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The social and psychological concept of sense of ownership realization in social practices

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The article deals with a sense of ownership which was defined as a subjective emotional experience of a person's belongings to certain targets of ownership, which reflects the content and meaning that have real or abstract, concrete or generalized targets of ownership, all that can be called as their own. Sense of ownership realization in social practices was explained as a way of manifestation, implementation and change of person's sense of ownership throughout life in the process of interpersonal and group interaction. Sense of ownership can be realized in various spheres of human life (financial sphere, territory, material things, social contacts, information space, body, time regime, life in organization, values, ideas, opinions, and civil sphere) both in relation to material, intangible and regarding abstract targets of ownership. Socio-psychological mechanisms of sense of ownership realization in social practices are substantiated: mechanisms of assimilation of social norms and values in personal experience; mechanisms of influence of personal values and guidelines for public norms. The stages, levels (intrapersonal, individual, interpersonal and social), models (significant-actualized, significant- no actualized, insignificant-actualized, insignificant-no actualized sense of ownership), functions (signal, coordinative, motivational, estimated, deeper awareness of reality) of sense of ownership realization in social practices. Psychological, personal, socio-cultural, situational factors of actualization and deactivation of sense of ownership are described. The structural and functional model of sense of ownership realization in social practices, which includes 13 blocks and describes motives, factors, socio-psychological mechanisms, functions, levels, models, consequences and effects of realization of property. The socio-cultural predetermination of formation, implementation and transformation of ownership in social practices is substantiated. It has been shown that sense of ownership in various spheres can be realized in the continuum of relevance-irrelevance of this experiment at a specific time, and the formation-no formation (significance-not significance) as a certain socio-psychological phenomenon.

Key words: *sense of ownership; psychological ownership; social practices; sense of ownership realization in social practices; the concept of sense of ownership realization in social practices; a structural and functional model.*

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Introduction

Summarizing the results of the previous theoretical analysis of sense of ownership, psychological ownership, we rely on the theoretical and methodological basis, which consists of the fundamental statements and theoretical principles of the theory of psychological ownership (Avey, Avolio, Crossley, Luthans, 2009 [22]; Pierce, Kostova & Dirks, 2002 [28]; Jussila, Tarkiainen, Sarstedt & Hair, 2015 [26]; Noguti & Bokeyar, 2014 [27]); socio-psychological research on ownership issues (Burmenko & Karnyshev, 2003 [2]; Pipes, 2008 [11]; Fromm, 2007 [15]; Khazratova&Lutsenko, 2011 [17]; Allport, 1955 [20]); theories of social practices (Bourdieu, 1998 [1]; Nastoyashcha, 2017 [10]; Tytarenko, Kochubeinyk & Cheremnykh, 2014 [14]; Yaremchuk, 2017 [19]); psychological aspects of economic consciousness and socialization (Moskalenko, 2013 [8]; Dembits'ka, 2018 [12]; Khashchenko, 2004 [18]; Korokoshko, 2011 [7]); privacy theories (Altman, 1975 [21], Tatenko, 2013 [13]); and theory of the psychological space of personality (Nartova-Bochaver, 2008 [9]).

Scientists recognize that ownership is the original and main concept of economic psychology and justify the feasibility and necessity of studying the psychology of ownership. However, today there is a lack not only of empirical studies in this area, but also the conceptual development of the ownership phenomenon, the peculiarities of its manifestation in various spheres of human life and the conceptual model of psychology of ownership in social practices. The problem of a sense of ownership emergence and realization in modern psychological science has not yet found its special formulation and study. Due to its complexity and practical significance, this issue requires a comprehensive, interdisciplinary consideration and involves scientific research not only at the theoretical but also at the empirical and applied levels. Thus, there is a need to study the sense of ownership in various spheres of life and social practices of the individual and the development and argumentation of the socio-psychological concept of the realization of the sense of ownership in social practices.

The purpose of the paper is to substantiate the author's conceptual model of sense of ownership realization in social practices.

The statement of the main research material

Sense of ownership as a socio-psychological phenomenon is one of the mental phenomena, and therefore the development of the concept of sense of ownership realization in social practices was based on basic psychological principles: determinism (linear and nonlinear), unity of psyche and activity, development in activity, reflection and system.

