

KONCEPTUALNE PODSTAWY PSYCHOLOGII AGRESYWNOŚCI W SUBKULTURACH NASTOLATKOWYCH

W artykule chodzi o psychologicznych właściwościach agresywności u nastolatków, które są członkami nieformalnych grup – nastolatkowych subkultur. Zrealizowano teoretyczną analizę problemu, wywiedziono bazowe konceptualne przepisy co do funkcjonowania agresji w nastolatkowych subkulturach różnych typów. Akcent naukowego poszukiwania zrobiono na studiowaniu zarysowanej problematyki w kontekście kulturalno-historycznej psychologii, w szczególności genetycznie-psychologicznej tradycji.

Słowa kluczowe: nastolatki, agresja, agresywność, nastolatki subkultury, identyfikacja.

CONCEPTUAL BASES OF PSYCHOLOGY OF AGGRESSIVENESS ARE IN JUVENILE SUBCULTURES

Основне концептуальне тло окресленої проблематики можна звести до таких фундаментальних теорій: інстинктивні – агресія розглядається як вроджена властивість, конфлікт між свідомим та підсвідомим/несвідомим, як один із способів психологічного захисту особистості (К. Лоренц, З. Фройд, Е.Фромм та ін.); біхевіористські – агресія є набутою впродовж навічання моделлю соціальної поведінки: агресивні реакції засвоюються та підтримуються завдяки безпосередній участі в ситуаціях прояву агресії, а також через пасивне спостереження агресивних дій (А. Бандура, Р. Берн, Д. Річардсон та ін.); фрустраційні – агресія трактується як результат тривалої фрустрації, тобто перешкод і перепон, що виникають на шляху цілеспрямованої дії людини або досягнення індивідом цільового стану (Л. Берковіц, Д. Доллард, Дж. Дуб, Д. Левітов, А. Міллер та ін.).

Існує також ціла низка інших теорій і концепцій агресії, однак для нас видається дуже важливим *виведення психологічних основ генези прояву агресії в різномітних підліткових субкультурах* (музичні субкультури (хіппі, бітники, растані, металісти, панки, хіп-хопери, репери, рейвери, емо-кіди, кібер-панки та ін.); спортивні субкультури (фанати, байкери, паркур, ролери, скейтери, стріт-байкери та ін.); інтернет-субкультури (геймери, юзери, хакери та ін.); арт-субкультури (графітери, брейк-дансери та ін.); контркультури (скінхеди, гопники, ультрас, нацисти, сатаністи та ін.).

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Among our range of contemporary problem transformation of society phenomenon becomes aggressive individual scientific status, particularly because of the strong negative influence on the behavior of individuals, in various planes of life.

The common thesis of almost all scientific and psychological studies outlined problems is to recognize that psychological aggression serves typical symptom of today's children and closely depends on the individual psychological congenital and acquired features and the specifics and absence of family and school education [1; 2; 3; 5; 6].

Undoubtedly, such a subject requires in-depth fundamental research, because prevention and neutralization of juvenile aggression become extremely important social value and therefore should be subject to systematic methodological and pragmatic comprehension and applied technological solutions.

Harassment on adolescent stage of ontogeny, alternate disclosure diverse determinants that cause negative aggressive behavior is an important task of the modern age and educational psychology.

Closest semantic load to the term "aggression" is assault, violence, hostility expression, capture, transfer limits, and the realization of the threat of militancy, destruction, etc., That in essence is in conceptual perspective - damage, destruction or other destruction modality.

The key definition of "aggression" should be subjected to scrupulous and balanced analysis, because it is a kind of gap in this traditionally painful and yet not deeply studied thematic perspective.

In general, aggressive behavior is an integral result of the interaction of various aspects of the human personality and often implemented in stressful situations where there is a high probability of emotional stress, anxiety, frustration and more.

Many theoretical studies and statement are essential generalization and analysis of contemporary problems of aggression, so the results of comprehensive study of aggressive manifestations of adolescent personality we interpret as a synthesis of different conceptual approaches, but with an emphasis on genetic psychology (with S. Maksymenko) as a fruitful branch of cultural-historical psychological opinion is founded by L. Vygotsky [4].

The explorations concluded that the strength, intensity, direction and duration of aggressive manifestations depends on a range of psychological and situational factors [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6]. We consider aggression is a complex polistruction dynamic form of behavior that varies over socialization and can act as one of the basic indicators of behavior aimed at creating your own konativs rules, tactics and strategies.

Semantically-functional perspectives of our research is to ensure that aggression is a unique manifestation of personal strain, phenomenology of aggression we interpret as individual pathological invariant general human desire for self-development, self-improvement and self-affirmation.

Psychogenesis personality considered as permanent overcome aggression due appear states (and the need to deal with) many restrictions and obstacles disabled, socio-economic, cultural, spiritual and otherwise [7].

Such a research perspective study of aggression is not unusual. We should also mention concept developed by A. Moiseev emergence and development of adolescent aggression as leading system experiences related to personal development strategy [5; 6].

Among other important scientific studies it is advisable to isolate the author does not start - psychological factor for development of aggressive personality have specific experience-complexes arising from the passage of the laws of life's journey, the course of ontogenesis.

In this approach clearly tracked fruitful use of very powerful theoretical and

methodological potential of genetic psychology, and in a lengthy discourse from psychology "self-movement" (by Kostiuk) to cultural and simulated poverty genesis (with S. Maksymenko).

According to the author, children's aggression has primarily affective nature, including a distinctly emotional character, and one of the main factors of its origin and development of the mechanism of emotional alienation, which is involved in the appearance of original experiences.

So often it can take the place of the other links in the emotional process leading up to the level of experience, thus reflecting a temporary or permanent enough content of individual experiences [6].

