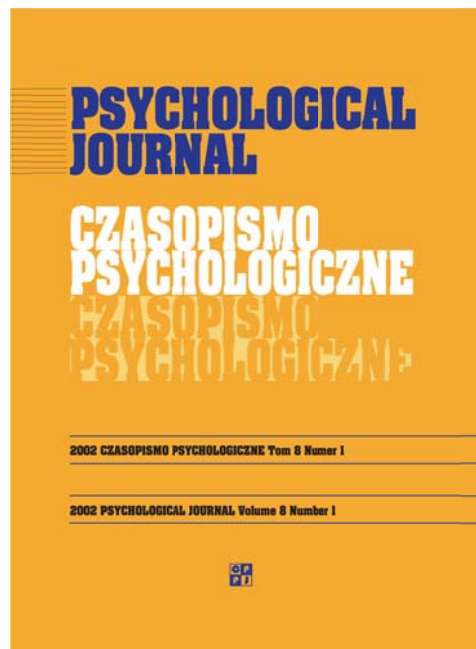


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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Piotr Tomaszewski, Instytut Głuchoniemych, Warszawa
Tadeusz Galkowski, Wydział Psychologii, UW, Warszawa
Paweł Rosik, Instytut Głuchoniemych, Warszawa

7-20 **Nauczanie polskiego języka migowego jako obcego języka: Czy osoby słyszące mogą przyswoić język wizualny?**

TEACHING POLISH SIGN LANGUAGE AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: CAN HEARING PERSONS ACQUIRE A VISUAL CODE?
 The article describes an education to experience concerning Polish Sign Language (PSL) teaching a group of hearing adults. PSL is a visual-spatial language and it presents a very important new alternative to spoken languages; sign language depends so heavily on visual processing. This paper provides a discussion of applying second language techniques to the teaching of PSL. It presents how hearing persons who acquire a visual language produce linguistic errors in the learning process related to three areas: [1] phonetic, [2] semantic, and [3] syntactic. This can be essential information for modifying models of human language development. The authors suggest that further studies may be focused on the use of sign language by hearing children. It is a substantial condition for understanding the important issues concerning psychology of language such as: the influence of learning a visual language on the acquisition of Polish and cognitive development of young hearing children.

Key words: teaching language, sign language, visual code, foreign language

Wiesława Sotwin, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

21-38 **Czy w psychologii empirycznej jest miejsce dla wolnej woli?**
DOES EMPIRICAL PSYCHOLOGY LEAVE A PLACE FOR FREE WILL?

Ever since empirical psychology adopted scientific determinism it has practically ousted the category of "free will" from its language. However, due to scientific discoveries, such as micromolecules being composed systems, indeterminism has contributed to the altered scientific picture of the world. This paper attempts to answer the question whether this change may affect, and if – in what way, the place of free will in empirical psychology. The first part of the paper presents the philosophical assumptions regarding the essence of free will and its "vicissitudes" in classical and contemporary empirical psychology. The second part is devoted to theories which describe indeterminism discovered in nature, first – in composed systems, i.e. chaos theory, and later on – in the brain, that is the theory of neuronal group selection by G. Edelman. In the conclusions, there is presented a formulation of free will in the light of these relatively new concepts in science, a formulation, which has led to a positive answer to the question in the title.

Key words: free will, empirical psychology, scientific determinism

Irena Heszen-Niejodek, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice

39-48 **Znaczenie regulacyjnej teorii temperamentu w badaniach nad stresem psychologicznym**

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE REGULATORY THEORY OF TEMPERAMENT IN STUDIES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS

The article deals with the connection between two large psychological paradigms: the regulatory theory of temperament, elaborated by Jan Strelau, and the Lazarus' paradigm of stress and coping. The latter is considered to be a standard in the field of psychology. The author of the regulatory theory of temperament has developed the issue of its role in regulation of stress in his own works; thus, only the main points he has made will be reminded here. The contribution of the author of this article consists in linking together the Strelau's conclusions and the results of her own study. The Lazarus' view on the cognitive appraisal as the crucial factor in the coping process is challenged in the light of the data from the study. The data lead to a conclusion concerning the central role of emotion in the process of coping. This gives

strong support to the statement about the importance of the regulatory theory of temperament for research on psychological stress, formulated by Jan Strelau.

