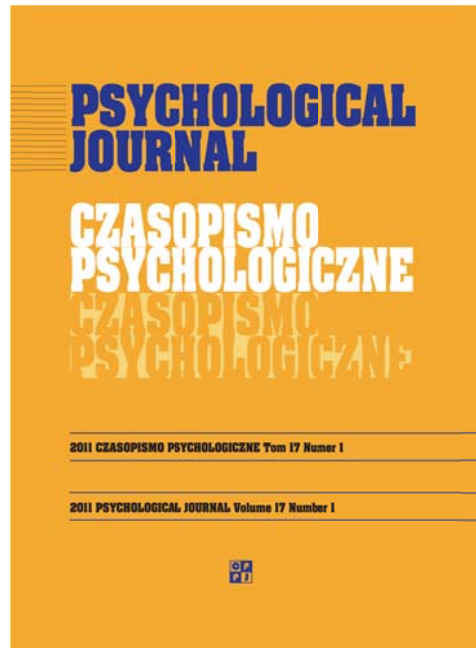


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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2011 VOLUME 17 (1)

- Józef Maciuszek*
7-16 **Przeczenie a prawdziwość zdania – z perspektywy wybranych modeli przetwarzania informacji**
 NEGATION AND TRUTH VALUE – IN PERSPECTIVE OF MODELS OF PROCESSING INFORMATION
 This paper presents three experiments which involved deciding if a sentence is true or false. Participants read sentences of the type *The X is (not) above/below the Y* and were presented with a picture of the two objects mentioned in the sentence, either in the correct or in the incorrect spatial relation. In the case where the sentence precedes the picture – for sentences which contained *above* – false negative sentences were harder to process than true sentences. For sentences with *below*, true negatives sentences are more difficult to process than false ones. The same results were obtained with non-linguistic negation (experiment 2). In the case where the picture precedes the sentence (experiment 3) true negative sentences are more difficult to process than false one (both *above* and *below*). The results in terms of the model of processing information are discussed.
Key words: values, truth, information processing
- Julia Otto, Grzegorz Sędek*
17-21 **Rola negacji w rozumieniu tekstu oraz w powstawaniu i tłumieniu stereotypowych asocjacji**
 THE ROLE OF NEGATION IN TEXT COMPREHENSION AND IN ACTIVATION AND SUPPRESSION OF STEREOTYPIC ASSOCIATIONS
 The main aim of this article is to review the role of negation in text comprehension and the effects of training in negating stereotype associations concerning stereotype activation and suppression. In the first part of the paper various experimental methods and findings concerning the issue of coding and processing of negated sentences are reviewed. The second part of the article discusses the possibility of reducing automatic stereotype activation when placing it in a context of negation operator. Moreover, it also presents the paradoxical effects of training in the negation of stereotypic associations.
Key words: text comprehension, negation, stereotypic associations
- Magdalena Fąfrowicz, Tadeusz Marek, Józef Maciuszek*
23-28 **Komponent egzekucyjny procesu przetwarzania zdań zaprzeczonych oraz zdań zaprzeczonych z warunkiem logicznym – przyczynek do neuronalnego modelu przetwarzania negacji**
 EXECUTIVE COMPONENT OF VERIFICATION PROCESSES OF NEGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE LOGIC CONDITION: CONTRIBUTION TO THE NEURONAL MODEL PROCESSING OF NEGATION
 According to the current knowledge executive control is required to regulate conflicts which are related to suppression of inappropriate responses, recognizing patterns of objects (items) from inadequate information, coping with novelty, and maintaining items in working memory. The executive neuronal network consists of areas responsible for error monitoring (rostral anterior cingulate cortex and parietal lobes), conflict monitoring (dorsal anterior cingulate cortex and pre-supplementary motor area) and conflict resolution (lateral prefrontal cortex). In the paper the neuronal model of executive processing of negative sentences is presented and discussed.
Key words: negation, negative sentences, neuronal processing

Przemysław Piotrowski

29-35 **Kontrowersyjna dychotomia. Agresja wroga, agresja instrumentalna i zastosowanie *reversaltheory* M.J. Aptera do analizy przestępczości**

