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Artículos

A HISTORICAL DIMENSION OF THE RESEARCH ON SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL

DIMENSIÓN HISTÓRICA DEL ESTUDIO DE LAS EXPECTATIVAS SOCIALES DE LA PERSONA

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Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to present theoretical-methodological critical analysis of social expectations of an individual in a historical dimension. It examines and outlines a historical component of trends in the research on social expectations in the world scientific literature and practice. The study determines and characterizes the following trends in the research on social expectations of an individual: philosophical, sociological, neurophysiological, psychological, social-psychological and the trend of construction of the future. It analyzes the current state of the development of social expectations of an individual in the context of the history of everyday life. The research reveals the essence and psychological content features of all the trends in the research. We come to the conclusion that a historical dimension of social expectations of an individual arranges the acquired knowledge about the trends in the research subject.

Keywords: Historical research, History of everyday routine, Homo praecrisimos, Human expectations.

Resumen

El objetivo del artículo es realizar un análisis crítico, teórico y metodológico de las expectativas sociales de la persona en la dimensión histórica. Se estudió y se describió el componente histórico del estudio de las expectativas sociales en la literatura y en la práctica científicas mundiales. Se establecieron y se caracterizaron las direcciones siguientes de la investigación: filosófica, sociológica, neurofisiológica, psicológica, sociopsicológica y la de construcción del futuro. Se analizó el estado actual del desarrollo de las expectativas sociales de la persona en el contexto de historia cotidiana. Se revelaron la esencia y las características semánticas psicológicas de todas las direcciones de la investigación. Se concluyó que la dimensión histórica de las expectativas sociales ordena los conocimientos adquiridos sobre las direcciones del tema del estudio.

Palabras Clave: Investigación histórica, Historia de la vida cotidiana, Homo praecrisimos, Expectativas de la humanidad.

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1. INTRODUCCIÓN

Social expectations of an individual are rather a complicated phenomenon which should be investigated thoroughly in a number of scientific dimensions. In a historical science social expectations of an individual can be a research subject of many different branches, namely: the history of everyday life, intellectual history, historical anthropology, historical hermeneutics, historical statistics, historical urbanistics etc. In a content aspect, social expectations have always been a subject of special attention of the following sciences: philosophy, sociology, psychology, pedagogy, management etc. Each science studies the problem of expectations originally, mainly considering them as an auxiliary element, mentioning them in the context of description of other scientific phenomena. Social expectations have always been “on the surface”, though they are an indispensable component of an action, behavioral act and activity. Social expectations of an individual are a complex psychological mechanism, affecting the formation and the development of a subject of scientific knowledge¹.

In the context of our research subject, the conclusions drawn by the French historian and political critic of the 19th century Alexis de Tocqueville seem to be convincing. He maintained that revolutionary crises are usually preceded by a long period of an increase in economic and political indexes. These indexes can be reflected in the volume of political freedom, access to information, prospects of upward mobility and others.² In particular, the standards of living of French peasants and craftsmen before the beginning of the French Revolution were the highest in Europe; before the beginning of the Anti-colonial Revolution in North America they were the wealthiest and well-managed colonies in the world etc. The more resources people have, the higher demands and expectations are characteristic of them. Social expectations are a criterion and a driving force of social changes. When objective indexes rise, there is a certain fall and relative changes occur. Against the background of social expectations, that keep growing by inertia, it turns into a mass frustration which, in its turn, results in aggression and panic disorders.

Having generalized the prehistory of revolutionary situations, the American scientist J. Davis drew an integral graph having a serious forecasting potential. The final conclusion is rather paradoxical, but it is confirmed by a large amount of practical material. When people live poor lives steadily (from the point of view of a detached onlooker), they do not feel painful discontent and the probability of internal explosions is minimal.

¹ Popovych, Social and psychological expectations in interpersonal interaction in the groups of cadets of higher educational institutions of The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. (Kyiv: G. S. Kostyuk Institute of Psychology, NAPS of Ukraine, 2007).

² Alexis de Tocqueville, *The Old Regime and the French Revolution*. (New York: Anchor Books, 1955).

A danger appears when expectations are increasing. A specific social-political syndrome of a pre-crisis human “*homo praecrisimos*” was found out; it requires special attention on the part of responsible political leaders³.

A historical dimension of the research on social expectations of an individual is an attempt to systematize theoretical and empirical achievements, outline chronotopes, identify a historical component of the trends in the formation and development of the scientific problem and comprehend the extremely intricate character of the phenomenon under study.

The purpose is to perform theoretical-methodological critical analysis of social expectations of an individual in a historical dimension; identify the trends in the research on social expectations through performing theoretical-methodological analysis of the scientific heritage concerning the problem under study.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Theoretical-methodological analysis allows identifying six trends in the research on social expectations of an individual: philosophical, sociological, neuropsychological, psychological, social-pedagogical and construction of the future. The research pays special attention to the current state of the problem under study. It outlines the trends in the research on social expectations, their essence, background and basic concepts, indicates the authors and the years of their publications (Tabl. 1).

