

PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTENT OF PATRIOTISM IN MODERN SOCIETY OF UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

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For the modern world community, patriotism is an important component of the formation of statehood and consciousness of young citizens. For Ukraine, patriotism can be defined as the most relevant and acute ideological and spiritual phenomenon, especially given the crisis process in the country.

Patriotism has existed in the world throughout all historical periods. The term itself appeared only in the 16th century, but similar concepts were considered in ancient times by Aristotle, Plato, Virgil, Horace. Among Ukrainian researchers and philosophers of patriotism there are such well-known names as G.S. Скоровода, B.A. Sukhomlinsky, KD Ushinsky, LS Rubinstein, I.D. Beh, G.G. Vashchenko and others. Abroad, Jürgen Habermas, Stephen Nathanson, Eimon Callan and others have made significant contributions to the study and systematization of patriotism.

Theoretically studying the concept of patriotism, it is impossible not to notice that patriotism is better studied by philosophers, historians, educators than psychologists. Philosophers understand patriotism as a moral and political principle that implies love for the Motherland and a willingness to put state interests above personal ones. Historians study the formation of patriotism during the historical development of mankind, its relationship with historical processes. Educators, especially in recent centuries, are very active in researching ways to develop patriotism of citizens, especially children, teenager and young people.

Patriotism is a very complex and multifaceted concept that is realized differently in different fields and by different scholars. There are many concepts related to patriotism: "cosmopolitanism", "pseudo-patriotism", "humanism", "patriotic indifferentism" (unconscious or unconscious attitude to the country) [1], as well as "nationalism". There are also many classifications of patriotism. For example, extreme to moderate patriotism [3]. The first involves caring exclusively for their state and its citizens, confidence in the exclusivity of the rights of compatriots and the permissiveness of the state in the methods of defending their interests. Moderate patriots show care and love for their own state, but also treat other countries and their citizens with proper respect and with the tolerance of feeling.

The classification of Cherepovska`s patriotism is broad and complex [2.9]:

- Territorial patriotism (love for the native land, home, nature, city, state);

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- Social patriotism (love for one's own ethnic group, nation, fellow citizens);
- Personal (psychological) patriotism (complex subjective feeling). Criteria for personal patriotism are feelings / attitudes and effectiveness.

We are interested in the last, psychological, component of patriotism. Bdfidf distinguishes the following types [2.12]:

- "Hurray! -Patriotism" (or "beer") - based only on hypertrophied feelings that "rise" easily like foam; these feelings are usually superficial, though wall-mounted; can be effective, but usually unconstructive; essence: strong but short-lived feelings;

- "Sour" - sublime pseudo-patriotism, mostly unconstructive;

- "Ukrainophilism" - sincere love for everything Ukrainian: culture, traditions, language; collecting household items, folk clothing; participation in cultural events; speaking exclusively in Ukrainian, often refined, language; wearing embroidered shirts, etc., but almost nothing is done for the benefit of the Motherland;

- "Let's be gay!" (from the slogan: "Let's! Hey!") - the so-called "table" patriotism, which is actualized in the form of slogans, emotions (usually during the feast); ineffective form;

- "Dumpling" (or "stomach") - as well as a form of superficial patriotism, which is expressed in the love of national cuisine (dumplings, dumplings, borscht), in the cultivation of certain products, such as lard, etc. ; ineffective form;

- "Sigh" / "sentimental" - also based on unconstructive emotions, complemented by depressed moods;

- "Idealistic" - reveals the attitude of the individual, his love for the ideal image of the Motherland, which does not yet exist or which is distorted by the "wrong" government;

- "Civic" or "constructive" - love for the Motherland is combined with a conscientious attitude, especially to their personal constitutional, legal, professional responsibilities (education), as well as socially useful activities through civic activity; embodied in the results, which in general should contribute to the development of the native country; effective patriotism;

- "Military"- is provided with military-patriotic education and swearing by professional soldiers to faithfully serve their country, their people and, if necessary, to give their lives for it;

- "Ideological / sacrificial" - implies the boundless devotion of the subject of the idea of service to the Fatherland (or nationalist ideology), willingness to completely give up personal interests and dedicate their lives to it, suffer and even sacrifice their own lives for country.

However, despite the urgency of the issue, this classification is one of the few psychological classifications of Ukrainian patriotism. Foreign scientific psychology also does not have a single approach to understanding and classifying patriotism, although it identifies its individual types. Researchers study certain components of patriotism, such as attitudes toward language, but there are no comprehensive, large-scale, modern studies. There is no common scientific understanding of psychological features, determinants and components of patriotism.

We conducted a survey among psychologists aged 20 to 60 years. The poll

showed that 87.5% of psychologists believe that patriotism has not been sufficiently studied by psychologists. 79.2% of the respondents believe that there is a need for psychological research of patriotism as a unit of statement.

It is the underdevelopment of the "psychology of patriotism" that is the reason for the underdevelopment of patriotism in pedagogy and sociology. It is the lack of understanding of the psychological mechanisms of patriotism that makes it impossible for a single public understanding and attitude to patriotism. Patriotism is a subjective experience, a feeling. Feelings and experiences are a field of psychological research. Taking into account the complexity and diversity of the phenomenon of patriotism, its study should take place in the social, pedagogical and psychological spheres, taking into account the historical processes and cultural characteristics of each nation.

The psychological study of patriotism will be useful not only for teachers and psychologists who work with children and youth. The creation of high-quality psychological tests about patriotism, its level and characteristics can play an important role in the professional selection of civil servants. Officials, politicians, judges, police officers, the military, and many professions require a high level of patriotism in order to serve their country with courage and integrity.

It is important to note that in our opinion, no psychological study of patriotism in one country can be fully represented in another. At the heart of patriotism are ethnic, cultural, mental characteristics that are different in all countries. Also, the study of the patriotism of each country needs to be systematically updated, as it is directly dependent on social, political and economic processes.

Given the above, we can draw an important conclusion: Ukrainian and world psychology must thoroughly and structurally explore the features and determinants of patriotism. A single and unambiguous understanding of the phenomenon of patriotism is possible only with a combination of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, political science and history. Only a comprehensive approach will allow to use patriotism as an unambiguously scientific term, and the phenomenon of patriotism will become an effective component of the statehood of every country in the world.

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