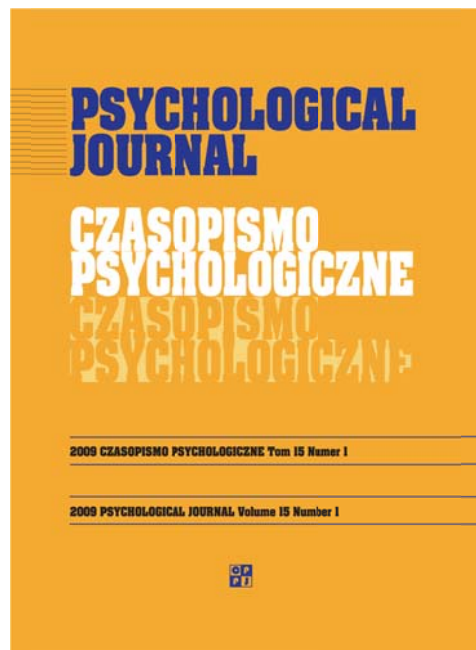


## LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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## 2009 VOLUME 15 (1)

- Romuald Derbis*, Zakład Psychologii, Akademia im. J. Długosza, Częstochowa  
*Tomasz Wirga*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Opolski, Opole
- 7-21 **Rodzaj wzbudzonych emocji a zaufanie do ludzi i wiara w świat sprawiedliwy**  
 THE TYPE OF AROUSED EMOTIONS *VERSUS* CONFIDENCE TOWARDS PEOPLE AND FAITH IN A FAIR WORLD  
 The article, on the basis of Fredrickson's theory (1998), presents the influence of positive (happiness, satisfaction) and negative emotions (sadness, repulsion) on the level of confidence in other people and the belief in a just world. It also includes the effectiveness comparison of the two methods of emotions induction used for the research (recalling of events and multimedia presentation). Moreover, practical implications of the received results were considered, indicating that experiencing of certain emotions influences not only human behaviour but it can also be crucial in changing the already existing beliefs about the surrounding world, at least for a while.  
**Key words:** aroused emotions, confidence, faith
- Joanna Zinczuk*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań  
*Szymon Emilia Draheim*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin
- 23-41 **Represywny styl radzenia sobie z bodźcami zagrażającymi a samooszukiwanie**  
 THE REPRESSIVE STYLE OF COPING WITH THREATENING STIMULI *VS* SELF-DECEPTION  
 The research refers to the concept by D. Weinberger, R. Davidson & D. Schwartz (1979), who consider repression in terms of a personality variable, and postulate the existence of four personality types according to the style of coping with threatening stimuli – “true low-anxious”, “high-anxious”, “repressors” and “defensive high-anxious”. The aim of the research conducted on 570 participants was to determine if, by means of objective statistical methods, it is possible to prove the occurrence of the four coping styles described by Weinberg et al in a population. The subject of an interest was also answering the question, whether the emotional functioning style of the repressors, characterized by low anxiety revealed in the self-description (e.g. questionnaire), in spite of intense physiological and expressive arousal in stress conditions, could be considered in terms of defensive, unconscious self-deceiving, measured by the Polish adaptation of Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding by D.L. Paulhus (1984). The connection between tendencies to self-deception, impression management, a subjectively experienced fear and a fear revealed in facial expressions were explored.  
**Key words:** coping style, threatening stimuli, self-deception
- Tomasz Maruszewski*, Wydział Zamiejscowy SWPS, Sopot  
*Michalina Gawinecka*, Wojewódzki Szpital Psychiatryczny im. prof. Tadeusza Bilikiewicza, Gdańsk  
*Joanna Wojciechowska*, Stowarzyszenie Pomocy Osobom Autystycznym, Gdańsk
- 43-55 **Blednięcie afektywne wspomnień autobiograficznych**  
 AFFECTIVE FADING OF AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIES  
 Studies on autobiographical memories generated both in undirected and directed way confirmed that positivity effect may be found in various types of memory material. Hypotheses concerning decrease of emotional intensity of autobiographical memories in time were also supported. The two studies presented in this work involved retention times from 1 to 5 weeks. It was found that memories with negative valence faded at the beginning and then their emotional intensity increased. It suggests that either emotional control was diminished or ironic effects of control took place. Changes of emotional intensity may be observed mainly in case of negative valence memories. It was also found that these effects refer to a greater degree to complex secondary (pride, shame) emotions than to primary emotions (joy, sadness).  
**Key words:** affective fading, autobiographical memory, emotions