Scientific content features and background	Historical chronotopes of the basic scientific concepts (the authors and the years of their publications)
PHILOSOPHICAL	
Expectations, ideals, the expected image of a human are a research subject in philosophy. The formation of social expectations of an individual and modelling of mental reality occur unconsciously. Social constructivism of reality. Personal constructs as the best variant-models of interpreting reality. Evaluating status of the perception of human history. The history of everyday life. Perspectives of expectations: dystopia as a hope for improvement of social existence, eschatology as a reflection of particular problems of the	The Tractatus Logico-philosophicus (Ludwig Wittgenstein, 1921); Being and Time (Martin Heidegger, 1927); The History of the Development of Higher Mental Functions (Lev Vygotsky, 1931); Theory of Phenomenological Ontology of Existence (Jean-Paul Sartre, 1943); Psychology of Personality. Personal Construct Theory (George Kelly, 1955); The Concept of Expecting the Realization of a Social Ideal (Yevgeniy

³ Davis, Stories of Change. (Albany: SUNY Press, 2002).

<p>world existence, the image of death as an idea of the boundary of individual transition to the future. Expectations are a existential-temporal construction. An active form of expectations is projection and its implementation into life.</p>	<p>Maslov, 2003); Expectations of the Future: Dystopia, Eschatology, Tanathology (Inga Zheltikova, Dmitriy Gusev, 2011) and others.</p>
<p>SOCIOLOGICAL</p>	
<p>The system of role expectations is a socially determined role model. Expectations of society, subjective reality. Group expectations. The relation of “social standards” to the category of “role expectations”. Obligatory and appropriate expectations are the “role nucleus”. The key role of norms, customs and traditions. Social expectations as an element of public opinion, mass consciousness. The indicator of the state and prospects of social development. The support for the relationship of an individual with the forecasted future. Social demands and social expectations of an individual.</p>	<p>Role Theory (George Mead, 1927); The Structure of Social Action (Talkott Parsons, 1937); The Concept “homo sociologicus” (Ralf Dahrendorf, 1965); The Concept of Social Expectations of the Youth (Yuliya Kupriyanova, 1999); Sociology of Subjective Reality (Nataliya Soboleva, 2002); Personality as a Subject of Social Changes (Olena Zlobina, 2005) and others.</p>
<p>NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL</p>	
<p>Physiological preconditions of a mental ability to predict. Forms of neural activity are parabiosis modifications. Reflex process. The principle of forward motion of excitation from one point to another along the whole reflex arc. The reflex of purpose is the ability to set aims. The model of the final result and the beginning of excitation expansion. The dynamic stereotype of HNA is the anticipatory function of conditional signals. The dynamic stereotype of the expected image. The acceptor of the result of action is the most important mechanism of forecasting. The model of result parameters of the physiological system. Anticipatory reflection. The model of the needed future. Reflex circuit. Behavioral act expected and predicted and laid in the model of the needed future. From a</p>	<p>Reflexes of the Brain (Ivan Sechenov, 1863); The Study on General Regularities of Reactions of Excited Body Systems (Nikolay Vvedensky, 1886); The Theory of Physiological Correlates of Mental Phenomena (Ivan Pavlov, 1903); The Reflex of Purpose (Ivan Pavlov, 1916); The Dynamic Stereotype (Ivan Pavlov, 1932); The Study on Activity Physiology: the Model of the Needed Future (Nikolai Bernstein, 1934), The Theory of Functional Systems (Petr Anokhin, 1954); The Acceptor of the Result of Action (Petr Anokhin, 1955); The Theory of Probablistic Prognosis (Josef Feigenberg, Viacheslav Ivannikov, 1978) and others.</p>

<p>reflex to the model of the future. Probablistic forecasting.</p>	
<p>PSYCHOLOGICAL</p>	
<p>Social-psychological expectations are a component of an individual's self-consciousness, a form of its manifestation. The source of Self-concept. The basic psychological mechanism of self-regulation of an individual's behavior. The self-fulfilling prophecy. The component of a value-and-sense area of personality. Subjective values and ideas. The intermediary function. The expected choice. The motivation theory of social expectations. Reflexive expectations. Anticipation processes. A purpose is the phenomenon of anticipatory reflection. Goal setting is construction of the expected model of the future. Expectations in business negotiations are a form of anticipation process. Expectations are existence.</p>	<p>Principles of Physiological Psychology (Wilhelm Wundt, 1847); "The Self-Fulfilling Prophecy" (Robert Merton, 1948); The Expectancy Theory (Victor Vroom, 1964); The Theory of Personal Expectations (Svitlana Tyshchenko, 1976); Motivation and Activity (Heinz Heckhausen, 1980); The Concept of Reflexive Expectations (Nina Gutkina, 1983); Self-Concept Development and Education (Robert Burns, 1986); National Self-Consciousness in the Civic Formation of an Individual (Myroslav Boryshevskyi, 2000); Personality in Self-Consciousness Dimensions (Myroslav Boryshevskyi, 2012); The Life World of an Individual: Within and Beyond Everyday Life (Tetiana Tytarenko, 2003) and others.</p>
<p>SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL</p>	
<p>Social expectations are a component of communicative-role interaction of of an individual. Social representations. Social ideas of young people. Moral expectations. Cognitive, emotional-value and behavioral readiness to a preliminary course of events. Readiness for communication. Communicative expectations. Performing a role and realizaing interpersonal interaction. The system of social requirements for a role. Requirements set by partners in interaction. Role expectations. Transformation of social expectations into social norms. Social expectations are a type of social sanctions. Expectometry is a method for studying expectations. The level of the formation of</p>	<p>The Social Learning Theory (Julian Rotter, 1954); The Concept of Social Representations (Serge Moscovici, 1961); Convention Concept of Interpersonal Interaction (Tamotsu Shibutani, 1969); The Social Learning Theory (Albert Bandura, 1971); The Concept of Social-Psychological Features of Role Expectations (Heorhii Dolynskyi, 1974); Social Norms and Regulation of Behavior (Maryna Bobnieva, 1978); The Theory of Mutual Understanding (Edgar Linchevsky, 1982); The Concept of Professional Expectations (Aleksandr Tyshkovsky, 1999); The Concept of</p>

