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INDICATORS DETERMINATION OF CULTURE OF PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION OF FUTURE SPECIALISTS IN THE SOCIONIC SPHERE

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Abstract. *The article discusses the indicators of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere, determined in accordance with the components of the phenomenon and the criteria for their evaluation: the existence of value orientations, motivation to achieve success, the direction of the personality (incentive criterion); familiarity with the specifics of professional interaction, communicative barriers, means of manipulation (knowledge criterion), possession of verbal and non-verbal means of communication, listening skills, use of media tools (operational criteria), the presence of skills for emotional regulation, prevention of conflict situations, decision-making (activity criterion), the presence of moral and strong-willed qualities, tolerance, creativity (personal criteria).*

Keywords: *future specialists in the socionic sphere, culture of professional interaction, criteria, indicators.*

In modern society, professions of the type "man-man", belonging to the sphere of socionic professions, are widely spread, the peculiarity of whose representatives is the activity of interaction with another person or group of people. Given this, an important task of higher education institutions is the formation of a culture of professional interaction among students, which will ensure their successful professional activity in the future.

The culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere is understood as a complex personal unit characterized by the availability of professional knowledge, skills and abilities to plan properly and implement professional interaction based on dialogue, possession of verbal and nonverbal communication tools, the availability of professional values, the ability to recognize the emotions of others and manage their own emotions while interacting with partners in the community skills to prevent and resolve conflict situations arising in joint professional activities, use the media to solve professional problems.

In the structure of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere, the motivational and valuable, professional and cognitive, communicative and speech, behavioral and regulative, individual and creative

components are distinguished.

The aim of the article is to determine the indicators of the selected criteria for assessing the levels of formation of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere.

So, the motivational and valuable component of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere was assessed according to the incentive criterion.

The first indicator of this criterion is the presence of value orientations, since they determine the behavior of a person, they are a mechanism for regulating professional activity, which is especially important for the professions of the socionic sphere. Value orientations are formed in the process of personal acquisition of social experience. For the culture of professional interaction, it is important to develop group values that regulate relations with classmates during training in higher education institutions and in the future with colleagues. In our opinion, such value orientations are communication skills, respect for partners in professional activity, cooperation, partnership, mutual assistance, attentiveness in relations, etc.

Another indicator of the incentive criterion is the orientation of the individual, which provides for the purposeful professional formation of the future specialist, the recognition and acceptance of professional values, the formation of one's own attitude to the tactical and strategic goals and tasks of professional activity [3, p. 123]. In the aspect of research, we consider it important to focus on personal interaction with colleagues and people around us in order to achieve our goals and objectives.

The next indicator of the incentive criterion is the presence in future specialists of the socionic sphere of motivation to achieve success, which is a form of manifestation of the need for achievements, namely: the aspiration of the specialist to improve the results of his activity, improve skills and abilities, set increasingly complex goals, obtain creative results [4, p. 252]. In our opinion, it is the motivation for achieving success that will contribute to the development of the desire to engage constructively with other people, which in turn will influence the results of professional activity of future specialists in the socionic sphere.

The professional and cognitive component in the structure of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere was diagnosed on a knowledge criterion, the first indicator of which was chosen to get familiar with the peculiarities of professional interaction, which envisages the establishment of a variety of relationships in a professional environment. For the successful organization of professional interaction, according to T. Tikhonova [8, p. 79], the future specialists of the socionic sphere must master the complex of knowledge, norms, values, skills, motives, patterns of behavior accepted by the professional community and the ability to organically, naturally,

naturally implement them in communication, control and regulate different types of communication and behavior, competently to argue their position, to cooperate productively in the process of solving professional problems.

Another indicator of the knowledge criterion is "the availability of knowledge of communicative barriers in professional interaction, which, undoubtedly, arise in any profession such as "man-man". In our opinion, familiarity of students with the reasons for misunderstanding with partners in professional interaction, which can cause barriers in communication with partners and surrounding people, awareness of their actions in the event of their occurrence and the forecast of actions of the partners in interaction, will help to prevent them in professional activities.

The next indicator of this criterion is familiarity with the means of manipulation. We believe that the ability to distinguish the means of manipulation, to use them in their professional activities, that is, to be able to persuade people to change attitudes, take a different position to achieve the goal and perform professional tasks, convince colleagues to act in a certain way, in accordance with their own interests in professional interaction necessary for professionals of occupations such as "man-man". In addition, they must possess the skills of protection from manipulative influences directed at them, understand the motives that caused their action, and be able to resist them.

The communicative and speech component of the culture of professional interaction was diagnosed by the operational criterion.

The first indicator of this criterion is "possession of verbal and non-verbal means of communication". This is due to the fact that for professionals of the type "man-man" among professional skills, their ability not only fully and logically, but also convincingly for the interlocutor to express their thoughts, which requires them to constantly search for more accurate and emotionally expressive means of verbal and non-verbal communication [5, p. 84]. That is, future specialists in the socionic sphere must have verbal means of communication (accuracy, correctness, purity of speech, lexical wealth) and non-verbal behavior (gestures, pantomime, facial expressions, eye contact, postures, intonation-rhythmic features of voice, interpersonal space), expressing a person's mental state, his attitude to a partner, to the situation of communication in general.

