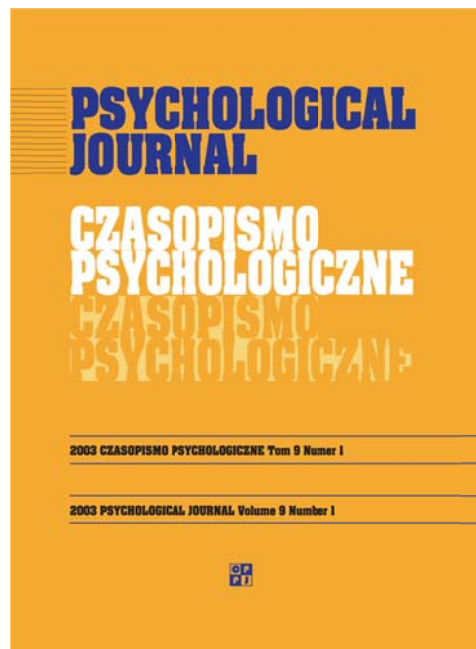# LIST OF ARTICLES IN *CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)*

2003

2003 VOLUME 9 (1)

Elżbieta Hornowska, Instytut Psychologii UAM, Poznań; Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Katarzyna Kaliszewska, Instytut Psychologii UAM, Poznań

7-14   **Neurogenetyczna koncepcja osobowości R.C. Cloningera – związki z teorią PEN H.J. Eysencka oraz Modelem Wielkiej Piątki w ujęciu PT. Costy i R.R. McCrae**
R.C. CLONINGERS NEUROGENETICAL MODEL OF PERSONALITY – THE RELATIONS WITH H.J. EYSENCK'S EPQ-R THEORY AND P.T. COSTAS AND R.R. MCCRAE'S FIVE-FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY

The relations between the Cloninger's Temperament and Character dimensions, H.J. Eysenck's EPQ-R, and the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality are investigated in a sample of382 subjects. The present study primarily focuses on the direct equivalence of CR. Cloninger's scales to the EPQ-R and NEO-FFI domains and facets. Aconsiderable overlap of both models of personality dimensions is demonstrated and the results show that almost each TCI factor is substantially covered by the EPQ-R and FFM.
Key words: personality, neurogenetical model, EPQ-R model, Big Five

Maria Krzyśko, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice

15-29   **Psychospołeczne korelaty preferencji środowiskowych oraz zachowań rekreacyjnych młodzieży**
PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PREFERENCES AND RECREATIONAL BEHAVIORS OF THE YOUTH

The necessity for up-to-date analysis of recreational activity of the youth is associated with the change in the living conditions of contemporary adolescents, as well as the political and technological changes in our country. Especially the latter create unknown till now recreational possibilities and cause changes in the way an individual works and studies; what is more, they cause transformations as far as leisure is concerned. In the article, the recreational behaviors are analyzed as the outer expression of deeper situated, psychological meaning of recreational involvement. This activity has an instrumental character and serves the individual to achieve certain psychological and/or psychophysiological benefits (consequences). The experience of benefits while being involved in a particular type of activity takes place in a specific environmental context, which influences the likelihood of defining a given situation as recreational. Basing on L.A.Raymore's conception of leisure facilities, the intra and interpersonal and structural correlates of the environmental preferences and recreational behaviors of the youth are considered.
Key words: youth, recreational activity, environmental preferences, psychosocial correlates

Krzysztof Konarzewski, Instytut Psychologii PAN, Warszawa

31-40   **Czy teoria opanowania trwogi sprawdza się w przedszkolu?**
CAN THE THEORY OF TERROR MANAGEMENT BE VERIFIED INA KINDERGARTEN?

