

ARTYKUŁY

ETYCZNY WYMIAR DECYZJI EKSPERCKICH PODEJMOWANYCH NA PODSTAWIE WYNIKÓW TESTÓW PSYCHOLOGICZNYCH CZĘŚĆ I

Jerzy Brzeziński

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza

Poznań

ETHICAL DIMENSION OF THE EXPERTISE DECISIONS BASED ON RESULTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS. PART I

Summary. The article, which is a first part of a bigger study, concerns the ethical context of decisions taken towards people on the base of their results in psychological tests. The Author singled out two kinds of determinants of such decisions: (1) internal and (2) external ones. Internal determinants – only these are mentioned here – influence the psychometrical goodness of the test, and the quality of quantitative (statistical) and qualitative (psychological) interpretation of the test result. The range of the issues mentioned in the article was determined by three perspectives, equivalent to three theories: psychological, psychometrical and statistical one. The Author focused his attention on the dominant role of theoretical perspective. He also claims that the ethicality of the expert using psychological test goes beyond the traditional concept of ethical evaluation of psychologist's activity towards the individuals that come under his various influences. Ethically biased expert's activity may be connected with gross lacks in his methodological awareness and with uncritical approach to the test, which sometimes is a psychological test in nothing but name. The Author recommends respecting in this scope the instructions formulated in Standards (AERA/APA/NCME, 1999).

CZY NAUKOWOŚĆ PRAKTYKI PSYCHOLOGICZNEJ JEST *SCIENCE FICTION*?

Stanisław Kowalik

Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego
Bydgoszcz

IS SCIENTIFIC CHARACTER OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE A *SCIENCE FICTION*?

Summary. The article is focused on still unsolved theoretical problems in contemporary psychology. These problems might be well recognized in a dispute that is now conducted in psychology and concerns the possibility to unify psychological theories. Contemporary psychology is created by the conglomeration of various theoretical approaches and this fact makes it difficult to use psychological knowledge in the practice. Current attempts to solve this problem are not the most effective. The article presents alternative approaches to the possibilities to use theoretical psychological knowledge in psychological practice (models: Lewinian, normative and active).

**PSYCHOLOGIA – „NAUKA KULTU *CARGO*”?
W POSZUKIWANIU PARADYGMATU PSYCHOLOGII WYCHOWANIA**

Barbara M. Kaja
Instytut Psychologii
Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego
Bydgoszcz

**PSYCHOLOGY – IS IT A „SCIENCE OF A *CARGO* CULT”? SEARCHING
FOR A PARADIGM OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY***

Summary. In the first part of the article the author disputes with crucial remarks of a noted physicist R. Feynman about the social science and psychology. Under the remarks' influence she moves the paradigm of the educational psychology towards the exact sciences. There is a conception of the educational psychology formed, inspired by the knowledge of the complexity. This reflection fills the second part of this text. It occurs that this inspiration allows to formulate more specific definitions and laws, but it is not sufficient to understand the upbringing process.

OSOBOWOŚĆ AUTORSKA JAKO RODZAJ *AUTOPOIESIS*

Włodzisław Zeidler

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego

Bydgoszcz

SELF-AUTHORING PERSONALITY AS A KIND OF *AUTOPOIESIS*

Summary. The article is an attempt to localise, understand and evaluate the concept of self-authoring personality by K. Obuchowski, which becomes still more popular and renown in Poland. Here the concept was localised in European psychology. The Author shows two kinds of roots of European personality concepts: philosophical and medical ones. These statements document the examples drawn from the works by W. Stern, K. Bühler, R. Müller-Freienfels, H. Prinzhorn, P. Plaut, K. Jasper, K. Lewin and others. The historical thread concludes with pointing at the fact that already in the works by W. Stern and K. Lewin personality had been understood as peculiar unity and the contradiction of a person and environment. Obuchowski built his concept on inventively defined notions of cognition and motivation. He accepts the contradiction of a person and environment, but in his concept it achieves a new sense by introducing the factor of time. This factor enlivens the system, introduces dynamics and constitutes the base of this what may be described as *autopoiesis*.

