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Psychohistorical Approach as a Means of Criminological

The scientific article is devoted to the psychohistorical approach as a means of criminological analysis. In this research, the emphasis is on the psychohistorical approach, that places its emphasis on the study of social processes in each historical epoch. The focus is on psychohistorical analysis which sets the perspective of considering such complexities as unique properties, provides an opportunity to identify and characterize the historical connection of the event with previous ones, to describe its originality in light and contrary to chronology. The subject of psychohistorical analysis is determined and the main provisions underlying this approach, which organize the boundaries of psychohistorical analysis, are considered: discontinuity and continuity of history; chronology and simultaneity; struggle of events, chance; lack of essence, corporeality; discourse analysis. The article concludes on the prospects and consequences of the psychohistorical approach.

Keywords: psychohistorical analysis, discourse analysis, criminological analysis, criminality, crime prevention.

Introduction. The psychohistorical approach places its emphasis on the study of social processes in each historical epoch. Aizek Azimov considered it as Psychohistory was the most powerful means of studying the laws of society. It did not give the opportunity to predict the destiny of everyone but made it possible to predict the actions of large groups of people by mathematical analysis and extrapolation¹.

In the space of modern world, almost the most popular topic is the information and network mainstream. Its coordinates, texture and vectors

¹ Азимов А. Психоистория / Основание. URL: <https://www.livelib.ru/quote/42644220-osnovanie-i-imperiya-ajzek-azimov>.

are delineated and evaluated differently, usually depending on the axiomatics and conceptual provisions of a scientific school, thought factory, the expert community, the opinions of politicians and journalists. Now there is a transition to a fundamentally new thinking paradigm - multidimensionality. It envisages a revolution in the categorical framework of scientific and philosophical knowledge, the search for other logical and methodological foundations².

Results and discussion. In the information epoch, a person does not automatically become a contemporary of those person, ideas and objects with which he naturally coincided. It is necessary to become the contemporary through psychological processes. Becoming the contemporary is an urgent task for all types of social practices. Thus, a university professor considers his scientific concept to be the result of the development of science and the result of his personal activity, and his student considers the same concept as a classic that underlies his own search and needs radical addition, if not revision. This is a potentially prosperous situation - a situation of development, but it requires significant effort and even happy coincidences on all sides in order to form a single time and space of personal identification. To become a contemporary means to get involved in a situation of risk, not only to adapt and respond, but to go to a systemic complication, which means to identify personally, involving not only yourself in the flow of life, but also the flow of life in yourself.

Understanding this provides an opportunity to justify psychological and social practices of a new type, based on a new positive attitude towards reality. The study of historical background of the event, the identification of factors of development and extinction of the event in case of criminological processes now faces some difficulties. Thus, significant obstacles in the analysis of the history of such events can be considered uncertainty of historical and chronological boundaries of the event, weak tendency to categorize the event (terms used by criminologists often lead to refutation of the event) and systematization of properties (properties are presented as a negation of any properties), etc. The psychohistorical analysis sets the perspective of considering such complexities as peculiar properties, provides an opportunity to identify and characterize the historical connection of the event with the previous ones, to describe its originality in the light and contrary to chronology.

The psychohistorical analysis of the event, fact according to its definition, implies, above all, the study of history, close attention to the panorama of origins, conditions and circumstances of its origin³. However, the appeal to history in this case has something more than a retrospective study of events. The very idea of psychohistorical analysis is pretentious - to identify and describe the essence of epochs, to highlight the spirit of the time by presenting a special psychohistorical perspective. In general, the subject field of psychohistorical analysis refers to the semantics of words, concepts and ideas, offers to trace how in the process of history are created and rebuilt ideas and knowledge that seem inviolable.

The subject of psychohistorical analysis may be a certain phenomenon or a number of them, ideas or concepts, the chronology of which can be traced in the mode of the event, which unfolds sequentially. An event is understood as a certain state of affairs, which once had a direct realization in the present, but has acquired the marginal status at the request of the researcher; problematic and such as problematizes, the event to be studied in the context of

² Дубина М. А. Современные концепции многомерности как новой парадигмы мышления. *Вестник Московского университета. Серия 7: Философия*. 2002. № 2. С. 45.

