

5. Amirkhan J.H. Factor analytically driven measure of coping: the strategy indicator / J.H. Amirkhan // J. of Personality and Social Psychology, 1990. – V. 59. – PP. 1066–1074.

O.V. Sazonova. The study of the correlation between dominating coping-strategies, level of anxiety and self-rating of pupils. The article is devoted to the study of coping-behavior as a mechanism of saving of mental and physical wellbeing in the stressful situations. In the concept of coping-behavior efficiency of human adaptation to heavy terms or extreme situations are displayed.

Researchers understand the meaning of coping-strategies as active, predominantly conscious efforts of personality, which are directed on acquisition of difficult situations. The skill of getting through the extreme situations, producing in the same time the wide range of constructive ways to overcome stress – is very important index of personal development level. Psychologist's scientific interest to the questions of human behavior in difficult situations increases in these latter days, but investigations that analyzed development of constructive coping-strategies of children and teens presented insufficiently. To achieve the main purpose of this work an empirical investigation was held on the base of specialized school with depth study of a foreign language in the city of Kiev. As a result of conducted experimental investigation the interrelation between the choice of coping strategies, level of anxiety and self-rating of 7-th and 11-th classes pupils was set. The received information may have multi-purpose application in psycho-pedagogical practice and in management of the educational process.

Key words: stress, adaptation, coping-behavior, pupil, coping-strategy, self-rating, personal anxiety, situational anxiety.

Отримано: 19.01.2014 р.

УДК 316.613

Л.С. Смокова

Особливості етнічної ідентичності та акультураційних стратегій у контексті міжкультурних взаємодій

Л.С.Смокова Особливості етнічної ідентичності і акультураційних стратегій у контексті міжкультурних взаємодій. У цій статті представлено кількісні та якісні дослідження і теоретичні положення, що стосуються взаємозв'язку між акультурацією та ідентичністю. Мета цього до-

слідження полягає у вивченні і поясненні визначальної ролі етнічної та національної ідентичності в процесі акультурації українських та російських іммігрантів у Німеччині, і звідси – міжкультурної взаємодії.

Результати показали, що іммігранти, які більше ідентифікували себе з домінуючим суспільством, віддавали значну перевагу стратегії інтеграції. Іммігранти, які мали високу ступінь етнічної ідентифікації, не віддавали перевагу ні інтеграції, ні маргіналізації, ані асиміляції. Сильне відчуття приналежності до етнічної групи сприяє сегрегаційному вибору в іммігрантів.

Ключові слова: етнічна і національна ідентичність, стратегії акультурації, міжкультурна взаємодія, інтеграція, сегрегація, маргіналізація і асиміляція.

Л.С.Смокова. Особенности этнической идентичности и аккультурационных стратегий в контексте межкультурных взаимодействий. В этой статье представлены количественные и качественные исследования и теоретические положения, касающиеся взаимосвязи между аккультурацией и идентичностью. Цель настоящего исследования заключается в изучении и объяснении определяющей роли этнической и национальной идентичности в процессе аккультурации украинских и русских иммигрантов в Германии, и отсюда – межкультурного взаимодействия.

Результаты показали, что иммигранты, которые больше идентифицировали себя с доминирующим обществом, отдавали значительное преимущество стратегии интеграции. Иммигранты, которые имели высокую степень этнической идентификации, не предпочитали ни интеграции, ни маргинализации, ни ассимиляции. Сильное чувство принадлежности к этнической группе способствует сегрегационному выбору в иммигрантов.

Ключевые слова: этническая и национальная идентичность, стратегии аккультурации, межкультурное взаимодействие, интеграция, сегрегация, маргинализация и ассимиляция.

Introduction: Over the last two decades increased mass mobility, international migration and other forms of intercultural encounters have become frequent in many parts of the world. Every year more than half a million people using illegal channels come to EU countries, and an additional 400000 officially seek shelter on the European continent.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union in the late 1990 led to a rapid increase of ethnic German immigrants. In the period from 1990 to 2000 1.630.031 German settlers returned to Germany from countries of the former Soviet Union, and during the period from 2000 to 2006 an additional 218708 ethnic Germans returned. Many of the ethnic Germans had only rudimentary German language proficiency and knowledge about the culture of the host society [17]. Many mi-

grants don't feel that the host country is their home and are surprised why Germany plays that role for their parents [10]. Migrants often want to participate in the culture of the host people, but at the same time do not want to lose their own cultural identity. This ambiguity inevitably makes it difficult for the immigrants to adapt socio-culturally and psychologically to the new country. Although immigrants may acquire language and even obtain citizenship, they often remain «Russian» for the indigenous German population [7].

