

Terelak Jan F., Demkiewicz Joanna

Basic hope according to Erik H. Erikson and stress coping strategies among pregnant women

Abstract

Conducted empiric research refers to a relationship between stress coping strategies regarding childbirth among women waiting for their first child and basic hope according to E. Erikson. In order to measure a level of hope Basic Hope Inventory constructed by J. Trzebiński and M. Zięba was used. A questioner *The Coping Orientations to Problems Experienced* constructed by C.S. Carvera, M.F. Scheiera, J.K. Weintrauba was used to measure stress coping strategies connected with first pregnancy. Material included 112 women pregnant for the first time. In the first period of pregnancy were 56 women (10-25 week), and 56 women were preparing for delivery (29-39 week). Results indicate that Theoretic Construct "Basic Hope" can be one of factors, which explain women attitudes regarding motherhood. Strong hope influences behavior and emotions of women causing birth stress reduction and adequate identification with a new role- mother role.

Renata Korzeń

A new information about a psychometric properties of the Polish version Bem Sex Role Inventory (called IPP in Polish)

Abstract

The paper presents a psychometric analysis of the Polish version Bem Sex Role Inventory (called IPP in Polish) made several years after it had been elaborated. IPP is being used to measure gender schema: sex-typed, cross-sex-typed, undifferentiated and androgynous. The participants (327 female and 306 male, students of Warsaw high schools) filled in IPP. Despite changes in feminine and masculine traits over time, IPP may still be a valid instrument for assessing gender-schema.

Renata Korzeń, Urszula Matera

Men's self-presentation attractiveness in the interview at assessment of sex-typed, cross-sex-typed, undifferentiated and androgyny women and men

Abstract

The participants of research were 160 women and 140 men, students of high schools. First participants filled in Polish version Bem Sex Role Inventory, then they chose physical attractive or unattractive man's photograph and they read written form of self-presentation (in modest or boastful version). Finally they assessed the following target's features: beauty, modesty, likeability and intelligence and they decided on employment. Modest self-presenter was often employed than boastful one. Physical attractive self-presenter was often employed than unattractive one. Women and men more liked modest self-presenter than boastful one. Unattractive and boastful man was assessed as least intelligent but only in men's opinion. Besides androgyny women most liked self-presenter.

Dariusz Krok

Dual models of persuasion in an analysis of religious and moral communication

Abstract

Most persuasion research since the mid-1980s has been based on theories that incorporate the assumptions of the cognitive response approach about active and effortful processing, but also include hypotheses about persuasion effects derived from effortless processing. These dual models of persuasion are the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) and the Heuristic-Systematic Model (HSM). They provide a framework for understanding the moderation and mediation of persuasive effects, and explain processes that lead to attitude changes. The models seem to be an appropriate methodological tool to analyze religious and moral communication. The study was performed on a group of 398 people, aged 19-26. Having been randomly divided into four groups they listened to one of four different messages containing religious and moral information, and then filled in a questionnaire measuring cognitive responses, evaluation, and understanding. The results showed that religious involvement plays a crucial role in processing religious and moral messages. Interesting interactions suggested that high involvement subjects were processing both the verbal and vocal content extensively, while low involvement subjects did not elaborate message content but followed the peripheral route to persuasion. Vocal cues served as an argument for the former and as a peripheral cue for the latter.

Alicja Grochowska, Jerzy Majewski

The polygraph system as an instrument for measuring physiological reactions to advertisement

Abstract

The aim of this study was to show that a polygraph is a sensitive instrument measuring physiological reactions to advertisement (e.g. appealing to narcissism, aggressiveness, controversy and humour). 351 Ss took part in four studies. Physiological reactions were registered and analysed by the computer polygraph system Lafayette LX-3000W. The results indicate that advertisement appeals to narcissism, aggressiveness, controversy and humour elicit the physiological arousal. The meaning of application is discussed.

Stanisław Glaz

Personality determinates of religious feelings among higher education students

Abstract

The author of the article interested in the relationship of personal characteristics and religious feelings towards God, tried to answer the following questions: Do the independent variables – gender and discipline studied, affect: personal traits and feeling of anxiety towards God? Which, how much and in what order, do the independent variables relating to personality traits, explain the variance of dependent variables relating to religious feelings?