Key words: temperament, psychological stress, regulatory theory

- 49-64 *Aleksander A. Gorbatkow*, Instytut Pedagogiki i Psychologii, Akademia Świętokrzyska, Kielce
Zależność relacji między pozytywnymi i negatywnymi emocjami od poziomu rozwoju podmiotowego jednostki
 EFFICIENCY AS A MODERATOR OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EMOTIONS
 In some reports the data on the dependence of linear correlations between positive and negative emotions on the level of performance of activity are received. The basic types of this dependence are as follows: inverse, direct and nonmonotonic (direct-inverse-direct). Two models are proposed for integration and explanation of these data. The U-model is based on the form of curves of dynamics of positive and negative emotions during the increasing level of performance. The W-model is based on the curves of dynamics of emotional ambivalence and emotional balance during the increasing level of performance. In this study, the same empirical data, appropriate to this hypothesis have been received. The participants (181 village, small and big city final class students of a primary school, aged 13-16 years) completed the two-dimensional version of the Beck Hopelessness Scale. The dependence of the correlations between opposite emotions on the level of performance (academic achievement) is: quadratic (U-shaped) in a sample of female and negative linear in a sample of male. The generalization and limitation of the findings is discussed.
Key words: emotions, efficiency, correlations
- 65-74 *Augustyn Bańka, Agata Wolowska*, Katedra Psychologii, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń
Róża Bazińska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk
Polska wersja Meyera i Allen Skali Przywiązania do Organizacji
 POLISH VERSION OF MEYER AND ALLEN'S ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT SCALES
 The Polish version of the Organizational Commitment Scales (OCS) is based on Meyer and Allen's (1991) three-component model of commitment. The OCS consists of 3 six-item scales measuring three components of commitment: the affective one (the employee's emotional attachment to, identification with, and involvement in the organization), the continuance (the awareness of the costs associated with leaving the organization), and the normative component (the feeling of moral obligation to continue employment). The data were collected from employees-representatives of various occupations: nurses, school teachers, salesmen, warehousemen and policemen. The three scales of the OCS showed satisfactory internal consistency (from .84 to .77) as well as validity (as ascertained by correlations with other measures of identification with one's firm, self-esteem, job satisfaction, and life satisfaction). Satisfactory psychometric characteristics of the Polish version of the OCS allow to recommend this instrument for further psychological research.
Key words: commitment, organization commitment, Organization Commitment Scale, three component model
- 75-85 *Anna Brzezińska, Jolanta Dąbrowska, Małgorzata Pelkowska, Joanna Staszczak*, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Płeć psychologiczna jako czynnik ryzyka zaburzeń zachowania u młodzieży w drugiej fazie adolescencji
 PSYCHOLOGICAL SEX AS A RISK FACTOR OF BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS IN THE SECOND PHASE OF ADOLESCENCE
 The basic purpose of this study was to define (in a group of youths 16 – 20 years old, i.e. during the second phase of adolescence) the correlation between the type of psychological sex, type of biological sex and type of socialization environment (secondary school, vocational school and penitentiary) in context of behaviour disorders. A theoretical frame of reference was the S.L. Bem's concept of four types of psychological sex: androgynous, undifferentiated, sex typed and cross-typed. Girls and boys, 16-20 years old, from three types of environments were subject to empirical study (total number = 195). The Psychological Sex Inventory (PSI) questionnaire by A. Kuczyńska (1992) was used. The results indicate that for girls there is a significant correlation between the type of psychological sex and the type of socialization environment, while there is no correlation for boys. Among secondary school girls sex-typed and undifferentiated types were dominant, among vocational school girls the most frequent types were androgynous and cross-typed, among penitentiary girls, all four types were equally frequent. The most heterogeneous groups were groups of penitentiary girls and boys.
Key words: adolescence, psychological sex, behavior disorders
- 87-94 *Piotr Gasparski*, Instytut Psychologii PAN, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Umiejscowienie kontroli a gotowość do zapobiegania zagrożeniom
 LOCUS OF CONTROL AND WILLINGNESS TO DISASTER PREVENTION
 The paper discusses the effect of locus of control on preventability of disaster. The survey included 400 respondents. The questionnaire contained items concerning locus questionnaire, subjective probability of disaster, controllability of disasters and willingness to prevent them. A strong effect of locus was confirmed. People with an internal locus see damage from natural hazards as more preventable than those with an external locus and are more likely to take preventative action. The results are discussed in terms of subjective probability and controllability of risk.
Key words: locus of control, disaster, prevention
- 95-102 *Agnieszka Golec*, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Zaangażowanie polityczne a związek potrzeby domknięcia poznawczego i konserwatyizmu politycznego
 NEED FOR COGNITIVE CLOSURE AND POLITICAL PREFERENCES: THE ROLE OF POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT
 People with a heightened need for closure accept conservative political beliefs for different reasons depending on their level of political involvement. The results indicate that low-involvement subjects support rightist beliefs on social issues and leftist beliefs on economic ones, while high-involvement subjects endorse rightist position independently on both types of issues. The results of previous studies as well as those presented in the paper suggest that people with a heightened need for closure support conservative beliefs for three different reasons: 1) because they protect the traditional status quo, well-known and predictable social and economic arrangements (low-involvement subjects), 2) because they support opinions accepted and popular among political authorities (high-involvement subjects, non-politicians) and 3) because they are attracted to a coherent political ideology endorsing a vision of organization of the state based on a certain type of values, e.g. law, order, religion, nation (politicians).
Key words: cognitive closure, political preferences, political involvement
- 103-111 *Eugenia Mandal*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice
Wpływ społeczny w obliczu zysku i straty w pracy zawodowej: Badania polsko-macedońskie

