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AMBITION AND PERSONAL SPACE AS PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL INTERACTION

*Oksana V. Barsukova*¹, *Natalia N. Mozgovaya*², *Ludmila V. Kosikova*³

¹Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia,
e-mail: knesinka@mail.ru

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5253-398X

²Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia,
e-mail: mozg291973@mail.ru

³Southern Federal University, Rostov-on-Don, Russia,
e-mail: kosikova_l@mail.ru

Abstract. The interest in phenomena, reflecting interaction of the person with other people, realization of aspirations and potential is typical for the Russian psychology. Ambition and personal space are such phenomena.

Social interaction is any manifestation of social activity that focused on other people. Social interaction is interaction in everyday life, for example, within a family, within a group of friends, within a small working group or a student group, etc. So social interaction takes place in various spheres of human life - family, professional, political and others.

On the one hand, a person feels the need for social interaction. On the other hand, in the process of social interaction, a person realizes his intentions and satisfies various needs. One of such needs is ambition.

Ambition is motivational psychic formation. It is aspiration of the person to be a significant and recognized personality for others for the real achievements important both for him and for other people. Ambition includes desire of the person to improve his status, position in the world, to achieve popularity, fame, power; to succeed, achieve a certain result and heights. Ambition "makes" the person to go ahead and achieve some heights on the professional and the social ladder. Ambitious person needs other people: other person or other people for recognition of which the ambitious person aspires. So ambition can be realized only in social interaction. In this way we can develop a typology of ambition according to the criterion "the

sphere of social interaction in which a person realizes and satisfies his ambition". For example, family interaction is family ambition or interaction in professional activities - professional ambition.

Personal space is integrated psychological formation. In this phenomenon the sources of such means and forms of relations are found, like hierarchy and domination, cooperation, aggression, protection, identification and other types of behavioral performance of the person, as well as development of subjectivity of the personality. Personal space of the person gives him the possibility to realize himself on a large scale.

Ambition influences and regulates personal space. Ambition determines the content and boundaries of a personal space in person interaction with other people. An ambitious person actively realizes himself in the areas of social activity, significant for him, as a rule, this refers to professional growth and career development, the place on "the professional scale". Achievement of the desired goal and realization of ambitious aspirations lead to achievement of recognition of the person by his family members, colleagues and the chief, and, in a more comprehensive sense, such person can gain global recognition and become history (for instance, to become an Olympic champion). As stated above, ambition is connected with the scope and the importance of those tasks and affairs for which the personality accepts responsibility as the subject of his life.

In interaction with other people the person satisfies his needs. Aspiring to win recognition and to become a significant personality for other people (ambition), the person can "broaden" his world, adding it with new content or, on the contrary, "narrow" it, having concentrated on any one thing and having refused another one (personal space). It can be assumed that ambition and personal space are two interconnected phenomena. On the one hand, they are due to the social interaction of the personality. But at the same time they influence and define this social interaction. For example, ambition "chooses" the sphere of social interaction and expands a person's personal space. Or other people hinder the satisfaction of ambition and narrow the person's personal space.

Keywords: psychology, ambition, motivation, personal space, social interaction

Introduction

Social interaction and social behavior, the interaction of people with each other is the subject of study of the humanities and social sciences, starting with Antiquity. Man lives among other people. Every day a person interacts and communicates with different people. Different people by gender, age, nationality, social status, profession and etc. Social interaction is any

manifestation of social activity that focused on other people. Social interaction is an interaction along the “social vertical” and “social horizontal”. Social interaction is an interaction in everyday life, for example, within a family, within a group of friends, within a small working group or a student group, etc. So social interaction takes place in various spheres of human life - family, professional, political and others.

The interaction of a person with other people is determined by different motives. And it also includes a wide range of psychological phenomena.

The interest in phenomena, reflecting interaction of the person with other people, realization of aspirations and potential is typical for the Russian psychology. Ambition and personal space are such phenomena. But for a long time the problem of ambition and the problem of personal space has been studied contextually, inside other sciences and other psychological problems (Ilyin E.P., 2014).