Migration produces acculturation processes in both migrants and members of the host society. Whenever entering a new social and cultural environment an individual is exposed to the process of acculturation. Acculturation is defined as « the process of cultural change and adaptation that occurs when individuals from different cultures come into contact» [9, p. 19]. Acculturation as a group level concept was later extended by psychological acculturation as a process of changes in individual self-identification, value orientations, and role behaviors [2, 3, 11]. Thus, acculturation can be thought of as both individual and group social responses to intercultural contacts [16].

When specifically applied to the context of international migration, acculturation refers to the process of adaptation along two dimensions: (a) adoption of ideals, values, and behaviors of the receiving culture, and (b) retention of ideals, values, and beliefs from the culture of origin [14]. Acculturation can produce either cultural dualism defined as the peaceful coexistence of cultures, or assimilation where the dominance of the host culture prevails. Successful adaptation and cultural integration depends on the immigrants' acculturation orientations (assimilation, integration, separation or marginalization). However, investigations of the dominating cultural groups showed that there are certain expectations about how a minority should adjust to the majority. These conceptions were described as «acculturation expectations» or «expectations of acculturation» [5, 16].

Harmonious intergroup relations are most likely when members of both groups endorse integration or assimilation. Recent studies have shown that mutually endorsed integration orientations have a positive impact on the intergroup attitudes of immigrants and the host community [17, 18].

In addition to acculturation ethnic and national identity is an important issue for immigrant people [15]. Ethnic self-identification of immigrants is a salient and relevant topic in the field of acculturation. National identity is conceptualized as the identification with

the larger or dominant society [6]. Ethnic identity is conceptualized as «a dynamic, multidimensional construct that refers to one's identity or sense of self as a member of an ethnic group» [15, p.63].

Ethnicity is an ambiguous and evaluative category focusing on the difference of self-determination and determination through others. An ethnic group may be defined as «a grouping of people who are generally recognized by themselves and/or by others as a distinct group, with such recognition occurring on the basis of social or cultural characteristics» [12, p.14]. By ethnic group, Phinney refers to individuals sharing at least one of the following elements: culture, phenotype, religion, language, kinship, or place of origin.

Ethnic identity is generally seen as embracing various aspects, including self-identification, feelings of belongingness and commitment to a group, a sense of shared values, and attitudes toward one's own ethnic group [1, 4]. Ethnic identity is composed of the cognitive, affective, and evaluative components. As a dynamic construction ethnic identity develops and changes with development in response to social psychological and contextual factors [3].

The cultural context is seen by some as of primary importance in the formation of ethnic identity [12]. Such social factors as prejudice, discrimination, cultural and social support produce different social contexts that frame the development of ethnic identity. In the situation of real or perceived discrimination some immigrants may downplay or reject their ethnic identity whereas others may assert pride in their cultural group and emphasize solidarity as a way of dealing with hostility [13].

However, some studies show that the perception of discrimination results in a decrease of the ethnic identity intensity. Other research show that ethnic identity grows under the influence of discrimination. Ethnic identity is important in the acculturation process and in the psychological well-being of ethnic minorities [12, 14]. Research results also show that ethnic identity is related to an immigrant's positive adaptation to the new host country [12]. In the current study the intensity of ethnic identity are examined a related to acculturation strategies and hostility.

The *purpose* of present article is to explore the role of social identity including ethnic and national identities on intercultural adaptation.

Questions and hypothesis

Research Question I: Research in cross-cultural psychology has shown that where two interacting cultural groups that have differ-

ent preferences in acculturation strategies, the dominant host majority will have problems in interaction with minority groups [16]. Research shows that the host majority members can to some degree shape the acculturation orientations of immigrant groups.

Hypothesis 1: Acculturation goals with which a sample of the host society in Germany identifies will significantly differ from the acculturation strategies adopted by the minority group.

Research Question II: Research in social-cultural individual and group adaptation has focused on the description of acculturation strategies. The current research adds to this tradition by including the role of ethnic identification in the acculturation process. Previous social research has confirmed the importance of social categorization in individual adaptation to the new social-cultural conditions [5, 15]. On this basis the relationship of ethnic, national and bicultural identity to differences in cross-cultural adaptation are examined across four acculturation strategies of people with immigrant backgrounds in Germany. National identity is conceptualized as identification with the larger or dominant society [6]. However, ethnic and national identity among immigrants is assumed to be independent variables.