In the research the following surveying tools were used: To describe the five dimensions of a personality, the McCrae and Costa “Big Five” test was used. The Szymoń’s Scale of Anxiety and Fascination was used to describe the feelings towards religious feelings and God and the multi step regression analysis.

The research was carried out in 2002. It encompassed 134 students between the age 19-21 years old, all the participants were experiencing God’s presence/absence. Both men and women showed similar personal characteristics traits. The most developed of those were: conscientiousness, conciliatory and extrovertic attitude. The feelings of fascination about God and the “filial fear” towards Him, were very strong among female pedagogy students but very weak among female forestry students. Male theology students showed the highest “slave fear” towards God, and the male philosophy students the lowest. The strongest personality trait having an effect on religious feelings among female students was openness to experiences, and among males it was conscientiousness.

Aneta Karaś

Personality correlates of the social anxiety

Abstract

The work is empirical in character and concerns findings the relationship between the social anxiety and the personality. The research group consisted of 60 students (30 women and 30 men), aged 20-26. The following techniques were used: *The Adjective Check List Manual* of G.H. Gough, A.B. Heilbrun; *State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)* of C.D. Spielberger, R.L. Gorusch, R.E. Lushene; the subscale X1 of *STAI* modified to measurement of the social anxiety; *Social Anxiety Scale* designed by authoress of this article. The analysis of the study has shown that the tendency to feel social anxiety correlate moderately with some aspects of self-concept. The hypothesis concerning relation between the social anxiety and the global self-esteem was not confirmed. However, the self-concept of high socially anxious individuals in the sample is characterized by specific differences between real ego and ideal ego.

Agnieszka Szyszkowska

The contents and forms of self-awareness in relation to self-concentration in a mood manipulation

Abstract

This article presents problem of relationship between the contents and forms of self-awareness and self-concentration in a mood manipulation. In a first part of article the author deals the original conception created by Zbigniew Zaborowski. Step by step he presents contents and forms theory of self-awareness (on abbreviated as CF theory). The CF theory bases on two important nations, namely: content and form. The contents of consciousness are coded and processed through the use of specific forms. The contents and forms self-awareness function in a dynamical and holistic way. The functional character of the CF theory has to be viewed in relation to self- concentration in a mood manipulation. This research examined the influence of both sad and happy mood, relative to neutral mood, on self-focussed attention. The results of the studies indicate to the positive correlation between the internal contents and self-focussed attention and the positive correlation between the defensive form and self-concentration and self-focussed attention. The author hope that future research will be continued.

Włodzimierz Strus

The level of emotional maturity and moral behaviours

Abstract

This article presents problem of a relationship between the level of the most important features of emotional maturity and exacerbation of chosen moral behaviors. The dependencies were analysed among emotional stability, strength of character, emotional sensibility, self-control and veracity, helping others, keeping the promises regarding different categories of people. The research group consisted of 73 students (34 men and 39 women). The results indicate to the positive correlations between self-control, strength of character and dimensions of veracity and keeping promises. In case of emotional stability, the sensibility and helping others a few only dependencies were affirmed. Additionally the analysis has also shown essential sexual differences.

Miguel M. Gonçalves, João Salgado

Narrative therapies, psychology and the nature of empirical research

Abstract

Narrative therapies assume themselves as an alternative movement to the traditional psychological models. Instead of insight, narrative appears as the main organizing concept of the therapeutic process. The main purpose of this kind of therapies is the deconstruction of taken for granted discourses that are perpetuating the problem. These therapies are known by their liberation efforts and even political positioning, representing an important innovation within this domain. However, they assume a hostile attitude against psychology that results in a lack of research of the therapeutic processes. In this article, we explore possible alternatives to this kind of rupture with psychology. In order to obtain a more specific picture of the actual situation, and borrowing from Valsiner, we present four different frames of reference of “doing psychology” (intra-individual, inter-individual, individual-ecological, and the individual socio-ecological). We consider that there are understandable reasons for a rejection of three of those frameworks. However, the individual social-ecological frame of reference seems to be a promising partner to a future dialogue between narrative therapies and research, since the cultural/semiotic dimensions are highlighted.

