# THE EFFECT OF A COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM ON THE LEARNED RESOURCEFULNESS LEVEL AND AUTOMATIC THOUGHT PATTERNS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

## THE EFFECT OF A COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM ON THE LEARNED RESOURCEFULNESS LEVEL AND AUTOMATIC THOUGHT PATTERNS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of a cognitive behavioral group counseling program on the learned resourcefulness level and automatic thought patterns of fifth grade elementary school students. The study consists of two phases. In the first phase, Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) and Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) were given to 232 fifth grade students in two elementary schools in Ankara. The differences among the automatic thought patterns (CTI-C) of the students by gender and learned resourcefulness (C-SCS) were explored using a 2 (gender) X 2 (high-low learned resourcefulness) factorial MANOVA. Results showed that students who were highly resourceful scored significantly higher in total, negative view of self, future, and world and positive view of self, future, and world subscales of CTI-C.

An experimental design with one training and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) and three measurements (pre, post, and follow-up) were used in the second phase of the study. 45 students (27 males, 18 females) who had low learned resourcefulness and negative automatic thought patterns were randomly assigned to the training and two control groups. 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' was implemented to the cognitive behavioral training group students' over a period of 15 sessions. The sessions were held once a week and lasted in 90 minutes. Students in the placebo-attention control group played non-therapeutic games like lotto, game of name-city-animal-plant, hanging a man, silent movie, and solved some puzzles. The no-treatment control group subjects did not receive any training.

Repeated measures analysis of variance was used to analyze the data collected in the experimental phase of this study. Contrary to the expectations, the results indicated that 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' did not improve learned resourcefulness levels and increase positive automatic thought patterns of students

*Keywords:* Learned Resourcefulness, Automatic Thoughts, Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program, Elementary School Students.

### ÖZ

## BİLİŞSEL DAVRANIŞÇI GRUPLA PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMA PROGRAMININ İLKÖĞRETİM OKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖĞRENİLMİŞ GÜÇLÜLÜK DÜZEYLERİ VE OTOMATİK DÜŞÜNCE BİÇİMLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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Bu araştırmanın amacı, bilişsel davranışçı grupla psikolojik danışma programının ilköğretim okulu 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyleri ve otomatik düşünce biçimleri üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. İki aşamadan oluşan araştırmanın birinci aşamasında, Çocuklar İçin Öz Denetim Ölçeği (Ç-ÖDÖ) ve Çocuklar İçin Bilişsel Üçlü Envanteri (Ç-BÜE) Ankara'daki iki ilköğretim okulunun 5. sınıfında okuyan 232 öğrenciye uygulanmıştır. Veriler, Ç-BÜE puanlarına uygulanan 2 (öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi) X 2 (cinsiyet) faktörlü, çoklu varyans analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. Bulgular, yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip öğrencilerin Çocuklar için Bilişsel Üçlü Envanteri'nin "kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısına sahip olmak" ile "kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya karşı olumlu bakış açısına sahip olmak" alt testlerinde ve testin toplamında yüksek puan aldıklarına işaret etmektedir.

Araştırmanın ikinci aşamasında ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi ile bir deney ve iki kontrol grubundan (plasebo kontrol ve kontrol) oluşan deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine ve olumsuz otomatik düşüncelere sahip 45 öğrenci (27 erkek, 18 kız) bir deney ve iki kontrol grubundan birine rasgele atanmıştır. 'Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı' deney grubu deneklerine 15 oturum boyunca uygulanmıştır. Oturumlar haftada bir kez yapılmış ve her oturum 90 dakika sürmüştür. Plasebo kontrol grubundaki deneklerle her hafta tombala, isim-şehir-hayvan-bitki, adam asmaca, sessiz sinema gibi oyunlar oynanmış ve yap-boz yapılmıştır.

Araştırmada toplanan verilerin analizinde 3 (gruplar) X 3 (ön-test-son-test-izleme testi) x 2 (cinsiyet) faktörlü, son faktörde tekrar ölçümlü seçkisiz deney desenine uygun varyans analizi deseni kullanılmıştır. Beklenenin aksine, bulgular, 'Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı'nın düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine ve olumsuz otomatik düşünce biçimine sahip deneklerin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeylerini ve olumlu otomatik düşünce biçimlerini artırmada etkili bir yöntem olmadığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenilmiş Güçlülük, Otomatik Düşünce, Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı, İlköğretim Okulu Öğrencileri.

To My Parents

&

My Dear Sister, Şeyda

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#### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

Human's history has been a history of control. People have gradually developed a substantial amount of environmental control because they have begun entirely in the power of their external environment. They have the power to alter a wide range of significant environmental events. For years, people have sought to change and control themselves as they have altered and controlled their external environment (Thoresen & Mahoney, 1974).

Several studies have confirmed that individuals' psychological and physical health, behavior and motivation were influenced negatively by 'lack of control'. (Gatchel, 1980; Syme, 1989; Thompson, Sobolwe-Shubin, Galbraith, Schwankovsky, & Cruzen, 1993; Thompson & Spacapan, 1991). Moreover, Skinner (1995) suggested that 'loss of control' is one of the few forms of psychological trauma.

There are numerous possible reasons for the high value placed on a person's capability to control his or her own actions. First, there is little hesitation that many self-control patterns possess survival value of one form or another. A second reason for the high value of self-control lies in its association to socialization processes. In addition to social and survival values, self-control behaviors seem to be marked by a motivation on their own. The contention has been that self-control is 'intrinsically' rewarding (Thoresen & Mahoney, 1974).

Although the significance of control over one's actions has been widely recognized by the literature, the concept of control has been defined narrowly in terms of the availability of the means to influence an aversive situation or outcome (Pervin, 1963; Thompson, 1981; Weiss, 1968). Researchers who have become involved in studies about the concept of self-control approached this concept from different perspectives and focused their attention on different parts of self-control process (Fester, 1965; Kelly, 1955; Rothbaum, Weisz, & Snyder, 1982).

Kelly (1955) paid attention to the factors that influence self-control behavior. According to him, in order to exercise self-control, the individuals must understand what factors impact their actions and how they can alter those factors to bring about the changes they desire. This understanding requires that the individual, in effect, become a sort of personal scientist. In a similar vein, Thoresen and Mahoney (1974) confirmed that the ability to control one's own actions in the absence of immediate external constraints- to delay or forego gratifications, to tolerate unavoidable pain, to direct oneself- is typically characterized as a scientist.

Ferster (as cited in Kanfer & Phillips, 1970) distinguishes three forms of self-control. The most commonly encountered form is employed to performances that alter the relation between persons' behavior and their environment so that ultimately aversive consequences to the person are reduced. A second form of self-control involves the performance of behaviors that raise persons' long-range effectiveness, even when the consequences are long postponed or even immediately aversive. A third form of self-control involves the revision of the physical environment rather than of the person's own behavior.

Skinner (1953) made a crucial distinction between controlled and controlling response. The controlled response is behavior to be changed. Shifting environmental variables such as response consequences and environmental cues provides this change. The act of manipulating environmental variables is the controlling response. The distinction between the controlling response and the

controlled response is tremendously crucial. If one assumes that behaviors may be modified by their consequences, this applies not only to the controlled behavior but also to the controlling behaviors. Self-controlling behaviors, like any other action, must be appropriately rewarded if they are to be maintained (Thoresen & Mahoney, 1974).

Both Kanfer and Karoly and Kanfer and Gaelick have described self-control process as one in which a person, in the absence of external control, engages in behavior (the controlling response) that originally had a lower probability than that of a more appealing behavior (the controlled response) in such a way that the controlled response is less probable to arise (as cited in Kanfer & Schefft, 1988).

Rothbaum, Weisz, and Snyder (1982) proposed a two-process model of control. They argued that people are strongly motivated to maintain a sense of self-control and there are number of diverse ways to achieve this end. A distinction is made between exercising control on the environment and controlling one's reaction to the environment. Unless control can be achieved by acting directly to change the environment (primary control), a sense of control can be maintained by other less direct means (secondary control) such as the use of cognitive strategies to accept the situation as it is. In the secondary control process, the object of control is the person themselves, their cognitions, perceptions, interpretations, and the value and meaning they place on the situation. According to them, primary control and secondary control are complementary processes and that both of these processes are adaptive, to different degrees, in different situations. Good adjustment involves the flexibility to use both primary and secondary control and to be aware of which one is appropriate.

Research emphasized the importance of the control of internal states in successful coping as well. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) recommended that the influence of potentially stressful event on an individual is mediated by a number of factors, including the initial evaluation of the event (primary appraisal) as either a threat or a challenge, the individual's assessment of his or her ability to cope with the event (secondary appraisal), and the choice and implementation of a coping

strategy. In other words, perceived control over internal states may play an important role in all stages of this model: primary appraisal, secondary appraisal, and coping.

A high control people who are confident of their ability to limit the emotional and physical influence of an event are less likely to view a particular situation as threatening. This confidence allows the people to choose the most appropriate coping strategy and to execute it confidently and effectively. In contrast, low control people are more likely to appraise a situation as a threat and less likely to consider they have the necessary resources to deal with it (Pallat, 2000).

During the past three decades, there has been a remarkable shift in behavioral psychology from the study of environmental contingencies that control behavior to the study of the processes by which persons control their own behavior. A number of self-control models (For example, Bandura, 1977; Kanfer, 1977; Rosenbaum, 1990) have developed that construe the self-control process as a cognitive process.

Rosenbaum's (1983, 1990) conceptualization of learned resourcefulness builds on the theoretical base for understanding self-regulatory behavior by the writings of Meichenbaum (1977), Kanfer (1970, 1977) and Bandura (1977).

The term learned resourcefulness, which later appeared as one of the self-control models in the literature was first used by Meichenbaum (1977) in conjunction with his 'stress inoculation training (SIT)' program. Meichenbaum (1977) postulated that learned resourcefulness involves certain attitudes that help an individual cope effectively with external stressors as well as to achieve *control* over problematic and stressful life events. In SIT, individuals are instructed in cognitive and behavioral skills, which enable them to cope effectively with stressful events. The major components of the SIT are a) self-monitoring of maladaptive thoughts, images, feelings, and behaviors; b) problem-solving skills; c) emotion regulation and other self-control skills. Persons who have acquired

these skills develop a sense of 'learned resourcefulness', the belief that they can effectively deal with manageable level of stress.

Following Meichenbaum (1977), Rosenbaum (1983) described learned resourcefulness as a behavioral repertoire, which is comprised of a set of skills (mostly cognitive) by which individual self-regulates internal events (emotions, cognitions, physiological responses, pain) that interfere with the smooth execution of a desired behavior.

Kanfer (1970, 1977) proposed a three-stage model of self-regulation, involving self-monitoring, self-evaluation and self-reinforcement. In self-monitoring stage, persons involve deliberately and carefully attending to their own behavior. The second stage, termed as self-evaluation, consists of a comparison between the information obtained from self-monitoring and the person's standards for that given behavior. The third stage, which is called self-reinforcement, refers to the individual's reactions to the information obtained from self-evaluation process. Rosenbaum (1990) has designated self-monitoring, self-evaluation, and self-reinforcement as cognitive processes.

After the revision of self-regulation model, Kanfer (as cited in Kanfer & Schefft, 1988) has further refined the description of self-regulatory processes. An important distinction was made between two types of self-regulatory processes; corrective self-regulation and anticipatory self-regulation. In the corrective self-regulation, persons are in actual contact with their environment and feedback is obtained directly from the influence of their action on their environment. On the other hand, in anticipatory self-regulation, persons image or think about an action.

Like Kanfer (1970), Bandura (1978a) introduced a model of self-regulation and focused on the concepts that motivate this system. According to him, human behavior exists as a result of the interaction of cognitive, situational and behavioral factors. The concept of 'self-efficacy' that was developed within this model was described by Bandura (1977) as one of the cognitive structures that directs behavior.

Bandura (1977) has asserted that all behavioral change is mediated through changes in self-efficacy. The level and strength of one's efficacy expectations for a particular behavior determine whether the behavior will be attempted, how much persistence will be shown and what the final result will be. However, expectations alone will not produce desired performance if the component capabilities are deficient. Here what Bandura calls 'component capabilities' might refer to the behavioral repertoire of the individual (Rosenbaum, 1983).

In a similar vein, Rosenbaum and Ben-Ari Smira (1986) emphasized that persons may have the necessary skills to cope with certain situational demands, but would not apply these skills unless they think that they are efficacious in applying these skills. Indeed, high resourceful subjects would likely to have higher levels of self-efficacy and be more likely to persist longer in coping (Bandura, 1982, 1984). Moreover, Rosenbaum and Hadari (1985) reported that persons with a strong sense of personal efficacy tended to effectively cope with stressful situations rather than succumb to them. Like component capabilities, self-efficacy expectations are based in part on the individuals' basic behavioral repertoire of learned resourcefulness (Rosenbaum, 1983).

Despite these models have build the construction of Rosenbaum's (1983) study, they both focused on the motivational part of the self-regulation process. Learned resourcefulness focuses on the particular skills that are required in the process of self-regulation of internal events so that it might be considered as the complementary part of these models. The concept involves a collection of skills a person might use to monitor, control and change different unpleasant or dysfunctional internal events in order to minimize the undesirable impact of these events on affect and behavior (Rosenbaum, 1983).