According to the principle of determinism, a sense of ownership depends on lifestyle. In such way the main reasons for the sense of ownership emergence and development in phylogeny and ontogenesis, and its natural conditionality are revealed.

The analysis of the sense of ownership realization is based on two types of determinism. Classical, linear, causal, according explains that the sense of ownership development is determined by innate biological preconditions and social-cultural influences. And theological determinism, nonlinear self-determinism substantiates that sense of ownership is caused by a person's own activity, his\her values and goals, given the freedom of will, which allows to manifest him\herself in the life context as a person of a certain era, culture, mentality, etc.

The principle of unity of psyche and activity makes it possible to reveal the mechanisms of emergence, functioning and manifestation of a sense of ownership as a socio-psychological phenomenon in social practices. Arising through activity and external activity, sense of ownership forms an internal, ideal plan of the targets of ownership and, accordingly, the experience of possession. In the person's minds there are specific models, images of reality, through which the person is guided in the external environment and social reality.

The development principle makes it possible to consider a sense of ownership as a dynamic formation that is constantly transformed, modified, implemented at different stages of personality development in and through the person's activities. Given this sense of ownership, it should be understood, explained, and evaluated as a product of development and a result of activity.

The reflection principle explains the signal function of the sense of ownership, namely its ability to subjectively reflect reality. Mental reflection makes it possible to distinguish important targets of ownership for a person, ahead of his/her direct physical contact with the target. Mental reflection is a source of creating an image of the world, which allows a person to navigate in the environment and encourages him/her to be active.

The principle of systematization allows us to consider a sense of ownership realization in social practices as a complex system of interconnected mental phenomena and processes.

Researchers of the psychological aspects of ownership reveal phenomena that are in one way, or another related to the psychology of ownership – the need for property, attitudes towards ownership and a sense of ownership. However, it is important to distinguish between these concepts. Thus, M. Lutsenko defines the need for property as an instinctive need for a resource for the subjective self-realization of a person in the surrounding reality, which contributes to his self-preservation, self-determination, self-disclosure, and self-affirmation [17]. The need for property is one of human instincts and is expressed as the desire for appropriation [6].

Relations on ownership reflect people's attitudes towards the distribution and appropriation of certain targets of ownership, which is a source of a person's self-realization, which is manifested both in activities and in relation to other people (V. Moskalenko [8], N. Dembitska [12], N. Khazratova and M. Lutsenko [17]).

Attitudes towards property are understood as a cognitive construct, a set of guidelines, stereotypes on property and ownership in general both as to a social phenomenon and to specific targets of ownership, both their own and others. Psychological ownership can be described

as an affective-cognitive construct, a state in which a person feels as if an object or part of it belongs to a person (Beggan, 1992 [24]; Pierce, Kostova & Dirks, 2002 [28]); or as a sense of ownership or psychological connection to an object (Pierce, Kostova & Dirks, 2002 [28]). Lutsenko M. defines the sense of ownership as a concrete-subjective form of existence of the need for property and contains in its basis the experience of belonging to a person of certain attributes of ownership (things or objects) – the experience of ownership. The last one is based on a person's ability to extend his/her self to all that belongs to him/her at least to some extent, to which he/she is entitled, about which he/she can say "mine" [17]. However, we understand the sense of ownership as a subjective emotional experience of a person belonging to certain targets of ownership, which reflects the meaning and significance of real or abstract, specific or generalized targets of ownership, that is, all that may be named as own.

Thus, the sense of ownership is based on the instinctive need for property, is expressed through the attitudes towards property (experience of ownership) and relations on ownership and is realized in social practices of possession.

Scholars view a sense of ownership as a socio-psychological phenomenon based on a basic instinctive need for property, the satisfaction of which is closely linked to the formation of personality and the functioning of group consciousness; psychological attribute of personality, which distinguishes it from others; basis for categorization and differentiation, which is possible only in social interaction (Burmenko & Karnyshev, 2003 [2]; Pipes, 2008 [11]; Khazratova, 2009 [16]; Khazratova & Lutsenko, 2011 [17]; Noguti & Bokeyar, 2014 [27]). Psychological ownership is both the basis of social relations, determining the features of the whole system of relations of society, and the object of human relations, their experiences, values, the basis for the formation of its economic subjectivity.

