

1. Martin R., Puhlik-Doris P., Larsen G., Gray J., Weir K., Individual differences in uses of humor and their relation to psychological well-being. Development of the Humor Styles Questionnaire. *Journal of Research in Personality*, February. 37(1), 2003. P. 48-75.
2. Scheier M.F., Carver C.S. Optimism, coping, and health: Assessment and implications of generalized outcome expediencies. *Health Psychology*. Vol. 4., 1985, P. 219-247.
3. Yip Jeremy A., Martin Rod A. Sense of humor, emotional intelligence, and social competence. Brief report. *Journal of Research in Personality*. 40., 2007. P. 1202-1208.

*Вікторія Злагодух,*

*канд. психол. наук,*

*Анна Буняк,*

*магістр психології,*

*Національний авіаційний університет,*

*м.Київ (Україна)*

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ANALYSIS OF VICTIM BEHAVIOR STUDY**

A large number of crimes are committed annually in our country, and the main focus is on the person of the offender, and not on the victim. In addition, the level of satisfaction with their own lives in Ukrainians is low, and the main features of the mentality are sacrifice, patience, ability and inclination to put their interests to the bottom line. The reasons for this phenomenon are rather complicated, but it is also important to consider the mechanisms of the course of this form of behavior.

The vicious nature of extreme conditions can impede the active overcoming and contribute to the formation of victim personality traits, such as passivity, dependence, depression, humility, pessimism, helplessness, rigidity, infantilism, hostility, egocentrism, fearfulness, anxiety, failure, frustration, etc. In general, there is a risk of forming a special victimized personality type (such as a victim). The level of effectiveness of research on victim behavior is rather low if we consider the psychological side of these studies in Ukraine. The problem of victimization has paid more attention to only by forensics and at

present in the psychological view on this aspect there is a significant gap.

While foreign scientists use the term "victim's mentality" and even "victim's culture", they consider victim behavior as a coping strategy, then in our science there is no single view of the causes of the occurrence of victimal behavior, even the mere interpretation of the concept is unjustifiably narrow, only in the plane criminology.

There is a need to create new psychodiagnostic tools, since there are very few techniques for diagnosing victimal behavior and its causes. Methods and programs for prevention and correction also need to be updated and expanded. That is why it is important to investigate the topic of victimal behavior from the psychological point of view.

The main symptom of victimal behavior is the realization of certain actions or inactivity that contribute to the fact that a person is in the role of the victim, as a victim. Victimal behavior can be viewed as a deviation, because it causes real harm to the individual and society as a whole, because it increases the number of crimes. Victimism in human behavior is a rather stable characteristic, but at the same time the person himself does not always perceive the inexpediency of such behavior. Victimal behavior can be considered socially non-adaptive, since it is most often associated with rather tragic consequences..

First of all, victim behavior is considered by criminology and a separate direction of science - victimology. In the narrow sense of victim behavior can be called concrete acts (actions or inactivity), their totality in a particular situation, as a result of which the person becomes a victim. In the broad sense, victimal behavior is a complex system of human interaction with the surrounding world, which, as a result, acts as a victim [18].

Separation as an object of victimology of the victim's behavior involves the actual psychological analysis of individual patterns of behavior, which under certain conditions may become victimized. However, the object of the study of victimology is the victim, and therefore the person who has suffered certain damage, damage, etc., or suffers from an unfavorable coincidence of circumstances or actions of others. Therefore, the psychological principles of victimological research are again emerging from the outset.

Finding out the individual psychological properties and qualities of the victim's personality, which contribute to victimization, is devoted

to a number of studies. The set of qualities, phenomena, psychological properties, characteristics of the person contributing to her victimal behavior and victimization, constitute victimality of the individual.

It should be noted that victimism, as a special property of a person and the behavior of a potential victim, is not common to all victims (because there are situational, casual sacrifices). This testifies that within the limits of criminology a whole range of questions are solved concerning the victims of crime, which have no connection with problems of victimization.

L. Frank, analyzing the concept of victimization introduced for the first time, later stresses that the study of victimization at the psychological level becomes paramount, since it can answer the main question of victimology: why this person or a given group of people (social, demographic, and psychological) become victims of one or another crime? For this, in turn, it is necessary to investigate to what extent volitional, emotional and other psychological and socio- psychological processes, personality traits influence the degree of victimization of those persons, as these features are manifested at a critical moment in an extreme situation, why in similar situations circumstances so easily become victims of fraud, rape, robbery, and others safely avoid danger.

Consequently, the main scientific problem solved by scientists is to determine exactly how and why this form of behavior emerges and to be fixed, despite being irrational, not subject to the principles of expediency and utility, is largely unrecognized and includes obvious logical contradictions.

Traditionally, behavior is described as a process of interaction between an individual and an environment that is mediated by its external and internal activity. The typical behavior of the individual in different situations is the manifestation of its inner essence. Every person lives and works in a certain social system, fulfilling a variety of social roles, representing a dynamic expression of its social positions and statuses. It should be noted that behavior that does not deviate from the rules of safety is understood as normative-approval, and behavior in which different deviations are observed - as an abnormal.

The analysis showed that a significant number of psychological works [1; 4; 6; 14; 24; 27; 29; 49; 53; 73] are devoted to the problem of structuring and classifying the main forms, types, models of victim

behavior. It has been established that in the overwhelming majority of them, two forms of victimal behavior are distinguished - contributing and provocative.

