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AFEKTIVNA VEZANOST I PREPOZNAVANJE FACIJALNIH EKSPRESIJA EMOCIJA KOD ADOLESCENATA

Apstrakt: Cilj istraživanja prikazanog u ovom radu odnosio se na utvrđivanje povezanosti između afektivne vezanosti ispitanika i tačnosti njihove procene facijalnih ekspresija primarnih i složenih emocija. Specifični ciljevi istraživanja bili su usmereni ka ispitivanju polnih razlika u afektivnoj vezanosti i prepoznavanju facijalnih emocionalnih izraza. Korišćen je prigodan uzorak od 138 učenika sedmog i osmog razreda osnovne škole. U istraživanju je učestvovalo 65 (47.10%) devojčica i 73 (52.90%) dečaka. Za ispitivanje afektivne vezanosti adolescenata primenjen je *Inventar iskustva u bliskim vezama*, a procena facijalnih ekspresija emocija vršena je upotrebom fotografija kodera iz *The Amsterdam Dynamic Facial Expression Set-a*. Rezultati pokazuju da ne postoji statistički značajna povezanost između tačnosti procena facijalnih ekspresija emocija i afektivne vezanosti ispitanika. Uočeno je da su ispitanice uspešnije u proceni emocija na osnovu izraza lica. Postignuta tačnost u opažanju facijalnih ekspresija primarnih emocija upućuje na zaključak da je teza o univerzalnosti emocionalnih izraza i donekle, urođenoj sposobnosti prepoznavanja primarnih emocija, tačna. Rezultati su razmatrani u kontekstu teorijskih postavki i empirijskih podataka. Istaknuta su ograničenja sprovedenog istraživanja i date su preporuke za buduće radove u ovom području.

Ključne reči: afektivna vezanost, facijalne ekspresije emocija, adolescencija

AFFECTIVE ATTACHMENT AND RECOGNITION OF FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTIONS IN ADOLESCENTS

Abstract: The purpose of research presented in this article is to prove connection between affective attachment of examinees (secure, avoiding, preoccupied and fearful) and the accuracy of their estimation of primary and complex facial expressions of emotions. Specific objectives of the research were directed towards examination of differences between the genders in affective attachment and recognition of facial expressions of emotions. Available sample was used and it included 138 primary school who were in the seventh and eighth grade. 65 girls (47.10%) and 73 boys (52.90%) participated in the research. *Inventory of experience in close relationship* was use to examine the styles of affective attachment. Estimation of facial expressions of emotions was completed by using of photographs of coders from *The Amsterdam Dynamic Facial Expression Set*. The results showed that there was no statistically significant correlation between the accuracy of estimations of facial expressions of emotions and achieved scores on dimensions of affective attachment of examinees. It was noticed that female examinees were more successful in estimation of facial expressions. Accuracy accomplished in observation of facial expressions of primary emotions leads to a certain conclusion. The thesis of universality of expressions of emotions and partly innate ability of recognizing primary emotions is correct. The results are considered in contexts of theoretical assumptions and empirical data. The limits

of research have been emphasized and certain advice given for future projects in this field.