

Melenchuk N.I.

Subjective perceptions about the adventurism's characteristics

Melenchuk Natalya Ivanovna, postgraduate student of the department of general and differential psychology South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky, Odesa, Ukraine

Abstract. The article presents the results of empirical research aimed at identifying and finding subjective perceptions of "adventurism". Penchant for adventurous regarded as stable personality characteristics as defined emotional way of thinking, behavior, actions, characterized by free from any claims, actions conventions to achieve quick and easy success often without specific situation. In this work were used: a non-standardized self-report (essay) and moderation. Data were processed using content analysis. Identified emotional cognitive, behavioral and regulatory control characteristics adventurous.

Keywords: *adventurous, content analysis, the method of moderation characteristics adventurous*

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to study the subjective perceptions of "adventurism", based on own cost of experienced. Empirical research was directed, firstly, to identify the spectrum of individual emotions, cognitive and behavioral responses forms that accompany adventurism, secondly, to search for the adventurism structural components.

Adventurism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Most often the adventurism relates to human behavior, perceiving it as a certain characteristic of one kind or another action: adventurous behavior, adventurous thing, adventurous enterprise, etc. Anyway, defining the essence of adventure, we face with the huge number of difficulties. So, most people use the concept of "adventurism" in everyday life, defining it as deviant, immoral behavior, fraud, aphorism. However, to limit the scope of this phenomenon only within the frameworks antbehavior not quite right. It is necessary to disclose the positive sides of adventurism. First of all, an adventurer - is a seeker, who admitted a passionate thirst for discovery of the unknown. Sometimes healthy (ie moderate and based on a sober analysis of the situation) adventurism can bring undoubted benefits. It is known that many geographical discoveries were made by adventurers for whom adventurism is a lifestyle. Adventurous deeds allow replace everyday existence something new, to help get rid of the monotony of life and achieve more. Adventurer in the guise passionaries - passionate, bright, brave winner - not judged, his name is called islands and continents, on which he ran during his adventures. A true adventurer belief in yourself is inseparable from faith in the favor of fortune, and his sense of originality from feeling his election. As the literary sources, adventurism, emanating from his will, gives meaning to human existence [4, p. 115].

Such a negative attitude towards adventurism has its explanation. If we turn to the historical analysis of the phenomenon under study, it is possible to detect a change in its semantic meaning. Alexander Fedorovich Stroyev in his study on adventurism in the culture of XVIII century, leading some of his interpretations. According to the author, the term "adventurer" in XVII - XVIII centuries is pejorative. According to the "Dictionary of the French Academy" (1694), the word originally meant a volunteer who does not receive a salary, but on the orders of the army and other hardships spared. Then the term "adventurism" was used to refer to amorous adventures, which violate the norms of marriage. Also, "adventurer" is someone who "questionable" adventures trying to make a fortune. Half a century later "Universal trade dictionary" adding that an adventurer - a "dark personality, a man in

whose no stake, no court, but who brazenly climbs in all things" [6, p. 18].

In the history of psychology in connection with the study of this phenomenon as "adventurous" known scientific works of Georg Hegel, Gustave Le Bon, Jean Gabriel de Tarde, Sigmund Freud, Georg Simmel, Stefan Zweig, Erich Fromm and others. Adventurous behavior indirectly considered in the context of risk (a form of uncertainty) in the decision-making process in the context of human activities, including professional.

For a deeper understanding of the phenomenon of "adventurous", reveal its semantic meaning in the context of categories such as "gamble", "adventure", "adventurer". The term "adventure" of French origin - "adventurer" means "adventure". "Adventure" is defined as an event in the life of an unexpected event; as a form of action, emotions, off of the total chain of life [1, p. 400].