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*Andrzej Sękowski*, Katedra Psychologii Różnic Indywidualnych, Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski Jana Pawła II

57-69 **Wybrane aspekty funkcjonowania społecznego zdolnych uczniów o zróżnicowanych osiągnięciach szkolnych**  
ASPECTS OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF GIFTED STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT LEVEL OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS

The present study outlining the basic measurement of social individual functioning which have been undertaken by gifted students. The emphasis was put on functioning of gifted individual and relation between outstanding skills and their personal and environmental conditions. We mentioned about a syndrome of non-adequate achievements as well. For needs of mentioned study 450 pupils were examined by questionnaire tests which were able to measure escalation of social functioning, the level of school achievements and analytical intelligence. The aim for that examination was to give an answer for a question: "Are there any crucial differences that exists in social functioning of pupils at different level of intellectual skills and school achievements?". The statistic analysis showed that there is a relationship between these dimensions. It was also stipulated that within the examined groups their achievements are determined by – next to their intellectual skills – by cooperating style of functioning the individuals in group. The communication style is based on avoiding social relationships and there is also changeable orientation to people (girls) and the communication style is also based on submissive behaviors and shyness (boys).

**Key words:** social functioning, gifted students, achievements

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*Michał Ziarko*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań

71-85 **Uwarunkowania internalizacji i eksternalizacji zaburzeń u dzieci i młodzieży**  
CONDITIONS OF INTERNALIZATION AND EXTERNALIZATION OF DISORDERS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

The research aimed at answering the question whether there are differences in the intensity of externalization and internalization disorders between children of alcoholics and non-alcoholics and what subjective and family factors condition the occurrence of these disorders. Among explanatory variables temperament traits and attachment style were tested on the basis of the assumption that their influence may be significantly modified by the style of performing parental functions. The research sample comprised 86 mothers of kindergarten children and 110 high school pupils. The research was conducted by means of a set of questionnaires filled in by mothers of preschoolers and by high school pupils themselves. The results indicate that alcoholics' children differ from non-alcoholics' children in the intensity of externalization and internalization disorders in the later period than kindergarten time. All of these disorders coexist with a different configuration of temperament traits intensity and attachment style. The style of performing parental functions does not have a direct significance for the mechanism of the persistence of mental problems. The empirically verified model of variables explains the causes of internalization of disorders in children and adolescents to a greater extent than the causes of their externalization.

**Key words:** internalization, externalization, children, adolescents, disorders

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*Anna Orylska*, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

*Maksymilian Bielecki*, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa

87-103 **Trening pamięci operacyjnej u dzieci z zespołem hiperkinetycznym (ADHD)**  
THE IMPACT OF WORKING MEMORY TRAINING ON ATTENTION DEFICITS IN CHILDREN WITH ADHD

The main research hypothesis stated that effective working memory training should reduce inhibitory deficits in ADHD. The second hypothesis looked for differences in working memory capacity between children with and without ADHD. Method: 11 boys with ADHD (10–16 years old) underwent an intensive, computerized working memory training. During pre- and posttest sessions their performance was tested against control group (11 boys, matched with the age) attention measures (dual attention task, Stroop task, Antisaccade) and working memory measures (Ospan and Reading Span). Results: Before the training groups differed in their ability to control attention in the Antisaccade task,  $t(20)=.93$ ;  $p<.01$ . Whereas, there were no differences in their working memory capacity. The WM training was effective, linear trend  $F(1, 10)=5.48$ ;  $p<.05$ ;  $\eta^2=.354$ . Moreover, due to the training ADHD children made a first step to reinforced their competence in inhibitory processes, there was a significant decrease of false alarms in dual attention task,  $F(1, 20)=6.17$ ;  $p<.05$ ;  $\eta^2=.236$ . The pattern of results confirmed the research hypothesis suggesting that working memory training is an effective way of reducing attention deficits in ADHD.