CONTROVERSIAL DICHOTOMY. HOSTILE AGGRESSION, INSTRUMENTAL AGGRESSION AND APPLICATION OF M.J. APTER'S REVERSAL THEORY IN CRIME ANALYSIS

In their inspiring article Bushman and Anderson (2001) suggest that the hostile – instrumental aggression division, although for decades useful in discussions on the mechanisms of aggressive behavior, is nowadays obsolete. According to the assumptions of the reversal theory, the division also loses its meaning; the mechanism of aggressive behavior is based on optimizing the level of arousal and hedonic tone. Arguments in favor of both these views, a reflection on the use of typology of aggressive behavior in the analysis of violent crime is presented in this text.

Key words: hostile aggression, instrumental aggression, crime analysis

Józef Maciuszek, Maciej Sikorski

37-44 **Kontekst i forma wypowiedzi a ocena jej wiarygodności. Relacja między twierdzeniem, negacją zdaniową i performatywną**
CONTEXT AND FORM OF UTTERANCE VS ITS CREDIBILITY EVALUATION. RELATION BETWEEN STATEMENT, SENTENCE AND PERFORMATIVE NEGATION

The aim of the research was to check what influence on evaluation of probability that the negative information about other politician was truthful has the form of utterance (statement, performative negation, sentence negation) and context factor suggesting specific communication intention of the speaker. According to the findings it was assumed that the form of utterance had a different influence on evaluation of probability of event, mentioned in the core of the statement, existence depending on the context. In political speaker-object competition context the evaluation of probability was similar regardless the form of utterance. There were differences between statement and sentence negation in the lack of competition context-control group evaluated the probability of the event existence according to the broadcast. There were no significant differences in evaluations between statement and performative negation. Results are discussed in conversational inference and insinuating effect of performative negation context.

Key words: utterance, credibility, performative negation

Michał Godzic, Małgorzata Kossowska

45-56 **Wybrać przyszłość czy rozliczyć przeszłość? Wpływ orientacji czasowej na postrzeganie polityków**

VOTING FOR FUTURE OR JUDGING THE PAST? THE RELATION BETWEEN TIME ORIENTATION AND THE PERCEPTION OF POLITICIANS

The aim of the studies was to describe the relationship between the temporal orientation, political attitudes and social cognition in politics. The first study, exploratory in nature, allowed to extract a group of opinions and attitudes which can be defined as the past orientation in politics. It is positively correlated with the past orientation in everyday life and is associated with a preference of politicians' traits such as: an impeccable past, an impressive biography and the lack of embarrassing episodes in the biography. The second study was an attempt to manipulate the past orientation in politics. It also investigated relations between the temporal orientation and basic categories of social cognition. Although there was no main effect of experimental manipulation, it was found that people focused on the future more reluctantly referred to the community traits while describing politicians. There were also some effects mediated by a support for the politician.

Key words: time orientation, perception, politics

Magdalena Senderecka, Krzysztof Gerc, Anna Grabowska, Roman Chmylak, Jakub Szewczyk

57-73 **Elektrofizjologiczne korelaty zaburzeń uwagowych u dzieci z ADHD: analiza potencjałów zdarzeniowych w słuchowej wersji zadania oddball**

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF ATTENTION DEFICIT IN ADHD CHILDREN: AN EVENT RELATED POTENTIALS STUDY OF AN AUDITORY ODDBALL TASK

The auditory oddball paradigm is one of the most often used experimental methods in attention research. It offers the possibility to investigate the ability to concentrate on target stimuli and to ignore unimportant stimulation. In recent years, the oddball paradigm has gained popularity in electrophysiological research concerning children with ADHD. The aim of the study was to investigate differences in electrophysiological brain activity between children diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder combined type (ADHD-Com) and normally developing children, matched on age and sex, using the auditory 2-tone oddball paradigm. Event related potentials (ERPs) elicited to target and standard stimuli were analyzed for between-group differences. The ADHD group showed enhanced P2 and reduced N2 component to both oddball stimuli, followed by reduced P3 component to attended targets compared with controls. The findings of the present study indicate that ERPs to target and standard stimuli during the auditory oddball task are altered in ADHD children relative to controls. These alterations suggest a complex deficit of early and late stimulus processing stages. Enhanced amplitude of P2 in ADHD children may reflect an early orienting deficit which affects later processing stages in the oddball task. Reduced amplitude of N2 in the clinical group may be associated with stimulus discrimination impairment and inappropriate conflict monitoring. Finally, reduced amplitude of target P3 in ADHD children may reflect a deficit in higher-level executive functions, such as attention allocation and stimulus evaluation.