³ Новейший философский словарь / сост. А. А. Грицанов. Мн. : Интерпрессервис, 2001. С. 228-232.

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conditions with which it is difficult to relate⁴. The analysis of the event is presented in some sense as counter-historical - in particular, Foucault proposes turn history as opposed to memory, and, as a consequence, unfold another form of time in it⁵, while the analysis of history in the researcher's image involves studying the circumstances phenomenon in the perspective of strict adherence to the chronology of the elements of a particular event and several events among themselves, and in this regard inevitably uses causal methods of explanation. In psychohistorical study, all moments within an event, as well as between events, are equivalent, past and present are equal in rights (without the priority of the present over the past or the past over the present). Such a shadowy analysis in its implementation and ideological program is designed to emphasize the uniqueness of any event throughout its history.

Consider further the main provisions underlying this approach, organizing the boundaries of the psychohistorical analysis⁶.

1. Intermittency and continuity of history. An important component of the psychohistorical analysis is the reflexive perception of history, which distinguishes between historical practice and its understanding. The latter is organized as a history of thought and is always discrete, in contrast to the permanent flow of practice. The history of thought, which multiplies the number of gaps and seeks out the difficulties caused by intermittency⁷, in the psychohistorical perspective becomes a separate area for analysis. Marked by significant events, milestones and periods, the story is as follows in the description. According to Foucault, any historical analysis reports the intermittency of history, because it aims to delineate the boundaries of an event or process. Accordingly, psychohistorical analysis pays special attention to history as a history of thought: the selected events, stages and periods in their sequence, as well as the ways of their selection are subject to the study. In this case, criminological trends are understood as events marked by the opinion of criminologists.

Focusing on the practical side of the existence of some event (attention to historical practice in addition to the history of thought) provides an opportunity to consider its complexity, showing the historical process not as linear, but there is a constant change of continuities and gaps. Thus, historical continuity also has a place in the psychohistorical analysis - the event under study is revealed in heterogeneity, movement, with its inherent revivals and syncopations. The event in this case - in contrast to the progressive understanding of the movement of history is seen as an intertwining of many conflicting practices.

The leitmotif of Foucault's theory on the formation of the subject in culture, as well as historical study of events that led to the constitution of ourselves and our self-awareness as subjects of what we do, think and say⁸ leads to unification research horizons of criminological theories and practices. In this case, the concept of discourse as an intersection of thought and practice in language, relevant in the postmodern dictionary, is useful: discourses articulate what we think, say and do, constitute events in their entirety. The formation of the event's name, the contexts of its use and the

⁴ Постмодернизм. Энциклопедия / сост. и науч. ред. А. А. Грицанов, М. А. Можейко. Мн. : Интерпрессервис, 2001. С. 779-784.

⁵ Философия эпохи постмодерна : сб. переводов и рефератов. Мн. : Красико-принт, 1996. С. 78.

⁶ Маслова Н. Г. Місце психоісторичного аналізу у кримінологічній методології. *Верховенство права*. 2019. № 2. С. 90-96.

⁷ Фуко М. Археология знания // Гуманитарная Академия. URL: http://krotov.info/lib_sec/21_f/fuk/o_08.htm.

⁸ Фуко М. Что такое Просвещение // Интеллектуалы и власть. Ч. 1. М. : Праксис, 2002. С. 335-360. URL: http://www.gumer.info/bibliotek_Buks/Culture/Fuko_intel_power/Fuko_18.php.



so-called practices of handling words are a range of issues for the psychohistorical study of the event.

2. Chronology and simultaneity. One of the essential presumptions in the psychohistorical study determines the departure from causality, from the idea of external causality. This presumption separates psychohistorical study from other forms of analysis and even, according to Foucault, contrasts genealogy (as the author does) with history: Genealogy is what destroys the notion of causality in history... exposes the rational or consistent within time as a hoax. If the chronology of events in history is studied in a causal objectivist key, the genealogical perspective uses the description outside the laws and rationality in general⁹. The point is to view the event as a practice in the current socio-cultural circumstances, given their intertwining and interrelationships.

