

The structure of social intellect of an individual and characteristic of its basic elements

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This article deals with the problem of social intellect in the structure of general intellect of a person. Having analyzed scientific literature it was showed that social intellect includes biological and psychometrical intellect. Social intellect is formed in the result of the development of general intellect and under the influences of socio-cultural conditions. The author of the research assumes that social intellect includes declarative and operative knowledge which the person uses in a real life with the aim to do the interpretation of events, to make plans and perceive professional situations as real actions of our life. The author's concept of social intellect includes includes cognitive, mnemonic, and emphatic structures.

The author of the article believes that social intellect includes declarative and operational (procedural) knowledge that the person uses in a real life for the interpretation of events, developing plans and presenting actions of daily life and professional situations. These views are fixed on the level of the memory of a person and facilitate him/her to make cognitive interpretation of rules and substructures of social life and man's surrounding. In turn, mnemonic substructure acquires human experience and capabilities of a subject aimed to update mechanisms of anticipation in solving various problems of social life.

Thus, cognitive substructure of social intellect involves one's solid knowledge, assessment, rules of interpretation of events, human behavior, their relationships, etc. Social intellect is based on the existing system of interpretation on micro-structural and macro-structural levels. The microstructure of cognitive component of social intellect is determined by the features of the latter, namely cognitive evaluation, which determines the competent processing and evaluation of the information that the subject perceives, his / her prediction based on planning and forecasting of interpersonal interactions, communication, providing proper performance of the process of communication (this function is associated with an adequate perception and understanding of the process of communication of the partner). It is based on the mechanism of reflection which is coded in self-knowledge. In turn, the macrostructure of cognitive component of social intellect manifests itself in the attitude of a person to himself/herself as a value, in the valuable semantic position in interpersonal relationships, as well as the updating of motivation and value orientation of the man with the purpose to reach axiological attitude in professional and other activities.

The source of social intellect on micro-level is the continuous process of updating of functions. The results of integration can be considered a set of subjective scales which enables the subject to focus on the features of interpersonal interactions, identify and adequately evaluate the behavior of other persons. One of the main results of social intellect is the presence of a high level of individual statistics with different modalities. They are some space of psycho-semantic subjective scales, symbols of nonverbal behavior, norms of language products, etc.

The task of social intellect on macro-structural level is to provide opportunities to partners of social interaction to evaluate themselves and others as individuals. In this case, the value orientation of the person does not necessarily reflect generally accepted social norms and even enter in conflict with them. But there is always a particular society and its representatives, where individual vision of the world has personal values and meaning for people.

Mnemonic component of social intellect of the person describes the presence of the ability to interpret events, life events, behavior of others and their own as the subject of these events. Mnemonic substructure is based on the personal experience of the subject, where subjective statistics constitute personal interpretive complex. Polimodality in this case means that a person has different interpretative systems according to various aspects of life of a man/woman. So, they may

conflict with each other, even though psychologically they consist of internal structures that provide unity of mnemonic component and a social intellect.

Mnemonic component has its own set of interpretations: I – other people – the world. Each of these levels of interpretation is represented at the level of mnemonic component in the form of its specific dependent substructures. The core of personal interpretations in complex is the cumulative set of the person's estimation of himself/herself. This process of evaluative attitude is always subjectively unfinished or open. Analyzing the features of the interaction between a person and society, the man can be shown as an integral characteristic of the person's experience (self-respect of the person, the concept of subjective value). Personal interpretive complex is characterized by the ability of a person to interpret the behaviour and actions of other people. These interpretations allow their participants to expand continuously and adjust stock to their interpretative personal experience, provide such kind of compatibility and similarity of different interpretational systems.

The relations of a person that demand constant evaluation of other people, their behavior and actions, influenced different strategies to estimate the criterion of compatibility of people's perception of the world and their perception by others. In turn, these strategies form the appropriate assessments and personal interpretive complex in the interpersonal sphere, which presents the dominant level of mnemonic component of social intellect.

Emphatic component of social intellect is largely dependent the shape of behavior the person chooses as a priority that he / she associates with the complex of interpretative value in relation to the world of a person.

Thus, the main results of the integration of functions of social intellect are the presence of individual statistics with different modalities. The first result is a space of psycho-semantic subjective scales, symbols and principles of nonverbal behavior and different norms of speech production. A list of these modalities can be complete implying that statistics actually reflect various aspects of life because they are so different, based on depth, length, representativeness and other peculiarities. At the same time, statistics can refer to social intellect, its structure, functions and genesis which are deep enough and so different from social stereotypes. If the stereotype is a stable structure, a fixed-level of mnemonic component of social intellect is invariant in relations to various life situations, their statistics. Statistics and stereotypes can facilitate future organization of social intellect of each person.

Key words: general intellect, social intellect, biological intellect, psychometrical intellect, cognitive, mnemonic and emphatic structures of social intellect.