

Elżbieta Stojanowska

Optymizm młodych kobiet i mężczyzn w ważnych dziedzinach życia

Optimism in important spheres of life among young women and men

Abstract

The research concerns optimism level in the sphere of job, health and interpersonal relationships among young women and men. The subjects were male (N = 670), and female students (385), also girls from the final classes of secondary school (240). The optimism was investigated in a form of subjective chances of avoiding negative events like unemployment, serious illness, and loneliness. In addition, a declared effort made in avoiding those traumatic events was measured. The obtained results showed that women compared with men were more optimistic in interpersonal relationships, and men were more optimistic (than women) in the sphere of job. In all the investigated areas women in comparison with men declared the stronger effort. Only among women were positive correlations between chances and declared effort in the suitable areas obtained. Girls from secondary school compared with female students disclosed weaker optimism in all the investigated spheres of life. The obtained differences between young women and men are discussed in the context of personality and social conditions.

Andrzej Strzałecki, Monika Skorupska

Model Stylu Twórczego Zachowania w analizie procesu tworzenia reprezentacji poznawczych muzyki

The Style of Creative Behavior as a model of explaining response to music

Abstract

The senior author's model of The Style of Creative Behavior (*CBQ*), the five-factor model of the NEO personality inventory by Costa and McCrae (*NEO-FFI*), and Strelau's Temperament Inventory from the model of the Formal Characteristic of Behavior (*FCB-TI*) were used to explain determinants of forming cognitive representations of music. A group of young people from a school of music and from a high-school (N=74) described in a specially constructed "Musical differential" (*MD*) their response to four pieces of music. Two excerpts (fast and slow) from Stravinsky's work and two pieces (fast and slow) from Metallica's album *Reload* were used as stimuli. The scores given by subjects to the pieces of music in three factors of *MD*: "Artistic evaluation", "Formal structure", and "Emotional reaction" were taken as dependent variables, while scores in questionnaires from models of *CBQ*, *NEO-FFI*, and *FCB-TI* were used as independent variables. The regression analysis was applied to explain variances of the four musical excerpts covered by dimensions of "Musical differential". The results showed that personality factors responsible for creative behavior play an important role in cognitive representations of music.

Henryk Gasiul, Agnieszka Konopka

Zmienność sposobu doświadczania siebie samego w zależności od znaczących
dla podmiotu relacji

Variability of mode of experiencing oneself in relation to subjectively
important interactions

Abstract

The focus of this article is on self-feeling and how it changes as a result of important relationships. Self-feeling is, according to Gasiul a basic dimension of experience of oneself and indicates on a character of emotional self.

The research work carried out on a group of 60 persons of 22-28 years of age (30 men and 30 woman). Self-feelings and feelings towards non-personal and personal objects which stay in relation to oneself were analysed. There are differences between a mode of experiencing of oneself in relations with persons and relations with non personal objects. The self-feelings are stronger than feelings to non- personal objects. But in relations with persons stronger feelings to object than to self were observed.

Stanisław Głaz

Osobowościowe uwarunkowania jakości przeżyć religijnych

Abstract

A group of 200 students (22-25 years old) from Cracow were examined. Two groups of men and two groups of women of high and low intensity of religious experience – the presence and the absence of God – were taken into account to make the results of the research clearer. The author of the article, interested in the issue of religious experience, made an attempt to present the personality features which characterise persons of high and low intensity of experience of God in their lives. The results show that not always and not all people of high intensity of experience of God are characterised by all the features of well-developed and mature personality.

Piotr Marchwicki

Style przywiązania a intensywność postawy religijnej u młodzieży
Attachment Styles and the Intensity of Religious Attitude in Secondary School
Students

Abstract

The present study investigates in the Polish cultural context some of the results of previously conducted studies on the links between attachment styles and religiousness. Questionnaires containing: a) measures of childhood attachment styles to both parents, level of parental religiousness in childhood and one's own intensity of religious attitude were completed by a sample of 142 secondary school students; b) measures of adult attachment styles and intensity of religious attitude were completed by a sample of 281 secondary school students. The intensity of religious attitude (= IRA) of girls shows no significant relations with either childhood or adult attachment styles. The results obtained for boys support in the main the correspondence hypothesis for links between religiousness and attachment styles in that insecure childhood attachment styles and adult avoidant attachment style correlated negatively with the IRA, and both childhood and adult secure attachment styles correlated positively (even if the correlations were not always significant for childhood attachment styles). However, the anxious/ambivalent adult attachment style correlated positively with the IRA which supports the compensation hypothesis for links between religiousness and attachment styles. If parents had had low religiousness the results obtained for both girls and boys indicate a non significant tendency supporting the compensation hypothesis in that substantially secure childhood attachment styles correlated negatively with the IRA, and insecure styles correlated positively.

TERELAK J.F. WALASEK L. LIGOCKI P. TARNOWSKI A.

