

Prerequisites for Formation of Sexual Perversions in Modern Youth: Research Results

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Abstract: *The article presents the theoretical and empirical study of the prerequisites for the formation of sexual perversions in modern youth, carried out by the scientific and pedagogical staff of Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (Ukraine), working in the field of social and behavioral sciences. The research was conducted using the following methods: «O. Potemkina's sexual profile assessment method», «Methodology for determining the tendency to deviant behavior according to M. Horska» and a Questionnaire for the existence of deviant sexual experience. The study involved 46 young respondents aged 19 to 30. The men presented a sample of 43.5%, and the women estimated 56.5%. The study was led in March-May 2022.*

The analysis of certain scientific research in the field of psychology on sexual perversions of the personality was performed, and the concepts and types of sexual perversions were disclosed. In particular, the main concepts of the study were described: autoeroticism; homosexuality; pedophilia; gerontophilia; necrophilia; zoophilia, bisexuality, exhibitionism, frotteurism, scopophilia, fetishism, coprophilia, transvestism, sadism, masochism, necrophilia, ephebophilia, porn, and porn addiction, etc.

Keywords: *sexual perversions; sexual themes; sexual pleasure; norm; pathology; type; form.*

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Introduction

In recent years, society has moved from a severely repressive attitude towards issues of sex and sexuality to a more liberal one. The sexual revolution of the sixties of the last century played a significant role in this. However, people still have enough stereotypes about sexuality, as well as questions that do not have a unanimous answer. First of all, it concerns the topic of sexual perversions. Any sexual needs and actions of a person that differ from «the norms and rules» and models of sexual behavior accepted in society are strongly condemned.

Throughout human history, there have been examples of non-standard sexuality. However, this topic received scientific justification relatively recently. It should be noted that historical documents testify to three «sexual revolutions». The first was carried out as a result of S. Freud's development of the theory of sexuality, which revealed the sexual nature of a person. The second is related to A. Kinsey's research – the study of human sexual behavior. The third revolution was caused by the works of W. Masters and V. Johnson, who used experimental physiological research for the first time and formed the doctrine of behavioral therapy of sexual disorders on this basis.

Ancient manuals on sexual topics, one of which is the Kama Sutra, told about bruises, bites, and marks left during sex, hence BDSM (this abbreviation refers to a range of bodily, sexual, or relationship practices aimed at obtaining satisfaction in ways that involve control and/or pain. The definition includes the practices of bondage, domination, subjugation, sadism, and masochism) practices already found their audience at that time. It is assumed that the works of famous writers, such as Marquis de Sade and Leopold von Sacher Masoch, also had a sexual undertone. The most popular sexual deviations – sadism and masochism are named after them.

In Ukraine, sexual topics are little studied and that's why they're relevant, and of great interest. Therefore, addressing the specified topic is timely and requires thorough theoretical and empirical research (Chernyavska et al., 2022; Shydelko & Shypka, 2022).

The purpose of the research is to analyze scientists' works in the field of psychology on the issues of sexual perversions of the personality, to reveal the concepts and types of sexual perversions, as well as to present the results of an empirical study of the individual psychological prerequisites characteristics for the formation of sexual perversions in modern youth.

Literature review

The crucial and significant, in our opinion, is a classic study «Sexual Psychopathy» (1886) by R. Krafft-Ebing, where the author for the first time in history described such sexual pathologies as:

- ◆ sadism (sensation of sexual pleasure through causing pain to another person or even an animal, for sexual arousal);
- ◆ masochism (sexual pleasure achieved through humiliation; sensation of pain);
- ◆ necrophilia (desire to have sex with dead bodies);
- ◆ zoophilia (attraction to animals);
- ◆ fetishism (sexual attraction to a certain object, symbolizing a sexual partner, accompanied by sexual arousal and masturbation), calling them sexual pathologies (Krafft-Ebing, 2017).

The scientist assigned them to groups of paresthesias (excitement by inappropriate stimuli, perversion of sexual drive). According to his belief, certain perversions of inclination lie dormant in every person, which can manifest themselves in sexual life. The primary source of perverted sexuality, Richard von Krafft-Ebing assumed, should be sought in childhood. An example of this can be a child's contemplation or experience of punishments that cause sexual arousal and lead to a «wrong» sexual feeling, in the case of sexual sadism in adulthood.

Researchers of sexual themes W. Masters and V. Johnson, in their studies, noted that for most people paraphilias are so strange that it is difficult to imagine the possibility of being excited about it. They singled out three signs of paraphilias that had social significance:

- ◆ as a rule, people with paraphilias choose a profession in which there will be the possibility of their favorite erotic arousal;
- ◆ sexual activity in the absence of paraphilic objects mostly leads to sexual dysfunctions, such as erectile dysfunction or ejaculation;
- ◆ other problems are also possible, including alcoholism, drug addiction, maladjustment, and personality disorders (Masters et al., 1998).

Moreover, scientists consider paraphilias as a connection to post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociative disorder, and experienced sexual trauma. It is believed that arousal, which is paraphilic, humiliating, and violent, is a reproduction of a traumatic situation to adapt to it and accept as a norm for the psyche. (Masters et al., 1998).

It is noteworthy that, the founder of psychoanalysis, S. Freud, defined sexual perversion as a dissociation of the normal development of sexual drives. The psychoanalyst shifts the emphasis of sexuality from

exclusively genital pleasure and uses it to refer to sexual pleasure received from any part of the body or organ. The author stressed: «You are making a mistake by confusing sexuality with procreation, and by doing so blocking your way to an understanding of sexuality, perversions, and neuroses». S. Freud marks that, we are polymorphically perverted, that is, we need to observe the sexual actions of others, put our genitals on public display, use any object as a replacement for a person, transform into a person of the opposite sex, and even want to be like that, as a representative of the opposite sex, to humiliate and/or inflict physical injury on them, to subject oneself to torture (Freud, 2008).

Regarding such a component of sexuality as sexual arousal, Freud wrote: «... this apparatus (the somatic and mental sexual apparatus) must be set in motion by stimuli that affect it from different sides and produce a state described as «sexual arousal», which is manifested by mental and somatic ways...» (Freud, 1992).

The father of psychoanalysis, S. Freud, outlined four fundamental features of sexual drive: pressure, aim, object, and source. Under pressure, the psychoanalyst understood its motive factor, the magnitude of the force, or the degree of need for the work it represents. He believed that pleasure is the goal of instinct in any situation. Subsequently, S. Freud uses the term «aim» to refer not to instinctive satisfaction, but to actions taken for pleasure, for example, inflicting pain in the case of sadism. The third component of the sexual instinct is its object. It is by means that instinct can achieve its aim. The object can be something external or part of your body. The sources of instinct are somatic processes occurring in organs or parts of the body, the stimuli of which are manifested in mental life (Freud, 2008).

