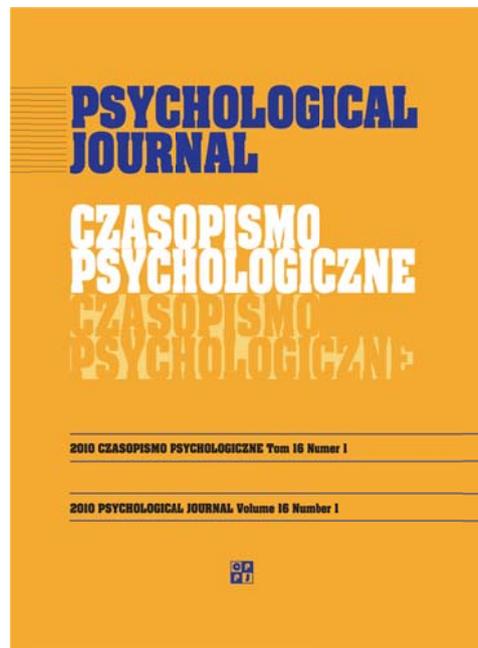


LIST OF ARTICLES IN CZASOPISMO PSYCHOLOGICZNE – PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL (CPPJ)

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2010 VOLUME 16 (1)

Jan Strelau

- 7-19 **Panorama psychologii w Polsce po II wojnie światowej, ze szczególnym akcentem na pierwsze dekady okresu powojennego**
THE PANORAMA OF PSYCHOLOGY IN POLAND AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR: EMPHASIS ON THE FIRST DECADES OF THE POST-WAR PERIOD

During the first decade after the Second World War, especially the so-called Stalinist period (1948-1956), Polish people experienced extreme physical, political and intellectual deprivation due to the Soviet regime, which – with lowering impact – lasted until the end of 1989. Such circumstances influenced essentially the destiny of Polish universities, research institutes and conditions of academic activity and this is also true for psychology. The paper describes in details the restrictions, and restraints on the development of Polish psychology – academic and applied – due to harmful decisions of the Polish Government being under strong influence of the Soviet Union. The status and achievements of psychology (academic and applied) has essentially changed the panorama of this discipline in our country, particularly when one contrasts the 1950s to the first decade of the 21st century. After the political and economical transition taking place at the turn of 1989-1990 Polish psychology has made a milestone progress. This is especially evident when taking into account the number of universities offering studies in psychology, the number of students being enrolled every academic year, the quality of curriculum, as well as the number and quality of publications and research projects.

Key words: Polish psychology, post-war period, panorama changes

Tomasz Maruszewski

- 21-30 **Pamięć autobiograficzna i tożsamość**
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND IDENTITY
- Theoretical consequences of an assumption referring to multiple identities are discussed. One group of theories based on a rule of cognitive economy rule suggest that one unique personal identity is better solution. It allows to explain transtemporal and transsituational stability of behavior. On the other hand there is another group of theories that refer to multiplicity of selves. They allow for more precise prediction of behavior and for designing therapeutic and corrective interventions. New theoretical approaches to autobiographical memory are considered as a possible solution of this conflict. The concept of working self seems to be a good candidate for a basis of personality theory that takes into account of knowledge concerning executive functions of working memory.

Key words: autobiographical memory, identity, behavior stability

Maria Jarymowicz

- 31-44 **Złożoność osobistych standardów wartościowania a podatność na utajone wpływy bodźców afektywnych**
COMPLEXITY OF PERSONAL EVALUATIVE STANDARDS AND SUSCEPTIBILITY TO IMPLICIT INFLUENCE OF AFFECTIVE STIMULUS

Neurobiological models of the brain, as well as results of psychological studies, allow to assume that there are connections between deliberative thinking, concepts, knowledge, beliefs and automatic processes. The article presents data of several studies on the relationship between complexity of personal articulated evaluative standards and degree of implicit influence of affect on explicit judgments. The Polish version of *Religion Orientation Scale* and several original techniques of the complexity of evaluative standards measurement were used. To measure the dependent variables, in some experiments *the IAT* method, and in some others *the affective implicit priming paradigm* were applied. Data show that the higher the complexity of the articulated standards, the lower the degree of susceptibility to the influence of the affect: the lower the IAT effect and the lower coherence of explicit judgments with implicit affective stimulus.