Key words: attention deficit, ADHD, children, electrophysiological correlates

Jacek Śliwak, Beata Zarzycka

75-86 **Kryzys w wartościowaniu a religijność**

CRISIS IN VALUING AND RELIGIOUSNESS

In the course of life, everyone is subject to taking the trouble of developing both personality and religious life. Axiological sensitivity and religious sensitivity are interdependent phenomena. Valuing comprises cognitive, emotional and motivational processes as well as behaviours such as: acknowledging, reasoning, accepting, estimating, preferring and feeling of implementing values. Religiousness is understood as a type of a personal relationship with God through which a man meets the most important aims of existence. The research discussed is focused on connections between disintegration in the process of valuing and the relationship between man and God. 126 people, 63 women and 63 men constituted the study group. The Questionnaire of Crisis in Valuing by P. Oleś and the The Scale of Relationship with God by D. Hutsebaut were applied in the research. Empirical research verified the initially formulated research hypotheses, indicating the presence of statistically important connections between the crisis in valuing and the dimensions of religious relationship. In the general group, religiousness correlates to the greatest extent with difficulties in arranging the system of values into hierarchy. A different view of connections arises in the groups differentiated on the basis of sex.

Key words: religiousness, sensitivity, values

Maria Jarymowicz, Dorota Jasielska

87-95 **Różnorodność emocji jako podstawa poczucia pełni szczęścia**

DIVERSITY OF EMOTIONS AS A BASIS OF COMPLETE HAPPINESS

Numerous data prove that positive emotions are a vital factor for building happiness. The article postulates to distinguish between automatically raised (homeostatic and hedonic) and reflective emotions (due to the deliberative thinking, the self-standards and axiological concepts) as bases of wellbeing. The latter are often considered as base of "the true happiness". The authors assume that the so-called complete happiness can be achieved from both types of emotions. The results of an exploratory study confirm the hypothesis predicting that the participants who declare the higher level of happiness rate highly both types of emotions, whereas those who declared the lower level of happiness indicate the automatic emotions as the main source of happiness.

Key words: happiness, emotions, diversity

Katarzyna Popiołek, Ewa Wojtyła

97-106 **Przeżyć pomiędzy młotem a kowadłem. Osobowościowe i psychospołeczne predyktory konfliktu praca-dom i dom-praca w grupie zawodowej pielęgniarek**

SURVIVE BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA. PERSONAL AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL PREDICTORS OF WORK-FAMILY AND FAMILY-WORK CONFLICT AMONG NURSES

Fulfilling roles in work and family is not easy as one must be available at work and at the same time one must face multiple dangers for fragile family bounds. In our culture it is especially difficult for women who are still confronting the traditional model of "the Polish Mother". The aim of this research was to verify the relation between personal features, support and intensification of conflict work-family and family-work among nurses. The research was transversal and concerned 96 women aged 24 to 52, in stable relations, working as nurses. The following tools were used: the Questionnaire of Work-Family and Family Work Conflict by Carlson; the Inventory NEO-EFI; the Psychosocial Working Conditions by Cieślak and Widerszal-Bazyl and the Scale of Perceived Social Support by Popiołek and Pilch. The variables introduced into the model explained 58% of variances of the WFC (Work Family Conflict) and 50% of variances of the FWC (Family Work Conflict). The higher level of both conflicts correlated with higher level of neuroticism and lower openness to new experience. Moreover a higher FWC was connected with a lower level of amicability. It turned out that the essential predictor of coping with fulfilling both roles at work and in the family was the informational support from relatives. It would therefore be purposeful to subject nurses to a program which would include actions aimed at noticing and using available support; psychoeducation related to the strategies of dealing with negative emotions and bringing out adequate, undistorted evaluation of dangers connected with performing both roles at work and in the family.

