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The relationship of the world image and lifestyle

The necessity of the development of the psychological concept of "lifestyle" as dichotomist to the concept of the "image of the world." Image of the world as an integral basis of perception and integrated system of values of the subject, can not be explained from itself. To analyze the origin, structure and functioning of the image of the world must be considered an integral system of the subject's activity. Structured on the basis of the hierarchy of motives system relevance of the subject is his way of life. We give the definition and structure of individual lifestyles, problem descriptions and examples of joint image of the world and lifestyle.

On the need for a psychological category "lifestyle" to describe the way the world generally accepted in the national psychology concept of "hierarchy of motives" obviously implies the existence of hierarchic system of activities of the subject, which he sells, or in which it is included (which is the subject of the group, Company). Continuing to use a very productive principle of the national psychology of the twentieth century., The essence of which is that the understanding of the nature of mental activity necessitates the study of its relationships with external practical activity, we can say: understanding the nature of integrated mental formations requires the study of their relationship is not one single activities, and with the whole system implemented by stakeholders. Paradoxically, in the national psychology is still no term, concept, which characterizes the entire system actually implemented by stakeholders. For further work on the structural and functional image of the world is such a thing must be entered as it is the system actually implemented activities and the subject is the actual activity of the subject (the characteristic of subjectivity), and super system his image of the world, and perhaps subsystem allocated for the analysis of consciousness, group activity, and society as a stakeholder. The use of such concepts for reasoning inevitable that left more than one domestic authors use in the relevant context, the term "lifestyle", without defining it. More globally – all the problem of describing the relationship of various mental processes and phenomena can not be resolved outside of their consideration as part of a broader problem of security (these processes and phenomena) practice of the subject. V.P.Zinchenko and D.A.Leontiev believe that the starting point for the theoretical understanding of the problem "of the psychological world," "image of the world" for the A.N.Leontiev was the category of life. With the help of the concept of "image of the world" describes exactly the integral image, that is, the phenomenon that exists in terms of ideal representations. Image of the world, making it the perfect, from itself (regardless of activity) is not formed, and shall not be disclosed.

Key words: actionmotif, an activity idea.

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Әлем бейнесі мен өмір салтының өзара байланысы

Мақалада психологиялық тұжырымдамадағы «өмір салты» түсінігін дихотомиялық тұжырымдамадағы «әлемнің бейнесі» түсінігі ретінде жобалауға негізделген. XX ғасырдағы ұлттық психологиялық белсенді принциптерді қолдану, яғни ажырамас психикалық құралымдардың табиғатын түсіну, олардың өзара қарым-қатынасын зерттеу ғана емес, талап қызметі, сондай-ақ мүдделі тараптармен жүзеге асырып, бүкіл жүйесімен бірге іске асыру болып табылады. Ең қызығы, ұлттық психологияда әлі күнге дейін субъектінің белсенді қызметін жүйелі түрде іске асырылуы жайында арнайы түсінік, бірде-бір термин қалыптаспаған. Әлем бейнесі қызметі мен құрылымын қалыптастыруға байланыс субъектінің белсенді қызметтерін жүзеге асыру жайында жүйелі құрылымын қалыптастыру қажет және сананы зерттеу мақсатында, топтық белсенділік және қоғамды субъект ретінде арнайы зерттеу үшін ішкі жүйелендірілген жүйені қалыптастыру қажет.

Түйін сөздер: мотив, іс-әрекет, ой-пікір.

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Взаимосвязь образа мира и образа жизни

В статье обосновывается необходимость разработки психологического понятия «образ жизни» как дихотомического к понятию «образ мира». Для анализа генеза, структур и функционирования образа мира необходимо рассматривать интегральную систему активности субъекта. Авторами приводятся определение и структура понятия индивидуального образа жизни, проблемы и примеры совместного описания образа мира и образа жизни. Продолжая использовать очень продуктивный принцип отечественной психологии XX в., суть которого заключается в том, что понимание природы психической деятельности необходимо требует изучения ее отношений с внешней практической деятельностью, мы можем утверждать: понимание природы интегральных психических образований требует изучения их отношений не с одной отдельно взятой деятельностью, а со всей системой реализуемых субъектом деятельностей.

Ключевые слова: мотив, деятельность, идея.