For the first time, the term "promotion" for the victim was proposed by an Israeli researcher M. Amir, who studied the peculiarities of the behavior of the victims of rape. Under promotion, he understood the victim's behavior that could be interpreted by the offender either as an open invitation to sexual intercourse or as a sign that the victim would be accessible when he became persistent. Promoting behavior, in the opinion of the researcher, can have two kinds: either unreasonable trust or prudence. Each of these types of behavior is predetermined by a certain set of specific properties of the personality of the victim. Thus, an educated person, guided by moral principles, is prone to projection and advance in assessing the behavior of others. Therefore, it can show both unreasonable trust and recklessness, which may cause harm..

Another variant of the manifestation of victim behavior is the case when a person seeks to attract others to social norms: remarks those who reveal signs of immoral behavior, intercede for women or the weak, reports to law enforcement authorities about the facts of hooliganism and immorality. The behavior of such a person can be interpreted by dissatisfied others with a low level of morality as promoting (in the case of unreasonable trust or negligence) or provocative.

Under provocative behavior, most researchers understand the causative behavior of a potential victim who provokes conflicts or fights with aggressive actions or statements in which a clear challenge is expressed in the form of insult, slander, bullying, torture, and in fact the inversion of the role of the perpetrator and victim is invariably occurring. Analysis of literature shows that in many works distinguish three main types of victimal behavior: 1) active - the behavior of the victim who provoked the crime; 2) intense - the victim of positive actions, which nonetheless led to a crime; 3) passive - idle when the victim did not resist.

As a taxonomic sign, on the basis of which developed the classification D. V. Rivman, the character and degree of manifestation of personality qualities of a person, who determine the personal victimal affiliation, is chosen. As a result, the researcher described the following types of victimal behavior: universal type, selective type, situational type, random type, professional type.

Socially-positive victim behavior: stigma of adaptive reactions (people with a high degree of conformism), stigma of socialization (people who have shown themselves highly socialized, sacrificing their own interests for the sake of the public, and from which this type of behavior is supposed to be expected in the future). It is important to note that the primary victimization, based on certain features of the individual, is fixed by the secondary social victim deprivation, that is, the person is firmly established in the victim status, which leads to self- incrimination as a victim [14].

Analysis of literature shows that there are other classifications of victim behavior. Thus, in the reference [24] the following are singled out: random victim behavior; persistent victim behavior and malicious victim behavior. Random is often associated with carelessness, trust, inexperience. This is basically a passive form of behavior. Persistent and malicious are closely related to active, persistent, elevated, multiple victimization, which is characterized by provocative behavior.

Self-harming, suicidal and auto-destructive behavior can also be attributed to forms of victim behavior. That is, self-inflicted injuries, suicidal actions, violations of eating behavior, alcoholism and other forms of dependence, and even conformism and narcissism in certain manifestations can be attributed to victim behavior. Consequently, any actions or inactivity based on which the conscious or unconscious desire to obtain harm to one's own body or person is a form of manifestation of victim behavior.

Scientists highlight a number of factors that contribute to the formation of victim behavior. It is necessary to separate the personality traits that create the basis for the formation of manifestations of this type and socio-psychological factors that can become determinants. On the basis of our theoretical analysis, we can distinguish the following key points in the topic of victim behavior:

First, victim behavior is a form of unconscious behavior that manifests itself in the search and fall in a situation where the person acts as a victim. This can be both a crime and a situation of interpersonal interaction. One can distinguish the following main types of victim behavior, such as: helping and provoking. Promotion in turn can be manifested in the form of unreasonable trust or negligence. The contribution of the victim in committing the crime does not mean that the offender's actions were lawful. Also, not every victim of crime

showed victimization in his behavior. However, it is likely that many crimes could have been prevented due to the lack of victimization of victim manifestations.

Secondly, the analysis allowed to see gaps in psychological studies of problems, to identify the main prospects for the development of research on this topic, namely: the study of the causes of the formation of victim behavior, methods and methods of diagnosis and the development of methods for correction and prevention, as well as correction and development programs.

### Література

1. Анісімов А. І. Віктимна психологія. Системнодіяльнісний підхід до знаходження аверсивного стимула / А. І. Анісімов, М. С. Матусевич, О. В. Шатровай [Монографія]. – СПб. : «Видавництво РГПУ ім. А. І. Герцена», 2013. – С. 18-28.
2. Воляннюк Н. Ю. Віктимологія та агресологія: навчальний посібник / Н. Ю. Воляннюк; Г. В. Ложкін; В. В. Папуша. – Рівне: «Прінт Хауз», 2010. – 265 с.
3. Квінн Вірджинія Н. Прикладна психологія / Вірджинія Н. Квінн. – С-Пб., М., Харків, Мінськ: Пітер, 2000. – 560 с.
4. Клачкова О. А. Дослідження віктимного типа особистості / О. А. Клачкова // Амурський науковий вісник – Комсомольск-на-Амурі. – Вид-во: АмГПГУ, 2007. – С 90-103.
5. Колишко А. М. Психологія самоставлення / А. М. Колишко. – Гродно: ГрГУ, 2004. – 102 с.
6. Малкіна-Пих І. Г. Віктимологія. Психологія поведінки жертви / І. Г. Малкіна-Пих. – СПб.: Пітер, 2017. – 832 с.