Such person's emotional experience in relation to various targets of ownership, which arises in the process of relations with the around world, is formed and manifested in the course of human development and upbringing. It reflects the importance of ownership, relationships with other people around ownership, the needs and motives of psychological appropriation. Sense of ownership as a construct of person's self-consciousness is realized in social practices. It is both a factor and a consequence of interpersonal interaction is a multidimensional formation, the specificity of which is determined by the organization of its components and heterogeneity. In this context, it is important to distinguish between the various processes involved in the exercise and functioning of sense of ownership.

Sense of ownership formation, in our opinion, is a complex process of individual's sense of ownership becoming, which occurs as a result of development, education and socialization; purposeful process of individual's socialization, characterized by relative completeness. Sense of ownership formation is not a finite process and occurs during human life in ontogenesis. But the sensitive period of completion of its formation is adolescence, which is characterized by the active formation of self-awareness. As the sense of ownership of various

targets of ownership is formed, it is implemented, embedded in the social context, namely its implementation in social practices. We understand *the sense of ownership actualization* as a situational enhanced a sense of ownership manifestation in certain conditions because of the influence of both certain external factors and internal factors. Deactualization, on the contrary, involves reducing its manifestation. The key notion for our concept is *the sense of ownership realization*. We interpret it as a way of manifestation, embodiment and change of a person's sense of ownership during life in the process of interpersonal and group interaction.

Based on the generalization of theoretical studies and the results of empirical investigations, a structural and functional model of the sense of ownership realization in social practices was developed (Fig. 1).

Thus, we can distinguish three components of the sense of ownership realization in social practices:

- Affective – the actual emotional experiences associated with the possession of the targets of ownership, about him/herself as the owner and about other people as subjects of possession.

- Cognitive – knowledge, social guidelines, stereotypes about ownership, property, poverty-wealth, etc.

- Behavioral – the actual actions, activities in relation to the targets of ownership, in relation to themselves and other subjects of ownership, which are reflected and form the sense of ownership realization.

The sense of ownership formation and realization unfolds in several stages:

1) Ontogenetic development of instinctive person's needs, in particular the need for property, territory, security in the sense of ownership (or materialized exteriorization);

2) Formation of personal and social identity based on a sense of ownership in the process of primary socialization in contact groups (family, friends, reference group, etc.);

3) Life self-determination and the sense of belonging formation on the basis of internalized social values and moral norms of property and possession, poverty and wealth;

4) Self-realization and manifestation of self-efficacy of a person in the process of the sense of ownership realization in social practices.

Sense of ownership realization as a social-psychological phenomenon performs a number of important functions both for the person and in terms of constructing and reconstructing the social practices:

- signal – the sense of ownership emergence and development signals to the person about the significance, value of a particular targets of ownership and encourages the persons to direct their activities to it;

- coordinating – what is important for a person, actualizes his/her sense of ownership, and as a result is perceived more clearly and understandably; the general system of things and surrounding phenomena becomes structured in accordance with the psychological experience of personal ownership;

- motivational – formed or actualized sense of ownership can motivate a person to action, increased activity or, conversely, prevent it;

- evaluative – a positive or negative sense of ownership shows how a person relates to targets of

ownership or other people as subjects of ownership; conversely, attitudes toward ownership may actualize or deactivate the experience of ownership;

- sense of ownership experiencing as an affective construct provides a deeper understanding of reality than logical thinking can allow.

Among the motives for psychological appropriation, researchers identify efficiency, self-identification and the need to have a place (a sense of territoriality), sense of belonging, and responsibility [28]. Motivation of efficiency aims to actualize the sense of efficiency and competence of the person. It is become possible by the control function that

a person exercises over own psychological ownership. That is, the desire to control their environment leads to increased person's efficiency, his/her ability to achieve the desired result [25]. The experience of ownership helps a person to build self-identity through objects which is perceived as own, as well as to build the image of others through their targets of ownership. Finally, the third motive is related to a person's need to have a home, territory or space. In our study, we empirically identified and substantiated the effect of such motives as the influence and control over the property; the right to independent, unique use and inaccessibility to others [3].

