

## Gifted Students' Personal Features Comparative Analysis Depending on Style Preferences in Painting

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Received: 15th December 2017, Accepted: 20th December 2017, Published: 31st December 2017

### Abstract

The result description of an empirical research of identity features of art gifted students depending on their style preferences in painting is presented in article. The comparative and correlation analysis revealed reliable differences on indicators of scales of lying and hypochondria in Mini-Mult questionnaire; on an indicator of a scale of neuroticism Eysenck Personality Questionnaire; on the 2nd Luscher color test position. The comparative and correlation analysis allows characterizing the gifted students preferring style of painting by large dabs as the people who were more closed and sensitive. They are insufficiently frank and seek to look better at least in the own eyes. The students preferring style of painting by small dabs are characterized by tendency to exaggerate the shortcomings and shortcomings of other people, from here problems in the interpersonal relations and, as a result, problems with socialization.

**Keywords:** Gifted Students, Correlation Galaxies, Style of Painting, Feature of the Creative Person.

### Introduction

Throughout almost century scientists tried to understand, measure and explain endowments. Modern theories and empirical researches often are based on earlier works supplementing concepts of talent; they place emphasis that endowments result of infinite practice or the social status. Endowments have different trajectories of development which change, have the beginning, the end and peaks. The opportunities given by society have crucial importance for each point of development of endowments. The aspiration to realize the talents and abilities in the form of transcendental creative deposits will lead to the high level of personal satisfaction and self-updating, and also to practical benefits for society, high achievements are a criterion of endowments [1].

Problems of gifted students are closely connected with the relations which develop in collective and with

teachers. The research which was directed to studying of characteristics of teachers of gifted students showed that types of the identity of teachers are in many respects similar to types of the identity of gifted students. These data demonstrate that teachers who as it is considered, are very effective in work with gifted pupils are open and flexible and appreciate the logical analysis. Results show that the identity of the teacher and cognitive style can play a part in his or her efficiency in training of gifted students [2].

Teachers begin to realize importance of inclusion of emotional and social areas when developing approach to training gifted and talented. Concrete actions were selected and tested on places with small groups of students in summer programs at the public and private schools. These actions promoted emotional and social development of gifted and talented people [3,4].

### Materials and Methods

40 students (17-19 years) of 1 course of department of design and national arts of the Kazan (Volga) Federal university participated in the conducted research. Before entering a university these students underwent special competitive selection.

The purpose of our research - detection of identity features of students of creative specialty, in their correlation with style preferences in painting.

For assessment of personal features techniques were used: Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPI), a personal questionnaire of Mini-Mult the reduced Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory and Luscher color test option. Processing of the obtained data was carried out by means of an applied Microsoft Excel package and the STATISTICA 7.0 program (calculation of average data, the correlation analysis, criteria of reliability of differences). Style preferences in painting revealed by means of specially made questionnaire.

**Results and Discussion**

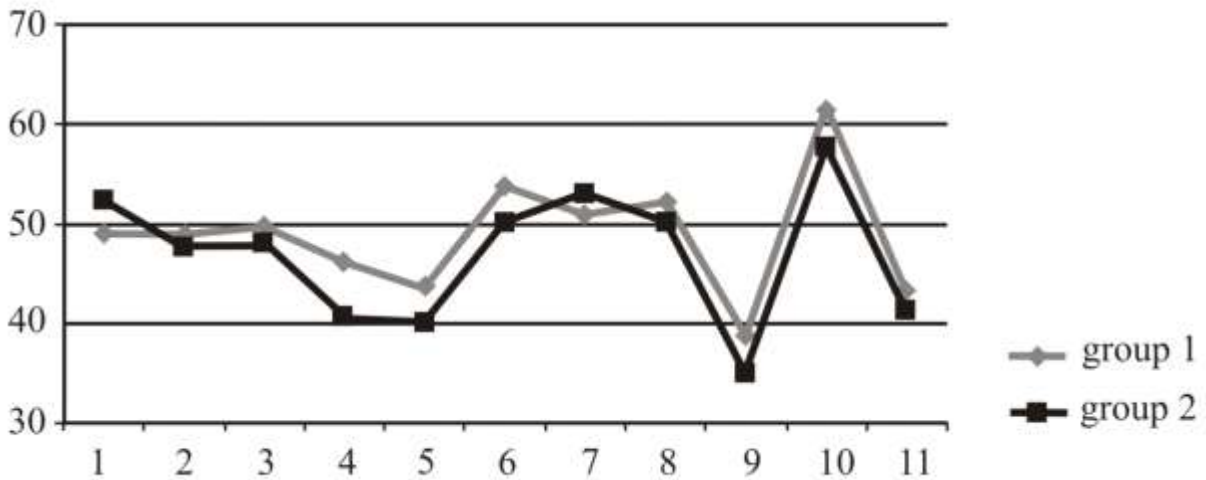
Proceeding from the received results of a research, students divided into 2 groups: the first group (group 1) of 53% of total number of students - chose style of painting as large dabs; the second group (group 2) of 47% - chose style of painting as small dabs.

