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### **Understanding of the hermeneutic approach as an art of the interpretation of the interaction between external (clothing) and internal (character) factors.**

**Розуміння герменевтичного підходу як мистецтва інтерпретації взаємозв'язку зовнішніх (одягу) та внутрішніх (характеру) факторів.**

**Formulation of the problem:** Our society has always been interested in the ability of understanding the inner world of a person by means of external manifestations. That is why a great number of different researches concerning connection of nonverbal signs, handwriting, body structure with individual characteristics, peculiarities of their tempers (especially character accentuations) were found. Thus, for example, Eugene LeDonne proposed the theory that was based on the similarity of different types of the body constitutions with five geometrical figures - a quadrangle, a triangle, a circle, an oval and a cone [1]. However, in spite of sufficient use of similar achievements (particularly Sheldon's or Kretschmer's constitutional theories of a personality), they bear only approximate facts and require some additional sources of information about the individual peculiarities. Preferences in the personal choice of clothing style, colour (that a person chooses consciously and forms during some period of time) can also give some definite information about a personality, his or her character. As we are future employees in the social sphere of the relationships «Person-to-Person», it is very important for us to acquire a significant skill to notice allusions to definite characterological differences in «signs» of clothing and its colours.

**Aim:** Our research is focused on checking the availability of connection between preferences in the personal choice of clothing style, its colour and traits of a character (character accentuations) in senior adolescence from the point of view of hermeneutics as the method of comprehension and interpretation.

**Analysis of scientific works:** Hermeneutics as an art of explanation of translation and interpretation of texts that are difficult to understand, was known even from the Classical Antiquity, however, the very scientifically-literary hermeneutics began developing from the Renaissance. So, the hermeneutic doctrine started to be studied by prominent philosophers (F.Schleiermacher, M.Heidegger, H.Gadamer, W.Dilthey) and outstanding psychologists (A.Lorenzer, S.Freud, C.Jung). Moreover, hermeneutics also helps to analyze and interpret information about a personality from “nonverbal” sources to which are paid more and more attention nowadays. It should be noticed that hermeneutics cannot be considered as a scientific method. That is why using hermeneutics knowledge we cannot achieve some definite and exact results. However, hermeneutics allows us to reveal “invisible and secret” traits of a person’s character that could be left unnoticeable without the right interpretation, gives us an opportunity to find and understand nonverbal signs in the right way.

**Thus, “nonverbal” signs** consist of gestures, mimicry, intonation, laughter, a human pose, etc. There has recently appeared the tendency to include environment, surrounding social conditions, setting, and the objects that are used for connection with the surrounding world in the structure of nonverbal means. They are clothing, cosmetics and a person’s appearance in general. These means create a visual system of signs that complete, strengthen and sometimes they can even replace the means of verbal communication namely words. Besides it, the objects that are associated with the participants of interaction can also influence on their physical attraction. They are called artefacts. M. Nepp claims that it can be clothing, cosmetics, glasses, jewellery and accessories [2].

Nowadays a great many of scientists (J. Flügel, O.Khartzii, etc.) study the correlation between clothing and people’s characters, because the problem of necessity in some definite external adornment is formed on the basis of researching clothing from the psychological point of view. Moreover, it is connected with people’s demands and functions that are carried out by clothing [3], [5].

Taking into the consideration the aim of our research, we have also studied the peculiarities of character formation. In general, modern psychology regards a character (phenotype by I. Pavlov) as a complex formation of innate and acquired traits that become apparent in constant relations and typical ways of people’s behavior. A character can reveal to a greater or lesser extent. The same things can happen concerning the traits of character, especially when each of them has different quantitative degree of manifestation. In psychology particular traits of a character and their combinations that excessively reveal, extreme variation of norm are called accentuations of a character. A. Lichko considered that accentuations were the extreme variations of norm where some traits were excessively intense and as the result selective vulnerability to psychogenic impacts and stability to others [7].