<p>social-psychological expectations. The coefficient of expectations. Self-expectation. The impact of work content on the specifics of social expectations. The effect of a student's expectations. The expected environment. The expected element. The expected situation. The expected need. Locus of control. Expectation and value of reinforcement. Expectation of success. Expectation of fear. Expectation of efficiency. Family role expectations are the model of family-role distribution. Expectations of a married couple. Professional expectations. Career expectations. Professional expectations in socio-creative space. Expectations are a complex cognitive-motivational construct.</p>	<p>Role Expectations of a Married Couple (Nataliya Khloponina, 2007); An Individual and a Role: a Role Approach to Social Psychology of Personality (Pavel Gornostay, 2007), Social Expectations of Young People: the Specifics and the Ways of Formation (Iryna Zhadan, 2007); Social-Psychological Expectations in Human relationships (Ihor Popovych, 2009); Social-Psychological Practices of Personality (Tetiana Tytarenko, 2012); Expectancy Theory of Marital relationships (Gleb Lagonda, 2012); Optimization of the Development of Social-Psychological Expectations (Ihor Popovych, 2013) and others</p>
<p>CONSTRUCTION OF THE FUTURE</p>	
<p>Paradigm transition of the modern science from what exists to what emerges. Psychology constructs the future. The image of a perspective representation – the image of achievement of spatial-temporal and sense characteristics. The image of the future – the picture of the final result of a project. Social expectations in the trajectory of a subject's self-realization. The image of the desired life. Models of task-oriented structuration of the future. Personal life-construction. Authenticity of personality.</p>	<p>How to Construct Personal Future: Life Tasks of an Individual (Tetiana Tytarenko, 2012); The Theory of Personal Life Construction (Tetiana Tytarenko, 2013); Psychological Practices of Life Construction under Conditions of the Post-Modern Sociality (Tetiana Tytarenko, Olha Kochubeinyk, Kateryna Cheremnykh, 2014), The Psychology of Construction of the Future (Aleksandr Mikhalsky, 2014) and others.</p>

Table 1: The trends in the research on social expectations of an individual

Identification of the above mentioned trends cannot be fully comprehensive. Each trend may have a number of sub-types and specific branches. A historical dimension of the study of scientific theories allowed comprehending the uniqueness and originality of the phenomenon of social expectations of an individual, laying a theoretical-methodological foundation of the research, outlining the trends in further scientific investigation.

Now we should direct our attention to theoretical-methodological analysis and substantiation of the identified trends in the research on social expectations of an individual.

3. **THE HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF A PHILOSOPHICAL TREND IN THE RESEARCH**

Philosophical heritage of the phenomenon under study deserves special attention. The problem of expectations, ideals, the expected image of a human, construction of the future were examined by such philosophers as L. Wittgenstein, L. Vygotsky, G. Kelly, D. Gusev, I. Zheltikova, Ye. Maslov, J. Sartre, M. Heidegger and others. The above mentioned problems have been especially significant since the Epoch of Modernism, when science started studying the subject of cognition, when the third global scientific revolution occurred, when neo-classical philosophy replaced classical philosophy. Having studied “The Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus” of L. Wittgenstein⁴, we come to a conclusion that the formation of social expectations of an individual and modelling of mental reality occur unconsciously. The human psyche is immediately related to speech. The scientific work “The History of the Development of Higher Mental Functions” by L. Vygotsky⁵ is also important, where the idea of philosophy of social constructivism was presented for the first time. Its general idea consists in the following statements: relationships between people are an indispensable factor of an individual’s successful development. In the process of learning, the zone of the nearest development is determined by communication with those who have more experience, knowledge and skills; the development of higher mental functions is, in fact, interiorization of social relationships between people; a sign is a crucial factor of consciousness development and awareness of the world depends on the complexity of organization of word meanings, used by an individual; the psyche is a kind of “sieve”, through which the reality is sifted in the way an individual could orient him/herself and start acting. In our opinion, the ideas of the philosophical trend of constructivism, the problems of social construction of reality, founded by L. Vygotsky, certainly, serve as the foundation for comprehending the psychology of social expectations of an individual, searching for and finding new ways to realize the above mentioned problems.

People have always been interested in the future. It acquired special importance during the periods of social changes and disruptions. The problem of expecting the realization of a social ideal occupies an important place in social philosophy.

⁴ Wittgenstein, *The Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. (Moscow: Science, 2009).

⁵ Vygotsky, *The History of the Development of Higher Mental Functions*. (Moscow: Sense, 2005).

