

## SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

### *Theory and Philosophy of Psychology*

#### **A.V. Shkurko. From Distributed Cognition to Distributed Problem Solving: Sociologic Perspective in Cognitive Science Development**

The concept of distributed and situational cognition is nowadays widely discussed in cognitive sciences and other fields of knowledge. It states that the forming of cognitive result is due not only to the operations of individual intelligence but mainly to its interaction with the environment, other individuals and material objects. Two principal problems of such an approach are presented by the randomness of cognitive system borders as well as insufficient attention to the nature and the reasons of situational environment explaining cognitive processes existence in «natural conditions». To solve the former it is proposed to pay the most attention not to cognition but to the process of problem solving. To solve the latter it is possible to use functional and evolutionary arguments.

*Keywords:* distributed cognition, situational cognition, cognitive science, problem solving, situation.

### *Theoretical and Empirical Research*

#### **B.V. Chernyshov, D.M. Ramendik, E.G. Chernyshova, V.E. Bezsonova, V.P. Zinchenko. The Specificity of Temperament Manifestation and its Connection to Auditory Evoked Potentials**

The manifestations of temperament in terms of auditory evoked potentials generation due to realization of odd-ball paradigm were studied. The subjects were divided into two groups accord-

ing to the coincidence of three questionnaires (formal-dynamic behavior characteristics questionnaire, structure of temperament questionnaire, Eysenck's personality questionnaire) results. Significant differences between groups in N2 wave amplitude and complex N2-P3 were found. There was a number of significant correlations of questionnaire data and evoked potentials parameters for the group with coincided questionnaire results; the other group showed much less correlations. The data obtained confirm the conditionality of the temperament by brain processes and point to the principal differences in psycho-physiological manifestations of temperament.

*Keywords:* attention, temperament, cognitive processes, evoked potentials, N2, P3.

### *Special Theme of the Issue. Psychology of Abilities*

#### **V.D. Shadrikov. The Problems of Psychological Theory of Abilities**

The author's theory of human abilities is presented. Substantial definition of abilities viewed in three dimensions — a person, subject of activity and personality — is given. The solution of actual problems of correlation between inclinations and abilities, of abilities' position in psychic structure and of interrelations of abilities and cognitive processes are proposed. The author argues general understanding of abilities as corresponding to other psychic categories going beyond cognitive abilities. The system of human mental traits is presented.

*Keywords:* logical categories, abilities, mental traits, cognitive processes,

psychic states, intellectualisation of abilities, psychic function, functional system of abilities.

**L.V. Cheremoshkina. Internet-activity's Influence on Subject's Mnemonic Abilities**

The specificity of longitude and systematic Internet-resources usage influence is shown. The results of the study of age-specific memorization of simple, complicated and non-verbal meaningless material by subjects having different experience of Internet-activity are presented.

*Keywords:* mnemonic abilities, functional mechanisms, operational mechanisms, Internet-activity influence.

**M.D. Morov. Comparative Study of Personality by Different Measuring Procedures**

There are different measuring procedures for the description of personality. The effort is made to study the problem of person's individuality identity as characterized by different measuring procedures. The question of the possibility to perceive differently theoretically based methods as equivalent in psychological studies is answered.

*Keywords:* individuality, personality, personal trait, measuring procedures.

**L.A. Da Silva. The Reflection as a Prerequisite of Intellectual Operations Mastering**

The dependence of successful intellectual operations mastering on pupil's reflection is experimentally shown. The successful reflection in its turn is determined by reflectivity as a personal trait.

*Keywords:* reflection, intellectual operations, cognition, intelligence.

***Practical Psychology***

**D.E. Volkova, A.B. Orlov, N.A. Orlova. The Sign, Metaphor, Symbol: the Methodology of Subjectness**

Tree forms of mediation: sign, metaphoric and symbolic are looked at from foreign and Russian philosophical and psychological points of view. Their connection to subject notional structures forming as well as their role and position in psychotherapeutic process are analyzed. Sign, metaphoric and symbolic modes of client's inner substance expression during psychotherapy are marked out, differentiated and described. The connection of the means of mediation with three-aspect structure of subjectness emphasized in trialogic approach is shown.

*Keywords:* subjectness, sign, signifying, metaphor, metaphorization, symbol, symbolization, psychotherapy, trialogic approach.

***Work in Progress***

**L.D. Kamyshnikova, S.S. Belova. Self-assessment of Emotional Intelligence through the Prism of the Cultural Relevance Model**

The study is dedicated to the investigation of the specificity of self-assessment of emotional intelligence from the viewpoint of a theoretical model of cultural relevance. The model includes three dimensions (prototypicality, value, frequency) and proposes their influence on external validity of self-assessment. At the first stage of the study the emotional intelligence questionnaire was constructed on the basis of the Act Frequency approach (Buss, Craik, 1983). At the second stage, the questionnaire items were assessed according to three

dimensions of relevance proposed by the model. At the third stage, emotional intelligence was measured by means of the constructed questionnaire and emotional intelligence tests. It was, thus, revealed that the correlation between questionnaire's items and external criteria was predicted by their value (in positive direction). In comparison with accuracy of self-estimates, their level was influenced to a greater extent by the cultural relevance of the questionnaire items.

*Keywords:* self-assessment of emotional intelligence, gender differences, prototype, culture relevance.

#### **T.S. Knyazeva. The Measurement of Emotional Intelligence in Musicians and Artists by MSCEIT V.2.0**

Russian version of J. Mayer's, P. Salovey's, D. Caruso's MSCEIT V.2.0 method was used for the measurement of emotional intelligence. The hypothesis of positive correlation between emotional intelligence and musical and artistic profiles of education was proved to be true. General score for emotional intelligence shown by the artists and musicians was found to be between that of psychologists and technicians and non-humanitarians. The study tends to improve Russian adaptation of the method and to increase its criterial validity.

*Keywords:* emotional intelligence, MSCEIT V.2.0 method, professional specificity of emotional intelligence, test adaptation.

#### **I.S. Utochkin, K.G. Bolshakova. Reinforcement and Weakening of Stroop Effect in Probabilistic Learning**

The phenomenology of perceptive attention in stimulus-distractor derivation condition is analyzed. Two oppositely directed effects — that of interference and of redundancy — are marked out. Formal prediction of the effect based on mathematic theory of connection is proposed. Hierarchic hypothesis of interaction of different distractor effects is looked at and is substantiated by experimental study of probabilistic learning with varying frequency of conflicting and congruent trials in Stroop test. It is assumed that word-colour combinations and probabilities appeal to different levels of distractor effects. It was found that low probability of conflicting trials leads to significant reinforcement of Stroop effect and practical impossibility to train; high probability leads to its practical disappearance.

*Keywords:* distractor effect, interference, redundancy, entropy, Stroop effect, probabilistic learning, hierarchic hypothesis.