The concept of "adventure" and "adventure" have different semantics, but they are part of a broader concept - "adventurism". Under the "adventure" means personal way, free affirmation of life, the rules of their own behavior that violate generally accepted in order to obtain their own benefit. The purpose of adventure in this aspect will be entirely focused on the result. "Adventure" - a special way of organized living space, which has the following characteristics: 1) falls out of the "logic" and causal relationships of life and its everyday space is "random" character, which is due to the unpredictability of the results; 2) Completely fill the "stress" intensity, which leads to acute experience fullness of life is lived as a "life time", which has a beginning and an end; 3) accompanied by the risk, danger, thereby becoming the most complete experience; 4) is accompanied by irrational, illogical, absurd from an external point of view, actions, meaning that - in their process and duration and not as a result of [7, p. 23].

French researcher Susanne Roth allocated such basic qualities that characterize a "model" adventurer unpredictability, impulsiveness, focus on today, belief in luck, reaching to superstition, imaginative, project-mongering, courage, determination, even cruelty, self-centered and communicative, love to external effects, deceptions, myth-making, the game, the ability to plot [9].

"Adventurism" in the literature refers to as a penchant for risky doubtful enterprises adventure, motivated solely or mainly the need for sensory Diversity in vivid impressions in the thrill, and often also in fame, glory. This behavior, activity, characterized by risky, unscrupulous deeds for the sake of easy success, benefit. "Adventure" is defined as a dubious enterprise; work begun by excluding real forces and conditions, based on the casual success; this frivolous

act or series of acts, performed for the sake of pleasure, entertainment; adventure, adventure [2, p. 10-11].

In turn, "adventurer" is defined as an adventurer, who is prone to adventurism; "Unscrupulous businessman" [1, p. 20-21]. Alexander Fedorovich Stroyev in his work "Adventurers of the Enlightenment": Those who corrects Fortune"" determines the type of conduct for European Adventurer of the XVIII century and its main variants: "miracle worker", "healer", "alchemist", "imposter", "schemer" and etc. The author also considers the options adventurous behavior in the context of role stereotypes era and brings them to the opposite line "dandy", "philosopher" and "player" [6, p. 22]. "Adventurers" called such famous personalities as Casanova, Cagliostro Trenc, Saint Germain, Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, etc. According to Stefan Zweig, you can become a true adventurer, just having some psychological basis, "adventurous nature", which the ministry – the only real purpose of the adventurer [8, p. 58].

Also it should be noted that in the mass consciousness there is a misconception that does not share such things as adventurism aphorism. However, these concepts should not be confused, as they have different semantic meaning. So, the scam (from French affaire – business) – is a fraud, fraud and adventure – a hope for good luck, not supported by a careful analysis of the situation [4, p. 115].

In this work, we adhere to the viewpoint that considers adventurism or a tendency to adventurism as a stable personality trait. Adventurism is characterized by: 1) a certain way of thinking (frivolous, superficial logic, weak view of the ongoing changing events, weak analysis of the specific situation, focusing on luck); 2) certain actions, behavior, free of any restrictions, requirements, conventions in order to achieve quick and easy success; 3) accompanied by a positive attitude, joyful expectation of easy success, anticipation of a positive outcome. Proposed to distinguish the concept of "adventurous", "propensity to aphorism" and "risk appetite". As a rule, unlike aphorism, intentional harm to another person by their actions, personality, prone to adventurism, not planning; Unlike risk appetite, accompanied by a sense of danger, accompanied by the manifestation of adventurous euphoria [5].

Therefore, based on the foregoing, adventurism considered by us as property of the person, as a stable tendency to a certain emotional mood, way of thinking, behavior, actions, which are characterized by free from any external requirements and conventions actions to achieve quick and easy success often without account the specific situation.

Forming objectives, methods and research results

In order to find subjective perceptions of "adventurous" procedure has been used by non-standard verbal reports - works. It is known that in any expanded description (self-report) can be represented in various degrees certain personality traits. Non-standardized reports that were used in our study were given the opportunity to get a variety of shades of self-potential. Furthermore, the possibility to analyze ideas about themselves, about the self, which is expressed language of the subject and not one that is imposed by researchers and recorded in standardized reports.

