

**Włodzimierz Strus, Sławomir Ślaski**

**Self-consciousness in relation to moral emotions, and judgment**

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to consider the relationship between self-consciousness and two dimensions of moral functioning: emotions and reasoning. The theory of self-consciousness by Z. Zaborowski, H. Lewis's conceptualization of shame and guilt developed by J. Tangney and L. Kohlberg's theory of moral reasoning development with J. Rest's modifications was the theoretical foundation of the research. In order to measure forms of self-consciousness (external, defensive, individual and reflective) Zaborowski's and Oleszkewicz's Self-consciousness Scale was used. Polish version of Test of Self-Conscious Affect-3 constructed by J. Tangney was used to measure shame-proneness and guilt-proneness. The level of moral judgment development was assessed by Polish version of J. Rest's Defining Issues Test. The research group consisted of 80 students (57 women and 23 men). Results strongly support the hypothesized link between reflective self-consciousness and guilt-proneness. Defensive self-consciousness was positively related to shame-proneness. We have also found correlation between external form of self-consciousness and guilt proneness, as well as the relationship of individual self-consciousness to shame-proneness. In contrast results of the study shows only modest correlations between forms of self-consciousness and level's of moral judgment rates.

**Marta Miklasiewicz**

**Relation between self-awareness with basic hope and ways of coping with stress in the co-dependency women who are in a preliminary and advanced phase of therapy**

Abstract

The article presents some modern theoretical views of empirical studium on the functioning of co-dependency women in preliminary and advanced phase of therapy. The author concentrates on comparative analysis of functioning of co-dependency women in a preliminary and advanced stage of therapy in a context of three psychological variables: self-awareness, basic hope, and the ways of coping with stress.

**Sławomir Ślaski, Tomasz Rudowski, Jarosław Jastrzębski, Zbigniew Zaborowski**

**Self-conscious, extraversion and neuroticism and perception of painting art**

### Abstract

The authors of this article analyze connections between self-awareness (its individual, defensive, reflective and outer form), extraversion, neuroticism and perception of painting art. The correlations between reflective, defensive, outer forms of self-awareness, extraversion, neuroticism and perception of painting art were verified, but the relations between extraversion, neuroticism, the individual form of self-awareness and perception of painting art were not confirmed.

**Sławomir Ślaski, Anna Jachnis, Włodzimierz Strus**

### **Self-awareness of consumers and their attitude to advertising**

#### Abstract

The authors of the paper analyse a problem of impact of self-awareness on perception of advertisement. The theory of self-awareness elaborated by Zaborowski was the theoretical foundation of the research. It was hypothesized that the forms of self-awareness (i.e. outer, defensive, individual and reflective) should modify perception of the indirect advertisement (fliers). The hypotheses were partially confirmed. The outer and defensive forms of self-awareness influence on consumers' perception of the advertisements. Further investigation are recommended.

**Andrzej Strzalecki, Agata Kabala**

### **Role of the styles of creative behavior in the etiology of students burnout**

#### Abstract

Senior's author model of The Style of Creative Behavior, operationally defined by the „The Creative Behavior Questionnaire”, was used to study the etiology of students burnout. A new Students Burnout Inventory (*SBI*) was constructed and analyzed by means of factor analysis which revealed five factors: 1. Physical exhaustion; 2. Psychological exhaustion; 3. Emotional exhaustion; 4. Low motivation; 5. Apathy.

The regression analysis revealed that the most important role in the students burnout is plaid by the low scores in The Strength of ego and Self-realization. The multiple *R* of these traits with the general score of the *SBI* is 0,70 and explains 49% of variance (( $F_{2, 65}=30,81$ ,  $p<0,001$ )). The article ends the discussion of the role of creativity in students personality integration, their well-being and success in the studies.

**Jan F. Terelak, Aleksandra Borkowska**

**Job satisfaction as a source of well-being based on consumption emigration in Canada**

Abstract

This paper has an empirical character, and concerns looking for a source of well-being by modern populations in job satisfaction. Research included 30 Polish consumption emigrants living in Canada (Toronto, Ontario). Control group included 25 Poles living in Poland, who visited for several times western- European countries or USA.

Following methods had been used: Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire MSQ- Short Form (to measure job satisfaction), Self- Anchoring Scale Hadleya Cantrila (to measure general life satisfaction – cognitive component), P. Boski's "E" Scale (to measure general life satisfaction – emotional component), J. Czapinski's "WŻ" Scale (to measure life's will).

It was found that person who is satisfied from his work estimates higher his general life in happiness category. Polish consumption emigrants who are living in Canada do not differ from the Polish group living in Poland, although Polish living in their own country were interior more diverse. Job satisfaction do not influence life's will – the deepest level of well-being.

