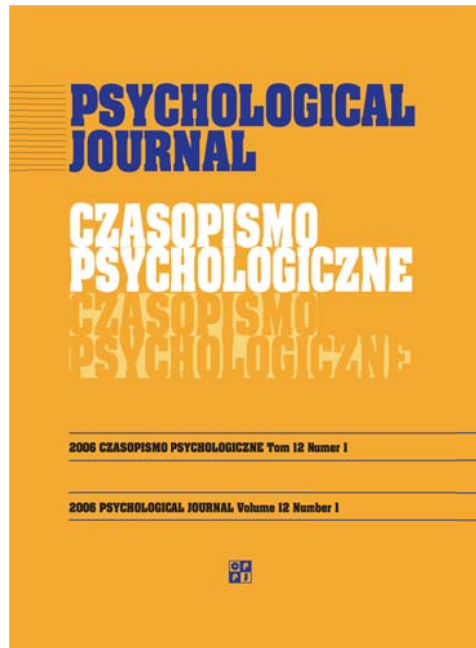


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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2006 VOLUME 12 (1)

7-24 *Magdalena Nowakowska*, Institutes for the Arts in Psychotherapy, Nowy Jork, USA
Dramaterapia i gra

DRAMA THERAPY AND PLAY

Drama therapy is rooted in the appreciation of the healing potential inherent in theater and dramatic activities. The forms of dramatic play used in drama therapy and the role of play in the therapeutic process as a whole are different in various approaches. This article describes the main characteristics of play as it is used and understood in the field of drama therapy in the United States. An example of three prominent American drama therapy methods, Landy's Role Method, Emunah's Five Phase Integrative Model, and Johnson's Developmental Transformations is provided to illustrate the differences in the role of play in the therapeutic process. Stern's thoughts on the role of verbal processing and the present moment in psychotherapy, are introduced to demonstrate these differences within the wider context of the problems related to the mechanisms of change in psychotherapy. The concepts of aesthetic distance, discrepant communication, Bateson's theory of communication and theory of play and fantasy, Winnicott's theory of potential space, transitional objects and transitional phenomena, are all considered for the purpose of describing what constitutes dramatic play as used in drama therapy, as well as pointing to the similarities between play in drama therapy and theatre.

Key words: drama therapy, play, communication

25-37 *Mojmir Svoboda*, Instytut Psychologii FF, Uniwersytet im. Masaryka, Brno, Republika Czeska
Helena Klimusová, Instytut Psychologii FF, Uniwersytet im. Masaryka, Brno, Republika Czeska

Stan, potrzeby i perspektywy diagnostyki psychologicznej w Republice Czeskiej

CONDITIONS, DEMANDS, AND PROSPECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The study presents selected results of the research project called Conditions, Demands, and Prospects of Psychological Assessment in the Czech Republic. The principal objective of the research project was to explore the range of assessment methods used by Czech psychologists, and to examine whether the assessment methods are used adequately, what is the assessment context of their use, what are the psychometric standards of the methods, what are the forms of the methods, and what kind of methods (or particular tests) are needed or else dismissed. The survey was conducted on a sample of 316 psychologists. Psychologists working in clinical psychology, counseling psychology, managerial psychology, and armed forces were represented in following proportions: 4 : 3 : 2 : 1. We present an overview of the most utilized methods in the areas of assessment of intelligence, cognitive functioning, personality and personality pathology, development, neuropsychological functioning, and interpersonal relations; besides the ranks of the methods, the summary of evaluations of the methods is given. The utilization of the methods or their categories by the Czech psychologists is based not on the psychometric qualities of the methods but on other factors, as their clarity, brevity, ease of administration and assessment of the results. Interestingly, newly introduced methods are underrepresented in the overview of the utilized methods.