SOCIAL INFLUENCE STRATEGIES IN PROFIT AND LOST SITUATIONS AT THE WORKPLACE: A POLISH – MACEDONIAN STUDY

The article presents cross-cultural research conducted in Poland and Macedonia concerning the types of behaviour of social influence at the workplace. The subjects were 324 men and women aged 19 to 55, Polish (N=250), and Macedonian (N= 74). There was used the researchers own "paper-pencil" method for measuring the 5 strategies of social influence: self-promotion, self-deprecation, enhancement of others, conformity, adonization. The method presented 4 situation at the workplace: exam, criticism, business lunch, and promotion that were analyzed from the point of view of: 1) profit vs loss, 2) ones own vs partners opposite sex. A multi-regression analysis showed that the strong predictors of social influence strategies are the kind of situation (especially interactions with partners of the opposite sex), culture, masculinity vs. femininity, and the influencer's age.

Key words: social influence, profit strategies, lost situations, workplace

Bogdan Wojciszke, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

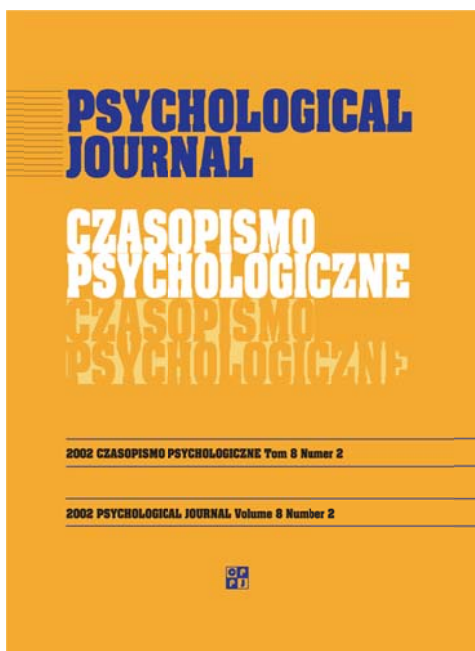
Wiesław Baryła, Anna Downar, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