Similar to the concept of learned resourcefulness, Block and Block (1980) developed the concept of ego resiliency for children. Ego resiliency has been defined as 'a resourceful adaptation to changing circumstances and environment contingencies and flexible invocation of the available repertoire of problem solving strategies' (Block & Block, 1980, p.48).

Resilient individuals were described as having wide range of interests, a high aspiration level, assertive, socially poised and skilled, expressive, cheerful, and not self-defeating, emotionally bland, nor lacking personal meaning in life than non-resilient individuals (Letsring, Block, & Funder, 2005).

Block and Block (1980) reported a significant association between ego resiliency and the ability to delay immediate gratification (Mischel, 1974) in children that is one major component of learned resourcefulness. Children who delayed gratification tended to be deliberate, intelligent, resourceful, competent, attentive, reasonable, reserved, cooperative, skillful, able to cope with their stress maturely, able to plan and think ahead, and generally manifesting an ability to modulate motivational and emotional impulse. By contrast, children who did not delay gratification were irritable, victimized by other children and easily offended, sulky and whiny, restless and fidgety, aggressive, and generally not self-controlled (Funder, Block, & Block, 1983; Mischel, 1984).

Moreover, research findings showed that students who were unable to delay gratification were more likely to report lower self-esteem, break school norms, get lower grades, and lack self-restraint in their use of cigarettes, alcohol, and other drugs (Wulfert, Block, Santa Ana, Rodriguez, & Colsman, 2002), and more likely to exhibit externalizing behaviors (aggressive and delinquent) in their school and at home (Krueger, Caspi, Moffitt, White & Stouthhamer-Loeber, 1996) as compared to the children who delayed gratification. Additionally, Funder and Block (1989) found that adolescents who exhibited the most delay of gratification tended to be responsible, productive, ethically consistent, interested in intellectual matters, and overly controlled.

It is crucial to note that learned resourcefulness is learned behavior throughout life in one's environment (Rosenbaum, 1983, 1990). There are environmental or situational and individual factors that influence learned resourcefulness (Rosenbaum, 1990). Automatic thoughts are seen as an important individual factor in the development of learned resourcefulness (Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002).

Frankline (2002) described automatic thoughts as repetitive, automatic self-statements that people always say to themselves in certain situations. These statements can be positive or negative. Psychological problems exist when people consistently have negative automatic thoughts.

Negative thoughts on personal failure or loss were found to be the strongest predictors of depression, while negative thoughts on social threat were the strongest predictors of anxiety symptoms, and negative thoughts on hostility or revenge were the strongest predictors of aggression (Schniering & Rapee, 2004).

Moreover, individuals who have more irrational beliefs were pessimistic (Chang & Bridewell, 1998), have self-reported depression and low self-esteem (McLennan, 1987; Burnett, 1995), state anxiety (Malouff, Schutte, & McClelland, 1992), and may suffer from deficits in perceived social support (Hart & Hittner, 1991).

As known, learned resourcefulness does not refer to the complete elimination of negative emotions, but to the self-regulation of these emotions in order to minimize their negative effects on behavior (Rosenbaum, 1990). Garber and Hillsman (as cited in Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002) believe that if children failed to build up appropriate cognitive behavioral repertoires in the course of development and socialization processes, they may develop a sense of helplessness, poor performance, negative automatic thoughts and depression. Thus, individuals who are capable of generating positive thoughts automatically can be considered learned resourceful since generating positive thoughts indicate that they are capable of regulating their emotions successfully.

It is important to note that automatic thoughts predicted learned resourcefulness in elementary school children. Various research confirmed that higher learned resourcefulness was significantly related with fewer irrational beliefs in undergraduate students (Rosenbaum, 1980a), more positive automatic thoughts in school aged children (Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002; Chang, 2004), fewer negative cognitions in African American women (Zausniewski,

Picot, Roberts, Debanne, & Wykle, 2005), more positive cognitions in women with diabetes (Zausniewski, Donald, Krafcik, & Chung, 2002), and more personal beliefs in depressed adults (Chien, 2005).

Since learned resourcefulness can prevent and manage negative thoughts that may lead to depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, and aggression, it is paramount importance to have a high level of learned resourcefulness. As mentioned before, learned resourcefulness is learned through the interaction within family, peers, and other micro systems like schools. If learned resourcefulness is not achieved early in life, individuals can be assisted to develop such a behavioral repertoire by the help of counseling. Cognitive behavioral counseling, in particular, is believed to be an appropriate strategy in helping children to acquire resourcefulness skills.

Cognitive Behavioral Counseling (CBC) is described as a purposeful attempt to preserve the demonstrated efficiencies of behavior modification within a less doctrinaire context and to incorporate the cognitive activities of the client within the effort to produce therapeutic change (Kendall & Hollon, 1979).

The basic assumption of CBC is that one's self-statements will result in a corresponding reorganization of one's behavior (Ronen, 1997). CBC also postulates that people contribute to their own psychological problems by the way they interpret events and situations in their lives (Corey, 2001).

Cognitive Behavioral Counseling (CBC) has been shown as one of the most powerful and efficient method for inducing change at biological, psychological, and social problems (Barlow, 2001). Kendall, Ronan, and Epps (1991) noted that cognitive behavioral interventions for the treatment of childhood and adolescent problems represent a combination of cognitive, behavioral, emotive, and developmental strategies. Effective programs incorporate components, such as rewards, modeling, role-playing, homework, affective instructions, self-evaluation, and perspective-taking activities. Therefore, it may be asserted that CBC can be an efficient method to improve the learned resourcefulness and

positive automatic thought patterns of children whose resourcefulness level is low and having negative automatic thought patterns.

To conclude, Rosenbaum's (1983, 1990) learned resourcefulness model indicates that resourcefulness as a learned characteristic helps individuals to cope better with stress. More specifically, individuals learn problem solving, planning and several other self-regulatory skills throughout the socialization process. If this the case one may think that learned resourcefulness may be subjected to variations depending on the environmental manipulations. Such environmental manipulations may either naturally occur or may be offered to the people deliberately through training. In other words, as the term implies, since resourcefulness is a learned quality, people may be actively taught the self-regulatory skills and thus the person may enhance the behavioral repertoire that help them to be more resourceful. Cognitive behavioral counseling may be one of those ways to educate children to understand how to regulate internal events.

#### 1.2. Purpose of the Study

The present study began with an expectation that cognitive-behavioral group counseling would help children to improve their learned resourcefulness level while decreasing the occurrence of negative automatic thoughts. Another prediction of the study was that there would be a significant relationship between learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts.

Thus, the present study was designed in the two consecutive phases aiming at 1) to conduct a descriptive study to investigate the relationship between learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts, b) to assess the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral group counseling program on improving learned resourcefulness levels by replacing the negative automatic thoughts of fifth grade elementary school students with positive ones.

#### 1.3. Research Questions

- 1. Are there any significant differences between the mean total scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) and Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) of the subjects in terms of gender?
- 2. Are there any significant differences among the mean subscales scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) and Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) of the subjects in terms of gender?
- 3. Are there any significant differences among the training and two control groups (placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group) with respect to mean pre-post and follow-up scores of the total Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS)?
- 4. Are there any significant differences among the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group) with respect to pre-posttest and follow-up positive coping skills' mean subscale scores of C-SCS?
- 5. Are there any significant differences among the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group) with respect to pre-posttest and follow-up negative coping skills' mean subscale scores of C-SCS?
- 6. Are there any significant differences among the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group) with respect to mean pre-posttest and follow-up scores of the total Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C)?

- 7. Are there any significant differences among the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group) with respect to mean pre-posttest and follow-up scores on negative view of self, future and world' subscale scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C)?
- 8. Are there any significant differences among the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group) with respect to mean pre-posttest and follow-up scores on positive view of self, future and world' Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C)?
- 9. Is there any significant interaction effect between gender and grouping variable (one training group and two control groups)?

#### 1.4. Definitions of Terms

**Learned Resourcefulness:** Learned resourcefulness described as acquired repertoires of behaviors and skills (mostly cognitive) by which an individual self-regulates internal responses (such as emotions, cognitions or pain) that interfere with the smooth execution of a desired behavior (Rosenbaum, 1980a, 1983, 1990).

Automatic Thoughts: Automatic thoughts are described as repetitive, automatic self-statements that people always say to themselves in certain situations. These statements can be positive or negative. Psychological problems exist when people consistently have negative automatic thoughts (Frankline, 2002).

Cognitive Behavioral Counseling: Cognitive Behavioral Counseling is described as a purposeful attempt to preserve the demonstrated efficiencies of behavior modification within a less doctrinaire context and to incorporate the cognitive activities of the client within the effort to produce therapeutic change (Kendall & Hollon, 1979).

#### 1.5. Significance of the Study

Learned resourcefulness is a cognitive-behavioral repertoire that enables the individuals to acquire health-promoting behaviors and makes them believe that these behaviors are important for coping with stresses and for their well-being and that they are capable of executing them (Rosenbaum, 1983, 1990).

According to Rosenbaum (1983, 1990), learned resourcefulness is acquired through experience, modeling, and formal or informal instruction throughout life in one's environment and encompasses the ability to engage in positive thinking, to solve problems, and to be confident in one's ability to deal with adversity.

In fact, highly resourceful people are better equipped to constructively overcome challenging or threatening situations (Clanton, Rude, & Taylor, 1992), reduced the crowding stress of high density and enhance positive attitudes toward life with social support (Sinha, Nayyar, & Sinha, 2002) than low resourcefulness people. Additionally, Zausniewski (1995) reported that resourcefulness lead to task accomplishment, positive self-esteem, good health, pride, success, and self-fulfillment.

Weisenberg, Wolf, Mittwoch, and Mikulincer (1990) revealed that when given the opportunity, high resourceful persons use some type of self-regulatory processes compared with low resourceful persons. Learned resourcefulness also found to be negatively associated with worthlessness, powerlessness and hopelessness in depressed adults (Zausniewski, 1992).

Like learned resourcefulness, ability to generate positive automatic thoughts have an impact not only on immediate well-being, but also on future well-being (Owen-Richard, 1994). Furthermore, in Calvete and Connor-Smith's study (2005) the association between automatic thoughts and symptoms of anxiety, depression and externalizing problems was supported.

Further, Goodhart (1985) found that individuals who have negative thoughts about the outcomes of stressful events reported both lower positive well-being (positive affect, satisfaction, and self-esteem) and greater maladjustment (negative affect, psychological symptoms) whereas individuals who have positive thoughts about the outcomes of stressful events reported higher positive well-being, lower maladjustment. Thus, having positive automatic thoughts appear to be psychologically beneficial.

Most of the research carried out in the learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts provided clear evidence for the importance of having positive automatic thoughts and high learned resourcefulness, which includes numerous cognitive and behavioral skills. Therefore, cognitive behavioral group counseling has been used to help children to teach new cognitive and behavioral skills.

Although counselors cannot prevent the existence of negative events in a person's life, they can help him or her to reduce the influence of negative events on their emotional well being. In other words, if individuals feel competent for exercising control over their thoughts, emotions, and reactions during negative events, they may well be in a better position to handle them effectively (Pallant, 2000).

Turkish researchers are usually confined to investigate the relationship between automatic thoughts and learned resourcefulness separately with respect to several variables (Akbağ, 2000; Bilge and Arslan, 2000; Bilge, Arslan and Doğan, 2000; Boyraz, 2002; Bozkurt, 1998; Cenkseven, 2004; Dağ, 1990; Demir-Akman, 2003; Demirci, 1998; Dinç-Yurtal, 1999; Gözeme, 2002; Kumcağız, 2000; Maraşlı; 2003; Mizrahi, 1993; Öztütüncü, 1996; Sarıcı, 1999; Siva, 1991; Sürük, 1994; Tanrıkulu, 2002; Yıldız, 1997) but no study has yet dealt to neither investigate the relationship between the two nor improve learned resourcefulness and positive automatic thought patterns of elementary school students and to evaluate the influence of group counseling.

Teaching learned resourcefulness skills and developing positive automatic thought patterns is an important counselor intervention for promoting healthy,

independent, and productive lifestyles. Nevertheless, there is no empirically based training program for teaching learned resourcefulness skills and developing positive automatic thought patterns to elementary school students both in abroad and in Turkey. Furthermore, most studies investigated the effects of learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts in adults and elderly populations, or in clinical populations. There are only a few studies examining the learned resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns of children.

The present study aims at filling this gap in the Turkish literature and provides an initial step for further studies. Because counselors recognize the importance of being highly resourceful people and having positive automatic thought patterns, it is expected that such a training program will bridge the gap between research literature concerning teaching resourcefulness skills and positive automatic thought patterns and its application to direct-service settings. Moreover, these kinds of programs serve preventive function of guidance and counseling services.

#### **CHAPTER TWO**

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In this chapter, both the theory and research literature relevant to the purpose of this study are presented. In the first section, the nature of learned resourcefulness concept, the relationship between learned resourcefulness and coping, phases of self-control model, functions of self-control and determinants of self-control are introduced. In the second section, the theory of rational-emotive behavioral counseling as a cognitive behavioral counseling strategy is explained. Examples of group counseling programs are outlined in third section. Finally, research findings regarding learned resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns in Turkey are presented.

#### 2.1. The Nature of Learned Resourcefulness as a Self-Control Model

Learned resourcefulness described as a repertoire of well-learned behaviors and cognitive skills that persons acquire over many years and use to successfully execute self-control behaviors and to cope effectively with stressful life events (Rosenbaum, 1983, 1990).