Key words: personal standards, evaluative standards, susceptibility, affective stimulus

Anna M. Zalewska, Beata Krzywosz-Rynkiewicz

45-59 **Tożsamość a zachowania na rzecz wspólnego dobra**
IDENTITY AND BEHAVIOURS FOR THE COMMON GOOD

In this paper two kinds of personal identity are considered – interpersonal (manifested in altruistic, egalitarian or individualistic orientations) and related to personal responsibility. 362 students at age 11–14–17 were examined with Pupil's Behaviour Questionnaire (responsibility) and participated in the Ultimatum Game (interpersonal identity and cooperation). The results showed that interpersonal identity did not depend on age nor gender and young people manifested egalitarian orientation the most often. The congruence between behavioral and cognitive aspects was observed mostly among egalitarian oriented persons. The examined kinds of identity were related to each other. High responsibility and interpersonal identity focusing on differences between SELF and OTHERS hinder cooperation and undertaking behaviours for common good.

Key words: identity, personal responsibility, common good

Maria Oleś

61-76 **Wymiary tożsamości a subiektywna jakość życia u młodzieży**
DIMENSIONS OF IDENTITY AND THE SUBJECTIVE QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS

The aim of this study was twofold: to examine the associations between dimensions of identity and subjective quality of life in adolescents and to assess perceived quality of life in youth on different stages of identity development. A sample of 233 pupils (148 girls and 85 boys) between 16–19 years was examined by means of Polish version of *The Ego Identity Process Questionnaire* (EIPQ) and *The Youth Quality of Life Instrument – Research Version* (YQOL-RV). The results revealed low but significant correlation between Commitment and subjective quality of life. A hypothesis that those in the achieved status were highest in subjective quality of life was not confirmed, however those in diffused were lowest as it was expected. Contrary to hypothesis highest level of quality of life was found in youth with foreclosed identity. Comparison of the groups divided according the status of identity on the angle of subjective quality of life gave not clear-cut picture. So an empirical division by means of cluster analysis using two dimensions of identity and a general index of quality of life was proposed. Five groups solution was satisfactory. The results indicated that different patterns of identity processes in adolescents coexisted with different levels of subjective quality of life. The participants with diffused identity showed two patterns, one with the lowest level of quality of life, and another with higher quality of life in comparison to the participants with achieved identity. At the same time the highest level of quality of life demonstrated the adolescents in moratorium and in foreclose identity, but not those in achieved identity. It means, two opposite identity processes are typical for relatively high quality of life: Exploration without Commitment, and/or Commitment without Exploration.

Key words: identity, quality of life, adolescence

Anna Błaszczak

77-86 **Współzależność schematu Ja a społeczne kategoryzacje**
INTERDEPENDENCE OF SELF-SCHEMA AND SOCIAL CATEGORISATION PROCESSES

Undertaken studies relate to the role of interdependent self-construal for social categorization processes. The idea of interdependence came from Markus and Kitayama works (1991), but is understand here as a formal level of associations between self-schema and cognitive representations of other people. It was assume that associations between self-schema and other-schema increase personal involvement in processing social information. What is more, thanks to that connections individual has got an easy access to the knowledge about others. Due to that, hypothesis predicts that higher interdependence of self-schema will decrease tendency to superficial social categorizations. Two studies were undertaken to investigate that prediction. In study one, tendency to superficial social categorization was measured and compared among participants with relatively high and low interdependence of self schema. In the second study, accessibility of common or distinctive traits was manipulate. Obtained data show that low level of self-interdependence facilitate superficial social categorizations, as well as focusing on self-distinctive attributes.

Key words: self-schema, social categorisation, self-construal

Andrzej Pankalla

87-98 **Koncepcja fantazmatu w teorii działania symbolicznego (SAT) i psychologii kulturowej E.E. Boescha**
THE IDEA OF PHANTASM IN SYMBOLIC ACTION THEORY (SAT) AND CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY OF E.E. BOESCH

The main aim of the study is to search multiple connotations of the term “phantasm”. To find its historic and contemporary polyvalent and over-determined (in terms of SAT) meanings, it presents the results of texts analysis of using the term “phantasm” in social sciences, especially in psychoanalysis, psychology and last but not least, symbolic action theory (SAT) – not enough known in Poland follower of J. Piaget – Swiss cultural psychologist E. E. Boesch. He proposes contemporary using of the term in his actional perspective. In conclusion, the paper tries to help potential user of the term, in precise and adequate comprehension and exercise of its meanings in the context of synonymous words: “phantasy”, “myth” and “narrative identity”.