113-120 **Preferencje mężczyzn i kobiet związane z wyborem partnera w świetle analiz ogłoszeń matrymonialnych**

MEN'S AND WOMENS HETEROSEXUAL PREFERENCES IN MATRIMONIAL ADS

In Study One we analysed over 700 matrimonial ads authored both by men and women. Using the evolutionary theory, we predicted and found that men looked more frequently for physical attractiveness than material resources in their potential partners whereas the opposite was true of women. Physical attractiveness was more frequently required by men than women, the opposite was true of the resources. A complementary pattern was found for the qualities offered by men and women in their ads. In Study Two, we published an ad varying its content according to a 2 (sex of the sender) × 2 (offered qualities: ideally feminine vs. ideally masculine) × 2 (information about the sender's children: two children vs. none) formula? A frequency analysis of responses to the ads showed that respondents of both sexes avoided children of the potential partner; additionally, women avoided also feminine qualities in men. The results were discussed in terms of the plasticity of evolutionary-based heterosexual preferences.

Key words: heterosexuality, matrimonial preferences, matrimonial ADS



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Szymon Emilia Draheim, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

131-142 **Dwa typy osobowości z tendencją do manipulacji interpersonalnej w okresie dorastania a zdolność rozpoznawania mikroekspresji mimicznych**

TWO TYPES OF PERSONALITY WITH TENDENCY TO INTERPERSONAL MANIPULATION DURING ADOLESCENCE AND ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE FACIAL MICROEXPRESSIONS

The present studies were carried out to develop a new self-report measure of individual differences in tendency to interpersonal manipulation during adolescence and examine its reliability and validity. The scale consists of two dimensions: cold and hot type of Manipulative Adolescent Personality. Both types turned out to be positively correlated with global Machiavellianism (Polish version of Kiddie MACH) but in a different way – and consistent with the expectations – with empathy and social desirability. Facial Microexpression test was used to measure adolescents' ability to recognize 7 basic emotions. The pure cold type of manipulative personality achieved a significantly lower level of correctly decoded facial expressions than the pure hot type of manipulative personality.

Key words: personality tendencies, interpersonal manipulation, adolescence, facial recognition, microexpressions

Damian Grabowski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice

143-154 **Koszty psychologiczne politycznych zachowań protestacyjnych a gotowość do ich ponownego podejmowania**

PSYCHOLOGICAL COSTS OF POLITICAL PROTEST BEHAVIOURS AND WILLINGNESS TO STAGE PROTESTS IN THE FUTURE

The article deals with psychological costs of political protest behaviours and presents research carried out among participants of political protests. Negative emotions felt by an individual during protests and negative appraisals of protest behaviours are referred to as psychological costs. The subjects of the research were 246 people employed in state-owned enterprises in Silesia (Poland). They all participated in strikes and anti-governmental demonstrations. It turned out that the negative appraisal of protest behaviours decreases the willingness to stage them again. The employees who had a strong feeling of solidarity do not appraise protest behaviours negatively, i.e. as nonsensical and uneconomical. The feeling of injustice correlates positively with that of solidarity. People who experienced a strong feeling of injustice and solidarity are willing to adopt protest behaviours again. People who felt negative emotions like disappointment, helplessness, uncertainty and negative appraisal resigned from participating in protests again. Economic threats and attribution to authority (i.e. blaming the government for the economic threats) contribute to adopting protest behaviours. People with higher education accept the liberal model of the state and are not willing to manifest protest behaviours.