**Malgorzata Starzomska**

**Paradoxes of experiencing of space by persons with anorexia**

Abstract

Anorexia is a grave and disabling mental disorder. The article describes spatial experiences among anorexics within the framework of existential-phenomenological theory. The analysis of anorexics' experiences which was presented in the article, focuses especially on: "nature world" and "ideal world" and points to specific, paradoxical hierarchy and meanings of these worlds for people who suffer from anorexia. The most useful therapeutic option for such patients can be showing them, that except starving, there are probably other methods of "core self" protection and self-realization.

**Elżbieta Stojanowska**

**The real and desirable gender schema between high school students and working people**

Abstract

The present study was performed to describe real and desirable gender schema in men and women group: university students and working people in middle adulthood. IPP - Polish version Bem Sex Role Inventory – was used to measure gender schema. Results indicated that

there were bigger differences among men and women with reference to the real than the desirable gender schema. Women were more feminine than men and men were more masculine than women, however most subjects desired to have higher level male than female traits, with the exception of women working in female stereotyped professions who wanted to have the same level of both kinds' traits. The age of subjects differentiated gender schema only in women groups: younger women, compared with working women, were more androgynous and more often desired to have androgynous schema.

**Renata Korzeń**

### **Correlations between temperament and biological sex and gender schema**

Abstract

The participants (327 female and 306 male, students of Warsaw high schools) filled in IPP and EAS-D. The results of research show that biological sex, gender schema and temperament are connected. Men more often have I type of temperament (non-emotional, social active) and women more often have II type of temperament (emotional, social active). Feminine women and men have high level of fear and low level of activity. Undifferentiated women and men are less active and less sociable than another genders. Androgyny women and men present high activity and high sociability.

**Katarzyna Martowska**

### **Characteristics of family community and emotional intelligence of children**

Abstract

Starting point of the consideration is a thesis that formation of emotional intelligence depends strongly on functioning of the family. Unique relationship that occurs between parents and children is the best context for optimum development of all members of the family.

The article presents results of own research that focused on searching a relation between perceptions of family interaction and emotional intelligence of children. In the research the Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (INTE N. S. Schutte and co-authors, Polish adaptation by A. Jaworowska and A. Matczak) has been used as well as tools for examination of the family systems: *Analyses of Family Environment, Family of Origin*, M. Ryś and *Analyses of Family Environment. Family of Own*, M. Ryś.

The results of the research showed that a relation between family environment and emotional intelligence of children exists. Children brought up in proper family distinguished

themselves higher level of emotional intelligence than children brought up in improper families. Results of the research revealed also dependences between a level of emotional intelligence of parents and children.

**Tomasz Rowiński, Marek Gągolewski**

### **Preferences and attitudes to online help**

#### *Abstract*

The main purpose of this article is to begin a discussion about the possibility of providing online counseling and psychotherapy. In our study we tried to examine attitudes towards online and face-to-face (f2f) therapy in two groups: professionals and nonprofessionals. An online research was conducted in which 363 subjects participated. Overall, gender, being professional, having previous experience with counseling (f2f or online) and some Internet-related variables have a significant impact on attitudes towards f2f or online therapy. We also propose a two-dimensional model which describes the preferences of online or f2f psychotherapy depending on the type of psychological crises in nonprofessional group. Practical considerations are reviewed.

**Monika Szyszko**

### **Openness to experience as a cognitive competence**

#### *Abstract*

In agreement with Carl Rogers's theory, openness to experience is conceptualized as a cognitive competence, which consists of; 1. openness to own feeling, emotions and needs; 2. openness to life novelty, new ideas and other people. Being more open means being more able to perceive and interpret surrounding environment in a creative and comprehensive way. In effect an open individual can better adapt to life, is more congruent and can build such relationship with others that are free of stereotypes. 35 - Items Inventory (OND35) was developed to measure the level of openness to experience. The experimental data indicate that individuals who are open to experience perceive new situation as a challenge and strive for better understanding of themselves. Other data suggest, that openness correlates positively with toleration of ambiguity, emotional intelligence, satisfaction from interpersonal relationships and can be improved through therapy. It can be assumed that openness to experience facilitates effective coping with difficult life problems and is important in building a stable identity.

**Wanda Zagórska**

**Self- transcendence and its ludic substitutes. A cultural – developmental approach**

Abstract

The category of self-transcendence has many different meanings in psychological theory. It is used in reference to changes in the highest stages of development of the human person (an existential-personalistic approach), as also to overcoming oneself in the four hierarchically ordered levels of consciousness (the stance of transcendental-epistemological realism). The paper aims to show that self-transcendence is an inherent human need which is also being satisfied in contemporary times in a substitutive, ludic way. Analogies were drawn, acknowledging the cultural-developmental approach, between the transcending of *conditio humana* by the man of traditional cultures who participated in the so-called living myth, and the quasi-overcoming oneself of contemporary man participating in a secondary reality created by cultural phenomena and ludic in nature. The common foundation for such distant phenomena is *mythos* – a specific way of thinking and approaching the surrounding world. The paper analyses the ludic substitutes of transcending oneself in chosen areas of young adults' ludic activity on the basis of the presented psychological approaches to the category of self-transcendence and its archaic counterparts, as well as the author's own empirical findings.