Key words: phantasm, symbolic action, cultural psychology

Katarzyna Stemplewska-Żakowicz, Giancarlo Dimaggio, Olga. L. Kozłowska

99-112 **Dialogowa natura samoświadomości**
THE DIALOGICAL NATURE OF METACOGNITION

The self appears to be consisting of a constant dialogue among many facets of the person. Unclear is whether the degree of multiplicity individuals experience is linked with health and adaptation. Both an excess and a restricted degree of activity among multiple aspects of the self have been associated to pathology. Dimaggio, Hermans and Lysaker (in print) suggest that the impact of degree of multiplicity of self upon adaptation may be mediated by metacognitive capacity. We refer to that thesis and pose the question about the nature of metacognition, and self-reflection in particular, seen from the dialogical perspective. Self-reflection can be considered (1) a universal function of the mind (or a set of them) (2) a property of a particular I-position(s) (3) an epiphenomenon of a dialog between I-positions. One step to resolve this question was done in the experimental study, in which patterns of internal dialog were compared in three priming conditions, when a function (calculating), an I-position (Mother's Child) and self-reflection was activated. The results show that there is no clear similarity between self-reflection and a function nor an I-position in their patterns of internal dialog. These results indirectly point to the third possibility that self-reflection is a dialogical phenomenon.

Key words: metacognition, dialogical phenomenon, self-reflection

Piotr K. Oleś, Anna Batory, Monika Buszek, Klaudia Chorąży, Joanna Dras, Tomasz Jankowski, Iwona Kalinowska, Dorota Kubala, Jolanta Parzych, Sebastian Sadowski, Krystyna Sosnowska, Wiesław Talik, Marcin Wróbel

113-127 Wewnętrzna aktywność dialogowa i jej psychologiczne korelaty

INTERNAL DIALOGICAL ACTIVITY: MEASUREMENT AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES

On the theoretical base of dialogical self theory, the Internal Dialogical Activity Scale was constructed to measure internal dialogical activity defined as engagement in dialogues with imagined figures, simulation of social dialogical relationships in one's own thoughts, and confrontation of the points of view representing different I-positions relevant for personal and/or social identity. The IDAS contains 47 items and 7 subscales, it has partly confirmed validity; internal consistency Cronbach $\alpha=.93$ and stability $r_{tt}=.81$; also the subscales have satisfactory reliability. The correlates were explored on the levels of traits (EPQ-R, EAS, and NEO-PI-R), characteristic adaptations (TPI, PANAS, ECR-R, MAAS, IRI) and self-concept (ACL, SES, SCC) on several samples of students and adults. The most prominent correlations are between internal dialogical activity and neuroticism (from .34 till .39), emotionality-distress (.44), openness for experience (from .27, till .54), avoidant and anxious attachment (-.44 and .39 respectively), mindfulness (-.36), empathy (.33), life review (from .44 till .56) and awareness of negative changes in midlife (from .33 till .46) – both results for women. The results reveal that internal dialogical activity has psychological basement rather in traits and characteristic adaptation than other features of the self-system.

Key words: dialogical activity, internal activity, measurement, correlates

Bohdan Rożnowski

129-144 Struktura kluczowych pojęć rynku pracy u młodzieży wchodzącej na ten rynek

THE STRUCTURE OF CENTRAL OF CONCEPTS OF LABOUR MARKET DURING YOUTH TRANSITION FROM SCHOOL TO WORK

Psychologist underline that the same thing is perceived by other person in dissimilar way for the different cognitive structure of concepts which they have (Bruner, 1978; Nosofsky, 1986; Falkowski, 1995). The article is focused on analyze of cognitive structure of cognitive representation (concepts) among different group of youth transiting from school to work. The research was made on the sample of 5454 subjects – students of each types of school post high school education in Poland and students. All Subjects were finishing school education and were close to leave school. The Multidimensional Scaling Analysis was used, the library of MINISSA and PINDIS. The number of dimension and featng coefficients shows the complexity and integration of concepts on labor market. Mutual concepts are simple structure – low number of dimension and acceptable coefficient of alienation (G-L A). The structure discovered in the research shows the important role of importance and (self-) controlling of situation as main dimensions structuring the labor market concepts. Student from vocational education use more complex structures than general education.

