



SCIENTIFIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE FORMATION OF DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR OF A PERSON

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	26 th August 2024	The article deals with the theoretical analysis of aggression in context, its differentiation into the concepts of aggressive behavior and aggression of personality. It is shown that it can be aimed both at causing harm to another person and at overcoming obstacles without the intention to harm
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In academic psychological studies of aggression (as opposed to applied research on aggression and common sense about it), two fundamental areas can be conventionally distinguished. The first includes attempts to understand aggression as such, its essential meanings and signs, functions, types and types, and often separately from the causes and factors that cause the phenomenon of research. Within the framework of the second direction, the mechanisms of aggression, the causes and factors that generate it are studied, the sources and causes of aggression, its nature are clarified. For example, frustration is considered as a factor of aggression (Dollard et al., 1939; Miller, 1941), personal attack or instrumental value of aggressive responses (Zillmann, 1978, 1994), aversive stimuli that cause negative affects (anger, sadness, depression) (Berkowitz, 2005; Berkowitz, 1989, 1990), low or high levels of self-esteem (Rean, 1996; Baumeister, Smart, & Boden, 1996; Bushman & Baumeister, 1998; Kirkpatrick et al., 2002), self-threatening, self-esteem, narcissism (Baumeister & Butz, 2005; Bushman & Baumeister, 1998), shame and guilt (Tangney et al., 1992) or self defense (Eni-kolopov, 2006; Kobzeva, 2006), conflicts, prejudices, embellishment of reality, and the desire to restore justice (Baumeister & Butz, 2005).

In Ushakov's explanatory dictionary of the Russian language, aggression (from the Latin *aggressio* – attack) is defined as an offensive, attack, aggressive attitude towards something. This concept, however, implies a greater variety of meanings. In psychology, aggression is described as an offensive, an attack, an attack, but in the actual research plan, attention is paid primarily to its other connotations. One of them includes such meanings of aggression as threat, intimidation, intent to offend, insult, hostility, hatred, retaliation, cruelty, violence, causing harm to someone or something. In particular, we are talking about the violent violation of the rights of another person and/or offensive actions towards him. In these works, the concepts of aggression and violence are often used interchangeably. Aggression is seen as an attack in the direction of a person or thing that is seen as adversaries; Invading the territory of another in order to restructure power or to possess some power or status for the sake of oneself or the ideas to which the aggressor is loyal.

AGGRESSION AS A FORM OF BEHAVIOR AND AS A PERSONALITY TRAIT

It is believed that the nature of aggression is heterogeneous. In this regard, many of its qualities stand out. For further studies of aggression, it is necessary to clarify the concepts used, subject them to greater differentiation and give them more precise meanings than before. From an epistemological point of view, the concept of aggression should be considered in relation to the criterion of the category to which it is assigned. For example, aggression can be understood as a specific form of activity – action, behavior, impact. Offensive, attack, attack, resistance to domination, overcoming obstacles can be considered as specific forms of activity proper. Aggression can also be interpreted as a specific mental state, a feature of attitude to people, a property of personality or temperament. It is clear that in one or another categorical context in aggression, different sides, facets, and nuances are distinguished. On the whole, it reveals multi-order, multidimensionality, varieties, in other words, heterogeneity.

Further, we will limit ourselves to the analysis of the concept of aggression in two planes: as a form of behavior (aggressive behavior) and as a personality trait (personality aggressiveness).

Aggressive behavior is, first of all, an outwardly expressed action directed against another person. Usually this behavior is short-term (transitory) and changes depending on the characteristics of the situation or the change of one situation to another. Aggressive behavior is described as:

- actions as such (offensive, attack, attack);
- actions against a certain object, including a person who becomes a victim of aggression;
- actions taking into account the situation – its specifics, contributing to an aggressive attack or provoking it.

Revealing the basic features of aggressive behavior, researchers note that it is aimed at causing harm or damage to another living being who seeks to avoid such treatment. The object of aggressive behavior and its origins are determined according to the situation. For example, in the well-known theory of aggressive behavior by Dollard et al. (1939),

frustration as a source of aggression is considered as an external, not an internal factor. Aggressive behavior is not identified with an emotion, motive or attitude, although they can affect the manifestations of aggression. However, some internal factors are included in the content of aggressive behavior, in particular, the intention of offense or insult. Like other personality traits, aggression can be described following the dispositional trend in personality theory: personality has a wide range of predispositions (inclinations) to react in a certain way in different situations, i.e., each person has a certain constancy in actions, thoughts, and emotions, regardless of the passage of time, events, and life experiences. Aggression as a personality trait is described in terms of stability and transsituationality. Its stability is found in stability over relatively long periods of life, and transsituationality is associated not so much with a specific situation (external circumstances) as with personal (internal) reasons. In this context, aggression is a personal construct: dispositional aggression, readiness for aggression, a person's tendency to violence, personality traits that push him to hostile and aggressive actions, or character traits related to violence.

Aggressive behavior and aggression of a person are similar concepts. Their kinship may stem from the closeness of their generic concepts of behavior and personality. Thus, the concept of personality denotes stable properties of a person that determine actions that are significant in relation to other people, personality is considered as a factor that determines the features of human behavior in various situations, behavior organized or integrated by a person as an abstraction based on the observation of behavior. Compare, for example, hostility and hostile behavior, cruelty and cruel behavior, extrapunitive and punitive (punishing) behavior, vindictiveness and vindictive behavior, offensive and offensive behavior, intransigence and unyielding behavior, etc. The meanings of concepts in any pair have a clear similarity in meaning, although they differ in what construct they are drawn to, which aspects of aggression are described: aggression of a person or aggressive behavior.

It should not be overlooked that despite the similarity of the concepts of aggression of personality and aggressive behavior, they are still not identical. This circumstance drew Rean's attention. He notes that the cause of aggressive actions is not always the aggressiveness of the individual. And vice versa, the aggressiveness of a person is not always manifested in open aggressive actions. Aggressive behavior is the result of the interaction of transsituational and situational factors. The primary cause of aggressive actions of a non-aggressive person is the factor of the situation. Aggressive actions of an aggressive personality are conditioned by the interaction of transsituational and situational factors, and the primacy belongs to personal qualities.

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