The discovery of the phenomenon of accentuations belongs to K. Leonhard. He based his conception on the idea of people's major and additional traits' existence [8]. There are few major traits, but they create the kernel of an individual, determine their development, adaptation, mental health. If major traits begin improving and developing, they determine a personality on the whole, leave an imprint on him or her and under certain circumstances can destroy the whole structure of an individuality.

**Presentation of the main material.** We carried out an experimental research for the purpose to determine the correlation between accentuations of a character and turnout. The sample was consisted of 11 survey respondents, who were students (senior adolescence). Our research was conducted in three stages. The first stage was a theoretical one that was based on adaptation of the scientifically-psychological literature. On the second stage we conducted the diagnostics in order to determine existence of character accentuations in adolescence (the method of A.S.Prutchenkov). As a result, we found out that 4 students had harmonious characters that were without obvious deviations, 7 out of 11 students had character accentuations (for example, cycloid psychosis, psychasthenic, antihypothymos, antisensitive, anticonformal, antipsychasthenic, dysthymic). By means of the observation we defined the peculiarities of respondents' clothing. Using the recommendations that were written in a sisters Sorins' book «The language of clothing» [9] we worked out the psychological portraits of each student depending on the preferences in the clothing choice.

According to the results of the test (the occurrence of character accentuations) and observations (preferences in the clothing choice) we had found out the main people's characterizations that were offered to our respondents in order to estimate their traits by the degree of «coincidence - lack of coincidence» (using the 5-point grading scale). The method of mathematical statistics (according to Spearman) was used for checking the received results. We found out that not every student agreed with suggested characteristics. That is why we decided to determine the average index of the coincidence rate of a characteristic and the style of the attitude to clothing with the help of a Spearman's rank. According to this goal, we determined the average index of the coincidence rate of a characteristic and also interpreted the appointed style of the attitude to clothing into the nominal scale. Consequently, we received the coefficients of the correlation that were not significant ( $p_1=0,55$ ,  $p_2=0,112$ ,  $p_3=0,453$   $p>0,05$ ). As a result, we confirm that clothing style is not a reliable source for a complete and accurate characteristic of a person.

**Conclusions from the research.** Thus, we can say that it is possible to reveal some typical traits of an individual with the help of clothing and appearance, but there is not any probability that this result will be accurate. That is why we should remember that in order to receive correct comprehension of the peculiarities of a person, it is necessary to have enough information about additional factors, for example, environment, upbringing, surroundings, attitudes (symptom complex), that can greatly influence on people's characters.

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### **Соціально-психологічна детермінація психічного здоров'я юнаків**

В умовах системних змін у суспільстві докорінно змінюється соціальна ситуація розвитку індивідуально-психологічних властивостей особистості та психічних функцій організму. Різновекторні і довготривалі впливи несприятливих соціальних, економічних, екологічних, психологічних чинників у сучасних реаліях життєдіяльності спричиняють зростання нервово-психічного напруження людини, що значною мірою обумовлює збільшення деструктивних переживань і девіації у поведінці (Л.Ф.Бурлачук, Б.Д.Карвасарський, М.С.Корольчук, А.Є.Личко, Т.М.Титаренко та ін.). Необхідність корегування моделей поведінки особистості в ситуації системних змін вимагає комплексного аналізу механізмів соціалізації і зокрема соціально-психологічних детермінант моделювання життєвих сценаріїв особистості. Особливої значимості в цьому контексті набувають соціально-психологічні аспекти формування особистісних форматів інтегративної Я – концепції у юнацькому віці.

Актуальність ситуаційного аналізу поведінки стимулюється, перш за все, запитом практики, прагненням пояснити труднощі існування людини у змінному соціальному середовищі.

В багаторівневому, суперечливому процесі пристосування людини до змінних умов існування внутрішньоособистісні когнітивно-інформаційні процеси, на наш погляд, не є основними детермінантами, а діють згідно із