As noted above, the psychohistorical approach is formalized in the analysis as an intermittent trajectory with stops at points of the event - stages, phases, epochs, and so on. Given this presumption, we note that consecutive events do not form a causal chain, but are considered to be arbitrarily related. In this case, each event is understood as independent and at the same time generated by other events as circumstances that refer to the idea of dialogue of events. In this perspective, the very important idea of continuity and its overcoming is actualized: events, like genealogically related tribes of parents and children, are connected and autonomous, open to confrontation and cooperation. The connection between events is conceptualized in terms of an effect, which has no causal relationships.

Consider this assumption on the example of chronological chain strategy to combat crime – tactics to combat crime, which in this case is interpreted as event – effect. This gives the space to identify cases that exclude direct causal-effect relation. Thus, a separate justification is given to the version of the reverse order of formation of relevant systems and autonomy of the relevant processes, i.e. in psychohistorical perspective, the very concept of tactics to combat crime emerged as an effect, as a random opportunity implemented in the strategies of delinquency counteraction. The application of this presumption to the psychohistorical method itself makes it possible to clarify the connections and contradictions of theories in view of reversion, to collide ideas in debates, to relativize heredity.

3. Fighting events, coincidence. The fundamental principle of psychohistorical analysis can be considered an understanding of the randomness of the combination of events, the chaotic combination of the history plot. Psychohistorical consideration sees in history a moving mad fullness with great feverish revivals, with its synopses subject to analytical detection. This kind of analysis does not build monolithic chronological chains, does not identify unambiguous grounds, but, on the contrary, increases heterogeneity, problematizes the origin. Events, despite all their isolation, as the subject of analysis are in a state of chaotic interplay - according to Foucault, instead of restoring the chains of inference ... instead of establishing tables of differences ... [describe] dispersion systems¹⁰. In this case, it is fundamentally important that it is possible to expose the random nature of events and history as a combination of them, as a random game of domination. In other words, the psychohistorical approach is designed to shake the causal picture of the world, revealing that at the root of what we know and what we are, there is no truth or being, only the exteriority of chance¹¹. The understanding of how history is created is truly dramatic -

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ПСИХОІСТОРИЧНИЙ ПІДХІД ЯК ІНСТРУМЕНТ КРИМІНОЛОГІЧНОГО АНАЛІЗУ

Наукова стаття присвячена психоісторичному підходу як інструменту кримінологічного аналізу. У цьому науковому дослідженні акцент робиться на психоісторичний підхід, який розставляє свої акценти у вивченні соціальних процесів у кожному історичну епоху. Зазначено, що в просторі сучасного світу мало не найбільш затребуваним сюжетом є інформаційно-мережевий мейнстрім. В інформаційну еру людина не стає автоматично сучасником тих людей, ідей і предметів, з якими природним чином збіглася. Сучасником необхідно ставати за допомогою психологічних процесів. Розуміння цього надає можливість обгрунтувати психологічні та соціальні практики нового типу, що будуються на новій позитивній установці щодо дійсності. Зосереджено увагу на психоісторичному аналізі, який задає перспективу розгляду таких складностей як своєрідних властивостей, надає можливість виявити й охарактеризувати історичний зв'язок подій з попередніми, описати її своєрідність у світлі й усупереч хронології. Визначений предмет психоісторичного аналізу та розглянуті основні положення, покладені в підґрунтя зазначеного підходу, що організовують межі психоісторичного аналізу: переривчастість і безперервність історії; хронологія та одночасність; боротьба подій, випадковість; відсутність суті, тілесність; дискурс-аналіз. У статті зроблено висновок, що застосування психоісторичного підходу надає розуміння, що кінець історії зумовлюється тим, що в неї був початок; людина й історія підпорядковуються часу, і людина, і час відзначаються тими ж самими стигматами.