Rachman (1990) criticized Rosenbaum's (1983, 1990) definition of resourcefulness for being too narrow in scope. Rachman (1990) has emphasized that resourcefulness should be defined as the ability to use one's personal and social resources for successfully dealing with problems. In other words, resourcefulness means a person not only has a set of self-control behaviors but also the competence to manage his or her social resources in order to enhance his or her adaptive functioning.

Learned resourcefulness includes four components: a) the use of cognitions and self-instructions to cope with emotional and physiological responses, b) grasp of problem-solving strategies (for instance, planning, problem definition, evaluation alternatives, and anticipation of consequences), c) ability to delay immediate satisfaction of needs for better future outcomes, and d) the beliefs in one's ability to cope effectively with internal processes or stimuli. Moreover, learned resourcefulness may involve a number of enabling skills, such as ability to self-monitor internal events, verbal abilities to identify feelings, and the skills to evaluate self (Rosenbaum, 1980a, 1983, 1990).

Learned resourcefulness in some ways is the antithesis of the learned helplessness. Both learned helplessness and learned resourcefulness are believed to be triggered by situations in which well-established responses do not produce an expected outcome. Stating differently, both occur when a behavior fails to control the outcome. However, the similarity between these two models ends at this point. The learned helplessness model holds that subjects learned during exposure to uncontrollable events that responding is fruitless and that they generalize these expectancies to controllable situations. The generalization will mainly occur if subjects attribute their lack of control to internal, stable and global factors. (Abramson, Seligman, & Teasdale, 1978; Peterson, 1993).

Research (Rosenbaum & Ben-Ari, 1985; Rosenbaum & Jaffe, 1983; Rosenbaum & Palmon, 1984) has already supported that learned resourcefulness mediates against learned helplessness. For instance, Rosenbaum and Jaffe (1983) hypothesized that individuals low in learned resourcefulness may be more likely to become helpless than individuals high in learned resourcefulness in the face of an uncontrollable situation in which failure is inevitable. Subjects were exposed to a helplessness induction phase followed by a phase during which they attempted to solve anagrams according to their level of resourcefulness. High resourceful subjects completed more anagrams while many low resourceful subjects gave up. The researchers conclude that learned resourcefulness is an important determinant as to whether an individual will develop learned helplessness.

Rosenbaum and Palmon (1984) examined helplessness and resourcefulness in coping with epilepsy. Results revealed that in the medium and low categories of seizure frequency, high resourceful subjects were significantly less depressed and anxious and coped better with their disability as compared to low resourceful subjects. However, in the high frequency range of seizures, high resourceful and low resourceful epileptics equally showed low levels of emotional adjustment. Regardless of the severity of the epilepsy, high resourceful epileptics maintained a stronger belief in their control over their health and their seizures than low resourceful epileptics.

Furthermore, Rosenbaum and Ben-Ari (1985) investigated the role of selfregulation in the development of learned helplessness. Subjects who were introductory psychology students were divided into low and high resourceful groups based on the Self-control Schedule scores. Each group of resourceful subjects was randomly assigned to one of the following three experimental conditions according to the type of feedback they received; non-contingent success, non-contingent failure, and no feedback. Subjects were then presented with a test task to assess their natural abilities to become good psychotherapists. Subjects in the success condition received positive feedback on 80% of the trials and negative feedback on 20% of the trials; subjects in the failure condition received 80% negative feedback and 20 % positive feedback. Subjects in the nofeedback condition did not receive any feedback from the experimenter. All subjects were also asked to check the self-referent statements that best fit their current thought while they perform the task. High resourceful subjects reported significantly more positive self-referent statements during success condition and fewer negative self-referent statements during failure condition than did the low resourceful subjects. High resourceful subjects were also more rewarding to themselves for success and having more task-oriented thoughts as compared with low resourceful subjects.

As aforementioned research findings suggest both learned resourcefulness and learned helplessness are related with the concept of control and associated with some important human conditions like adjustment and ability to perform self-control behaviors and to cope effectively with stressful life events.

#### 2.2. Learned Resourcefulness and Coping

Individuals are continuously faced with highly demanding and ever-changing situations that challenge their skills and well-established behavioral repertoires. These challenges produce intense physiological and emotional consequences that often have undesirable effects on their physical and psychological well being. Nevertheless, most people do not succumb absolutely to situational pulls of life and know how to deal with their behaviors so that they can promote their health. (Rosenbaum, 1990).

The concept of learned resourcefulness as a 'basic behavioral repertoire for the regulation of internal events' could be viewed as one of the coping resource available for the individual when faced with a stressful situation (Rosenbaum, 1983, 1990).

Coping was described as constantly changing cognitive and behavioral efforts to manage specific external and/or internal demand that are appraised as taxing or exceeding the resources of the person (Lazarus & Folkman, 1980; Lazarus & Folkman, 1984). In this formulation, coping has two main functions. The management of the problem that causes the stress is termed as *problem-focused coping* and the regulation of emotions or distress is called *emotion-focused coping*. People use both forms of coping in virtually every type of stressful encounter. Problem-focused coping is often directed at defining the problem, generating alternative solutions, weighting the alternatives in terms of their costs and benefits, choosing among them and acting. Emotion-focused coping leads to a change in the way an encounter is constructed without changing the objective situation, threat is diminished by changing the meaning of the situation (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984). As this classification shows, the consequence of problem-

focused coping is a change in external conditions and emotional-focused coping results in an internal change within the individual (Lazarus, 1993).

Studies consistently report that high resourceful people are better equipped to deal with challenging or threatening situations more constructively than low resourceful people. For instance, high resourceful people demonstrate grater ability to tolerate pain (Rosenbaum, 1980b), cope more effectively with epileptic seizures (Rosenbaum & Palmon, 1984), have a better ability to cope with seasickness (Rosenbaum & Rolnick, 1983), and resist the effects of learned helplessness (Rosenbaum & Jaffe, 1983) than low resourceful people.

Some studies examined the interaction of learned resourcefulness with different coping styles. Ginter, West and Zarski (1989) have conducted a study to examine the variations in the coping behaviors of resourceful individuals in two phases of an examination situation; controllable phase (preparing for an exam) and uncontrollable phase (waiting for the results). The findings yielded that high resourceful subjects significantly reduced their problem-focused coping strategies from exam preparation week to waiting result week whereas low resourceful subjects showed no changes. Conversely, low resourceful subjects reported significantly more wishful thinking, distancing, tension reduction, and self-blame during waiting week. Finally, results showed that high resourceful individuals reported significantly less stress symptomatology than less resourceful individuals during both controllable and uncontrollable phases.

Akgün (2004) examined whether individuals high or low in resourcefulness differ in their coping strategies in two different stressful academic situations; controllable outcome is having an examination and uncontrollable outcome is having an unsatisfactory exam result. The results indicated that high resourceful students utilized more problem-focused coping, more positive reappraisal, were more likely to seek social support, and less likely to use escape-avoidance strategies during the stages of an examination situation.

People vary widely in how they cognitively approach stressful events. Some people tend to cognitively seek out threat relevant information (monitoring) whereas some people cognitively avoids or transforms threat-relevant information (blunting) (Miller, 1990).

Piamenta (as cited in MacCaughelty, 1997) studied the power of monitoring-blunting and learned resourcefulness to predict state anxiety in surgical patients. She divided patients about to undergo inguinal hernia repair either under local or general anesthesia, into four groups; high resourceful monitors, high resourceful blunters, low resourceful monitors, and low resourceful blunters. Results showed that high resourceful blunters were more anxious than high resourceful monitors. For high resourceful patients, a monitoring coping style was more effective than blunting but for low resourceful patients, blunting was more effective than monitoring.

Zlotogorski, Tadmar, Duniec, Rabinowitz, and Diamant (1995) examined the relationship between learned resourcefulness and informational coping style (monitoring-blunting). Results demonstrated that an individual with a rich repertoire of coping skills may benefit more by confronting the stressful situation than by avoiding it. On the other hand, less resourceful individuals might benefit more from avoiding any threatening information. Additionally, women who were high resourceful monitors or low resourceful blunters showed significantly greater decreases in state anxiety levels than their counterparts.

### 2.3. Rosenbaum's Self-Control Model

On the basis of theory of stress and coping (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984) and Kanfer's (1977) three-stage model of self-regulation, Rosenbaum (1988, 1990) proposed that an individual go through several process regulating cognitions (PRCs) in order to engage in self-control behavior.

Rosenbaum (1990) makes four major assumptions underlying his self-control model: a) human behavior is characterized by goal direction, b) self-control

behavior is appropriate when individuals encounter obstacles in the smooth execution of goal directed behavior, c) self-control behavior is always associated with certain PRCs, and d) the PRCs and the self-control behavior are influenced by multiple and interactive factors.

The functions of process regulating cognitions (PRCs) is to regulate the processes by which individuals determine their behavior, they precede any self-control behavior. These repertoires incorporate the ability to monitor events, assign meanings to events, attribute causality to what has happened, and develop expectancies for the future (Rosenbaum, 1990). PRCs are alike to the cognitive functions of the self-system in Bandura's (1978b) social learning theory. The self-system refers to 'cognitive structures that provide reference mechanisms and to a set of sub-functions for the perception, evaluation, and regulation of behavior' (Bandura, 1978b; p.348).

According to Rosenbaum's (1988, 1990) model of self-control, in the representational phase, an individual experiences an emotional or cognitive reaction to real or imagined changes within himself or herself, or within the environment. These reactions occur more or less automatically without any conscious effort. The disruption in on-going behaviors, plans, and well-established expectations may trigger automatic thoughts regarding one's self-worth and one's basic beliefs, but these thoughts are not attempts to appraise the situation.

Following the initial automatic reaction to a disruption, in the self-evaluation phase, the individual evaluates consciously the meaning of his or her initial automatic reaction to a disruption by using self-monitoring and decides whether the disruption is important for his or her well-being. In this phase individuals engage in the primary and secondary appraisal concepts of Lazarus and Folkman (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990).

Primary and secondary appraisals together shape the meaning of the event for the individual. Primary appraisal is the evaluation a person makes about an event.

Person evaluates whether the event is irrelevant, positive-benign, or stressful. An irrelevant event is one that has no significant in terms of one's well-being or one with no dangerous outcome for the person. A positive-benign event indicates a positive outcome. Stressful appraisals are characterized by threat, challenge, or harm-loss. Threat refers to the potential for harm-loss; challenge refers to the potential for growth, mastery, or gain; and harm-loss refers to injury already done, as in harm to a friendship, health or self-esteem. Secondary appraisal is the evaluation a person makes about what to do in the face of the situation (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984).

During primary appraisal (PRCs), an individual evaluates whether the disruption is irrelevant, threatening or desirable. If he or she concludes that there is nothing at stake for his or her in the disruption, initial reactions will be ignored and no self-control behavior occurs. However, if an individual feels threatened by the disruption, he or she evaluates whether anything can be done to minimize its adverse effects and to maximize potential benefits. Lazarus and Folkman labeled the later PRCs as secondary appraisal (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990).

During the secondary appraisal stage of the self-evaluation phase, individuals develop expectations for the future (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990). Bandura (1977, 1982) has proposed two basic expectations that are important in guiding human behavior; self-efficacy expectancy and outcome expectancy. Outcome expectations refer to the beliefs that the desired goal will be obtained if the person follows a specified course of action. Self-efficacy expectations, on the other hand, refer to the person's evaluation that he or she is fully capable of performing the acts needed to attain the desired goal. Outcome expectations are based on the kind of explanations the person developed for the cause of his or her current situation. Individuals who believe that events are caused by their own actions and that these actions are modifiable are likely to pursue their attempts at self-control.

These expectations are constructed from four main sources of information. First, the most reliable source of information, *performance accomplishments* (mastery experience) is attained after successfully performing the given behavior many

times. The second source, *vicarious experience* encompasses the learning that occurs from observing the performance of other or modeling. The third source, *verbal persuasion* involves telling individuals that have the ability to master a given situation, task or behavior. Such positive reinforcement motivates individuals to continue with actively or to persevere in difficult or stressful activities. The forth source, *physiological or emotional arousal* refers to an individuals excitement, fear, anxiety, pain, etc. which may be associated with completing a specific task (Bandura, 1977, 1982, 1997).

Once the person concludes that he or she can do something by himself or herself to minimize the negative effects of this disruption, he or she may engage in the action phase of self-regulation. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) labeled this action phase as coping. The final PRCs involved initiating self-control behavior by which an individual's assessment of whether or not he or she has the capacity to carry out the course of behavior that will lead to successfully minimizing the effects of the disruption. This PRCs refers to Bandura's (1977) concept of self-efficacy. If an individual believes he or she is capable of executing the required behavior, self-control will ensue, otherwise, it will not (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990).

Self-efficacy refers to beliefs in one's capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to manage prospective situations (Bandura, 1977, 1997). Efficacy beliefs influence how people think, feel, motivate themselves and act (Bandura, 1995).

Consequently, process regulating cognitions (PRCs) plays a central role in learned resourcefulness model because it regulates the processes by which individual determine his or her own behavior. Before an individual engages in self-control behavior constituting learned resourcefulness, he or she has to go through the following PRC; a) notice a disruption in his or her habitual way of thinking, b) evaluate this disruption as important for his or her well-being, c) believe that a specified course of action will lead to a desired outcome, and d) expect that he or she will be capable of self-change. The last PRC refers to Bandura's (1977) self-efficacy expectations (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990).

