

Socionic analysis as a tool for optimizing relationships in small social groups

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Society is a complex social system, the main component is a small social group. Determination of integral social model of a small group permit to optimize dealings between the members of group and consciously shape its staff under fulfilment specific tasks. The most prevalent method today for determining social type of person is typology by Jung, and originated on its basis Socionics. Socionics allows to disseminate communicative experience, originated a number of teams by the model of the pattern, which justified itself. It also further correct choice of the leader of a small social group.

Keywords: small group, psychological type, socionic analysis, compatibility, leader.

INTRODUCTION

The society is a complex social system, the basic element of which can be considered as small social groups. Their formation is based on informal and formal relationships between individuals who belong to this group. In this context, attach great rational importance to the use of human resource, in order to realize its potential, according to natural abilities. This should contribute to be a relatively socionic analysis method.

MAIN PART

The viability of small social group largely depends on members psychological compatibility of this group. Definition of integral social type of a small group allows to identify the possible problem areas in communication between group members and consciously shape its composition during specific tasks.

Social group – this is a stable, structured association of people who interact with each other and depend on each other to achieve common goals, interests and social needs. A small social group - the composition of

small social group whose members share common activity and are stable in direct personal contact, which is the basis for the emergence of emotional relationships as well as special group values and norms of behavior. Its staff number may vary, but the best is $7 + 2$ [1].

The most common method today on the definition of human psycho typology of C.-G. Yung. According to it, with the help of 4 pairs of dichotomous attributes it is possible to define psycho basic of a person, all in all there are 16 of them. Yung doctrine received in the West the development called as the typology of Myers Bryhhs, and in post-Soviet countries - Socionics (author of the concept - A. Auhustynavichyute). The difference between them lies in the methods of the human psyche study - typology uses the inductive method and Socionics - deductive. So socionic methods of analysis, in our opinion, is the most promising [2, P. 136].

Classic Socionics considers 8 aspects of information flow and, accordingly, 8 mental functions: intuition of capabilities; intuition of time; power of sensors; sensors of feelings; business of logic; logic of relations; ethics of emotions, the ethics of relations.

The basis of the typology of K.-G. Jung became introduced by him principled new concepts – the so-called "Jung's dichotomies." They include: extroversion-introversion; rationality-irrationality; mentality-sense, sensation-intuition [3].

The Jung's typology and socionics both assert, that people from birth are inclined to certain personal preferences. Jung's typology considers four pairs of the above-mentioned such preferences, which socionics calls the basic characteristics of types. The correct interpretation of these preferences automatically leads to one of the 16 basic sociotypes.

Another significant aspect of the existence of a small group is to establish communication between members of the group.. Business Communication is a process of interaction, aimed at optimizing a particular

type of subject activities. An important part for business communication plays determining correct communication between business partners, especially taking into consideration the individual mental peculiarities of participants in communicative process. It requires certain knowledge in the field of practical psychology, in the first place the fundamental aspects in typology of Jung [4, P. 8].

Knowledge of the fundamentals in Sociotics, peculiarity of the style activities, permits to forecast the possible behavior of the individual in a certain situation and in concrete environment. This allows a skilled specialist in the field of social communications make correct and long-term forecast relations in various groups - both as in work and in the family [5, P. 10].

Sociotics allows to replicate communicative experience, creating a number of teams on the model that justified itself. It also promotes proper choice of a small social group of their leader.

The systems approach to the study of psychology of small groups and teams involves analysis of the variety of connections and relationships in small groups, which should be seen both as subjects of joint activities and as subjects of communication and interpersonal relations.

Typology offers three basic methods of the social type identifying:

- 1) using the main features of type;
- 2) using sociotypes characteristics;
- 3) using identification tests.

Proper identification of social type is impossible without the combined use of these methods. It also depends on the researcher qualification [1].

The importance of group values, standards, assessments for individual is called referentiality of small group. The main functions of the reference group are comparative and normative (giving the individual the possibility to relate his/her thoughts and behavior with the accepted in the group and evaluate them in terms of compliance with group norms and values). These group norms and values are formed as an integral amount of small group each representative preferences.

Integral sociotype of small group can be defined, knowing sociotypes of people who belong to it. Decisive here are the features included in the block of Ego - programme and creative as they are conscious and spatial functions, and therefore - the most developed. Accordingly, the dominant sociotic functions are defined in a small group and make up its values and determine its integral sociotype. Steady leader of the group can only be the individual who mostly includes all these values.

CONCLUSIONS

Human behavior is not accidental in nature. It is predictable, therefore is a subject to classification. Jung's study on typology and sociotics allows not only better understand the mechanism of the relationship between two specific people, but also purposefully form psychologically compatible small social groups (teams), capable to perform their tasks. Knowledge of standard features allows to better understand specific person, to know its unique personality. It promotes the rational use of human resources, reduce the level of conflict both in small social groups and society in general, and the maximum self-realization of everyone in those areas of life that are the most typical for him/her.

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