INTRODUCTION

Research of loss experience in psychology are usually devoted to studying the characteristics of these experiences, or the symptomatology of grief, assessing the degree of "normality" or abnormal grieving, describing the stages, phases of the process, the tasks that grieving person have to solve for coping with grief (Bowlby, 1999; Lindemann, 1984; Bonanno et al., 2005; Parkes, 1996; Stroebe, 2005). Thus, the main emphasis in the psychology of loss is made on the processes of experiencing grief and coping with it. However, if we interpret the experience of grief as the "grief work " in the initial psychological formulation of this issue by S.Freud, that is, to start from the fact that the process is aimed at breaking ties with the lost one and establishing new ties, then a number of unresolved issues are revealed (Freud, 1981).

Indeed, the psychological work aimed at reconstructing the image and transforming attachment, raises the question of the determinants, psychological mechanisms and regulations of this work. Among them, personal motivational dispositions are of particular importance. They set and define both general sources of motivation and common objective boundaries for specifying and objectifying the direction of mental process. Among these motivational dispositions, the need for achievement is more important, or more broadly, achievement motivation, which is responsible for motivating and directing behavior toward certain objective results, outcomes and standards, in the broadest sense - achieving success or avoiding failure (Heckhausen, 1967; Atkinson, 1957). The purpose of our research is to identify the connection between the experience of a person losing a significant Other and the dynamics of motivation - motivation to achieve in the form of avoidance of failure.

We assume that the two motivational determinants- seek of success and avoidance of failure-can affect the character of the processes of experiencing loss and coping with grief. We find the basis of this general hypothesis in two main processes that characterize the experience of grief and loss.

In these critical conditions a person, on the one hand, confronts with loss, that is, seeks to experience the experience of loss and to develop the experience as a successful result, and on the other hand, people experiencing loss show the avoidance of this experience, which is usually considered as a failure of processing their own experience (Magomed-Eminov, 1998, 2001, 2007). Hence the focus on experiencing or avoiding experience can have certain connections with two motivational tendencies: "achievement" or "avoidance" including the outcome of the process of experience as successful or unsuccessful. In addition, the ratio of these two trends will be determined, first of all, by the temporal factor (that is how much time has passed since the moment of loss) the impact of which we also plan to assess.
RESULTS
The study involved 30 people, including 9 men and 21 women. The age of the subjects is 23 - 45 years. The average prescription of loss in subjects at the time of participation in the study was at least 1 year. The predominant type of loss among the representatives of our sample was the death of the parent - 60%, the second place was the death of the spouse - 27%, the third - death of the child - 3%. In most cases, death occurred as a result of the disease, but we also analyzed cases of sudden loss as a result of an accident.

To evaluate the motivation factors and the intensity of the experience of the traumatic experience of loss, the following methods were used: 1) Test of Impact of Life Events (M.Horowitz) for assessing the intensity of traumatic experience; 2) Methodology "Motivation to achieve success and avoid failure"; 3) J.Nutten's "Uncompleted Propositions" (all three in adaptation of M.Sh. Magomed-Eminov).

DISCUSSION
These data make it clear that there is a positive link between the desire for success (MS) and the invasion of experience (IE) among those who are not oriented toward avoiding thoughts and feelings about the situation of loss (23%), but the experience is of an arbitrary positive nature. And in the group for which the invasion of experience is also characteristic, but already in the form of involuntary, or compulsive, engulfment with the experience (nightmares, obsessions and feelings), a positive connection with avoiding failure motive is revealed.

CONCLUSIONS
1. The study confirms the existence of connection between the achievement motivation and experiencing the loss of significant Other. However, depending on the time that has passed since the loss, as well as on personality work accomplished with his loss experience (avoids thought, feelings about what happened, is closed from social contact, etc.), the character of this connection with the motivational tendency (motivation to achieve or motivation to avoid failures) depends.

REFERENCES