Hypothesis 2: Strong ethnic identification will be negatively associated with a strategy of integration whereas identification with the host culture is positively associated with a strategy of integration.

Participants: Participants were native German undergraduates from Passau University and workers in the community (N = 306; 68.3 % female and 31.7% male). An additional sample of Russian-speaking immigrant undergraduates and workers in Passau, Cologne and Hamburg (N = 84; 74.8% female and 25.2% male) participated in the survey. In the present study, the age range was 18 to 55 (M = 25.53; SD=9.56 and the median MD=23.5 years). In the German sample 67.2% were students and 32.8% full time workers. In the immigrant sample 24.7 % of the participants were students and 75.3% workers.

Data Collection:

The results of this study were gathered by administering anonymous questionnaires:

1). Scales for acculturation strategies (acculturation goals) based on the model of Berry [5]. Variables: acculturation strategies/goals – integration, assimilation, separation/segregation, and marginalization / exclusion.

2). Scale for measuring hostility towards foreigners [17]. The 14-item Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM) [14]. The in-

strument assesses three aspects of ethnic identity: (a) ethnic identity achievement (seven items); (b) affirmation and belonging, including positive ethnic attitudes and sense of belonging (five items); and (c) ethnic behavior assessing ethnic customs and practice.

3). Scale for attitudes towards other groups developed by Wenzel et al. (2003). This scale covered four facets involved in positive evaluations of an out-group: sympathy, willingness for intergroup contact, favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group and evaluation of the out-group's difference.

4). Identification with dominant society (national identity): was measured with social identity 16-items scale by Orth, Broszkie-wicz & Schütte (1996) [16]. This scale covered three facets of social identity: in-group identity (ethnic identity), outgroup identity (national identity) and bicultural identity (simultaneous identification with the host and the heritage culture).

Results. In order to investigate whether the different acculturation strategies of the Russian-speaking immigrant members corresponded to the acculturation goals preferred by the native German members, Pearson's correlations and t-tests were conducted. Results show that the acculturation goals endorsed by the German host majority for immigrants are integration ($M= 3.71$) and assimilation ($M= 3.25$), while segregation ($M= 2.74$) and exclusion ($M= 2.26$) are least endorsed. In Figure 1, the order of acculturation preferences are different for immigrant. Integration is again most strongly supported ($M= 3.75$). Separation is moderately endorsed ($M= 3.06$), whereas assimilation ($M= 3.00$) and marginalization ($M= 2.23$) are the least approved orientations. The received data attest that the respondents disposition to intercultural reciprocity of both groups is on the rather high level (integration). However, immigrant preferred separation to assimilation ($t= -3.926$, $df= 346$, $p= 0.000$), while host participants preferred assimilation to segregation ($t= 3.598$, $df= 345$, $p= 0.001$). This result is consistent with previous research in Germany [18].

The correlational analysis largely support hypothesis 1. Pearson product correlations revealed meaningful negative relationships between immigrant acculturation orientation and host acculturation goals of exclusion, and segregation. Significant negative correlations were also obtained between immigrant acculturation orientation of separation and such host acculturation goals as assimilation and exclusion. The immigrant acculturation strategy of marginalization was negatively correlated with host goal of assimilation and positively with segregation. In turn the

immigrants' acculturation strategy of assimilation was positively correlated with the acculturation goal of the host society of exclusion.

In order to understand the mutual relation specific of social categorization and acculturation processes we have used the conduct Pearson correlation between the ethnic identity, its subscales (affirmation-belonging, identity achievement, ethnic behaviors, and other group activities), national identity, attitude towards out-group and acculturation strategies/goals for each grade sample. As can be seen in Table 1, the presence of connections between ethnic identity, national identity, attitude towards other groups and acculturation strategies/expectations as at the immigrant members so at the host society members.