The prediction of the prospects of the realization of a social ideal can provoke emotions similar to catharsis, and the stronger these emotions are, the closer the social transformations could be⁶. Over the course of millenia the most common form of expecting the realization of a social ideal in mass consciousness was eschatology. In reflections about the future there are three perspectives of expectations: dystopia as a hope for improvement of social being, eschatology as a reflection of certain problems of the world existence and the image of death as an idea of the boundary of individual transition to the future⁷.

We should mention that social expectations in the form of reflections about probable development of events are studied by social philosophy as social and philosophical theories, by historiography and futurology as historical and scientific forecasts. We should state that the history of the development of a philosophical trend will help to understand how society or particular communities treat the current social reality, how correct their way of life is and whether they want changes.

4. A HISTORICAL DIMENSION OF A SOCIOLOGICAL TREND IN THE RESEARCH

Social expectations and subjective reality of an individual have been examined by such sociologists as O. Zlobina, Yu. Kupriyanova, R. Dahrendorf, G. Gibbs, T. Parsons, N. Soboleva and others. When developing the role theory and the concept “homo sociologicus” – models of a human in sociology – R. Dahrendorf often uses the categories “norm” and “expectations”⁸. On the whole, in foreign sociology, especially after the publication of T. Parsons’ works, the category of “social norms” is closely related to the category of “role expectations”. It is necessary to mention that in sociology social expectations have been mainly reflected only in the sociology of personality and the sociology of everyday life and are closely related to the history of everyday life. In fact, the approach, if not assimilation, of “regulatory behavior” to “expected” behavior is at the core of R. Dahrendorf’s concept. A legislative system is considered as an “aggregate of sanctions”, used to ensure maintenance of obligatory role expectations. These obligatory and appropriate expectations are the “role nucleus”. Thus, the mechanism of “obligatory expectation” is at the core of management of social behavior.

⁶ Ye & Maslov, Expectation of Realization of a Social Ideal as a Phenomenon of Mass Consciousness. Extended abstract of candidate’s thesis. Kazan: KSU, 2003.

⁷ Zheltikova, & Gusev, Expectation of the Future: Dystopia, Eschatology, Thanatology. (Orel: OSU, 2011).

⁸ Dahrendorf, Homo Sociologicus. (Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1965).

We share T. Parsons' opinion who highlights that the system of social culture is embodied in role expectations, roles and institutions. Not an ideal, but a norm allows individuals to achieve the aim and they act, guided by it, evaluate other people's behavior and expectations⁹.

The research on social orientations of young people towards upcoming events or the conditions arising in the future is also of special scientific interest. Social expectations of young people are a complex of social instructions, elements of knowledge, behavioral stereotypes, evaluations, beliefs concerning the previous course of events, determining intentions, purposes and content of young people's activity during a particular period. A number of scientists agree that social expectations are an element of social opinion and possess its characteristics¹⁰.

5. A HISTORICAL COMPONENT OF A NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL TREND IN THE RESEARCH

Scientific theories belonging to a "neurophysiological line" of the research on the mechanisms revealing physiological preconditions of the ability of the psyche to predict are important in the context of our study. I. Sechenov's theory of mental regulation, M. Vvedensky's study on general regularities of the reactions of excited body systems, I. Pavlov's theory of physiological correlates of mental phenomena, P. Anokhin's theory of functional systems, N. Bernsteins's study on physiology of activity are the most important ones.

I. Sechenov introduced his first assumptions about the existence and the role of a special mechanism for prediction in his famous work "Reflexes of the Brain"¹¹. He states:

"While waiting for irritation, activity of a new mechanism interferes into the phenomenon that tries to suppress and impede the reflected movement. In some cases this mechanism exceeds the power of irritation, then there is no reflected (involuntary) movement. Sometimes, on the contrary, irritation overcomes obstacles – and involuntary movement emerges"¹².

M. Vvedensky emphasizes that all forms of neural activity are only different modifications of

⁹ Parsons, *The Structure of Social Action*. (New York, 1937).

¹⁰ Blynova et al, "Assertiveness as a Factor of Students' Choice of Behavior Strategies in Social Interaction". *Revista Inclusiones*, 7(2020): 259-272; Popovych et al, "Research on the Structure, Variables and Interdependence of the Factors of Tourists' Mental States of Expectation for Leisure in Ukraine". *Revista ESPACIOS*, 40(2019): 22; Popovych et al, "Estudio de la relación entre la discapacidad social y las orientaciones valorativas de los jóvenes". *Revista Notas Históricas y Geográficas*, 26 (2021): 241-268.

¹¹ Sechenov, *Reflexes of the Brain*. (Moscow: AS USSR, 1942).

¹² Sechenov, *Reflexes of the Brain*. (Moscow: AS USSR, 1942: 231).

parabiosis, the most common and genetically initial reaction of not only alive tissue, but of all living beings to external irritators. Parabiosis is a transition state between life and death. Orientation towards the achievement of aims is a kind of parabiosis – inhibition and excitation at the stage of achievement¹³. I. Pavlov came to significant scientific conclusions in the theory of physiological correlates of mental phenomena touching the problem of the reflex of purpose and investigating the dynamic stereotype of the higher nervous system. In 1916 the scientist dared to examine the most sacred thing in the brain activity – the purpose of behavior. A human body is programmed by nature to achieve a purpose. I. Pavlov defined it “the reflex of purpose” in his study of the same name¹⁴. This reflex is an ability of an individual to set aims and achieve them in the future. Orientation towards a purpose as an action is orientation towards the achievement of a conscious image of the predicted result. The essence of this reflex is not in the ability to set an aim but in the ability to focus on it and perform continuous movement towards the final result. In fact, it is absolutely clear that the purpose to obtain a result emerges before this result can be obtained.