Purpose of the study

The main goals of our research are 1) to show the role of ambition as a motive that determines the behavior and interaction of a person with other people; 2) to show the dynamics of a person’s personal space in the process of interaction with other people; 3) to show how these three phenomena are related to the whole.

Methodology

Theoretical (psychological) analysis of scientific sources devoted to the problem of ambition and personal space in the process of social interaction. First of all, it is the analysis of psychological, philosophical and sociological papers. More details of these studies, you can meet in our previous works (Barsukova O., 2010; Barsukova O., Krishchenko E., Mozgovaya N., 2015).

Findings

On the one hand, a person feels the need for social interaction. On the other hand, in the process of social interaction, a person realizes his intentions and satisfies various needs. One of such needs is ambition. Psychological interpretation of ambition allows to argue: Ambition is a motivational psychic formation. It is an aspiration of the person to be a significant and recognized personality for others for the real achievements. And these achievements are important both for the person and for other people (Barsukova O., 2010). Ambition includes desire of the person to improve his status, his position in the world, to achieve popularity and fame; to achieve power and authority; to succeed, achieve a certain result and heights. In some cases, the goal of an ambitious person is money, big money.

So, each person has a desire to be different from other people, to attract attention. This is a normal desire. But it can manifest itself either as ambition or as vanity (Ilyin E.P., 2014).

Ambition "makes" the person to go ahead and achieve some heights on the professional and the social ladder. Ambition is not connected with abilities, knowledge, but ambition is necessary to achieve the goals (Barsukova O., 2010). Ambitious person needs other people: other person or other people for recognition of which the ambitious person aspires. So ambition can be realized only in social interaction. In this way we can develop a typology of ambition according to the criterion "the sphere of social interaction in which a person realizes and satisfies his ambition". For example, family interaction is family ambition or interaction in professional activities - professional ambition (Barsukova O., 2014).

Actions and behavior of the ambitious person are focused on other people, on the norms and the values recognized in the society. Here it is necessary to pay attention that the person can be guided by the norms of the subculture to which he belongs, for example, these norms can be both socially approved, and socially damnable (for example, the norms of the criminal subculture). The variant, when satisfaction of ambitious aspiration of the person promotes his personal development and development of others, will be the most favourable one. If ambitious expectations of the person are not proved, intrapersonal or interpersonal conflict arises (Barsukova O., 2010).

So, ambition is common among people. Ambition does not depend on gender and age. Ambition is peculiar to both men and women, people of different ages. Ambition (within reasonable limits) is necessary for every person who takes an active socially oriented position in life (Ilyin E.P., 2014).

Psychological study of personal space allows us to give the following definition. Personal space is integrated psychological formation. In this phenomenon the sources of such means and forms of relations are found, like hierarchy and domination, cooperation, aggression, protection, identification and other types of behavioral performance of the person, as well as development of subjectivity of the personality. Personal space of the person gives him the possibility to realize himself on a large scale. The functions which personal space has got, allow the person to feel psychologically comfortable, to keep some freedom and distance in physical contact, self-protection of the personal territory of body, mood, status, house, etc. (Mozgovaya N.N., Suroedova E.A., 2013).

The personal space can be correlated to the main manifestations of the mental: it is endured by the subject as safe or broken that is expressed in feelings of rest or concern; it is realized near the borders and it isn't realized

in those areas that weren't recently exposed to changes; it is expressed in the behavior focused on objects, significant for inner world.

The types of personal space: spatial (psychological distance, location area of partners, personal space of everyone, etc.); physical (personal belongings, apartment, etc.); corporal; individual (mental qualities and peculiarities of the individual, personal style in the way of life); emotional and volitional (mood, desires, etc.); status and role (choice of profession, status, etc.); moral (personal liberty and human rights, values, world outlook); value and notional; cognitive (knowledge, etc.).