Key words: psychological assessment, clinical psychology, assessment methods

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Jerzy Karyłowski, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Sopot; University of North Florida, Jacksonville
39-46 **Znaczenie reprezentacji Ja i osób dobrze znanych dla oceny behawioralnych i emocjonalnych właściwości osób trzecich**
 THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF AND FAMILIAR OTHERS REPRESENTATIONS OF FOR ASSESSING BEHAVIORAL AND EMOTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LESS FAMILIAR OTHERS
 The article presents the results of an experiment on comparison between the cognitive representation of self and representation of familiar others (Friend) as reference points in thinking about less familiar others. Earlier experiments (Karyłowski, 1999; Karyłowski, Konarzewski & Motes, 2000) suggest, that in thinking about less familiar others Self plays less prominent role than does the representation of familiar others (i.e. close friends), which is inconsistent with predictions referring to the projection term. The present study was testing the hypothesis of moderating influence of trait observability on social evaluation. Results show that the role of representation of familiar others plays more prominent a role in forming impressions about less familiar others than Self does. This effect holds independently from observability of traits being subject of evaluation.
Key words: self, other representations, cognitive representations, familiar others
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Romuald Derbis, Instytut Filozofii, Socjologii i Psychologii, Akademia im. J. Długosza, Częstochowa
47-59 **Właściwości skali a wynik pomiaru kwestionariuszowego**
 PROPERTIES OF THE SCALES AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE RESULTS IN QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS
 The purpose of this article is to present the impact of the results of a questionnaire research on the formal aspects of the scales: negative numeric values, zero-start point, kind of labels and length of numeric scale. First research shown, that change of numeric value from positive to negative, without changing the length, drives to crystallization of answers. The middle neutral point „no opinion” is chosen more rarely, than options, which are placed to the right from the midpoint. Answer options placed to the left from midpoint, were chosen most often. In case of „positive” scales, with zero-start point and one-start point, changes of labels do not differentiate the results. In case of „negative” scale, labels, which describe only the end points of scale, will cause left side shift of the results as against to results obtained by „every point” labels. Second research was conducted to verify if the results given in first study are characteristic only to our questionnaire or if they are more versatile. The deeper exploration of the given result was made on NEO-FFI questionnaire. In general, effects were confirmed. In this article, results are also analyzed in methodological and ethical context.
Key words: scales, formal properties, questionnaire surveys
- Izabela Zientek*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Śląski, Katowice
61-71 **Poczucie własnej skuteczności w wymiarze międzykulturowym: Ocena Skali Samoskuteczności w Karierze Międzynarodowej**
 SELF-EFFICACY IN CROSS-CULTURAL DIMENSION: THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SCALE OF SELF-EFFICACY IN THE INTERNATIONAL CAREER
 The paper below presents an analysis of the Scale of Self-Efficacy in the International Career (SSKM) (Bańka, 2005d), the theoretical basis of which is the concept – self-efficacy adopted within the social cognitive theory by Albert Bandura (1997). The paper assumes a division into general self-efficacy and specific self-efficacy. The Scale of Self-Efficacy in the International Career discussed here is used to measure the specific self-efficacy, and thus the efficacy in taking up jobs by people abroad. The article presents the test results related to the psychometric properties of SSKM, where the validity is evaluated on the basis of the analysed correlation of SSKM with eight other scales.
Key words: self-efficacy, cross-cultural assessment, international career
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73-86 **Samowiedza a cele życiowe związane z aktywnością zawodową człowieka**
 CONSCIOUSNESS AND LIFE AIMS CONNECTED WITH JOB ACTIVITY
 This theoretical and empirical article concerns consciousness and life aims connected with job activity. Two occupational groups: businessmen and computer-specialists were evaluated by following methods: ACL G. Gough and A.B. Heilbrun Adjective Test, and Z. Zaleski Aims Questionnaire, and J.F. Terelak, K. Migdał Job Environment Characteristics. There were significant differences between the consciousness of businessmen and computer-specialists and life aims connected with job activity. The obtained results confirm a thesis that consciousness plays an important role in human activity, and this information is connected with the type of job activity and determines one’s life aims.
Key words: consciousness, life aims, job activity
- Konrad Maj*, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa
87-100 **Dlaczego ludzie preferują i komunikują to, co inni już wiedzą?**
 WHY DO PEOPLE PREFER AND COMMUNICATE WHAT OTHERS ALREADY KNOW?
 A study conducted by Garold Stasser and his associates 20 years ago (Stasser, Titus, 1985) found that decision groups often fail to pool the unique knowledge of particular group members, because they tend to discuss information known by all group members (information shared), and at the same time consistently omit information known by only one specific member of the group (unshared information). This information sampling bias may result in making suboptimal decision. For 20 years, research teams around the world have been trying to find answers to questions such as these: Why do people prefer to communicate shared information? What determines this phenomenon? How can we prevent it? The effect has been replicated in many research projects giving rise to multiple interpretations and several theoretical models. It said that the failure to disseminate unshared information results from the simple probability of mentioning shared information and unshared information. The strategy is believed to improve social status of particular members (“mutual enhancement”). It is also claimed to be an effect of the phenomenon of social comparison, a factor connected with group norms, an effect of “preference of consistent evaluations of information”, a result of “social loaf”, as well a “common knowledge effect”. This article reviews the concept and results of selected research projects which have given consistent, interesting outcomes. The author indicates a perspective of future research on this phenomenon.
Key words: interpersonal communication, shared information, preferences