Key words: protest behaviors, psychological costs, willingness

Zaneta Stelter, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

Jan Strelau, Interdyscyplinarne Centrum Genetyki Zachowania, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

Adam Sobolewski, Wydział Psychologii, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

155-162 **Rozbieżność między temperamentem rzeczywistym a oczekiwanym dziecka upośledzonego umysłowo i jej związek z sytuacją stresową matki**

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN THE REAL AND EXPECTED TEMPERAMENT OF A MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILD AND ITS RELATION TO THE STRESSFUL SITUATION OF THE MOTHER

A special link between the mother and the child makes the process of raising the mentally handicapped child a traumatic experience for its mother. Accepting the mentally handicapped child by its mother is of great importance to her living situation. The value of child-mother relation is considerably influenced by the child's personality factors, among which its temperament is of great significance. The relationship between the stressful situation of the mother of the mentally handicapped child and the divergences between the real and expected child's temperament were the subject of the research. The obtained results have shown that the child's temperament either reduces or increases the mother's stress. More specifically, when the child's temperament differs from the mother's expectations, she is open to

stress. A significant stress determinant of a mentally handicapped child's mother is a situation when child is either more sociable or shyer and less active than his mother expected it to be in different life situations.

Key words: temperament, mentally handicapped, child, stress

Aleksander Hauziński, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

Augustyn Bańka, Instytut Zarządzania, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków

163-176 **Regiony mentalne w mapach poznawczych środowiska zamieszkania**
MENTAL REGIONS IN COGNITIVE MAPS OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

The article presents research concerning cognitive maps and spatial knowledge acquisition. Classical theories concerning cognitive maps and modern theories referring to mental regions have been described. It has been argued that the existing research so far on the structures of cognitive maps does not concern the variable of crime threat. The carried out research concerned the influence of safety perception and the knowledge of crime threat on the evaluation of anchor points distance and the regional structure in cognitive maps. The latest tools (from the 90's) of empirical descriptions of cognitive structures were used in the presented research. The aim of the article is to present the theory and the research results concerning spatial knowledge of the living environment threatened with crime. It has been assumed that physical, spatial and social features of the living environment influence both the process of cognitive knowledge formation and the attitudes towards and perception of the safety in the environment.

Key words: cognitive maps, environment, mental regions

Alicja Kuczynska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski

177-185 **Opis zaburzeń osobowości typu borderline według DSM-IV**
APPLICATION OF DSM-IV TO BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER DIAGNOSIS

Application of DSM-IV to borderline personality disorder Individuals with Borderline Personality Disorder experience very intensive and unstable affects, relationships and self-image, which make their life unusually dramatic and connected with high risk of mutilation and death (Macdonald, 1985; Perry, Frances, Clarkin, 1985; Stone, 1992). Taking into account the syntonik attitude towards their symptoms and low level of knowledge about diagnostic criteria for this type of disorder it is very easy to make a mistake in diagnostic assessment. It is of particular importance to be able to precisely describe and diagnose this kind of disorder. The goal of the paper was to present the possibilities of employing DSM-IV to diagnose Borderline Personality Disorder.

Key words: DSM-IV, borderline personality, disorder diagnosis

Anna Bokszanin, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole

187-194 **Predyktory radzenia sobie ze stresem po powodzi przez dorastających**
PREDICTORS OF COPING WITH FLOOD STRESS BY ADOLESCENTS

The aim of the study was to assess the relationship between the trauma extent, demographic factors and social support and the frequency of using active and avoidant coping strategies by adolescents after a flood stress. We analyzed the data obtained from 303 students aged 11 to 20. The results showed that the range of traumatic experiences had a significant and positive impact on the frequency of using active (e. g. seeking social support, logical problem solving) and avoidant coping strategies (e. g. avoiding other people, blaming oneself). The bigger access to social support reported by the subjects, the greater the use of active coping strategies. Coping strategies applied by adolescents are considered in the context of possessing important, psychological resources.

