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Ontological aspects of understanding the "Other" in social philosophy**Oleg A. Smirnov**

PhD in Physics and Mathematics, Associate Professor,
Department of Applied Mathematics and Computer Science,
Russian State University named after A.N. Kosygin,
115035, 52/45, Sadovnicheskaya str., Moscow, Russian Federation;
e-mail: smirnovoleg1952@mail.ru

Abstract

As a result of the study of the problem of forming a holistic concept of understanding the "Other" in the context of the development of ideas about the structure of personality, it is shown that this problem can be solved by searching for new methodological bases for generalizing research.

The paper shows that it is possible to form research tasks in the field of assessing the impact of various types of interpersonal interactions at various levels of the personality structure by generalizing the results of measurements of psychophysiological reactions of a person in various situations when identifying, forming, identifying and evaluating personality characteristics at various hierarchical levels. and also to form a holistic view of the impact of interpersonal interaction from the perspective of the psychophysiological structure of personality

In conclusion, it is shown that when studying the structure of personality, it is also necessary to take into account the nature of the experiment, as well as the ontological components of the category of "Other". The paper shows that when identifying the characteristics of the Self-concept within the framework of interpersonal interaction, it is necessary to take into account that the manifestation of each of the personality characteristics is possible through its manifestation in various psychophysiological reactions determined by various types of influences - in the process of formation, study, correction, development.

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Keywords

Personality, psychophysiological structure of personality, "Other", "I-concept", understanding of "Other".

Introduction

Modern social studies have revealed the interdependence of interpersonal relationships and psychophysiological characteristics of personality in a variety of aspects. Modern research in the field of psychophysiology increasingly reveals the features of various processes in the psyche as a whole, as well as the nature and extent of the effect of hormone transmitters and mediators on the activity of individual brain centers, the ability to form stable synaptic connections.

In modern scientific literature, various brain reactions in the process of their implementation have been demonstrated and a significant amount of empirical data has been accumulated regarding interpersonal interaction between parents and children, in marital and professional relationships. Regarding a number of provisions, views on the implementation of interpersonal interaction and its impact on psychophysiological reactions have been revised, based on numerous studies.

A necessary condition for the revision of ideas in this area is such a factor as an increasing increase in the social isolation of the individual and the transformation of the category of interpersonal communication itself in conditions of increasing virtualization of all types of interaction. All this is the reason for the revision of the approaches established in modern analytical psychology, both directly to the assessment of personality, and the concept of understanding the "Other" and its epistemological components.

Main content

In modern psychology, it is an established position that the inclinations, abilities and aspirations that characterize an individual do not change throughout life. This is, according to the most general positions, the reliability of the dispositional approach to the study of personality. The division of the personality structure into elements that characterize it is one of the most common scientific methods in psychology.

A significant contribution to scientific knowledge in the field of psychology, since the foundation of which the most significant results have been achieved on the basis of a phenomenological approach, is the opportunity to obtain reliable scientific results. These reliable scientific results are obtained based on the study of individual personality characteristics using various instrumental methods.

It should be noted that one of the most significant results of research in this area was the identification of its individual features as a basic unit of the personality structure. Their characteristics, as has been shown in a significant number of modern studies, can be identified using qualitative and quantitative methods, comparison and comparison, as well as through instrumental measurements of psychophysiology. The search for tools that allow obtaining measurable, scientifically objective results is the most important tool for the transformation of psychology methodology.

In modern psychological research, on the basis of these provisions, taking into account, among other things, psychophysiological components, a significant number of concepts of personality structure have been proposed.

The personality structure consists of the following components: temperament, as a composition of stable personality traits; character, which determines the typical way of human behavior in certain life circumstances; personality orientation (determined by the priority of certain types of motivation); abilities - psychological characteristics that determine the success of certain professional tasks.

Objective measurement of hidden processes allows us to evaluate any of the personality characteristics, systematically describe the reactions of the body hidden from direct observation. For

example, as a result of feeling a sense of trust in a loved one, dopamine production shows.

Despite the use of quantitative tools, their accuracy, reliability and versatility, the use of these methods does not allow us to determine the hierarchical structure of personality characteristics. A significant direction of studying the psychophysiological structure of personality is their hierarchical organization and integration links between elements, the use of quantitative tools.