Another indicator of this criterion is "the ability to listen", which helps to establish frank relations, increases the degree of trust and sense of belonging to this group. In our opinion, the ability to listen to others is an important indicator of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere, which, if not controlled, can lead to mutual misunderstanding between partners, which, in turn, will not achieve the goal and fulfill professional tasks.

The last indicator of the operational criterion was chosen "possession of the skills of using the media." This is due, first of all, to the fact that today the mass

media are the means of mass communication, which make it possible to communicate social structures of different scale: organizations, groups, individuals, etc. Mass media (television, video, cinema, Internet) increasingly influence the public consciousness as a powerful medium of information, cultural contacts, as a factor in the development of the creative abilities of the individual. In particular, the Internet allows a person through individual communication with the screen in an interactive mode to realize their creative ideas, taking advantage of the "virtual" world [7, pp. 136-136], which, of course, is important in the aspect of the research begun.

The behavioral and regulative component in the structure of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere was evaluated according to the activity criterion, the first indicator of which was "the presence of the skills of emotional regulation," which is caused by the constant emergence of emotionally stressful situations in any interaction. Therefore, the ability to regulate their emotions and control the emotions of other people, in our opinion, are necessary in the process of building by the future specialists of the socionic sphere of professional interaction. These skills, O. Lazurenko points out [6], and this is important in the context of research, provide: awareness of their emotions; the ability to control their own emotions, determine the source and cause of their occurrence, change the intensity of emotions, change them to others; understanding of the emotions of other people, the definition of emotional states by verbal and non-verbal signs; management of other people's emotions, targeted influence on their emotions; adequate expression of emotions, etc.

Another indicator of this criterion is "the availability of skills to prevent conflict situations." In the course of professional activities related to work with other people often have a variety of situations that cause mental stress in the interaction partners, and that may cause a conflict: 1) conflicts of professional activities, characterized by "opposition" personality expert and professional jobs, due to violation of the relevant between the requirements of activity and the professional capabilities of a person; 2) conflicts of interaction with the subjects of professional activity, which are based on contradictions in value-motivational orientations of subjects - the distortion of perception, understanding and assessment of their professional activities, as well as the competitive interaction; 3) intrapersonal conflicts plan based on intrapersonal difficulties and crises of life, is a mental state of doubt, indecision, lack of solution to the problem [2, p. 93-94]. In our point of view, the acquisition of student conflict prevention skills will contribute to a constructive interaction with professional colleagues and other people in future activities.

The next indicator of the activity criterion is "the availability of decision-making skills", which is due to the fact that specialists in socionic professions constantly have to make various decisions, quickly respond to situations arising

in the course of interaction with colleagues and other people. In our opinion, by acquiring decision-making skills in higher education institutions, students will learn to come to common opinion, predict each other's plans, adjust their activities in accordance with the activities of others, establish contacts with each other, which will help to build professional interaction in the future.

The individual and creative component in the structure of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere was diagnosed by a personal criterion.

The first indicator of the personal criterion was given to "the presence of moral qualities" that determine the attitude of a person to society, work, people around him and himself. The most important moral qualities that should be inherent in representatives of socionic professions, in our opinion, are: honesty (before other people and before oneself); benevolence (desire for people of good, sympathetic attitude towards them); tactfulness (the ability to behave in accordance with ethical standards, the ability not to allow unpleasant situations for others, a sense of proportion, the ability to feel the line that you can not cross in relationships with people); responsibility (exacting to oneself and other people, ability to be responsible for one's actions); will (deliberately regulating one's behavior and activities, the ability to actively achieve a consciously achieved goal, overcoming external and internal obstacles); principledness (clarity of social position, loyalty to a certain idea, beliefs, principles and the consistency of their upholding, implementation). In our opinion, the presence of these moral qualities in the future specialists of the socionic sphere will guarantee them the organization of successful professional interaction in their future activities.

The next indicator of this criterion is "the presence of tolerance," which is the value of the socio-cultural system, the inner core of socio-psychological being, which provides for respect for others' opinions, loyalty in assessing the actions and behavior of others, readiness for understanding and cooperation in interpersonal, group and interethnic interaction [1, p. 76]. Taking into account the aforesaid, the presence of tolerance is an important indicator of the culture of professional interaction of future specialists in the socionic sphere.

The last indicator of the personal criterion is "the availability of creative potential," the main features of which, according to scientists (V. Andreev, V. Govorova, V. Kan-Kalik, V. Krayevsky, S. Scheglov, etc.) and this is important in the research aspect, the ability of the personality to notice and formulate alternatives, to doubt at first glance the obvious, to avoid superficial formulations; the ability to penetrate the problem and at the same time break away from reality, see the perspective; the ability to give up orientation on authorities; the ability to see a familiar object on the new side, etc. We believe that without creative potential it is impossible to creatively approach the solution of professional problems related to interaction with other people, which

is the basis of professional activity of future specialists in the socio-educational sphere.

Conclusions. Thus knowledge, skills and personal qualities listed above are necessary for the future professionals of the socio-educational sphere of professional interaction with colleagues and surrounding people to successfully fulfill their professional tasks. It should be noted that the analysis of curricula and work programs testified that the formation of the above knowledge, skills and qualities in the student of socio-educational specialties in institutions of higher education during their professional training is not paid enough attention, which requires a purposeful work on the formation of a culture of professional interaction.

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