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**MACRO-GROUPS IN SOCIAL
PSYCHOLOGY THEIR
RELATIONSHIP**

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Abstract

In the given article it is analyzed the relation of such concepts as “nation”, “ethnicity”, “ethnic group”, “nationality”, “peoples - народность”, “people - народ”. Despite the fact that they all belong to the category of interdisciplinary concepts, the authors view them from the psychological position. The article bears debatable character.

Keywords: nation, ethnos, ethnic group, nationality, people.

Analyzing the use of the terms “nation”, “ethnicity” which today remains open as in ethnology and ethnography, as well as in social psychology, we need to relate these terms with such concepts as “nation”, “nationality”, “ethnic group”, “народность - peoples”.

Dual terminology for distinguishing the same reality generates contradictions in science and difficulty in understanding. More difficulties arise when some close terms having a series of meanings to indicate the same are often operated.

We will try to sort out this issue.

The individual after his birth occurs in a society, in the environment of his own kind, in the amount of social groups, and all his further development takes place within intra-group and inter-group interactions.

For us of scientific interest are macro-groups, to which, first of all, are referred the nation, ethnicity, people..

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T. G. Stefanenko considers that the people as an ethnic community is a time-stable intergenerational group, which is characterized by the stability of the membership, and each person has a stable ethnic status, it can't be "excluded" from the ethnic group [9].

In the Dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov the definition of the word "people" («народ») has several meanings: it is both the population of state, the inhabitants of the country; it is also the nation, nationality, nation, national character; it is the same as humans [8]. Since we recognize the concepts of "people", "nation", "nationality", "peoples", then for us is important the first interpretation of this word. We believe that the concept "people" - are the citizens of the state, **irrespective of their nationality**.

In the same Dictionary we find that under nationality is understood, first, the same as peoples, second, belonging to some nation, peoples [8]. We agree with the meaning that nationality expresses belonging to some nation, peoples. Recently to refer to belonging to a nation is widely used the term "ethnicity".

According to I. K. Shaburova, nationality is a type of ethnos, by its nature it is more differentiated than the nation. [12]. We believe that the term "nationality" has a narrower meaning than the nation and reflects belonging to it or to the ethnic group. As an example, we will bring the statement of M. M. Hasanov: "Currently, the multinational Dagestan people are going through a difficult period of social development ..." [2]. Dagestan people – is an ethnos, within which there are many ethnic groups, affiliation with which is emphasized.

Let us analyze the concept of "ethnicity".

As the ethno-differentiating features of ethnic group, suggests T. G. Stefanenko, can stand out the language, values and norms, historical memory, religion, the conception of native land, myth of common ancestors, national character, folk and professional art. [9].

According to T. G. Stefanenko, "ethnos" is a group of people who recognize themselves as its members on the basis of any features, interpreted as natural and sustainable ethno-differentiating characteristics" (ibidem).

According to V. G. Krysko, ethnicity - is a historically constituted, stable enough community of people, having the same language, culture and common self-consciousness [3].

A. A. Nalchajyan under the ethnos or ethnic group (considers them synonymous), understands the specific kind of social group, which occurs in the result of natural historical process. For the ethnic groups are characteristic also common features as:

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1. General biological origin, or at any rate, all his adult, conscious members guess and believe that are evolved from common ancestors.
2. Ethnos has a common area, where take place its economic and cultural activity.
3. Ethnicity (ethnic group) is a community of people which has common to all its members specific cultural traditions, common culture.
4. Ethnicity opposes to all other similar groups of people, distinguishing between "us" and "others" ("we" and "not we").
5. Ethnos has internal organization. This refers to the relationship system.
6. Ethnos at high levels of its development creates a common state, and it is called a nation.
7. The members of the ethnos have a sense of identity with a given ethnic group.
8. Common religion of all members of the ethnos is also a sign of the nation.
9. As a common feature of the ethnos speaks a language that serves as a means of communication within the ethnic group.
10. The most important feature of the ethnos (ethnic group) is that its members share some common psychological characteristics.

According to the author, the features, taken separately, are not ethno-differentiating [7].