Key words: work-family conflict, family-work conflict, openness to experience

Andrzej Pankalla, Ryszard Stachowski

107-115 **Wilhelm Wundt i rok 1900. (Kulturowy) rdzeń nowożytnej psychologii**

WILHELM WUNDT AND THE YEAR 1900. (CULTURAL) HEART OF MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

The article "deamericanizes" the (narrowed and partly inaccurate) reception of Wilhelm Wundt's psychological thought. It introduces readers into the still not well-penetrated complete roots of modern psychology, namely Wundt's Völkerpsychologie (1900–1920). The parallel aim of this paper is to show the provenience of cultural psychology reactivated during the last twenty years and deeply rooted in the opus magnum of modern psychology's father.

Key words: Wilhelm Wundt, cultural psychology, modern psychology

Adam Biela, Katarzyna Surowiec

117-132 **Waluta państwa jako symbol tożsamości narodowej a postawy wobec euro. Przypadek Polski i Słowacji**

STATE CURRENCY AS A SYMBOL OF NATIONAL IDENTITY. ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE EURO. THE CASE OF POLAND AND SLOVAKIA

The paper deals with the relation between the sense of national pride and the attitudes towards the euro and towards national currencies, for respondents from Poland and Slovakia. 96 psychology and sociology students were tested (48 from Poland and 48 from Slovakia). The first testing of both groups took place in December 2008 (i.e. just before Slovakia entered the Euro Zone). The same Slovak students were tested the second time a few months later (in April and May 2009) when Slovakia was functioning as an "euro country". The results show that both Poles and Slovaks see the euro as a currency definitely more attractive, stable, solid and imperious in comparison to their own national currencies. However, more positive emotions were expressed in relation to their national currencies than to the euro. These findings are interpreted, on the one hand, as perceiving West as an unreachable standard of power and wealth, and at the same time of the hope for reaching the standard of living comparable to the West European countries. On the other hand, the evidently strong emotional attachment to the national currency indicates the sovereignty and uniqueness of their own states. The survey results also show certain differences between Poles and Slovaks in their attitude towards the euro and their perception of the euro as a currency in Europe.

Key words: national identity, state currency, attitudes

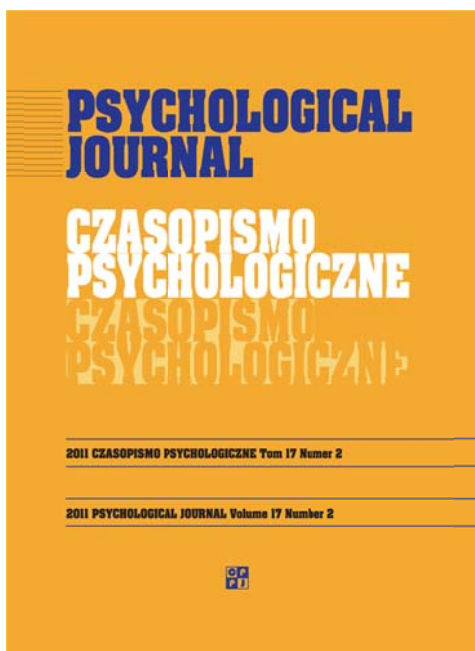
Jolanta Życińska, Maciej Januszek

133-142 **Test Sensu Życia (Purpose in Life Test, PIL) J.C. Crumbaugh i L.T. Maholicka: analiza psychometryczna**

PURPOSE IN LIFE TEST (PIL) BY J.C. CRUMBAUGH AND L.T. MAHOLICK: A PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSIS

The aim of this study was to conduct an exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of the Purpose in Life Test (PIL). The outcome of the confirmatory factor analysis was to be used as the basis for a new factor-analytic model. Its structure changes in groups were to be thoroughly examined as regards age, gender and education. The study comprised a total of 426 subjects (including 328 females) aged 18–94 ($M=53.64$; $SD=22.06$). First, the 7-factor theoretical model underwent confirmatory analysis. Having obtained a negative result, an exploratory analysis was carried out in order to statistically determine an optimal number of factors. Such a three-factor model was then used to conduct confirmatory analyses. A one-factor model (items 4, 5, 9, 12, 17, 20) was eventually adopted as the most optimal solution. Two- and three-factor models could only be used after correlated residuals (covariants) were introduced, which were difficult to interpret. The reliability determined for the one-dimensional model of the PIL was – Cronbach's alpha – .853. The age, gender and education did not have a significant influence on the one-factor structure. The 6-item PIL offers several improvements over the 20-item PIL, including no item overlap with negative emotions, better discriminant validity, and a stable factor structure.

Key words: life purpose, sense of life, psychometric analysis



2011 VOLUME 17 (2)

Monika Obrębska

149-152 **Język – mówienie – komunikacja. Wokół podstawowych pojęć**

BOTH LANGUAGE – SPEAKING – COMMUNICATION. ABOUT KEY CONCEPTS OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

The goal of the paper is to clarify the key concepts of psycholinguistics – speech, language, speaking, and communication – by describing their nature and mutual relations. Speech, following de Saussure, is understood as a multidimensional phenomenon, including language system and its realization – speaking. The process of speaking, which decodes the language structure, is determined by the demands of effective communication: the ability to communicate with other people.

Key words: language, speaking, communication, psycholinguistics

Ida Kurcz

153-160 **O wzajemnych zależnościach kompetencji językowej i kompetencji komunikacyjnej**

ON MUTUAL RELATIONSHIP OF LANGUAGE COMPETENCE AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

The notions of language competence and communicative competence have their place and history in the field of psycholinguistics. The first was introduced by Noam Chomsky, the second – by Dell Hymes. In various conceptions approaches in this field the role of one or the other of those human competences is accentuated. The approach presented in the paper emphasizes the importance of both types of competence, first of all because of the distinct character of their biological background and because of the specificity of their innate disorders: SLI for language competence, autism for communicative competence.

Key words: language, competence, communication

Monika Obrębska, Tomasz Obrębski

161-170 **Style mówienia w schizofrenii. Analiza porównawcza z wykorzystaniem Wskaźników Stylów Mówienia Suitberta Ertela**

SPEECH STYLES IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON SUITBERT ERTEL'S SPEECH STYLE QUOTIENTS

The goal of the research is comparative analysis of spoken utterances of schizophrenic patients with negative syndromes, with positive syndromes (research group, $N=130$) and healthy people (control group, $N=130$). The analysis aims at identifying speech styles characteristic to both groups and is based on quotients proposed by S. Ertel. The procedure applied by Ertel consisted in comparing the frequencies of word forms belonging to specific classes with frequencies of word forms from contrastive classes. The quotients applied by Ertel include: Impersonal Reference Quotient, Plural Quotient, Classification Quotient, Nominalization Quotient, Abstractness Quotient, and Dogmatism Quotient. The details of quotients' computation were adapted to the specificity of the research material and to Polish language properties. In our research all the quotients were calculated on the basis of gathered linguistic material, separately for each person, the average was calculated for each group – negative patients, positive patients and control group – and compared with the use of variance analysis, applying the Tukey HSD Test, $p=.05$. The comparative analysis of the quotients' values shows some significant differences between speech styles of schizophrenic patients from both subgroups and healthy people.

