

PROBLEMOLOGICAL ASPECT ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE XXI CENTURY IN THE CONCEPT OF CHANGE OF PARADIGM

The paper presents an analysis of prognostic “open period of psychological crisis” in modern history of psychological science in Ukraine, particularly in the context postneoklasycal paradigm. The analysis of theoretical sources. Authors tend to believe that the development of Ukrainian psychology is impossible without understanding and synthesis of great historical legacy of national psychology.

Submitted ideas Ukrainian scientists – historians of psychology, formulated conclusions and recommendations for further research. We believe that predictive analysis methodology advisable to implement given the cyclical process of integrating into a single normative and search, allowing mutually clarify the historical development of the future and ways to achieve the development of modern historical-psychological science postneoklasycal paradigm.

Key words: *problemological analysis, “open psychological crisis”, historical and psychological science, postneoklasycal paradigm.*

Formulation of the problem. It is impossible to objectively reflect the emergence of psychological problems, hypotheses, concepts, abstracting from the development of natural science and sociological thought, as well as ignoring the general practice areas associated with their influence on man. The use of the prognostic analysis method in the study of the development of modern historical and psychological science in Ukraine involves taking into account the prognostication methodology, namely:

1) use historical models of the future of psychology and the ways to achieve it (prognostics, to ascertain the extent to historical sense through analyzing future is in historical perspective) that includes two subspecies: the first - regulatory prognostic analysis as set by future the state of the historical future and the ways of its achievement within the framework of the research, and the second – the search forecast (which we will use in our doctoral study), in which, by constructing conceptual models of psychological schools open period of crisis, post-crisis situation determined by the historical future [10; 11];

2) historical and psychological study of the future is also the phenomenon of being and non-being, on the one hand, it maintains continuity with the past (continuity of ideas psychologists period of crisis contemporaries), the other is fundamentally different from it [3; 4];

3) general prognostic analysis in connection with these statements involves the following procedures: identifying past and present tense precedents future, its embryos, some of which will develop in the future foundations, while oth-

ers reach of remaining within the context of the past, assess their prospects: a) the definition of unchanged (stable) characteristics (trends) of historical meaning of the period of an open crisis in psychological science; b) analysis of the process of formation of modern psychological science during the open psychological crisis; c) analysis of the events of the process of formation of psychology within a specific historical period; d) verification and clarification of the prognostic model for the development of historical-psychological knowledge [17].

It should be noted the fact of the influence of the past on the present, which is traced through the views of representatives of psychological schools before and after the crisis period. One of the reasons is that which was mentioned earlier: many questions that scientists have been thinking about hundreds of years ago are relevant today; in psychology – in contrast to other sciences – an obvious sequence of subjects and methods of research. This means that psychology has a more tangible and lively connection with personal past, the study of which psychologists consider necessary.

Methods of search and normative forecasting in a certain sense are opposite. At normative forecasting on the basis of historical-psychological model of the future the ways of its achievement, use of opportunities of society are determined [17].

The search-for-forecast (based on previous methods (interpretation and forecasting, categorical analysis, historical-genetic and historical-functional methods) determines the content of the future course of the future [6; 7].

Searchability and normativity in historical and psychological forecasting presuppose the continuity and transition of each other, providing the original points of support analysis. Therefore, the methodology of predictive analysis is expedient to implement taking into account cyclicity, integrating into a single process normativity and search, allowing one to mutually specify the historical development of the future and the ways of its achievement [8].

Thus, taking into account the criteria of forecasting and the complex approach of historical-psychological research, the degree of correspondence of historical sense involves a detailed analysis of trends in the period of the open crisis, taking into account the interpretation and forecasting of the main trends in the development of psychological science.

The analysis of recent researches and publications was carried out on the basis of the works of domestic historians of psychology of the period of "open psychological crisis", reflecting the views of such scholars as L.S. Vygotsky [3; 4], S.L. Rubinstein [10; 11], V.A. Romenets [9], G.I. Chelpanov [15; 16], and contemporary Ukrainian psychologists: V.A. Tatenko [12; 13], T.M. Titarenko [14] et al.

The purpose of the article is to carry out a prognostic analysis of the "open psychological crisis" in the development of modern historical-psychological science in Ukraine within the framework of the post-neoclassical paradigm.

The purpose of the article is to provide a qualitative problem-analyzing analysis of the drivers of the development of psychological science in Ukraine in the context of fundamental metatheoretical reflections that have led to a change in paradigms.

Presenting main material. To demonstrate the stages of the formation of psychological knowledge in Western Ukraine in the last quarter of the XIX – first half of the XX century, to reveal the connection between the history of psychological thought and the history of human culture, it is expedient to use the principle of practice. "It is precisely because of the structure of the act, as it is interpreted in the historical key, an opportunity is opened, – says V.A. Romenets, – to show the true connections of psychology with other disciplines, the heuristic interaction between them. The act also serves as a general phenomenon of human culture" [9, p. 26].