The evolution of the category of the "Other" was determined by the need to find tools and methods for building relationships between the individual and society through the adoption of personality traits, the formation of dialogue and understanding. It is widely studied in social philosophy and analytical psychology.

Until now, research in this area has been based on a subject-object approach to the paradigm of understanding R. Descartes, using a subject-centric approach, according to which only those relationships whose influence on the object (in this case, personality) can be identified are significant.

Exploring the evolution of the content of the concept of the "Other" in philosophy, and later in psychology, it should be noted that the methodological principle of its development was the use of tools of philosophical analysis. It defined epistemological criteria for the ontological understanding of the "Other", defined by such a dichotomy as the non-Self, as well as as a person other than the Self, non-identical and opposed to the Self. This category has been studied by many scientists in philosophical works, as well as in the works of psychological scientists.

Currently, a number of provisions regarding the impact of interpersonal communication on psychophysiological reactions, which could not be studied without the use of specialized tools, are proven. However, at the same time, the problem of understanding the "Other", determining the true nature of this phenomenon can be based on a wider range of empirical research data, often having the exact opposite meaning to the widespread ideas of this field.

Understanding the "Other" as a key category of psychology should be based on the psychophysiological structure of personality accepted in modern research, which allows to comprehensively identify all types of relationships between "I and not-I" using philosophical and psychological generalization.

In order to generalize the developing provisions of psychophysiology, to implement the provisions in a comprehensive model of its definition, it is necessary to develop other scientific methods of analytical psychology.

The concept of symbolic interactionism proposed by J. G. Mead, according to which the "Other" is a factor in the formation of self-consciousness of the individual, since the individual defines the Self-concept through reflection on the part of surrounding people, and determines the behavior of the individual. Despite the above, it is necessary to search for new methodological approaches, taking into account, among other things, the change in the structure of interpersonal interaction in terms of increasing the share of virtual communication.

In G. Bloomer's further research, the concept of "Generalized Other" was formulated, which is an indefinite audience used to form the Self-concept in the process of interaction, which is the essence of the process of personality formation and development. Subsequent studies to one degree or another use this approach to determining the essence of this category, expanding simplified models of "I-not-I" by including the intersubjectivity factor in it, and subsequently replacing them with the opposition of the I of all surrounding people. It should be agreed that these provisions are correct, since by performing certain actions a person evaluates the expectations of others.

Conclusion

Currently, phenomenological, psychological, ethnographic, ethical, dialogical and conflictological approaches are applied to the study of this phenomenon, which allowed us to form a general idea of this category as an interpersonal understanding in psychology and as a method of cognition in the philosophy of science. Based on the conceptual basis of symbolic interactionism, the understanding of the "Other" is currently actively developing as an area of interdisciplinary research in philosophy as an important element of social development.

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Онтологические аспекты понимания «Другого» в социальной философии

Смирнов Олег Аркадьевич

Кандидат физико-математических наук, доцент,
кафедра Прикладной математики и программирования,
Российский государственный университет им. А.Н. Косыгина,
115035, Российская Федерация, Москва, ул. Садовническая, 52/45;
e-mail: smirnovoleg1952@mail.ru

Аннотация

В результате исследования проблемы формирования целостной концепции понимания «Другого» в контексте развития представлений о структуре личности показано, что данная проблема может быть решена посредством поиска новых методологических оснований обобщения исследований.

В работе показано, что формировать исследовательские задачи в области оценки воздействия различных типов межличностных взаимодействия на различных уровнях структуры личности возможно посредством осуществления обобщения полученных посредством результатов измерений психофизиологических реакций человека, находящегося в различных ситуациях при выявлении формирования, выявлении и оценки характеристик личности на различных иерархических уровнях. а также формировать целостного представления о влиянии межличностного взаимодействия с позиции психофизиологической структуры личности

В заключении показано, что при изучении структуры личности необходимо также учитывать характер эксперимента, а также онтологические компоненты категории «Другого». В работе показано, что при выявлении характеристик Я-концепции в рамках межличностного взаимодействия необходимо учитывать, что проявление каждой из характеристик личности возможно посредством его проявления в различных психофизиологических реакциях, определяемых с помощью различных типов воздействий – в процессе формирования, изучения, коррекции, развития.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

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Ключевые слова

Личность, психофизиологическая структура личности, «Другой», «Я-концепция», понимание «Другого»

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