

## PREFACE

The next issue of the *Vestnik of Saint Petersburg State University. Psychology* presents articles devoted to both theoretical problems of psychological science and empirical research in various areas of modern psychology.

The issue opens with an article by M. S. Guseltseva, the author of a number of works on theoretical and methodological problems of psychology. The presented article — “Psychological stability of the personality in the light of the psychology of values: The dialectic of constancy and variability” — is devoted to the problematics in which the themes of the stability of the personality and the world of its values intersect. The author rightly notes that despite the obvious significance of the problem of values, including for psychological science, in modern psychology the topic of values is not framed as an independent research area. Article by M. S. Guseltseva to some extent fills in the gaps existing in domestic science related to the description of the problem of values, the history of its formation in science, the existence of the individual in the space of values.

Under conditions of environmental turbulence, the interest of psychological science in the search for the foundations of human stability in modern realities is growing. In psychology, a person's values are traditionally regarded as a regulator of his activity, as a guide and support in situations of change, as the basis of his psychological stability. The very concept of stability and the corresponding phenomenology of stability are also actively discussed in modern psychology. The study of changes in modern reality and human changes in recent decades has been the focus of psychological science. At the same time, it is obvious that the understanding of human variability should be considered in conjunction with the theme of human stability. The article outlines different approaches to understanding psychological stability, which is dynamic in nature and implies a person's ability to change. Based on the analysis of general humanitarian problems of the stability of the individual in a changing socio-cultural space and the world of its values, M. S. Guseltseva proposed a construct — an axiological space of socialization, which has an undoubted heuristic potential.

The next publication of the issue is an article by N. V. Grishina “Purpose regulation of human behavior” — raises the problem of the contextual nature of goals as regulators of human activity. Goals are considered as a construct for describing a person's relationship with the outside world, complementing the concepts of “situation definition” used by psychology, reflecting the cognitive component of a person's connection with the context, its understanding, and “experience” related to the affective component of this connection. Goals refer to the “acting” component, “working” together with “defining the situation”, providing an understanding of it, and “experiencing” the situation, allowing to assess its significance. The article presents the results of a study that confirms the contextual nature

of human goals, the need to study them in spatio-temporal coordinates, in relation to a broad life context, the possibilities of the current life situation, time perspective, past expectations, experience in achieving goals, etc. In accordance with the concept of the contextual nature of goals, the article proposes a level differentiation of goal regulation, which appears as tasks when interacting with specific situations, as goals proper in a life context, and as meanings when interacting with existential reality.

Collective article by N. V. Moroshkina, I. V. Zverev, L. A. Nezdoyimshapko, R. V. Tikhonov "Metacognitive monitoring and control in distributed cognition" is of a review nature and is devoted to the analysis and description of the features of metacognitive monitoring and control in the context of distributed cognition. This concept refers to the features of the cognitive activity of a modern person, which, as the authors note, relies on external sources, various kinds of resources, including communication with other people. Hence, in their opinion, the special importance of the development of metacognitive knowledge and strategies that make it possible to effectively use these opportunities. The focus of this article is the question of the functions of metacognitions, and in particular metacognitive experiences, in the context of distributed cognition, performing cognitive tasks with the involvement of external resources, cognitive gadgets, as well as other people. The article presents the main approaches to explaining how metacognitive assessments are formed, and provides empirical research data illustrating them. Particular attention is paid to metacognitive experiences associated with cognitive errors. As a result of the analysis, the authors of the article identify three main functions that are discussed in the literature: building ideas about their own competence and ability to solve the problem; building perceptions of the competence of another, whose advice or judgment can be used to increase one's own cognitive effectiveness; function of additional heuristics when making joint decisions. Despite the narrow focus of the described topic, the article is of undoubted interest to everyone who is interested in the problems of making individual and group decisions.

The section on empirical and experimental studies opens with an article by T. D. Martinkovskaya, N. A. Andreeva (Golubeva) and S. V. Preobrazhenskaya "Information identity and perception of information as a new digital everyday life". The study of digital reality continues to be one of the topical areas in modern psychology. The authors focus on digital everyday life and the psychological problems it generates. The article presents the results of empirical studies on the style of information identity in connection with the ways of perception and processing of information (including those of people of different ages), as well as its relationship with life satisfaction in the information society. The conducted research allowed to identify some trends associated with the characteristics of information identity and different variations of its styles.