Although S. Freud was aware of the influence of the close environment on the development of the personality, he did not take into account the importance of human relations. After all, a mature ability to love an object arises due to adequate education or care. A healthy object relationship leads to a healthy sexual relationship with a particular object. Excessively depressing impressions of parental images can lead to sexual disturbances.

However, there are other views. For instance, J. Lacan defined perversion not as a form of behavior, but as a separate clinical structure of personality. He emphasized that people with a perverse structure may not show perversion in behavior, and vice versa – it is not necessary to be a pervert to engage in perverse practices. Perverts often use the psychological defense mechanisms of sexualization, so they struggle with guilt, helplessness, fear of losing someone, and an inability to resolve internal

conflicts. The above highlights the difference between the so-called «true» perverts and those practicing such behavior, but it is not a mandatory need for them (Seredin, 2016).

The American psychologist and sexologist J. Money identified six categories of paraphilias, each of which involves a certain behavioral strategy, according to which sexual drive and sensuality are distinguished from love and romantic emotions:

- ◆ sacrifice/atonement strategy – requires atonement for the sin of lust by accepting punishment and making a sacrifice;

- ◆ marauding/robbery strategy implies the kidnapping or coercion of the lustful partner since the «sinless» partner does not allow the sin of lust;

- ◆ mercantile/selfish strategy requires that sinful lust be bought and paid for or exchanged;

- ◆ fetish/talisman strategy spares and saves the «sinless» partner from the sin of lust with a lover's fetish or talisman;

- ◆ the selective/stigmatized strategy requires the partner to be different in religion, race, nationality, social status, or age from the «sinless» lover;

- ◆ pleading/tempting strategy protects the partner by replacing the act of copulation with «innocent actions», for example, a demonstration of the genitals (Sarychev et al., 2018; Downing, 2010).

In the English school of psychoanalysis (M. Klein, D. Winnicott), the cause of perversion is considered to be early genitalization that occurs to combat aggressiveness (Koen, 2004).

French analysts J. McDougall (1972), J. Chasseguet-Smirgel (1996), in whose concept all sexual perversions are concentrated around sadomasochism) considered fixation on incestuous fantasies as the main source of sexual deviations. J. Chasseguet-Smirgel described the world of the pervert as anal-sadistic, in which differentiation between the sexes and generations is erased (Chasseguet-Smirgel, 1996; Yakeley, 2018).

At the end of the XX century I. Kon, exploring the topics of sex, sexuality, sexual education, and, in particular, sexual deviations, singled out exhibitionism, sadism, masochism, fetishism, transvestism, and pedophilia as the most common paraphilias, and noticed that all perversions are united by common features:

- ◆ all perversions are the result of learning and individual experience, rather than the errors of nature;

- ◆ the degree of prevalence is associated with cultural norms and the way people live;

- ◆ paraphilias are rooted in the peculiarities of childhood and adolescent sexual experience;

- ◆ are much more common in men than in women (Kon, 1989).

Such scholars as H. Miletski, M. Weinberg, and C. Williams consider sexual deviations as options for sexual orientation because these drives are not related to sexual characteristics and for the most part are so strong that the gender of a sexually attractive object is not important. We can think of pedophilia, fetishism, exhibitionism, zoophilia, etc. in this way (Miletski, 2000; Williams & Weinberg, 2004).

For example, with pedophilia: it is the child's body, which has not yet reached puberty, is sexually attractive, and the gender of the child is not decisive. C. Moser notes that if we consider sexual orientations as unchanged throughout life, then paraphilias partially fit this description. The same perversion in someone may be permanent and not subject to any changes and influences, and otherwise, there may be a decrease in the intensity of attraction due to therapy or other factors (Mohnke et al., 2014; Moser, 2001; Moser & Kleinplatz, 2020).

Summing up the above, it is highlighted that in modern psychoanalytic literature prominent scholars distinguish between sexual perversions and perverse object relations. Perverse object relations are understood as dehumanization and use of the object of relations, which may not contain elements of deviant sexuality. At the same time, people with sexual perversions are divided into two levels: 1) people who develop a perversion in response to castration anxiety and can partially resolve the conflict in their fantasies; 2) people who develop perversions in response to separation anxiety and destructive fears. They undergo a tendency to play with traumatic experiences through sex scenes.

Further, we will reveal the concepts, types, and manifestations of sexual perversions among modern youth.

Let us emphasize that sexual perversions are deviations attributed to pathologies of a sexual nature (sexual attraction, methods of sexual satisfaction). Scientists consider sexual perversions to be mental disorders. Sexual deviations that do not comply with the «norms» accepted in society are condemned (Shydelko & Shypka, 2022).

There are the following qualifications of sexual perversions. Scientists have identified several, which are divided into two groups: a group of sexual perversions, which is of a criminal nature (criminal liability is provided for such actions since the committed sexual actions did not receive the consent of the person affected by such actions); the second group is sexual perversions that do not have a criminal nature (actions of a sexual

nature are directed at one's own body or at other persons who agree to such actions). At the same time, there is a division, in the scientific research of scientists, into sexual deviations of an aggressive and non-aggressive nature.

A well-known scientist K. Imelnsky proposed his qualification of sexual deviations:

Type A. This includes sexual deviations that do not have pathological signs and are described as varieties of sexual manifestation in behavioral patterns that do not correspond to the «norms and rules» accepted in a given society (social, moral, legal norms, etc.). The researcher attributed pedophilia, necrophilia, bestiality, fetishism, sadism, exhibitionism, masochism, transsexualism, and incest to type A. These sexual deviations are related to an attractive object, to a way of realizing a desire of a sexual nature, as well as to sexual deviations that are atypical.

Type B. This includes sexual deviations of a pathological nature, studied in the field of medicine, and having certain symptomatic manifestations. This type has two designated forms: 1) impulsive (there is a manifestation of addiction, in which sexual patterns of behavior become frequent repetition, and, subsequently, a dominant character in a person's consciousness); 2) progressive form, which manifests itself in deviant sexuality, that is, there is certain sexuality, and it has its manifestations that dictate the actions that the individual should take. A person does not control his/her desires, and also cannot control his/her actions of a sexual nature, they control (deviant sexual desires) a person and his/her decisions (Imelynsky, 1986).

Let us highlight the sexual perversions listed in the International Classification of Diseases, in the section on mentality and behavior, where there is the paragraph on mature personality disorders and behavioral disorders (F60-F69), in which we can find sexual disorders containing a list of sexual perversions, that are given below in the specified table (see Table 1).

