

Psychology

JEL: A29

ANALYSIS OF THE "MAP OF THE WORLD" OF UKRAINIAN WOMAN

Roman Pavelkiv, Doctor of Psychology, Professor,
Diana Savenko, Senior Lecturer,

Rivne Institute of "Ukraine" University, Ukraine

Abstract: *Formation and development of an adequate image of young mothers' "I" is important for successful relations with other people, for the harmonious development of personality, attitude towards the outside world, to their own children and self-desirability. Our own "I" have an important role, because it's generating changes around itself (or in itself). These changes can be constructive or destructive. The article is devoted to the analysis of the formation of young mothers' self-identity category, who have lost themselves in motherhood, as well as discovering the influencing factors the formation of self-identity through the author's methodology "Map of the World". The purpose of this technique is to analyze an own world in a simple and fast way by the sectors of inclusion and satisfaction with the mother's own role, which we measure as the time spent on a particular sphere of life.*

Keywords: *relations, image of "I", motherhood, women psychology*

INTRODUCTION

Self-identity as a psychological phenomenon and the process of self-categorization of personality is a reflexive category associated with woman experience and awareness of the world. It is identical to consciousness and it always associated with the "self" and the "I" concepts (Savenko, 2015).

The aim of article is analysis of mothers' identity in Ukraine through an author's technique "Map of the world". Identity is a system formation; it is the core of a person. Self-identity is differing in terms of content, structure, level of development, values, motivation, roles of mothers precisely because of the specificity of separation from the child (it has happened or not). Therefore, we assumed that mothers, whose separation was adequately up to children age, self-identity would be directed toward oneself and the identity of mothers, whose separation did not begin to occur on time would be the identity of the merged with the child and aimed at the child.

The main tasks for our research are (1) analysis of the inner world, (2) analysis of satisfaction with the mother's own role.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The fundamental principles for the study are the positions of self-consciousness as a causative component of subjectivity (K. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, I. Antsiferova, V. Znakiv, V. Slobodchikov, etc.); about motherhood as a personal education, a special stage in the identification, adaptation and development of women's self-awareness

(G. Leus, V. Mukhina, S. Minyurov, T. Shchastna, G. Filippova, M. Chibisova et al). The methodology "Map of the World" was developed in the process of research on the topic "Maternity as a factor of constructive and destructive tendencies in the development of self-identity of a young woman". The *purpose of this technique* is to analyze an own world in a simple and fast way by the inclusion sectors and satisfaction with the mother's own role, which we measure as the time spent on a particular sphere of life.

RESULTS

The general selection of our research was young women, mothers under the age of 30 years, in the first stage. The sample for this experiment was selected on the basis of random stratified sampling of 112 people. All are female. Tasks for the participants were simple: distribute the circle by sectors, depending on how much time you spend in your world on (1) I (myself), (2) Family, (3) Friends, (4) Surrounding world (work). This technique is a therapeutic target at once, since researcher can ask women next questions during the discussion: (1) Which sector do you have in deficit? (2) What would you like to reduce? (3) What needs to be done? And each color of this circle also carries the semantic meaning described by Lucher.

According to the results of the study, only 28% of women pay attention to their "own I" in quarters or more of their own time. All the other 72% of Ukrainian women almost do not give themselves time, because in the map of their own world they determined for themselves from 5 to 15-20% of the time. Of these 72% of women, only one of third, i.e. 30% admit that "I would like to spend more time on myself". Interestingly, these women are young, i.e. under the age of 30, their children attend a kindergarten and are sufficiently adults to perform certain functions themselves.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This methodology has diagnosed one of the main and global problems of a Ukrainian woman, viz. the neglect of their own needs, especially the rest and desires for the family, which may not require much attention. The motives of the mother-woman, which often are defined as the happiness of the child in Ukraine, have been described by Zakharova (2011), i.e. the ratio of the activity motive to other motifs that consist of the motivationally needed sphere of personality, rise its meaning. It is personal meanings, and in the case of their perception, they are personal values forming units of consciousness of the individual, which determine the main and relatively constant relations of human beings to the main spheres of their life: to the world, to other people and to themselves.

The origins of maternal love are instinctive and natural. The fact of the childbirth "launches" maternal instinct, which provides the necessary forms of behavior. However, the peculiarities of maternal behavior that determine the quality of a child's attachment have a socially determined nature and depend not only on the nature of the mother, but also on the cultural stereotypes adopted in the society. Cross-cultural studies carried out within the framework of this theory; show the dependence of mother-child relations on social attitudes and cultural features (Smirnova, 1995).

However, dissatisfaction with such a small percentage of time for themselves can be explained by scientific results of Ricker (1995), who believes that the process of identifying never stops completely, even when we at a certain moment feel a complete identity. After some time, the equilibrium is broken and we start a new search (Sobol', 2012).

REFERENCES

1. Riker, P. (1995). *Germenevtika. Etika. Politika: Moskovskie leksii i intervyyu* [Hermeneutics. Ethics. Policy. Moscow lectures and interviews], Edited by I.S. Vdovina, Moscow, Russia, 160 p. [in Russian].
2. Savenko, D.O. (2015). *Problema samoidentichnosti zhinki v period ranniogo ontogenezu dytyny* [The problem of self-identity of a woman during the period of early ontogeny of a child], *Psykholohiya: realnist' i perspektyvy: Zbirnik naukovykh prats' RDGU*, Vol. 4, *O. Zen*, Rivne, Ukraine, pp. 230-233 [in Ukrainian].
3. Smirnova, E.O. (1995). *Teoriya privyazannosti: kontseptsiya i eksperiment* [Affection theory: concept and experiment], *Voprosyi psihologii*, No. 3, pp. 139-150 [in Russian].
4. Sobol', T.V. (2012). *Problema formirovaniya sotsialnoy identichnosti v usloviyah globalnykh obschestvennykh izmeneniy* [The problem of the social identity formation in the context of global public changes], *Filosofiya i kosmologiya*, Vol. 1(10), pp. 211-230 [in Russian].
5. Zaharova, E.I. (2011). *Osobennosti motivatsionnoy sferyi materey s det'mi mladencheskogo, rannego i doshkolnogo vozrasta* [Features of the motivational sphere of mothers with children of infant, early and preschool age], *Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta*, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 97-109 [in Russian].