The theory asserts that people defend themselves from thoughts about inevitability of death by affirmation of the cultural worldview or ideology. However, the bulk of research that the theory has stimulated allows for another defense mechanism: affiliation. Three experiments carried in 6-year old kindergarten children are presented in the article . After the exposure to the theme of death, children interacted more prosocially than children from the control group. When death was presented in the context of a fable, there was an increase in bestowal activity, while death in the context of a mundane story increased the concordance of children's interactions. The results suggest that affiliation rather than affirmation constitutes a basic way of managing the terror of death.
Key words: terror management, affiliation, children's interactions

Jan Fenczyn, Instytut Nauk Humanistycznych, Zakład Psychologii, Akademia Wychowania Fizycznego, Kraków

41-45 **Stosunek emocjonalny polskich adolescentów do zbliżającej się konieczności bycia dorosłym**

THE EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIP OF POLISH ADOLESCENTS TO THE APPROACHING NECESSITY TO BE ADULT

It was assumed that in the face of negative social phenomena associated with the structural transformation, a significant percentage of adolescents would experience fears and anxieties related to the approaching necessity to undertake social roles of adult individuals. It was also surmised that a significant influence upon the emotional relationships of adolescents in relation to the necessity to be adult would be exerted by such factors as sex, age and the socio-cultural environment from which a given individual derived. The empirical research was transverse and based on a questionnaire. The study group consisted of 540 individuals (270 girls and the same number of boys) and was divided into 18 thirty-person sub-groups differentiated in terms of age (12.0 -13.0, 15.0 – 16.0, 18.0 – 19.0), as well as in terms of socio-cultural environment (large city, small town, village). The results obtained were startling. Fears and anxieties in relation to the need to be adult were declared by a mere 22.22% of girls and 7.77% of boys. Within the age groupings, this percentage oscillated within the range of 11.66% (15.0 – 16.0) and 20.0% (18.0 – 19.0), respectively. The highest level of fear was characteristic of young people from large cities, while adolescents from the small town environment showed a medium level, and the lowest level was recorded among those from rural areas.

Key words: adolescence, structural transformation, adult roles

Aleksandra Szymków, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Bogdan Wojciszke, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk
Wiesław Baryła, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

47-64 **Psychologiczne funkcje narzekania**

PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS OF COMPLAINING

In a series of experiments we presented (via verbal descriptions or video) our participants with conversations, in which a target person expressed a complaint or affirmation in response to his or her partner complaining of or affirming topics which had been preidentified as typical or non-typical for complaining. The target person and the whole conversation were then rated for several features. Two effects were predicted and found. The first was the compatibility rule: the target was perceived as more adequate and nice when responding compatibly rather than adversely, and the chance of conversation continuation was rated to be higher in the compatible conditions. The second was the norm of complaining: the target was perceived as more adequate (and wiser) when complaining rather than expressing satisfaction in relation to topics typical for complaining, although the opposite was true for topics non-typical for complaining. The expected length of conversation and its perceived depth were the highest when both persons complained on topics typical for complaining. The results are discussed as supportive of the hypothesis that building and maintaining close interpersonal relations is the main function of complaining, very frequently encountered in the Polish culture.

Key words: complaining, response affirmation, psychological functions

Andrzej Sękowski, Instytut Psychologii, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin
Waldemar Klinkosz, Instytut Psychologii, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin

65-78 **Powodzenie w studiach osób niewidomych i słabo widzących a niektóre cechy osobowości**

UNIVERSITY PERFORMANCE OF BLIND AND AMBLYOPIC STUDENTS AND THEIR PERSONALITY

The following article takes up a problem of how visual disability effects academic performance of blind and amblyopic students. One hundred five students with visual impairment (the group consisted of 37 blind and 68 amblyopic subjects), as well as 105 students with normal vision from all over Poland participated in the research, which was carried out for 3 years (between 1999 and 2001).The principal problem was included in a research question: "Do visually disabled students differ from their peers with normal sight in respect of the analyzed personality factors?" The factors from "Big Five Model" were adopted as personality variables; also the effect of locus of control was allocated. The outcome of the study revealed that neither visual disability nor the degree of disability was relevant in the average academic performance of the participating students. These findings may be helpful in creating a new perception of people with visual disabilities. Teachers, educators and psychologists involved directly in working with and caring for children and adolescents with visual impairments can certainly benefit from the knowledge that the disability of the eyesight will not automatically prevent that person from functioning properly within the community or preclude his good academic performance.