Figure 2.3 demonstrated the schematic representation of the phases of Rosenbaum's (1988, 1990) Self-Control Model.

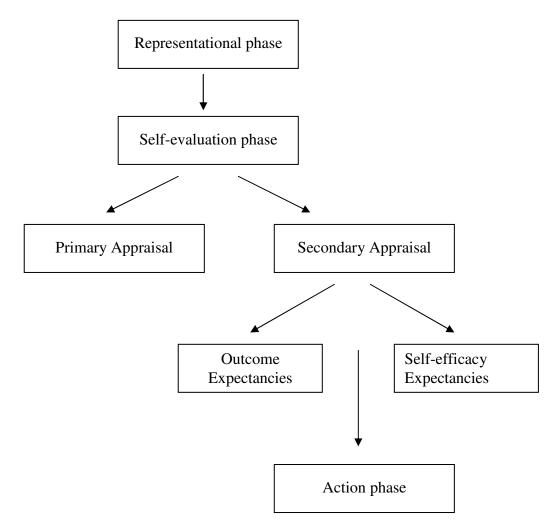


Figure 2.3. Schematic representation of the Rosenbaum's (1988, 1990) Self-Control Model (Chang, 2004).

# 2.4. Functions of Self-Control Behaviors

Self-control refers to the process by which persons consciously decide to take charge of their own behavior (Rosenbaum, 1993). There are three major functions of self-control behaviors; redressive, reformative and experiential. (Rosenbaum, 1989, 1990, 1993).

Redressive self-control involves a set of behaviors by which individuals self-regulate internal responses, such as emotions, pain, and cognitions that interfere with the smooth execution of an ongoing behavior. These behaviors are directed to achieve homeostasis and to resume activities that were disrupted. On the other hand, reformative self-control involves a set of behaviors that guide individuals through the process of change. Any change makes a self-initiated inference with the smooth execution of well-established behaviors and the adoption of new kinds of behavior. These responses are directed to achieve heterostasis rather than homeostasis. Reformative self-control requires problem-solving skills, ability to delay immediate gratification and impulse control (Rosenbaum, 1989, 1990, 1993).

Although an individual's efforts are directed to resume normal functioning that has been disrupted in redressive self-control, an individual's efforts are directed at disrupting the customary way of functioning and adopting a new behavior in reformative self-control. Moreover, while the person's behavior is guided and reinforced by immediate feedback from the environment in redressive self-control, the person's behavior is self-generated and is minimally influenced by proximal external feedback in reformative self-control. These two kinds of self-control behaviors can either compete with each other or complement each other (Rosenbaum, 1989, 1990, 1993).

Rosenbaum (1993) realized that an important aspect of human functioning that is the ability to grow and develop through positive experiences is missed. It is obvious that individuals do not only spend their time defending themselves against the difficulties of life. They also have the capacity to develop their personality by opening themselves to new and often uncertain experiences. Therefore, the third function of self-control that was labeled as experiential self-control involves a set of controlled behaviors that enable the individuals to fully experience pleasurable activities such as music, art, and sports by overcoming the inferences of certain cognitive control processes. The aim of this function is to satisfy motives that are higher on Maslow's (1970) hierarchy of needs. It is a self-control behavior since a) individuals consciously decide to expose themselves to

these experiences, b) the behavior is goal directed, c) to achieve the experiential goal one requires to overcome certain emotional and cognitive inferences.

### 2.5. Determinants of Self-Control Behavior

Rosenbaum's (1990) Self-Control Model suggested that cognitive processes (PRC) reciprocally interact with situational and physiological determinants of behavior as well as other personality repertoire. Figure 2.5 represents interactions among determinants which govern cognitions that foster self-control behavior.

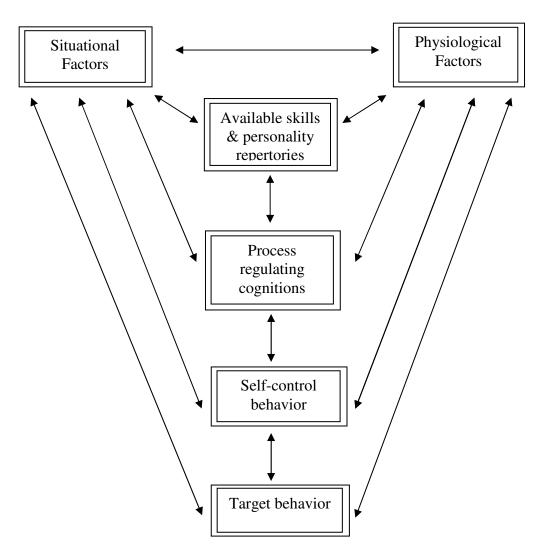


Figure 2.5. Schematic representation of interactions among determinants that govern cognitions that foster self-control behavior (Rosenbaum, 1990).

### 2.5.1. Situational Factors

Situational factors are the feedback that individuals obtain from their social context on performance, which can be used to determine further action (Rosenbaum, 1990). Bandura (1977) has asserted that individuals appraise their abilities to control their behavior according to the feedback they obtain from the environment about their performance.

The quality of feedback determines the outcomes of the individuals' behaviors. When feedback is negative or non-contingent, individuals may either abandon any effort to accomplish their original goal, or may look for new and potentially more rewarding goals. Individuals' outcome expectations may be developed through observing other persons' behaviors in a similar context and the feedback that they obtain, and disregard their own feedback. Therefore, observing other persons' performance of certain behaviors under stressful situations may be helpful in increasing individuals' self-efficacy expectancies (Rosenbaum, 1990).

Situational factors also determine how much pressure those individuals will be put on the person at a given time. So many changes may be occurring in the environment that a person cannot concentrate adequately to react to these changes and therefore, can not appraise their capabilities for coping with them. Thus, it is quite likely that excessive situational demands may interfere with one's cognitions that are not conducive of self-control behavior (Rosenbaum, 1990).

### 2.5.2. Physiological Factors

Along with situational factors, physiological factors such as gender, age, race, pain, high level of arousal, fatigue, and hunger, might be a source of disruption, might interrupt the smooth execution of well-developed behaviors (Rosenbaum, 1990).

Whether females or males posses higher learned resourcefulness has been a controversial issue in learned resourcefulness research. While some studies

showed that females had significantly higher learned resourcefulness than males (Brewin, Andrews, & Furnham, 1996; Lewinsohn & Alexander, 1990; Panitrat, 2001; Zausniewski, Chung & Krafcik, 2001), some of them revealed no significant gender differences in learned resourcefulness (Preechawong, 2004; Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002). There are no studies reporting that males have higher learned resourcefulness than females abroad. However, Sarici (1999) reported that Turkish male university students have higher learned resourcefulness than female students.

Similar to gender differences, the influence of age on learned resourcefulness was also equivocal. The findings from a number of studies demonstrated no relationship between age and learned resourcefulness (Lewinsohn & Alexander, 1990; Panitrat, 2001). However, the study of Intrieri and Rapp (1994) revealed a significant effect of age on learned resourcefulness among caregivers.

In addition, the influence of race on learned resourcefulness has been studied. Edwards and Riordan (1994) found that black students had higher learned resourcefulness than white students. In Zausniewski, Chung and Krafcik's (2001) study, results yielded that African Americans were more resourceful than Caucasians.

### 2.5.3. Personality Repertoires

Personality repertoires have been defined as 'constellations of complex skills which evoked by many situations but also have the quality of providing the basis for additional learning' (Staats, 1975, p. 63). A personality repertoire is not a personality trait, but rather a set of well-learned behaviors, cognitions, and affects that interact with people's social and physical environment constantly. It affects the way a particular individual will respond to his or her social and physical environment, and at the same time it is modified by the person's experiences (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990).

The individual's personality repertoire, which has a unique influence on the process regulating cognitions (PRC), has an impact on how a person reacts to disruptive changes in one's life, how he or she appraises their effects on his or her well-being, how he or she assesses his or her ability to cope with them, and how he or she plans to self-control his or her behavior in the light of these changes (Rosenbaum, 1988, 1990).

Individual differences in other personality variables may account for how individuals appraise disruptive changes in their life. It refers to the Lazarus and Folkman's (1984) primary appraisal (Rosenbaum, 1990). For instance, individuals with a high sense of coherence usually evaluate stressors in a positive way because they are generally confidant that their 'internal and external environments are predictable and there is a high probability that things will work out as well as can be expected' (Antonovsky, 1979, p.123). Similarly, hardy individuals emphasize the positive aspects of a stressor because they view changes and disruptions in their life as challenging and desirable (Kobasa, 1979).

Moreover, Rosenbaum (1990) claimed that personality variables might have an influence on the person's belief in his or her ability to control the outcome of his or her behavior. It is labeled as secondary appraisal by Lazarus and Folkman (1984). Peterson and Seligman (1984) reported a similar construct called explanatory style that refers to the habitual way people explain causes for bad or good events predicts depression, achievement, and health. Seligman, Castellon, Cacciola, Schulman, Lubaorsky, Ollove and Downing, (1988) claimed that people who posses an optimistic explanatory style see the causes of bad events as unstable, specific and external and the causes of good events as stable, global, and internal. Pessimistic explanatory style related to helplessness, inaction and depression. Hence, individuals who have an optimistic explanation style are more likely to evaluate noxious disruptions in their life in such a way as to promote actions and self-control behavior.

There are some studies that examine the relationship among determinants of selfcontrol model with several variables. For instance, Godin, Cote, Naccache, Lambert, and Trottier (2005) investigated the relationship among situational factors (social support, patient satisfaction with the relationship with their physician, treatment regimens), personality repertoires (optimism), and physiological states (means of clinical indicators such as CD4 lymphocyte count and plasma) and the effects on the process regulating cognitions (expectation of outcome, attitude, and self-efficacy). The results indicated that participants with a high perception of social support and those who were satisfied with the relationship with their doctor had a higher perception of self-efficacy than those with a low perception of social support and those less satisfied with the relationship with their physician. Moreover, individuals living with someone had a better perception of self-efficacy than individuals living alone. Finally, optimistic individuals and those with a positive perception of social support had higher scores on attitude compared to the patients with low optimism and poor perceptions of social support.

### 2.6. Correlates of Learned Resourcefulness

People may vary in their resourcefulness skills; they can be highly resourceful or low in resourcefulness. Kennett (1994) reported that people who have high resourcefulness skills are most likely persist, try hard, and achieve their goals despite the difficulties they encounter. Similarly, Rosenbaum and Ben-Ari (1985) found that high resourceful people are most likely respond assertively to frustration, be spurred into action by difficulties and experiences of failure, have more task oriented thoughts, attribute success to their own effort and abilities, and produce more positive self-evaluative statements.

Low resourceful people, on the other hand, are more likely to give up when they are faced with difficulties, produce more negative self-evaluative statements and fewer task-oriented thoughts, and attribute success to chance or luck and failure to lack of personal ability (Rosenbaum & Ben-Ari, 1985).

Learned resourcefulness has been documented to be associated with a number of human important conditions. Indeed, research findings reported that persons with higher learned resourcefulness have more adaptive functioning (Chien, 2005; Rong, 2000; Zausniewski, 1992), higher self-esteem (Kuehl, 1999; McWhirter, 1997; Preechawong, 2004), deal with life events effectively, feel satisfied with lives, are less likely to became depressed (Fox, 1986; Huang, Sousa, Tu, & Hwang, 2005; Lewinsohn & Alexander, 1990), show health-promoting behaviors in diabetes (Aikens, Wallender, Bell, & Cole, 1992; Zausniewski & Chung, 2001), have better functional health status of systemic lupus erythematousus (Powel, 2001), more prenatal self-care practices (Chayanin, 2002), and have more control over bad outcomes (White, Tata, & Burns, 1996) whereas persons with lower resourcefulness have higher anxiety and loneliness (Hamana, Ronen, & Feigin, 2000; McWhirter, 1997), exhibit eating disturbances and perceived less control over their life styles (Kennett & Nisbet, 1998), and have increased risk for developing psychopathology after experiencing trauma (Hayman, 1998).

Flett, Hewitt, Blankstein, and O'Brien (1991) found that learned resourcefulness was associated with self-oriented and other-oriented perfectionism but it was not associated to a significant degree with socially prescribed perfectionism. In addition, high resourceful individual better deal with anger situations and better equipped to express their anger in healthier and less destructive ways (Kuehl, 1999).

Research (Akgün & Ciarrochi, 2003; Rosenbaum & Ben-Ari, 1985; Zimmerman & Martinez-Pons, 1988) also demonstrated that high achievers were academically resourceful as well. Zimmerman and Martinez-Pons (1988) posited that high resourceful people set goals, use effective problem solving strategies, think positively despite academic demands or challenges, rely on information and assistance from both social and non-social (e.g. library) sources, keep records, structure their environment to make learning easier, apply self-consequences (e.g. rewards, punishments), and review written material.

Additionally, Rosenbaum and Ben-Ari (1985) found that even when people with high resourcefulness do poorly on a test or assignment, they remain optimistic, evaluate the possible reasons for the failure, and restructure study goals and strategies. In short, they are neither likely to give up, nor succumb to anxiety. Instead, they look for the way to rectify the problem. Akgün and Ciarrochi's (2003) study found that academic stress had a significant negative effect on low resourceful students, but had no effect on high resourceful students.