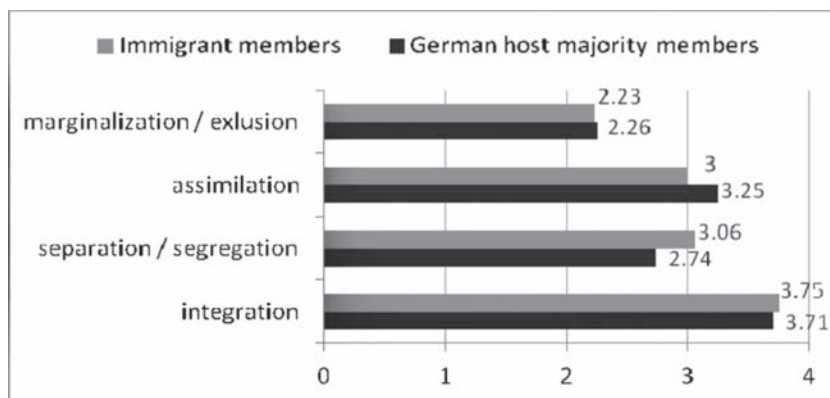


Figure 1. Acculturation strategies of German majority members and Russian-speaking immigrants'

Small, but significant negative correlations were found for ethnic identity with assimilation strategy and marginalization. Identification with the in-group is associated with integration strategy. National identity correlates with integration strategy. For Germans the results were opposite with German ethnic identity correlated with exclusion.

The results show also that in sample of the host society the integration strategy yields small, but significant correlations with positive attitudes towards other groups, sympathy towards the out-group, willingness for intergroup contact and favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group.

In the Russian-speaking immigrant sample assimilation strategy yield small but positive correlations with attitudes towards other groups, willingness for have intergroup contact, tolerance of out-group differences and negatively with affirmation or belonging. In the German sample the acculturation goal of assimilation positively correlates with sympathy towards the out-group, willingness to have intergroup contact and having favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group.

Table 1.

Pearson product-moment correlations between variables measuring acculturation strategies/goal and ethnic, national identity and bicultural category.

	<i>Acculturation strategies and acculturation goals</i>				
		Integ- ration	Assi- milation	Sepa- ration/ segre- gation	Margina- lization/ exclusion
Ethnic Identity (MEIM)	1		-0.38**		-0.28***
	2				0.23**
Affirmation or belonging (MEIM)	1		-0.34*	0.31*	
	2				
Identification with dominant society (national identity)	1	0.25*		-0.41***	
	2				
Identification with in-group	1	-0.28*			
	2				
Attitudes towards other groups	1		0.36**	-0.40**	
	2	0.31***		-0.31***	-0.39***
Sympathy towards the outgroup	1				
	2	0.33***	0.30***		
Willingness for intergroup contact	1		0.35**	-0.32*	
	2	0.22***	0.17**	-0.21**	
Favorable behavioral intentions towards the outgroup	1			-0.27*	
	2	0.15**	0.17**		-0.17*
Tolerance towards outgroup's difference	1		0.39**	-0.42**	
	2	0.26***			

Note. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$. 1, Immigrant members; 2, Host majority members.

The separation strategy of immigrants is correlated negatively with national identity, attitudes towards other groups, tolerance,

affirmation or belonging, willingness for intergroup contact, and favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group. The acculturation strategy of segregation by the German sample has low correlations with social-cultural factors of adaptation. There is also a negative correlation between segregation and attitudes towards other groups, and willingness for intergroup contact. Exclusion correlates with attitudes towards other groups and favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group.

For the Russian-speaking people of immigrant backgrounds the Pearson correlation analysis between subscales of social identification shows that bicultural identity positively correlate with tolerance towards out-group differences and favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group.

Simple regression analyses were used to check for predictor effects of ethnic, national, bicultural identities and psychological characteristics in the acculturation process. The results for immigrant members show (see Table 2) that ethnic identity and a positive orientation towards other ethnic groups are predictors of integration strategy. In its turn, hostility towards foreigners is predicted by lack of in-group identification and ethnic behavior assessing ethnic customs and practice.

Ethnic affirmation and belonging (including positive ethnic attitudes and sense of belonging) predicts the assimilation strategy. Marginalization is influenced by the negative orientation towards other ethnic groups.

The use of the two regression analyses supports a reciprocal influence of socio-cultural and psychological characteristics. A high degree of ethnic self-identification by Russian-speaking immigrants is a predictor of the emotional stability, and hostility to foreigners.

Table 2.

Regression analysis of ethnic, national identification and psychological characteristics in acculturation process.