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AND LIFESTYLE**

Accordingly, the requirements of the activity-methodology to the dichotomy descriptions of psychological phenomenology «a subjective plan – signs of the activity of the subject» (for example: the goal – action motif – an activity idea – implementation, etc.) must be built and describe the dichotomy «image of the world – a way of life» in which the second term is introduced to describe the whole set of relevant activities regulated by way of the world and change it. Description subjective specificity of individual images of the world will always remain incomplete and somewhat speculative without describing them, and determining their determinacy phenomenologist life (activities) of – their individual ways of life during a particular (current) period. Image of the world, making it the perfect, from itself (regardless of activity) is not formed, and shall not be disclosed. Of the principle of the unity of consciousness and activity it is clear that for the system description structures, dynamics and genesis of the world image requires the development of relevant by the integrated concept for describing the current activity of the subject, during which the image of the world is developing and changing. Such concept is that of «lifestyle» in his psychological filling. Within the framework of social structures there is a wide variety of individual images life that allows them to develop a detailed psychological opsonize. V psychological concept developed by «lifestyle» including aspects of subjectivity as today's current activity of the person, of acting here and now. This aspect is not included in the number of relevant philosophical – sociological concepts used to describe the typical rather than the individual. In the psychological concept of «lifestyle» should take into account the specificity and difference images of the life of one and the same person at different periods of his life, a change in his lifestyle (Petrov – Petrov and child – an adult, a student, and in retirement, etc.), different people within the same socio-historical structure, within a historical formation, period, country or region (eg, lifestyle sailor and teacher policy and hermit). Accordingly, in the psychological concept of «life» to the fore the subjective, personal, individual in his relations with the typical.

Used today in a certain way of life describe him «as a set of typical species of life of the individual, social group, or society as a whole, which is taken in the unity of the conditions of life» [1, p.

432; 31, p. 914] as “a way of life in a society of people, their social groups, communities, strata, classes, corresponding to a particular social system” or as a “form of human (individual and group) of life typical of historically specific social relations”. Typology lifestyle can be built on the grounds formational (feudal, bourgeois, etc.), Socio – historical (over a period of social life), private criteria (urban – rural, creativity – the routine, and so forth.). The very concept of “lifestyle” is introduced for the integrated treatment of the major areas of human activity (work, family life, social life and culture) and the conditions (standard of living, quality of life, working conditions, etc.). In philosophy, sociology and political economy, the concept of “lifestyle” is not used literally, that is, using the concept of “lifestyle” is not described as a phenomenon of the image of a perfect plan, and typical kinds of life (way of being) in the unity of the historically specific conditions of life. In psychological dictionaries concept of “lifestyle” is not defined, but in the psychological literature is used in a similar context, indicating it is the uniqueness of the individual ways of life: “The image of a person’s life, including the indissoluble unity of certain historical conditions, the material foundations of its existence and activities aimed at their change, causes mental image of the person, which, in turn, has implications for life “B.F.Lomov writes that the way of life of a particular person is not determined by only its production activities, but personal relationships with others and his group communication. similar view and, when trying to describe the whole structure of individual experience, “the genesis of the human experience can be identified in such a categorical space, where generic in relation to the experience is the ability to live, and the experience is its converted form “(p. 8). Before the definition of the concept should be considered and correlated with the notion of the number used in the national psychology relevant concepts. E.A Sergienko when discussing the life path selects the next set of inputs by various authors (starting with S. Buhler) relevant concepts: his life, life strategy, life purpose, life perspective, life tasks, the space and time of life, lifestyle, life plan and life scenario. Review of the literature allows us to supplement the series following, the relevant notion of “lifestyle” concepts: livelihoods, ontogeny, life cycle, age stages, leading activity, position in life, life meaning, fixed forms of behavior, life event, the options of life, life-worlds. In view of the specificity of the existing use, the term “livelihoods” is accented on the description of the activity directed vital needs

(the life of animals), and in a broader sense – and to describe the physiological and biological functions (functioning of the organism, plant life, etc..). term “purpose in life”, acting as a general integrator of all private purposes, can be used just as the concept of a perfect plan. Similarly, just as the concept of the ideal plan can be used concepts: tasks of life, life plan, life perspective, life script and life strategies. Ispolzuemye in developmental psychology concepts of “life cycle”, “ontogeny”, “age stages” – used to describe general laws of development of the individual and do not emit actual aspect of individual activity [2; 35 et al.]. The concept of “leading activity” comprises an aspect of the activity, but not developed to describe the entire spectrum of human activities actually implemented, to describe the life of an adult cheloveka.ponytail “way of life of the person” (life path) covering real business plan, but because of the requirements of AS L. Rubinstein to consider it as a whole loses its aspect of relevance. Because of this, he SL Rubinstein, describing the way of life of the person, also uses the term “lifestyle” is in his psychological subjectness filling, describing them phenomenology, which is constructed in the process of way of life of the person: “... Lifestyle includes a certain course of action in unity and interpenetration with the objective conditions in which it is carried out. image of a human action, which always comes from those or other motives, including a certain way of thinking, feelings, and motives of the actor in the unity and interpenetration with the objective course and the results of his actions. Therefore, as formed a certain way of life is formed and the man himself “[3, p. 223] Could be called the stylistic characteristics of the way of life of the individual. As the concept of “life path” options life punctuated by actual activity of the person. In addition, the concept of “Life options” on the content close to the notion of “basic rules” life scenarios. Generated KA Abulkhanova – Slavskaya notion of “position in life” [1] describes the determination of the phenomenology of personal behavior, that is, as existing in an ideal sense. The closest, in our opinion, the concept of “life” is the concept of “life strategy”. The term “lifestyle” is more accentuated on the aspect of reality, while the strategy can be represented only in terms of the ideal defining image zhizni. D.A. Leontiev a vital sense is defined as “an objective description of the place and the role of objects, events and real events and actions of the subject in his life” (p. 305). We can say that the meaning of life is the essence of some individual hierarchy of motives of the person, that is the ideal subjective phenomenon, while lifestyle – cumulative,