Ключові слова: психоісторичний аналіз, дискурс-аналіз, кримінологічний аналіз, злочинність, протидія злочинності.

⁹ Ильин И. П. Мишель Фуко – историк безумия, сексуальности и власти // Постструктурализм. Деконструктивизм. Постмодернизм. М. : Интрада, 1996. С. 60.

¹⁰ Фуко М. Археология знания // Гуманитарная Академия. URL: http://krotov.info/lib_sec/21_f/fuk/o_08.htm.

¹¹ Фуко М. Ницше, генеалогия и история // Философия эпохи постмодерна : сб. переводов и рефератов. Мн : Криско-принт, 1996. С. 80.

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**ПСИХОИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ
ПОДХОД КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ
КРИМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО
АНАЛИЗА**

Научная статья посвящена психоисторическому подходу как инструменту криминологического анализа. В этом научном исследовании акцент делается на психоисторический подход, который расставляет свои акценты в изучении социальных процессов в каждую историческую эпоху. Отмечено, что в пространстве современного мира едва ли не самым востребованным сюжетом является информационно-сетевой мейнстрим. В информационную эру человек не становится автоматически современником тех людей, идей и предметов, с которыми естественным образом совпал. Современником необходимо становиться с помощью психологических процессов. Понимание этого позволяет обосновать психологические и социальные практики нового типа, строящиеся на новой положительной установке относительно действительности. Сосредоточено внимание на психоисторическом анализе, который задает перспективу рассмотрения таких сложностей как своеобразных свойств, позволяет выявить и охарактеризовать историческую связь события с предыдущими, описать его своеобразие в свете и вопреки хронологии. Определен предмет психоисторического анализа и рассмотрены основные положения, заложенные в основу указанного подхода, организующие границы психоисторического анализа: прерывистость и непрерывность истории; хронология и одновременность; борьба событий; случайность; отсутствие сущности, телесность; дискурс-анализ. В статье сделан вывод, что применение психоисторического подхода придает понимание, что конец истории обуславливается тем, что у нее было начало; человек и история подчиняются времени, и человек, и время отличаются теми же стигматами.

Ключевые слова: психоисторический анализ, дискурс-анализ, криминологический анализ, преступность, противодействие преступности.

epochs and stages of history are colored by the interaction of various forces (values, circumstances, discourses), which sometimes takes the form of overt or covert battles. This idea was developed by Nietzsche, who considered the battle of values millennial mortal battle¹², which occurs through attacks, disguises and tricks.

It turns out that events occur as a result of many coincidences, as a result of the facilitation of some circumstances and in spite of the confrontation of others, like a happy coincidence and the result of a long compromise. In this regard, the study of the event leads to an analysis of the circumstance's pros and cons, a description of all sorts of coincidences.

4. Lack of essence, corporeality. The next position of psychohistorical analysis, marked by us, concerns the idea of the event origin. As far as is known, a criminologist is captivated by the multiplicity of conditions and factors that determine the event or precede the phenomenon. Unlike the traditional historical analysis, the psychohistorical approach does not focus on central factors but draws attention to various local events. In this case, the task of analysis is to identify different contingencies of the event, and, consequently, the study of many principles. Interestingly, the study of origin seems to dissolve the event, because its integrity breaks down into many organizing events: the search for a source does not lead to a basis, on the contrary, it disperses what seemed immovable, it crushes what was one, it shows the heterogeneity of what was in harmony with itself¹³. This thesis brings us to the central idea of the psychohistorical approach that there is no single essential cause or basis for the phenomenon. The event has not been determined, it is caused by chance and has no timeless nature. This multiplicity of cases that gave rise to the event, however, reinforces the uniqueness of the event itself, cut from particles unfamiliar to their images¹⁴. We can say that the uniqueness of the event is in its non-autonomy, in the unique connection with the past and other events.