<i>Predictors</i>	Dependent variables				R²	Sig
	Integra- tion β	Assimi- lation β	Margina- tion/ Exclusion β	Hostility towards foreigners β		
Ethnic identity	-0.31				0.32	0.021
Ingroup identification				-0.33	0.39	0.035
Ethnic behavior				-0.49	0.46	0.003

Orientation toward other ethnic groups	0.37		-0.33		0.43	0.02
Affirmation and belonging		-0.36			0.14	0.040

Summary and conclusions

The increasing interaction and mutual influence of different cultures as a result of intense immigration and other forms of intercultural encounters is a significant component of modern life. However, integration and the successful adaptation of immigrants still remains the exception rather than the rule. Intercultural studies of acculturation and national-cultural identification therefore are becoming more relevant.

The aim of this research was to evaluate the influence of ethnic and national identification on acculturation processes among Russian-speaking immigrants and a German sample. This study supported the hypothesis that there is a significant difference between the acculturation strategies adopted by minority immigrants and that of the native majority.

The German host majority preferred immigrants to be assimilated whereas the immigrants preferred a strategy of separation.

The relationship between patterns of identification and acculturation was examined. The results revealed that immigrants who have identified with the dominant host society expressed preference for integration strategies. On the other hand immigrants with a high degree of ethnic identification expressed low preference for integration as well for marginalization and assimilation. In its turn, the feeling of belonging to an ethnic group and positive attitudes towards the group promotes the segregation choice by immigrants.

The results suggest that immigrants' assimilation is possible when they have strong positive attitudes towards other groups manifested in their willingness to have intergroup contact, and by having favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group and tolerance towards out-group differences. In German sample result shows that the same attitudes toward the out-group (sympathy towards the out-group, willingness to have intergroup contact, favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group and tolerance towards out-group differences) predict integration as the acculturation expectation for immigrants.

The influence of the intercultural traits including cultural empathy, open-mindedness, and an orientation to action, emotional stability and flexibility on acculturation strategies was examined. The findings show that individuals high in orientation to action

favored participation in the new cultural environment and at the same time disliked the strengthening of psychological ties to the culture of origin.

As a conclusion, this report emphasizes the role that group identity play in the interaction between minority and majority cultural groups. The understanding of the relationships between social identification and acculturation strategies can help society develop and apply adequate acculturation programs.

References

1. Лебедева Н.М. Социальная психология этнических миграций / Н.М. Лебедева. – М.: Изд-во ИЭиА РАН, 1993 – 245 с.
2. Лебедева Н. М. Социально-психологические факторы этнической толерантности и стратегии межгруппового взаимодействия в поликультурных регионах России / Н.М. Лебедева, А.Н. Татарко // Психол. журн. – 2003. – Т. 24. – №5. – С. 31 – 45.
3. Павленко В.Н. Аккультурационные стратегии и модели трансформации идентичности у мигрантов // Психология беженцев и вынужденных переселенцев: опыт исследований и практической работы / Г.У. Солдатова. – М.: Смысл, 2001. – С. 25-39.
4. Солдатова Г.У. Психология беженцев и вынужденных переселенцев / Г.У. Солдатова. – М.: Смысл, 2001. – 184 с.
5. Berry J. W. Contexts of acculturation // D. L. Sam & J. W. Berry (Eds.), *The Cambridge handbook of acculturation psychology* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. – PP. 27-44.
6. Berry J. W. *Cross-Cultural Psychology: Research and Applications, Second Edition* / J. W. Berry, Y.H. Poortinga, M.H. Segall, P.R.& Dasen. – Cambridge: University Press, 2002. – 558 p.
7. Dietz B. & Roll, H. *Jugendliche Aussiedler – Porträt einer Zuwanderergeneration*. Frankfurt / Main: Campus Verlag, 1998. – pp. 35 -65.
8. Dovidio J. F. Intergroup bias: Status, differentiation, and a common in-group identity / J. F. Dovidio, S. L. Gaertner, A.& Validzic // *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1998. – PP. 109–120.
9. Gibson M. A. Immigrant adaptation and patterns of acculturation / M. A. Gibson. – *Human Development*, 2001. – PP. 19-23.
10. Kahlweit C. *Die deutschen Russen vom Kanadaring* / C. Kahlweit. – *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 2003. – PP. 76 – 10.
11. Kozulin A. Immigration without adaptation: the psychological world of Russian immigrants in Israel / A. Kozulin, A. Venger. – *Mind, Culture and Activity*, 1994. – PP. 230-238.