Key words: visual disability, academic performance, blindness, amblyopic persons

Katarzyna Podlaszewska, Instytut Socjologii, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń
Tomasz Szlendak, Instytut Socjologii, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń

79-88 **Dlaczego dzieci lubią to, co lubią? O psycho-ewolucyjnych argumentach na rzecz hipotezy o wrodzonym zamiłowaniu do kiczu**

WHY DO CHILDREN LIKE WHAT THEY LIKE? PSYCHOEVOLUTIONARY EVIDENCE ON THE INNATE PREFERENCE FOR KITSCH

Almost all socialization theories assume that a human being is born as a kind of tabula rasa and upbringing processes fill such a "blank card" with contents, e.g. esthetical canons (Tillmann, 1996). To put it shortly, it was assumed (for instance by the behaviorists) that a child socialized in a family of the uneducated and unemployed would absorb the so-called esthetical canons, including a preference for kitsch. However, if a child were educated in the environment of a middle-class family, it would show preferences for classical music and avant-garde theatre. Evolutionary psychology abolishes such dogmas and proposes its own, alternative hypothesis on absorbing cultural traits. A child is born with some cognitive preferences; thus, in its mind there are some innate patterns of social behavior. The traits of culture appear and are developed in the environment of peer groups. Therefore, a preference for kitsch in Homo sapiens is genetically imprinted and sophisticated esthetical canons appear much later in the process of individual development, during secondary socialization in peer groups. This theory has been proven by the latest cross-cultural research on body symmetry, facial attractiveness, environmental aesthetics and group socialization.

Key words: children, psychoevolutionary preferences, aesthetics

Jarosław Kulbat, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole

89-97 **Stopa w drzwiach: Wpływ wielkości pierwszej prośby na percepcję wielkości prośby właściwej**

A FOOT-IN-THE-DOOR: THE EFFECTS OF INITIAL REQUEST SCOPE ON THE PERCEIVED MAGNITUDE OF A SUBSEQUENT REQUEST

In two field experiments, the relation between the scope of the initial request and the perceived magnitude of the second request in the foot-in-the-door paradigm was examined. Two factors, the scope of the first request and the magnitude of the second request, were included in

the factorial design. A subjective estimation of the perceived scope of the second request made by Ss was the dependent measure. The scope of the first request was expected to influence the estimate of the magnitude of subsequent requests. Contrary to these predictions, however, the results showed that compliance to the initial request did not influence the perception of the subsequent request scope. The interpretations of these findings and implications for sequential-request strategies are discussed.
Key words: subsequent request, initial request, perceived request

Jarosław Klebaniuk, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław
99-110 **Efekt kultywacji: Wpływ telewizji na poglądy**
CULTIVATION: THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION ON JUDGMENTS
According to the concept of cultivation developed by Gerbner and al., the television portrait of the social world is biased, both with respect to the prevalence of the phenomena shown and to views implicitly embedded in the presented picture of reality. In consequence, the first-order and second-order judgments of heavy television viewers and light television viewers differ significantly. The former declare moderate political views, regardless for which political party they have recently voted. In fact, they show more rightist views in such matters as racial segregation, homosexualism, abortion or minorities' rights, they simultaneously opt for more social care and lower taxes, they show socio-political authoritarianism, which means an aversion to democratic practices, they easily surrender to authority and show tendencies to sexism - they attribute stereotyped roles and a limited scope of activity to women. The paper presents not only the data from the investigation, but also the main thesis of cultivation theory, psychological mechanisms underlying the influence of television on viewers' attitudes, and some methodological dilemmas that are associated with studying the relation between television watching and social reality judgments.
Key words: cultivation, social world, judgments, television viewers