transforming the world activity of the subject. Fixed forms of behavior (PFP) are defined as socially accepted for certain role positions, age and gender. They are called fixed because have become inadequate for realizing their subject, but played in situations that require other forms of behavior already [4]. PFP limited fixed, conservative and already inadequate behaviors, i.e., do not cover the whole range of relevant forms of human activity, its entire system deyatelnostey. Ponytailed “life event” describes the phenomena of the real or ideal plan, and are the result of activity of the subject, and place on the independent he reasons. By “life event” means, with which all the authors agree, not all products activity, not even all the bright and socially significant events, but only subjectively meaningful. The concept of “life event” is introduced to describe the limited time frames (or moments) of life. The concept of “life style”, “initiative” and “responsibility” are not in themselves event context and can only be regarded as a characteristic way of life, and the notion of “space and time of life” – only as describing the subject’s activity is numerous diverse conditions of realization of life’s journey and lifestyle. Typology life worlds F.E.Vasiljuk [5] is based on the separation of the outer and inner worlds and, accordingly, the lungs and difficult (for external), and simple and complex (domestic) worlds. Internally simple world, moreover, can be infantile (here and now) or realistic (considered the circumstances). Internally complex world can be value-(for what?) And creative (why and how?). Life worlds determine the specificity experienced in them critical situations and types of activity to overcome them. The concept of “life-worlds” is not relevant to the concept of “lifestyle”, as in each of the life-worlds can be implemented in a variety of ways of life as a systems review deyatelnostey. A brief overview of consumed relevant concepts shows that none of them can not be directly used as synonymous with “way of life “or in its semantic content, any dichotomy describe psychological phenomenology, which is natural, since the very concept of” image of the world “is relatively new to the national psychologies. Vest definition to describe the totality of being implemented in a period of a person’s life activities (lifestyle) requires us and the logic of the theory of activity: with the point of view of A.N.Leontiev on the existence of a hierarchy of motives, we should discuss the question of the hierarchical structure of human activity (i.e., about the entire set of activities). A.N.Leontiev understood life is as a set of various activities. In accordance with the methodological requirements and to

describe the psychological mechanisms for organizing activities in the dichotomy of the “image of the world – a way of life”, we introduce the author’s definition of the term “lifestyle”, leaving it open for debate and Lifestyle – a concept introduced to describe systems operations (as integrative characteristics of the activity) that people actually realize as subjects of individual activity or in which “on” (which is the subject of a society, group) for a certain period of life, or stage of the cycle. The structure is determined by lifestyle and image of the world, and plans of real interactions and, in turn, determines the development of the image world. Lifestyle changes with a change in the hierarchy of motives of the individual. It is possible that with a change in the hierarchy of motives related to the individual awareness of any period of life as a psychological past (if the hierarchy has changed) or psychological present (if the hierarchy until unchangeable) regardless of the external sequence of events. Psychological concept of “lifestyle” is a generic term for a variety of research tasks on the problems of decision-making, as the real life (existential) decision is always made by man is not based on one or two leading motives, but on the basis of the totality of relevant ongoing activities. Lifestyles are described by an external observer (such as stroke activity), that is presented in the ideal and real plane. For description the structure of lifestyle we have used the scheme macrostructure activities A.N Leontiev and the design of system-structural framework of mental activity, introduced to solve a similar problem (describe the structure of developing activities in the interaction in real terms). Has also been used are not authorized, but shared by most local psychologists allocation scheme activity plans (external – internal). The use of these circuits will simulate the following circuit structure lifestyle as a system ierahizirovannyh motivation of the person releasing it three levels of activity:

Level 1 internal activities (subjectivity of space and time).

Level 2 Communication (conventionality of space and time).