Besides composing, in the empirical study also used the method of moderation. Moderation – kind of group activities aimed at studying and creating opinions, information gathering and processing, retrieval and sharing decision – making under conditions of limited infor-

mation and lack of time. The result of this process is the conclusion formed on the basis of structuring the information that is obtained from participants in moderation, selection of material and ignoring unessential, selection of positive and negative values, the analysis and synthesis of existing information the approval of the group final decision about an issue that is being studied in a given time. Data collected using moderation are open, free, formalized as their content in comparison with standardized methods (questionnaires, standardized interviews, etc.) practically does not depend on the opinions of the moderator (the researcher) [5].

Moderation was conducted with two groups of subjects. The first group of students were invited Branch retraining in "Psychology", Faculty of Postgraduate education and employment of foreign nationals "The South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushinsky" (Odessa) – 40 people aged 18 to 40 years. The second group (group of experts) were invited by professional psychologists - teachers and graduate students The South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K.D. Ushinsky (Odessa) – 12 people.

The main requirements for members of the groups were: a desire to participate in the study, an adequate level of reflection, sincerity and ability to articulate their thoughts. Selection of experts was due to their qualifications, experience and knowledge of the subject of evaluation that previously discussed with each expert [5].

Subjects were asked to recall, analyze, and describe what happened to them when they are faced with their own adventurous behavior, ie, in a state that is subjectively judged to be adventurous: they were worried about what they thought, how to behave, how to implement (or not performed) control. Actually studied experiences, thoughts and actions that occur when you want to show adventurism and escorted adventurous behavior.

Ultimately, as a result of writing essays and moderation were obtained fairly complete self-reports of subjects, revealing their subjective perceptions of the phenomenon under study. The results obtained were processed using content analysis: in every text on a specially developed criteria and the scheme was information about the structural components of the adventure story.

Content analysis method and self- moderation showed that they contained information:

1) about the experiences, emotions that accompany the emergence and manifestation of addiction to adventurism. Here are some of his statements: "...attracts me craving for beauty ", "... reveals the depth of the inner world ", "...I feel an emotional lift", "...I gamble goes without unnecessary fear," "...in an adventurous mood, I do not have time to feel empathy and empathy for other people", "...I feel a craving for adventure, fun, excitement", "...I love experiencing sharp ", "...feel the state of weightlessness between heaven and earth ", "...can not find interest in life in its simplest forms, to himself ", "... part of the experience of boredom is a desire to get pleasure from stupidity "; "I feel an irresistible urge to take a chance, to experience the excitement and adrenaline in the blood..."; "Feelings that I experience during the risky action, it is impossible to compare with anything and pass... "; " I feel that I live... "; "...I like that in this moment I am worried at the same time so many emotions"; "...In my ever-present

thirst for dangerous adventures, I get pleasure from it"; "I feel very pleasant emotional state that makes me feel special and stand out, capable of anything, and helps to raise the self-esteem..."; "Adventurous actions help me to experience peak emotions that let you feel in good shape...".

Thus, the majority of participants believed that people showing adventurous behavior, feelings of joy, pleasure, and fearlessness. And even if the gamble fails and if the background of one of ten adventure ends negatively about this person is not particularly going through, and it does not stop him from participating in high-risk activities in the future. For the more adventurous human experience itself is important to the process of committing acts adventurous. Expanding the scope permitted without regard to some rules, adventurous person feels stronger, more powerful, capable of more. He quite clearly shows his emotions – he lit his eyes, he can jump for joy when he has something impossible.

