

THE PECULIARITIES OF SERVICEMEN BACK FROM THE COMBAT OPERATIONAL ZONE VALUE-SEMANTIC PERCEPTION
DR. VIKTOR VUS,

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DR. VIKTOR VUS

Institute of Social and Political Psychology,

National Academy of Educational Science of Ukraine

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Abstract:

The paper examines the problem of value-semantic perception of the servicemen back from the combat operational zone and their integration into the sphere of civilian life. Axiogenesis of combatants is studied at the emotional, cognitive and conative levels. The specifics of their value-semantic comprehension of the surrounding reality are considered. The research was performed on the basis of the method of "Valuable orientations". Using of the specified technique has allowed to build the personal "axiomatrix", to research the "three-dimensional" structure of the individual consciousness and to reveal value-semantic transformations of the individual consciousness. The specific of combatants' axiosphere is presented as opposing to a "peaceful" society, as searching for the new meanings, new forms of the social activity implementation in their consciousness, as specifically bright emotional perception of life activities, life events. The quality of family relationships and parental values are considered as crucial mechanisms for impact on perception of social interactions, developing effective programs for socio-psychological support of combatants.

Key words: axiogenesis, value-semantic perception, socio-psychological support of combatants, combatants' sociogenesis

المخلص:

تدرس الورقة مشكلة تصور القيم الدلالية للعسكريين العائدين من منطقة العمليات القتالية واندماجهم في مجال الحياة المدنية. يتم دراسة التكوين المحوري للمقاتلين على المستويات العاطفية والمعرفية والادراكية. ويتم الأخذ بعين الاعتبار في

هذه الدراسة قيمة الفهم الدلالي للواقع المحيط بها. وقد تم إجراء الدراسة أساساً بطريقة التوجهات القيمية وباستخدام تقنية سمحت ببناء القالب المحوري لنسق الشخصية وذلك من أجل البحث في هيكل "ثلاثي الأبعاد" للوعي الفردي وكشف التحولات القيمية الدلالية لوعي الفرد. كما نعرض محور أو نسق المنزلة الاجتماعية الخاصة بالمحاربين في مقابل مجتمع سلمي، وذلك للبحث عن معاني وأشكال جديدة لتنفيذ أنشطة اجتماعية في وعيهم، على وجه التحديد التصور العاطفي لمختلف أنشطة الحياة والأحداث. وتعتبر نوعية العلاقات الأسرية وقيم الوالدين آليات مهمة وحاسمة للتأثير على تصور وإدراك التفاعلات الاجتماعية. ووضع برامج فعالة للدعم الاجتماعي والنفسي للجنود المقاتلين.

Actuality:

The careful study of the combatants' axiosphere characteristics appears as if urgent due to the need to address the problems of public attitudes to the combatants, and combatants to the society.

The urgency of the research is also conditioned by the need to study the psychological consequences of participation in combat and the development of effective technologies for psychological support of military operations participants.

Introduction:

The phenomenon of personal development of the servicemen took part in military operations is hardly revealed in scientific sources in order to reflect individual aspects of socio-psychological adaptation of personality under extreme conditions (Aleksandrovich, Maliutin&Senokosov, 1991; Topol, 2015), typology of this process (Topol, 2015; Leonard, Gwadz, Ritchie, Linick, Cleland, Elliott &

Grethel, 2015), psychological mechanisms of the course (Velichko, 2014; Mykhailov, Serdiuk, Halachenko, O., Halachenko, V.&Vashkite, 2016; Paronians, 2004), general regularities (Siegel, Ozkaptan, Hegge, Kopstein, Marlowe, Federman & Slifer, 1981), psychological foundations of rehabilitation of servicemen after participation in military operations (Buriak, Hinevskyi&Katerusha,2015; Velychko,2014; Leskov, 2008).

However, there is lack of research on value-semantic perception of servicemen back from the combat operational zone in the context of their integration into the peaceful life. Careful examination of this process is also due to the necessity to develop effective psychological support programs for solving combatants' axiological and moral deviances and negative mental states.

The article aims :

to describe and explain the peculiarities of the value-semantic sphere of participants in combat operations in the context of their sociogenesis.

The object

of the research is the process of combatants' axiogenesis.