In his theory of functional systems P. Anokhin¹⁵, V. Bekhterev’s and I. Pavlov’s follower, considers the functional system as a central-peripheral structure, assisting in the achievement of the effect of adaptation by means of self-regulation. The process of checking a reverse afferentation with an intention or a purpose of action is realized due to the mechanism, the so-called “acceptor of the action result” (the term was introduced in 1955). Special attention is paid to the mechanism of “feedback” – it allows comparing the parameters of a current desirable state of the environment. It informs of what has been done and what must be done to achieve the aim, in addition, it ensures emotional evaluation of effectiveness. It is necessary to give P. Anokhin’s his due, who having introduced this mechanism, predicted that its role would be the most important one of all mechanisms of prediction. The acceptor of the action result, in his opinion, functions on the basis of the mechanism of afferent synthesis and precedes the course of events, predicting afferent characteristics of the result that can be obtained. During afferent synthesis there is actualization of those systems whose activity has led to satisfaction of a particular need, the information is compared to the information about the environment that assists in obtaining the result needed at a particular moment.

N. Bernstein’s idea lies in the fact that the characteristics of the environment necessary to perform operations are coded in the cerebral cortex. The researcher expects that there is a

¹³ Sechenov, Pavlov & Vvedensky, *Physiology of the Nervous System*. (Selected works. Moscow: The State Editorial of Medical Literature, 1952).

¹⁴ Pavlov, *The Reflex of Purpose*. (Moscow: AS USSR, 1949).

¹⁵ Anokhin, *Essays on the Physiology of Functional Systems*. (Moscow: Science, 1975).

“compact” image of space in the psyche, and there is also an expected model of the future or the “model of the needed future”, uniting its own motility and representing the image of space that are hypothetical components of a behavioral act. A behavioral act constructs the “model of the needed future”. The scientist states the task of an action is coded in the brain by the reflection or the model of the needed future¹⁶.

6. A HISTORICAL ASPECT OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL TREND IN THE RESEARCH

We consider the studies of expectations as a type and form of anticipation process of such scientists as T. Bazylevych, I. Batrachenko, W. Wundt, B. Lomov, V. Mendelevych, L. Rehus, O. Serhiienko, Ye. Surkov and others to be very important from a scientific point of view.

Social expectations are basic, fundamental principles for understanding an individual as a subject of self-activity that is confirmed in the scientific works of M. Boryshevskiy¹⁷. Social expectations and personal hopes are a manifestation of self-consciousness. Social expectations as a fundamental psychological mechanism of self-regulation of an individual’s behavior were examined by such scientists as M. Boryshevskiy, L. Havryshchak, S. Tyshchenko and others.

The investigation of social expectations as a component of a value-and-sense area of an individual, a component of social values and value orientations are presented in the works of H. Andreiev, M. Bobniev, M. Boryshevskiy, I. Zhadan and others. Expectations of an individual, their hopes, forecasts, aspirations, purposes and requirements are reflected in value orientations. Value attitude towards an individual in one situation has an impact on the formation of similar expected attitude towards them in another situation. Social expectations are based on value orientations of an individual, and not on situational information which has low stability and considerable variability. Social expectations of an individual are characterized by a high level of assimilation. The system of value orientations is formed in the process of socialization and education being a central structure in self-consciousness of an individual and a research subject in the history of everyday life.

In particular, conscious totality of social expectations of an individual is a core of value orientations, and interpersonal communication gives them social-psychological content.

“A self-fulfilling prophecy”, in particular, in educational activity and personnel management, was examined by R. Burns, D. Eden, M. Klarin, D. Myers, R. Merton, R. Rosenthal, L. Sandler, L. Jacobson and others. R. Merton thinks that a self-fulfilling prophecy is a false determination of

¹⁶ Bernstein, *Essays on Physiology of Movements and Activity Physiology* (Moscow: Medicine, 1966).

¹⁷ Boryshevskiy, *Personality in the Dimensions of Self-Consciousness*. (Sumy: Ellada, 2012).

a situation inducing to change behavior, that transforms an initial false idea into reality. The psychologist R. Rosenthal develops his idea and suggests the concept “Pygmalion effect” (1968) – expectation of a prophecy by an individual is a factor of regulating behavior “stipulated by a prophecy”, by both an individual’s action and the reaction of social surroundings. Sometimes, in scientific literature, we can come across the concept “Rosenthal effect” being one of the interpretations of this phenomenon.