Consequently, personal space is integrated psychological formation which can be structured: 1) according to the functions (identifying, representative, controlling and protective); 2) according to the components (individual, physical, spatial, etc.).

Thus, psychological space of the personality is formed in the social space, in relations with other people, is its part. Consequently, any violations of the personal space are perceived through the relations in the social space. On each stage of ontogenetic development, consciousness of personal space is specific, reflected inasmuch as it is available for understanding of its essence and psychological consequences by the life activity subject (Mozgovaya N.N., Suroedova E.A., 2013).

Thus, the personal space is defined as subjectively significant fragment of life, specifying actual activity, human life strategy. It includes a complex of physical, social and purely psychological phenomena which a person identifies oneself with (the territory, personal subjects, social affections, attitudes, etc.). These phenomena become significant in the context of psychological situation, acquiring personal sense for a subject, and start being protected by all physical and psychological means available. The key place in the phenomenology of personal space is taken by the condition of the person's borders – the physical and psychological markers separating the area of personal control and privacy of one person from that area of another (Mozgovaya N.N., Suroedova E.A., 2013).

Ambition influences and regulates personal space. Ambition determines the content and boundaries of a personal space in person interaction with other people. An ambitious person actively realizes himself in the areas of social activity, significant for him, as a rule, this refers to professional growth and career development, the place on "the professional scale". Achievement of the desired goal and realization of ambitious aspirations lead to achievement of recognition of the person by his family members, colleagues and the chief, and, in a more comprehensive sense, such person can gain global recognition and become history (for instance, to become an Olympic champion). As stated above, ambition is connected with the scope and the

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Discussion

At the moment, a number of issues remained unresolved:

The moral criterion of ambition and personal space in social interaction. Will morality determine the purpose and means of reaching of an ambitious person? Will morality limit or expand personal space in the process of social interaction? For example. To achieve an ambitious goal and achieve high professional status. Would an ambitious person agree to go head over heels? Is it good or bad to be an ambitious person? Currently, ambition is most often positive. The desire to achieve an outstanding goal in an honest way is noble and helpful. Ambition makes a person to mobilize all internal resources, to set goals, to develop own abilities, to overcome different difficulties (Ilyin E.P., 2014).

The degree of awareness of ambition and personal space. Does a person understand that he is an ambitious person? How objectively does a person evaluate his own ambition? Does a person understand that he has personal space? As a rule, a person begins to understand that he has a personal space when this space is violated by other people. Does the scientist understand that he is ambitious when he wants to get the Nobel Prize?

The development of ambition and personal space in ontogenesis. At what age does a person become ambitious? Under what conditions? At what age is personal space formed? What conditions determine the development of personal space? How does the personal space change over the course of a person's life?

It seems acceptable to us that realization of the personal ambition and personal space in the course of interaction with other people will be different at various combinations of the offered criteria. Thus, it is necessary to take into account also the role of other factors, as for instance, sex, age,

cultural traditions, etc. As prospects for further research, we would like to note the following:

- Development of methods for the diagnosis of ambition and personal space in various contexts of social interaction. How to reveal ambition? What other psychological phenomena related to ambition? How to "measure" personal space? It seems to us that identifying ambition and personal space is possible only with the help of a psychological analysis of the actions and behavior of a person, interacting with other people. It should be remembered that a person can hide his ambition. In some cases a well-mannered person does not show his ambition. A person can explain his behavior with other motives (not ambition), for example, a sense of duty, responsibility. Or he may not even consider himself as an ambitious person (Ilyin E.P., 2014).
- Conducting cross-cultural studies of ambition and personal space.
- Identification of gender differences of ambition and personal space. For example, find answers to the following questions. Who is more ambitious? Men or women? Or does ambition not depend on the person's gender?
- Identification of age differences of ambition and personal space. The age dynamics of the development of ambition and personal space.
- Identifying of professional differences of ambition and personal space. For which professions, ambition is a necessary trait of personality? How does a person's personal space change in the process of professional development? Is it narrowing or widening?

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