**Key words:** working memory, memory training, attention deficits, children, ADHD

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105-118 **Uogólnione zaburzenie lękowe z perspektywy dysregulacji emocji**  
GENERALIZED ANXIETY DISORDER – THE EMOTION DISREGULATION PERSPECTIVE

This article presents the role of emotion dysregulation in setting up and maintaining of the generalized anxiety disorder. The processes of regulation and dysregulation of emotions are defined and described as well as the criteria that differentiate the optimal emotion regulation from dysregulation. The article also contains the description of clinical symptoms of the generalized anxiety disorder and some ways of explaining them from the emotion dysregulation perspective. Particularly, the emphasis was put on experiential avoidance, worry as a strategy of emotion avoidance and deficits in emotion regulation (heightened intensity of emotions, poor understanding of emotions, negative reactivity of one's emotional state, maladaptive coping strategies). In the end, the author attempts to establish a preliminary model of emotion dysregulation in patients with generalized anxiety disorder.

**Key words:** generalized anxiety, disorders, dysregulation, emotions

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119-140 **Kwestionariusz stylów rozwiązywania konfliktów**  
FIVE STYLES OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION: A QUESTIONNAIRE

The Questionnaire of Five Styles of Conflict Resolution is presented including the process of its construction and psychometric properties. The questionnaire is based on the classical analysis of conflict in terms of the self-interest and the partner's interest. It consists of 50 items (each of them being a declaration about frequency of a specific behavior in conflict) which measure behavioral preferences for 5 styles of conflict resolution: Competition, Cooperation, Accommodation, Avoidance and Compromise. Studies on 3 samples (total  $N = 520$ ) showed high internal consistency of the scales and a replicable factorial solution with a tendency of the Cooperation Scale to overlap with the Compromise Scale (and separate factors for the remaining 3 scales). Intercorrelations among the five scales were consistent with the logic of two independent dimensions (self-interest and partner's interest) underlying the styles of behavior in conflict. Cooperation and

Compromise were most frequently declared as preferred styles of behavior in conflict resolution, Competition was significantly less frequent, although it was more frequent than Accommodation and Avoidance.

**Key words:** conflict, resolution styles, questionnaire

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*Artur Domurat*, Wydział Psychologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, Warszawa

**141-152 Model Stylu Twórczego Zachowania a poziom innowacyjności przyszłej pracy studentów**

THE STYLES OF CREATIVE BEHAVIOR MODEL AND STUDENTS' FUTURE INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR

The senior author's Style of Creative Behavior (SCB) Model and The Creative Behavior Questionnaire (CBQ) were used to study students' ( $N=200$ ) preferences regarding future employment. It was hypothesized that innovative character of students' future choices of profession could be explained on the basis of their present creative potential. The dependent variables were: 1. scores on the Scale of the Innovativeness of Future Profession" (Cronbach  $\alpha = .80$ ), and 2. preferences regarding future employment: A. Manager, B. Entrepreneur, C. Employee. The independent variables were five factors of the CBQ: 1. Strength of Ego ( $\alpha = .874$ ), 2. Flexibility of Cognitive Processes ( $\alpha = .889$ ). 3. Internal Locus of Evaluation ( $\alpha = .882$ ), 4. Self-realization ( $\alpha = .904$ ), 5. Appreciation of Life ( $\alpha = .895$ ). The hypotheses regarding the relation of the CBQ scores to the level of innovation of the future work and the position were partly corroborated: three factors correlate significantly: Self-realization ( $r = .266, p < .01$ ), Internal Locus of Evaluation ( $r = .229, p < .01$ ), and Flexibility of Cognitive Processes ( $r = .211, p < .01$ ). This pattern corresponds well to the results obtained so far on the role of the CBQ factors in the success of innovative entrepreneurship and effective management. Furthermore it is remarked that people's innovative occupational prospects are a manifestation of their psychotransgression. The article ends with the discussion of the effective personality syndrome in creative behavior.