**Zenon Waldemar Dudek, Andrzej Pankalla**

**Cultural psychology – new challenge or perspective of psychology**

Abstract

The naturalistic methodology is responsible for the domination of psychobiological model of man in modern psychology. Other option is the social model of psyche, but it express the tendency to interpret a human being as regulated rather by external (social, biological) then by personal norms. Both concerned models need external and objective facts (data) and statistical, quantitative evaluation and depreciate the qualitative observation or interpretation. The authors present the opinion that the cultural psychology is the model, which tends to explore the psychic phenomena as qualitative and individual (personal history, subjective experience, self-consciousness) and in the context of cultural and psychological identity. Modern psychology has to confront the issue of global consciousness. The inter-, trans- and multicultural processes involve psychological functions of the man. The cultural psychology has to study inter-cultural and trans-cultural phenomena and their influence on the psyche.

Cultural and personal myths are symbolic base for creating narrative identity of the individual and as inner, personal story they reflect the ontological relation psyche – culture.

The questions addressed to cultural psychology: cultural conditions of therapeutic process, spiritual (liminal, subliminal, trans-cultural) experience, archetypal dreams, new shamanism, new spiritual movements, virtual worlds, medial communication in the trans-cultural context etc.

The inspirations for cultural psychology are in the field of psychology, philosophy, anthropology, sociology (W. Wundt, L. Wygotsky, C.G. Jung, H.A. Murray, J.S. Bruner, R. May, L. Lévy-Bruhl, N. Frye, J. Campbell, E. Goffman, R. Linton). The important role plays the idea of transculturality (W. Welsch) and theories rooted in depth psychology (theory of archetypes – C.G. Jung, E. Neumann, J. Hillman, M.-L. von Franz, V. Kast, A. Samuels, O. Vedfelt), narrative psychology (the concept of personal myth, narrative identity - D. McAdams, S. Keen, K. Gergen), ethnological psychology (entheogenes - J.M. Fericgla), historical psychology (M. Cole, C. Ratner, R. Shweder, E. Boesch, J. Vaalsiner). In Poland the interest in cultural psychology is growing up year by year.

### **Lukasz Chwalisz**

#### **Is psychoanalysis based on the idea of the Kabbalah?**

##### Abstract

The article tries to establish a connection between the psychoanalysis and the cabbalistic thought. It presents the life of Sigmund Freud in the context of him being part of Jewish tradition and culture. It focuses on his family life, academic career and social environment. It briefly presents the history of the Kabbalah and describes its most important ideas like: Ein Sof, sefirot and The Tree of Life. Furthermore the article compares the psychoanalysis and the Kabbalah on the basis of occurrence in both such ideas and concepts as: unconsciousness, libido, symbolism and pan-sexuality. In the end it presents conclusions of the observations.

### **Ewa Gruszczyńska**

#### **Susan Folkman' elaborated (enlarged) classical model of stress and coping. On a role and meaning of positive emotions**

##### Abstract

So far the great majority of empirical studies have focused on form and function of negative emotions during stressful transaction, probably because of both their immanent presence and strong effects. Recently, this concern has been shifted to the aspects of positive emotions' role in the coping process, yet unaddressed. Important findings, resulting strictly from classical Lazarus's research, showed that people reported mixed feelings in the face of difficulties. Thus, positive emotions co-occur with distress. Lately, Folkman has shed light on how people can generate and use positive affect to sustain coping, even in the conditions almost deprived of the possibility for personal control and satisfactory outcome. Three types of such strategies have been distinguished: positive reappraisal, problem-focused coping concentrated on "what can be done" and creation of positive events. Together, as a meaning-focused coping, they expand the classical stress model into promising new areas of coping research.

**Zuzanna Górska**

### **Psychometric properties of handwriting analysis – review of researches**

Abstract

The paper is a survey of research aimed at establishing the validity and reliability of graphology as a projective technique used in analysing personality and temperament. The focus is mainly on research conducted in the last two decades by psychologists, but also criminologists (in the aspect of handwriting's stability).

Apart from presenting empirical evidence confirming or contradicting psychometric properties of graphology, the paper also includes an evaluation of methodology used in the different studies.