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101-114 **Poczucie jakości życia u małych dzieci: Czy i jak można je oceniać?**

SENSE OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN: HOW TO MEASURE IT?

The article presents the problems of assessment of quality of life in preschool children. The World Health Organization's (WHO) approach to quality of life was taken as a base. A new method to measure quality of life in children – the Children's Quality of Life Questionnaire – is proposed on the base of existing measures, especially the AUQUEI (Autoquestionnaire Enfant Image – child pictured self-report) developed by S. Manificat & A. Dazord (1998). The CQLQ has an item-picture format for subjective assessment of quality of life by children; the method has sufficient reliability and validity. The questionnaire was used to assess quality of life among children (3–7 years old) in a frame of program of early diagnosis of strabismus and low vision. Factor analysis revealed that the quality of life consists of four dimensions: quality of life in family, in the environment, health-related quality of life and security related quality of life. There were some differences between girls and boys in quality of life in particular aspects and factors. According to the results of this research assessment of quality of life in preschool children in an objective, reliable, and attractive manner is possible. The need of early assessment of quality of life is important for practical reasons especially in the field of health promotion, and early treatment. An adequate assessment of quality of life in children implies sufficient theoretical model of this phenomenon.

Key words: quality of life, preschool children, measurement

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115-124 **Temperamentalne uwarunkowania i konsekwencje zespołu zależności alkoholowej**

TEMPERAMENTAL INFLUENCES ON ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE

The aim of this article is to show the findings of research on the relationship between temperament and alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence. This research, based on the Strelau's regulative theory of temperament, was carried out in two separate groups: 60 high school students and 90 alcoholics. Temperament was assessed by the Formal Characteristics of Behaviour – Temperament Inventory (FCB-TI). The findings have shown that there is a significant difference between alcohol abusers and non-drinkers among high school students in activity levels. Alcoholic patients had higher levels of emotional reactivity and perseveration and lower levels of briskness, sensory sensitivity and endurance. No significant difference between alcoholics and non-alcoholics in the levels of activity was found. The results of the investigation suggest the importance of temperament as one of the risk factors in developing alcoholic dependence.

Key words: temperament, alcohol dependents, activity level

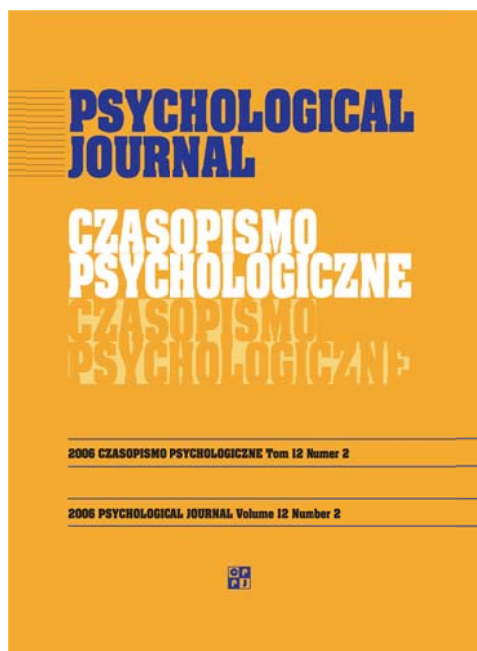
Agata Goździewicz, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Toruń

