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**PECULIARITIES OF INTERDEPENDENCE OF RADICALS
OF NARCISSICAL REGULATION AND TYPES OF
PERSONALITY OF DRUG ABUSE PERSONALITY**

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Aim: to study the features of the interdependence of radicals of narcissistic regulation with the characterological types of personality of drug addicts, which complements the awareness of the holistic picture of the functioning of the addictive personality.

Methodology of research: the article presents the results of a study of the peculiarities of the interdependence of radicals of narcissistic regulation and personality types of drug addicts. Based on informed consent in compliance with the principles of bioethics and deontology during 2019-2020. On the basis of the "Vertical" rehabilitation center, a psychodiagnostic study was carried out on 102 male patients with drug abused of the opioid group at the age of 18-26 years, and 54 healthy male persons at the age of 18-27 years without signs of somatic, mental pathology and drug addiction. To diagnose the peculiarities of the organization of narcissistic regulation of personality, the method "Index of Self-System Functioning" was used (Zalutskaya N. M. et al., 2003); to study characterological radicals of personality, the test "Self-portrait of personality" by Jen M. Oldham and Louis B. Morris was used. Correlations were studied using the Kendall rank correlation.

Results: the article presents the results of a study of the interdependence of radicals of narcissistic regulation and personality types of drug addicts.

Conclusions: the study of the interdependence of personality types with the characterological radicals of narcissistic regulation and drug addicts complements the awareness of the holistic picture of the functioning of an addictive personality. The results of the study indicate the presence of multiple correlations between the indicators of narcissistic regulation and

the characterological characteristics of the personality types of drug addicts. The existing correlations allow drug addicts to form compensatory mechanisms to mask their own narcissistic deficit.

Keywords: drug addiction, correlations, narcissistic regulation, personality types.

Особливості взаємозалежності радикалів нарцисичної регуляції та типів особистості наркозалежних

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Мета дослідження: дослідити особливості взаємозалежності радикалів нарцисичної регуляції з характерологічними типами особистості наркозалежних, що доповнює усвідомлення цілісної картини функціонування адиктивної особистості.

Методи дослідження: На основі інформованої згоди з дотриманням принципів біоетики і деонтології протягом 2019-2020 рр. було проведено психодіагностичне дослідження 102 хворих чоловічої статі з наркотичною залежністю опіоїдної групи на базі реабілітаційного центру «Вертикаль», віком 18-26 років, та 54 здорових особи чоловічої статі, віком 18-27 років без ознак соматичної, психічної патології та наркотичної залежності. Для діагностики особливостей організації нарцисичної регуляції особистості був використаний метод «Індекс функціонування Self-системи» (Залуцька Н. М. зі співавт., 2003); для дослідження характерологічних радикалів особистості був використаний тест «Автопортрет особистості» Джен М. Олдхем й Луї Б. Морріс. Кореляційні зв'язки вивчалися за допомогою рангової кореляції Т-Кендалла.

Результати дослідження: у статті представлені результати дослідження особливостей взаємозалежності радикалів нарцисичної регуляції та типів особистості наркозалежних.

Висновки: вивчення взаємозалежностей типів особистості з характерологічними радикалами нарцисичної регуляції наркозалежних

доповнює усвідомлення цілісної картини функціонування адиктивної особистості. Результати проведеного дослідження свідчать про наявність множинних кореляційних зв'язків між показниками нарцисичної регуляції та характерологічними особливостями типів особистості наркозалежних. Наявні кореляційні зв'язки дозволяють наркозалежним формувати компенсаторні механізми для маскування власного нарцисичного дефіциту.

Ключові слова: наркозалежність, кореляційні зв'язки, нарцисична регуляція, типи особистості.

Introduction. Drug abuse in the modern world is one of the most acute socio-economic, demographic and moral problems, the scale of which makes it one of the most important threats to national security (Naczionalnij zvit...). Among the main trends characterizing the narcological situation in Ukraine, the most alarming is the steady rejuvenation of psychoactive substance users. Thus, the main contingent of drug users is young people aged 14 to 30, that is, the intellectual and physical future of our country (Naczionalnij zvit...).

Drug addicts have a high comorbidity with various personality disorders (Kulakov, 2004, Shabanov & Shtakelberg, 2000). Personality is multifaceted, its structure consists of many components: emotions, volitional qualities, character, abilities, skills, etc., which can be classified by levels: "low level of personality - properties of the psyche, depending on gender, age, innate qualities; the second level of personality - personal characteristics of thinking, memory, perception, ability, depending on innate factors and on their development; the third level of personality - personal experience, which contains the acquired knowledge, skills, habits, high level of personality - personal experience, which contains acquired knowledge, skills, habits, a high level of personality - the most social level, is formed depending on education and includes inclinations, interests, views, features of worldview, self-esteem, other character features" (Naczionalnij zvit...). There is a wide variety of theories for the study of personality, each of which is unique and valuable, which makes it possible to compose not only a self-portrait of a personality for the study and development of an individual, but also to analyze whole groups.