Outlined ideas provide an opportunity to deepen the metaphor of the body which is a favorite in postmodernism. In this context, the body, corporeality serves as the so-called sketch surface of events¹⁵, which embodies their temporality and fleeting integrity. Above all, the body is considered to be a place of clash of diverse forces, destruction and victories in the historical arena. Foucault used the metaphor of the body because the body itself, in his opinion, absorbs and embodies the past and present. The body is inconsistent, heterogeneous but also procedural, transfers moments of past experience into current desires.

Psychohistory needs to understand the subject under the study as a body, moving and fluid phenomenon that encompasses surpasses analytically selected events: as a specific analysis, it is located at the junction of the body and history. The psychohistorical analysis has to combine history and body, see in events their mutual influence. History, which in this case is understood as a body of development, is based on a web of events, and each of them is not isolated (and in this regard has no essence), although it leaves an indelible mark (stigma – in Foucault).

5. Discourse analysis. Unlike the traditional historical analysis, which focuses on causation, the psychohistorical approach involves the use of discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is involved in psychohistorical study as a way of working with material within a comprehensive strategy. Foucault

¹² Ницше Ф. К генеалогии морали // Сочинения. Т. 2. М.: Мысль, 1990. С. 407–524. URL: http://www.philosophy.ru/library/nietzsche/gen_mor.html.

¹³ Фуко М. Ницше, генеалогия и история // Философия эпохи постмодерна : сб. переводов и рефератов. Мн.: Красико-принт, 1996. С. 82.

¹⁴ Там само.

¹⁵ Pecora V. Nietzsche, Genealogy, Critical Theory. *New German Critique*. 1991. № 53. P. 104–130. URL: http://www.ubishops.ca/baudrillardstudies/vol-7_2/v7-2-armitage.html.



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PSYCHOHISTORISCHER ANSATZ ALS INSTRUMENT DER KRIMINOLOGISCHEN ANALYSE

himself characterizes the discourse analysis as a research methodology, while the psychohistorical (genealogical in the author's) perspective determines the mission and limits of this methodology¹⁶. The meaning of the concept of discourse is significant, which covers the configurations of practices, their understanding and verbal design. Discourse becomes a place of nonlinearly understandable events. Causality does not work with regard to discourse, but mutual influence and nonlinearity, simultaneous representation of past and current events in their dialogical (and even polylogical) relationship can be traced. Foucault proposes to view discourse as strategic games of action and response, questions and answers, domination and evasion, and as a relationship of struggle¹⁷. History in the perspective appears as a chain of discursive events, each of which, despite the historical sequence of implementation, is the cause (context) of formation and also a consequence (effect) of another event. The researcher refers to the identification of small, invisible truths found by strict methods¹⁸, which exist in the structure and method of application of concepts and statements. In combination with discourse analysis, the event is broken down into components and combined into common meanings, broken down into texts, phrases and rules for the formation and use of concepts. The psychohistorical direction in the study of events provides a description of the context of discourse, highlighting the diverse preconditions and conditions of the event as the discourse. As a result, on the basis of analysis of the content of the event and its context, its generalizing characteristic emerges which is denoted as the mode of knowledge, discourse formation, discursive style, etc.

A special emphasis inherent in discourse analysis as part of the psychohistorical method is the desire to shake canonical knowledge. Debunking established ideas and relativizing the manifestations of the event are added to the guidelines of the researcher. Starting with Nietzsche, the course is set for exposure. He spoke of exposing the historical meaning of values: We need a critique of moral values, we should finally question the very value of these values¹⁹. Foucault, in turn, intends to produce subversive knowledge, disavow truths and ideologies: It is necessary to do the following: to demonstrate how the discourse, perceived as a set of strategies that constitute social practices, forms a historical subject of knowledge²⁰. To achieve the subtext, reveal the originality of the event through the study of its internal rules, compare it with others and to describe its place and its relationship with other events – all this, having a revealing connotation, is the color of psychohistorical analysis.