**Key words:** creative behavior, behavior styles, innovative behavior

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**153-167 Czy praca posiada markę? Kulturowe uwarunkowania podaży i popytu na polskim rynku pracy**

DOES WORK HAVE A BRAND? CULTURAL DETERMINANTS OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND ON THE POLISH JOB MARKET

Labor market is a complex cultural phenomenon conditioned by supply and demand of the labor market. It is argued that the third force active on the labor market is work ethic, manifested through a "brand" of the particular job. The article refers to an analogy between the free market and the labor market by redefining the crucial concepts: supply and demand of the labor market. The discussion is based on empirical data consisting of reports of 200 respondents, of officers of 115 different institutions of the Polish labor market (public and NGO) from different regions of Poland, who were asked about social projects on the labor market. The first part of the article introduces the characteristics of the Polish labor market and highlights the theoretical empirical context and identify the phenomenon of "work branding". Then the labor market supply and demand scheme is presented in a new context of labor as an advertisement tool, which conditions the quality and quantity on the labor market. The research results illustrate the problem of work and employment losing its "good logo" in Poland. Finally, suggestions are made to enhance the effectiveness of social projects on the labor market.

**Key words:** culture, job supply, demand supply, job market, work brand

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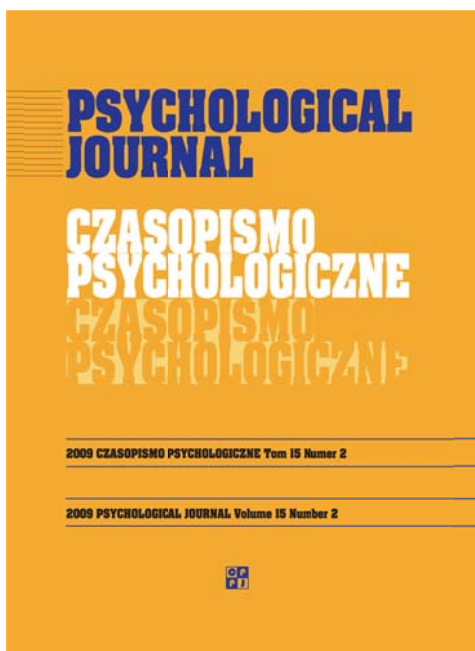
*Anna K. Baczyńska*, Instytut Psychologii, Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego, Warszawa

**169-188 Adaptacja polska Inwentarza Inteligencji Praktycznej Menedżerów (Tacit Knowledge Inventory for Managers) Richarda K. Wagnera i Roberta J. Sternberga**

ADAPTATION OF THE R.K. WAGNER AND R.J. STERNBERG'S TACIT KNOWLEDGE INVENTORY FOR MANAGERS

This article focuses on the conceptions and measure of the practical intelligence. Authors have shown the Polish adaptation of the R.K. Wagner and R.J. Sternberg's tacit Knowledge Inventory for Managers (TKIM). TKIM is designed to identify individuals whose "street smart" indicate the potential for excellent performance in managerial and executive careers. The inventory can be used to guide organizations in the selections of entry-level managers, promotion of lower- and middle- level managers to higher ranks, and as a diagnostic tool for training and development. TKIM in Polish version is reliable tool.

**Key words:** tacit knowledge, management inventory, practical intelligence



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### 195-205 **Życ z godnością w zdrowiu i chorobie**

#### LIVING WITH DIGNITY IN GOOD HEALTH AND ILL HEALTH

The aim of this elaboration was to reflect on the problem of dignity as it manifests in contemporary scientific research and social consciousness. The subject of dignity is rooted in various currents of philosophy which serve as a basis for public ethos. In psychological studies the concept of human dignity is distinct from the personal sense of dignity. In the second meaning one can investigate into the process of development and strengthening of dignity and into threats to dignity. Transformations of contemporary life and their consequences show that new challenges emerge for dignified life. These challenges are associated with segregation and exclusion. In establishing research assumptions for this study social-cognitive approach towards development and functioning of personality was utilized. It was concluded that the development of values system and the structure of self which are built and exhibited in the context of social relationships are significant for dignity. The present empirical study was aimed at the sense of dignity among healthy people and people suffering from various somatic and mental disorders. We investigated into subjective meaning of dignity and personal, interpersonal and contextual factors leading to the sense of dignity, threatening it and causing the sense of being deprived of it. In the quantitative part of the present study the importance of selected attributes for the sense of dignity was analyzed. Among identified content categories we have found the following: respect, subjectivity and the fundamental human right. Among factors threatening the sense of dignity and leading to the sense of being deprived of it we have identified activity of the subject, overt and implicit influences of the others and the social context favoring or damaging the sense of dignity.