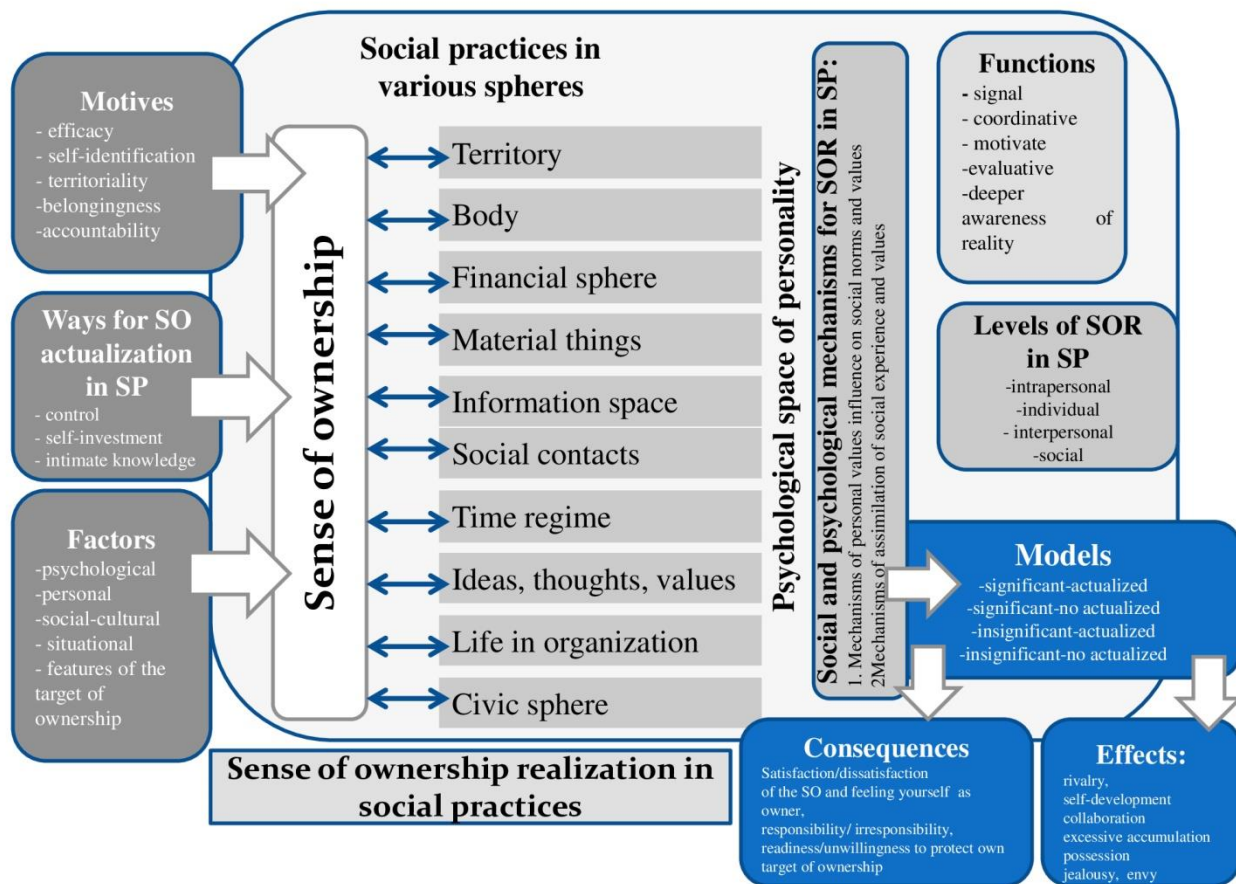


Fig.1. Structural and functional model of sense of ownership realization in social practices

There are three ways to actualize the sense of ownership formation and realization. The first is control over the target of ownership. The more persons can control and influence an object or potential targets of ownership, the deeper will be their psychological experience of this target as part of the Self [25]. The second way is intimate knowledge of the ownership. That is, when a person acquires certain personal, unique knowledge about this target of ownership, based on the real experience of its interaction with the object, rapidly develops its sense of ownership of these objects [6; 23]. And the third way to psychological appropriation is through a person's self-investment of their strength, knowledge,

efforts in relation to the targets of ownership. That is, a person feels a deeper sense of ownership to the targets that he created or cares for, which gives a person the feeling that this object is part of him/herself [29, p. 9]. By influencing these levers, it is possible to strengthen or weaken the effects of ownership, its valence and the intensity of the sense of ownership realization in social practices.