Methods and methodology:

The structure of the content description of this research consists of the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the results of empirical studying of psych diagnostic indicators of the value-semantic sphere of combatants in the context of their sociogenesis.

For this reason, the technique “Valuable orientations” is applied (V. I. Vus)¹ [8]. The technique consists of 56 valuable statements, allowing providing the structure of human value orientations in several spheres:

1. In substantial – seven classes of valuable orientations: practical and every day; social; political; informative; ethical; esthetic; religious.

2. In representative – the procedure of carrying out a research, according to the technique, consists in ranging of the values, selected by the participant of the experiment (on 10 “positive” and “negative”) in three series of material presentation, which correspond to three representative plans (the forms of understanding and assimilation) of the valuable and semantic content of the analyzed material: emotional and sensual, informative and cognitive and efficient and practical.

This technique allows:

- constructing the personal “axiomatrix”
- studying of the “three-dimensional” structure of the individual consciousness;
- revealing positive valuable and semantic transformations of the individual consciousness.

The research was conducted according to the standard procedure and according to the European standards of ethics of psychological researches.

Participants of the research:

The peculiarities of the combatants' value-semantic sphere development in the context of their sociogenesis were studied in the spring of 2017. The sample is

¹ Vus V.I. (2014) The process of personality socialization at condition of global transformation of society Kyiv , NULES , 210 p .

consisted of 53 soldiers who participated in the ATO in the east of Ukraine. The average age of combatants is 34 years.

Results of the research:

According to the results of the conducted empirical research on the specifics of valuable attitude of combatants' the emotional domination of the "personal development" (M = 9,69), "Peace, sustainable development" (M = 9,26) and «rule of law» (M = 8,20) values has been established. The value "war" also has high emotive assessment in their consciousness (M=8,00).

Table 1

Quantitative indices of studying of the positive emotional value priorities of the combatants (n = 53) according to the technique "Valuable orientations" (Vus V.I.)

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Valuable statements</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>St.D</i>
1	Comprehensive development of personality: to admire art, sports, music	9,69	0,91
2	Peace, sustainable development	9,26	0,44
3	rule of law	8,20	0,51
4	War	8,00	0,00
5	Informal communication	6,83	0,38
6	To be fashion	6,45	0,50
7	Going to concerts, discos	6,00	0,00
8	Heroism, rescue	6,00	1,15
9	To communicate with friends	5,50	0,57
10	To be competent in techniques	5,23	2,10

This result can be considered as:

- trying to get emotional satisfaction from the various benefits of "alive" life, searching for various forms of emotional satisfaction from own activities,
- giving emotional priority to own physical and mental functionality

- repeated, fuller experience of the "joys of life".

At the same time, the emotional dominance of the value "personality development" may be interpreted as an active reevaluation of previous vectors of own living space building.

Thus, in the perception of the combatants, the comprehensive development of the individual is associated with emotional rejection of the "rule of law" ($r = -0,71$; $p \leq 0,01$), the lack of "peace" ($r = -0,68$; $p \leq 0,01$) and increase their material well-being ($r = 0,70$; $p \leq 0,05$). That is, the combatants are inclined:

- emotionally-negative perceive of external social influence on their life, external social "directives" regulating their behavioral activity
- Provide a negative emotional assessment of norms and rules of peaceful life
- to establish only own pragmatic wellbeing as emotional priorities.

The attitudes towards social environment are forming in the context of own perception of family relationships and parental-child contacts. Thus emotional perception of value «Peace, sustainable development» is in linear dependence on the quality of relationships in the family ($r = 0,87$; $p \leq 0,01$) and parental feelings ($r = 0,82$; $p \leq 0,01$).

It allows concluding that quality of family relationships and parental values could be considered as crucial points of future programs for socio-psychological support of combatants.

In the same time the psychological position of combatants as “fighters for peace” appears in their perception only as social desirable, as social fashion ($r=0,61$; $p\leq 0,01$).

On the cognitive level of value-semantic consciousness the servicemen are defining following priorities for effective social development:

- Disrespect for the elders, managers ($M=9,80$)
- Personal development ($M=9,20$)
- Peace, sustainable development ($M=8,66$)

Table 2

Quantitative indices of studying of the positive cognitive value priorities of the combatants (n = 53) according to the technique "Valuable orientations" (Vus V.I.)

