

## PREFACE

The third issue of the journal “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology” opens with articles devoted to theoretical and methodological problems of psychology, the development of which is of particular importance for modern psychology.

At the beginning of the section, an article by M. S. Guseltseva, one of the famous Russian methodologists, “Ongoing transformations: Human, world, methodology” is published, which discusses the main trends in the transformation of the modern world and research strategies for their study. Changes in modern reality are one of the most discussed topics of recent decades, the real and possible consequences of these changes are described, conceptual models are proposed and further trends of changes are predicted. As the discussed issues expand, the lack of a relevant methodological and terminological framework for describing modern transformations becomes more and more obvious, as Guseltseva points out in her article. New research strategies require their development in the format of inter- and transdisciplinarity. Based on the analysis of methodological problems of studying trends in the transformation of the modern world, Guseltseva concludes that the focus of applying intellectual forces in achieving the relevance of their description should be two movements: (1) from liquid modernity to liquid methodology; (2) from a changing world to a changing researcher. The presented publication will be of interest to a wide range of psychologists working on human issues in the modern world.

Theoretical and methodological problems are also discussed in the next article of the issue, R. J. Muhamedrahimov’s work “Theories of early intervention: An integrative model perspective”. Muhamedrahimov is one of the leading Russian experts in the field of early intervention, the author of a large number of works on various aspects of this issue. His new publication is devoted to the generalization of domestic and foreign experience in creating programs aimed at child development, family support, mental health, social and emotional well-being of children. Muhamedrahimov’s analysis of existing theoretical trends and conceptual descriptions resulted in the development of a theoretical integrative model that combines the principles of an approach focused on reducing the impact of adverse environmental factors and an approach focusing on improving the quality of parent — child interaction.

The section of experimental and empirical research opens with M. V. Klementyeva’s article “The relationship between psychological parameters of emerging adulthood and life meaning orientations among students”. The problem of the meaning of life is a frequent subject of research, which reflects the obvious importance of this topic in modern reality. Klementyeva’s publication presents the results of a study aimed at testing the hypothesis about the features of emerging adulthood as predictors of meaningful life orientations. Data confirming the author’s hypothesis was obtained from a large sample. It is shown that these

features can act both as a resource for the development of meaningful life orientations and as a barrier to their development. “Positive predictors” contribute to the focus on self-realization, the expansion of social contacts, the growth of confidence, contribute to the development of meaningful life orientations, and such a feature of the period of emerging adulthood as “instability and negativity” becomes an obstacle to their development. The publication of M. V. Klementyeva is of interest not only for psychologists working on developmental problems, but also for personality psychology in general.

The next article in the issue is also devoted to the age of youth — the work of A. H. Fam and P. A. Kozyreva “Quality of career and university choice: relationship with existential motivation”. The problem of motivation for choosing a profession is the subject of constant attention in psychological research, but the authors managed to find their own original perspective on this topic. They designate it as an existential-activity approach, which focuses on choice as a complex internal activity of the subject for self-determination, considered in relation to fundamental existential motivations. The results of the study confirmed the validity of this research approach: the quality of professional choice is related to both the existential motivations of the subject and, in general, to existential fulfillment. In general, the data obtained coincide with the tendency characteristic of modern personality psychology to consider psychological phenomenology in a broader context, in this case, the correlation of professional self-determination with life orientations.

The topic of youth age continues in the next publication of the issue, the article by R. S. Volkov and M. E. Sachkova “The relationship between self-attitude and group identity in young boxer athletes: gender and age characteristics”. Using a large sample of young athletes, the authors of the study were able to confirm the hypothesis that psychological indicators of self-relation (self-esteem, self-confidence, self-interest) are related to indicators of group identity and competitiveness, which is a significant factor in sports activity. The article describes the gender and age characteristics of this relationship, demonstrating the different psychological nature of the studied phenomenology in boys and girls. It seems that the results obtained by the authors of the study are interesting not only in the framework of sports psychology, but also in general for the psychology of adolescence.

The problems of adolescent psychology are discussed in the next publication of the issue — the collective work of M. I. Oleychik, O. P. Shevchenko, A. S. Moreva, I. V. Oleychik, A. Sh. Tkhostov “Study of the characteristics of the cognitive profile and personality traits of adolescent patients with non-suicidal self-injuries in depressive states”. To solve research problems, the authors used a battery of techniques and formed a sample of girls aged 16 to 25 years, which included subgroups that allow comparison according to the parameters studied. The results of the study confirmed the authors’ hypothesis about the features of the cognitive profile and the presence of severe cognitive deficits in adolescent patients suffering from depressive states accompanied by non-suicidal self-harm. The assumption about the personal characteristics of this group of patients, including their tendency to deviant behavior, was also confirmed.

The psychological problems of adulthood are also in the focus of the next article in the issue — the work of K. M. Krupina “Characteristics of experiencing loneliness and ways of coping with it in women with different relationship status during adulthood”. The study sample included three age groups (from 18 to 54 years old) and was divided almost equally into two subgroups with or without a partner. Based on the collected data, an analysis of the interaction of the effects of age and relationship status on the parameters of experiencing

loneliness, psychological well-being and resilience was carried out. The data obtained confirmed the author's assumptions about the influence of age and relationship status factors on psychological indicators. Women from the younger age group experience their loneliness negatively, and they are also characterized by lower levels of resilience. With age, they gain greater maturity, however, in the absence of a partner, the negative experience of loneliness in the older age group becomes higher, and indicators of psychological well-being and resilience are lower.

The final article of the issue is the collective work of A. M. Shishkova, V. V. Bocharov, A. I. Nechaeva, T. V. Valieva, D. I. Gromyko "Factor structure of the 'The level of emotional burnout of relatives' in a sample of relatives of patients with chemical and non-chemical addiction". Based on a large sample of study participants, the authors verified the factor structure of the method they developed for diagnosing the level of emotional burnout in relatives of patients with addiction. The importance of this methodical tool is determined by the psychological problems that may manifest themselves in people who are trying to cope with the addiction of loved ones. The authors rightly point to the lack of elaboration of this topic, including due to the lack of methodical solutions. Their proposed diagnostic technique focuses on the resources of personal potential and destructive manifestations in the case of emotional burnout in people who find themselves in a difficult situation of relationships with loved ones due to their addictive problems.

The third issue of the journal "Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology" for 2025 demonstrates the breadth of the topics that psychologists are working on today and the openness of our journal to the work of scientists in various fields. We invite our colleagues to publish their articles in our journal!

*Editor-in-chief of the journal "Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology"*  
Natalia Grishina