Moreover, Kennett and Keefer (2006) reported that students who were engaging in academic self-control behaviors believed in their academic ability to succeed, applied more effort in response to academic setbacks, valued something new in class more than getting good grades, and actually obtained higher grades.

Learned resourcefulness was also found to be inversely related to some addictive behaviors. The study of Carey, Carey, Carnrike, and Meisler (1990) reported that individuals who reported higher levels of alcohol consumption had lower levels of learned resourcefulness than people reporting light and moderate levels of alcohol consumption, who in turn, were lower in learned resourcefulness than were infrequent drinkers and non-drinkers. Interestingly, learned resourcefulness was only modestly related to smoking status; never smokers demonstrated somewhat higher learned resourcefulness than ex-smokers and current smokers. However, ex-smokers and current smokers did not differ in learned resourcefulness. This finding contrasts with the results reported by Katz and Singh (1986) who found higher levels of learned resourcefulness among ex-smokers than among current smokers. Kennett, Morris, and Bangs (in press) also noted that never smokers and successful quitters were significantly more resourceful than unsuccessful quitters. Moreover, the study of Panitrat (2001) indicated that an individual was less likely to be amphetamine users if his or her learned resourcefulness level was high.

It is important to note that an essential component and/or correlate of learned resourcefulness is assumed as the ability to generate positive automatic thoughts. Stating differently, regulating negative emotions is believed to be related with the ability to regulate negative automatic thoughts. Cognitive behavioral counseling is accepted as an important tool to teach children to regulate their negative emotions.

### 2.7. Cognitive Behavioral Counseling (CBC)

Traditionally, counseling has been separated as behavioral counseling and cognitive counseling. However, during the past three decades, those interested in behavioral change have developed a more cognitive orientation. Therefore, Cognitive Behavioral Counseling (CBC) represents one of the most recent developments in the field of behavior counseling. The early development of behavior counseling procedures was rooted in classical and operant conditioning paradigm without much regard to covert and unobservable phenomena (Sharf, 2000).

Mahoney (1974) and Meichenbaum (1977) argued that although the traditional behavior counseling that relied on operant and classical conditioning offered useful techniques, the model failed to accurately predict or explain complex human behavior. In their estimation, simple overt behaviors such as hitting could be altered successfully with behavior counseling techniques, but to change broader, more complex behavior patterns like aggression, the techniques of behavior counseling should be expanded to include underlying cognitions. Behavior counseling techniques only temporarily changed behavior but failed to maintain lasting change or teach strategies to address future problem by completely ignoring cognitions as a vital component of overt behavior. Therefore, since the behavioral movement has conceded a legitimate place to thinking, even to the extent of giving cognitive factors a central role in understanding and treating behavioral problems.

Cognitive Behavioral Counseling (CBC) reflects the importance of both behavioral approaches and cognitive approaches for understanding and helping human beings. The cognitive approaches assert that mental processes such as thoughts, memories, and beliefs determine behavior whereas behavioral approaches emphasize the role of the environment and its influence on an individual's behavior. The resulting consequences of the individual's actions are also important as they reinforce further behaviors and discourage others (Hollin, 1990). The purpose of combining these approaches is providing a more

comprehensive counseling model by increasing the efficacy of each approach applied separately (Southam-Gerow & Kendall, 2000).

Although the most well known cognitive behavioral approaches are Ellis' Rational Emotive Behavioral Counseling and Beck's Cognitive Counseling, many approaches that were developed since 1960's, have received the name of cognitive behavioral approach. Therefore, it is difficult to say that which one represents cognitive behavioral counseling (Kendall & Kriss, 1983).

Mahoney and Arnkoff (1978) have categorized the cognitive behavioral approaches into three major divisions; cognitive restructuring therapies, coping skills therapies, and problem solving therapies. Therapies under the heading of cognitive restructuring assume that emotional disturbance is the consequence of maladaptive thoughts. Thus, the aim is to establish more adaptive thought patterns. On the other hand, coping skills therapies includes more heterogeneous collection of techniques that focus on the development of a repertoire of skills designed to assist the client in coping with a variety of stressful situations. The problem solving therapies may be characterized as a combination of cognitive restructuring techniques and coping skills training procedures.

Mahoney and Lyddon (1988) reported that there are more than 20 different approaches that have been labeled 'cognitive' or 'cognitive-behavioral' until 1985, including self-structural theory, logotherapy, rational emotive behavioral counseling, cognitive counseling, and problem solving therapies. All forms of cognitive behavioral approaches share the beliefs that an individual's thoughts, perceptions and images mediate emotions and behaviors and that changing cognitions is an effective strategy for intervention.

Since it is hard to discuss all cognitive behavioral approaches within the scope of this study, the most prominent cognitive behavioral approach that is called rational emotive behavioral counseling is featured here. Because cognitive behavioral group counseling program that is developed for the present study is based on the rational emotive behavioral counseling and Beck's concept of automatic thoughts.

Ellis (1962) proposed that human psychological process of cognitions, emotions, and behaviors interact with each other and that change in one will often produce changes in the other. Despite this interactional view, REBC especially highlights the strong influence on individuals' thoughts have upon their emotions. According to REBC, past and present external events contribute to emotions, but do not directly cause people to feel good or bad. Internal thoughts, perceptions and evaluations determine the emotions and behaviors people experience. For that reason, if individuals alter the thinking patterns about an event, they feel differently about it and may change the way they react to it (Ellis & Dryden, 1997).

When cognitive factors are considered from the vantage point of REBC's views of self, Ellis (1994) has stressed that humans have two major biological tendencies. Firstly, humans are biologically predisposed to think irrationally or in a way that fosters the development of psychological disturbance. While their social environments consistently reinforce the biological tendency for humans to think irrationally, they ultimately perpetuate their disturbance by continuing to think irrationally. Nevertheless, Ellis and Dryden (1997) proposed that humans also possess a second biological tendency to choose to alter their dysfunctional thinking. According to Ellis (1962), a person's belief system is comprised of rational and irrational beliefs and irrational beliefs lead to self-defeating or self-destructive consequences.

Walen, DiGuiseppe and Wessles (1980) and Walen, DiGuiseppe and Dryden (1992) have identified specific characteristics that constitute irrational and rational beliefs. Irrational beliefs are not true, are command, lead to disturbed emotions such as anger, depression, anxiety, and guilt, and do not help individuals reach their goals. In addition, irrational beliefs are illogical and unrealistic and often are based on inaccurate assumptions or inaccurate deductions. On the other hand, rational beliefs are true, are not absolutistic, result in moderate emotions such as

sadness, irritation and concern and help individuals reach their goals. The internal structure of rational beliefs is logically consistent. Rational beliefs are also consistent with reality and so that can be supported by empirical evidence. In language, rational beliefs are verbally expressed as desires, hopes, wants, wishes or preferences, and not demands. Rational beliefs also offer satisfaction in living and minimize conflict with self, others and the environment.

Similar to Ellis' viewpoint, a system developed by Beck, concentrates upon the importance of belief systems in determining behaviors and feelings. The focus of Beck's cognitive therapy is on understanding the distorted (and irrational) beliefs and using techniques to alter dysfunctional and automatically occurring thought patterns which is the key concept in Beck's cognitive psychotherapy (Prochaska & Norcross, 2003).

As mentioned before, Rosenbaum (1990) proposed that situational, physiological and individual factors influenced learned resourcefulness of individuals. Automatic thoughts are considered as one of the individual factors for the development of learned resourcefulness (Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002).

Frankline (2002) defined automatic thoughts as repetitive, automatic self-statements that people always say to themselves in certain situations. These statements can be positive or negative. Psychological problems exist when people consistently have negative automatic thoughts.

Similarly, Calvete and Cardenoso (2002) described automatic thoughts as cognitive products that reflect what people say to themselves, expressing thought and beliefs about oneself, the world and relationship with others.

Several studies showed that negative automatic thoughts was consistently related to affective distress (Ronan & Kendall, 1997), childhood anxiety disorder and treatment (Treadwell & Kendall, 1996), internalizing syndrome (Calvete & Cardenoso, 2002), and depression (Stiless & Götestam, 1989). Moreover,

Kendall, Howard and Hays (1989) found that dsyphoric people exhibit significantly more negative self-talk than normal individuals, overly optimistic individuals and inpatient psychiatric individuals with other diagnoses.

There are also various research supported that irrational beliefs are associated with anger (Hong & Deffenbacher, 1986; Zwemer & Deffenbacher, 1984), low self-esteem (Daly & Burton, 1983), loneliness (Hoglund & Collison, 1989), negative emotionality (Muran, Kassinove, Ross, & Muran, 1989), anxiety symptoms (Chang & D'Zurilla, 1996). Besides, Hart and Hittner (1991) found that individuals who endorsed high level of irrational beliefs would appraise their interpersonal environment as less supportive than individuals with lower levels of irrational beliefs.

There are also numerous research that supports individual's learned resourcefulness is greatly influenced by his or her automatic thought patterns. For instance, school aged children with higher learned resourcefulness were found to have less negative automatic thoughts (Chang, 2004; Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002). Moreover, college students who were highly resourceful had fewer irrational beliefs (Rosenbaum, 1980a). Similarly, research indicated that positive cognitions influence resourcefulness of African American women. (Zausniewski, Picot, Roberts, Debanne, & Wykle, 2005). It is also reported that high resourceful women with diabetes had more positive cognitions (Zausniewski, Donald, Krafcik, & Chung, 2002), and depressed adults with higher resourcefulness skills displayed more positive personal beliefs that reflected more positive views of self, future, and world (Chien, 2005).

In brief, most of the studies carried out regarding automatic thought patterns and irrational beliefs provided clear evidence for the importance of having a positive automatic thought patterns and rational beliefs. Therefore, cognitive behavioral group counseling has been used to help children to explain the importance of having a positive automatic thoughts patterns or rational beliefs in their life and to teach the way of changing their thinking patterns. Cognitive behavioral group

counseling program that was developed for the present study by the researcher is based on the Ellis's (1962) Rational Emotive Behavioral Counseling (REBC).

Ellis (1962) devised a simple ABC model to conceptualize human psychological functioning when he originally developed REBC. According to REBC; cognition, emotion, and behavior are not viewed as separate psychological processes, but rather a process that are highly interdependent and interactive (Dryden & Ellis, 2001). In ABC model, A (Activating event) is the existence of an event that causes an individual to become disturbed. B stands for an individual's Belief system or thinking process about that event. C is the emotional and behavioral consequence or reaction of the individual. A (activating event) does not cause C (emotional and behavioral consequences). Instead, B largely causes or creates C, the emotional or behavioral consequence (Ellis, 1962, 1994).

Over the years, RBEC extends the original ABC model in to the ABCDEF model with the addition of the disputation of beliefs (D), the development of a new and effective philosophy (E), and a new feeling (F). Disputation (D) is the application of the scientific method to help people to challenge their irrational beliefs. The disputation process consists of three components; detecting, debating, and discriminating. First, individuals learn how to detect their irrational beliefs, particularly their absolutistic 'shoulds, oughts and musts', their 'awfulizing' and their 'self-downing'. Then, individuals debate their dysfunctional beliefs by learning how to logically and empirically question them and to vigorously argue themselves out of and act against believing them. Finally, individuals learn to discriminate irrational beliefs (self-defeating) from rational beliefs (self-helping). Through the disputation process, individuals arrive at a new and effective philosophy (E) which consists of replacing unhealthy thoughts with healthy ones. Through the disputation and new and effective philosophy processes, individuals acquire a new set of feelings (F) about an activating event (A) (Ellis, 1994). In the present study, the training program has taken explanation of these important points into consideration.

In conclusion, cognitive behavioral group counseling program which was used in the present study involved the following steps as the literature suggested: a) children recognize that their emotional and behavioral problems stem from their irrational beliefs/automatic thoughts, b) children identify the difference between rational and irrational thoughts/positive and negative automatic thought patterns, c) children perceive the value of disputing thinking patterns, d) children recognize the importance of generating alternative thinking patterns, e) children practice the ways that they learn to change disturbed consequences for the rest of their life.

### 2.8. Learned Resourcefulness and Automatic Thoughts in Training Programs

Some researchers (Simons, Lustman, Wetzel, & Murphy, 1985; Jarret, Giles, Gullion, & Rush, 1991; Burns, Rude, Simons, Bates, & Thase, 1994; Achmon, 1987; Barber and DeRubeis, 2001) investigated whether learned resourcefulness predict the response to cognitive therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy for people with different kind of problem. For example, in the study of Simons, Lustman, Wetzel, and Murphy (1985), thirty-five moderately depressed outpatients were randomly assigned to 12 weeks cognitive therapy or treatment with antidepressant, nortriptyline. The findings yielded that high resourceful patients showed more improvement than low resourceful patients receiving cognitive therapy. In contrast, low resourceful patients showed more improvement as compared to high resourceful patients in pharmacotherapy. The researchers argued that since resourceful individuals possess most of the skills that a cognitive therapist offers to a client to understand and change his or her feelings and behaviors, they may be a good candidates for cognitive therapy. Low resourceful subjects may be better candidates for pharmacotherapy in which they play a more passive role.

Moreover, Burns, Rude, Simons, Bates, and Thase (1994) investigated how high and low resourceful depressed patients respond to a cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) in a pooled sample of 112 depressed patients, including 53 unipolar major depression patients participating in a controlled research investigation and 59 affective disorders patients from private practice participating in a naturalistic research study. Similar to the study of Simons et al. (1985), the results revealed that patients with high learned resourcefulness at intake improved the most during

12 weeks of treatment in the combined sample. In addition, high resourceful subjects who were more severely depressed at intake showed improvement.