Results of a questionnaire of EPI show that in group of 1 extroverts - 31%, introverts - 21%, neuroticism - 13,95%; in group 2 - extroverts - 25%, introverts - 22%, neuroticism - 16,5%. Indicators of extraversion and introversion authentically do not differ, indicators of neuroticism have reliable differences and show that the students preferring style of painting by small dabs are more disturbing.

By results of Mini-Mult test the average profile of the identity of students (fig. 1) which shows that in groups 1 and 2 extreme manifestations and aberrations are not revealed was removed, i.e. there is no pronounced accentuation of character and therefore we speak only about tendencies in manifestation of these or those personal features.

Fig. 1. Averaged profile for the Mini-Mult group 1 test, choosing the style of painting with large strokes, and group 2 choosing the style of painting with small strokes.

Symbols: 1. Hypochondria, 2. Depression, 3. Hysteria, 4. Psychopathy, 5. Paranoia, 6. Psychashenia, 7. Schizoidity, 8. Hypomania, 9. Scale of lying, 10. Scale of reliability, 11. Scale of correction.



In group 1 higher rates almost on all scales, but reliable differences only on scales of lying and hypochondria are observed.

The students choosing style of painting as small dabs, their indicators on a scale of a lie it is lower than 35 points, are rather inclined to exaggerate the shortcomings and shortcomings of other people, the conflicts in the interpersonal relations are possible from here, and students who choose large dabs are not rather frank, seek to look better at least in the eyes, than they are.

Higher rates on a scale of psychopathy Mini-Mult test, students have groups 1, speak about problems with social adaptation, they are sensitive and more sharply react to criticism. Higher rates on psychashenia scale at the students choosing large dabs characterize them as more self-critical, they badly cope with stresses, are

more disturbing, but at the same time they are conscientious and responsible.

In group of the painting preferring style small dabs authentically higher rates on scale hypochondria say that these students listen to the health more, are more hypochondriac, inclined to submit and give in to difficulties. Such students retire into oneself more often that also leads to socialization problems. Indicators about 40 points on a scale of paranoia of the Mini-Mult test speak about flexible thinking and about the miscalculation of the actions with the purpose to cause approval in people around. About a problem of socialization of presented, also other authors say [5,6].

On the basis of the obtained data on Luscher color test at the first and second groups the tested, five positions in a color number of preference coincide (Tab. 1): - these are 1,3,6,7,8 positions. On a position 2 these groups have reliable differences.

**Table 1.** Color Preferences for the Luscher Test in Two Groups

	The color position in the color preference set for the two groups							
№ position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
group 1	gray	violet	green	blue	black	violet	brown	black
group 2	gray	blue	green	red	yellow	violet	brown	black

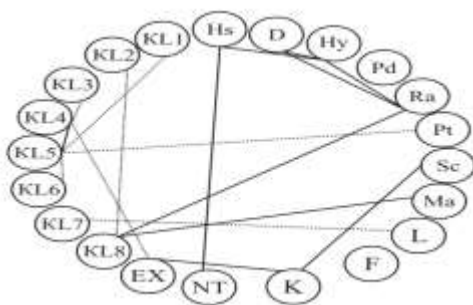
Gray color on the first position at two groups, speaks about the personal freedom of students which is not wishing to undertake any obligations that it is peculiar to most of first-year students. On the second position at group 1 which prefer style of painting by large dabs to be violet color which characterizes them as persons open, sensual with the pronounced aspiration to admire itself(himself) and others [7].

On the scheme of the correlation analysis of group 1 (Fig. 2) it is visible that scale of Lying, has feedback with the seventh Luscher color test position. hypochondria scale directly correlates from scales

hysteria, neuroticism  $P \leq 0.05$  (at). Thus, the more the students preferring painting by large dabs will go in cycles in the health, the more will be somatic complaints and uneasiness will grow.