Key words: labour market, concept structure, youth transition, school-to-work transition

147-150 Promotoris laudation

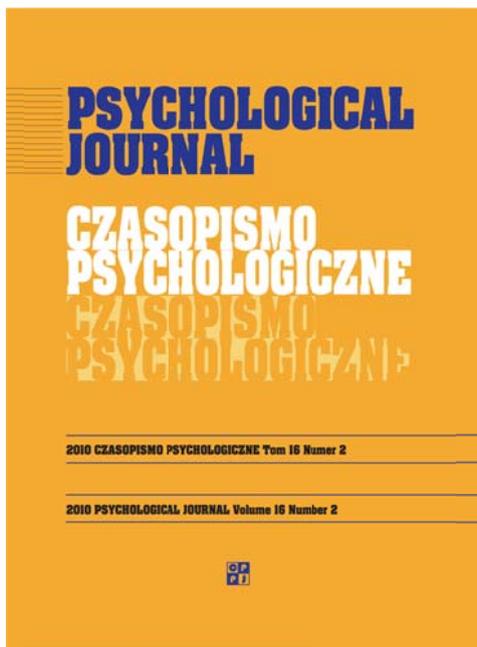
PROMOTORIS LAUDATION

Roman Ossowski

151-155 O formacyjnej roli uniwersytetu

ABOUT FORMATION OF UNIVERSITY ROLE

Jerzy Marian Brzeziński



2010 VOLUME 16 (2)

Paweł Wolski, Anna Izabela Brzezińska

163-172 **Znaczenie czasu w procesie radzenia sobie ze stratą sprawności**

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TIME IN THE PROCESS OF COPING WITH ABILITY LOSS

Coping with ability loss is a process that is, on the one hand, highly dynamic, and on the other – characterised by significant individual diversity. The theoretical premises of this research concept are based on the five-stage model of coping with death developed by Elizabeth Kübler-Ross (2007). Our research enabled us to verify this concept and to single out – as a result of application of cluster analysis according to the BIC (Bayesian Information Criterion) – three phases of coping with ability loss, namely the struggle, depression and acceptance. Participants of the study were persons with various types of disabilities, divided into three groups: those with common disabilities ($n=91$), with uncommon ones ($n=92$) and those with complex disabilities ($n=91$). A battery of seven well-known standardised questionnaires was used, a structured interview and three questionnaires created specially for this study. Analysis of the results shows that persons with common types of disability remain in the struggling stage for 5 years after ability loss, and in 6-10 years – they are in depression or acceptance. Persons with complex and rare disabilities, owing to the high complexity of their problems, are characterised by vast variability with respect to these phases, and the amount of time they need before they reach the acceptance phase is highly dependent on outside factors, which are often ones beyond their control.

Key words: loss ability, coping, time significance

Piotr Gasparski

173-180 **Dlaczego wydajemy więcej, niż zamierzaliśmy? Błąd preliminarza**

WHY WE SPEND MORE THAN WE PLANNED? THE BUDGET FALLACY

The *budget fallacy* concept is introduced by analogy to the *planning fallacy* concept. The *budget fallacy* consists in the underestimation of the costs of a future financial venture: the planned costs are lower than the actual costs. Three studies were conducted to see whether the preliminary estimate fallacy is only limited to institutional budget planning or is also typical for personal, everyday budgets. It was hypothesized that people tend to underestimate future expenses. The experimental design was analogous to the designs adopted in the research on planning fallacy and involved two steps: (1) Respondents were asked how much money they planned to spend on particular ventures and then (2) actual expenditure was calculated. In study one ($N=39$) respondents were requested to make a preliminary shopping estimate. In study two ($N=80$) they were asked to prepare a weekly household budget. In study three ($N=90$) they were asked to predict holiday expenses. In all cases respondents underestimated actual costs. In his discussion of the preliminary estimate fallacy, the author refers to motivational and cognitive factors and especially to what he calls the underestimation heuristic.

