

claimed earlier that if all mental states are phenomenally intentional, then belief tends to be viewed as involuntary. Will this not contradict the thesis that belief formation involves intentional mental action? Recall that the notion that belief is involuntary rests upon conflating sense phenomenal states with belief states and ascribing all features of sense phenomena to all intentional mental states. By removing this conflation, the apparent contradiction disappears, however, arguing independently against the conception that phenomenal states are identical with phenomenal beliefs will be a prerequisite.

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IMPACT OF ANXIOUS-AMBIVALENT ATTACHMENT TYPE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN ADOLESCENTS

Bowlby-Ainsworth Attachment theory has gained much scientific and social interest in the last few decades, just as much as how different attachment types defined by this theory affect psychological well-being. While directly the theory does not imply that insecure attachment styles impair psychological well-being, a number of studies confirm that neglecting children's emotional needs has harmful consequences in adolescence. The most damaging type in classical (ABC) classification is anxious-ambivalent.

An ambivalent attachment style involves a combination of the desire for emotional closeness with an attachment figure and its avoidance. Usually, it results from parents satisfying children's needs with neglect of such [2].

Separation from parents and transition to relationship with peers as a dominant source of emotional closeness form a sensitive critical period in adolescents' lives.

Excessive affection towards family, which is common to the ambivalent type, can become a reason for ridicule amongst teenagers. This furthers the anxiety adolescents already experience due to their insecure attachment with relatives: they are constantly hesitating between the longing to preserve safety in relationships at home and joining a new social group. This is one of many problems caused by anxious-ambivalent attachment type, which create a decrease in emotional wellness in adolescents.

According to Riff's six-factor model [6], psychological well-being includes self-acceptance, the establishment of quality ties to other, a sense of autonomy in thought and action, the ability to manage complex environments to suit personal needs and values, the pursuit of meaningful goals and a sense of purpose in life, sustainable development of a person. If one or more of these aspects are in deficit, a sense of happiness and satisfaction with life worsens. Since ambivalent attachment type involves a negative internal working model of self and a positive internal working model of others [1], which make them overly dependent on other people, the main issue concerns self-acceptance. Research shows that adolescents with an ambivalent type rate their intellectual and physical abilities lower compared to respondents with other attachment types and have significantly worse body image, compared to secure type [3]. Apart from that they have higher level of anxiety and depressive symptoms [5] and lower level of self-esteem [7].

Another effect is decreased level of self-efficacy and weaker mechanisms engaged in coping with stress [4] affecting such important components of psychological well-being as a sense of personal growth and control over environment. One of consequences is tendency to risky behaviors connected to drug use [3], which undoubtedly worsens psychological well-being generally.

To sum up, the analysis of different types of attachment defined by Bowlby-Ainsworth theory helps in the development of psychotherapeutic methods to improve the psychological well-being of adolescents. The issues that have been highlighted need to be further investigated.

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AXIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGY OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN UKRAINE DURING THE FULL-SCALE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

Currently, we are observing significant changes in global politics and the structure of international relations. In an era where information, as well as misinformation, spreads at an unprecedented speed, the very essence of diplomacy is undergoing transformation, dealing with a broader spectrum of various forces.

It can be argued that the tasks of diplomacy have become noticeably more complex, because today, it is insufficient to consider only its political, economic, or demographic characteristics to form the perception of any country. One of the most crucial aspects of the overall assessment of a state is the impression it makes on the global stage.

It should be noted that public diplomacy has assumed an increasingly active role in recent years. Regarding the origin of the term "public diplomacy" it was first introduced in 1965 by E. Gullion, the dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, to denote the process of achieving foreign policy goals by subjects of international relations through influencing foreign public opinion [3, p. 35].

E. Gullion initially viewed public diplomacy as synonymous with the term "propaganda." However, if the concept "propaganda" has a negative connotation in English, then the introduction of the concept "public diplomacy" by the American