125-134 **Badania i ocena trafności Skali Otwartości na Karierę Międzynarodową**

A STUDY AND EVALUATION OF VALIDITY THE SCALE OF OPENNESS TO INTERNATIONAL CAREER

The Scale of Openness to International Career (SOIC) of A. Bańka (2005a) is a scale which is used to measure perceived predisposition towards going abroad, perceived willingness to realization of life tasks and goals outside one's country and striving to create new features of character which are necessary to realize a goal which is working abroad. The aim of this article is an analysis of criterion-related validity of SOIC when taking into consideration such theoretical constructs and regarding empirical measures as: openness to experience, positive and negative affect, loneliness, optimism, assertiveness, life aspirations, place attachment, anxiety, proactivity and sensation seeking. The results show satisfactory validity as well as reliability of described instrument which seems to be appropriate to measure readiness to working abroad.

Key words: openness, international career, scale validation



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139-154 **Uwarunkowania lubienia i respektu: Konfrontacja dwóch koncepcji teoretycznych**

ANTECEDENTS OF LIKING AND RESPECT: CONFRONTING TWO EXPLANATIONS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO DIMENSIONS OF INTERPERSONAL ATTITUDES

Liking and respect are posited to constitute two independent dimensions of interpersonal attitudes. Four experiments aimed at deciding between the affect/cognition versus the self-interest/status hypotheses are presented as explanations of differences between liking and respect. The results confirmed the self-interest/ status hypothesis which assumes that liking and respect are affective responses mediated by different judgments of the perceived person. It was predicted and found that: 1) liking depends almost completely on how the target's action influences the perceiver's interests and is accompanied by beliefs in the perceiver's morality, 2) respect is strongly influenced by the target's status and is accompanied by beliefs in target's competence, 3) cognitive overload and cognitive complexity do not modify these dependencies.

Key words: liking, respect, interpersonal attitudes,

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Barbara Leszniewska-Jodzio, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Gdański, Gdańsk

155-164 **Wybiórczość zaburzeń leksykalno-semantycznych w afazji na przykładzie rozumienia pojedynczych słów**

SELECTIVITY OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC DISORDERS IN APHASIA. EVIDENCE FROM SINGLE-WORD COMPREHENSION

Several neuropsychological studies have shown that brain-damaged patients may demonstrate selective category-specific deficits of auditory comprehension. The present paper reports on the investigation of aphasic patients' preserved ability to perform a semantic task on spoken words despite severe impairment in auditory comprehension, as testified by failure in matching spoken words to pictured objects. Six narrowly defined semantic categories for which dissociations have been reported are colors, body parts, animals, food, objects (mostly tools), and means of transport. Great discrepancies among these categories were observed in aphasic patients, who had much more difficulty comprehending names of colors than they did comprehending other names. Animals were most often the easiest category to understand. The possibility of a simple explanation in terms of word frequency was eliminated. Evidence from the present study supports the position that the so called "global" aphasia is a very imprecise term and should be redefined. These results are discussed within the connectionist and modular perspectives on category-specific deficits in aphasia.

Key words: lexical-semantic disorders, aphasia, word comprehension

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Maria Jarymowicz, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

165-178 **Tajniki zniekształceń poznawczych: O naturze efektu asymetrii w ocenianiu dystansów Ja – Inni**

SECRETES OF COGNITIVE BIASES: ON THE NATURE OF THE ASYMMETRY EFFECT IN THE SELF – OTHERS DISTANCES ESTIMATION

The identical distance between X – Y and Y – X seems to be different – depending on direction of comparison and properties of an object playing a role of the reference point. Such illusion concerns very different types of objects: geometrical figures, geographical placements and people. Feeling of distance between people leads to important consequences in human relations. The aim of article is an attempt to summarize data gathered during years of studies and to confront classic hypotheses (Rosch, 1975; Tversky, 1977; Codol, 1984) with data of own studies on biases in Self – Others vs. Others – Self comparisons.

