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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE SENSE IN RUSSIAN PSYCHOLOGY

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of sense, analyzes theoretical approaches to the understanding of the sense in the national psychology. Meaning, as a psychological category, it is revealed through the concept of semantic field as the person perceived the current situation of his behavior; through the concept of semantic installation, as a form of expression of personal sense in the form of readiness to commit a certain way directed activity; through semantic reality represented by the concepts of «semantic structure» and semantic system». It is shown that the sense serves as a link between the activity and consciousness.

Keywords: sense; semantic installation; semantic structure; semantic system.

In psychology, the concept of "meaning" is inextricably linked, above all, with the idea of the man, his personality, life and activity. Accordingly, when considering the concept of "meaning" as a mental phenomenon, it is necessary to rely on theoretical and methodological representations defining psychological approaches to understanding personality. In domestic psychology the problem of the meaning of the most complete reflection found within the activity approach, in which the individual, its structure, formation and development result in different aspects of life.

L. S. Vygotsky, was one of the first who addressed the problem of meaning as a psychological category of domestic psychology. Defining the meaning as a complex dynamic formation, he introduces the concept of the semantic field, which is defined as the perceived human current situation of his behavior. In his view, understanding of human situations in the course of real activity entails a change in the semantic field and the real action in the situation. The dynamics of the real situation turns into a trend of thought, at the same time necessarily detected backward motion - turning the dynamics of thought into a rigid and durable dynamic real action system. This process makes a real activity [3].

Every intellectual movement contains the corresponding emotional attitude toward reality, ie, in the process of understanding, in addition to intellectual processes and the emotional component is present (experience).

According to D. A. Leontiev, namely the concept of experience L. S. Vygotsky formed the basis of the developed A. N. Leontiev problem of personal sense in the theory of activity [4].

Analyzing the structure of human activity, A. N. Leontiev showed that meaning is created by the reflection of the subject of the relations existing between him and what his actions are directed. That attitude motive to target indicates A. N. Leontiev, generates personal meaning, while stressing that the semantic function in this respect belongs to the motive. Originating in the work, the meaning becomes units of human consciousness. Considering the process of meaning, A. N. Leontiev indicates derivative sense of the motives. "They give a conscious reflection of subjective coloring, which expresses the value reflected to the subject of his, as we say personal meaning" [5, p. 166]. Thus, along with the motive prompting function is a function of meaning. Emotional component

in the process act as signaling sense, bear witness to his appearance.

As one of the main features of meaning A. N. Leontiev noted its instability, susceptibility to change. Numerous facts have allowed him to come to the conclusion that the meaning of the speaker due to the dynamics of the activity of the subject [6].

In the future, the provisions set forth in the works of L. S. Vygotsky and A. N. Leontiev, were reflected in the development of the problem of meaning, related to various aspects of business.

So, D. C. Tikhomirov was developed position on the semantic structure of thinking. According to him, thinking activity consists not only with the processes subject to conscious purpose, but also of the processes subordinate un verbalized anticipation of future performance, and the processes of formation of these anticipations, which are not confined to transactions. Moreover, the processes of the second order may take up more space in the composition activity, than targeted action [7].

A. G. Asmolov introduces the concept of semantic installation, as a form of expression of personal sense of readiness to commit a certain way directed activity [1].

The meaning of the B. S. Bratus concept is presented as a complex dynamic system, which forms a special, semantic sphere of the person, which causes all the vital functions of the human [2]. A significant contribution to the development of the considered issues was the release of their two functions semantic structures, "creating a sketch of the future function and the function of the moral evaluation of action", as well as the distinction between several levels of semantic sphere of personality.

The trend towards a comprehensive and systematic understanding of the meaning is reflected in the study of this phenomenon D. A. Leontiev. To explain the multidimensional phenomenon of meaning, he introduces the concept of sense reality, which leads to the regulation of the whole meaning of human life on the various psychological levels. Semantic reality represented by the concepts of "semantic structure" and "semantic sys-

tem". D. A. Leontiev identifies six types of person semantic structures: personal meaning, semantic construct, plant meaning, disposition meaning, motive and personal value. Strictly speaking, personal meaning, a semantic unit and the motive can not be called stable invariant formations of personality structure. They are forming and functioning within a particular individual activities. Semantic constructs, semantic dispositions and values have transsituation character. However, between the structures of actual activities and sustainable elements of the personality structure are closely linked, not allowing them to break even in the theoretical analysis. Semantic structures are specially organized a holistic multi-level system, comprising a number of semantic structures [4].

Thus, in the national psychology the problem of meaning as a specific psychological concept was revealed by the analysis of phenomena that are not owned by the consciousness while the life and activity of the subject, phenomena of it is real interaction with the outside world. Sense acts as a link between the activity and consciousness.

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