KIERUNKI POSZUKIWAŃ BADAWCZYCH W STRONĘ PSYCHOLOGII PERSONALISTYCZNEJ

Henryk Gasiul

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego

Warszawa

WAYS OF INVESTIGATIONS – TOWARDS A PERSONALISTIC PSYCHOLOGY

Summary. The presented article consists a sketch of general methodological foundations and indications considering the possibility of analysis of personality development in the light of personalistic perspective. The author presumes that the scientific psychology generally admits reductionism as a base for further explorations. Unfortunately, it seems insufficient and it demands reference to more general rules, to take into account the interpretation from ontological perspective. Discovering or access to the ontological perspective will bring the better anticipations and recognitions of psychic reality. Empirical analysis create a strategy approaching to discover the kind of ontological perspective; specially, the results of empirical researches on human motivation indicate on self motives as a fundamental sources of human intentional behaviours. The self motives (like, striving to self-esteem, self-identity, etc.) also designate on the quality of human nature (human as a person) and on attributes due to a person. These attributes of a person (so, it is the level of ontological perspective) become fundamental sources imparting dynamisms for individual behaviours. The ways the attributes realize themselves by interaction with the other persons give an opportunity to actualize an individual personality dispositions.

ZDOLNOŚĆ DO ODPOWIEDZIALNOŚCI RÓŻNICE INDYWIDUALNE I PATOLOGIA

Małgorzata Kościelska

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego

Bydgoszcz

ABILITY TO BE RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND PATHOLOGY

Summary. The article is devoted to: a) the theoretical analysis of mental functions, which proper level of development determines human's responsibility. The responsibility is understood in two ways: as a personality feature and as an ability to take consequences of one's action; b) the analysis of individual differences and pathological forms of responsibility due to varied psychic disorders and developmental deficits; c) the clinical introduction of six case studies concerned with people who suffer from Irresponsibility Syndrom (IS).

DEREGULACJA CYKLU ŻYCIA W PLANACH ŻYCIOWYCH MŁODZIEŻY*

Janusz Trempała

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Kazimierza Wielkiego

Bydgoszcz

DEREGULATION OF LIFE-CYCLE IN ADOLESCENTS' LIFE PLANS

Summary. The presented paper is focused on the problem of social life organization as a source of changes in human behavior and development. Based on the discussion of literature from the areas of life-span psychology, life-course sociology, and psychology of future-orientation, evidence for the increasing importance of non-normative challenges in human development is presented. First, an overview of changes in social age system in modern society is given to describe the phenomenon of life course deregulation during the late 20th century. Second, some of the empirical data on adolescents' life-plans are discussed in a perspective of expected changes in the transition to adulthood of next generations of young people. Regarding adolescents' life planning, it is concluded that young people are aware of changes in the normative structure of life course, and they manifest a long moratorium on entering adulthood, mainly in the area of goals related to family life.

JĘZYK SIECI JAKO ODMIANA JĘZYKA MŁODZIEŻOWEGO

Bożydar L. J. Kaczmarek

Instytut Psychologii

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej

Lublin

LANGUAGE OF INTERNET AS A TYPE OF YOUTH LANGUAGE

Summary. Computer-mediated communication has much improved our abilities to contact with others. It is fast, cheap, and relatively easy. A necessity to type the written texts as quickly as possible, however, makes set users to disregard the rules of orthography, to use shorten word forms and also acronyms, and graphic symbols called emoticons. Moreover, there is a strong tendency to use vulgar words of a very broad semantic denotation along with a limited vocabulary and short, often unfinished, utterances. In other words, the language of Internet has a characteristics of the limited code. Since the youths are using that type of language also in their everyday conversations it has negative impact upon their linguistic as well as intellectual abilities.

ADAPTACJA PRYZMATYCZNA W REHABILITACJI OSÓB Z ZANIEDBYWANIEM STRONNYM

Piotr Jaśkowski*

Katedra Psychologii Poznawczej
Wyższa Szkoła Finansów i Zarządzania
Warszawa

Małgorzata Miłkowska*

Szkoła Podstawowa nr 63
Bydgoszcz

PRISM-ADAPTATION IN REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS WITH UNILATERAL NEGLECT SYNDROM

Summary. Right-hemisphere stroke patients very often show hemispacial neglect – a neurological deficit of perception, attention, representation or performing actions within their left-sided space. Rossetti et al. (1998) showed that visuomotor adaptation to a prism-induced rightward displacement of the visual field induces prolonged improvements of the neglect symptoms. In the study, the research are reviewed concerning unilateral spatial neglect, scope and persistence of prism adaptation as well as possible mechanisms involved.