**Key words:** dignity living, good health, ill health

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### 207-221 **O możliwości kontrolowania konfliktów grupowych**

#### REGULATION OF GROUP CONFLICTS

The paper discusses two propositions: that conflict dynamics has stage-like characteristics and that group “forces” have significant impact on this dynamics. The conflict can be initiated if inhibitory mechanisms are not effective enough. Three stages of the conflict can be identified: Limited Conflict, Advanced Conflict – a fight, and Destructive Conflict – when the adversaries’ main goal is inflicting harm or destroying the other side. Group forces can foster either inhibition or escalation of the conflict. Inhibitory forces can be instigated in situations when common group identity and norms supporting cooperative functioning are getting salient. Escalation is likely in intergroup situations. The paper reports three series of experiments testing the proposition that induction of the temporary common identity and common norms may help in solving conflicts. The experiments consisted of discussions in small groups who were supposed to find common solution for some controversial issues; sex education in schools (ideological conflict) or localization of a garbage collection site in the county (conflict of interests). The participants of the discussions were parents of school children, politicians representing parties from the opposite ideological spectra or villagers from the county. It has been found that the experimental procedure was effective since the most of the groups were able to achieve a common solution to the problems. Theoretical implications of these findings are discussed.

**Key words:** group conflicts, regulations, conflicts dynamics

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### 223-230 **Aktywność twórcza i artystyczna, a psychopatologia**

#### CREATIVE AND ARTISTIC ACTIVITY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Creative activity may be connected with elements of psychopathology such as changes in motivation and emotion (mood), occurring in bipolar affective illness (manic-depressive), and changes in thinking, occurring in schizophrenic disorders. The study of patients with bipolar affective illness demonstrated that such patients have higher scores on the Barron-Welsh Art Scale, more cyclothymic and neurotic

features, and higher indexes for “openness to experience” and “novelty seeking”. In a number of studies, creativity has been found to be connected with a tendency to psychotic thinking, reduction of latent inhibition mechanism and features of schizotype. In own study, the patients with bipolar affective illness during remission achieved, compared to control persons, higher scores on creativity scale of the Berlin Test of Intelligence Structure, and the role of schizotype as a mediating factor for creativity in this illness was also confirmed. For generating ideas and creativity drive, a dominant role has been postulated of three brain structures: prefrontal cortex, temporal lobe and mesolimbic system. Dopamine has been regarded as a main neurotransmitter within these structures, mostly connected with elevated mood, higher motivation and psychotic thinking, the factors thought to be associated with creativity. Recent molecular genetic studies suggest a role of the genes connected with dopaminergic, serotonergic and neurotrophic systems in creativity mechanisms.

**Key words:** activity, psychopathology, artistic creativity

*Jan Strelau, Szkoła Wyższa Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa*

- 231-243 **Od badań podstawowych do zastosowań w praktyce psychologicznej; z perspektywy 50. lat badań nad temperamentem**  
FROM BASIC RESEARCH TO APPLICATION IN PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE: AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF RESEARCH ON TEMPERAMENT

Taking as a point of departure the Regulative Theory of Temperament (RTT) the author has given evidence that the RTT fulfills formal criteria of a good theory as defined among others by Kurt Lewin. Attention was paid to aspects of the theory such as: (a) concept of trait, (b) definition of temperament that concentrates on formal characteristics of behavior (energy and time), and (c) structure of temperament, which distinguishes RTT from other conceptualizations on temperament. Evidence based on research in which temperamental traits were measured by means of an inventory that fully corresponds with RTT and fulfills Evidence Based Assessment Criteria – the Formal Characteristics of Behavior-Temperament Inventory (FCB-TI) – has given support for the motto cited in this paper saying that there is nothing more practical than a good theory. Of special importance for psychological practice are the findings showing that RTT traits play an important role in behavior under extreme situations and in performing tasks under stimulation exceeding the optimal level of arousal.