**Stanisław Tokarski**

### **Shaping personal God's image and it's influence on interrelation**

Abstract

Experiences that we derive from our families, mainly real and ideal father's image as well as mother's image become a model on basis of which we build our personal God's image. A person who dominates in the family has particular impact on the process of shaping God's image in person's mind. Often this person is a father; although it's not obvious any more. Personal God's image is also created by not religious people. Our personal God's image not only has influence on our religiosity and its development but also affects interrelations

especially among family and love ones. In the process of individual therapy or psychological treatment a drawing can be used to help clients to express themselves and gives them a chance of showing their feelings, conflicts and desires.

**Marek Tomczyk**

**The analysis of religious crisis**

Abstract

The present article constitutes an attempt of psychological analysis of religious crisis. It describes phenomenon of religious crisis, the reasons, circumstances, components and function of crisis in personality development. In order to picture this phenomenon some examples of religious crises experienced by the Saints were include. Religious crises are experience on the natural and supernatural levels. In every case personality is subject to reorganization. The crises are the way leading to God. Sometimes this way is crooked, difficult and full in dramas. The crises don't select. It is common phenomenon in the world.

**Barbara Pilecka**

**Self – destructive behaviour in the context of crisis intervention**

Abstract

The aim of the intervention in the crisis is the safeguarding of people's lives. There are also many specific aims of the intervention in crisis. The patients who are thinking about committing suicide need special help. They don't need a long-term psychotherapy but they must have the "live of life". On the other side of line must be some trustworthy people, whom patients can trust and respect. The next important purpose of the intervention in crisis is evaluation of suicide risk. Other purpose of the above intervention is analysis of feelings and circumstances which are connected with suicide. It is very important that people who are thinking about suicide must be helped, not only with therapeutic means but also on the daily basis, in practical things. Finally, intervention in suicide crisis is mostly recommended to be a short directive therapy.

**Marcin Kapuściński**

**Construction and psychometric values of MWT questionnaire - the method of measuring attitudes and value hierarchy in love between a man and a woman**

Abstract

This article presents a method of measuring love, based on analysis of values and attitudes heterosexual partners towards each other. Theoretical foundations, the process of creating the method and psychometric values are discussed. Based on results of explorations of three examined groups (77 high school pupils, 166 psychology students, 274 psychology students) some/few bonds with other psychological variables are presented.

**Stanisław Glaz**

### **The Anthropological Dimension of the Experience of God's Presence and God's absence**

#### Abstract

Human beings in the course of their life have a great variety of experiences. Some of them are linked to everyday events, some can be caused by God.

This article presents the scale of religious experience. In order to estimate the intensity of the effects of one's religious experience (the intensity of the experience of God's presence and God's absence) among believers, the author of the paper constructed *The Scale of the Effects of Religious Experience (SERE)*.

The scale is made up of six subscales. Factor I is related to the attitude of a person to the others and shows the awareness of changes of one's own personality caused by the experience of the absence of God (*awareness of the change of the attitude to the others*) (I-NOB). Factor II is related to the attitude of a person to the others and shows the awareness of changes of one's own personality caused by the experience of the presence of God (*awareness of the changes of the attitude to the others*) (I-OB). Factor III is related to the attitude of a person to oneself and shows the awareness of the changes of one's own personality caused by the awareness of the absence of God (*awareness of the change of the attitude to oneself*) (JA-NOB). Factor IV is related to the attitude of a person to oneself and shows the awareness of the changes of one's own personality caused by the experience of the presence of God (*awareness of the change of the attitude to oneself*) (JA-OB). Factor V is related to the attitude of a person to God and shows the awareness of the changes of one's own personality caused by the experience of the absence of God (*awareness of the change of the attitude to God*) (B-NOB). Factor VI is related to the attitude of a person to God and shows the awareness of the changes of one's own personality caused by the experience of the presence of God (*awareness of the change of the attitude to God*) (B-OB). All the factors have a high coefficient of Cronbach's alpha (0.90 to 0.97).

**Michał Szulawski, Stanisław Tokarski**

**Psychometric analysis of the PSUKS - polish version of the Revised Leadership Scale for Sport**

Abstract

One of the numerous roles of the Psychology in Sport is to get to know the relationship between the sportsmen and their coach. The scale which allows to study this relation is the Revised Leadership Scale for Sport. Poprawiona Skala Umiejętności Kierowania w Sporcie (PSUKS) is the cultural adaptation of the above mentioned scale. The adaptation was the main purpose of my master thesis.

The equivalence of PSUKS was checked in the areas of translation, reliability and validity. The translation of the scale was checked according to the back translation procedure. The reliability was measured with alpha Crombach coefficient. Most of the results show that the subscales of the PSUKS are reliable.

Validity was checked with Factor Analysis. The Factor structure of the PSUKS is not exactly the same as the structure of the RLSS, but it is similar to some extend. The further research over the questionnaire are advisable and the current scale can be used as the experimental version, with the limited trust to the results.