Sense of ownership can be relevant (feelings on possession at the moment), promising (motivation for appropriation, desire to have, etc.) and retrospective (sadness, nostalgia for what is lost).

The multidimensionality of the nature of sense of ownership is determined in its multicomponents structure, the existence of different types of the sense of ownership manifestation and its actual forms. The level of the sense of ownership formation affects the level of person's social activity and his/her choice of appropriate life strategies.

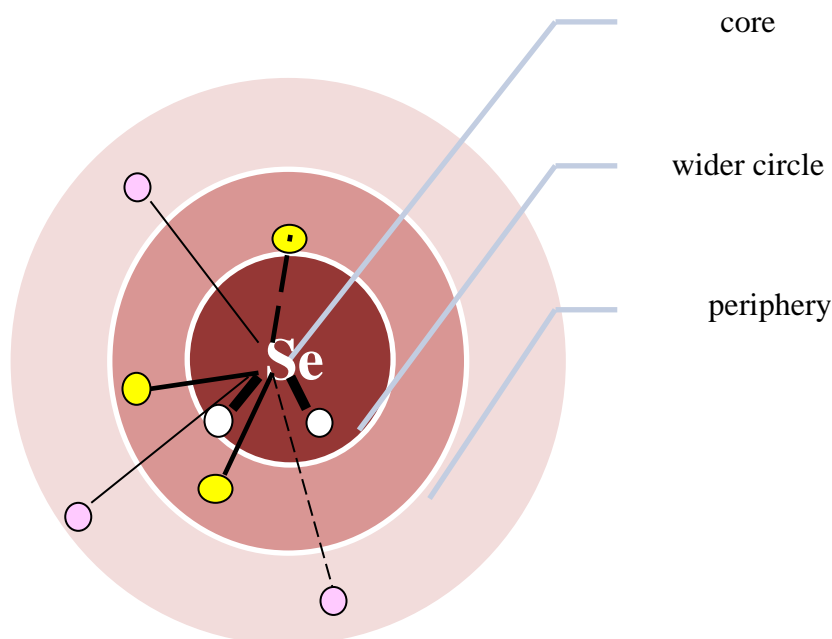
The sense of ownership simultaneously forms and manifests itself in the psychological space of the individual, which includes a set of physical, social and purely psychological phenomena with which a person identifies him/herself. S. Nartova-Bochaver singled out six dimensions of the psychological space of the individual, which reflect the physical, social and spiritual aspects of human existence: one's own body; territory; personal things (artifacts); time regime; social contacts; tastes (values) [9, p.138]. In our opinion, during the intensive development of information technology, it would be appropriate to add to this list the virtual space of the individual, as well as psychological ownership in the organization [28] and relations with the state. Important conditions for the sense of ownership realization, represented in social practices, are the content of social, both economic and non-economic practices, the social value of property, socio-cultural traditions of cooperation and competition in interaction, etc. The psychological space of the individual, and consequently the sense of ownership develop in ontogenesis due to the emergence of new dimensions, the transfer of its boundaries within the existing dimensions, and filling them with different content in accordance with the experience and tasks of adulthood.

Social practices of possession we understood as normalized structured social actions in which persons manifest themselves as the owners and realize a sense of ownership. Social practices that arise and function on the basis of a sense of ownership in various areas follow: financial sphere, territory, material things, social contacts,

information space, body, time regime, life in the organization, values, ideas, thoughts, civic sphere. The most typical social practices of ownership were identified: distribution and planning of costs; personalization and marking of the territory; buying / selling things; communication with close people, relatives and friends; putting photos, information about yourself in the information space; taking care of yourself and your body; planning your time, daily routine; performance of official duties; creation of an intellectual or creative product; participation in the affairs of the local community. Social practices of possession are a space for the sense of ownership realization and can be both economically and non-economically conditioned [4].

