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UDC 159.923.3:794.9 (043.2)

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### CONNECTION BETWEEN GAMBLING ADDICTION AND TEMPERAMENT OF ADDICTED SUBJECT

The actuality of the research proceeds from the fact, that the with gambling legalization in Ukraine number of subjects, who interested in this, growing too fast. But any statistics does not take into account, how many people become addicted from this process. As a science researches and publications inform, in most of researches gamble addicted subjects - is a young people. So, a necessity to research the separate development factors of this mechanism for engineering the methods of prevention and psychological, psychotherapeutic help, depends on constitutional dispositions, subjective characteristics and social factors, grows up.

Widely this problem was investigated by Neyaskina Y.Y.[1], Karavayev A.F. [2], Karpov A.A. [3].

As a target of our research we took exploring of types and levels of temperament specifics between gamble addicted subjects. In research we used methodics: "EPI Test" Eysenck, where from scales of extraversion, introversion and neurotism, through the "Eysenck circle" we defined types of temperament our respondents; and Therstone's "Temperament diagnostics", which helped to define percentage of subjects' characteristics indicators. Sample chosen from 20 clients of rehabilitation centre 20-25 years old, who gamble addicted, ten from them is a woman, another ten from them - man. EPI test showed us, that the respondents have a types of temperaments as: choleric - 35% (7 people), 5% (1 people) - melancholic, 25% (5 people) - flegmatic, and 35% (7 people) - sanguinic. There are two types of temperament, which turned out the most in a group: choleric and sanguinic. This results characterize respondents as a strong nervous system subjects, it's easy for them to change their attention from one object to another, they have unbalanced nervous system, which interferes to compatibility with another people; sanguinic type characterized by good working capacity, easy changing from one activity to another, high level of communication with people, easy experiencing failure. From Therstone's "Temperament diagnostics" we defined, that the

activity indicator have this results : 55% low level, 40% - middle, and 5%- high level of activity; physical activity indicator: 15% not showed, 70% low level, 15% - middle level; impulsivity indicator: 30% not showed, 30% low level, and 40% - middle; leaders indication: 20% not showed, 40% low, 30% middle, and 10% of high; balance indicators: 5% not showed, 35% low, 60% middle; friendly indicator 15% not showed, 35% low, 35% - middle, and 15% - high; reflexivity indicator: 5% - not showed, 40% low, 45% middle, and 10% - high level. On low level respondents demonstrated next indicators: activity, physical activity, on middle level - impulsivity; leadership, balance, friendly – on low and middle, reflexivity on middle level.

Conclusions. So, as a result of research we concluded, that the gamble addicted have very accentuated unbalanced nervous system, they easy changing their attention for one object to another. Respondents very impulsive and indifferent to communication. This facts give us a foundation for next hypothesis about external influence on their nervous processes and also about role of internal factors in addiction development. Further, perspective for research should come directly from defining of correlation temperament specifications with subjects characteristics and character accentuations, with considering comparing of social factor, personal values and education.

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УДК 159.9:303.4(043.2)

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#### **APPROACHES TO UNDERSTANDING PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS FOR ACTIVITY IN PSYCHOLOGY**

The necessary basis for the scientific study of the psychological readiness for action is understanding the methodological basis of the problem, including the methodological approach as a position on the understanding of the psychological phenomenon [2]. Psychological readiness for different types of activities has its own specific features, but, at the same time, there are general views on the understanding of the article [1]. The discussion of these views was the aim of our research at the theoretical stage.

In modern science we can distinguish two basic approaches to understanding the