Table 1 - Mature personality disorders and behavioral disorders in the International Classification of Diseases

(F65.0)	Fetishism
(F65.1)	Fetishized transvestism
	Transvestite fetishism
(F65.2)	Exhibitionism
(F65.3)	Voyeurism
(F65.4)	Pedophilia
(F65.5)	Sadomasochism

	Masochism
	Sadism
(F65.6)	Multiple Sexual Behavior Disorders
(F65.8)	Other sexual behavior disorders
	Frotherism
	Necrophilia
(F65.9)	Sexual disorders, unspecified

(Moser & Kleinplatz, 2020)

In the International Classification of Diseases, sexual deviations were previously assigned to the section on personality disorders, but now – it is included in the section on disorders associated with sexual health.

There are 113 officially recognized sexual perversions, although their list is considered incomplete since sexual manifestations and arousal can be of a varied nature. «Real» perversion is when «normal» sex is replaced by «distorted», perverted sexual gratification, aggression against libido that only manifests itself in sexual fantasies, but is not realized.

In the most rational classification, sexual perversions are divided into two classes:

1) object perversions, where sexual perverted pleasure is directed at the object of admiration or attraction;

2) situational perversions, where sexual satisfaction of a deviant nature can be obtained without an object of admiration or attraction, but through objects, situations, etc.

Object perversions include: autoeroticism; homosexuality; pedophilia; gerontophilia; necrophilia; zoophilia.

Situational perversions include exhibitionism, transvestism, fetishism, and voyeurism, as well as masochism, picacism, and sadism (Sarychev et al., 2018).

Let's reveal the listed sexual perversions in more detail.

Autoeroticism. Sexual passion and pleasure are directed at oneself. It carries out its manifestations through: 1) masturbation – this is the desire to obtain sexual satisfaction (orgasm) through the stimulation of one's erogenous zones; 2) fantasies of an erotic nature, having a final manifestation in erection, ejaculation, and orgasm; 3) narcissism, where sexual attraction is directed at oneself, love and admiration for one's appearance, body.

Incorrect gender orientation is homosexuality. The sexual attraction is directed at one's gender. The identity of the gender sign of a homosexual is identical to the biological representative of the same sex. Although a

homosexual identifies himself with the male, he also has a sexual desire for his gender.

Bisexuality is a rather ambiguous and complex phenomenon. The very definition of «bisexual» describes a person who can have sexual intercourse with both men and women and enjoy or desire to acknowledge this relationship.

Exhibitionism is the desire of men to expose their genitals in front of people, more often in front of women and adolescent children. Exhibitionism occurs in mental pathology of any kind, but more often it is formed in individuals with a temporal, hypothalamic, or schizophrenic defect, as well as with autism (Didenko & Kozlova, 2009).

Frotteurism is a fairly common paraphilia when a man experiences sexual arousal from cuddling and rubbing against a clothed woman in public places (elevator, bus, tram, subway, etc.). Often contacts seem unintentional (crowded transport, uneven traffic) women may not notice it. The frotteurist experiences sexual pleasure during his actions or later uses images in his fantasies during masturbation. The individual differences of the frotteurists are close to those of the exhibitionists. Brief instant contact with strangers in crowded places allows them to experience sexual satisfaction in a safe, non-threatening way (Kryshtal et al., 2008).

Scopophilia (otherwise mixoscopy, visionism, or voyeurism), is the craving for observing the image of a naked body or sexual intercourse.

Voyeurism as a perversion is defined by the preference for spying over normal sexual contact. Voyeurs share a common characteristic with exhibitionists. They experience a sense of inferiority in a sexual relationship with their partner. Usually, *visionism* is not associated with other types of anti-social behavior, most are satisfied with peeping, and keeping their distance. Variants of this perversion are *triolism* and *pluralism* – sexual acts of three or more people in front of each other.

Fetish – is a «worship» of something or a symbolic partner, and sexual attraction to him/her, with arousal and masturbation. Toilet items (handkerchiefs, stockings, underwear, clothes, shoes, etc.) or body parts (legs, hair, breasts, genitals) can be a fetish. Fetishism is observed in most cases in men. This perversion clearly shows his alternative character. Fetishes often symbolize and replace specific love objects or a collective image of a beloved object on the principle of «parts, not the whole» (Augustyn, 1999).

Coprophilia is a sexual deviation in which the taste fetish is the smell of feces. Sexual arousal and satisfaction are achieved from observing defecation to eating a partner's feces.

Getting sexually aroused from dressing up as the opposite sex is called *transvestism*. Transvestites dress in women's clothing in such a way as to sense sexual arousal in order to feel physically and emotionally like a woman. It is more common for some transvestites to dress entirely in women's clothing alone to masturbate or have sex. Another excitement comes from wearing women's underwear. Some researchers believe that transvestism occurs predominantly in married men with homosexual inclinations.

Zoophilia is sexual desire and intercourse with animals for sexual pleasure. Attachment to animals is innate in children. However, some forms of children's play with animals can serve as the basis for the formation of pathological drives. Zoophilia occurs predominantly in societies where premarital relationships are severely punished (Kryshtal & Vornyk, 2014).

Sadism and masochism can be considered common phenomena of sadomasochistic behaviour because in both cases sexual excitement and pleasure are associated with pain. The dynamics of these two behaviors are similar and largely overlap. People get excited from being beaten, tied up, etc., or by hurting themselves. The level of pain that causes sexual arousal can vary from symbolic to mild and severe beatings. Most sadomasochists enjoy being in one or the other role, but some individuals feel equally comfortable in both roles. Extreme sadistic manifestation is a situation where orgasm can be achieved only if the victim is killed.

Necrophilia is an extremely rare sexual perversion, consisting of sexual attraction to dead bodies and sexual acts with them. The main mechanism of necrophilia is based on sexual arousal and orgasm, accompanied by the consequences of fear and anxiety. In search of sexual objects, necrophiles are looking for dead bodies, try to get into the house where there was the deceased, and often get a job in the morgue (Kleyberg, 2001).

Pedophilia is a sexual attraction to children (10-12 years old – before puberty). The core is sexual and psychological retardation of development, interruption of communication with members of the opposite sex, and often sexual disorders which complicate or exclude normal sex life (Chuprykov & Tsupryk, 2011).

Ephebophilia is a sexual attraction to teenagers and young adults (12-17 years old). Difficulties in communicating with peers, although less obvious, play a key role in its formation. Ephebophilia can develop in people with sexual disorders who are attracted by inexperience, and lack of knowledge of sexual skills and therefore they are less likely to condemn their sexual activities (Kravets, 2008).