Key words: budget fallacy, planning fallacy, financial venture

Jan Chodkiewicz

181-188 **Nadużywanie alkoholu przez młodych mężczyzn i młode kobiety – znaczenie czynników temperamentalnych i charakterologicznych**

THE OVERUSE OF ALCOHOL BY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN. THE IMPORTANCE OF TEMPERAMENTAL AND DISPOSITIONAL FACTORS

A number of research reveals that temperamental traits may be a risk factor in alcohol dependence. Despite that few studies explore such effects among students overusing alcohol. The research objective was to estimate the relationships among temperamental and dispositional factors in accordance to R. Cloninger and the overuse of alcohol by both female and male students. The group of 278 individuals (156 females and 122 males) completed a battery of instruments such as: My Behaviors Questionnaire by Juczyński and TCI Questionnaire by Cloninger. On the basis of My Behaviors Questionnaire and results of the cluster analysis, three groups with different model of drinking were distinguished. Moreover there were differences among them in risk factors of alcohol dependence. The most important factors for female students overusing alcohol were novelty seeking and avoidance of damages. Additionally the most important factors for male students overusing alcohol were persistence, self-directedness and cooperation.

Key words: alcohol overuse, temperament, dispositional factors

Maciej Macko, Maria Strykowska

- 189-198 **Kontrproduktywność, pasywność i przejawy wycofania z ról organizacyjnych wśród polskich pracowników**
COUNTERPRODUCTIVITY, PASSIVITY AND WITHDRAWAL AMONG POLISH EMPLOYEES

Despite the internal climate and culture they are embedded in, modern organizations suffer significant costs inflicted by employee counterproductivity. The fact of growing research in that area of organizational behavior is apparent. The objective of this article is to present a variety of definitions and typologies useful in explaining and predicting CWBs. Results on CWBs among Polish employees are also given in relation to American studies. The multiplicity of scientific approaches has encouraged the authors to give their own definition of general employee counterproductivity and propose some basic explanations based on their own research. The authors conclude that due to construct complexity and heterogeneity it is questionable if a comprehensive and universal theory of employee counterproductivity is ever to be proposed. Nevertheless, based on both academic and practical reasons, it seems important to further explore the phenomenon and offer more accurate, culture-sensitive measurement tools.

Key words: counterproductivity, passivity, withdrawal

Żaneta Stelter, Barbara Harwas-Napierala

- 199-207 **Stosunki emocjonalne w rodzinie z dzieckiem niepełnosprawnym intelektualnie**
EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE FAMILY WITH THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILD

Nowadays we look at the family as the context of development of its members. The relationships between family members are the base of proper development of every man and they have evaluative nature for the functioning of individual. The proper family relationships are especially important in families struggling with a crisis caused by mental handicap of the child. The results of analysis of emotional relationships in the family with handicapped child are presented in the article. The results show that mothers and children with intellectual disabilities share the greatest emotional involvement (the most intense sharing of feelings with other family members) in these families is on the side of. The weakest emotional relation with their family have healthy children. The relations between the father and mother as well as between the healthy child and the mentally handicapped child are dominated by negative emotions. On the other side the relations between the mother and the mentally handicapped child are dominated by positive emotions.

Key words: family relationships, handicapped child, emotional relationships

Antoni Wontorczyk

- 209-223 **Problematyka ryzyka w psychologii transportu**
PROBLEMS OF RISK TAKING IN TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC PSYCHOLOGY

This paper reports a comparative study that has evaluated the difference in drivers' risk taking. The approaches presented in this text analyze risk taking syndrome in traffic and transport psychology of within the last four decades. There are examples of both empirical investigations and theoretical considerations on the subject of risk. They were characterized with three problematic group: perception risk, taking risk, as well as its connection with various social phenomena.

Key words: traffic psychology, risk taking, comparative study

Agata Wołowska, Augustyn Bańka, Róża Bazińska

- 225-235 **Wpływ naruszenia kontraktu psychologicznego na zaangażowanie w pracę. Mediacyjna rola klimatu psychologicznego**
THE EFFECT OF BREACHING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTRACT ON JOB INVOLVEMENT. THE MEDIATING ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE

The main objective of this research was to examine how change in the relations between an employee and an organization, which means increased frequency of breaching the psychological contract, affects attitude towards work defined as job involvement. The authors have also searched for determinants of job involvement. In realized research, Kanungo's definition of job involvement (1982) was used. The data for this study were collected from 330 Polish employees holding different forms of employment: classic employment ($N=198$) and temporary work ($N=132$). Participants were recruited from two organizations: public administration ($N=205$) and a private company ($N=125$). The research has shown that 1) work locus of control, breach of psychological contract and psychological climate have a significant influence on job involvement; 2) psychological climate mediated the relationships between a psychological contract breach and job involvement.