Wpływ niedoboru magnezu na sprawność umysłową i motoryczną człowieka

The influence magnesium deficit on mental and motor human efficiency

Abstract

The aim of the study was to evaluate magnesium condition in selected professional groups which are under the influence of stress factors (army pilots) and also the efficiency of magnesium supplementation on physical efficiency and subjective ailment (sickness) which might be caused by deficit of magnesium. The study was performed on 37 people, aged 24 – 50 (average 37.4). Two groups of subjects were selected from a random control trial, 20 in the examined group and 17 in controlled. The intravenous supplementation of magnesium by intravenous infusion was applied in the first group and the second received intravenous placebo. After obtaining required results a questionnaire was used to check occurring subjective symptoms and a psychological test was made (simple reaction time, Bourdon's attention test, arithmetic test). The results of the study showed influence of magnesium supplementation on attention processes gained from Bourdon's test. There were no statistically significant changes in the other tests.

Maria Ryś, Elżbieta Wódz

Role podejmowane w rodzinie alkoholowej a struktura potrzeb u dorosłych dzieci alkoholików

Roles in the Alcoholic Family and Needs Structure of Alcoholics' Adult Children.

Abstract

The article author presents her own new research method of discovering the roles played by children, currently adult women, in the alcoholic family.

According to the author the dysfunctional family is characterized by the frustration of its members' interactions, abuse of some of its members, violation of fundamental human rights, and lack of responsibility for others in the family. An alcoholic family possesses all of these defects. Also the situation and role of the children and mate in such families are analyzed. Finally, the author discusses the consequences of the alcoholic family for its adult children. The research group consisted of 30 women – adult alcoholics' children. The self-image of these persons was defined depending on the role played in childhood.

Andrzej Jakubik, Justyna Popławska

Zespół uzależnienia od Internetu (ZUI) a osobowość

Internet addiction syndrome (IAS) and personality

Abstract

The work is empirical in character and concerns findings in the relationship between Internet addiction syndrome and personality (IAS). It was found that IAS is linked to some personality traits. But the results only suggest – because there was no significant statistical verification of the hypothesis – that Internet addiction syndrome probability may be determined by specific personality factors.

Andrzej Jakubik

Kultura a zaburzenia psychiczne

Culture and mental disorders

Abstract

The main subject of the paper is the presentation of the relationship of mental health and mental disorders to culture from the point of view of contemporary psychiatry. In this review of the literature, the author reports on methods and basic concepts for comparative studies of mental illness in different cultural groups. The author distinguishes cultural psychiatry from transcultural and cross-cultural psychiatry. At the beginning, this work concerns definition of terms, history of the field, cultural relativism (behavior patterns that we regard as normal may be defined in other cultures as abnormal) and a map of the problems to be approached. Successively, the paper focuses predominantly on epidemiology, etiology, etiopathogenesis, and clinical types of mental disorders in different cultures. A very important topic is that of specific mental disorder syndromes (so-called exotic syndromes) determined by culture, e.g. koro, susto, thanatomania, pa-ling, latah, amok, witico, transient psychoses, possession, trance etc. To problem the author devotes a good deal of attention. Finally, the author presents different methods of therapy, suggesting that the relative therapy is the best.

Marek Nieznański

Czynniki poznawcze w genezie przekonań urojeniowych

Cognitive factors involved in delusion formation

Abstract

The paper presents major cognitive hypotheses of delusion formation and maintenance. Relevant findings of empirical studies of attentional bias, ‘theory of mind’ deficits, probabilistic reasoning biases, and self-serving causal attributions in people with delusions are reviewed. Some limitations to existing research are discussed.

Henryk Gasiul

Conditions of the quality of the relation between self-awareness and the means of self-experience.

Abstract

The article presents an attempt at the interpretation of the connection between self-awareness and the means of self-experience. The method of assessment focuses on the experienced feelings in relation to the sphere of meaning in fundamental measurement depending on the central structure “self”. Interference in terms of the realization of motives connected with “self”, like for example the aspiration to preservation of positive self-evaluation, appear to constitute the distinct nature of self-experience. Self-awareness developed in the given culture has equal significance. As a result, cultural or motivational conditions are the main subject of the presented analysis – in which is perceived the cause of diverse relationship qualities between self-awareness and the means of self-experience. The author also develops the theme analyzing the type of indicators on which are based the feelings making up the basis of evaluation. The whole analysis aims at the modification of theoretical bases

marking out the possible directions of empirical investigations.

Józef Król

Hermeneutyczne koncepcje doświadczenia religijnego

Hermeneutical concepts of religious experience

Abstract

The article presents hermeneutical concepts of religious experience. The first section shows Gadamer's views on hermeneutical approach to experience, according to which experience is a process, a "movement" of awareness leading to a mindful embrace of something, to a creation of an insight. The second section presents the notion of a religious experience. Particular attention has been paid to the integral structure of a religious experience containing elements of cognitive, intellectual, emotional and evaluative nature. The last part of the article presents a hermeneutical notion of religious experience. It presents the dialogical, historical and symbolic character of religious experience.