These principles of the psychohistorical analysis – intermittency and continuity of the history, departure from causality in favor of nonlinear relationships, the struggle of events and chance, lack of essence and corporeality and discourse analysis – determine the rules of use of the method, including in criminological analysis. Let's list these rules:

At the level of chronology to distinguish stages and periods (how the event was conceived, which was conceptualized at different stages);

at the level of practices to turn to the analysis of ordinary and related events;

Der wissenschaftliche Artikel widmet sich dem psychohistorischen Ansatz als Instrument der kriminologischen Analyse. In dieser Forschung liegt der Schwerpunkt auf dem psychohistorischen Ansatz, der seinen Schwerpunkt auf die Untersuchung sozialer Prozesse in jeder historischen Epoche legt. Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass der Informations- und Netzwerk-Mainstream im Raum der modernen Welt fast das beliebteste Sujet ist. Im Informationszeitalter wird ein Mensch nicht automatisch Zeitgenosse jener Menschen, Ideen und Gegenstände, mit denen er naturgemäß zusammenfiel. Es ist notwendig, durch psychologische Prozesse Zeitgenosse zu werden. Das zu verstehen bietet die Möglichkeit, psychologische und soziale Praktiken einer neuen Art zu gründen, die auf einer neuen positiven Einstellung zur Realität basieren. Man konzentriert die Aufmerksamkeit auf die psychohistorische Analyse, die die Perspektive setzt, solche Komplexitäten als eigenartige Eigenschaften zu betrachten, die Möglichkeit bietet, die historische Verbindung des Ereignisses mit früheren zu eruieren und zu charakterisieren, seine Besonderheit im Licht und im Gegensatz zur Chronologie zu beschreiben. Der Gegenstand der psychohistorischen Analyse wird bestimmt und die diesem Ansatz zugrunde liegenden Hauptbestimmungen, die die Grenzen der psychohistorischen Analyse ordnen, werden betrachtet: Diskontinuität und Kontinuität der Geschichte; Chronologie und Gleichzeitigkeit; Kampf der Ereignisse, Zufall; Mangel am Wesentlichen, Körperlichkeit; Diskursanalyse. Im Artikel schließt man, dass die Anwendung des psychohistorischen Ansatzes zu dem Verständnis führt, dass das Ende der Geschichte darauf zurückzuführen ist, dass sie einen Anfang hatte; Mensch und Geschichte sind der Zeit unterworfen, und Mensch und Zeit sind von denselben Stigmen gezeichnet.

Schlüsselwörter: psychohistorische Analyse, Diskursanalyse, kriminologische Analyse, Kriminalität, Kriminalprävention.

¹⁶ Фуко М. Избранные политические статьи, выступления и интервью. Ч. 2 / пер. с франц. И. Окуневой; под общей ред. Б. М. Скуратова. М.: Практикс, 2005. С. 42–44.

¹⁷ Там само.

¹⁸ Философия эпохи постмодерна: сб. переводов и рефератов. Мн.: Красико-принт, 1996. С. 83.

¹⁹ Ницше Ф. Сочинения. Т. 2. М.: Мысль, 1990. С. 407–524. URL: <http://www.philosophy.ru/library/nietzsche/genmor.html>.

²⁰ Фуко М. Избранные политические статьи, выступления и интервью. Ч. 2 / пер. с франц. И. Окуневой; под общей ред. Б. М. Скуратова. М.: Практикс, 2005. С. 43.