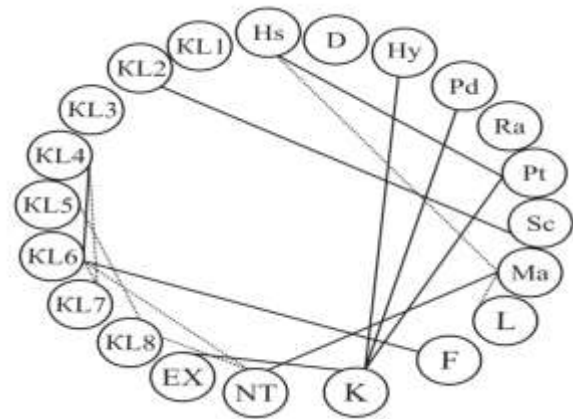
Fig. 2. Scheme of the main correlations for group 1 prefer painting style with large strokes

Symbols: Hypochondria (Hs), Depression (D), Hysteria (Hy), Psychopathy (Pd), Paranoia (Ra), Psychasthenia (Pt), Chizoidity (Sc), Hypomania (Ma), scale of Lying (L), scale of Reliability (F), scale Correction (K), (Mini-Mult test); KL.1, KL.2, KL.3, KL4, KL5, KL6, K L7, KL8 - position in the Luscher color test; EX - extraversia, NT - neuroticism EPI Eysenck test



In group 2 (Fig. 3) scale hypochondria directly correlates from scale psychasthenia Mini-Mult test. In this case, obsession on health will lead to decrease in a self-assessment and excessive shyness and shyness. scale hypochondria feedback from scale

hypomania shows that morbid depression indicators are higher, these students will have more problems with communication, with establishment of contacts. Scale hysteria directly correlates from scale depression and scale paranoia. What will be somatic complaints at these students more, especially shy and vindictive they will be.



The position one Lusher color test has feedback from scale psychasthenia Mini-Mult test. I.e., the and timid these students will be shier, the it is less than probability of the choice of gray color on the first position, and it characterizes them as free and independent. The position four has feedback with scale extraversia EPI and a position three Luscher test. The position eight Luscher test directly correlates with a scale of paranoia and from scale hypomania Mini-Mult test. In group the 2, eighth position (Luscher) has feedback with scale neuroticism EPI and the sixth Luscher test position. Scale of reliability directly correlates from scale chizoidity Mini-Mult test, and from scale extraversia

EPI.  $P < 0.05$  (at).

The comparative analysis of average data of group 1 preferring the style of painting by large dabs and groups 2 preferring style of painting by small dabs by Student and Fischer's t-criteria revealed reliable differences on scale of Lying Mini-Mult test where

$P \leq 0.917121$   
 $t = 2.21397$ ; on Eysenck  
questionnaire neuroticism scale  
 $P \leq 0.747667$   
 $t = -2.32795$ ; on the  
2nd position of the Luscher test  
 $P \leq 0.156468$   
 $t = 2.72195$

### Summary

Results of a research show that style preferences in painting depend on identity features of gifted students - artists. These features are shown that the gifted students preferring style of painting by small dabs are authentically more disturbing, and students who prefer style of painting by large dabs, in the majority, extroverts. The choice of violet color on the second position (Luscher color test) by students, preferring style of painting by small dabs, also characterizes them as disturbing, being in a stress and experiencing negative emotions. Besides, these students are more often than other students retire into oneself, they are hypochondriac, inclined will be repaired, flexibility of their thinking, to some extent, is directed to the miscalculation of the situations causing approval in people around.

The students preferring style of painting by large dabs are characterized as more disturbing, self-critical, but at the same time they are conscientious and responsible. They have problems with social adaptation and they react to criticism more sharply.

### Conclusion

Researches show that art can increase considerably the academic and creative abilities of gifted pupils and cognitive functioning. Training in art is an invitation to use skills of thinking of the artist. The artist visualizes and establishes the purposes to find and define a problem, chooses methods for data collection, and then estimates and reconsiders a solution by means of imagination [8].

From the point of view of the researchers working in the field of endowments, the criticism becomes aggravated in three aspects: endowments diagnostics, efficiency of education for presented and effectiveness of gifted education [9].

Having investigated personal properties of gifted teenagers and young people, aged from 14 up to 25 years, scientists came to a conclusion that all of them need individual psychotherapy as each age period is followed by symptoms of alarm, a depression, and the conflicts [10].

Historically it developed that the research of gifted people was focused on intellectual and academic

aspects. Only recently, the emphasis began to be placed on personal factors [11, 12].

Studying of influence of culture on mental development of the person is urgent, more than ever earlier. The cultural and psychological aspect of formation of the personality exerts impact on intellectual development of intelligently gifted teenagers. Nature of this influence of an ambivalent: from socialization and mental regulation to a nevrotozation of the personality [13].

### Acknowledgements

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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