Modern research also shows that drug addicts have psychodynamic degradation, a phenomenon such as "hypersensitivity" associated with impaired narcissistic regulation (Zmanovskaya, 2003, Kokhut, 2017). By narcissistic regulation, we mean the support of affective balance in the context of feelings of internal stability, self-worth, self-confidence and well-being or one's own. The psychoanalytic concept Self reflects the integrity of the personality, its biologically mental unity, unlike "Ego" includes an aware sphere and represents the regulatory core component of the personality (Denek & Hilgenstock, 2003). The central problem of narcissism is the theme of one's own significance (both low and high pole), the value of one's personality. Due to the impossibility of relying on the internal resources of its own "Self", the narcissistic personality constantly tries to only identify with external objects. Such a violation of the harmonious balance of internal and external in the structure of "Self" is identified with the feeling of emptiness, "grandiose loneliness." Due to the focus solely on the outside world, the narcissistic personality is extremely susceptible to any, even minor, negative or stressful events. This supersensitivity creates many difficulties in adaptation. With regard to drug addicts, these tendencies lead to periodic breakdowns and continued use of psychoactive substances (Dufner et al., 2019, Krizan & Herliche, 2018, Miller et al., 2012). These circumstances significantly actualize the relevance and necessity of this study. Taking this into account, the purpose of the study was formulated.

Aim of the study. To investigate the peculiarities of the interdependence of the radicals of narcissistic regulation with the characterological types of the personality of drug addicts, which complements the understanding of the holistic picture of the functioning of the addictive personality.

Research sample. According to the goal set and objectives of the study, a research sample was formed. Based on informed consent in compliance with the principles of bioethics and deontology during 2019-2020. A psychodiagnostic study was carried out on 102 male patients with drug addiction of the opioid group at the "Vertical" rehabilitation center at the age of 18-26 years, and 54 healthy males at the age of 18-27 years without signs of somatic, mental pathology and drug addiction.

Research methods: to achieve the goal, we used the following methods: to diagnose the peculiarities of the organization of narcissistic regulation of personality, we used the method "Self-system functioning index" (test for assessing narcissism) - a clinical and psychological test technique developed by F.W. Deneke and B. Hilgenstock and adapted in 2003 by N. M. Zalutsky, A. Ya. Vuks under the leadership of V.D. Vid in the V.M. Bekhterev National Research Medical Center Psychiatry & Neurology.

The questionnaire consists of 163 statements, the answers are formed on the Likert scale. As a result, you can get information on 18 scales and calculate the narcissistic coefficient and the general index of the functioning of the self-system; to study the characterological radicals of personality, the test "Personality Self-Portrait" by John M. Oldham and Lois B. Morris was used - it was developed to identify different types of personality, the degree of expression among the subjects of one type or another. The technique allows to reveal the expressiveness of fourteen personality types, to build a personality profile. This technique is based on the general theoretical provisions of the American Psychiatric Association's DSM-IV classification of personality disorders issued in the USA (Shherbatykh, 2008). Mathematical processing was carried out using the methods of mathematical statistics (SPSS Statistics 21): the correlations between the radicals of narcissistic regulation and personality types were studied using the Kendall rank correlation coefficient.

Research results. The study of the interdependencies of personality types with the characterological radicals of narcissistic regulation and drug addicts complements the awareness of the holistic picture of the functioning of the addictive personality (Fig. 1).

Analyzing the obtained data on the correlations of personality types according to John M. Oldham and Lois B. Morris with the radicals of narcissistic regulation of drug addicts, we can notice that among the existing correlations there are the most frequent, which seemed to us the most interesting and more weighty for interpreting the results.