Nina Ogińska-Bulik, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Łódzki, Łódź
111-118 **Wpływ spostrzeganego stresu w pracy i radzenia sobie na poziom wypalenia zawodowego w grupie funkcjonariuszy policji**
THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED JOB STRESS AND COPING ON THE LEVEL OF BURNOUT SYNDROME IN POLICE OFFICERS
The aim of the study was to establish the relationship between stress at work, burnout syndrome and coping strategies, the impact of the perceived stress at work and coping strategies on the level of burnout and the predictors of burnout syndrome in a group of police officers. Four hundred thirty-seven policemen participated in the study. Their mean age was 35.15 years (SD = 6.76). The following techniques were used in the study: the Perceived Job Stress Characteristics Questionnaire, the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI) and the Coping Inventory Orientation to Problem Experienced (COPE) to measure the level of coping strategies. The results confirmed the relationship between the perceived stress at work, burnout syndrome and coping strategies with stress. The obtained data indicated that coping strategies play a mediating role between job stress and burnout syndrome. Three factors related to work and four coping strategies appeared to constitute predictors of burnout syndrome in police officers.
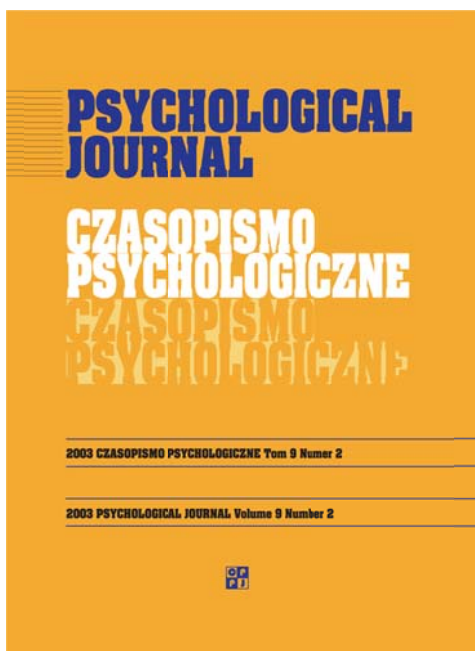**Key words:** job stress, coping, burnout

Stanisław Głaz, Katedra Psychologii Ogólnej, Wyższa Szkoła Filozoficzno-Pedagogicza „Ignatianuro", Kraków
119-132 **Wpływ zmiennych egzystencjonalnych na skutki przeżycia religijnego**
THE INFLUENCE OF EXISTENTIAL VARIABLES ON THE EFFECTS OF A RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE
The aim of the investigation was to answer the following questions: 1 - Does gender influence the intensity of the effects of an experience of the presence for God, the feeling of the sense of life, the difficulties in the process of value estimations and religious commitment? 2 - Which of the variables being taken into account during the research carried out among young people in KKW and SZR tests does exert an influence on the effects of experiencing God's presence and God's absence and what is the extent of such an effect? The research was carried in students who declared that they believed in God and met with a religious experience in their lives. The sample consisted of 65men and 69 women within the age range of 23 to 25 years of life. The analysis of the results did not show any significant associations between gender and the dependent variables. By means of the regression analysis it was established that the dependent variable of the experience of God were influenced by religiousness and, to a lesser extent, by difficulties associated with the process of value estimations.
Key words: sense of life, religious experience, existential variables

2003 VOLUME 9 (2)

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

Struktura czynnikowa, rzetelność i trafność skali do mierzenia dwóch typów osobowości z tendencją do manipulacji interpersonalnej w okresie dorastania

FACTOR STRUCTURE, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF SCALE FOR MEASURE TWO TYPES OF PERSONALITY WITH TENDENCY TO INTERPERSONAL MANIPULATION DURING ADOLESCENCE

