

The Mediating Role of Implicit Theory in Individual Aggression: Does Positive Self-Regard plus Negative Feedback Necessarily Lead to Violence?

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Abstract

This study tested hypotheses concerning the relationships between people's self-regard, their implicit theories, and aggression. Eighty-six College participants' self-evaluated social confidence was measured by a translated version of the Self-Rating Scale. A computerized experiment was conducted in which the participants were randomly assigned to two groups and read an article that supported either an entity view or an incremental view of human traits. They then received negative comments on their social competence and were provided with an opportunity to aggress against the evaluator during a paired contest. In general, participants who had been induced to believe in an entity view of human traits responded more aggressively than those in the incremental view group did. For people with low social confidence, those in the entity view group were more aggressive than those in the incremental view group. For people with high social confidence, no significant difference was found between the two groups. Implications of the results were discussed.

Keywords: Aggression, Implicit Theory, Self-esteem, College Student

內隱理論對於個人攻擊行為的中介作用研究— 正向自尊感遭遇負面回饋必然造成暴力反應？

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摘要

本研究探討大學生之自尊感、內隱理論，以及攻擊行為間關係。86名受試者先填寫自我評分量表(Self-Rating Scale)，評估自己在人際方面的信心，隨即參與一項電腦實驗，在其中被隨機分成兩組，並閱讀一篇關於個人特質的文章，內容強調了實體論(entity)或增長論(incremental)觀點。接著，他們的人際能力遭到批評，而且他們有機會在一場雙方競賽中攻擊批評者。整體而言，相較於受到增長論影響的受試者，受實體論影響的受試者在實驗情境下有較高的攻擊傾向。單以高人際自信者而言，實體論組的攻擊性比增長論組為高。對於低人際自信者而言，實體論組與增長論組在攻擊性方面則未發現顯著差異。本文最後討論了這些研究結果的意義。

關鍵詞：攻擊行為、內隱理論、自尊、大學生