<i>N^o</i>	<i>Valuable statements</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SLD</i>
1	Disrespect for the elders, managers	9,80	0,01
2	Comprehensive development of personality: to admire art, sports, music	9,20	2,46
3	Peace, sustainable development	8,66	2,15
4	Rule of law	8,38	0,75
5	Pray at home	8,00	0,00
6	Material well-being	7,50	2,44
7	To be fashion	7,00	0,00
8	To be alone	7,00	0,00
9	Youth, beautifulness, health	7,00	2,21
10	Money, richness	6,66	1,36

It is highly significant that servicemen with experience of warlike situations are defining priorities for social development in order to don't obey official social governance. They don't like to be getting by other people. They prefer to keep

only own activities, own personal development and prefer to do it only in own way.

These results could be considered as intension to create new social situation as like as warlike conditions when almost all depends on only own psychological and physical skills. They used to trust only for own abilities.

In the same time they try to keep military friendship. The groups of servicemen back from the combat operational zone appear as if true and trustable social environment in their perception.

Thus statistically the choice of value «Peace, sustainable development» is connected with reducing of the importance of family and family relationships ($r = -0,85$ $p \leq 0,01$), and awareness of inappropriateness, ineffectiveness of training and retraining programs in which they are involved ($r = -0,87$ $p \leq 0,01$) (Awareness of the inappropriateness and ineffectiveness of the instructions and exercises of the civil social government).

Empirical results of studying of the conative structure of the value-semantic sphere of combatants allowed determining the nature of understanding and the system of the importance of combatants' life priorities.

The combatants find the greatest relevance in the value of “personal development” ($M = 9,18$), “to feel beautifulness, appreciate the art” ($M = 9,00$) and “one moment living, arbitrary behavior ”($M = 9,00$) (see Table 3).

Table 3

Quantitative indices of studying of the positive conative value priorities of the combatants (n = 53) according to the technique "Valuable orientations" (Vus V.I.)

<i>N₂</i>	<i>Valuable statements</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>St.D</i>
1	Comprehensive development of personality: to admire art, sports, music	9,18	2,34
2	Feel the beautyfullness, appreciate and understand art	9,00	1,15
3	One moment living, arbitrary behavior	9,00	0,00
4	Peace, sustainable development	8,75	2,17
5	Rule of law	8,40	0,50
6	Informal communication	8,00	1,54
7	Heroism, rescue	7,00	3,46
8	Indifference to politics	7,00	0,00
9	To be fashion	6,50	0,53
10	Youth, beautifulness, health	6,25	3,05

Statistically the personal relevance of the value "comprehensive personality development" in the perception of the combatants is connected with perception of lost health and youth ($r=-0,76$ $p\leq 0,01$).

This statistic results could be interpreted as combatants' dissatisfaction of peaceful civil social relations. In their consciousness it isn't connected their aims, needs and real civil social conditions. They are disappointed by social evaluation, social approval of their efforts, their lost health and youth. "We weren't fighting for such social interactions".

Conclusions:

The obtained results can be interpreted as searching for the new meanings, new forms of the social activity implementation in their consciousness.

The three-dimensional model of combatants' value-semantic consciousness can be presented on:

• ***Emotional dimension*** as:

- ✓ high level of emotional approval for military activities, military lifestyle
- ✓ ambiguous emotional attitudes towards civil social realities
- ✓ the tendencies to enjoining, deeping of emotional feelings of various life aspects.
- ✓ the specifically bright emotional perception of life activities, life events

• ***Cognitive dimension*** as:

- ✓ reviewing and rethinking by combatants of behavioral norms, social roles, social communication strategies
- ✓ the desire of combatants to create an alternative reality: the virtual community of "brothers"; grouping into formal public associations; opposing to a "peaceful" society; emphasizing the attention of society to their own needs; the desire to return to the military community

• ***Conative dimension*** as:

- ✓ actualization of own personal skills and abilities, own personal function genesis
- ✓ establishing a dynamic equilibrium within the system of relations of personality with the civilian social environment

The quality of family relationships and parental values could be presented as crucial mechanisms for impact on perception of social interactions, developing effective programs for socio-psychological support of combatants.

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