Two studies are reported examining reliability and validity of Manipulative Adolescent Personality Scale (MAPS). The first study used 501adolescents to develop the MAPS and to examine its associations with empathy and anxiety as trait. These constructs are differently associated with two factors of MAPS. Empathy measured by Davis Interpersonal Reactivity Index was negatively correlated with cold type of MAPS and anxiety was positively related to hot type of MAPS. In the second study (verification sample N=600) two-factor structure was replicated in confirmatory factor analysis and consistently with expectation strong positive correlations were observed between MAPS and global Machiavellianism and Eysenck's psychoticism. Regression analysis revealed that Manipulative Adolescent Personality Scale is better predictor of tendency to interpersonal manipulation than Psychoticism Scale.
Key words: adolescence, personal manipulation, personality scale, factor structure

Marta Kochan-Wójcik, Centrum Edukacji Nauczycielskiej, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Wrocław

Problematyka badań nad psychologicznym wizerunkiem kobiecego ciała

RESEARCH ISSUES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL IMAGE OF FEMALE BODY

From early years of life the fair sex lives in the world that promotes ideal and desirable body shape knowledge. This knowledge becomes a common female body shape standard established by contemporary visual pop-culture. Every woman notices quickly that her appearance in many cases will determine her social, professional and family successes. That is why a lot of women look for an objective tool of own body appearance assessment. They become preoccupied with their own physical appearance and think or evaluate themselves through the body prism, forgetting about internal capabilities and competencies. Unfortunately this phenomenon described in literature as self-objectification increases destructive body shame and anxiety, as well as decreases self-esteem and mood. It is also a cause of the false self-image appearing and even depression, sexual dysfunction or eating disorders in a further consequence. Actual research status regarding the consequences of female excessive preoccupation with own body image is presented in an article, and also review of the contemporary theoretical proposals describing and explaining this phenomenon in terms of the objectification theory by B.L. Fredrickson and T.A. Roberts.
Key words: psychological image, female body, sex life

Jolanta Miluska, Instytut Nauk Politycznych i Dziennikarstwa, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

Hierarchiczność i orientacja na dominację społeczną jako podstawa wrogości i agresji międzygrupowej

IERARCHY AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION AS THE BASIS FOR INTERGROUP HOSTILITY AND AGGRESSION

One of the most important determinants of high quality of social and individual life is the kind of interpersonal relationships. A change for the worse is connected with hostility, aggression, and discriminative behaviours and appears in circumstances where negative stereotypes and prejudices are present. Besides their "classical" sources, such as: social categorization, cultural transmission, intergroup conflict, frustration of group interests, conforming or authoritarian personality, the new ones, namely adapting the conception of hierarchical social order, and social dominance orientation should also be shown. It is assumed in the conception of hierarchical social order that social reality is a system of hierarchical positions which give people different rights to power, property, various personal and political rights. Social dominance orientation refers to different interpersonal meanings which people attribute to non-egalitarian and hierarchical relations between social groups and the dominance of some groups over the others with stressed superiority of one's own group. The ideology of group inequality, defined on the basis of different criteria (race, nationality, sex, religion, social class, profession, residence, political opinion, health, etc), is the cause of cognitive, emotional, and practical discrimination of groups to which lower social status is attributed.

As a result of this discrimination, members of the "worse" groups may become stressed, show increased anxiety, insecurity, low self-esteem, which in turn may feed their aggression and hostility towards the dominant group.

Dorota Kornas-Biela, Instytut Pedagogiki, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski, Lublin
179-191 Podejście psychodynamiczne w psychologii prenatalnej
PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH IN PRENATAL PSYCHOLOGY

Prenatal psychology is a new and very rapidly developing area in current psychology, while psychoanalytical and psychodynamic approach is the leading trend. The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on such issues as: (1) the prenatal child's development: the Freudian's point of view; the Fetus' object theory; skin function, motor activity and sleep in prenatal development of the emergent self; prenatal consciousness and memory, (2) the womb as a mother's emotional container, mother – child relations; (3) birth trauma; (4) consequences of traumatic pre- and perinatal experiences on postnatal life. Concluding remarks present the psychodynamic approach to understanding of the prenatal period of human development and critical methodological reflection on it.