**Key words:** temperament, basic research, psychological applications, practice

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- 245-254 **Życie godnie i/czy dostatnio. Dobrobyt materialny a godność i podmiotowość człowieka**  
LIFE IN DIGNITY AND/OR WEALTH. AFFLUENCE IN RELATION TO HUMAN DIGNITY AND AGENCY

The importance of material standards of living for psychological well-being has recently become a subject of research in economics, social science and also in psychology. One of the aspects of the problem relates to links between a “good” life and material resources (money and material goods) and their role in fulfilling various human needs. The author associates the concept of a “good” life with the concepts of dignity and human agency. The leading thesis of the article is that in order to be able to achieve a desired level of agency (and dignity) a certain level of material security and comfort is needed. This level of comfort depends on cultural and technological standards accepted within a certain society. However a surplus of material resources, and especially an excessive concentration on acquiring and possessing material assets, named materialism, is a significant threat for both – agency and dignity. This thesis is discussed and supported by a review of empirical findings related to connections between psychological well-being and material wealth as well as psychological consequences of the materialistic orientation.

**Key words:** affluence, life dignity, human dignity, agency, wealth

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- 255-265 **Po co ludziom sprawiedliwość? Nadawanie sensu zdarzeniom i złudzenie kontroli**  
WHY PEOPLE NEED SENSE OF JUSTICE? LOOKING FOR MORAL SENSE OF EVENTS AND ILLUSION OF CONTROL

Justice seems to provide a important and guiding theme in our personal lives and in societies. People care about justice because it fulfills some normative and cognitive functions for the individual and for the society. The standard of justice actually implemented vary according to the situation, social orientation of the observer and perceived quality of the social context. According to Lerner (1980, 2003) people need to believe they live in a just world, where people generally get what they deserve. The belief in a just world (BJW) is functional because it makes sense of events, and provides some basis for being in control of the events. One of a number of ways people maintain a commitment to justice is immanent justice reasoning (IJR). IJR is a form of nonscientific causal reasoning that people may use to explain and understand important life events. It is thinking that negative or positive experiences are a punishment or a reward for prior misdeeds or good behavior, respectively. Three studies examined of IJR in adult (students) sample are presented in the article. In study 1 a target person’s behavior prior to them experiencing an unrelated negative outcome (car accident). In study 2 a target person’s behavior prior to them experiencing a positive outcome (lottery win). Study 3 tested the role of a just world threat in activation of IJR (in subsequent unrelated negative and positive context). The results show significant relation between level of IJR and participant’s perception of target person’s deservingness and participant’s sense of cognitive control (anticipation of future target person’s behavior).

**Key words:** justice sense, moral sense, control illusion

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- 267-276 **Wybitne zdolności – wyjątkowość czy codzienność?**  
GIFTEDNESS – EXCEPTIONALITY OR COMMONNESS

Giftedness and genius have been the subject of research almost since the time psychology started to exist as a science. They are, on the one hand, exceptional, but on the other hand, they are observable in many areas of everyday life. There is a need for supporting gifted individuals. While much has been done in the field of diagnosing giftedness, there still exists a large group of underachievers. The view of psychology on giftedness presented in this article points the specific character of its social functioning and characteristic attitudes toward it. This requires development of appropriate forms of educating and supporting gifted individuals. Subservient to this purpose are studies concerning the structure of intelligence, creativity, motivation, and wisdom. Studies of giftedness and genius are a source of inspiration and information for inquiries into the nature of the human mind.

**Key words:** giftedness, underachievers, diagnosis

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277-293 **Na pograniczu prawa i psychologii – nowe obszary współpracy w teorii i praktyce**

ON THE BORDER-LINE OF LAW AND PSYCHOLOGY – THE NEW AREAS OF THE COOPERATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

Traditional definitions of law psychology limit its subject to the problems connected with making the law expertise. Nowadays this approach doesn't seem to be satisfying any more. Both the psychologists and the lawyers emphasize that it doesn't include all areas of using the psychological knowledge to solve the problems lying on the border of psychology and law. To describe the whole area of these problems, the wide formula "psychology and law" has been introduced to accentuate the theoretical and practical links between psychology and law. There is a variety of law which solutions is searched in psychology. This fact caused the separation of the distinct specializations in psychology. The different criteria of this selection can be mention: According to the stage of the proceeding, in which the psychologist takes part, we can distinguish for example: investigating psychology which is connected with the psychological rules of investigation, establishing the strategy of proceeding and the obtainment of personal evidence, the decision psychology, which assess the mechanism of making decisions in court or the penitentiary psychology, which concentrates on the analysis of prisoners' functioning and behaviors. On the basis of the criminal psychology or the family psychology we can find the evidence problems, in solving which the psychologists is highly involved. The rapidly developing law psychology worked out the specific methodology and research procedures, which take into account the characteristic of the law problems. These methods must be different in case of young and adults crime perpetrators, witness or so called the family matters. The law psychology must search the inspiration in different part of psychology and base on different theoretical constructs. The future and perspectives of law psychology depend on the fact how effectively it will be able to apply the general psychology output into the law practice as well as it will be able to improve its methods and research procedures.

