

PREFACE

The fourth and final issue of the “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology”, 2025, presents articles reflecting a wide range of topics actual to modern psychological science.

The issue opens with a collective article by A. A. Rean, A. A. Stavtsev, A. O. Shevchenko and R. G. Kuzmin “Psychological well-being of the individual: a review of approaches to theoretical structure”. Interest in the problem of psychological well-being of the individual is manifested throughout the history of the formation and development of personality psychology and is reflected in all theoretical approaches to the description of personality, which are presenting their own interpretations of psychological well-being. The understanding of psychological well-being is changing not only with the expansion of knowledge of psychological science about the nature of personality, but also with changes in socio-cultural ideas about human well-being. The publication by A. A. Rean and his colleagues provides a review of foreign and domestic research the subject of psychological well-being, which will be of interest to psychologists of the widest profile.

The next article in the issue, “The Dual Process Model of coping with model of the dual process of coping with bereavement: theory and practice” by A. S. Zazimko and E. A. Burina, presents a description and theoretical analysis of the well-known model of coping with bereavement in foreign psychology, the history of its creation and practical application. The problem of experiencing loss is one of the most common that psychologists face in the process of practical psychological work with people. The data presented in the publication can provide significant assistance in carrying out this work.

The section of empirical and experimental research opens with the article by M. O. Avanesyan and N. L. Moskvicheva “Coherence of self-concepts and individual’s life space: A qualitative study”. The focus of the publication is on the problems of personality integrity, which is considered by the authors as the consistency of the self over time. As a result of the analysis of the voluminous high-quality material collected through in-depth interviews, different ways of self-consistency were identified through a person’s commitment to certain life goals and values, the preservation of the life context, etc.

The next two articles of the issue are devoted to the topic of people’s experiences of the destruction of a habitual life situation.

The collective article by K. V. Bartseva, Xing Long Bi, Ya. S. Samarina, M. V. Li-khanov and E. L. Soldatova “Nostalgia among Chinese students: A study of educational migration” is devoted to psychological problems that arise among young people receiving education in a foreign socio-cultural context. Educational migration is becoming a common phenomenon in the modern world. At the same time, there is evidence in the literature of a decrease in subjective well-being and increased anxiety among those mov-

ing to study in another country. The authors focus on the phenomenon of nostalgia as one of the possible forms of experience in conditions of separation of Chinese students from the usual social and cultural context.

The publication by M. V. Saporovskaya and A. S. Kamenskaya “Stress of forced separation and coping with it in women waiting for their partners to return from military deployment” describes the results of a unique study conducted by the authors. The situation of separation is defined by the authors as a temporary spatial separation of people while maintaining an emotional connection, in which patterns of interaction are forced to change and, accordingly, stress levels increase. In their opinion, the peculiarity of the situation that was the subject of the described study is the limited verbal contact with a romantic partner and the uncertainty of reunification. The data presented in the article will be of interest to psychologists working with different types of difficult life situations.

Difficult life situations are the subject of constant attention of psychologists because of the role they play in people’s lives and the place they occupy in practical psychological work. The next publication of the issue will undoubtedly be of interest — the article by E. V. Bityutskaya and A. S. Mironov “Representation of difficult life situations in schematic representations”. In their study, a technique was used aimed at identifying a schematic representation of situations, which allowed us to obtain voluminous material, during the analysis of which not only the components of the image of the situation were described, but also the criteria for the difficulty of life situations. The research design described in the article and the materials presented make it possible to apply the methodological tools proposed by the authors to solve practical and research problems.

The next two publications of the issue are devoted to the adaptation of foreign methods for the Russian sample.