Jacek Neckar, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków
Agnieszka Niedźwieńska, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków
193-198 Pamięć w ujęciu ewolucyjnym
MEMORY FROM THE EYOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIYE

Evolutionary psychology is a new emerging paradigm in cognitive science and cognitive psychology. The basic question that is formulated by the new perspective is how and why distinct cognitive processes have evolved. Its basic assumptions are the modularity of mind hypothesis and the adaptive function of evolved modules. The aim of this article is to present existing analyses and research on memory from the evolutionary perspective: Sherry and Schacter's (1987) evolutionary explanation of memory systems, and Klein and associates' hypothesis of co-evolution of memory systems, search engines, and decision rules (Klein et al., 2002).

Monika Matecka, Wydział Nauk o Zdrowiu, Akademia Medyczna im. Karola Marcinkowskiego, Poznań
Jowita Wycisk, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza. Poznań
199-205 Dysocjacja: różnorodność kontekstów i znaczeń
DISSOCIATION: VARIETY OF CONTEXTS AND MEANINGS. AN ATTEMPT OF CLARIFICATION

The matter of dissociation, widely discussed in circles of Western psychologists and psychiatrists, in Poland has not found its place in a separate book. The authors intending to fill this gap present variety of definitions and meanings associated with the term "dissociation". They distinguish three contexts in which the term appears most frequently. Dissociation is treated – firstly, as a basis of distinguishing the dissociative disorders - secondly, as an essential mechanism impelled by hypnosis, and thirdly – as a primary psychological defense process which results in losing its adaptive function co-originates auto-destructive behaviors, among them also self-mutilations. Generally speaking, dissociation can be treated as a phenomenon which is characterized by separation of the access to the consciousness of some particular contents/emotions/sensations, which subjectively can (but does not need to) by felt as a specific, unusual, and often unpleasant state. However, such a wide definition of dissociation may become imprecise and vague, which makes it not very useful. In conclusion, the authors stress the necessity of precise definition of dissociation each time the term is used by scientists in their researches.

Marta Białecka-Pikul, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Jagielloński, Kraków
207-217 Rozwój dziecięcej teorii umyslu. Zarys problematyki
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEORY OF MIND IN CHILDREN - AN OUTLINE

The presented paper is an overview of the research on children's theories ofmind. In the last twenty years, in this very popular and active area of research data have been collected and have been analyzed to address three basic questions: (1) what exactly develops, when we say that a child creates a "theory of mind"; (2) what mechanism governs the development of understanding mental life; (3) what factors are required for this process. The presentation of selected concepts (Bartsch and Wellman, 1995; Mitchell, 1996, Leslie, 1991, 1994; Gopnik and Wellman, 1994) on the domain of children's theories of mind brings us the picture of the present state of research and let us identify directions of future research.

Sławomir Jabłoński, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań
219-230 Rozwój mowy pisanej u dzieci w wieku 3 do 11 lat
THE WRITTEN SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF 3 TO 11 AGES CHILDREN

The paper presents the model of reading and writing ability development based on Lev S. Vygotsky cultural-historical psychology. From his point of view learning to read and write is a process of forming a new higher mental function named the written speech. Four stages of written speech development are identified: 1) the natural stage, 2) the 'naive' stage, 3) the outer stage, and 4) the inner stage. The written speech development is also described as determined by mental system structure in which a central position has (in developmental order): the perception, the memory, the voluntary attention and the logical memory. Basing on the model the author constructed research tools for diagnosing the level of reading and writing ability. These tools were used in empirical verification of the model. 400 children of 3 to 11 ages were examined and their results confirmed a validity of the stadial model of written speech development.

