

This project aims to explore coping with anger and hostility in two types of narcissism. It also takes into account the role of cognitive control with a relationship to the previous since, as it is already recognized, coping with emotions is also associated with human cognitive processes.

Thanks to the myth of Narcissus, we know that already in antiquity some observed others increased tendency towards inward-looking. Narcissism in psychology is a concept that describes the trait which, to some extent, we all have. We can define narcissism as the extent to which we submit our own importance, value and needs over others. Nowadays, two types of narcissism, grandiose and vulnerable, are distinguished. Both of these are associated with a focus on self and submission of individual needs over the needs of other people. Grandiose narcissism involves, among others, high self-esteem and increased satisfaction with life, vulnerable narcissism - low self-esteem and 'touchy' attitude. Narcissistic focus on self and the tendency for decreasing value of other people is also often associated with a tendency to aggressive behavior and manifestation of anger and hostility.

It is expected that only vulnerable narcissism will be constantly, internally linked with a tendency toward anger and hostility. Grandiose narcissism, to the contrary will be connected with that kind of a tendency only in situations of threatened sense of self worth. For more it is expected that cognitive control level will have a mediating role in explored processes.

Experimental studies on adults as well as longitudinal study on adolescents are planned. Experimental research will show differences in aggressive reactions of two types of narcissism. The role of cognitive control in this relationship depending on threatening situational factors or not will also be taken/has also been taken into account. Longitudinal study on adolescents will reveal biennial development variability of all variables investigated in this project.

This project, using the assumptions of the psychology of individual differences and cognitive psychology, proposes a series of studies that aim at verifying the model of cognitive regulation of anger and hostility in the types of narcissism. In result, it will provide knowledge differentiating types of narcissism, and will explore the relationship between the image of oneself, reacting emotionally and development condition intellectual people. That kind of fundamental investigation may be crucial for construction of psychological trainings, therapies and educational programs preventing risky behavior, aggressive responses or even psychological disorders.