The first of them is the collective work of T. N. Tikhomirova, A. A. Pavlova, V. I. Ismatullina, A. S. Malykh, P. V. Kolyasnikov, S. B. Malykh “Adaptation of the Russian-language version of the Trait Anxiety Scale (STAI-T) to a sample of university students”. Personal anxiety is one of the parameters widely used in diagnostics to solve a variety of practical problems. The developments available in the Russian literature were created several decades ago and in many ways did not meet modern realities. The authors of the article adapted the scale of personal anxiety on a large sample of more than 4 thousand people, which has good psychometric properties and can be used in practice.

The methodology presented by Yu. V. Misiyuk and I. V. Tikhonova in the next publication of the issue, “Adaptation of the Parental Stress Scale (PSS): a study on Russian mothers with children of different ages” may be no less in demand. Parental stress, as the authors rightly point out, is a very common phenomenon. One of the methods used in foreign psychology to diagnose the severity of this stress is the Parental Stress Scale. The published article describes the results of testing the reliability and validity of the methodology based on a survey of 572 female mothers of a wide age range. This technique is of interest to psychologists working on a wide variety of family relationship problems.

The following few articles are devoted to the topic of clinical psychology.

The study, which is described in the publication by O. S. Sheloumova, G. V. Baranova and N. V. Zolotova “The effect of early maladaptive schemes on stress management and psychological adaptation in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis”, involved 122 patients undergoing inpatient treatment with a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. The results of the study confirmed the hypothesis regarding the possible influence of early maladaptive

schemes on the success of psychological adaptation. According to the authors, the results obtained indicate the expediency of using scheme indicators as predictors of identifying patients who may be classified as potentially at risk of psychological maladaptation.

M. E. Rostovtseva's publication "The relationship between attachment type and attitude to death in adolescents with congenital heart disease, taking into account age differences" is devoted to the peculiarities of adolescents' attitude to death, depending on the nature of their attachment to their parents. It has been shown that unreliable attachment types in adolescents diagnosed with congenital heart disease are associated with a maladaptive attitude towards death. On the contrary, reliable types of attachment act as a support, protection from maladaptive attitudes.

The next article in the issue is also devoted to adolescents — the collective work of R. I. Antokhina, A. V. Vasilyeva, E. Yu. Antokhin and A. A. Kibitov "Decision-making process and anticipatory competence in adolescents with non-suicidal self-injurious behavior". In the presented study, the features of anticipation as a person's ability to predict the development of events and anticipate the results and consequences of their own actions are compared with the tendency of adolescents to destructive behavior of a non-suicidal nature. The results of the study demonstrate the low anticipatory competence of adolescents with these behavioral characteristics compared to their healthy peers.

The two final articles of the issue are related to the field of cognitive psychology and cognitive neuroscience. The publication by A. A. Anufrieva and E. S. Gorbunova, "Can activation of motor programs accelerate object detection in a visual search task?", describes a study related to the classical problems of studying visual search. The authors focus on the compatibility effect, which means an acceleration of the response to the search task in the case of a coincidence of the motor program and the affordance of the object, which, however, was not obtained in the experiments. The article suggests the reasons for the lack of compatibility effect, which can be used as the basis for further research in this area.

The collective article by V. P. Ivanushko, V. S. Vasilenko, E. A. Mershina and E. V. Pechenkova "Neural correlates of visual mental imagery in a task requiring visualization of a hidden part of an object (an fMRI study)" is devoted to the study of object imagination. The authors have developed a test technique that has been tested in their experiments. The results obtained made it possible to describe the process of mental scanning when solving the problem set in the experiment, but did not provide unambiguous data for distinguishing the brain correlates of object and spatial imagination. The interpretation of the results of the experiments led the authors to formulate questions for further research.

Review of publications of the final, fourth issue of the "Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology" journal demonstrates the breadth of the topics covered and the research interests of the authors. The articles present both the classical topics of psychological science and its relatively new directions. The task of developing methodological tools, including for diagnostic purposes, remains urgent.

We are waiting for new publications from our colleagues and are open to discussing the widest range of problems of modern psychological science.

We wish you success and new discoveries!

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