Gerontophilia is a sexual attraction to the elderly. At the heart of this perversion is the child's attitude towards an adult as an ideal, role model.

Due to the lack of attention and care from their parents, children often try to compensate it on their own. The first sexual experience, for one reason or another, associated with older people, can be fixed and determine the direction of sexual desire.

Porn and porn addiction are pathological, overrated infatuation with pornography in the first case – in descriptions or graphic images, in the second – while reading or viewing an image or scene of sex. Showing more or less interest in porn does not usually interfere with normal sex life, however, if viewing pornographic images or reading pornographic literature accompanied by masturbation is the only way to achieve sexual arousal and pleasure, we must talk about a true perversion. A sign of pornography is the creation of pornographic products, determined not by material interests, but by personal desires to express their sexual fantasies, to embody in an imaginary world (Mints, 2009).

During coital activities between partners, there may be activities such as cunnilingus, fellatio, rimming, picacism. Cunnilingus is oral stimulation that is used during the sexual stimulation of women and their genitals. Fellatio is called sexual arousal in men, which is caused by stimulation of the penis with the partner's mouth, tongue, lips, or throat. Rimming is a form of intercourse in which arousal is achieved by oral stimulation of the anus. Picacism is a sexually motivated need to ingest parts or products of human excretion (urine, etc.), which satisfies sexual desire.

Consequently, it is notable that the «norm» includes not only an average statistical value that characterizes a certain social phenomenon or process but also a series of permissible deviations from this value in a certain range determined by society (Shydelko, 2011).

Readings in research on sexual paraphilias strongly suggest that the subject of our interests in the concept and types of sexual perversions, as deviations from the «norm» in the sphere of an individual's sexual life requires profound investigation. Although the problem of sexual perversions is of utmost concern to many scholars, the information on paraphilias that exceed the measure of morally acceptable, is not complete and, generally, is studied intermittently.

To reveal the subject from a practical point of view an empirical study was carried out, the results of which and the description are reflected below.

Research Methodology

The research is based on theoretical (a generalization of the analysed literature), empirical and statistical methods. The following methodology was

used in the study: O. Potemkina's sexual profile assessment method which allows us to define the peculiarities of sexual behavior in the form of a unique profile (1993); Methodology for determining the tendency to deviant behavior according to M. Horska that determines the propensity to implement various forms of deviant behaviour (1994); Questionnaire for the presence of deviant sexual skill to decide whether the subjects tended to sexual deviations (authors' conception).

Empirical research was conducted on the Google online platform, where the questionnaire was posted. The survey involved 46 respondents aged 19 to 30 years old. The time period for conducting the study was March-May 2022. There were certain difficulties when forming the sample. Young people refused to answer the research questions, some respondents were reluctant to reply about their private sexual lives.

The stages of conducting an empirical study included the selection and preparation of research tools, as well as the definition of programs for processing the data obtained. The first stage encompassed the collection of factual material. The second one comprised the analysis and interpretation of the obtained research results. At this stage, the identification of the level, comparative characteristics of the obtained research results, and mathematical processing of the actual material using descriptive statistics, correlation, and factor analysis were carried out.

Results

O. Potemkina's sexual profile assessment method consists of 14 main bipolar scales that reflect forms of sexual behavior, as well as separate questions that relate to certain forms of sexual behavior, on which it is not necessary to build a scale, but sufficient qualitative questions for clarification.

The methodology makes it possible to investigate the peculiarities of attitudes in the field of sexual behavior. It contains 14 scales: expressiveness; courage, determination; self-interest; ingenuity; hypersexuality; pedantry; tenderness; sacrifice; responsibility; love as the highest value; jealousy; variety; femininity-masculinity; reluctance for sexual contact at work.

Expressiveness – the ability to clearly express one's feelings, experiences, moods, evoking strong emotions:

+1, 16, 31, 46, 61;

-76, 91, 106, 121, 136.

Courage, determination – the absence of fear in communicating with the opposite sex, confidence in one's sexual abilities:

+2, 17, 32, 47, 62;

-77, 92, 107, 122, 137.

Self-interest – an orientation towards material gain in sexual intercourse:

+3, 18, 33, 48, 63;

-78, 93, 108, 123, 138.

Ingenuity – high criteria in choosing a sexual partner:

+4, 19, 34, 49, 64;

-79, 94, 109, 124, 139.

Hypersexuality – high sexual activity:

+5, 20, 35, 50, 65

-80, 95, 110, 125, 140.

Pedantry – excessive attention to the environment in which intimate relationships take place, disgust for the uncleanliness of a partner:

+6, 21, 36, 51, 66;

-81, 96, 111, 126, 141.

Tenderness – a manifestation of sensitivity, and affection towards a sexual partner and his environment:

+7, 22, 37, 52, 67;

-82, 97, 112, 127, 142.

Sacrifice is a great return in love, giving up one's interests and using one's strengths and opportunities to solve the problems of a sexual partner:

+8, 23, 38, 53, 68;

-83, 98, 113, 128, 143.

Responsibility – a sense of duty, a desire to take responsibility for a sexual partner and the consequences of an intimate relationship:

+9, 24, 39, 54, 69;

-84, 99, 114, 129, 144.

Love as the highest value – faith in love as the highest feeling, the ability to maintain it even under negative circumstances:

+10, 25, 40, 55, 70;

-85, 100, 115, 130, 145

Jealousy – a strong sense of distrust, inability to cope with suspicion, conflicts based on jealousy:

+11, 26, 41, 56, 71;

-86, 101, 116, 131, 146.

Variety – the need for a variety of sexual contacts, their forms, and methods:

+12, 27, 42, 57, 72;

-87, 102, 117, 132, 147.

Femininity-masculinity – features that are inherent in men and women (tenderness, sophistication – for women; courage, fortitude – for men):

+13, 28, 43, 58, 73;
-88, 103, 118, 133, 148.

Reluctance for sexual contact at work – performing one's work duties without being influenced by distractions:

+14, 29, 44, 59, 74;
-89, 104, 119, 134, 149.

Single questions are aimed at identifying behavioral features without clarification. Such relevant questions as: the desire to change sex, long-term absence of sexual contact, the ability to get pleasure from sex, the ability to feel strong suffering from unrequited feelings or the loss of a loved one, and fidelity as the greatest value:

+30, 45, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150.

Deviance is a behavioral system in which an individual deviates from the generally accepted norm. This deviation can be considered positive or negative, in the case of a positive deviation – this is a non-standard personality. In the case of a negative bias, individuals cannot adapt to a system of moral values and norms of behavior that meet social demands without absorbing positive social experience.