Collective article by M. M. Odintsova, N. L. Moskvicheva, S. N. Kostromina and E. V. Zinovyeva "Ordinary ideas about self-determination: Structure and phenomenology" devoted to the problem of self-determination. The authors propose a theoretical complementary model of personality self-determination, representing it as a dynamic system that provides energy, target and semantic activity of the personality and determines relative freedom in the realization of a person's life aspirations. This article describes the results of an empirical study of everyday ideas of young people about the concept of self-determination. The purpose of the study is empirical verification of the proposed theoretical model and clarification of the content of the concept of self-determination. The results obtained

are consistent with scientific ideas about self-determination as a set of characteristics and processes of an individual's activity, which are distinguished by purposefulness, arbitrary regulation and relative freedom from external factors.

The next publication of the issue is an article by V.D. Mamaeva-Niles — “Personality self-representation change in circumstances of ‘goal — affordance’ incongruity and situational opportunities” — is devoted to the topic of human interaction with the situation, from the point of view of the goals pursued by him in this situation. The goals that a person sets for himself are always correlated with the features and possibilities of the situation, which may or may not correspond to them, which allows to talk about the congruence or incongruence of goals. In the study conducted by the author, participants were presented with descriptions of situations of everyday interaction, in relation to which they formulated their possible goals. In the repeated presentation of the same situations, its conditions changed in such a way that they clearly contradicted the person's original expectations. The hypothesis of the study was that changing the goals of a situation leads to a change in a person's self-representation, his ideas about himself in the context of this situation. The results obtained confirmed the author's hypothesis and made it possible to see how the role of situational characteristics and personality traits in the determination of human behavior changes in the changed situation. An interesting result of the study was that the manifestations of friendliness, extraversion, conscientiousness and openness are more determined by situational features, while the manifestation of neuroticism is less influenced by the situation and is determined by stable personality traits.

The topic of psychological problems associated with the experiencing a pandemic and its psychological consequences does not leave the agenda of psychological science, and all new studies confirm the relevance of their continuation. In the published article M.N. Gavrilova and E. A. Chichinina “Work memory development dynamics in children aged 5 to 7 in a period of social isolation: The role of screen time and the number of children in the family” raises the question of the possibilities of compensating for the decline in the development of working memory, recorded by the authors in previous studies, after the return of children to systematic educational process. The article describes some patterns of memory development depending on the length of screen time used by children, which, as it was found, has the most negative impact on the only children in the family.

The next article in the issue is the work of E. V. Shindrikova, A. E. Lovyagina and N. L. Ilyina “Psychosomatic and behavioral reactions at competitions in female gymnasts 4–10 years old, raised in families with different upbringing styles” — is dedicated to young female gymnasts and their experience of competitive situations. Psychology has accumulated a lot of empirical data describing the influence of family upbringing style on the personality traits and behavior of children. The study conducted by the authors shows that such features of family upbringing style as excessive severity of parents, distance in relationships, projection of undesirable qualities onto a child, etc., can be considered as predictors of a number of somatic disorders in young athletes.

The last article of the issue is devoted to the rehabilitation practice of the work of a psychologist. O. Yu. Sbitneva, the author of the article “The practice of intuitive drawing in overcoming the consequences of traumatic stress in combat participants”, devotes her work to finding effective methods for restoring vital resources. As such, in her opinion, the art therapy practice of intuitive drawing, which is successfully used by the author for the psychological correction of negative states, can be considered. Art therapy, as a

creative process, allows persons to feel and understand himself, express freely thoughts and feelings, get rid of negative experiences. The work practice described by the author of the article may be of interest to psychologists working with traumatic states and post-traumatic stress.

Our journal enjoys ever-increasing popularity among both readers and authors, which is ensured by the high level of published materials. We hope that in the future we will be able to satisfy the interests of the widest range of readers.

We invite everyone — both authors and readers — to further cooperation!

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