We should mention scientific studies on expectations and attraction as a determinant of an individual’s motivation. Certainly, process-based theories of motivation prevail in this context, but static theories are also of scientific interest¹⁸. The scientific papers of the following scholars are worthy of attention: J. Adams’ theory of justice, K. Alderfer’s ERG theory, V. Arnold’s theory of motivation, the theory of “mathematical” expectation of J. Atkinson and N. Pfizer, R. Atkinson’s theory of anticipating success, V. Vroom’s expectancy theory, F. Herzberg’s two-factor theory of motivation, W. Glasser’s control theory, M. Gomelaury’s motivation theory of social expectations, E. Deci’s motivation theory, the theory of representation of M. Jensen and W. Meckling, P. Drucker’s theory of goal setting, S. Epstein’s theory of threenominal structure of motivation to achieve a purpose, S. Ivanov’s motivation theory, Ye. Ilin motivation theory, E. Locke’s theory of goal setting, D. McGregor’s theory X and theory Y, D. McClelland’s theory of acquired needs, A. Maslow’s theory of hierarchy of needs, U. Ouchi’s theory Z, L. Porter and E. Lawler’s complex procedural theory of motivation, the theory of human relationships of F. Roethlisberger, E. Mayo, R. Likert, the theory of twelve factors of motivation of Sh. Richie and P. Martin, S. Robbins’ theory of motivation, B. Skinner’s theory of changes in behavior, theory of reinforcement, E. Scotland’s theory of motivation, T. Stuart’s theory of complex motivational programs, F. Hider’s attribution theory, J. Hackman and G. Oldham’s theory of work redesign, H. Heckhausen’s theory of motivation. V. Viliunas’ psychological mechanisms of motivation in the theory of emotions, P. Simonov’s information theory of emotions and others are also interesting in the context of our research.

7. A HISTORICAL COMPONENT OF A SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL TREND IN THE RESEARCH

Social expectations in the process of communication as a component of communicative-role communication reflecting the objective necessity of coordinated actions, consideration of the

¹⁸ Popovych, “Social expectations in the theories of motivation of personality”. Philosophy. Psychology. Sociology, 4(2014): 53-63.

positions of other participants of interaction were examined by such scientists as M. Bobniew, P. Gornostay, R. Dahrendorf, J. Gibbs, H. Dolynskiy, Ya. Kolominskyi, E. Linchevsky, D. Myers, G. Mead, T. Parsons, T. Shibutani and others.

E.E.Linchevsky thinks that agreement of positions in communication is not sufficient to understand other people. The agreement of forecasts, i.e. expectations, requires special attention and an appropriate level of communicative competence¹⁹. This opinion is confirmed in the studies of such scientists as P. Gornostay, H. Dolynskiy, Ya. Kolominskyi and T. Shibutani. Failures in common activity will depend on compatibility of expectations of the participants of interaction.

The role theory examines individuals from the point of view of their social roles. G. Mead considers social roles in three aspects: the first – sociological – as a system of role expectations, a socially substantiated role model which is very important for personality development and acquiring social roles; the second – social-psychological – as performing a role and realizing interpersonal interaction; the third – psychological – as an internal or imaginary role, that is not always realized in role behavior, but has an impact on it. A role mechanism of personality combines these three aspects²⁰.

In his role concept²¹ P. Gornostay created a structure of role interaction of an individual. This structure includes the substructure of role expectations, considered as a system of social requirements to a role (in some cases, an individual can be “society”), more precisely, the reflection of a system of the requirements set to an individual by their partners in role interactions, an individual’s ideas of what behavior is expected of him/her²².

G. Lagonda comes to interesting scientific conclusions creating his own psychological model of relationships in marriage, that allows analyzing different forms of marital relationships, both traditionally and alternatively. A system-creating link in any relationship in marriage is a couple’s needs and marriage expectations, which are the basis of these needs. Marriage expectations are considered as a projection of specified marriage needs of a couple on each other’s behavior, thus, one marriage need can be “split” into a number of expectations²³.

¹⁹ Linchevsky, Psychological Aspects of Mutual Understanding (Forecasting in the Process of Communication: to Help a Lecturer. (Leningrad: Znaniye, 1982).

²⁰ Mead, Mind, self, and society. From the standpoint of a social behaviorist. (Chicago: Univ. Press, 1946).

²¹ Gornostay, An Individual and a Role: A Role Approach to Social Psychology of Personality. (Kiev: Interpress LTD, 2007).

²² Gornostay, An Individual and a Role: A Role Approach to Social Psychology of Personality. (Kiev: Interpress LTD, 2007: 43-4).

²³ Lagonda, Expectancy Theory of Marital Relationships. (Brest: BrSU, 2013: 197-9).

The research on expectations in family and marriage relationships being very important from a scientific point of view allows examining such a complex element of a social structure of human society and an important institution of socialization as a family.

One of the modern scientific trends is the research on social-psychological content of professional expectations that were studied by T. Borysova, M. Varban, M. Suriakova, O. Tyshkovsky, A. Fradynska and others. O.V. Tyshkovsky suggests a social-psychological concept of the formation and realization of expectations in a professional choice and career²⁴. The researcher scientifically substantiated the idea of considering expectations as a complex cognitive-motivational construct which determines orientation and regulation of the behavior of an individual who is a subject of behavior in a particular situation. He identified two groups of key determinants of the formation and realization of expectations: situational and personal factors that allowed studying an individual's behavior in a situation of choice thoroughly. The scientist states that young people realize not only the choice of a professional area, but also the choice of the way of life. Achievement of success plays an important role at the beginning of a career path. Failures cause substantial shifts in the structure of expectations and can lead to a complete change in career advantages and orientations²⁵. Consideration of expectations as a mental state of an individual reflecting the correlation between a subjective evaluation of a particular situation of interaction and an individual's idea of him/herself as a subject of behavior in this situation deserves scientific attention. In our opinion, reproduction of expectations as hopes partly reveals psychological content of social expectations, since a hope as a an emotional experience of something significant is passive and reflects expectation of somebody or something. We think the examination of expectations as a mental state and as “substantiation of the idea of considering expectations as a complex cognitive-motivational construct”²⁶ to be contradictory.