To reveal the mechanism of action is the same as to reveal the creative mechanism of mental development. The act is the true creativity of new forms and qualities of the mental first of all when it has a moral significance. Given the complete structure of the act, you can recognize numerous modifications: actions deployed and reduced; those who are born, and those who die. The most important thing to do is to use the following definition: a process that depends on situational and motivational metamorphosis [9, p. 717].

The psychological basis of an act is the action of establishing or breaking certain connections of a person with the environment. On this basis, there are new aspects of the act. It can also be understood as a true expression of a conflict between a social norm of behavior and a certain psychological orientation of a person. All actions in the form of their implementation can be attributed to two large groups: those expressing spiritual growth, and those that testify to the spiritual degradation of the individual. A significant difficulty in the study of deeds is the impossibility of clearly demonstrating the need for a historical transition from the situation to the motivation and from the last to the very act.

Psychological theory develops on the basis of those data that accumulate in experimental and applied research (it is these studies due to the open crisis in psychology). Standing for the theory inexhaustible source of information, they serve as a means of verifying its truth [12].

Applying the historical-genetic method and the analysis of theoretical sources in the dissertation research, it is necessary to note three groups of conditions in the context of which the period of "open psychological crisis" in psychology arose and developed: the first group of conditions - socio-historical, in particular, cultural and historical conditions; second group of conditions - conditions that are conditioned by general tendencies in philosophy and in science; third group of conditions – the general situation in psychology (internal processes that led to a period of crisis) [3–5; 15].

Historism, concreteness and systematic analysis appear to be prerequisites for the adequate development of the evolution of scientific ideas (the principle of an open crisis), the key to understanding the causes of the ideas used by the modern psychologist. A global, out-of-context evaluation of various hypotheses, concepts, and methodological settings prevents understanding of their true meaning and functions within the boundaries of progressive progress.

The distinction between psychology, according to L.S. Vygotsky [3] confirmed his position that "there is no single psychology, but in essence never was. One is based on a materialist basis, the other is on an idealistic one". At the same time, going ahead (confirming the prediction of the doctor's research), L.S. Vygotsky understood that the general philosophical criteria of materialism and idealism should be "psychologically concretized", that is, to find a way to implement them in the analysis of the psychological theories themselves, solving them by analogy [4].

The growth of the role of practice and applied research, which was implemented in the period 30–60 (70) -s of the XX century. served as a development in the search for important determinants of the psyche, whose function is the very practical activity of man appears in the study of consciousness [14].

Thus, with the help of analysis, we find in the past and present times the precedents of the future, of its germs through the development of such areas of psychology as engineering, psychology of personality, cultural-historical psychology, psychotherapy with its numerous directions, as a consequence of the powerful flowering of psychological service in the post-Soviet space (90-ies of the XX century) and foreign psychological science [8].

The prognostic analysis of the development of applied branches of psychology in our study only confirms the fact that in the historical-psychological study of the future is both a phenomenon of being and non-existence, on the one hand it maintains continuity with the past (continuity of ideas of psychologists of the crisis period with contemporaries), with another fundamentally different from him [15; 17].

Investigating the definition of the constant tendencies of the historical meaning of the open crisis period in psychological science, the immutability of the structural-genetic approach of the past (in the writings of A. Wallon) and the present (V. A. Romenets with the improvement of the genetic modeling approach) was established [9]; the activity approach of L. S. Vygotsky [4] and its relevance in the works of K. Albakhanova-Slavskaya [17], which demonstrates the sustainability of trends during the historical period.

Deepening into the analysis of the psychological crisis, there is a need to compare similarities and differences in the predictions of scientists, who subsequently became leading psychologists of the USSR. Works by L.S. Vygotsky and S.L. Rubinstein is considered to be fundamental. Methodological positions of L.S. Vygotsky most definitely formulated in the book "Historical meaning of the psychological crisis". To a large extent this is so. But the truth is that Vygotsky was first and foremost a "consistently consistent methodologist" (if he used his own expression on another occasion). Therefore, it is advisable to consider the methodological searches of Vygotsky more widely [4; 9].

Rubinstein predicts the emergence of links between psychology and ethics, which phenomenologically fills the true meaning of psychological research. Since psychological knowledge, along with specially scientific, was also deployed in philosophical, artistic, action-practical (folk beliefs and customs) forms. Rubinstein speaks of philosophical, artistic and other antecedents (foresight) of the scientific and psychological discovery as such [10].