Key words: psychological contract, job involvement, psychological climate

Oleg Gorbaniuk, Agnieszka Lebedowicz

- 237-251 **Taksonomia leksykalna i struktura cech osobowości przypisywanych przedsiębiorcom**
LEXICAL TAXONOMY AND PERSONALITY TRAITS STRUCTURE ASCRIBED TO COMPANIES

Previous conceptualization of corporate personality in marketing goes beyond the concept of personality in its psychological meaning. A lexical approach in traits theory was applied during the three-stage-research in order to examine symbolic corporate image. Corporate personality was defined as the whole personality descriptors associated with a company. A lexicon of associations with 35 kinds of businesses has been compiled on the basis of individual interviews with fifty people from 17 to 63 years old. 10.200 associations were subjected to lexical taxonomy. The frequency analysis allowed to isolate 90 personality descriptors, which function most often in consumers' memory when they think about companies. On the basis of quantity research dealing with perception of 35 companies, which were conducted on the sample of 320 students, a four dimensional structure of brand personality traits ascribed to companies has been identified, i.e. Openness, Innovation, Stability and Machiavellism. The stability of measurements and psychometric properties of scale have been proved in the research of 400 students. The future directions in a symbolic corporate image are being discussed.

Key words: lexical taxonomy, personality, company personality

Anna Maria Zawadzka, Małgorzata Niesiołbiedzka

- 253-264 **Preferencje konsumentów w kryzysie i rozwoju gospodarczym z perspektywy samoregulacji**
CONSUMER PREFERENCES IN TIMES OF ECONOMIC CRISIS AND GROWTH FROM SELF-REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE

Two experiments were carried out. The aim of the first experiment was to examine how activating of economic crisis and growth affects self-regulatory orientation and how activating of economic crisis and growth affects experimental and functional benefits preferences sought for in purchase and life satisfaction. The aim of the second experiment was to examine how situational and chronic prevention as well as promotion focus affects experimental and functional benefits preferences sought for in purchase and life satisfaction. The results obtained in the first experiment indicate the following: a) activating of economic growth stimulates increase of promotion focus, b) experimental benefits are most sought for in economic growth whereas functional benefits are most sought for in economic crisis, c) life-satisfaction is highest in economic growth. The results of obtained in the second experiment indicate the following: a) decrease in the

significance of experimental benefits sought for in purchase in chronic prevention focus and situational prevention focus, b) there is a relationship between prevention focus aroused by situation and increase of materialism level.

Key words: consumer preferences, economic crisis, economic growth, self-regulation

Anna Izabela Brzezińska, Konrad Piotrowski

265-274 Formowanie się tożsamości a poczucie dorosłości i gotowość do tworzenia bliskich związków

THE LINK BETWEEN IDENTITY FORMATION, SENSE OF BEING ADULT AND READINESS FOR INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

The presented study looked at 100 full-time and part-time college students. The participants were divided into three groups, on the basis of their age and undertaking developmental tasks of early adulthood. Group 1. consisted of persons aged 20–23, the majority of whom were full-time students; group 2. – persons aged 24–29, chiefly extramural, part-time students; finally, group 3. was comprised of persons 30–40 years of age, solely extramural students. The subject of analysis was differences in the intensity of each of the five dimensions of identity as well as the sense of being adult and readiness to form intimate relationships. The results showed that commitment making and identification with commitment were growing higher with age. Also, in groups 2. and 3. the intensity of problems related to forming identity (*ruminative exploration*) was significantly lower. A linear relationship between the sense of being adult and actual age was observed as well. The participants characterized by achieved identity status or foreclosed identity status scored highest on sense of adulthood and readiness for intimate relationships scales.