Like any other social, practices of possession may differ in various historical periods and at different stages of person's life and depend on their place of residence, status and social roles. They can describe, characterize, reflect both the "close" everyday life of the individual, and reflect the "large-scale" social phenomena [19, p. 61].

A person's sense of ownership extends to various targets of ownership, depending on their value and importance, on the level of relevance of the target of ownership at the moment. Based on such considerations, the space of psychological ownership of the individual can be schematically depicted in the form of centered circles. The core is formed by targets of ownership that have the highest valence and significance for the person at present, wider circle – less significant now, but generally significant targets of ownership, and periphery – unformed or not actualized sense of ownership of certain targets of ownership, or diffusion of sensations (Fig. 2). Of course, there is a constant change in the valence of certain targets of ownership, and therefore the process of restructuring this system is relentless.



Note: - - - negative valence of sense of ownership, --- negative valence of sense of ownership; the thicker the line, the more significant the target of ownership is for the person.

Fig. 2. Model of the space of person's psychological ownership

Let's single out the system of factors that motivate or inhibit (actualize / deactivate) the sense of ownership realization in social practices:

- psychological (motivation (actuality/ non-actuality of the need for property), personal values, beliefs and attitudes towards property, lifestyle, propensity to accumulate, responsibility, level of self-esteem, locus of control, level of life satisfaction);

- personal (age, gender, marital status, stage of the life cycle; profession, level of education, level of income, place of residence, etc.);

- socio-cultural factors (belonging to certain communities, culture and subculture, group values and social stereotypes on ownership, poverty-wealth, entrepreneurship, consumer behaviour; economic (including consumer, entrepreneurial, ownership) identity, attitudes, fashion, language, religion, family connections and traditions, literacy);

- situational factors (reasons for appropriation, social environment, physical environment, time constraints, emotional pressure, previous experience);

- features of the target of ownership (attractiveness, its uniqueness/mass distribution, accessibility/unavailability).

The sense of ownership realization depends on the content of both economic and non-economic social practices, the social value of property, socio-cultural traditions of cooperation and competition in interaction, the peculiarities of interpersonal interaction on appropriation.

Internal needs that stimulate a sense of ownership: the need to own basic things that provide food (basic needs), the need for protection, security, the need for self-efficacy, self-identity, the availability of space, home.

Since the sense of ownership realization in social practices is a two-way and cyclical process, analyzing the socio-psychological mechanisms of this process will be appropriate to divide them into two groups: 1) socio-psychological mechanisms of assimilation of social norms and values in internal (personal) experience and 2) social-psychological mechanisms of influence of personal values, experience and attitudes towards ownership on social norms and social practices of ownership (Fig. 3).