2) To obtain information about the thoughts associated with adventurism: "...I see myself as a hero"; "...I dream to get into some kind of adventure"; "...Thought about the consequences of adventurous deeds I absolutely do not visit..."; "... I think about how things will be shocked by my behavior"; "...I like to think of dangerous adventures"; "...I believe that the ability to adventurous behavior helps a lot in life, to solve many problems"; "...In my opinion, be adventurous man is very attractive"; "... I think that each person has the spirit of an adventurer". Subjects also noted that adventurous personality characteristic "...understanding states of other people", "alertness...", "...the weak link of the mind with the heart", "thinking outside the box...", "...a cool head", creative thinking, creativity, thrift, intelligence, analytic, curiosity, sociability.

3) Obtain information about adventurous activities: "...I love to take part in extreme sports"; "...I was constantly warned against the risky and reckless behavior"; "...Failure and unwillingness to abide by the norms and rules of conduct"; "...Always showing his disagreement with anything"; "...Knows how to manipulate others for their own purposes"; "...Unscrupulous behavior"; "...Able to risky behavior"; "...Prone to frequent changes in life"; "...Has a sense of humor"; "...Can go to do anything to achieve their goal".

Thus, the scope of action is characterized by: defiant attitude to anything enterprise, ingenuity, manipulation for their own purposes, openness, irony.

4) Finally, information about the extent of control over adventurism over her emotional manifestations, thought forms, patterns of behavior: "...I know that is not always appropriate adventurous things, but nothing I can do with

myself"; "... I have the ability to control their emotions while participating in adventure"; "... I have come a very long time after the commission of an adventurous deeds "; "... When I run the risk, I'm not up to the analysis of his actions"; "...I try to control their desires"; "...Very often I 'm going to risk, it is not thinking about the consequences"; "...I can easily manage themselves when committing adventurous deeds". Based on the foregoing, it can be assumed that adventurous behavior accompanied by impulsion, on the one hand, and self-control, on the other.

Thus, as a result of self- analysis and moderation was found two opposing views on the phenomenon of "adventurous". In accordance with the first point of view, adventurism – a negative phenomenon, and in accordance with the second – adventurism is a positive quality of man, which is characterized by practicality, reality, is a resource for creative decision-making personality. Identified individual psychological characteristics adventurous manifestations of emotional, behavioral, cognitive and control regulatory sphere.

To summarize the qualitative data analysis, it should be noted that at this stage of the study used only primary mathematical processing, namely, frequency count manifestations of interest characteristics. Further research is planned to spend in order to clarify and more fully develop scorecards penchant for adventure story that will form the basis for the creation of methodologies aimed at diagnosing performance as sustainable adventurous personality traits.

Conclusion

1. Based on the analysis of the literature on the research problem was to determine the content of the psychological phenomenon of "adventurous". Thus, the tendency to adventurism is understood as a stable personality characteristic, a certain emotional attitude, a way of thinking, behavior, actions, characterized by free from any claims, actions conventions to achieve quick and easy success often without specific situation.

2. An empirical study used such psychodiagnostic methods: writing essays on free open-ended questions and approval. This gave an opportunity to get rich enough information about personality traits that accompany manifestations adventurous.

3. Processed using content analysis of subjective reports of the subjects gave us the opportunity to obtain additional information about the phenomenology of such psychological phenomena as the tendency to adventurism, empirically explicate the structural components (component composition indicators) and to describe their psychological content.

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Меленчук Н.И. Субъективные представления о характеристиках авантюренности

Аннотация. В статье излагаются результаты эмпирического исследования, направленного на выявление и поиск субъективных представлений об «авантюренности». Склонность к авантюренности рассматривается как устойчивая характеристика личности, как определенный эмоциональный настрой, способ мышления, поведение, действия, характеризующиеся свободными от каких-либо требований, условностей поступками ради достижения легкого и быстрого успеха чаще всего без учета конкретной ситуации. Использовались: нестандартизированный самоотчет (сочинение) и модерация. Данные обрабатывались с помощью контент-анализа. Выявлены эмоциональные, когнитивные, поведенческие и контрольно-регулятивные характеристики авантюренности.

Ключевые слова: *авантюренность, контент-анализ, метод модерации, характеристики авантюренности*