We maintain the point of view of I. K. Shaburova, who considers the concept of "ethnos" and "ethnic groups" as different. As an example, she brings the Gypsy ethnos, which is a collection of diverse ethnic groups that do not have a common language (eight dialects) and a territory [12]. In our understanding, the rate of "territory", located outside the administrative borders of the state, where the ethnos was formed, allows to distinguish between the ethnos and the ethnic groups. Thus, as an example of the ethnic group, in our opinion, can act the diaspora.

O. A. Mikhnevich, analyzing the statements of some scientists, believes, that the ethnos is based primarily on perception of the common origin, of the "consanguinity", i. e. the past [6].

We believe that in addition to "consanguinity", there are many other important features of the ethnos, which are crucial. These are language, cultural peculiarities, psychological characteristics and others.

F. Razumovsky, noting the national characteristics of Russians, with the largest territory in the world, where many different peoples live, speaking different languages and having their religion, said that the Russians are a fusion of different peoples who

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are united by Russian land, on which no one has ever lead nations to a single standard. Everyone had the right to be different [5].

Indeed, the base of the Russian Federation are the ethnic groups. Russia has the widest palette of ethnic groups - more than 20. At the same time, at the presence of the state, in the Russian Federation it is not yet formed a common nation. But in the future, apparently, will appear the nation of "Russians". This will happen when the citizens of the state deliberately take their belonging to this nation.

What is a nation?

Nation - is a historically constituted form of community of people with the presence of certain characteristics.

By definition of Y. V. Bromley, a nation is an ethno-social organism that possesses economic and political commonality [1].

O. A. Mikhnevich believes that a nation qualifies as a more complex entity, based on a more solid basis than ethnicity. In the nation a more important role plays the perspective of generality of future. A nation is a more mature entity, than ethnicity/ethnos [6].

According to A. A. Nalchajyan, nation is the part of the people who deliberately takes his belonging to the given ethnos. The individual is a part of the nation, if consciously accepts its belonging to it, its basic ideals and goals [7].

We believe that the individual is a part of the nation upon the fact of his birth, based on the nationality of the parents.

In the dictionary of Russian language of S. I. Ozhegov it is mentioned that a nation is a historically constituted, stable commonality of people, formed on the basis of a common language, territory, economic life, psychological constitution and the presence of State [8].

In the Philosophical Encyclopedic Dictionary edited by E. F. Gubensky,

G. V. Korableva, V. A. Lutchenko it is said that a nation is a people that has created a dependent on him government and has at its disposal a territory borders of which are more or less respected by other nations (people, organized into the state). [10].

In the Philosophical Dictionary, edited by I. T. Frolova it is said that a nation is a commonality of people, which comes to replace the nations peoples. To the nation is peculiar commonality of the material conditions of life, territory and economic structure, a common language, well-known features of the national character, revealed in the national originality of its culture. [11].

Summarizing all the above mentioned, we can say that the nation is the highest stage of development of the ethnos. The main features of the nation are the presence of the state, the commonality

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of the psychological disposition, a common language, a common economic life. It is important to emphasize the importance of such feature of the nation as a “psychological disposition”, under what is meant, first of all, the national (ethnic) identity, where citizens identify themselves with their nation.

People - a commonality of people, historically formed during decomposition of tribal relations on the basis of common psychological disposition, language and culture. Most often this term is used to refer to small or rare commonalities of people. For example, in the Leningrad region remained rare people nationality: Vod, Izhora, Veps, Tikhvin Karelians and Ingermanland Finns. The researchers note the presence of psychological problems among representatives of these nationalities: many of them are not fully identify themselves with their nationality because of the low ethnic self-appraisal [4].

Thus, considering the variety of meanings of these terms, we can draw the following conclusion: the **nation** - *a historically constituted stable community of people, identifying themselves as its members on the basis of sustainable and natural characteristics: the presence of the state, commonality of mentality, common language, common economic life, common territory, common culture, common religion.*

Ethnicity – a social commonality of people identifying themselves as members on the basis of sustainable and natural features: community mentality, common territory, a common language, a common culture, a common economic life, common religion.

Ethnic group *has the same characteristics as ethnicity/ethnos, but differs in such indicator as the area (located in the territory of another ethnos) can have its own dialect (but not necessarily).*

Nationality (ethnicity) expresses *belonging to the nation, ethnic group, people nationality.*

Народность is a historically constituted, today the smallest community of people united by common psychological disposition, common language and culture.

The people are the citizens of the state, *regardless of their nationality.*

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