

The Relations among Parenting Style, Hostility, Self-esteem and Anger in Adolescence

甘孟龍、謝智玲

E-mail: 9511378@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

The first purpose of this study was to explore parenting styles, hostility, self-esteem and anger in adolescence. The second purpose of this study was to examine the relations among hostility, self-esteem (level \times stability), and anger in adolescence. The third purpose of this study was to examine how the parenting style effect hostility, self-esteem (level \times stability), and anger in adolescence. In this study, self-report questionnaire survey method was used to collect the data, and there were five hundred and fifty-three subjects selected from two junior high schools, two senior high schools, and three senior high vocational schools in Chang-hua county. The descriptive statistic, MANOVA, multiple regression and path analysis were conducted to test each research question, and the results showed as follow : 1. Most of adolescences showed whose parents were 「authoritative」 parenting. Besides, hostility, self-esteem, anger in adolescence showed higher scores. 2. High hostility in adolescence was obviously stronger than the one in low hostility on both reactive and instrumental anger. Level and stability self-esteem had no interaction to the adolescence, but the adolescence in low level of self-esteem was obviously stronger than the one in high level self-esteem on both reactive and instrumental anger. Besides, the uninvolved parenting style had stronger anger than authoritative parenting style. 3. Authoritarian and uninvolved parenting styles had positive influence on adolescence ' s hostility. Authoritative parenting style had positive influence on self-esteem, while uninvolved parenting style had negative influence on that. Permissive parenting style had positive influence on stability of self-esteem. And for the adolescence ' s anger, uninvolved, permissive parenting style and hostility had positive influence on reactive anger. Besides, uninvolved parenting styles and hostility had positive influence on instrumental anger, while self-esteem level had negative influence on that. 4. Authoritarian and uninvolved parenting style could affect reactive anger via hostility. In other words, hostility did play a mediate role between parenting style and adolescence ' s reactive anger. Besides, authoritarian and uninvolved parenting style could also affect instrumental anger via hostility, and authoritative and uninvolved parenting style could affect that via level of self-esteem in adolescence. It showed hostility and level of self-esteem did play a mediate role between parenting style and instrumental anger. Key Words: Parenting style, Hostility, self-esteem, anger

Keywords : Parenting style ; Hostility ; self-esteem ; anger

Table of Contents

第一章 緒論	1
第一節 研究動機	1
第二節 研究目的	5
第三節 研究問題	6
第四節 名詞釋義	6
第二章 文獻探討	8
第一節 青少年憤怒情緒、敵意與自尊之關係探討	8
第二節 父母親職型態、青少年憤怒、敵意與自尊之關係.....	17
第三章 研究方法	23
第一節 研究架構	23
第二節 研究假設	24
第三節 研究對象	25
第四節 研究工具	25
第五節 資料處理與分析	40
第四章 研究結果與討論	43
第一節 概況	43
第二節 不同父母親職型態、敵意、自尊在憤怒之差異分析.....	48
第三節 親職型態、青少年敵意、自尊高低、自尊穩定與青少年立即反應性、工具性憤怒之相關情形	53
第四節 影響青少年敵意、自尊之親職型態分析	56
第五節 影響青少年憤怒情緒之分析	60
第六節 青少年憤怒情緒之路徑分析	77
第七節 青少年憤怒情緒之研究結果討論	82
第五章 結論與建議	87
第一節 研究結論	87
第二節 建議	91
第三節 未來研究之建議	93
參考文獻	95
一、中文部分	95
二、英文部分	98
附錄 問卷	101