Key words: schizophrenia, speech styles, style quotients

Aleksandra Jasielska

171-186 **„Nie ma radości bez smutku” – porównanie reprezentacji emocji podstawowych**

„NO JOY WITHOUT SADNESS” – THE COMPARISON OF BASIC EMOTIONS' THE REPRESENTATIONS

This is the empirical attempt of course beyond two basic approaches to the description of emotional representation: dimensional and categorical which are presented in psychological literature. There were included the formal aspect of content and the inner structural organization (complexity and integration features) of the discussed representations. The three-steps study was conducted for representations of joy and sadness, in which the narratives and the Mouse labWEB experiment were used. In the first step of the study ($N=70$) the autobiographical narratives about joyful and sad memory were analyzed. After the analysis the lists of prototypical features

were formed. In the second step of the study ($N=12$) the pilot version the Mouse labWEB experiment was applied and after that, the constitutive structural features of the representations were revised. In the third step of the study ($N=103$) the online version Mouse labWEB experiment was used for description of the inner organizations of joyful and sad representations. The indirect data collected from each step of the study suggested that there are the significant differences in mental representations of joy and sadness. The representation of sadness is more complex and more discrete than representation of joy that is less complex and more integrated. Additionally, it was found that the similarity between representation of joy and sadness in the formal content described as concrete and typical. The obtained results were discussed.

Key words: basic emotions, representations, structural organization

Teresa Rzepa, Michał Goran Stanišić

187-194 **Niektóre determinanty przekazywania nieoczekiwanej informacji o chorobie zagrażającej życiu**

SOME DETERMINANTS OF RELAYING AN UNEXPECTED INFORMATION ON A LIFE –THREATENING DISEASE

The diagnosis of asymptomatic life-threatening disease, is a severe experience for the patient, because of the need to make decisions about treatment, which carries the risk of complications and death. Patients' decision making process over surgery is rarely based on the same reasons as the qualification, performed by a doctor. Instant patient's consent for an operation is rather the result of yielding to a very strong emotion than the result of conscious choice. The study involved two groups of patients (total 50), hospitalized for scheduled surgery of: abdominal aortic aneurysm and internal carotid artery stenosis. It was assumed that patients informed suddenly on a life-threatening asymptomatic disease, have an emotional attitude towards disease and make their decision to undergo surgery on the basis of external motives. Patients with carotid artery stenosis are less emotional. In patients with abdominal aortic aneurysm primary source of information about the disease and treatment is the primary physician qualifying for treatment. Patients with internal carotid artery stenosis is looking for alternatives for consultation and verify the information, which leads to differences in the motives behind the decision about surgery. It is more rational then. The obtained results allow us to develop a new scheme of communication of doctor with a patient, taking into consideration the different disease entities.

Key words: unexpected information, life-threatening disease, risk of death

Joanna Zinczuk

195-205 **Wyrazy mimiczne emocji u osób nieśmiałych**

EMOTIONAL FACIAL EXPRESSION OF SHY PERSONS

The research refers to the concept of the shyness which consider it in terms of a personality variable. The first aim of the research conducted on 82 participants was to examine a reliability of a new method – The Questionnaire of Shyness, which was designed for selecting participants who are high and low at the dimension of shyness. The second aim of the research was to determine if, in interpersonal situation including being observed and evaluated by group of people, two types of persons – shy and courageous would display emotions of different kind and intensity: 1) in facial expressions measured by the Facial Action Coding System (FACS); 2) in the subjective experience measured by estimated scales; 3) in physiological reaction in the form of a blush. The results showed that the courageous persons more frequently displayed the sincere smiles (Duchenne smiles) and the happiness. While the shy persons more frequently displayed the embarrassment and the characteristic combination of an eyes movement, an insincere smile and a head movement. The shy persons experienced the more intensive anxiety during experiment and also anticipating the experimental situation. No significant differences was found between shy and courageous persons in blushing.

Key words: emotion, facial expression, shyness

Czesław Nosal

207-218 **Interakcja inteligencji i intuicji: nowa teoria funkcjonowania umysłu**

THE INTERACTION BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND INTUITION: A NEW THEORY OF MIND FUNCTIONING

The main thesis of this article is that the set of different form of intuitive processing are neglected in theory of functioning the mind as a global system. For this reason it seems crucial to respect different pattern of interaction between conscious, cognitively controlled processing and large scope of intuitive processing. Generally can be stated that intuitive processing determine structural aspect of cognitive functioning while intelligent (metacognitive) processing influence on the changes in specific, analytic criteria. In this article the manifestations of intuitive processing are presented and the hypothesis dealing with possible connections between intelligence and intuitive processing. It is proposed that probably the working memory mechanisms are more strongly and weakly related with the definite components of intuitive vs intelligent mode of information processing. In this perspective the process of implicit learning of different structures is accepted as epistemic roots of intuition (Reber, 1989) but coding the frequencies seems to be another basis of automatic, intuitive processing. It must be accented that dispositional and processing aspect of human mind functioning are integrated of in the proposed new theoretical framework.