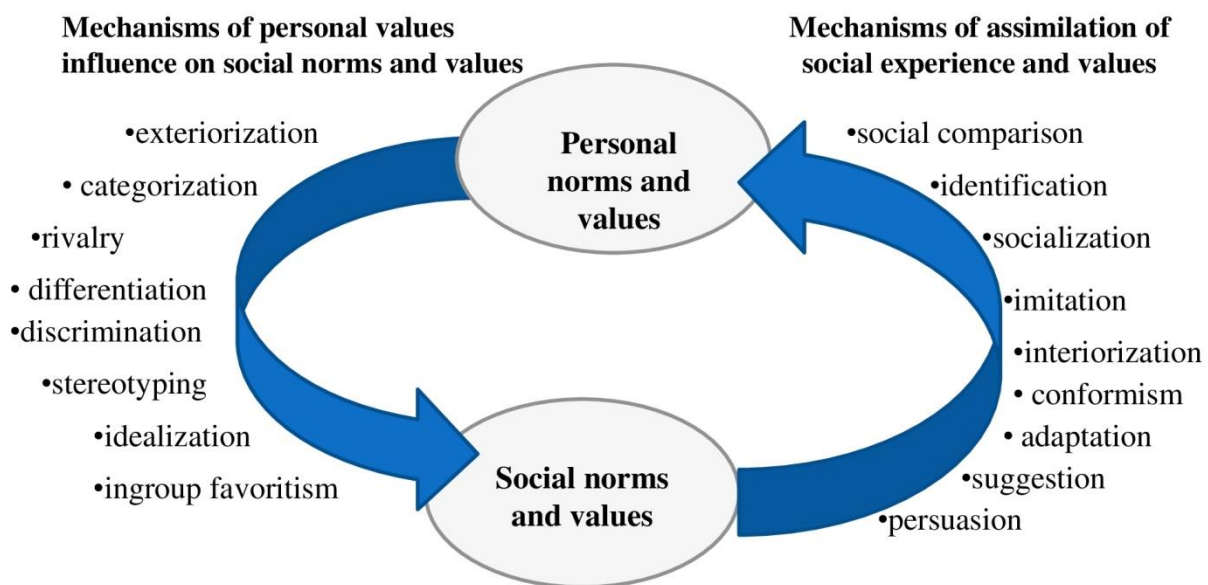


Fig.3. Social-psychological mechanisms for the sense of ownership realization in social practices

The first group of social-psychological mechanisms of assimilation of social norms and values in the internal (personal) experience includes: social comparison, identification, socialization, imitation, interiorization, conformism, adaptation, suggestion, and persuasion. The second group of socio-psychological mechanisms of influence of personal values, experience and attitudes towards ownership on social norms and practices of ownership include: exteriorization, categorization, rivalry, differentiation, discrimination, stereotyping, idealization and group favoritism.

Also, the psychological mechanisms of the sense of ownership realization in social practices can be divided into those that ensure the formation and development (formation) of a sense of ownership (learning, suggestion, persuasion, socialization, etc.) and those that provide

perception and evaluation in relation to the targets of ownership in certain specific situations (social categorization, stereotyping, discrimination, attraction, anticipation, personification, etc.).

Mechanisms of learning or socialization that ensure the assimilation of socio-cultural norms of ownership and property; mechanisms of internalization - the translation of perceived social norms into their own system of values through reflection, awareness or imitation; mechanisms of exteriorization, ie the manifestation of the formed sense of ownership in various spheres and social practices of an individual and a group (community).

However, it is important to note that all these types of mechanisms are interconnected and cause a relentless flow and transformation of both, due to the eternal question of

social psychology about the relationship and primacy of individual and social, personal and collective.

The sense of ownership functions and is realized, manifested on four levels:

- Intrapersonal – feelings, emotional reactions to possession of particular targets of ownership (desire, joy, satisfaction, fear, envy, anxiety, despair, grief over loss);

- Individual (personal) – the target of ownership becomes part or logical continuation of the human personality. A person perceives himself through the prism of his/her possessions, thus building the self-esteem, life strategies, and communication with others and so on.

- Interpersonal (group) – the interaction of different subjects of ownership in relation to a particular target of ownership, either from the standpoint of competition and defense and protection of their unique right to own something, or from the standpoint of cooperation in shared languages.

- Public – the functioning of common social values in relation to property and ownership, the normalization of relevant social practices of ownership and their transition (or their functioning) as certain elements of generally accepted social norms. Transformation of the norms of society can lead to changes in social practices themselves, and thus determine the characteristics of the experience of ownership, to determine its relevance, valence, intensity. At the same time, due to the experience of a person or community of a certain sense of ownership of a certain object, the peculiarities of this experience may stimulate and cause some changes in social practices.

The sense of ownership realization can have different orientations and be associated with various experiences,

namely feelings about the desire to own some targets of ownership; the experience of belonging to one or another object, which gives a sense of its emotional and semantic significance, irreplaceability; experiencing the legitimacy of possession of the target – in fact, their rights to it, recognized by others; experiences of anxiety, fear, associated with the potential loss of this target.

So, as we see, the sense of ownership can vary phenomenologically, be saturated with various environmental (social-psychological) factors, and play different roles in a person's identity formation – both stimulating and inhibiting.

The definition of models of the sense of ownership realization in social practices was based on two criteria: subjective significance / insignificance of this experience or the formation / non-formation and actualization / deactivation at the moment.