Maciej Karwowski

Intuition as a capacity, personality level and style of functioning. Synthetic overview of some psychological views

Abstract

The article assumes problems of psychology of intuition. There are discussed basic problems associated with psychological conceptions of intuition: intuition as a cognitive style, personality characteristics, and cognitive ability. On the basis of cited theories there is proposed binary understanding of intuition and people, who use intuition. First dimension concentrates on intuition as a preference and style – looking from this point of view people can be divided between intuitionists and rationalists. Second one point of view concentrates on efficiency of using intuition (intuitional intelligence) – looking from this point on view intuitionists can be divided between: intuitics (efficient intuitionists) and guessers (non-efficient intuitionists), and rationalists between: logics (efficient rationalists) and weak (non-efficient rationalists).

Wojciech Gulin

Philosophical roots of empathy

Abstract

Empathy treated as a process stays special topic of several psychological analysis. But, it was previously an object of philosophical research. Actually, some aspects of philosophical conceptualizations of empathy have also become leading in psychological studies. In the article the author describes chosen and past views of philosophers on empathy. It is a trial of getting through to philosophical sources of interpretation of empathy. In this way the continuity of philosophical and psychological studies would be kept and present psychological studies on empathy stay more understandable.

Katarzyna Knopp

The role of emotional intelligence in human life

Abstract

The author makes an attempt to explain connections between emotional intelligence and success in life. The paper is focused on such aspects of human life as interpersonal functioning, psychological and physical well-being as well as with success at school and work.

The article presents review of research in which emotional intelligence was conceptualized according to Salovey and Mayer's model or to "mixed" models. The empirical data suggest that claims of some researchers who think that emotional intelligence is a fundamental determinant of a life success, seem to be exaggerated. Although high level of emotional intelligence is connected with successful interpersonal relationships, success in school and work and general well-being, correlation coefficients are lower than expected.

Andrzej Jakubik

Diagnostics of abnormal personality (psychopathy)

Abstract

The main subject of the paper is the presentation of the diagnostics of psychopathy from the point of view of contemporary psychopathology. In this review of the literature, the author reports on basic assumptions for personality structure disorders. At the beginning, this work concerns history of the field, development of the conception of psychopathy, definition of different terms (abnormal personality, antisocial personality, dissocial personality etc.) and a map of the problems to be approached. Successively, the paper focuses on clinical diagnostic criteria of abnormal personality. Finally, the author presents diagnostic controversies about the relationship between alcoholism or narcotic addiction and psychopathic personality.

Bartosz Drzewiecki

Harmony: psychological meaning today in reference to origins and context in the culture of the Middle Ages”.

Abstract

Harmony is an exceptional mental state in human’s life and existential condition as well. As a scientific notion, “harmony” is used not very often, probably because of troubles with detailed description of this expression. Present article is a probe of concise presentation for fundamental meanings of notion “harmony” in contemporary psychology. Afterwards I would like to present roots and connections with the culture from “the harmony” has pervaded to our times – The Middle Ages.

As an especially important elements in history of this noumenon, author mentions the connections with aesthetics, arts and music from has pervaded to the world of science in the times when neither aesthetics nor psychology exists as distinct of science. So author tries to approach meaning, sphere and history of the “harmony”.

Andrzej Śliwerski

Freud did not invent Nietzsche

Abstract

This article focuses on the origins of Sigmund Freud’s theory, which is sometimes thought to be a mixture of different human conceptions. Moreover, Freud is often being accused of having stolen the ideas of Meynert, Charcot, Breuer, and Janet. However, the aim of this article is to prove that the main source of Freud’s theory was the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche. Both Nietzsche’s and Freud’s works share striking similarities, such as examples employed to illustrate their theories. Naturally, it is impossible to accuse Freud of plagiarism on the grounds of the aforementioned similarities alone. Furthermore, the famous psychologist himself denied having even read Nietzsche’s books and claimed that it was precisely this lack of knowledge of related literature that contributed to his innovatory way of thinking. What is more, Freud tried to demonstrate that he was the first “conqueror of unconsciousness” and basically created an image of himself as a great scientist who revolutionized both psychology and psychiatry. This article, however, looks at the biography of Sigmund Freud and argues that his denial that he ever read Nietzsche’s works was nothing but a lie. Afterward, an attempt is made to identify which of Freud’s conceptions are similar to Nietzsche’s ideas.