12. Kvernmø S. Acculturation strategies and ethnic identity as predictors of behavioral/emotional problems in arctic minority adolescents / S. Kvernmø, S. Heyerdahl // *Journal of the American Academy of Child Adolescent Psychiatry*, 2003. – PP. 743–751.
13. Liebkind K. Acculturation / K. Liebkind // S.L. Brown, Gaertner (Eds.), *Blackwell Handbook of Social Psychology: Intergroup Processes*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers Inc., 2001. – PP. 126 – 149.
14. Phinney J. S. Ethnic identity, immigration, and well-being: An interactional perspective / J. S. Phinney, G. Horenczyk, K. Liebkind, P. Vedder // *Journal of Social Issues*, 2001. – PP. 493 – 510.
15. Phinney J.S. Ethnic identity and acculturation // K.M. Chun, P.B. Organista, & G. Марґн (Eds.), *Acculturation: Advances in theory, measurement, and applied research*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2003. – PP. 63 – 82.
16. Sam D.L. The Cambridge handbook of acculturation psychology / D.L. Sam, J.W. Berry. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. – PP. 11 – 26.
17. Strobl R. Dazugehörig und ausgegrenzt. Analysen zu Integrationschancen junger Aussiedler/ R. Strobl, W. Kühnel. – München: Juventa, 2000. – P. 274.
18. Zagefka H. The Relationship between Acculturation Strategies, relative Fit, and Intergroup Relations: Immigrant-majority Relations in Germany / H. Zagefka, R. Brown. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 2002. – PP. 171 – 88.

Spysok vykorystanyh dzherel

1. Lebedeva N.M. Social'naja psihologija jetnicheskikh migracij / N.M. Lebedeva. – M.: Izd-vo IJeiA RAN, 1993 – 245 s.
2. Lebedeva N. M. Social'no-psihologicheskie faktory jetnicheskoy tolerantnosti i strategii mezhgruppovogo vzaimodejstvija v polikul'turnyh regionah Rossii / N.M. Lebedeva, A.N. Tatarko // *Psihol. zhurn.* – 2003. – T. 24. – N5. – S. 31 – 45.
3. Pavlenko V.N. Akkul'turacionnye strategii i modeli transformacii identichnosti u migrantov // *Psihologija bezhencev i vynuždennyh pereselencev: opyt issledovanij i prakticheskoy raboty* / G.U. Soldatova. – M.: Smysl, 2001. – S. 25-39.
4. Soldatova G.U. Psihologija bezhencev i vynuždennyh pereselencev / G.U. Soldatova. – M.: Smysl, 2001. – 184 s.

L.S. Smokova. Features of ethnic identity and acculturation strategies in the context of cross-cultural interactions. The present paper supplements quantitative and qualitative researches and theoretical propositions

regarding the relationship between acculturation and ethnic identity. The purpose of this research is to explore and explain the determinative role of ethnic and national identities to the acculturation process of the Ukrainian and Russian people from immigrant backgrounds in Germany and hence the intercultural interaction.

Results indicated that immigrants who have more identified themselves with dominant society have expressed the strong preference to integration strategies. The immigrants that had a high degree of ethnic identification have expressed the low preference to the integration as well to marginalization and assimilation. In its turn, the powerful feeling of belonging to an ethnic group and attitude towards the group promotes immigrants segregation choice.

The results suggest that immigrants' assimilation is possible when they have strong positive attitudes towards other groups manifested in their willingness to have intergroup contact, and by having favorable behavioral intentions towards the out-group and tolerance towards out-group differences. In German sample result shows that the same attitudes toward the out-group predict integration as the acculturation expectation for immigrants.

The article emphasizes the role that group identity play in the interaction between minority and majority cultural groups. The understanding of the relationships between social identification and acculturation strategies can help society develop and apply adequate acculturation programs.

Key words: ethnic and national identity, acculturation strategies, intercultural interaction, integration, segregation, marginalization and assimilation.

Отримано: 12.01.2014 р.

УДК 159.923.2

Л.М. Співак

Вікова динаміка національної саморефлексії особистості в юності

Л.М.Співак. Вікова динаміка національної саморефлексії особистості в юності. У статті проаналізовано основні особливості сучасного стану проблеми розвитку національної самосвідомості особистості юнацького віку та визначено найбільш перспективні напрями її подальшої розробки. Доведено, що значущою умовою конструктивного вивчення окресленої проблеми є дослідження такого психологічного механізму розвитку національної самосвідомості особистості періоду