The methodology involves taking into account and correcting the attitude to the socially desirable responses of the subjects. Methodology for determining the tendency to deviant behavior according to M. Horska contains 40 statements, from which 4 scales are built: anxiety, frustration, aggression, and rigidity (Horska, 1994).

Anxiety scale – determines the level of an individual's ability to feel anxiety, expressed in constant nervousness and anticipation of danger: 0-7 points – low level of anxiety; 8-11 – the average level of anxiety; 12-16 points – a high level of anxiety, 17 points or more – a very high level of anxiety.

Frustration scale – reveals the degree of disappointment arising from real or imaginary obstacles that prevent the achievement of the goal. It is expressed in feelings, and a discrepancy between reality and expectations: 0-7 points - low level of frustration; 8-9 points – the average level of anxiety; 10-15 points – high level of anxiety; 16 or more points – a very high level of frustration.

The scale of aggression is the identification of increased psychological activity, the desire for leadership through the use of force against other people. Behavior that is contrary to the norms and rules of the existence of people in society, is aimed at insulting or harming other people:

0-10 points – low level of aggressiveness; 11-12 points – the average level of aggressiveness; 13-16 points – high level of aggressiveness; 17 or more points – a very high level of aggressiveness.

The scale of rigidity is the difficulty in changing the activity defined by the subject under the conditions that such restructuring is really necessary. An approach to solving tasks based on previous experience or already known methods of action: 0-10 points – low level of rigidity; 11-12 points – the average level of rigidity; 13-16 points – high level of rigidity; 17 points or more is a very high level of rigidity.

The Questionnaire for the presence of deviant sexual skill contains 15 questions, 9 of which were designed to find out whether the person under study was engaged in a certain deviant practice, 1 determined the probable presence of erotic fantasies regarding the given practices, and 1 determined the attitude of the individual to people, engaged in such practices. In questions 5-13, the subjects answered questions about how often they practiced each of the listed practices and had to choose an answer from never tried/tried to always, I can't enjoy it otherwise. In questions 1-4 and 14-15 there were 3 or 2 options, respectively.

Based on the proposed methods and the questionnaire, an empirical study was conducted, followed by qualitative processing of the obtained results, which are presented below. 46 young people were interviewed, of which: men – 43.5%, women – 56.5% (see Fig. 1).

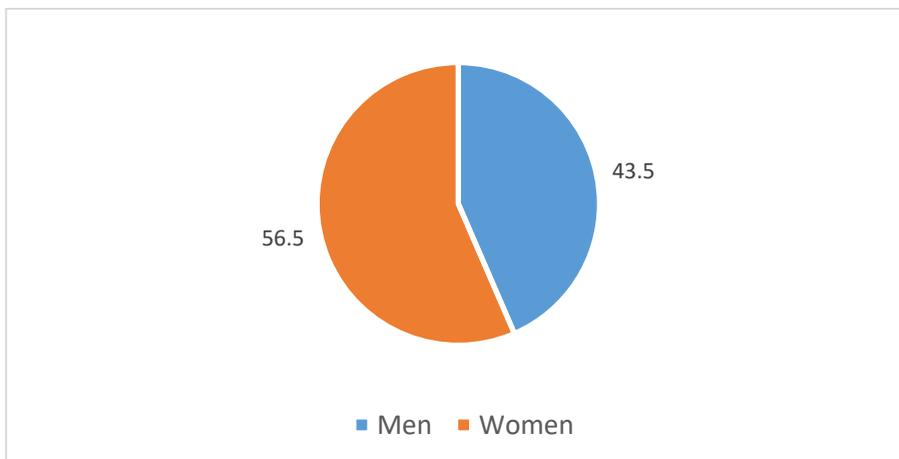


Fig. 1. Gender ratio of the researched group
(based on the authors' conception)

The sample by age criteria consisted of young people from 19 to 30 years old. As a percentage of the interviewees aged 19 years – 2.2%; 20 years – 8.7%; 21 years old – 17.4%; 22 years old – 13%; 23 years old – 19.6%; 24 years old – 4.3%; 25 years – 8.7%; 26 years old – 2.2%; 27 years old – 8.7%; 28 years old – 4.3%; 29 years old – 6.5%; 30 years – 4.3% (see Fig. 2).

Age
46 responses

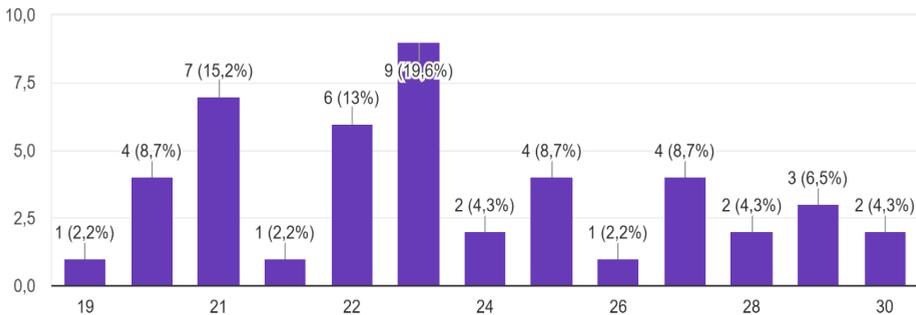


Fig. 2. Age range of the studied group
(based on the authors' conception)

42 respondents defined their sexual orientation as heterosexual, in percentage terms it is – 91.20%, 1 answerer (2.20%) – as homosexual, 1 pollee (2.20%) – as bisexual, 2 repliers (4.40%) – as another (see Fig. 3).

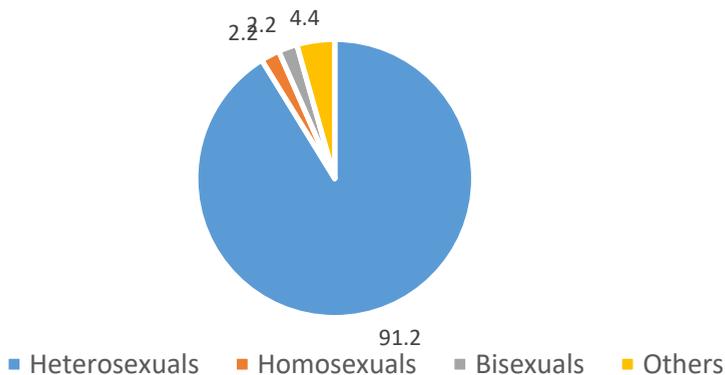


Fig. 3. Sexual orientation
(based on the authors' conception)

Table 2 - Sample distribution by gender and sexual orientation

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Heterosexuals</i>	<i>Homosexuals</i>	<i>Bisexuals</i>	
Men	17	1	1	1
Women	25	0	0	1

Compiled by the authors

After analyzing the respondents' answers according to the conducted questionnaire: «Questionnaire for the presence of deviant experience», the following results were obtained.