We believe that such an interpretation of aggressive adolescents contains a good mix of traditional synthetic scientific approaches and innovative component.

Of course, important challenge is the need to comprehensively organize the available scientific literature various approaches to the problem of human aggression and install complex social and personal-emotional and behavioral nature of these relationships.

Only synthesized and active use of domestic and foreign theoretical achievements in the field of psychology of aggression will make a versatile conceptual analysis of this complex problem.

Appropriateness of scientific syncretism allowed us enough Multilevel and exhaustively cover main content line and outline the most important theoretical postulates in human aggression.

It is important to establish the nature of aggression at the level of scientific and credible empirical results that would allow to present the significance of this phenomenon for ontogenesis or dyzontohenez of personality, particularly in adolescence stage of ontogeny (prophylaxis-correction of the problem-deviant aggressive adolescents).

It should be noted that in modern scientific and psychological studies carried out traditionally semantically-related functional grading key concepts that are different concepts such as "aggression", "aggressive" and "violent behavior" (A. Antonian, I. Vashenko, V. Huldán S. Zhabokrytskyi, A. Moiseeva, A. Rean et al.).

We adhere to the following semantic lines separating these concepts: aggressiveness postulated as a relatively stable feature of personality, which manifests itself in readiness for aggressive action and provides the basic intentions of the individual as the tendency to act aggressively hostile; aggression is usually treated as a separate aggressive actions, deeds; aggressive behavior is a purposeful destructive behavior that is contrary to the norms and rules of human existence in society and aims to damage and loss of the attack.

Basic conceptual background outlined problems can reduced to such fundamental theories: instinctive - aggression is seen as an innate property, the conflict between the conscious and subconscious / unconscious, as a way of psychological defense identity (K. Lorenz, S. Freud, E. Fromm et al.); biheviorystski - aggression is acquired during the learning model of social behavior: aggressive reaction digested and supported through direct participation in situations of aggression and passive surveillance through aggressive actions (A. Bandura, R. Baron, D. Richardson, and others.) frustration - aggression is treated as the result of prolonged frustration, that barriers and obstacles that arise in the way of purposeful human action or achievement of individual target condition (L. Berkowitz, D. Dollard, J. Dub, D. Lyevitov, A. Miller et al.) .

Of course, you need to discover the close relationship between hereditary and biological characteristics of individual predisposition to aggressive behavior that is mediated tight constellation of many independent determinants which have their own genetic background as well as the biological characteristics of strength of the nervous system and the formation of temperament traits.

There are also a number of other theories and concepts of aggression, but seems to have a very important psychological foundations output genesis of aggression in adolescent diverse subcultures (musical subcultures (hippies, beatniks, rastmany, metal, punk, hip-hoppers, rappers, ravers, emo- kidy cyber-punks, etc..) sports subcultures (fans, bikers, parkour, rollers, skaters, street bikers, etc..) internet subcultures (gamers, nick, hackers, etc..) art subculture (hraftery , break dancer, and others.) counterculture (skinheads, Gopnik, ultras, the Nazis, Satanists, etc..).

Essential features extracted by us conceptual approach is an attempt to establish those basal psychological patterns that will find similarities, differences between autonomy and separation of the child from adolescence earlier reference environment (parents, family, adults) to identify and cooperation with peers in informal subcultural groups (friends , peers, associates).

Find a place of aggression, as well as autoaggressive as it is likely direction of personal psychogenesis in these difficult age and social processes - the most important task of our research. The basis of all aggression is a conscious or unconscious conflict, which is different in nature and modification, such as "eternal" conflict (parent-child) can be modified in the direction of conflict syblinhs (children - children).

In fact, any form of aggression is primarily a manifestation of active, active discontent of the human conditions of life, neighbors or itself, the mechanism of ways and means to overcome the kind of deprivation.

Activity-output mode depryvation constraints is to find fulfillment in options not authoritarian communication systems, switch-own Gnostic selfactualization of energy situation of power-vassal relationship (parents-adults-children - family) situation in partner status and role of communication (peer-to-friends - subculture).

Criteria parameters as participation in the subculture formation and specific aggressive excess should be pursued teenager goal, motive and value systems, which are realized in the manifestation of aggressive impulses.

Therefore, his participation in a particular subculture we can see as sublimation energy of aggression which, by the way, is not the most successful is in a tense competitive about their status and role preferences in informal subcultural hierarchy relationships.

In fact, the most teenagers are hostages of their own aggression, especially if they are endowed from birth it is largely because their external aggression mostly closely connected with poorly perceived (latent or manifest) anxiety.

An attempt to reduce negative pressure and frustration of fear is in a certain subculture, functionality which allows you to release this accumulated neuro-psychological state of tension and anxiety. Identification of a specific subcultural images and roles allows to some extent coordinate (sublimate) poorly controlled aggression, which often turns against itself teenager, appearing in various forms of self-destruction from self-chide, self-blame, self-flagellation to acute forms of different types of addiction (alcohol, drugs) or even suicide.

Overall, on the basis of theoretical and empirical comparative analysis we determined the specificity of different types of aggression in adolescent subcultures; the model of prevention and intervention of juvenile aggression, in particular by applying the basic preventive, corrective and technology consulting to reduce the intensity of the manifestation of this phenomenon; developed, tested and introduced genetically-psychological situation of the productive-developmental environment as a source of positive relationships with teens and micro macro environment and neutralize their situational and instrumental aggression; stated negativity diverse subcultures influence the level of aggression and overall personality development of adolescents; clarified theoretical basis of a systematic holistic, structural and functional, synergistic and genetic approaches to the prevention of deviant (aggressive) behavior of adolescent subculture.

References:

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