

ABSTRACT: BILEWICZ MICHAŁ, *AUTOSTEREOTYP NARODOWY I JEGO KONSEKWENCJE: PERSPEKTYWA PSYCHOLOGII STOSUNKÓW MIĘDZYGRUPOWYCH* [NATIONAL SELF-STEREOTYPE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES: VIEWPOINT OF PSYCHOLOGY OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS]. *STEREOTYPY I STEREOTYPIZACJA* [STEREOTYPES AND STEREOTYPIZATION] EDITED BY W. DOMACHOWSKI – „CZŁOWIEK I SPOŁECZEŃSTWO”, VOL. XXVII, POZNAŃ 2007, PP. 31-45. ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY PRESS. ISBN 978-83-232180-6-7. ISSN 0239-3271.

This paper presents the problem of self-stereotype, focusing on relevant psychological theories of intergroup relations. Recently there has been a growing interest among social psychologists in the previously neglected area of stereotype content. According to social identity theory, stereotypes are linked with the need for positive social identity. This theory predicts that all people who identify highly with their group should be motivated to possess a positive self-stereotype. Here a different model is presented. Recent findings in Polish social psychology prove that whole societies may possess and promote negative self-stereotypes and, at the same time, positive identification. The collective self-verification model, presented in the paper, stresses the role of self-stereotype valence in the intergroup attitudes and behaviors. According to this model, negative self-stereotype allows peaceful reactions to a threatening information, while positive self-stereotype leads to outgroup derogation after receiving such information. The role of self-stereotype in social cognition is discussed within the framework of social and cross-cultural psychology.

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