REFERENCES

- 一、中文部分 內政部警政署。警政統計年報。【內政部警政署網頁】網址: http://www.npa.gov.tw/stats.php?page=content06_1&id=70
王鍾和(1995)。繼親家庭子女生活適應及親子關係的探討。學生輔導, 36, 34-45。方志賢(2004年6月2日)。惡少持大鎖 瘋狂K路人。自由時報, 第18版。方紫薇(1996)。大學生人際衝突因應行為相關因素之研究。中華輔導學報, 4, 1-43。方紫薇(1997)。大學生在被諷刺弱點事件中氣憤因應行為相關因素之研究。中華輔導學報, 5, 42-82。李威辰(2001)。父母社經地位、青少年緊張與青少年偏差行為相關性研究 - 以雲嘉地區為例。南華大學教育社會學研究所碩士論文。林秀怡、馬傳鎮、陳玉書(2003)。心理特質、緊張對少年偏差及犯罪行為影響之研究。玄奘社會科學報, 1, 320-353。周美智(2000)。家庭因素、子女道德觀與青少年偏差行為相關性研究。載於齊力、董旭英(主編), 台灣青少年偏差行為之剖析(199-224頁)。嘉義縣:南華大學教社所。邱紹一、薛雪萍、李介至(2002)。青少年家庭功能、親子衝突、因應策略與生活適應之相關研究。香港社會科學學報, 22, 141-175。吳秋雯(1997)。手足變項、父母教養態度與子女手足攻擊行為之相關研究。犯罪學期刊, 3, 167-190。施顯全(2003)情緒與行為問題—兒童與青少年所面臨與呈現的挑戰。台北:五南圖書出版

