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POVEZANOST VASPITNIH STILOVA RODITELJA, EKSTRAVERZIJE-INTROVERZIJE I ASERTIVNOSTI

Asertivnost se definiše kao sposobnost i spremnost osobe da jasno izražava svoje misli, stavove i osećanja i da brani svoja legitimna prava, bez obzira na to ko, kada i zašto joj ta prava ugrožava. Asertivnost se smatra vidom socijalne i emocionalne inteligencije i kao naučeni vid ponašanja povlači za sobom pitanja oko faktora koji su odgovorni za takav oblik ponašanja. Autore ovog istraživanja posebno je interesovalo da utvrde da li postoji značajna povezanost između vaspitanja roditelja, urođenih karakteristika ličnosti i kasnijeg asertivnog ponašanja ispitanika. Istraživanje je obuhvatilo 100 studenata prve godine Medicinskog fakulteta u Nišu, ujednačenih po polu i starosti. Vaspitni stilovi roditelja ispitanika ispitivani su EMBU upitnikom, švedskog autora Perisa, koji je modifikovan u Holandiji (Arrindell et al., 1983). Dimenzije ličnosti ispitivane su EPQ upitnikom Ajzenka, a asertivnost je merena upitnikom „Da li ste asertivni“ Zdravkovića i Krnetića. Pored ovih, korišćen je i upitnik specijalno konstruisan za potrebe istraživanja, a koji je imao za cilj utvrđivanje socio- demografskih karakteristika ispitanika. Rezultati su pokazali da ne postoji značajna povezanost asertivnog ponašanja ispitanika i vaspitnih stilova njihovih roditelja. Međutim, utvrđena je povezanost bazičnih dimenzija ličnosti i asertivnosti, kao što je pozitivna korelacija ekstraverzije i asertivnosti i negativna korelacija asertivnosti sa neuroticizmom. Utvrđena je i povezanost bazičnih dimenzija ličnosti i određenih vaspitnih stilova. Takođe, dobijeni podaci ukazuju na uticaj koji imaju porodični odnosi, kao što su slaganje roditelja i bračni konflikti na razvoj neuroticizma i psihoticizma kod adolescenata.

Ključne reči: asertivnost, vaspitni stilovi roditelja, ekstraverzija, introverzija, neuroticizam, psihoticizam

RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTAL EDUCATIONAL STYLE, EXTROVERSION-INTROVERSION AND ASSERTIVITY

Assertive behaviour is defined as the ability and readiness of a person to clearly express their thoughts, attitudes and emotions and to defend their legitimate rights, disregarding the question who threatens those rights, when and why they are threatened. This behaviour is social and emotional intelligence and as an aspect of behavior that is taught raises a question about the factors responsible for that way of behavior. The authors of this research were especially interested in the relation between parental educational style, innate characteristics, and the assertive behavior. It included 100 students of The Medical Faculty in Nis. The educational styles of their parents are set by a Sweden author's (Perris) EMBU questionnaire, modified in Holland (Arrindell et al., 1983). The dimensions of a person are defined by EPQ questionnaire. Assertive behaviour is tested by the questionnaire 'Are you assertive?' Moreover, there was a questionnaire specially made for the needs of the research with the aim of defining the socio-demographic characteristics of the examined. The results showed that there is no significant correlation between parental educational style and assertive behavior. However, it has showed the relation between the characteristics of a person and assertive behaviour, as positive correlation between extroversion and assertivity and negative correlation between assertive behaviour and neuroticism. In addition, the correlation between personal dimension and certain educational styles as good relations between parents, marital conflicts with the development of neuroticism and psychoticism in adolescents has been shown.

Keywords: assertiveness, parental educational styles, extroversion, introversion, neuroticism and psychoticism