Key words: identity formation, adulthood, intimate relationship

Aleksander Hauziński

275-288 Ewolucja pojęcia mapy poznawczej w psychologii. Przegląd badań dotyczących hierarchii planów i celów działania

THE EVOLUTION OF THE COGNITIVE MAP IN PSYCHOLOGY. DISCUSSION REGARDING THE RESEARCH OF HIERARCHY PLANS AND GOALS OF ACTIVITY

The article deals with the main theories of cognitive maps as well as their role in explanatory process of structuralization of plans and goals of activity. Orientation on the basis of cognitive maps and finding a path to a goal require regulation by knowledge about the self and the world. A cognitive map allows for effective activities and satisfaction of various deficiencies in the available environment and finding the optimal environment. A cognitive map of life space is a group of elements composed of regions separated by boundaries. The subjective behavioral level, as the mobility within a life space, is an exploration of the present image of the world as well as anticipated one in the relation to a person. Construction of cognitive maps is supported by the process of mental imagining and also by the rules of a language and the processes of knowledge acquisition and usage. Construction of cognitive maps is related to the development of personality and structuralization of identity. The maps ensure frames of reference for assimilation and interpretation of non-spatial information. The increasing mobility of society puts more and more weight on the question where to live and work. Cognitive mapping allows for making this choice as it facilitates comparison of regions of life space.

Key words: cognitive map, plans, goals, activity

Igor Pietkiewicz

289-299 Strategie copingu religijnego w sytuacji utraty – implikacje do terapii

RELIGIOUS COPING AND THE EXPERIENCE OF LOSS – CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

The differentiation between spirituality and religion has been widely discussed in psychological literature however, the concept of religion is often reduced to institutions, practices, and symbols associated with a particular religious tradition. Spirituality, on the other hand, is described in terms of specific needs which reflect the awareness of one's existence, as well as mortality. The boundaries between both concepts become blurred, though, when a functional definition of religion is applied. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that religiousness and spirituality are essential aspects of human functioning and should be taken into consideration in a clinical setting, when a patient copes with suffering, experiences loss or frustration in the face of death. Religion can become the source of hope, strength or solace, but it may also produce additional frustration, anxiety and inner conflicts. This paper will elaborate on religious coping, describe its characteristic functions and styles, and discuss possible clinical implications.

Key words: loss experience, religious experience, coping, conflict

Krystyna Balawajder

301-309 Eskalacja konfliktu interpersonalnego w perspektywie teoretycznej i empirycznej

ESCALATION OF THE INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT IN A THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE

The subject of interest in this article is the escalation of interpersonal conflict and the contentious behaviors it is based upon, displayed by the participants in the conflict. In general, the escalation of conflict comes down to an exchange of growingly hostile behaviors, causing an increasing threat to the interest of both participants in such an interaction. As both parties expect the partner to increase hostile actions and apply stronger means of coercion, each on their own must act pugnacious. The sequence in which the tough escalation tactics are applied is as follows: from mild to increasingly stronger. The pleas appear first, then the objections and requests, critiques, threats, abusive treatment, and further on it might even come to physical aggression. The most frequently encountered explanations for the action of the conflict spiral apply to the interaction between the situation, behaviors, and internal states of the participants. Contentious behaviors are the answer to certain events in the circumstances, i. e. what the partner did (the situation). The perception of danger brought upon by the hostile actions of the other person, causes negative emotions, disadvantageous changes in the image of the partner and the desire for retaliation (the internal states). Therefore, the more threatening a behavior is to a given person, the more the more likely he or she is to undertake hostile actions (the behaviors). The results presented in the article concerning exactly those contentious behaviors show that retaliation, the motivation of power gain, and a retrospective orientation explain up to 43 percent of the changeability of the dependable variable, which are contentious behaviors. One can therefore conclude that the escalation of conflict is enhanced by a person with an aggressive disposition (retaliation), oriented by a need for power and concentrated on past events.

Key words: interpersonal conflict, conflict escalation

Piotr Szalek

311-317 **Filozof i psycholog o szczęściu**

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY ABOUT HAPPINESS

The notion of happiness is understood on the grounds of philosophy and psychology in a different way. The scientific understanding discloses some lacks which arise from inadequacy of notional analysis. The article illustrates the thesis that this analysis determines the results formulated scientifically.

Key words: psychology, philosophy, happiness