Key words: flood stress, coping, adolescents

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Zdzisław Kobos, Wojskowy Instytut Medycyny Lotniczej

Bronisław Rokicki, Akademia Obrony Narodowej

195-200 **Stopień ekspozycji na stresory i poziom objawów postraumatycznych u żołnierzy powracających z misji pokojowej ONZ w byłej Jugosławii**

DEGREE OF EXPOSURE TO STRESSORS AND POSTTRAUMATIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY AMONG SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM A UN PEACEKEEPING MISSION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The study was aimed to assess posttraumatic symptomatology and the level of various stressors experienced by soldiers coming back after participating in a UN. peacekeeping mission in the former Yugoslavia. The relationship between the levels of symptoms of PTSD, depression and anxiety and the differences between subjects with different stressful experiences during a peacekeeping mission was also assessed. A group of 165 soldiers took part in the study within 24 hours after coming back from the mission. 38.5% of the group had nightmares once a week and 24.8% had intrusive memories of stressful experiences during the peacekeeping mission. There is a correlation between the intensity of symptoms of PTSD, depression and anxiety. The data show also differences in intensity of PTSD symptoms between soldiers with different experiences perceived as the most stressful and also with different most difficult tasks during their period of duty.

Key words: stress, posttraumatic symptomatology, peacekeeping mission

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Maryla Goszczyńska, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

201-209 **Psychologiczne determinanty skłonności Polaków do oszczędzania**
PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF INCLINATION TO SAVE AMONG THE POLES

Saving behaviours are of great interest for psychologists as well as to economists. Using not only economic and sociodemographic variables but also psychological ones we are able to analyze the influences on saving behaviours of the Poles. The present study aimed to explore the impact of two kinds of time perception: future orientation and goal orientation, economic optimism, risk perception of financial investments and utility of money on saving behaviors. Moreover, the research aimed to test the impact of age, the level of education and the amount of income. The subjects were 60 men and 60 females, residents of Warsaw. The results of the analysis revealed that the inclination to save is significantly related with economic optimism, future and goal orientation and the level of education.

Key words: saving behaviors, economic optimism, risk perception, financial investment

Kazimierz Kotlarski, Katedra Psychologii, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń

211-218 **Pozycja pracowników w strukturze organizacji a obraz własnej osoby**

POSITION OF WORKERS IN THE STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATION AND SELF-IMAGE

The article presents the results of investigation that aimed to answer the question if the position taken up in a firm has an influence on one's self-image. It was assumed hypothetically that the higher the position in the establishment, the more positive the self-image of the worker. To verify this hypothesis, three grades of positions in the establishment were distinguished: I productive (workers), II administrative (clerks), III executive (managers). The study was conducted in four companies. The sample was composed of 30 persons employed as workers, 30 – clerks and 30 managers. All subjects were asked to fulfill a questionnaire and with its help to appraise their own mental, intellectual, social, vocational predispositions and also the degree of acceptance by others in work environment. The results of these investigations have confirmed the hypothesis in part. The most positive self-estimation but not of all aspects was presented by managers. The next group of employees, productive workers, estimated their image positively. The most critical opinion about their status was shown by administrative workers (clerks).

Key words: organizational structure, organizational position, self-image

Błażej Smykowski, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

219-228 **Zabawa i solidarność społeczna w analizie genetycznej**

PLAY AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY IN GENETIC ANALYSIS

Genetic analysis presented in this paper is based on E.H. Erikson's model of relationships between different phenomena creating the field of ego identity formation. A special emphasis is put on the problem of reconstruction of the "basic" attitudes towards another person strictly connected with the need of intimacy and social solidarity so important during adulthood. The author distinguishes this part of Eriksonian model because of its special meaning for understanding the relations between early experiences (preschool age) and the quality of child's socialization and early education, and later developmental processes responsible for the ego strength growth, especially for psycho-social integration.

Key words: genetic analysis, Eriksonian model, social solidarity, ego strength