**Key words:** law border-line, psychology border-line, theory cooperation, practice cooperation

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295-304 **Samotność wśród najbliższych. Interakcje dzieci z autyzmem z rodzicami**

LONELINESS AMONG CLOSED RELATIVES. INTERACTIONS OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN WITH PARENTS

Autism is a severe developmental disorder, profoundly affecting human ability to effectively participate in social interactions. The specific deficits of social cognition development in children with autism (face processing impairment, joint-attention, monitoring of gaze direction) affect the development of parent-child relationship. Autism does not prevent close relationship formation, however affects it's development. It is also a significant source of parental stress, which affects the parent-child interactions as well. The paper presents some results of author's studies on the child-parent interactions analyzed in mother-child and father-child dyads with special attention drawn to child's social behavior and parent's coping strategies.

**Key words:** loneliness, autistic children, interactions

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305-320 **Ja cielesne w psychologii rehabilitacji**

THE BODY SELF IN REHABILITATION PSYCHOLOGY

The paper presents different ways of approaching the concept of body self in psychology. Introducing a classification of the various ways in which the concept can be understood serves to organize empirical evidence which states that permanent injury to the organism leads to changes in the body image, the perception and assessment of the body. By resorting to modern theories of the body self it was indicated that this knowledge can be applicable to the rehabilitation of the disabled as it can improve the rehabilitation process.

**Key words:** body self, rehabilitation, body perception

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321-332 **Kiedy odwołując się do testów psychologicznych postępujemy nieetycznie? Analiza kontekstu psychometrycznego**

WHEN DO WE ACT UNETHICALLY RESORTING TO THE RESULTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS? THE ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOMETRIC CONTEXT

One of the characteristic features of research and diagnostic practice in psychology is resorting to specific instruments – psychological tests. Unfortunately, apart from fully qualified researchers and practitioners (M.A. or Ph.D. degree in psychology) such tests are also conducted by persons who can use them only at a very superficial level. The author of the article is not so much interested in the ethical context of applying psychological tests which derives from respecting the rights of individuals to privacy and confidentiality or respecting the rule of informed consent to research as in ethical consequences of dissociating the test from the psychological theory (the consequence – the absence of construct validity) and omitting – at the construction stage and scores interpretation stage – the principles of test theories (e.g. true score theory or generalizability theory). In the author's opinion the most serious ethical consequences stem from incorrectly established validity and reliability of psychological testing and omitting the standard error of measurement (SEM) value in the quantitative interpretation of test scores as well as not using the confidence intervals method while analysing test results.

**Key words:** psychological tests, analysis, psychometric context

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333-360 **Tożsamość jednostki w obliczu wyboru: Między przystosowaniem a ucieczką od rzeczywistości**

SELF-IDENTITY IN THE FACE OF CHOICE: BETWEEN ADAPTATION TO AND ESCAPE FROM REALITY

The relationship between environmental contexts of life and the development of desired identities by individuals is due to mutual determination of choices made by an individual in the present and possible identities in the future. In the face of pressures of the reality in the form of environmental supports or constraints (affordances) an individual makes choices between realities relevant to future possible selves, as well as choices between self-improvement goals in terms of their relevance to preferred ideal realities. The article discusses a determining role of cognitive processing of present reality in choices by individuals, their: 1 – possible selves goals, and 2 – mood of adaptation via place attachment versus place estrangement (goal attachment). In addition to these problems, two other issues are also discussed. The first one concerns the problem of influence of cognitive processing of the actual and expected reality in terms of environmental affordances on the mood of choice of possible selves goals, and on the mood of choice of environments which are most relevant to identity-based preferred goals. The second one concerns the problem of meaning of mental contrasting of present reality with those of the dreamed and expected one for the changes in identity structure in categories of openness to displacement, motivational strategies of realizing future goals and self-regulation coping processes to identity relocation.

**Key words:** self-identity, choice, adaptations, reality escape