公司。侯崇文(2000)。青少年偏差行為—社會控制理論與社會學習理論的整合。犯罪學期刊, 6, 35-61。洪定宏(2004年6月2日)。惡煞砸店有理說不清。自由時報, 第18版。洪榮照、何東墀(1999)。兒童攻擊行為的認知與家庭因素之研究。特殊教育學報, 13, 395-432。連秀鸞、黃正鵠(1999)。國中學生的認知扭曲思考與攻擊行為的關係研究。諮商輔導文粹, 4, 27-54。陳羿足(2003)。台灣青少年偏差行為之家庭因素研究。載於齊力、董旭英(主編), 台灣青少年偏差行為之剖析(111-137頁)。嘉義縣:南華大學教社所。陳慈幸(2002)。青少年法治教育與犯罪預防。嘉義市:濤石文化。陳立人、鄭宇樑(1994)。國小五、六年級學童之親子關係適應、班級人際關係與自我觀念之相關研究。台南師院學生學刊, 15, 1-18。彭怡芳(2002)。緊張、負面情緒與青少年偏差行為之研究-以台南地區為例。國立成功大學教育研究所碩士論文。董旭英、張楓明與李威辰(2003)。台灣青少年偏差行為之家庭因素研究。載於齊力、董旭英(主編), 台灣青少年偏差行為之剖析(31-52頁)。嘉義縣:南華大學教社所。程秀蘭、林世華、吳麗娟(2001)。大學生知覺父母權威性與其生氣歷程、憂鬱傾向之相關研究。教育心理學報, 32(2), 19-44。黃拓榮(1997)。國中生父母管教方式、自我概念、失敗容忍力與偏差行為關係之研究。教育資料文摘, 40(3), 114-134。黃惠玲(1995)。臺北市高中及高職學生使用菸、酒及非法藥物狀況與社會學習及社會連結因素關係之研究。美和專校學報, 13, 47-73。楊正海(2005年1月29日)。比中指被砍 爆械鬥。聯合晚報, 周日版。賴保禎(1995)。犯罪少年的親子關係之研究。空大生活科學學報, 1, 1-23。蘇怡真(2003)。威脅自我事件對不同自我區隔個體的影響。中原大學心理學系碩士學位論文。蕭夙眉(2004年6月2日)。瞄一眼 散彈轟過來。自由時報, 第19版。Li-yu Song.(1997). The Association between Problem Behaviors and Substance abuse among Adolescent with Psychiatric Disorders. 社會政策與社會工作學刊, 1(2), 39-69。Lin Yi-Jen (2004).An analysis of the factors that evoke unjustified hostile aggression. 彰化師大輔導學報, 26(1), 67-84。二、英文部分 Agnew, R.(1992). Foundation for a General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency.Criminology,30,47-88。Berkowitz, L.(1990). On the formulation and regulation of anger and aggression: A cognitive-neoassociationistic analysis. American Psychologist, 45, 494-503。Buss, A. H., & Perry, M.(1992). The aggression questionnaire. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 63(3), 452-459。Burney, D. M., & Kromrey, J.(2001). Initial development and score validation of the adolescent anger rating scale. Education and Psychological Measurement, 61(3), 446-460。Dodge, K.(1991). The structure and function of reactive and proactive aggression. In D. Pepler & K. Rubin(Eds.), The Development and Treatment of Childhood Aggression (pp. 201-218). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum。Eckhardt, C., Norlander, B., & Deffenbacher(2004). The assessment of anger and hostility: a critical review. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 9, 17-43。Felsten, G., & Hill, V.(1998). Aggression Questionnaire hostility scale predicts anger in response to mistreatment. Behaviour Research and Therapy, 37, 87-97。Felsten, G.(1996). Hostility, stress and symptoms of depression. Personality and Individual Differences, 21(4), 461-467。Flouri, E.,& Buchanan, A.(2003). The Role of Mother Involvement and Father Involvement in Adolescent Bullying Behavior. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 18(6), 634-644。Hartup, W.(1974). Aggression in childhood: developmental perspectives. Am Psychol 29, 336-341。Kernis, M. H., Greenier, K. D., Herlocker, C. E., Whisenhunt, C. R., & Abend, T. A.(1997). Self-perceptions of reactions to doing well or poorly: the roles of stability and level of self-esteem. Personality and Individual Differences, 22(6), 845-854。Kernis, M. H., Grannemann, B. D., & Barclay, L. C.(1989). Stability and level of self-esteem as predictors of anger arousal and hostility. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 56(6), 1013-1022。Lochman, J. E., Lampron, L. B., & Rabiner, D. L.(1989). Format and salience effects in the social problem-solving of aggressive and nonaggressive boys. Journal of Clinical Child Psychology, 18, 230-236。Marsh, H. W.(1993).Self-esteem stability and responses to the stability of self scale. Journal of research in personality, 27, 253-269。Miller, T. Q., Smith, T. W., Turner, C. W., Guijarro, M. L., & Hallet, A. J.(1996).A meta-analytic review of research on hostility and physical health. Psychological Bulletin, 119, 322-348。Miyamoto, R. H., Hishinuma, E. S., Nishimura, S. T., Nahulu, L. B., Andrade, N. N., Goebert, D. A., & Carlton, B. S.(2001). Path models linking correlates of self-esteem in a multi-ethnic adolescent sample. Personality and Individual Differences, 31, 701-712。Novaco, R. W.(1985). Anger as a clinical and social problem. In R. J. Blanchard & D. C. Blanchard(Eds.), Advances in the study of aggression(vol. 1). New York: Academic Press。Raskin, R., Novacek, J., & Hogan, R.(1991). Narcissistic Self-Esteem Management. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 60, 911-918。Ramaniah, N. V., Conn, S. R., & Schill, T.(1987). On the content saturation of the Buss-Durkee Hostility Inventory scales. Psychological Reports, 61, 591-594。Rasmussen, P. R., Willingham, J. K., & Glover, T.L.(1996).Self-esteem stability, cynical hostility, and cardiovascular reactivity to challenge.Personality and Individual Differences, 21, 711-718。Rule, B. G.(1976).Emotional arousal and aggressive behavior.Psychological Bulletin, 83, 851-861。Salmivalli, C.(1999).Self-evaluated self-esteem, peer-evaluated self-esteem and defensive egotism as predictors of adolescent participation in bullying situations. Pers Soc Psychol Bull 25, 1268-1278。Salmivalli, C.(2001).Felling good about oneself, being bad to others? Remarks on self-esteem, hostility, and aggressive bghavior. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 6, 375-393。Smith, T. W.(1992). Hostility and health: current status of a psychosomatic hypothesis. Health Psychology, 11, 139-150。Spielberger, C. D., Jacobs, G., Russell, J., & Crane, R. S.(1983).Assessment of anger: the state-trait anger scale. In J. N. Butcher, & C. D. Spielberger(Eds.), Advances in Personality Assessment, vol. 2. Hillside, NJ:Erlbaum。