If what Simons, Lustman, Wetzel, and Murphy (1985) along with Burns, Rude, Simons, Bates, and Thase (1994) assert is correct then helping children to become highly resourceful might promote their future success while participating in cognitive-behavioral training programs. Obviously, using a cognitive training program to achieve it appears paradoxical, however, evidence showing the ineffectiveness of the low resourceful children in cognitive therapies do not seem all that convincing. It is also important to note that, improvements observed in the highly resourceful children might have stemmed from some methodological problems such as ceiling effect in the above cited research.

Furthermore, Jarret, Giles, Gullion, and Rush (1991) treated 37 unipolar, non-psychotic, outpatients with major depression with cognitive therapy in order to identify which depressions respond to cognitive therapy. The patients received up to twenty 50-minutes sessions, twice weekly for a total of 10 weeks. During treatment, medication status was reviewed weekly and no patient received psychoactive medication of any type. Inconsistent with the findings of Simons et al. (1985) and Burns et al. (1994), results showed that SCS scores were not helpful in determining which depressed outpatients are most likely to respond to cognitive therapy.

Achmon (1987) studied the differential effects of cognitive-behavioral treatment on high resourceful and low resourceful individuals. The subjects who were 97 patients suffered from hypertension were randomly assigned to the following experimental groups; cognitive therapy, biofeedback training, and a placeboattention control group. The cognitive therapy consisted of Novaco's stress inoculation of anger training programs. The biofeedback treatment consisted of training subjects in reducing their heart rate. The control group was exposed to discussions and lectures on hypertension. All subjects attended their respective treatment groups for one-hour weekly sessions during 17 weeks. Both treatments were more effective in reducing the patients' blood pressure than the control group. Moreover, high resourceful subjects benefited more from cognitive

behavioral therapy but did worse on the biofeedback than low resourceful subjects (as cited in Rosenbaum, 1990).

Additionally, Barber and DeRubeis (2001) intended to examine to what degree various cognitive phenomena (compensatory skills, explanatory style, dysfunctional attitudes, and learned resourcefulness) change during 12 weeks cognitive therapy and to assess the covariation of change on these measures with change in depression. It was found that patients become more skillful in employing compensatory skills and displayed more optimistic attributional style for negative events and depression level decreased modestly after 12 weeks of treatment. However, compensatory skills and attributional style did not correlate significantly with learned resourcefulness of patients.

Based on the assumption that therapists' assignment of homework and patients' compliance with it enhances the efficacy of cognitive therapy, Bryant, Simons and Thase (1999) conducted a study to examine the factors contributing to homework compliance. Several patient variables (age, education, number of previous depressive episodes, depression severity, learned resourcefulness) and a variety of therapist skills (general, cognitive therapy-specific, homework focused) were studied to predict homework compliance among 26 patients in a 20 sessions cognitive therapy protocol for major depression. Results indicated that learned resourcefulness was unrelated to homework compliance.

Biran (1990) investigated the effectiveness of treatment program of agoraphobia on the patients who have high or low resourcefulness skills. The patients were assigned to groups according to the order of their application to the treatment. There were six to seven patients in each group. Treatment, which was conducted in 12 weekly sessions of two hours each, consisted of a combination of cognitive and behavioral strategies. The first two sessions were devoted to provide information about the nature of agoraphobia and helping patients establish short-term goals for each week. The next sessions were devoted to cognitive restructuring and exposure in vivo. Patients were asked to actively imagine themselves in different fearful situations and to verbalize any ongoing internal

dialogue at the time. Irrational and defeating self-statements were discussed and patients were trained to replace them with more rational and positive self-statements. In vivo behavioral practice sessions involved venturing as a group to unfamiliar nearby locations where patients could practice approaching different frightening situations. Each patient chose a relevant task for him or herself and attempted to accomplish different performance goals. Results yielded that patients high in resourcefulness were more likely to benefit from the treatment program. Patients with low learned resourcefulness, on the other hand, may require more prolonged and extensive training in these skills.

Kennett's (1994) study was designed to examine the importance of learned resourcefulness skills to perseverance in an academic self-management program. 38 university students, who were 18-35 years old, volunteered to participate in the sturdy. They met for two hours, once a week, for 15 sessions in small groups. Sessions 1 through 7 focused on self-management techniques reported to be most successful in helping students improve their academic performance. Topics included self-monitoring, self-analyses and effective problem-solving strategies, relaxation techniques to counteract anxiety, planning, structuring the environment to make learning easier, positive thinking and learning from high achievers. During session 8 through 14, participants discussed their learning and studying activities and complete the inventories in session 15. The findings yielded that high resourceful participants benefit more from self-management programs than low resourceful participants. It was also found that students having low resourcefulness skills were more likely to dropout of a self-management program. In fact, of the 26 % of the students who dropped out of the program 90 % of them had low resourcefulness level.

Kennett and Ackerman (1995) examined the importance of learned resourcefulness on women losing weight after a five-week self-control program focusing on a healthier eating life style. Results demonstrated that low and high resourceful overweight women lost the same amount of weight while they attended the program, but one month subsequent to program completion, low resourceful women had begun to put back on the weight they had previously lost

while the high resourceful women continued to lose weight. It was also found that less resourceful women were more prone than highly resourceful women to drop out weight loss program and regain lost weight. They suggested that highly resourceful women might have more benefits from a short term self-control program than low resourceful women. Highly resourceful women possess greater skills that enable them to learn quickly how to engage in dietary plan. On the other hand, low resourceful women may need a long-term self-control weight loss program.

Kennett and Stedwill (1996) conducted a study to investigate the effects of cooperative learning on achievement of university students who were 18-41 years old. 72 students participated in the study. The effect of learned resourcefulness on group attendance was also investigated. Subjects were divided into the following groups; individual learning (group A), cooperative learning in pairs with no instruction (group B), cooperative learning in pairs with instruction on group processing (group C), and non-attendees (group D). Results indicated that subjects who worked independently 56.5 % were low resourceful and 64 % of the subjects engaged in cooperative learning were high resourceful. Moreover, for subjects who did not attend the group 10 of the 13 subjects had low resourcefulness.

As seen in the aforementioned studies, research involving teaching resourcefulness skills are rigorously rare. The only one attempt in this area is Zausniewski (1997)'s research that taught elders resourcefulness skills. Zausniewski (1997) examined the effects of teaching resourcefulness skills on measure of learned resourcefulness, anxiety, depression, adaptive functioning, and life satisfaction of healthy elders using a quasi-experimental pre-posttest design. The results indicated that the elders who received the 6-week small group intervention that taught the skills constituting resourcefulness scored significantly higher on posttest measures of learned resourcefulness, adaptive functioning and life satisfaction.

Since one of the most basic concerns of cognitive behavioral approaches is the nature and organization of automatic thoughts patterns, Furlong and Oei (2002)

conducted to clarify the role of cognitive change in cognitive behavioral therapy by examining the relationship between depression and changes to automatic thoughts and dysfunctional attitudes at different points of therapy. Thirty patients who suffered from major depression or dysthymia attended the 12 sessions of a group CBT program. Each session lasted in two hours and held weekly. Measures for the study were collected at pre-treatment (week1), post-treatment (week 13) and approximately fortnightly (weeks 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11) throughout the CBT program. Results indicated that changes in automatic thoughts occur early in treatment while the enhancements in dysfunctional attitudes occur later after an initial worsening.

In summary, there are no studies that have directly investigated whether cognitive behavioral counseling improves the learned resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns of individuals. As aforementioned research shows, studies generally assess whether learned resourcefulness predict the response to cognitive therapy or cognitive behavioral therapy in clinical populations. There are some studies that examine the effects of some training programs that were prepared to acquire the individual resourcefulness skills. The training program used in the present study also aims at changing the thinking patterns of the children. The researcher believes that learned resourcefulness level of children will improve and they will have more positive automatic thoughts by altering negative thinking patterns to positive ones.

# 2.9. Relevant Studies in Turkey

Turkish studies regarding learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts appear to have a correlational nature. Dağ (1990) studied the relationships among locus of control, learned resourcefulness and psychopathology. 532 university students participated to the study. He reported significant correlations between external locus of control, low learned resourcefulness and psychiatric symptoms.

Similarly, Cenkseven (2004) found that people who have a high level of learned resourcefulness and internal locus of control have better subjective and

psychological well-being. Demir-Akman (2003) also revealed a significant joint effect for the locus of control and irrational beliefs of demand for approval and high expectations in university students.

In addition, Yıldız (1997) examined the difference between the attribution of success and failure to either internal or external factors with respect to their levels of learned resourcefulness among male and female university students. 80 students who got the highest grade and 80 students who got the lowest grade participated to the study. The findings revealed that females with high resourcefulness attribute their success to ability and failure to chance, whereas low resourceful females attribute their success to effort and failure to the difficulty of the task. On the other hand, males who were high in resourcefulness attributed success to effort and failure to chance while males who were low in resourcefulness attributed their success to ability and failure to both chance and the difficulty of the task.

Moreover, Gözene (2002) examined the differences between the hazardous drinkers and non-hazardous drinkers' university students on the variables of life events, locus of control and learned resourcefulness. The subjects included 459 students (213 females and 246 males). Although not statistically significant, the comparison of the mean scores of the related groups indicated a relationship between external locus of control, low resourcefulness and hazardous drinking as a tendency.

Furthermore, Demirci (1998) studied the relationship between a need for cognition, locus of control and learned resourcefulness of university students. 512 students participated to the study. Results indicated that high need for cognition was related to internal locus of control and high resourcefulness.

Additionally, Mizrahi (1993) investigated the effects of trait anxiety, health locus of control orientation, commitment level, pain duration and pain severity on learned resourcefulness. 88 chronic pain patients participated to the study. The results showed that patients high in trait anxiety, pain intensity and having

external orientation had significantly lower learned resourcefulness levels whereas patients with high commitment level significantly had higher learned resourcefulness.

Besides, Siva (1991) examined the ways of coping, learned resourcefulness and depression in infertility. The subjects included 90 married couples. The findings yielded a negative correlation between the severity of depression and learned resourcefulness.

Akbağ (2000) examined the relationship between coping styles and negative automatic thoughts and ego states of university students. 1382 students participated to the study. Results indicated that negative automatic thoughts were negatively correlated with coping styles of self-confidence, optimism, and seeking of social support but was positively correlated with helplessness and submissiveness. Moreover, the level of negative automatic thoughts was positively correlated with critical parent and adapted child ego states but was negatively correlated with nurturing parent, adult and free child ego states.

Sarici (1999) investigated the relationship between the level of learned resourcefulness, ego situation and socio-economic status of university students. A total of 496 subjects, including 257 males and 239 females participated to the study. The results showed that as the level of learned resourcefulness increased, the level of social adaptation, independence and openness increased. The results also yielded that learned resourcefulness levels of Turkish male university students were higher that those of the female students.

Boyraz (2002) investigated the level of learned resourcefulness in institutionalized and non-institutionalized adolescents. 208 adolescents (105 non-institutionalized and 103 institutionalized) participated to the study. The findings indicated that adolescents who live with their parents had significantly higher SCS scores than institutionalized adolescents.

Like Boyraz's (2002) study, Tanrıkulu (2002) examined the negative automatic thoughts and the problem solving skills of adolescents who accommodated in the institutions or living at their home. The subjects included 161 adolescents accommodated in the institutions and 218 adolescents lived at their homes. Results showed that adolescents who were accommodating in the institutions had higher occurrence of negative automatic thoughts as compared to adolescents who were living at their home.

Maraşlı (2003) examined the difference in high school teachers' burnout levels according to some characteristics of teacher such as gender, age, marital status, having children, educational level, branch, years spending in teaching, the way of choosing occupation, thinking of leaving the job, being happy with salary or not and attendance of social activity and learned resourcefulness levels. 390 teachers (292 females and 98 males) participated to the study. Results showed that significant interaction effects were found among teachers' marital status, having children, education level, branch, the way of choosing occupation and attendance of social activity and their learned resourcefulness levels by means of their burnout levels.

Sürük (1994) investigated the learned resourcefulness level of university students in terms of gender, study field, class level, recreational activities, academic achievement self-efficacy, income level efficacy, living conditions. The subjects were 514 students (214 females and 300 males). Results showed that students with high-learned resourcefulness had higher academic achievement self-efficacy, high-income level efficacy, and engaged in more recreational activities. It was also found that there is no significant difference between male and female students.

Bozkurt (1998) examined the relationship between automatic thoughts and school achievements in high school students. A total of 485 students, including 248 females and 237 males participated to the study. The findings yielded a significant difference between school achievements of students and automatic thoughts.

Kumcağız (2000) conducted a study to determine the relationship between negative automatic thoughts of high school students and their defense mechanism. The subjects included 386 students. Results indicated that defense mechanism of turning against object, projection, reversal, turning against self, principilization had significant association with the negative automatic thoughts.

In another study, Bilge and Arslan (2000) investigated the perceptions of problem solving skills of university students whose irrational thoughts are different according to some variables. The subjects included 434 students. The findings yielded that as the students irrational thoughts decrease, their problem solving skills increase. However, results revealed that there is no significant difference between irrational thoughts and gender, age, having a job besides the school, and losing an academic year.