Questions of the history of psychology are considered by Rubinstein specifically in his book "Principles and ways of development of psychology". Here are three groups of historical and psychological issues. The first group is devoted to the contribution of K. Marx, V. Lenin, I. Sechenov, I. Pavlov to the development of leading methodological foundations of psychology. In particular, we are talking about

the early manuscripts of Marx, in which developed psychological problems of man, his subject activity [10, p. 898].

The second group of methodological studies of Rubinstein is devoted specifically to I. Sechenov – in regard to the significance of his reflex theory in the history of Soviet psychology, as well as in relation to the leading problems – consciousness and activity. The third group touches on the history of foreign psychology. Here the question of the "crisis of psychology" is raised in connection with the ideology of Machism, behaviorism, pragmatism, semantics, "social" behaviorism and neobyvichism E. Tamelin [6].

Thus, the problems raised by S.L. Rubinstein in this collection of works ("Principles and ways of development of psychology") lead him to the central point – the problem of man. It is associated with the future of psychology. In solving the problem of human formation, psychology must be intimately connected with ethics, as it combines with the theory of knowledge. Only in the full manifestation of man, through substantial connections with the world, it will be possible to understand its true essence and place in the world [11].

So, thanks to the research of S.L. Rubinstein in psychology there was a single, generalizing problem – human action as a logical cell, which makes it possible thanks to.

The works of L.S. Vygotsky organically combine the theory and history of psychology. This should see the key to understanding Vygotsky's solid finds in the very theory of psychology. His works in the form of predominantly historical-theoretical. Vygotsky explores such problems related to the history of psychology as the nature of psychological systems, the historical meaning of the "psychological crisis". He worked on the latter problem in the fundamental study "The Historical Meaning of the Psychological Crisis", which was written in 1927, and was first published only in 1982 [4].

L.S. Vygotsky for the first time (1927) put forward the provision that the historical approach should become the leading principle of constructing human psychology. He gave a theoretical critique of the biological, naturalistic concepts of man, opposing them his theory of cultural and historical development. Vygotsky submitted a thorough analysis of the historical movement of a certain system of psychology – from its origin and logical climaxes (transformation into the worldview system) to its subsequent exhaustion. However, the movement of this historical and psychological cell continues in the history of discipline and today [4].

L.S. Vygotsky wrote that in the course of ontogenesis, all the peculiarity of the transition from one system of activity (animal) to another (human), committed by a child, is that one system does not simply

change another, but both systems develop simultaneously and together: a fact that has no similar in the history of animal development, nor in the history of human development. In accordance with the hypothesis of internalization, mental activity originates from external activity through internalization and preserves its most important features, which include sociality. L.S. Vygotsky wrote that everything internal in higher forms was originally external, that is, for other things than now, for oneself. Any higher mental function necessarily passes through the external stage of development.

L.S. Vygotsky rests from the state in which psychology resides, concludes that the price of the crisis situation, and works on the manuscript "The Meaning of the Historical Crisis", which put forward the idea of a general, based on the philosophy of Marxism, psychology, designed to serve as a guide for specific research the human psyche [3].

The complexity and contradictory nature of the social situation during the open crisis period in the history of psychology led to disappointment in the former moral norms, leading to false representations of the person, to disbelief in spiritual values, to the idea of the domination of the biological principle in man. Contradictions between personality and society were understood as the incompatibility of wildlife with the moral requirements of society. This led to the justification of social injustice, crimes, conflicts, wars, to the conclusion that it is impossible to establish normal relationships [12].

After the profound speeches of S.L. Rubinstein [10] and L.S. Vygotsky [3] in the history of psychology, there was a need for feedback, analysis and evaluation of the material of this story: figures, trends, trends, centuries-old schools, etc. – a large amount of everyday work theoretical and archival-practical content.

Thanks to S.L. Rubinstein's research in psychology there was a single, generalizing problem – human act as a logical cell, which makes it possible, thanks to a peculiar magic act, to see the connection between the psychological system as such and the very history of psychology, the implementation of the famous principle of the unity of logical and historical, to which so well confidently fitted in his remarkable works, Rubinstein himself [11].

In particular, in one of the sections "Introduction to Psychology" (1969) MS Rogovin outlined the structure of modern psychology, first describing the psychology of the beginning of the XX century, and then the psychology of the mid 60's. The problems of schematization in psychology, the relationship between the branches of research in it, and the spheres of cognition, which determine the main direction of psychological theory [1–3] are discussed.

Rogovin distinguishes between «external» and «internal» aspects of the development of psychol-

ogy. The first is the facts of the history of science, the second – changes in the content of psychological concepts and the dynamics of factors that predetermine these changes. Comparing these changes from the beginning of the century to the mid 60's, the author notes the increase in the proportion of applied psychology, issues of organization of psychological research, the use of mathematical methods. The doctrine of higher nervous activity, he asserts, went into psychology with a solid layer. The role of social problems as a subject of psychological research has increased.