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L'APPROCHE PSYCHOHISTORIQUE COMME OUTIL D'ANALYSE CRIMINOLOGIQUE

L'article scientifique est consacré à l'approche psychohistorique comme outil d'analyse criminologique. Dans cette recherche, l'accent est mis sur l'approche psychohistorique, qui met l'accent sur l'étude des processus sociaux à chaque époque historique. Il est à noter que dans l'espace du monde moderne, presque le sujet le plus populaire est l'information et le réseau grand public. À l'ère de l'information, une personne ne devient pas automatiquement un contemporain des personnes, des idées et des objets avec lesquels elle a naturellement coïncidé. Il faut devenir contemporain par des processus psychologiques. Comprendre cela donne l'occasion de justifier des pratiques psychologiques et sociales d'un nouveau type, fondées sur une nouvelle attitude positive face à la réalité. L'accent est mis sur l'analyse psychohistorique qui définit la perspective de considérer ces complexités comme des propriétés uniques, offre l'occasion d'identifier et de caractériser le lien historique de l'événement avec les précédents, de décrire son originalité à la lumière et à l'encontre de la chronologie. Le sujet de l'analyse psychohistorique est déterminé et les principales dispositions qui sous-tendent cette approche qui organisent les frontières de l'analyse psychohistorique, sont envisagées : discontinuité et continuité de l'histoire ; chronologie et simultanéité ; lutte des événements, hasard ; manque d'essence, corporéité ; analyse du discours. L'article conclut que l'application de l'approche psychohistorique permet de comprendre que la fin de l'histoire est due au fait qu'elle a eu un commencement ; l'homme et l'histoire sont soumis au temps, et l'homme et le temps sont marqués des mêmes stigmates.

Mots-clés : analyse psychohistorique, analyse de discours, analyse criminologique, crime, prévention du crime.

despite the chronological chain of events in time, consider the relationships between events as a dialogue;

consider the event as a unique center of random conditions, avoid causal-effect generalizations in the analysis of the event;

identify many conditions of the event (social circumstances, related events), consider them as those that contribute to or oppose the event under study;

analyze the event as the discourse: to identify conceptual concepts and relationships between them, taking into account both the style within the event and the relationship of the event with other events.

Conclusions. And finally, the main thing that gives us the psychohistorical approach is understanding that the end of history is due to the fact that it had a beginning; a human and history are subject to time, and the human and time are marked by the same stigmas. Time is a chaotic, crushed infinity, a grand drama, and history is the brightest episode of this drama. It has the same disorder, the same mad crushing, a feverish desire to establish nothing where nothing can happen. While the story is more or less stable, each event is a whim, a part in the general course of events, but as soon as the rhythm goes wrong, everything flies. In everything, so as not to happen, a symptom, a warning is seen, everything leads to multifaceted conclusions. In neutral (roughly speaking) epochs, the event is one of the many ordinary manifestations of the present. It has an autonomous meaning and seems to fall out of time. Instead, in critical times, every detail is a smear in the picture of the world destruction. If the only possible solution is a catastrophe, the only way out, the only chance for us is to fall not from eternity, but from time; to fall out of it means to fall out of history, to hang somewhere, to plunge into gloomy inertia, complete stagnation, where even words are loaded and cannot rise to curses or supplications. As long as we stay inside time, we are surrounded by like-minded people with whom we are ready to compete. However, as soon as we fall out of it, everything they do and everything they can think of us no longer matters, because we are so alienated from them and from ourselves that we create something or at least think this seems to us a matter of frivolous and superfluous.

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**PSYCHOHISTORICAL
APPROACH AS A MEANS OF
CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

The scientific article is devoted to the psychohistorical approach as a means of criminological analysis. In this research, the emphasis is on the psychohistorical approach, that places its emphasis on the study of social processes in each historical epoch. It is noted that in the space of the modern world almost the most popular topic is the information and network mainstream. In the information age, a person does not automatically become a contemporary of those people, ideas and objects with which he naturally coincided. It is necessary to become a contemporary through psychological processes. Understanding this provides an opportunity to justify psychological and social practices of a new type, based on a new positive attitude towards reality. The focus is on psychohistorical analysis which sets the perspective of considering such complexities as unique properties, provides an opportunity to identify and characterize the historical connection of the event with previous ones, to describe its originality in light and contrary to chronology. The subject of psychohistorical analysis is determined and the main provisions underlying this approach, which organize the boundaries of psychohistorical analysis, are considered: discontinuity and continuity of history; chronology and simultaneity; struggle of events, chance; lack of essence, corporeality; discourse analysis. The article concludes that the application of the psychohistorical approach gives the understanding that the end of history is due to the fact that it had a beginning; human and history are subject to time, and the human and time are marked by the same stigmas.

Keywords: psychohistorical analysis, discourse analysis, criminological analysis, criminality, crime prevention.

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