Social expectations can be active and passive. They are named active expectations and passive expectations respectively. It is obvious that social expectations can be a kind of mental state²⁷, considered as an internal integral characteristic of an individual's psyche relatively unchangeable in time. In this case there is an individual's expectation as a passive form of social expectations.

²⁴ Tyshkovsky, Social-psychological foundations of the formation and realization of expectations in a professional choice and career. Extended abstract of doctor's thesis. (Moscow: SUM, 1999).

²⁵ Tyshkovsky, Social-psychological foundations of the formation and realization of expectations in a professional choice and career. Extended abstract of doctor's thesis. (Moscow: SUM, 1999: 334-5).

²⁶ Tyshkovsky, Social-psychological ...

²⁷ Popovych & Blynova, “The Structure, Variables and Interdependence of the Factors of Mental States of Expectations in Students' Academic and Professional Activities”. *The New Educational Review*, 55(2019): 293-306.

Social expectations can be regarded as as a mental process and a mental state. It is logical to identify mental characteristics of social expectations of an individual. Mental characteristics are individual-psychological traits affecting the formation and realization of social expectations of an individual. Therefore the research on social expectations as a mental process, state and characteristic creates the basic conceptual “framework” for the psychology of social expectations of an individual. We can come to the conclusion that social expectations of an individual should be studied in different aspects: as a characteristic, as a process and as a state depending on the specifics of the structure of the human higher nervous system.

8. A HISTORICAL DIMENSION OF THE RESEARCH TREND OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE FUTURE

The phenomenon of temporality becomes especially topical, marking a paradigmatic transition of the modern science from what exists to what emerges. The psychology of construction of the future has been developed actively over the past decade. It is presented in the scientific works of O. Kochubeinyk, B. Lazorenko, L. Liepikhova, A. Mikhalsky, T. Tytarenko, K. Cheremnykh and others. The problem of social expectations of an individual is one of the most important in the context of this research.

In his monography “The Psychology of Construction of the Future”²⁸ A. Mikhalsky states that the main achievement of an individual in the ontogenesis of the ability to construct the future is the formation of the anticipation connection as a process and an image of achievement, as a product of processing internal representation, of the amodal or modal-specific type. Spatial-temporal and sense characteristics are basic characteristics of the image of perspective representation, i.e. the image of achievement. The ability to construct the future is reflected in the social representations of S. Moskovici and the social ideas examined by I. Zhadan. A. Mikhalsky, investigating construction of the future in the organizational psychology thinks that one of the most important abilities of a leader is the ability to construct the image of the future as the ability to keep imagining and correcting the picture of the final result of a project, creating the future in the imagination of a team²⁹. Having drawn parallels with social expectations of an individual as a mental process of regulating behavior, we can come to the conclusion that the expected model of the act of interaction is a guarantee of efficient realization of this act.

²⁸ Mikhalsky, The Psychology of Construction of the Future. (Moscow: MSPPU, 2014).

²⁹ Mikhalsky, 2014. The Psychology of Construction ...

T. Tytarenko and her colleagues showed in the collective monograph “How to Construct Personal future: Life Tasks of an Individual”³⁰ how the general trajectory of a subject’s life realization acquires some integrity in the picture of the world, that it can be identified by means of particular categorical constructs. The concept “image of the desired life”, combining expectations, aspirations and intentions, determining this or that variant of choosing a strategy of life realization, is suggested as a basic construct of an individual’s structuration of social space. Comparison of the ideal and the real occurs in the creation of the image of the desired life in social space and in social time. Life chances are characterized in subjective space: objectively – through the extent of the development of personal potential; subjectively – through expectations, aspirations and intentions. Considering a life perspective as a form of forecasting, the researcher focuses on a complex interrelation of the expected events³¹.

Being an instrument of self-development and developing personal potential, individuals construct themselves in their own life world and transform, change society. Social expectations of an individual, involved into the general trajectory of personal life construction (Tetiana Tytarenko), into all the models of task-oriented structuration of the future (Borys Lazorenko, Kateryna Cheremnykh), are an efficient factor of realizing personal authenticity (Olha Kochubeinyk), an important characteristic of planning the future (Olena Liepikhova). Social expectations help individuals build their own world, create themselves and construct the future in the course of their lives.

9. THE CURRENT STATE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESEARCH ON SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS OF AN INDIVIDUAL

Social expectations of an individual at the current stage of human development are related to the history of everyday life. Within the framework of this trend there are more studies concerning family life, living conditions, ration, education and work, sporting activities, social adaptation and medical treatment. The history of everyday life is the history of those who are an indispensable part of that history. A geographic component of migration is outlined in adaptation and migration processes, attention is paid to a self-regulation component combined with social expectations of an individual³². Social expectations of an individual are studied in educational-professional activities, in educational process of higher education institutions, during the training process of professionals

³⁰ Tytarenko, How to Construct Personal Future: Life Tasks of an Individual. (Kirovohrad: Imeks-LTD, 2012).