To the question «*Are you currently in a romantic relationship with at least one partner?*» the respondents answered as follows:

Yes, 31 (67.4%) – 19 of the researched were women, and 12 men;

No, 15 (32.6%) – 8 women and 7 men.

To the question «*Do you have experience of sexual relations?*» the subjects responded as follows:

Yes, 43 (93.5%) – 24 of the studied were women and 19 men;

No, 3 (6.5%) – women.

To the question «*Are you a religious person?*» the interviewee answered in the following way:

Yes, 34 (73.9%) – 23 of women and 11 of men;

No, 12 (26.1%) – 5 women and 7 men.

To the question «*Do you play role-playing games?*» the respondents answered:

Never tried (22 – 17 of women and 5 of men, which is 47.8%);

Tried, but did not like it (3 – 1 woman and 2 men, which is 6.5%);

Rarely (11 – women were more likely than men (8 and 3, respectively, which is 23.9%);

Sometimes (10 – 3 women and 7 men, which is 21.7%).

To the question «*Are you playing rape?*» the subjects answered as follows:

Never tried (40 – 23 of women and 17 of men, which is 87%);

Tried it, but didn't like it (1 female, which is 2.2%);

Rarely (1 – male, which is – 2.2%);

Sometimes (3 – 2 women and 1 man, which is 6.5%);

Often (1 – male, which is – 2.2%).

When asked «*Do you use elements of dominance and subjugation?*» the subjects answered as follows:

Never tried (16 – of them 13 women and 3 men, which is 34.8%);

Rarely (10 – 7 of women and 3 men, which is 21.7%);

Sometimes (15 – 5 women and 10 men, which is 32.6%);
Often (5 – 2 women and 3 men, which is 10.9%).

To the question «*Do you use painful practices (slapping, whipping, playing with wax)?*» the replies were the following:

Never tried – 16 (13 women, 3 men, which is 34.8%);
Tried it, but did not like it – 2 (women, which is 4.3%);
Rarely – 10 (6 women and 4 men, which is 21.7%);
Sometimes – 15 (4 women and 11 men, which is 32.6%);
Often – 3 (1 woman and 2 men, which is 6.5%).

To the question «*Do you practice restrictions of freedom (bondage, hanging)?*» the subjects responded as follows:

Never tried (38 responses, 22 women and 16 men, respectively, which is 82.6%);

Tried it, but didn't like it (1 woman, which is 2.2%);
Rarely (3 – men, which is 6.5%);
Sometimes (3 women and 1 man, which is 8.7%).

To the question «*Have you had sex in the presence of other people or showed your genitals?*» the repliers answered in the following way:

Never tried – 36 (21 women and 15 men, which is 78.3%);
Tried it, but did not like it – 3 women, which is 6.5%);
Rarely – 4 (1 woman and 3 men, which is 8.7%);
Sometimes – 2 (1 woman and 1 man, which is 4.3%);
Often – 1 male, which is 2.2%).

To the question «*Were you present when someone had sex?*» the pollee answered as follows:

Never tried – 35 (22 of women and 13 of men, which is 76.1%);
Tried it, but didn't like it – 4 (2 women and 2 men, which is 8.7%);
Rarely – 3 (1 woman and 2 men, which is 6.5%);
Sometimes – 4 (1 woman and 3 men, which is 8.7%).

To the question «*Do you experience arousal associated with certain objects or certain parts of the body?*» the subjects responded as follows:

Never tried (13 of women, which is 28.3%);
Rarely – 4 (3 women and 1 man, which is 8.7%);
Sometimes – 15 (11 of the researched were men, and 4 women, which is 32.6%);

Often – 14 (6 women and 8 men, which is 30.4%).

To the question «*Do you feel arousal in close crowds of people?*» The subjects replied as follows:

Never tried – 37 (24 of women and 13 of men, which is 80.4%);
Rarely – 6 (2 women and 4 men, which is 13%);

Sometimes – 3 men, which is 6.5%.

To the question «*Perhaps you did not practice any of the above, but had a fantasy or watched pornography with similar content?*» the interviewees responded in the following way:

Yes, I was interested – 24 (10 of women and 14 of men, which is 52.2%);

Yes, but I was not interested – 9 (7 women and 2 men, which is 19.6%);

No – 13 (9 women and 4 men, which is 28.3%).

To the question «*How do you feel about people who engage in the above-mentioned practices?*» the subjects responded unequivocally:

I believe that everyone should do what they think is necessary – 46 (26 of the researched were women and 20 men, which is 100%).

According to the results of the survey, such differences between men and women were revealed as a higher level of deviant experience exists in men. The tendency to deviant behavior is characteristic of both women and men, and the interest in some sexual practices indicates the ignorance of modern youth or the non-accepted norms of the environment of the researched. However, respondents are inclined to believe that everyone should do what they think is necessary.

It is worth distinguishing between those who have sexual perversions and those who have similar desires and fantasies but do not embody them into behavior. Re-experiencing the changes that result from sexually atypical behavior can lead to immoral behavior. In addition, the development of behavioral motivation is possible when it encourages socially and legally prohibited sexual activities, sexual desires, and fantasies, as well as interest in new sexual behavior.

In the presented research, we took into account the religiosity of young people and whether this affects the presence of deviant experience or a tendency to it. Therefore, we note that religious prohibitions do not affect 74.5% of respondents, since the presence of experience or the indicated options for sexual practices interested the respondents. For modern youth, sex is always about pleasure at first.

According to the methodology of O. Potemkina's sexual profile assessment method, it was determined that 93.6% of respondents had the experience of sexual relations, and 6.4% of respondents had no sexual experience. The results are graphically presented in Fig. 4.

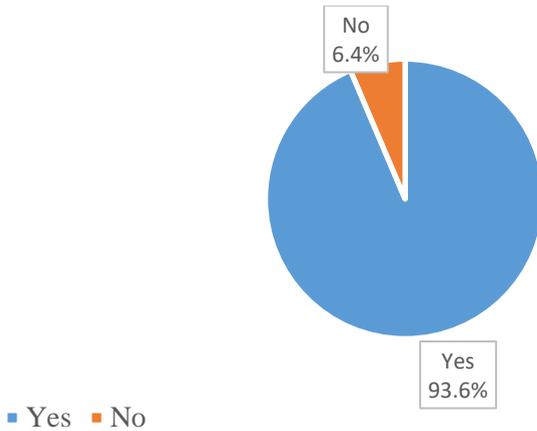


Fig. 4. Sexual experience
(based on the authors' conception)

The religiosity of the respondents and the influence of moral norms, and prohibitions on the presence of sexual experience in the subjects were also determined. Attitude towards the prohibitions of sexual relations outside of marriage or permissibility was defined. Homosexual sexual relations as a manifestation of immorality, and whether sexual self-satisfaction is permissible were revealed. Thus, 74.5% of the respondents consider themselves religious persons, 25.5% of the subjects do not have any religious beliefs. Graphically the results are shown in Fig. 5.

