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OBRASCI AFEKTIVNE VEZANOSTI I MODALITETI AGRESIVNOSTI KOD DELINKVENATA

Osnovni zadatak našeg istraživanja odnosio se na pronalaženje odgovora na pitanje da li delinkventi koji pripadaju različitim obrascima afektivne vezanosti koriste specifične modalitete agresivnosti i da li se delinkventi razlikuju od svojih vršnjaka nedelinkvenata u odnosu na obrasce afektivnog vezivanja i prema modalitetima agresivnosti. Uzorak čini 290 ispitanika, 145 štićenika Vaspitno – popravnog doma u Kruševcu i 145 ispitanika kontrolne grupe, uzrasta od 14 do 23 godine. Za ispitivanje afektivnog vezivanja korišćen je Upitnik za procenjivanje porodične afektivne vezanosti – PAVb, a za ispitivanje agresivnosti korišćen je The Buss – Durkee inventory. Rezultati pokazuju da postoje statistički značajne razlike između pojedinih modaliteta agresivnosti s obzirom na obrazac afektivne vezanosti kome ispitanici pripadaju. Odnosno da su modaliteti agresivnosti izraženiji kod ispitanika koji pripadaju nesigurnim obrascima afektivne vezanosti u odnosu na ispitanike koji pripadaju sigurnom obrascu afektivne vezanosti. Poredili smo delinkvente sa njihovim vršnjacima koji nisu delinkventi i dobili smo podatak da je sigurni obrazac afektivne vezanosti zastupljeniji kod ispitanika koji nisu delinkventi, dok su preokupirani i bojažljivi zastupljeniji kod delinkvenata. Rezultati takođe pokazuju da je 55.2% delinkvenata nesigurno vezano, dok je za 75.9% adolescenata karakterističan sigurni obrazac afektivnog vezivanja.

Ključne reči: afektivno vezivanje, obrasci afektivnog vezivanja, agresivnost, delinkvencija

PATTERNS OF AFFECTIVE ATTACHMENTS AND MODALITIES OF AGRESSION BETWEEN DELINQUENTS

The main task of our research studies referred to finding answers to the question whether delinquents who belong to different styles of

attachment use the specific modalities of aggression and whether delinquents are different from their peers, non delinquent the styles of attachment and the modalities of aggression. Results of research are interpreted in the light of attachment theory. Bowlby introduces the notion that emotional relationships are present throughout the human life and the styles of attachment, which was formed in early childhood, is the backbone of later development of personality. The sample includes 290 respondents, 145 residents Juvenile Correctional Institution in Krusevac and 145 control subjects, aged from 14 to 23 years. For the examination of attachment was used questionnaire for assessing family affective attachment – PAVb (Brennan et al., 1995, Contemporary Psychology, 6, 2003, Zagreb), as measure of aggression was used the Buss – Durkee Inventory (Buss & Durkee,1957).The results show that exist statistically significant differences between some modalities of aggression according to the style of attachment to which respondents belong. Namely the modalities of aggression are more expressed in subjects who belong to the insecurely connected of attachment in relation to the subjects who belong to the secure styles of attachment. The results also show that 55.2% of delinquents are insecurely connected while 75.9% of adolescents are characterized by the secure styles of attachment. We compared delinquents with their peers who are not delinquents, and we got the information that a secure styles of attachment is frequent in subjects who are not delinquents, while preoccupied and fearful are more frequent in delinquents.

Keywords: attachment, styles of attachment, aggression, delinquency