Key words: intelligence, intuition, mind functioning

Przemysław Piotrowski, Bożena Gulla, Mieczysław Jaskułowski

219-228 **Inteligencja emocjonalna sprawców przestępstw przeciwko mieniu**

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PROPERTY CRIMES OFFENDERS

Emotional intelligence deficits are considered an important factor in the analysis of crime causation (Fisher et al., 1999; Carroll et al., 2006). In the case of property crimes (motivated by financial gain), the relationship between low level of emotional intelligence and the criminal act seems to be less obvious than for violent crimes. Moreover, research results obtained in the last few years, have not explained this issue. Three groups of criminals took part in this study: 54 juvenile robbers, 52 adults who were serving sentences for street robbery and 30 prisoners sentenced for theft. Research technique used: the Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire INTE by Jaworowska and Matczak (2001). The findings show that the subjects had an average level of emotional intelligence. No statistically significant differences between the studied groups were obtained.

Key words: emotional intelligence, crime causation, violent crimes

Katarzyna Piotrowska, Małgorzata Kossowska, Marcin Bukowski

- 229-240 **Wpływ sytuacyjnie wzbudzonej potrzeby poznawczego domknięcia na różnice indywidualne w aktywizacji treści stereotypowych**
THE INFLUENCE OF SITUATIONALLY EVOKED NEED FOR CLOSURE ON INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN THE STEREOTYPE ACTIVATION

This article focuses on the limitation of automatic stereotype activation under high versus low need for closure. We hypothesized that high levels of need for closure contrary to low need for closure increase the accessibility of stereotype content. The results of the study have revealed that stereotype activation is independent on the level of need for closure. Therefore we conclude that well known differences between high and low need for closure participants in using stereotypes in judgments or impression formation are related not to the phase of stereotype activation but possibly to the phase of its application.

Key words: cognitive closure, automatic stereotype, stereotype activation

Sławomir Śpiewak, Paweł Strojny, Agnieszka Strojny

- 241-249 **Wirtualne zaufanie: wpływ komunikacji zapośredniczonej przez komputer na podejmowanie decyzji o współpracy w sytuacji dylematu społecznego**

VIRTUAL TRUST: THE INFLUENCE OF COMPUTER-MEDIATED COMMUNICATION ON DECISION MAKING PROCESSES IN A MIXED-MOTIVE TASK

Research on computer-mediated communication (CmC) provides inconsistent conclusions about the consequences of these kind of interactions on the functioning of individuals. The uncertainties relate to the areas of research concerning social dilemmas, which suggests that CmC may in some situations increase the effectiveness of teamwork. The object of our interest was the influence of CmC and face to face interaction (FtF) on the tendency to show trust (cooperation) in a modified for the purpose of the experiment iterated (nine-rounds lasting) 'prisoner's dilemma' game. Test results provide coherent conclusions suggesting that the tendency to compete increases in FtF communication in comparison to CmC. The participants taking part in a game in CmC variant were over five times more likely to choose cooperation than those who communicated FtF. This trend has also proved stable overtime and has concerning brought higher results for the CmC group than the FtF one (calculated on the basis of the payoff matrix of the game). The results has been interpreted in reference to the classical results of studies on the effect of social facilitation-inhibition, where the increased tendency to choose the dominant reaction (competition) may result from the presence of other people (FtF interaction).