Key words: cognitive biases, self, other distance, estimation

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179-189 **Ocena Skali Proaktywności w Karierze Międzynarodowej**
EVALUATION OF THE PROACTIVE SCALE IN TRANSNATIONAL CAREER

The paper presents a validation of the Proactive Scale in Transnational Career (Bańka, 2005a). The relationships of the Proactive Scale in Transnational Career to other measures demonstrate convergent validity. The validity of that scale was ascertained by correlations with other scales: Shortened version of Proactive Personality Scale (Bateman and Crant, 1993) ($r=.39$; with general proactivity variable $r=.53$), Personal Growth Initiative Scale (Robitschek, 2003) ($r=.18$; with general proactivity variable $r=.36$), the Openness Scale to Transnational Career (Bańka, 2005b) ($r=.20$; with general proactivity variable $r=.20$) and the Achieving Motive Scale in Transnational Career (Bańka, 2005c) ($r=.29$; with general proactive variable $r=.34$). There were no significant correlations among the Proactive Scale in Transnational Career and other methods. Results are discussed in terms of their relations to interactional psychological theories. Proactivity has been found to be a unique construct, as a personal and contextual ability toward proactive behavior. Proactive people are relatively unconstrained by situational forces and effect environmental change. Limitations, implications for counseling and suggestions for future research are presented in this article.

Key words: proactivity, transnational career, scale validation

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191-204 **Elementy składowe kompetencji emocjonalnej**
COMPONENTS OF EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE

The author presents a concept of emotional competence. The first part describes of the Carolyn Saarni conception of emotional competence. The second part presents the results of the search for an answer to the question: How are the emotional components grouped? The final part contains a proposal structure of emotional competence.

Key words: emotion, competence, structure

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Ivan Sherstyuk, Katedra Psychologii Eksperymentalnej KUL, Lublin

205-218 **Torowanie ocen intencji bohaterów wiadomości telewizyjnych**
PRIMING THE EVALUATION OF INTENTIONS OF TELEVISION NEWS CHARACTERS

Television news programs enjoy a high percentage of audience. For most viewers, events presented on the news are not only a source of knowledge but also a subject of evaluation and commentaries. A typical informational program is built of a series of consecutive news stories. Results from numerous studies show that the ordering of events in an informational program exerts significant impact on understanding their contents as well as the mood and emotional arousal of the viewers. However, little is known so far about the effect of news story ordering on evaluations of the intentions of their characters. The objective of the experiments presented in this article is to establish to what degree the evaluation of the intention of the main character from a proceeding TV news story affects the evaluation of the intention of the main character from the subsequent news story.

Key words: priming, subject evaluation, evaluation of intentions

Alicja Grochowska, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

Andrzej Falkowski, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

219-230 **Pojęciowa struktura reklamy: Analiza metodologiczna według kategorii ad hoc i kategorii naturalnych**
CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURE OF ADVERTISEMENT: A METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO *AD HOC* AND NATURAL CATEGORIES

The paper presents the application of prototype theory of concepts to research the cognitive structure of print advertisements. Thus the two approaches to analysis of advertisement were assumed. According to the first one the elements of advertisement have graded structure and create *ad hoc* category sensitive to context in which the consumer perceives the ad. The second approach, on the other hand, assumes that ads have graded structure which creates natural category of „advertisement”. The theoretical context of presented research is well interpreted in both, the constructivist paradigm of cognitive processes and philosophical theories of classes. In the empirical study five different ads of the same product category were used in two contexts: ad processing and brand processing. The multidimensional scaling MINISSA and PINDIS were used to process the data. The obtained results prove the accuracy of analysis of print advertisement as conceptual structure according to *ad hoc* and natural categories.