So, four models of the sense of ownership realization in social practices were formed (Table 1): insignificant/no actualized, characterized by indifference to the target of ownership, low level of motivation of appropriation, unwillingness to manifest, develop, take responsibility for the target of ownership; significant/no actualized model, ie a healthy attitude to property without a sharp, actualized experience; significant/actualized model, the most dynamic experience; insignificant/actualized one, is characterized by destructive practices, low levels of self-control, awareness, such as children who are very eager for another toy, a cute animal or show jealousy in relationships.

Table 1

Models of the sense of ownership realization in social practices

	significant	insignificant
actualized	<p><i>significant/actualized</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong feeling yourself as an owner • high level of control • unwillingness to share the target of ownership • strong desire to dispose of the property 	<p><i>insignificant/actualized</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vague, blurred sense of ownership • moderate level of control • willingness to share the target of ownership • moderate desire to dispose of the property
no actualized	<p><i>significant/no actualized</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moderate sense of ownership • moderate level of control • willingness to share the target of ownership • moderate desire to dispose of the property 	<p><i>insignificant/no actualized</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of or weak sense of ownership • low level of control • willingness to share the target of ownership • moderate desire to dispose of the property

To describe each of the models as evaluation criteria, we used the components of ownership: the strength of feeling like an owner, the level of control, willingness to share and willingness to dispose of property, the level of self-investment and identity.

The sense of ownership realization in social practices has its consequences, which accordingly affect both the

activity of the person in the future and the social practices in which this sense of ownership is realized. First of all, it is about satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the sense of ownership and feeling themselves like the owner, the level of responsibility/irresponsibility, willingness/unwillingness to protect their ownership and their right to possession.

Based on a combination of these consequences, the effects that the sense of ownership realization in social practices can have are follow competition, self-development, cooperation, excessive accumulation, appropriation, jealousy, envy. The described effects can be positive and negative, depending on the nature of the impact on the life of the individual and the community.

Conclusions

1. The results of the theoretical analysis revealed the essence of the basic concepts: "need for property", "relations on property", "psychological ownership" and "sense of ownership". A sense of ownership is defined as a person's subjective emotional experience of belonging to the targets of ownership, which reflects the meaning and significance that real or abstract, concrete or generalized targets of ownership have, that is, everything can be called as own. Sense of ownership can be realized in various spheres of human life (financial sphere, territory, material things, social contacts, information space, body, time regime, life in the organization, values, ideas, thoughts, civic sphere) both material, intangible and regarding abstract targets of ownership. The sense of ownership is assimilated, normalized through social practices and realized in them, thus determining the functioning of these practices, and possibly their transformation. Social practices of possession are defined as normalized, structured social actions in which a person manifests himself as the owner and realizes his sense of ownership. The main social practices of ownership in which the sense of ownership is realized are the distribution and planning of costs; personalization and marking of the territory; buying/selling things; communication with close people, relatives and friends; putting photos, information about yourself in the information space; taking care of yourself and your body; planning your time, daily routine; performance of official duties; creation of an intellectual or creative product; participation in the affairs of the local community. The actualization of the sense of ownership realization in social practices is possible through the strengthening of control over the object of property through a deeper knowledge and self-investment of their forces, knowledge, efforts on the targets of ownership. The sense of ownership realization depends on the content of both economic and non-economic social practices, the social value of ownership, social-cultural traditions of cooperation and competition in interaction, the peculiarities of interpersonal interaction on appropriation.

2. The structural-functional model of ownership in social practices is developed and substantiated. It contains 13 blocks and describes the motives, factors, socio-psychological mechanisms, functions, levels, models, consequences and effects of ownership.

3. Socio-cultural conditionality of formation, realization and transformation of sense of ownership in social practices is substantiated. It is determined that psychological, personal, socio-cultural, situational and object factors of the sense of ownership realization in social practices.

4. It is shown that the sense of ownership in different areas can be realized in the continuum of relevance-irrelevance of this experience at a particular time, and formation-unformedness as a certain socio-psychological

phenomenon, which creates a basis for four models of ownership in social practices: significant-actualized, significant-no actualized, insignificant-actualized, insignificant-no actualized.

5. The main functions of the sense of ownership realization in social practices are substantiated: signal, coordination, motivational, evaluative, deeper awareness of reality.

The study does not cover all aspects of this issue. Empirical verification of individual components of the developed structural-functional model can become perspective directions of further scientific research.

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