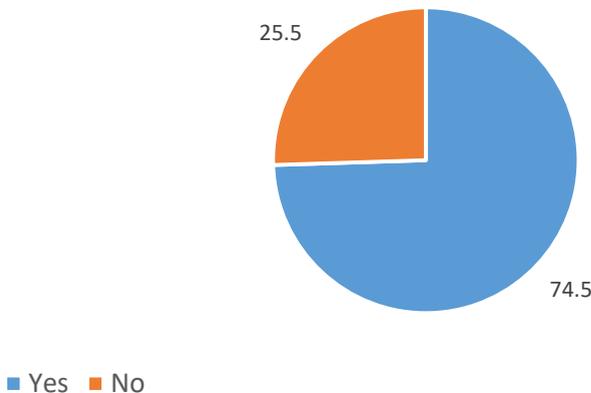


Fig. 5. Religiosity
(based on the authors' conception)

However, religiosity does not affect the presence and is not a ban on sexual relations and a tendency to deviance among today's youth. That is to say, we assume that other external factors influence the lack of sexual experience in 6.4% of respondents.

Taking into account religiosity, the presence or absence of sexual experience and the tendency to sexual deviations using or not, different types of sexual practices, the attitude towards people with unaccepted norms of sexual relations is positive, without condemnation. We tend to believe that people's sexual life and preferences are not significant to others. It can be assumed that modern youth is more tolerant of various manifestations of sexual activity that could be censured. It is important to get sexual pleasure and use various sexual practices and stimulations for this purpose. The opinions of 100% of those respondents are that everyone has the right to do what he/she deems necessary (see Fig. 6).

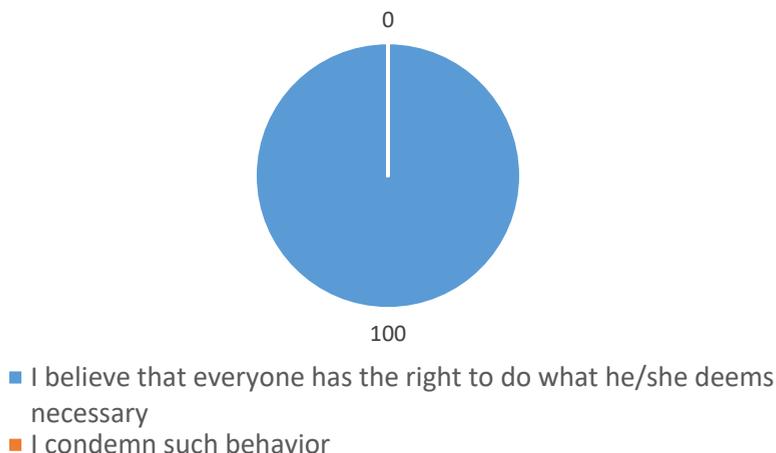


Fig. 6. Attitudes towards deviant sexual practices
(based on the authors' conception)

Therefore, in our sample, 93.6% of the subjects who have sexual experience were identified, and 6.4% have no experience of sexual relations. Also, 74.5% of respondents consider themselves religious people, and 25.4% of interviewees have no religious beliefs.

We assume that having a sexual experience is accompanied by being in a romantic relationship with a person of the opposite sex or a person of your sex. Since 68.1% of the respondents are in a romantic relationship with at least one partner, 31.9% of the respondents do not have a romantic

relationship, but it does not affect the presence of sexual experience and a tendency to deviance. Graphically, the results are presented in Fig. 7.

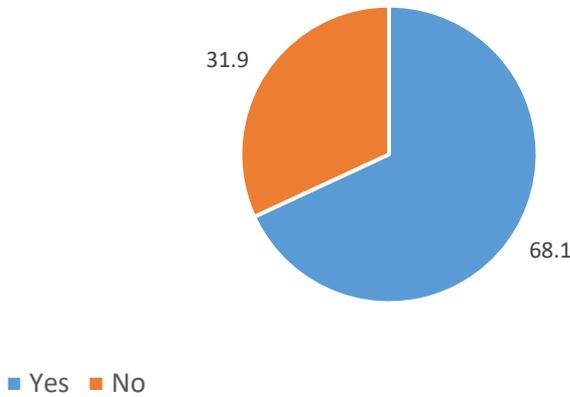


Fig. 7. Being in a romantic relationship (based on the authors' conception)

Further description will be aimed at characterizing the scales for assessing a person's sexual profile. Let's start it with a description of tenderness and diversity. Indicators of tenderness and diversity ($r = -.394$, $p = 0.01$), the inverse correlation is given in the Table 3.

Table 3 - The expression of tenderness/variety indicators

		Hypersexuality	Tenderness	Diversity	Jealousy
Hypersexuality	Pearson correlation	1	-,099	,034	,173
	Value (bilateral)		,513	,822	,251
	N	46	46	46	46
Tenderness	Pearson correlation	-,099	1	-,394**	,039
	Value (bilateral)	,513		,007	,798
	N	46	46	46	46
Diversity	Pearson correlation	,034	-,394**	1	-,134
	(Value (bilateral))	,822	,007		,374

	N	46	46	46	46
Jealousy	Pearson correlation	,173	,039	-,134	1
	Value (bilateral)	,251	,798	,374	
	N	46	46	46	46

Compiled by the authors

**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)

This may indicate that people who have a quality of character such as tenderness do not strive for diversity in their sexual relationships. They show tenderness for their sexual partner in touching, kissing, pleasant words, and attention to external factors that affect the degree of satisfaction of the sexual partner. The manifestation of care and interest in a person in whom sexual life passes into the background.

If tenderness, which is present in everyday life, develops freely and independently, then sexual interest arises, which is combined with another criterion of pleasure. The desire for constancy in intimate life, the desire to sacrifice one's interests for the sake of a loved one. The ability to bring pleasure to a partner not only during sexual intercourse but also to show tenderness in everyday life. Tenderness and caresses outside the erogenous zones, which sexual partners know well and which bring pleasure and provoke an orgasm. Caresses in less sensitive areas, but an emotional state are more important and arouse pleasure as well. All this regenerates emotions and makes them more receptive to sexual relations. A special kind of foreplay that is important for sexual relations and supports the process of pleasure before, during, and after the sexual act.