Key words: virtual trust, prisoner's dilemma game, communication, decision making

Jan Ciecuch, Zbigniew Zaleski

- 251-262 **Polska adaptacja Portretowego Kwestionariusza Wartości Shaloma Schwartza**

THE POLISH ADAPTATION OF SHALOM SCHWARTZ'S PORTRAIT VALUE QUESTIONNAIRE (PVQ)

The authors present the theoretical basis of the PVQ and psychometric features of its Polish adaptation. The questionnaire measures 10 types of values as the elements of a circle structure. It consists of 40 short descriptions of people and students are asked to indicate their likeness to the person in each description. The presented data come from 1078 Polish subjects. The validity and reliability parameters, comparable to those from other countries, allow for considering the PVQ as a good tool for individual and group research.

Key words: Schwartz, questionnaire PVQ, psychometric features

Lukasz D. Kaczmarek

- 263-266 **Skala Sprężystości Psychicznej – polska adaptacja Ego Resiliency Scale**

THE POLISH ADAPTATION OF THE EGO RESILIENCY SCALE

Resiliency is the ability to adapt one's level of control temporarily up or down as circumstances dictate (Block and Kremen, 1996). This personality trait plays a fundamental role in the process of coping with adversities. The aim of this study was to develop the Polish version of the Ego Resiliency Scale. The bilingual response method showed that the translation was convergent with the original, $\tau_{\text{b}}=0.82$, $p=0.007$. The proposed single factor structure of the scale was confirmed using the data from 1194 participants, $\chi^2=478.73$, $df=65$, $GFI=0.939$, $AGFI=0.914$, $RMSA=0.073$, $RMSA\ 90\% \text{ CI} (.67; .79)$. The scale had a satisfactory internal consistency of $\alpha=0.78$ and high test-retest reliability, $r_{\text{tt}}=0.89$, $p<0.001$. In sum, the Polish version of Ego Resiliency Scale has good psychometric properties and is semantically and theoretically convergent with the original.

Key words: resiliency scale, psychometric features, Polish adaptation

Aleksandra Pilarzka, Anna Suchańska

- 267-276 **Tożsamość a depresja**

IDENTITY AND DEPRESSION

This article provides a theoretical and empirical analysis of the relationship between depressive disorders and the structure of identity. It presents studies of a normal sample of 76 students and the clinical sample of 15 patients with depression. Identity Questionnaire (Pilarzka, 2007) has been used to assess dimensions of identity structure and the Center for Epidemiological Studies – Depression (Radloff, 1977) has been used to measure depression. Two central questions were addressed in this research. First, "Is identity structure associated with depression?" and second, "What is the nature of the connection between depression and identity structure?". The analysis of the data revealed that in the description of the phenomenon of depression identity plays an important role. Lower levels of availability, cohesion, stability and valuation of identity contents are accompanied by significantly higher level of depressive symptoms. Among the distinguished characteristics of identity, levels of evaluation and consistency of identity contents are best predictors of depression level.

Key words: identity, depression, disorders

Romuald Derbis, Lukasz Baka

- 277-287 **Znaczenie wsparcia społecznego i zaangażowania w pracę dla związku stresorów w pracy i wypalenia zawodowego**

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AND WORK ENGAGEMENT IN THE WORK STRESSORS-BURNOUT RELATIONSHIP

The phenomenon of job burnout has been described in research literature since the 70s. Although it is mainly thought to be caused by prolonged stress, researchers are still working to identify the factors that affect the relationship between stress at work and burnout. The purpose of our study was to determine the role of social support and work engagement as moderators of this relationship as well as to establish simple correlations between work stressors, support and burnout. We expected burnout to correlate positively with work stressors and negatively with social support (H1 and H2). Moreover, we predicted that social support would buffer the effect of stressors on burnout (H3) while work engagement would have a mediating role (H4). Research tests, which were conducted among representatives of five occupational groups – teachers, medical personnel, policemen, managers and journalists ($N=446$) – confirmed the proposed hypotheses.

Job burnout was proved to have strong positive relationships with three work stressors used in the study and negative relationship with social support. Social support buffered the effect of two, out of three, work stressors on burnout, while work engagement acted as mediator in the relationship between burnout and all three stressors subject to analysis. Interestingly, the work engagement interaction mechanism varied with different stressors. Some of the stressors lead to job burnout through reduced work engagement, others – through its increase. The results obtained are presented in the discussion.

Key words: social support, work engagement, burnout