

Pavlyshyn O. – *Ph.D in Law, Associate Professor, Doctoral Student of the Doctoral and Postgraduate Programs of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, Kiev, Ukraine*

Complementarity of the Semiotic and Psychological Methodology in the Study of Possibilities of Modeling of Intellectual Activity of Lawyer

The article deals with semiotic and psychological researches of problem of phenomena and category "intellect" as an important source of forming of Semiotics in the second half of the Twentieth century and of genesis of Semiotics of Law at the turn of the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries and in the beginning of the third millennium.

The content of psychological ideas of prominent thinkers of this period in connection with the subsequent semiotic tradition is revealed. The importance of these approaches to the complementarity of the semiotic and psychological methodology in the study of possibilities of modeling of intellectual activity of lawyer as important problem of Semiotics of Law and Philosophy of Law on the modern level of development is described.

The origins of semiotic studies on intelligence are in the writings of great thinkers such as M. Bakhtin, A. Bogdanov, A. Veselovsky, L. Vygotsky, N. Krushevsky, O. Losev, O. Luria, O. Potebnya, P. Sorokin and other scientists. It is also important researches of foreign scholars and philosophers, in particular, E. Benveniste, G. Bertrand, W. von Humboldt, G. Deleuze, Levi-Strauss, C. Morris, J. Piaget, Charles Pierce, Ferdinand de Saussure, U. Eco and others made a great contribution. Investigations of H. Kress, R. Barth, R. Hodge, N. Chomsky, John Fiske and the scientific activities of the Tartu-Moscow school of semiotics, led by Y. Lotman, had great importance for the development of semiotics.

In the article the formation of ideas about thinking and intelligence as objects of study psychology and semiotics is characterized. Thus, author in the article noted that the founder of eugenics F. Galton first raised the question of the existence of individual differences in cognitive (intellectual) abilities. He hypothesized that the degree of intellectual sophistication of people depends on two main qualities – energy (including performance) and susceptibility. Binet and Simon created a series of 30 tasks tests to

measure mental development of the child. Because of testing it (psychometric) paradigm in the study of intelligence has become more active form. According A. Binet and T. Simon, the core of the intelligence are common sense, practical reason, initiative, ability to adapt to circumstances, and developed thinking consists of three elements – goal-setting (knowing what to do and how to achieve this), adaptability (the ability to determine the strategy of the task and its adaptation to the circumstances) and evaluation (ability to be critical of their thoughts and actions).

There was a theory (in the range of testing research), which states that there are two kinds of intelligence: fluid intelligence, providing flexibility of thinking and the ability to solve new problems, and crystallized intelligence, which reflects the accumulated knowledge, intelligence (this theory is based on the Kaufman test and Woodcock-Johnson test).

According to theory of A. Luriya, the brain contains three structural units – an element of the activation element receiving sensory information element of organization and planning. This theory became the basis for the Das–Naglieri cognitive assessment system (CAS) test, that is an individually administered test of cognitive functioning for children and adolescents ranging from 5 through 17 years of age that was designed to assess the planning, attention, simultaneous and successive cognitive processes (in this test given the resulting assessment implies planning, parallel and serial data processing).

The article stated that the capabilities of the modeling of legal activity based on quasiintellectual electronic systems successfully investigated using psychological, semiotic and semiotics of law methodology.

Keywords: intelligence, psychology, history of psychology, semiotics, semiotics of law, intellectual activity of lawyer.