 % of men from all sample. Unlike them, among young men (group 1), gender-typified I-concept has made only 34 % out of all sample. In group 2 are presented only gender-typified (61 %) and badly realizing own gender characteristics (36 %) men and very few respondents who possess non-gender-typified I-concept (3 %). At group 1 are presented gender-typified (34 %), non-gender-typified (30 %) and badly realizing own gender characteristics male respondents (36 %).

The data received by means of a questionnaire «Who I am?» have been processed by means of the content analysis. Further we have carried out the comparative analysis of the data with the help of φ – Fisher's criterion, which is devoted to the comparison of two samples on occurrence frequency of the particular effect. In our case the effect is feminine-masculine stereotypes following and non-following tendencies. Hence, a share of the persons, who are subjects to masculinity-femininity stereotypes in group 1 is reliably less, than in group 2. It means that men of mature age are following at a larger level masculinity-femininity stereotypes than young men. Mature men have already formed outlook, and they accurately divide behavior on male and female types. Young men do not have clear defined gender stereotypes, which explains the difference of indicators. For studying family and professional oriented gender stereotypes of the men we used the questionnaire «Defining role in a family». The questionnaire is devoted for studying personal concerns about distribution of family roles between men and women. Authors of the questionnaire are J.E. Aleshina, L.J. Gozman, and E.M. Dubovskaja [5]. In our research the special instruction was given. It says: «We ask you to answer the questions offered below; the questions correspond to the organization of life of a family». The respondents were asked to express their opinion about how family roles should be distributed in general. Thus, the gender stereotypes connected with role in a family are found out. The questionnaire consists of 21 questions, which correspond to seven roles in seven spheres of home life.

Each particular distribution of family roles stresses three types of families. They are: traditional, egalitarian and intermediate. Traditional families are families where all house duties strictly shared on "male" and "female" and the most part of these duties is carried out by the wife. Egalitarian families are characterized by joint division of family roles without their division on "male" and "female", interchangeability of spouses in their duties is represented in such families. In families of intermediate type the typical variant of distribution of family roles isn't expressed clearly.

The results of the conducted research in group 1 and group 2 are as follows:

1) the chosen sample has representatives of all three types of families.

2) group 2 has much more representatives of traditional gender installations, than group 1.

3) group 1 has more representatives with egalitarian vision, than group 2.

4) in both groups nearly equal number of the representatives have intermediate gender stereotypes.

Due to results of our research on all sample we received the following indicators of gender stereotypes of men of different age groups on role in a family:

45 % - representatives of traditional gender stereotypes

37 % - representatives of egalitarian gender stereotypes

18 % - representatives of intermediate gender stereotypes.

The gender stereotypes connected with role in a family of respondents of group 1 (17-25 years) are the following:

25 % - representatives of traditional gender stereotypes

62 % representatives of egalitarian gender stereotypes

13 % - representatives of intermediate gender stereotypes.

The gender stereotypes connected with role in a family of respondents of group 2 (30-45 years) are the following:

65 % - representatives of traditional gender stereotypes

25 % - representatives of egalitarian gender stereotypes

10 % - representatives of intermediate gender stereotypes.

The data received by means of a questionnaire, has been processed by means of the content analysis where one of their qualitative categories corresponds to the various gender stereotypes connected with role in a family, and other category corresponds to different age groups of men.

Further we have carried out the comparative analysis of the data with the help of ϕ – Fisher's criterion. It is devoted to compare two samples in their frequency of occurrence of the interesting for a research effect. In our case the effect is traditional and egalitarian gender stereotypes on distribution of family roles. The criterion estimates reliability of distinctions between percentage shares of two samples in which the effect is registered. Hence, a share of the persons who have traditional gender stereotypes on role in a family in group 1 (young men) is reliably less, than in group 2 (mature men).

Representatives of older generation have traditional gender stereotypes of family roles. And among young generation egalitarian gender stereotypes on distribution of family roles prevail. It may mean that gender stereotypes are becoming less clear.

Thus, in our research the comparative analysis of gender stereotypes and gender identity in different age groups of men has been carried out.

We had received following results. By means of a questionnaire «Who I am? » it has been revealed that among men of mature age (30-45 years) gender identity to the greatest degree corresponds to gender stereotypes, i.e. gender-typified I-concept dominates in structure of gender identity. In group of young men (17-25 years) the structure of gender identity consists of equal shares of gender-typified persons (34 %) and persons with low level of own gender characteristics' realization (30 %), and also non-gender-typified persons (30 %).