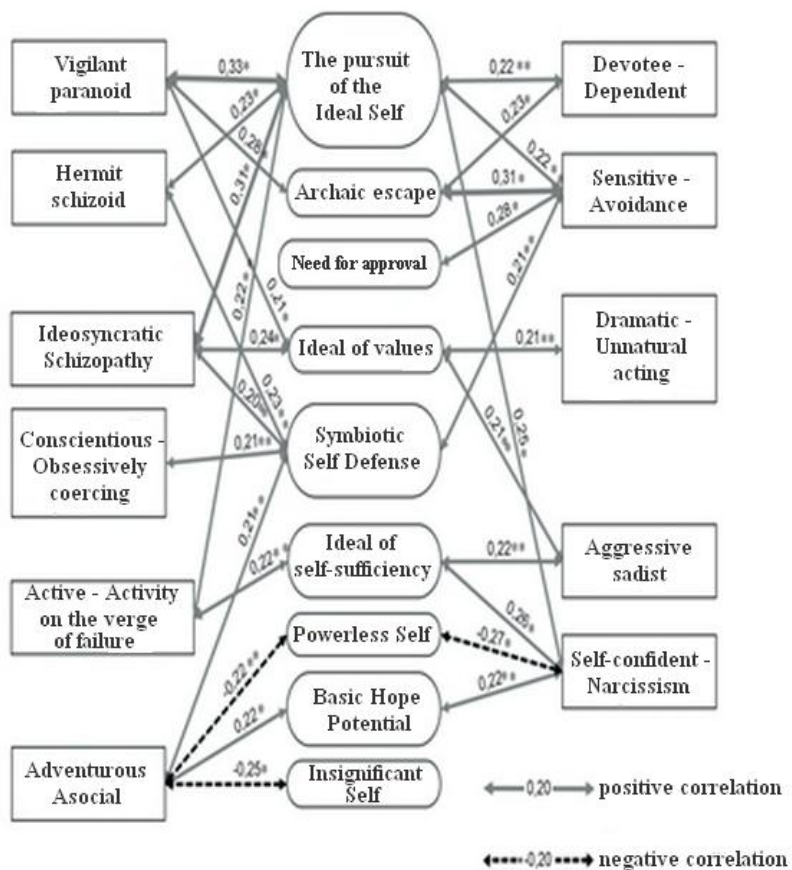


Figure: 1. Correlation between personality types and characterological radicals of narcissistic regulation of drug addicts

Note: the figure shows only significant results of correlation analysis; * - $p \leq 0.05$; ** - $p \leq 0.01$

The dominant narcissistic radical for addicts is "The pursuit of the Ideal Self" The correlation relationship for this parameter reflects the facade character of the narcissistic personality of drug addicts.

This manifests itself in a decrease in self-satisfaction with a simultaneous search for an external idealized object. The identification of a drug addict with this object stimulates the weak personality, allows it to participate in its power and brilliance, thus compensating for its own narcissistic deficit.

The second most frequent is the narcissistic radical "Symbiotic Self Defense", which forms a correlation with 5 personality types according to John M. Oldham and Lois B. Morris. "Symbiotic Self Defense" is a manifestation of narcissistic facade grandeur, declared indifference to the betrayal of loved ones and is characterized by a complete rejection of emotional disclosure in communication with loved ones, a complete denial of the importance of significant interpersonal relationships, a possible need for another person. The denial of the need to listen to other people's opinions, the willingness to make concessions to significant persons of the environment is a defect of sociality associated with the facade and egoism of the drug addict narcissistic personality.

The "Ideal of values" has a positive correlation with 4 identified personality types according to John M. Oldham and Lois B. Morris. Psychodynamically, this modus of Self-system regulation means protection from possible narcissistic damage by artificially inflating ideas about one's own moral perfection, about one's superiority in this respect over most of those around. It allows the narcissistically affected drug addict personality to channel the discharge of emerging aggressive impulses in the form of an external socially acceptable form of remorse.

"Archaic escape" positively correlates with 3 personality types of drug addicts and confirms the narcissistic facade, the internal myth of one's own indefatigability as one of the aspects of imaginary perfection and grandeur.

The "Ideal of self-sufficiency" is positively correlated with 3 personality types and indicates the characteristics of an insecure person who is used to relying on the opinions of others and the belief in the ability to do something worthwhile and right on its own.

"Powerless Self" and "Basic Hope Potential" have diametrically proportional ties with the same personality types. Thus, negative correlations of the "Powerless Self" indicator point out the

peculiarities of the functioning of this narcissistic component: the higher the result, the more pronounced the regression of the Self-system. The individual is haunted by a feeling of complete helplessness, inner emptiness, all-consuming anxiety, loneliness. Such person is characterized by severely low self-esteem, obsessive depressive thoughts about the lack of meaning in life, accompanied by a feeling of its own powerlessness. Positive correlations of the radical "Basic Hope Potential" signal the instability of the Self-system, as a result of which a person loses confidence in the positive result of problem situations.

The radical "Need for approval" has only one correlation with the personality type, confirms the narcissistic facade, the subject declares deliberate indifference. This behavior is dictated by a subconscious fear of being rejected and excluded by society.

Conclusions. An empirical study of the characteristics of the interdependencies of narcissistic regulation and personality types of drug addicts made it possible to draw the following conclusions:

1. The study of the interdependencies of personality types with the characterological radicals of narcissistic regulation and drug addicts supplement the awareness of the holistic picture of the functioning of an addictive personality.

2. The results of the study indicate the presence of multiple correlations between the indicators of narcissistic regulation and the characterological particularities of the personality types of drug addicts.

3. The existing correlations between the features of narcissistic regulation and the characterological particularities of personality types allow drug addicts to form compensatory mechanisms to mask their own narcissistic deficit.

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