Level 3 practices (construction of space and time). On level of internal activity of the concepts of space and time are determined by my subjectivity. Space and time are subjectively compressed and even inverts: I think for a second about the events taking place for hours and years, I can freely change the temporal order of events and the location of objects, their size, structure and other properties. At the level of communication, space and time are conventionally (consistent with others): to meet the

man, we must agree on time and place; to understand each other and work together, we need to synchronize our rhythms [6]. At the level of practical activity rhythms and properties of real objects are crucial: to act practically, I have to relate the time, their mental processes, their effectors (body and tools) with the “resistance of reality” to the properties of the objective reality. Description specifics and lifestyle determinants of mutual search for lifestyle and image of the world (concretization of the principle of unity of consciousness and activity) are the “key” to the description of a particular specific content of individual images of the world. Complementarity (compliance) of the structures of the world image and lifestyle give them adequate environmental conditions of life, and the mismatch is probably the psychological mechanism of various cognitive, personal, operational and professional difficulties. Statement of the problem of interference image of the world and way of life to describe the subjective world is obvious, but the systematic development of this problem has not yet been carried out.

Image of the world and the way of life of the subject form a system in which both poles mutually dictate to each other and are determined by each other. Their relationship is not isomorphic. In general theoretical terms to search for patterns of the display image of the world and lifestyle of each other (construct display “structure – the structure of the” not yet developed in the world of psychology), it is necessary to develop the doctrine of internalization to the level of description of the process of internalization is not a single activity, and the whole system of activities subject. Image of the world stands in relation to the way of life in their regulatory and orienting functions (goal setting, control, activation, monitoring, etc.). In turn, individual lifestyles in relation to individual images of the world perform corrective and structuring functions. The observed structure of human activity is due to a holistic way of the world (world view). At the same time, the very individual images of the world are determined not living conditions and activities, and the structure of activity, that is, a set of ongoing activities in these conditions (way of life) that have already been partially demonstrated by experiments on the dependence of the content of the subjective experience of the activities implemented by the subjects [7;]. Traditionally, to describe the way the world used the battery of techniques, including methods of study of values, motivation, psychosomatic techniques and randomly selected sets of personality questionnaires. Systematic rationale for the selection of a particular battery of

techniques for describing the features of images in the world today published sources available. Direct comparison of the results of evaluation and semantic structure of the image of the world is difficult for the following reasons:

1 Structure of the image of the world and the results of the semantic evaluation are not completely isomorphic.

2 Do not set up the structures recognized models of the world image.

3 Do not set up the generally accepted model of structuration and hierarchization of the semantic evaluation results.

4 There is no clear system for mapping and evaluation of the results of the semantic structure of the image of the world.

5 Any proposed speculative matching system and the structure of the description will always be only one of many possible theoretical systems without empirical evidence.

All five observations are also valid for the analysis attempts to use techniques for studying of values, motivation and personality questionnaires to describe the image of the world. Some of these comments could be neutralized when used precise structural models of the world image and the image life. Then the study would be based as a study of some part of the structure (allocated E.J.Artemieva [8] modeling constructs: property – the property, the property – structure, structure – property) or both structures (the image of the world and way of life) as a whole (structure – structure). Empirical description of the image of the world is possible only as mediated by the theoretical models, which makes it relevant and necessary to appeal to the direct (through observation and interviews, for example) descriptions lifestyle. Just as internalized structure of foreign operations are not subject, like it, the individual images of the world is not this way of life. But just as the nature of mental activity can not be understood without studying its origin from the external practice, it is impossible to study the image of the world (and mind) without studying holistic lifestyle. Do not understand the process and will be the genesis of the world image, and change the nature of the individual values, and the emergence of new values without an analysis of lifestyles. But the same process becomes clear and understandable, if we analyze the development of the individual images of the world, together with the implemented stakeholders. The problem of describing mental activity in the national psychology is solved through the analysis of structures of practice (not only through the description of the mechanisms of internalization,

but also through the creation of models of structures of activity). So A.N.Leontiev compares all the activities of her motive (already psychic formation), action – objectives and operations – the condition (not “objective” conditions of the external situation, and correlated with the purpose of the action and that of the subjective conditions of operations). Similarly, we can compare the way of life (system operations) hierarchy of motives. This allows us to have the other side of the theoretical analysis to argue that the hierarchy of motives is a factor which the person’s lifestyle and his image of the world, is the main component of nuclear structures image of

the world. In other words, the basic principle that should be followed when describing the image of the world, is formulated as follows: subjective system of values (the image of the world) are determined by the hierarchy of motives, which, in turn, are identified through description of the way of life (simulation type “structure – the structure”). Person’s lifestyle determines (and is determined by) his emotional state. In this context, emotional experiences are a true integrator integrity of the subject, not only revealing the reasoning behind the goal a separate activity, but also revealing the relationship between lifestyle and the way of peace.

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