The obtained data may represent «unclear» gender identity among men of young age. Results of research of person's following masculinity-femininity stereotypes have shown that group of men from 30 till 45 years has a big share of the persons who are subject to masculinity-femininity stereotypes (50 %) in comparison with group of men at the age from 17 till 25 years (36 %). Thus, it is possible to assume, that results of research based on S.Bem's questionnaire are completely coordinated with results of research on a questionnaire «Who I am? ». Hence, we have proved that the men of mature age have more gender-typified I-concept and besides are in a greater degree subject to masculinity-femininity stereotypes. At a group of young men there are equal numbers of the persons who are subject and not subject to gender stereotypes. By means of a questionnaire «Defining role in a family» the gender stereotypes connected with respondents' vision of a role of the woman and the man in home life were found out. Among men of mature age a share of the persons having traditional gender stereotypes of family roles is reliably higher, than at younger men. I.e. mature men correspond to traditional vision of a family where all domestic duties are divided into "male" and "female" and the most part of these duties is carried out by the woman. Thus, our hypothesis about existence of distinctions in gender stereotypes of men of different age groups has completely proved to be true.

On the basis of the results received in our research it is possible to draw following conclusions:

1. Gender identity of men of mature age (from 30 till 45 years) is more gender-typified, than of men at the age from 17 till 25 years.
2. Men of mature age are more subject to gender masculinity-femininity stereotypes than young men.
3. In group of men at the age from 17 till 25 years egalitarian gender stereotypes of a family dominate. In group of men of more mature age traditional gender vision of a family and distribution of family roles on "male" and "female" prevail.

1. Малкина–Пых И.Г. Гендерная терапия. – М.: Эксмо, 2006. – 928 с.

2. Кубрякова Е.С. Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов. – М., 1984. – 187 с.

3. Кон И.С. Введение в сексологию. – М.: Олимп, ИНФРА, 1999 – 130 с.

4. Сатыбалдина Н.К. Гендерные стереотипы у женщин разного возраста. // ВЕСТНИК НАПК. – А., 2006. - № 1-2. - С. 30-39.

5. Алешина Ю. Е., Волович А. С. Проблемы усвоения ролей мужчины и женщины. // Вопросы психологии. – 1991. - № 4. - С. 74-81.

Гендерлік бірдейлік пен әр түрлі жастағы ер адамдардың гендерлік стереотиптеріне жыныстың әлеуметтік конструктісі ретінде гендердің әсері қарастырылды. Әр түрлі жастағы ер адамдардың гендерлік стереотиптерін салыстырмалы зерттеу нәтижесінде гендерлік бірдейлік пен феминділік–маскулинділік стереотиптерінің арасында мәнді айырмашылық айқындалды.

Изучалось влияние гендера как социального конструкта пола на гендерную идентичность и гендерные стереотипы мужчин разного возраста. В результате сравнительного исследования гендерных стереотипов у мужчин различного возраста получены значимые различия в гендерной идентичности и стереотипах феминности–маскулинности.

*А.Т. Камзанова,
С.М. Джакупов,
А.М. Кустубаева,
М.К. Жолдасова*

ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ВНИМАНИЯ

Рост зарубежных исследований, направленных на изучение устойчивости внимания продолжает стремительно увеличиваться, так как трудность и специфика исследования устойчивости внимания (vigilance) давно осознана психологами, пытавшимися разобраться в его феноменах. Особенно динамично это происходит в зарубежной экспериментальной психологии. К настоящему времени собран огромный эмпирический материал, направленный на изучение механизмов устойчивости внимания, лежащих в основе различных теоретических подходов. Целью данной статьи является обзор психологических исследований устойчивости внимания в зарубежной психологии, их значение в развитии психологических теорий.

В западной психологической науке проведено большое количество исследований устойчивости внимания и с целью их систематизации мы за основу взяли предложенную Ballard J. C. (1996) классификацию трех базовых источников устойчивости внимания:

1. Параметры задачи на устойчивость внимания;
2. Внешние факторы (стресс, знание результатов исполнения);
3. Субъективные характеристики или индивидуальные различия, которые определяются по следующим параметрам:
 - 3.1 Клиническая симптоматика;
 - 3.2 Влияние физиологического состояния на устойчивость внимания (в том числе лекарственных препаратов);
 - 3.3 Личностные особенности [1].

Итак, рассмотрим психологические исследования устойчивости внимания в западной психологии на основе этой классификации.