Key words: natural categories, *ad hoc* categories, advertisement, methodology

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231-242 **Analiza trafności Skali Motywacji Osiągnięć w Karierze Międzynarodowej**
THE ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION SCALE IN TRANSNATIONAL CAREER

This research was conducted to concentrate on the analysis of construct validity of the Achievement Motivation Scale in International Career (Bańka, 2005). The relevance was verified by 10 research tools correlated with the Achievement Motivation Scale. This paper attempts to discover the relationship between a desire to travel abroad in terms of self-realisation there and 3 dimensions: social, behaviour and personal. The research examined some students, of age 20–30, whose pursuit of an international career was analysed in general and in detail on 4 components: aspiration to achieve perfection through competition and comparison with others, concentration on internal motivation to gain and deepen knowledge, failure avoidance in fear of negative assessment by others, failure avoidance in fear of self-negative assessment. This is exploratory research, its results indicate future potential exploration and current, wide usefulness in the transnational vocational counselling.

Key words: achievement motivation, transnational career, construct validity, scale validation

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243-251 **Psychologiczne konsekwencje objawów zespołu Turnera**
PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF TURNER'S SYNDROME

The aim of the research presented in the article, carried out on 176 women with genetic disorder described as Turner's Syndrome was to show the connection between the evaluation of socio-psychological aspects of their own situation and the number and nature of symptoms

resulting from Turner's Syndrome. So far researches have treated the population of women suffering from Turner's Syndrome as homogenous group, in spite of the fact, that this ailment covers a wide range of clinical fenotypes. Little is known about the internal diversity of this group as regards psychological costs born as a consequence of certain kind of changes connected with the disease. The knowledge about symptoms which can have particularly negative consequences on self-perception should become valuable clue for the therapeutic treatment. The research has shown that the most distressing symptoms are those which influence negatively the image of patient's body: distinct short statue and obesity. Patients feel discrepancy between the features of their own body and those accepted and required by the culture. This may cause serious psychological discomfort and problems with social contacts.

Key words: Turner's Syndrome, genetic disorder, self-perception,

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Andrzej Sękowski, Instytut Psychologii KUL, Lublin

- 253-264 **H. Schulera i M. Prochaski polska wersja Inwentarza Motywacji Osiągnięć – Leistungsmotivationsinventar (LMI)**
H. SCHULER AND M. PROCHASKA'S POLISH VERSION OF THE ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION INVENTORY – LEISTUNGSMOTIVATIONSINVENTAR (LMI)

Leistungsmotivationsinventar (LMI) has been developed based on the concept of traits and the concept of achievement motivation. Schuler and Prochaska (2000, 2001) developed a new concept of achievement motivation, which they consider a personality variable. LMI includes 17 internally coherent scales, and the results scored by respondents reveal the structure of achievement motivation. The profile obtained on the basis of the results enables a precise and accurate assessment of the main aspects of achievement motivation regarding professional career. The article describes the theoretical basis of LMI, the psychometric data of the original version and of its Polish translation. A group of 1176 students of various faculties in several university centres in Poland as well as 66 adult working persons were examined with the LMI inventory. The article presents the following psychometric data from the examination of the Polish standardising group: reliability, accuracy, mean and standard deviation, and constancy.

Key words: motivation inventory, achievement motivation, psychometric examination

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- 265-273 **Osobowość makiawelisty i niemakiawelisty w ocenie własnej i partnerów**
MACHIAVELLIAN PERSONALITY AND TRAIT ATTRIBUTION

The relationship between Machiavellianism and social perception is depicted in this paper. In study one 210 subjects, who had been classified as high or low in Machiavellianism, were asked to choose from a list of 24 trait adjectives 10 which best described her or him and 10 for describing the partner. Low Machs described oneself as friendly, honest, sensible, and by „low Mach” and „high friendliness” groups of adjectives. High Machs were more likely than lows to be described by partners as cold and selfish. Low Machs were more likely to be described as friendly, reliable and sensible. In study two 126 persons were asked to attribute 12 trait adjectives to oneself and to 3 other partners using 5-point scale. After that they completed the Mach IV questionnaire. Low Machs described oneself as sincere, truthful, confident. High Machs were characterized by partners as ambitious, rational and powerful. Low Machs were described as truthful, friendly, helpful, confident and sincere. The traits which were chosen to describe high and low Machs were consistent with the characterizations in the research literature. Though high Machs are often charming and attractive in short-term social interactions, they are evaluated more properly – as exploiters – in long-term relationships.

Key words: Machiavellianism, Machiavellian personality, attributions