Bilge, Arslan and Doğan (2002) conducted to a study to compare the women who applied to the shelter house with the reason of family violence with the women who are similar age, marital status, educational level and occupational status, in the point of problem solving skill perception, irrational thoughts, trait anger and anger expression, hope and self-esteem. The results indicated that there is no significant difference between women in terms of irrational thoughts, problem solving skills, hope and self-esteem.

Dinç-Yurtal (1999) examined the relationship among irrational beliefs and parents attitudes of university students. 560 students participated to the study. The results revealed that irrational beliefs of high expectations and helplessness were related to authoritarian parents attitudes. Likewise, Öztütüncü (1996) focused on the relationship among family environment, negative automatic thoughts and depression of adolescents. The findings demonstrated that adolescents who perceived higher family cohesion experienced fewer negative thoughts.

Hamamcı's (2002) study assessed the effectiveness of psychodrama integrated with cognitive behavioral approach, on cognitive distortions and core beliefs of undergraduate students. 24 students (12 for the control group and 12 for the

experimental group) participated to the study. Results revealed a significant difference in the avoidance of intimacy, unrealistic relationship expectancy and unrealistic relationship predictions subscales of 'Interpersonal Cognitive Distortions Scale' and dependency, perfectionism and insecurity subscales of 'Core Beliefs Scale' in the experimental group.

Şimşek-Uçak (2003) examined the effects of film therapy, integrated with cognitive behavioral approach and technique of role reversal, on dysfunctional thoughts and optimism of undergraduate students. The subjects included 36 students (18 for the control group and 18 for the experimental group). The findings yielded that dysfunctional thoughts were significantly decreased and optimism was significantly increased in the experimental group.

As seen, Turkish studies investigated learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts patterns with its possible correlates. The existing literature does not consist of experimental studies that aim to improve learned resourcefulness level and positive automatic thought patterns of elementary school students. In short, Turkish learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts literature seems to be in need of designing appropriate training programs to increase learned resourcefulness levels and positive automatic thought patterns of students. Certainly, designing the programs alone will not be satisfactory and researchers should definitely evaluate the effectiveness of these programs.

# **CHAPTER THREE**

# **METHOD**

This chapter is devoted to the presentation of the methodological procedures. The first section introduces the overall design of the study. The second section describes the sample and selection of the participants. The third section presents the scales utilized in the collection of the data. The results of the exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of the instruments are also reported in this section. The fourth section illustrates training procedure and presents the cognitive behavioral group counseling program. The fifth section explains the data analysis procedure. Finally, limitations of the present study are presented.

### 3.1. Overall Research Design and Selection of the Subjects

The present study was designed to investigate the effect of cognitive-behavior group counseling program on the fifth grade elementary school students' learned resourcefulness level and automatic thought patterns. In addition, a possible relationship between learned resourcefulness levels of male and female students and their automatic thoughts was studied. Thus, the present study consists of two consecutive phases.

First phase of this study is consisted of a descriptive study in which the relationship between learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts was investigated with a sample of 232 elementary school students using a 2 (high-low learned resourcefulness) X 2 (gender) MANOVA, on the total and the two subscales scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C). In these analyses, subscales scores of CTI-C served as the dependent variables while

learned resourcefulness levels and gender were the independent ones. The first phase aims to confirm the relationship between the constructs of learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts.

In the first phase, cut off scores were established to identify the subjects who had low resourcefulness levels. In determining the high and low learned resourceful groups, the median score of 52.5 was established as the cut off point for the Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) scores.

Second phase of the study is comprised of an experimental 3 X 3 design with one training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and no treatment) and three measurements (pre, post, and follow-up) aimed at investigating the effectiveness of 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling' training program which was developed by the researcher for the present study.

In the second phase of the study, two cut off scores were used as the inclusion criteria for the training and two control groups. Thus, cut off scores were established as the median score of 52.5 for the Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) scores and the median score of 33 for the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) scores. Subjects who scored equal and below the cut off scores of 52.5 on C-SCS and equal or below the cut off score of 33 on CTI-C were identified as having low learned resourcefulness and negative automatic thought patterns.

The administration of the scales was carried out by the researcher in both phases of the study. By administering two questionnaires that measure similar and/or related constructs, it would be possible to validate the results for each subject and ensure that the selected subjects responded consistently to the learned resourcefulness measures. Thus, such an application strategy would control the errors that may stem from the misunderstanding of the test instruction and test items and also decrease the number of errors in responses.

Two hundred and fourty one (133 males, 108 females) fifth grade students in two elementary schools in Ankara were presented with the Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) and Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) in their classrooms. The students completed the inventories independently during a class hour. All subjects were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. Nine of the subjects were omitted from the sample because of their exceptionality (mentally retarded and attention hyperactive deficiency). The scores of the remaining 232 subjects (127 males, 105 females) ranged from 28 to 82 with a mean of 53.36, a median of 52.5, and a standard deviation of 11.44 on the Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) and 6 to 48 with a mean of 32.35, a median of 33, and a standard deviation of 7.38 on the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C).

Before the application of the training, preliminary analyses were performed using One-way ANOVA procedures to examine the equivalence of the groups (one training and two controls) on the dependent measures at pretest [F(2, 42) = 0.18] for C-SCS total scores, F(2, 42) = 0.64 for positive coping skills subscale of C-SCS, F(2, 42) = 0.29 for negative coping skills subscale of C-SCS, F(2, 42) = 0.22 for CTI-C total scores, F(2, 42) = 0.07 for negative view of self, future, world subscale of CTI-C, F(2, 42) = 0.71 for positive view of self, future, world subscale of CTI-C]. These results indicated that there were no significant differences among the total and subscale scores of C-SCS and CTI-C of the training, placebo control and no-treatment control groups subjects.

## 3.2. Participants

Subjects who met the selection criteria were chosen and randomly assigned to training group and two control (placebo-attention and no-treatment) groups. Forty-six students out of 232 subjects met the selection criteria. Out of 46, forty-five students (27 males, 18 females) who volunteered to participate and whose parents gave consent for participation were assigned to cognitive-behavioral counseling group (8 males, 7 females), placebo-attention control group (8 males, 7 females), and no-treatment control group (11 males, 4 females). Throughout the

training procedure, two subjects in the cognitive behavioral counseling group quit the training because of lack of interest in the program and having some family problems. The data collected from these subjects were excluded from the analyses. As aforementioned, training and two control groups were equal on the dependent measures at pretest.

#### 3.3. Data Collection Instruments

Two questionnaires were used to collect data. An information form was also applied to the participants in the training and two control groups. Detailed information about the data collection instruments is presented below.

### 3.3.1. Information Form

Since the training group had to be divided into two that were simultaneously carried out in two different schools, an information form (Appendix A) prepared by the researcher was also administered to the training group and two control groups to check the homogeneity of the groups with respect to several characteristics that might serve as confounding variables in the study. The form consisted of the questions about subject's parental education level, number of siblings, importance placed upon education, frequency of help received from mother, mathematic and science perceived achievement, Turkish and social science perceived achievement, art and physical education perceived achievement, number of books at home, number of educational facilities (study table, computer, internet, newspaper and magazine, and a separate room), and frequency of computer use.

### 3.3.2. Children's Version of the Self-control Schedule (C-SCS)

Children's Version of the Self-control Schedule (C-SCS) (Appendix B) was used to assess individual differences in the tendency to employ self-control methods for the solution of behavioral problems. The original version of C-SCS includes 32 items. Students indicated the degree to which each item described his or her

behavior on a 6 point scale ranging from 5 (very much like me) to 0 (not at all like me). There are items that are reverse coded which include 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29. These items measure the opposite of resourcefulness. Coding the responses in a reverse manner facilitates splitting the subjects into 'low' resourceful and 'high' resourceful categories, using the median split technique. A high composite score indicates greater resourcefulness. An acceptable internal consistency was reported as .78 (Rimon, 1980) and .70 (Zausniewski, Chung, Chang & Krafcik, 2002). Moreover, internal consistency for the original scale in a sample of 88 preadolescent girls aged 9 to 12 was reported as .73 (Cawley, 2001). Evidence of concurrent validity was established through significant correlations with the Children's Social Adjustment Scale (r=.46) and Children's Depression Inventory (r = -.36). Ronen (2002) reported that the C-SCS comprises of three subscales; ability to delay immediate gratification, coping with physical pain or discomfort, and coping with negative emotions.

There is a shorter version of the scale measuring learned resourcefulness in children which consists of the first 17 items of the C-SCS (Rosenabum & Ronen, 1991). The internal consistency of the 17 item version of C-SCS was also acceptable with Cronbach alpha ranged from .50 to .70 (Rosenbaum & Ronen, 1991; Hamama, Ronen, & Feigin, 2000). Ronen (as cited in Preechawong, 2004) reported that C-SCS comprises of three subscales; ability to delay immediate gratification, coping with physical pain or discomfort, and coping with negative emotions. Then, based on Ronen's (2002) study, Preechawong, (2004) performed a confirmatory factor analysis with a three-factor structure to the 17 item C-SCS. The results indicated that CFA only partially supported the existence of the theoretical dimensions of learned resourcefulness because all items did not cluster as expected.

The 32-item version of C-SCS was used in the present study. However, this version has become a 17 items instrument after explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis. Thus, the Turkish version of the C-SCS also consists of 17 items as the short version of Rosenbaum and Ronen (1991) nevertheless the item

composition within each subscale in the Turkish version appear different from that of the original 17-item C-SCS. The Turkish version of the 17 items C-SCS is presented in Appendix C.

# 3.3.2.1. Translation, Validity and Reliability Studies of C-SCS

C-SCS was originally developed in Hebrew (Rimon, 1980) with respect to Israel culture. Therefore, it had to be adapted to Turkish culture. The adaptation of C-SCS to Turkish children which included translation, reliability, and validity studies were conducted by the researcher in the following steps. First, two experts who were fluent in English and had at least master degree translated English scale into the Turkish. Second, Turkish version was back-translated by another two experts. Third, the translated and back translated versions of the scale were compared to make sure that the meaning of each item was maintained. Finally, the researcher has decided to apply the scale after all the items were clear in meaning.

The Turkish version of the scale was administered to 399, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade students in two different elementary schools in Ankara. This sample used for the adaptation of the scale was a different one than the research sample.

Both explanatory and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted for the Turkish version of the C-SCS and CTI-C. Before the presentation of the findings, a brief explanation about confirmatory factor analysis measurement models was presented below:

## 3.3.2.2. Measurement Models of C-SCS and CTI-C

The measurement model is a confirmatory factor analysis model that specifies the certain relationships between the observed variables and the latent variables in terms of reliability and validity. These relationships are described on the basis of the factor loadings. Factor loadings give information about the extent to which a specified observed variable is able to measure the hypothesized latent variable and

they are used as the validity coefficients while a measurement error serves as a measure of reliability (Schumacker & Lomax, 1996).

The following strategies proceeded in order to determine the correct measurement model for the items of C-SCS and CTI-C scales;

- 1. An explanatory factor analysis (EFA) models were separately estimated to determine the number of factors that the items measure and the factor patterns for each scale.
- 2. Using the EFA results as a starting point, a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) model was used to determine the optimal model separately for each scale. In order to make a decision about the optimal model, measures of model fit (Goodness-of-Fit Index-GFI, Adjusted Goodness-of-Fit Index-AGFI, Comparative Fit Index-CFI, Standardized Root Mean Squared Residual-SRMR, and Root-Mean-Square Error of Approximation-RMSEA) were used in the present study.

#### 3.3.2.2.1. Exploratory Factor Analysis for the C-SCS

An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted by using principal component analysis with varimax rotation followed by the Kaiser normalization procedure and a review of the scree plot in order to determine the factor structures of C-SCS. The data were obtained from the 399, fifth and sixth grade elementary school students.

Results of the principal component analysis for the C-SCS revealed 12 factors with eigenvalues of 3.579, 2.674, 1.591, 1.450, 1.368, 1.279, 1.173, 1.133, 1.095, 1.086, 1.058, and 1.001 respectively. These twelve dimensions explained 57.77 % of the variance. Theoretically, observed variables were anticipated to load strongly and neatly on factors that they claim to measure. In the next step, researcher examined items clustered within each factor in terms of their content. The results did not seem to be theoretically meaningful. Thus, researcher carried out principal component analysis with 2 principal factor axes based on the scree

plot using the SPSS 10.0 package program. Results revealed two meaningful dimensions with eigenvalues of 2.969, and 2.160 in terms of the item content.

These two factors explained 30.17 % of the variance and their ranges of factor loadings were for 1) positive coping skills, .647-.500, and 2) negative coping skills, .646-.435. Fifteen items were dropped from the C-SCS because they did not load strongly on any factors. A list of the two factors, their factor loadings, and the content of the items that were grouped under those factors of C-SCS were presented in Table 3.1. Additionally, Table 3.2 indicates eigenvalues, percentages and cumulative percentages of the explained variance of the factors of C-SCS.

Table 3.1. Factor loadings and communalities of the items of C-SCS via principal component analysis with varimax rotation (This instrument was administered in Turkish).