Based on his principles, Rogovin distinguishes himself from the history of psychology, pre-scientific, inseparable from practical activity and communication of people. The next great period is the development of philosophical psychology, at last – the scientific (modern) psychology.

The connection of research in the history of psychology is the historiography of psychology. Yaroshevsky like the vast majority of other historians of psychology, believes that Aristotle made the first review of past studies of the psyche. It should, however, be assumed that in India, China also turned to the historiography of psychology. Yaroshevsky says about the collapse of schools, concepts, theories in psychology; suggesting M. Lange that psychologists were in the position of "Priam at the ruins of Troy". Theories are dying, and the facts remain. Then the enrichment of the subject of psychology is possible with the help of a categorical "tree" invisible by the theoretical form in which the psyche was mastered. It is this tree that envelops in its living tissue what was acquired by representatives of different schools and directions [2; 17].

Applying the prognostic historical and psychological analysis is not difficult to see the cyclicity of events in the development of psychological science, the situation in psychology is repeated once again. It can not be a productive transition from the natural orientation to the hermeneutic orientation. Moreover, their simple unification is impossible: no systematic approach is capable of performing this work. The subject of psychological science must be construed in such a way that the psychic reality, becoming psychological, does not lose its much dimensionality.

Conclusions. In psychology wants to find a way out of the crisis, then it must do certain steps for this, it must do some methodological work on understanding its subject. Moreover, what is especially important to emphasize is to fulfill itself, independently. No philosophy of this work will work, because it does not have adequate means for this. This is an internal matter of the very psychology and its most urgent task [3].

Accordingly, action and aftereffect (characteristic of the period of "open psychological crisis") are determined by VA Romants as explanatory principles

of psychology of the XX century. Scientist thinking determines psyche as a means. Humanistic psychology insists on the interpretation of the psyche, which has a goal in itself. Means and goals are the first initial concepts of action action (neo-Fraydizm, humanistic directions). Afterdia opens in our dissertation research a new domain of the human spirit in the historical-psychological context. A person is experiencing what he has done, carries out a new one. And precisely on the basis of reflection there is a real reflection of man.

For an aftereffect, intensive anamnesis (categorical analysis, research of primary sources), summing up the committed (prognostic analysis), twisting on this basis of a new work spiral (the role of the role of an "open psychological crisis" in the formation of psychological science in Ukraine) is characteristic [9, p. 29].

The study of the role of an "open psychological crisis" in the formation of psychological science in Ukraine is due to the fact that "Psychology still has to say its own word about this" (the statement by VA Romenets). In this short phrase - a deep meaning, which seeks to see the sacred significance of the psychological elite of the present. The post-war component of action action unfolds the contradiction of feedback with its general adjustment of an act, the elaboration of a strategy of behavior based on a man's active intrusion into the world.

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Ларін Д. І. Проблемологічний аспект аналізу історико-психологічної науки в Україні ХХІ століття в контексті зміни парадигм

Представлені ідеї українських вчених – істориків психології в контексті розвитку психологічної думки від неklasичної до постнеklasичної зміни парадигм. Шляхом історичної реконструкції та проблемологічного аналізу автором сформульовано узагальнюючі висновки для побудови моделі розвитку історико-психологічної науки на сучасному етапі її розвитку.

Отже, методологію прогностичного аналізу доцільно реалізувати, враховуючи циклічний процес інтеграції в єдиний нормативний і пошуковий процес, що дає змогу взаємно прояснити історичний розвиток майбутнього і шляхи досягнення розвитку сучасної історико-психологічної науки постнеklasичної парадигми.

Ключові слова: проблемологічний аналіз «відкрита психологічна криза» історико-психологічна наука, постнеklasичная парадигма

Ларин Д. И. Проблемологический аспект анализа историко-психологической науки в Украине XXI века в контексте смены парадигм

Представлены идеи украинских ученых – историков психологии в контексте развития психологической мысли от неклассической до постнеклассической смены парадигм. Путем исторической реконструкции и проблемологического анализа автором сформулированы обобщающие выводы для построения модели развития историко-психологической науки на современном этапе ее развития.

Следовательно, методологию прогнозирующего анализа целесообразно реализовать, учитывая циклический процесс интеграции в единый нормативный и поисковый процесс, позволяющий взаимно прояснить историческое развитие будущего и пути достижения развития современной историко-психологической науки постнеоклассикальной парадигмы.

Ключевые слова: *проблемологический анализ, «открытый психологический кризис», историко-психологическая наука, постнеоклассикальная парадигма.*