Aesthetics and comfort in sexual life are important, which is not inherent in persons who need diversity in their sexual life. Not limited to one sexual partner because of the desire to diversify the sensation. They try to be interested in erotic literature, films to expand their sexual fantasy. The manifestation of diversity in intimate relationships is not annoying, new ways of obtaining pleasure are practiced. There is usually a lot of sexual experience. Hence, there is an improvement of oneself in sexual terms, and an understanding of one's needs and desires. Such behavior is not generally acceptable in society and is not tolerable from the point of view of morality. The manifestation of different forms and methods of sexual communication, which is required primarily for sexual pleasure without emotional attachment to one's sexual partner.

Consequently, the subjects expressed tenderness, sensuality, and a feeling of affection towards sexual partners, which is explained by their

attitude to love as the highest value. We assume that the feeling of tenderness is accompanied by sacrifice and responsibility. Giving up interests for the sake of a partner and willingness to take responsibility for the consequences of intimate relationships.

To study jealousy and expressiveness in sexual relations, the well-known Potemkina's sexual profile assessment method was used. Indicators of jealousy and expressiveness ($r = 361$ $p = 005$), the direct correlation is provided in Table 4.

Table 4 - The nomination of the indicators of jealousy/expressiveness

		Jealousy	Courage, determination	Expressiveness
Jealousy	Pearson correlation	1	,268	,361*
	Value (bilateral)		,071	,014
	N	46	46	46
Courage, determination	Pearson correlation	,268	1	,188
	Value (bilateral)	,071		,210
	N	46	46	46
Expressiveness	Pearson correlation	,361*	,188	1
	Value (bilateral)	,014	,210	
	N	46	46	46

Compiled by the authors

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level Value (bilateral)

This may indicate that people who have such a character trait as jealousy can combine expressiveness in relationships with a sexual partner. Jealousy is accompanied by a strong sense of distrust, and constant suspicion toward one's partner. Conflicts can arise based on jealousy and bring new changes to the relationship.

There is a direct connection with expressiveness, which, at the time of conflicts and suspicions, is the ability to express one's feelings, a positive or negative attitude, as well as an emotional response to certain feelings of one's sexual partner.

Jealousy is accompanied by the fear of losing a loved one or his/her love, arising from negative experiences in relationships with parents, first of all. Inability to control one's emotions or, conversely, an emotional deficit. Experience of past relationships, fear of repeating the situation. The emergence of a feeling of jealousy due to self-doubt, low self-esteem, or individual psychological characteristics.

Most young people suppress jealousy in themselves and try not to show it, thus not being emotionally close to their sexual partners. It seems to them that they are not jealous, although in reality, they have not established a connection with themselves and their feelings.

Expressiveness is combined with jealousy in such a way that in most cases when a person is jealous, he/she does not hold back any feelings that he/she has about his partner and thereby expresses all positive and negative emotions. Such people act impulsively, without thinking about the consequences, often to their detriment.

Therefore, jealousy can arise from the fear of losing a loved one and his/her love, because of self-doubt, which is mainly accompanied by distrust and constant suspicion, provoking frequent conflicts.

To study the propensity to deviant behavior, the Methodology for determining the tendency to deviant behavior according to M. Horska was applied.

According to the interpretation of the methodology, the scales distinguish between low, medium, high, and very high levels of propensity. Indicators of anxiety, frustration, aggression and rigidity scales ($r=771$, $r=563$, $r=450$, $r=626$, $r=540$, $p=0.01$), direct correlation is shown in Table 5.

Table 5 - The expression of indicators on scales

		Anxiety Scale	Frustration Scale	Aggression Scale	Rigidity Scale
Anxiety Scale	Pearson correlation	1	0,771**	0,248	0,563**
	Value (bilateral)		0,000	0,096	0,000
	N	46	46	46	46
Frustration Scale	Pearson correlation	0,771**	1	0,450**	0,626**
	Value (bilateral)	0.000		0,002	0,000
	N	46	46	46	46
Aggression	Pearson	0,248	0,450**	1	0,540**

Scale	correlation				
	Value (bilateral)	0,096	0,002		0,000
	N	46	46	46	46
Rigidity Scale	Pearson correlation	0,563**	0,626**	0,540*	1
	Value (bilateral)	0,000	0,000	0,000	
	N	46	46	46	46

Compiled by the authors

**Correlation significant at 0.01 level (bilateral)

According to Table 5 as a result of the conducted research, the scales correlate with each other. Thus, the scale of anxiety correlates with the scale of frustration and the scale of rigidity, which may indicate the ability of the individual to feel anxiety, expressed in the constant anticipation of danger and anxiety. Present experiences can interfere with the achievement of the goal, accompanied by disappointment. This provokes changes in the approach to problem solving, where past experience and mistakes are taken into account.

The scale of aggression correlates with the scale of frustration and the scale of rigidity, which indicates increased psychological activity. Behavior that does not correspond to the norms and rules of the functioning of people in society is aimed at negative actions concerning others. The desire for leadership through the work of other people, the restructuring of habitual activities aimed at improving the efficiency of labor through manifestations of deviant behavior in society.

The results of the indicators of the scales of anxiety, frustration, aggression, and rigidity and the indicators of Potemkina's sexual profile assessment method were subjected to correlation analysis.

Conclusion

Therefore, summing up the presented material, it is noted that modern youth aged 19 to 30 actively lead a sexual life, diversifying it with various sexual practices that are not acceptable from the point of view of morality in Ukrainian society.

Most of the students do not condemn such sexual behavior, but rather are interested in discovering new sensations of pleasure. Although more than half of the respondents, namely 74.5% are religious people.

According to the results of the correlation analysis, the subjects expressed tenderness, sensuality, and a feeling of affection towards their sexual partners, which is explained by the attitude towards love as a higher value.

The feeling of tenderness is accompanied by sacrifice and responsibility. Compromise interests for the sake of a partner and willingness to take responsibility for the consequences of an intimate relationship are the characteristic.

Jealousy can arise from the fear of losing a loved one and his/her love, due to self-doubt, which is mostly accompanied by mistrust and constant suspicions, which provoke frequent conflicts.

Thus, in the presented study, an analysis of the works of scientists in the field of psychology on the subject of sexual perversions is outlined, the concepts and types of sexual perversions are reflected, and the results of applied research are also given. In further scientific research, we plan to focus on changes in the legislative framework of Ukraine in the field of sexual issues.

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