³¹ Tytarenko, How to Build Personal Future: Life tasks of an Individual. (Kirovohrad: Imeks-LTD, 2012: 13-4).

³² Blynova et al, “Social and Psychological Manifestations of Professional Identity Crisis of Labor Migrants”. Revista Inclusiones, 7 (2020): 93-105; Blynova et al, “Social and Psychological Factors of Migration Readiness of Ukrainian Students”. Revista ESPACIOS, 40(2019): 4.

of socionomic, bionomic and technomic areas of study³³. The studies related to operationalization and algorithmization of work activities prevail in the research on professional activities³⁴. A prognostic component in the activity related to risks for life and extreme loads is considered in a number of studies³⁵. We should pay attention to the research on mental states of expectations in sport realized in training and competition activities in individual and team sports. Professional sport is aimed at searching for the most advanced technologies to stay ahead of the competitors and achieve the maximum result with optimal resource expenses³⁶.

³³ Halian et al, “Tolerance of uncertainty as a component of the process of life-creation of future educators”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 512-528; Popovych & Ye Blynova, “Research on the Correlation between Psychological Content Parameters of Social Expectations and the Indexes of Study Progress of Future Physical Education Teachers”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 19(2019): 847-853; Blynova et al, “Corporate Culture of a Higher Education Institution as a Factor in Forming Students’ Professional Identity”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 481-496; Kobets, Liubchenko, Popovych & Koval, “Institutional Aspects of Integrated Quality Assurance of Study Programs at HEI Using ICT”. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 2833 (2021): 83-92; Halian et al, “Communicative Competence in Training Future Language and Literature Teachers”. *Revista Amazonia Investiga*, 9 (2020): 530-541; Tsiuniak et al, “Research of interdependence of variables and factor structure of masters’ readiness for innovative pedagogical activity”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 427-452; Halian et al, “Emotional Intelligence in the Structure of Adaptation Process of Future Healthcare Professionals”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 447-460; Kononenko et al, “Research of the factor structure of the model of world view settings at a young age”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 98-116 and Popovych et al, “Research of Relationship between the Social Expectations and Professional Training of Lyceum Students studying in the Field of Shipbuilding”. *Revista ESPACIOS*, 40(2019): 21; Shevchenko et al, “Comparative analysis of emotional personality traits of the students of maritime science majors caused by long-term staying at sea”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 538-554.

³⁴ Nosov et al, “Formal approaches to identify cadet fatigue factors by means of marine navigation simulators”. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 2732 (2020): 823-838; Popovych et al, “Research of Achievement Motivation’s Impact on the Career Orientations of Future Managers of Organization”. *Revista Inclusiones*, 7 (2020): 247-263.

³⁵ Nosov et al, “Navigation safety control system development through navigator action prediction by Data mining means”. *Eastern-European Journal of Enterprise Technologies*, 2(2021): 55–68; Nosov et al, “Diagnostic system of perception of navigation danger when implementation complicated maneuvers”. *Electronics, Computer Science, Control*, 1 (2020): 146-161; Zinchenko et al, “Mathematical Support of the Vessel Information and Risk Control Systems”. *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 2805 (2020): 335-354.

³⁶ Blynova, Kruglov, Semenov, Los & Popovych, “Psychological safety of the learning environment in sports school as a factor of achievement motivation development in young athletes”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 20(2020): 14-23; Popovych, Blynova, Savchuk & Halian, “Self-efficacy of future athletes with different levels of psychological safety”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 20(2020): 2718-2724; Popovych et al, “Research on the Types of Pre-game Expectations in the Athletes of Sports Games”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 20(2020): 43-52; Popovych, Blynova, Kuzikova, Shcherbak, Lappo & Bilous, “Empirical research of vitality of representatives of parachuting and yoga practice: a comparative analysis”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 21(2020): 218-226; Popovych et al, “The Research of the Mental States of Expecting a Victory in Men Mini-football Teams”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 19(2019): 2343-2351; Popovych, Blynova, Nosov, Zinchenko & Kononenko, “Psychological factors of competitiveness of the women’s youth handball team”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 21(2021): 227-235 and Popovych, Blynova, Savchuk, Zasenka & Prokhorenko, “Expectations of a winning result in women’s handball team: comparison of different age groups”. *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 20(2020): 2709-2717; Popovych, Pavliuk, Hrys, Sydorenko, Fedorenko & Khanetska, “Pre-game expected mental states in men’s mini-football teams: a comparative analysis”, *Journal of Physical Education and Sport*, 21(2021): 772-782.

Social expectations of an individual help them achieve success in educational and professional activities and adapt to difficult everyday situations in the course of life.

10. CONCLUSIONS

a) We performed theoretical-methodological critical analysis of social expectations of an individual in a historical dimension, examined a number of scientific concepts and presented their relation to the history of everyday life.

b) We maintain that the research on social expectations as a mental process, a state and a characteristic creates the basic conceptual “framework” for the concept of social expectations of an individual.

c) We identified the trends in the research on social expectations through performing theoretical-methodological analysis of the scientific heritage concerning the research problem.

d) We determined that social expectations of an individual should be studied in different aspects: as a characteristic, as a process and as a state depending on the features of the structure of the human higher nervous system.

e) We laid a theoretical-methodological foundation for the research on social expectations of an individual and outlined the trends in further scientific research.

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