Maria Jarymowicz, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
231-242 O różnicach płciowych w przetwarzaniu informacji w warunkach wzbudzenia afektu
GENDER AND INFORMATION PROCESSING IN THE AFFECTIVE CONTEXT

The article reports results of studies on the influence of the affect on information processing (on the explicit vs. the implicit level). The IAT (Greenwald et al., 1998) and the implicit priming paradigm (Murphy & Zajonc 1993) were applied. The main hypotheses predicted: 1) the longer time of descriptive categorizations in the evaluative context incoherent with participants attitude than in the coherent one, 2) stronger the self-reference effects in a case of neutral targets primed positively than negatively. Hypotheses were confirmed in masculine

groups – in feminine groups expected influence of affect on information processing were significantly weaker or did not display. The gender differences are discussed in terms of possible influence of schemata on the new information processing.

Key words: gender, affective context, information processing, priming

Hanna Brycz, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

243-260 Dostępność kategorii w spostrzeganiu własnych lub cudzych grzesznych sukcesów i cnotliwych porażek

THE AVAILABILITY OF MORAL *VERSUS* COMPETENT CATEGORY IN THE PERCEPTION OF ONE'S OWN OR OTHER PEOPLE'S SINFUL SUCCESSES AND SINLESS FAILURES

The role of availability of the perceived category in the process of complex attribution (based on behaviors made up of competent and moral elements) were investigated in two studies. The results showed that attributions based on the behaviors of other's depended on moral domain. However, attributions based on one's own behaviors were consistent with temporarily available domain: moral or competent (negative correlation between the moral and competent categories). Results are discussed within the paradigm of TRAP model - the twofold retrieval by associative pathways (Garcia-Marques, Hamilton, Maddox, 2002).

Key words: category availability, success perception, people's failures

Wojciech Błaszczak, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Mikołaj Koterski, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
Dariusz Doliński, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Wydział Zamiejscowy we Wrocławiu

261-269 Kto wzbudza strach a kto prosi? W poszukiwaniu determinant efektywności huśtawki emocjonalnej

WHO HORRIFIES AND WHO ASKS FOR? IN SEARCH OF DETERMINANTS OF THE FEAR-THEN-RELIEF EFFECTIVENESS

The research that has been carried out, indicates that a sudden retraction of the external source of fear leads to people's increased compliance with various requests, suggestions, and commands. The probable mechanism underlying the phenomenon is connected with the fact that every emotion generates its own specific behavior program. When this program suddenly proves to be totally inadequate to new, modified external circumstances, the subject begins functioning mindlessly. This permits automatic reactions, which take no account for the peculiarity of the current situation. The series of experiments presented in the article was aimed at the further empirical exploration of the fear-then-relief phenomenon. The authors assumed that the number of people involved in the inducing compliance (one *vs.* two) should play important role in effectiveness of the technique.

Key words: fear-then-relief, effectiveness, compliance

Bogdan Zawadzki, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa
Jan Strelau, Wydział Psychologii, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

271-285 Trzy podstawowe typy czy cztery struktury temperamentu?

THREE BASIC TYPES OR FOUR STRUCTURES OF TEMPERAMENT?

The paper presents the findings of the analysis aiming on testing predictions based on the concept of personality types and concept of traits under the idiographic and nomotetic approach. The concept of types distinguished three basic personality types: resilient, overcontrolled and undercontrolled. These types may be only identified in the cluster analysis of the inventory raw scores. The Regulative Theory of Temperament postulates four basic temperament structures, which may be diagnosed on the normal z-scores. The comparative analysis was performed on the results of the group 1035 persons, investigated by the FCB-TI (self-report and peer-rating). In this analysis the consistency of typological characteristics for the model of three and four temperament types, assessed on the basis of the raw and normal z-scores was examined as well as the congruency between both approaches. The results support the theses of theory of traits. In the discussion some critical remarks regarding the concept of personality types are formulated.

Key words: temperament, basic types, structures