Item	Items of C-SCS	Com	F1	F2
No				
	Positive Coping Skills			
21	When I have a lot of things to do, I do them one at a	.421	.647	-
	time			
24	I think before I answer a question.	.351	.591	-
20	I think before I act.	.348	.586	-
31	When I feel sad, I try to think about things that make me happy.	.327	.571	-
32	If something is bothering me, I talk to someone about it.	.332	.570	-
22	When I have a lot of things to do, I plan what I am going to do first.	.317	.563	-
13	If I know that there's a good program on tv, I finish my homework, even if I have to miss part of the program. When I am worried about something, I find someone to	.307	.523	-
18	talk to about it.	.294	.517	-
17	When everyone buys ice-cream and I don't have any money, I say to myself, 'It's nothing. I'll buy ice-cream another time.'	.274	.500	-
	Negative Coping Skills			
29	It's hard to keep working when my friends are having fun.	.420	-	.646
2	When I get a headache at school, it's hard for me to keep on participating in class and forget the pain.	.295	-	.542
7	After I have seen scary things on tv, it's hard for me to forget them and get rid of the fear.	.269	-	.519
23	When I know what I want for Christmas, it's hard for me to wait until then to get it.	.274	-	.514
27	If something is too hard for me, I do something else	.271	_	.513
11	When I have to go to the bathroom and I have to wait until the end of the class, I am constantly concentrating on the pressure in my tummy.	.219	-	.448
26	I think about other things when I do my chores or work around the house.	.206	-	.444
14	When I try to climb a rope or a pole, and my hands start hunting me, I give up and go on to something else.	.205	_	.435

Table 3.2. Rotation sums of squared loadings of factors of C-SCS

Component	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative%
1. Positive coping skills	2.969	17.466	17.466
2. Negative coping skills	2.160	12.707	30.174

In addition to the exploratory factor analysis (EFA), a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), with two factors, was carried out to find the correct measurement model.

#### 3.3.2.2.2. Confirmatory Factor Analysis for the C-SCS.

Based on the results generated from the exploratory factor analysis (EFA), a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was run to examine how well the measurement model fitted the observed data.

A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was estimated in LISREL 8.30 (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1999) using correlation matrix for each sample. The maximum likelihood method of estimation was used to generate parameter estimates. Model fit, which was used to estimate an 'optimal' and 'preferred' CFA model, was assessed according to the goodness-of-fit statistics in the present study. A non-significant  $\chi^2$  value indicates that the measurement model fits the data well. However, the  $\chi^2$  is very sensitive to sample size. As sample size increase (generally greater than 200), the  $\chi^2$  is likely to indicate a significant probability level, while in contrast, as sample size decreases (generally less than 100), the  $\chi^2$  has a tendency to indicate a non-significant probability level (Schumacker & Lomax, 1996). Because no exact guideline exists, Byrne (1989) proposed a  $\chi^2/df$  ratio of less than 2.00 as a conservative indicator of an acceptable fit (as cited in Peng & Peterson, 1998) whereas Kline (1998) noted that  $\chi^2/df$  ratio of less than 3.00 is considered acceptable.

Since the sensitivity of the  $\chi^2$  statistics is widely known, other alternative fit indices were used to assess and judge the model fit in this study, including Goodness-of-Fit Index (GFI), Adjusted Goodness-of-Fit Index (AGFI), Comparative Fit Index (CFI), Standardized Root Mean Squared Residual (SRMR), and Root-Mean-Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) estimates. Schumacker and Lomax (1996) noted that goodness-of-fit index (GFI), adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI), and comparative fit index (CFI) with a value closer to 0.90 indicating a good fit to the data. Hu and Bentler (1995) claimed that root-mean-square error of approximation (RMSEA) with a value below 0.05 indicates a very good fit, between 0.05 and 0.08 an acceptable value fit, and a value grater

than 0.08 indicates a poor fit. For standardized root mean squared residual (SRMR), the accepted cut off is less than or equal to 0.05 (Hu & Bentler, 1995). The results of the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for the preferred model of C-SCS with two latent variables yielded the following goodness-of-fit indices:  $\chi^2$  (102) = 184.43 p = 0.00,  $\chi^2/df$  = 1.81, GFI = 0.95 AGFI = 0.93, CFI = 0.88, RMSEA = 0.045, and SRMR = 0.052. The results of the CFA indicated that two factor model provided a reasonably good fit to the data. Table 3.3 presents the standardized Lambda-x values, standard errors, t-values, and squared multiple correlations ( $R^2$ ) as obtained for each of the observed variables from the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Besides, LISREL estimates of parameters in measurement model for C-SCS with coefficients to standardized values and t-values are given in Appendix F respectively.

As can be seen from Table 3.3, all parameter estimates were statistically significant (p < 0.05). Furthermore, all Lambda-x values, which are the loadings of each observed variable, ranged from 0.38 to 0.69 and supported the ideas of using these latent variables to explain the learned resourcefulness level of fifth and sixth grade students.

The first latent variable represented observed variables related to *positive coping skills*. These nine observed variables were significantly and positively loaded on this latent variable, including C-SCS13 'If I know that there's a good program on tv, I finish my homework, even if I have to miss part of the program' ( $\lambda_x = 0.51$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS17 'When everyone buys ice-cream and I don't have any money, I say to myself; It's nothing. I'll buy ice-cream another time' ( $\lambda_x = 0.50$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS18 'When I am worried about something, I find someone to talk to about it' ( $\lambda_x = 0.51$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS20 'I think before I act' ( $\lambda_x = 0.58$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS21 'When I have a lot of things to do, I do them one at a time' ( $\lambda_x = 0.69$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS22 'When I have a lot of things to do, I plan what I am going to do first' ( $\lambda_x = 0.60$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS31 When I feel sad, I try to think about things that make me happy ( $\lambda_x = 0.57$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS32 'If something is bothering me, I talk to

someone about it ( $\lambda_x = 0.54$ , p < 0.05). C-SCS21 accounted for the greatest variance ( $R^2 = 0.47$ ) of the latent variable *positive coping skills*.

In the second latent variable, the following observed variables were positively and significantly loaded on the negative coping skills latent variable; C-SCS2 'When I get a headache at school, it's hard for me to keep on participating in class and forget the pain' ( $\lambda_x = 0.48$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS7 'After I have seen scary things on tv, it's hard for me to forget them and get rid of the fear' ( $\lambda_x = 0.46$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS11 'When I have to go to the bathroom and I have to wait until the end of the class, I am constantly concentrating on the pressure in my tummy' ( $\lambda_x = 0.40$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS14 'When I try to climb a rope or a pole, and my hands start hunting me, I give up and go on to something else' ( $\lambda_x = 0.35$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS23 'When I know what I want for Christmas, it's hard for me to wait until then to get it' ( $\lambda_x =$ 0.45, p < 0.05), C-SCS26 'I think about other things when I do my chores or work around the house' ( $\lambda_x = 0.38$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS27 'If something is too hard for me, I do something else' ( $\lambda_x = 0.44$ , p < 0.05), C-SCS29 'It's hard to keep working when my friends are having fun' ( $\lambda_x = 0.60$ , p < 0.05). C-SCS29 accounted for the greatest variance  $(R^2 = 0.36)$  of the latent variable negative coping skills.

As mentioned before, fifteen items were omitted from the C-SCS. These items are 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, 25, 26, 28, and 30. Some of the items in the Turkish version of the scale were coded reversely. These items are 2, 7, 11, 14, 16, 23, 27, and 29.

Table 3.3. Standardized Lambda-x estimates, standard errors, t-values, and squared multiple correlations  $(R^2)$  of the observed variables of C-SCS.

Iter No		$\lambda_{x}$	SE	t	$\mathbb{R}^2$
	Positive coping skills				
13	If I know that there's a good program on tv, I finish my homework, even if I have to miss part of	0.51	0.05	9.91	0.26
17	the program.  When everyone buys ice-cream and I don't have any money, I say to myself, 'It's nothing. I'll buy	0.50	0.05	9.61	0.25
18	ice-cream another time.' When I am worried about something, I find someone to talk to about it.	0.51	0.05	9.79	0.26
20	I think before I act.	0.58	0.05	11.47	0.33
21	When I have a lot of things to do, I do them one at a time.	0.69	0.05	14.19	0.47
22	When I have a lot of things to do, I plan what I am going to do first.	0.60	0.05	11.93	0.36
24	I think before I answer a question.	0.60	0.05	11.93	0.36
31	When I feel sad, I try to think about things that make me happy.	0.57	0.05	11.28	0.33
32	If something is bothering me, I talk to someone about it.	0.54	0.05	10.52	0.29
	Negative coping skills				
2	When I get a headache at school, it's hard for me to keep on participating in class and forget the	0.48	0.06	8.25	0.23
7	pain. After I have seen scary things on tv, it's hard for	0.46	0.06	7.93	0.21
11	me to forget them and get rid of the fear.  When I have to go to the bathroom and I have to wait until the end of the class, I am constantly concentrating on the pressure in my tummy.	0.40	0.06	6.75	0.16
14	When I try to climb a rope or a pole, and my hands start hunting me, I give up and go on to something else.	0.35	0.06	5.83	0.12
23	When I know what I want for Christmas, it's hard for me to wait until then to get it.	0.45	0.06	7.79	0.21
26	I think about other things when I do my chores or work around the house.	0.38	0.06	6.53	0.15
27	If something is too hard for me, I do something else.	0.44	0.06	7.58	0.20
29	It's hard to keep working when my friends are having fun.	0.60	0.06	10.51	0.36

# 3.3.2.2.3. Additional Validity Evidence for C-SCS

The concurrent validity evidence of Children's Version of the Self-control Schedule (C-SCS) was also demonstrated through a low but significant negative

correlation with the Children's Depression Inventory in the present study. Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient between the scores of two measures was -0.21.

### 3.3.2.3. Internal Consistency of the Turkish Version of C-SCS

Internal consistency of the Turkish version of C-SCS was also assessed by computing Cronbach alpha coefficient for the total and each subscale. The results showed that the Cronbach Alpha coefficients of the total scale and the subscales were .73 for factor 1 (9 items), .60 for factor 2 (8 items), and .66 for total (17 items).

#### **3.3.3.** Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C)

Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) (Appendix D) was used to measure automatic thoughts that reflected the tendency toward making cognitive errors in students (Kaslow, Stark, Printz, Livingston & Tsai, 1992). CTI-C consists of 36 items. These 36 items capture automatic thoughts that reflect the child's view of self, the world, and the future that are believed to be associated with depression. Each subscale includes 12 items. Each item describes a specific thought about self, the world, or the future. For each item, the children are given three possible response alternatives (yes, maybe, no) in the original version. However, in Turkish version, response format of the instrument was altered because the response format in the original scale was thought to be restrictive for children. By altering the response format, researchers can determine children's automatic thought patterns correctly. Student indicated their thoughts about self, world, and future on a 4 point scale ranging from 0 (always true) to 3 (anytime true). Some items are coded reverse both in original and in Turkish versions. These items are 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36. Higher scores indicate more positive thought patterns. Internal consistency of the CTI-C in a sample of 132 children in grades 4 through 7 was reported as .83 for Self subscale, .69 for World subscale, .85 for Future subscale, and .92 for total (Kaslow et al., 1992). Concurrent validity was demonstrated through significant correlations with the Coopersmith Self-esteem Inventory for Children and Hopelessness Scale for Children. The correlation between the view of the self subscale and CSEI was acceptable (r = .69). The correlation between the view of the future subscale and the HSC was also acceptable and negative (r = -.68). The view of the world subscale was strongly and positively correlated with both the HSC (r = .60) and CSEI (r = .62).

Zausniewski, Panitrat, and Youngblut (1999) explored the reliability and validity of the CTI-C in the sample of 122 school-aged children. They found that internal consistency of the total score was .82. For subscales involving the views of self, world, and future, the internal consistency ranged from .54 to .76. Confirmatory factor analysis showed that items included in CTI-C reflected three dimensions of the self rather than the three components of the cognitive triad. These factors were labeled as self-esteem, self-confidence, and self-derogation.

#### 3.3.3.1. Translation, Validity and Reliability Studies of CTI-C

Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) was originally developed in English with respect to American culture. Therefore, it had to be adapted to Turkish culture. The adaptation of CTI-C to Turkish children that included translation, reliability, and validity studies were conducted by the researcher. First, two experts who were fluent in English and both had master degrees translated the original English scale into the Turkish. Second, Turkish version was back-translated by another two experts. Third, the translated and back-translated versions of the scale were compared to make sure that the meaning of each item was maintained. Finally, the researcher has decided to apply the scale after all the items were clear in meaning.

The Turkish version of the instrument was administered to 403, fifth and sixth grade students in two different elementary schools in Ankara. This sample used for the adaptation of the scale was a different one than the research sample.

#### 3.3.3.2. Exploratory Factor Analysis of CTI-C

An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted by using principal component analysis with varimax rotation followed by the Kaiser normalization procedure and a review of the scree plot in order to determine the factor structures. The data were again obtained from the 403, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade elementary school students which was also the research sample.

Results of the principal component analysis for the CTI-C revealed 8 factors with eigenvalues above 1 which were 7.471, 3.026, 1.735, 1.605, 1.337, 1.240, 1.111, and 1.063 respectively. These eight dimensions explained 51.63 % of the variance. Theoretically, observed variables were anticipated to load strongly and plainly on factors that they claim to measure. In the next step, researcher examined the items clustered within each factor in terms of their factor loadings and their content. The close inspection of the items showed that items clustered in factors were not theoretically meaningful. Therefore, the researcher investigated alternate factor structures based on the evidence obtained from previous studies that indicated the scale had either 3 or 4 factors. Thus, the researcher did not find the dimensions as theoretically meaningful and carried out principal component analysis with 2 principal factor axes based on the scree plot. Results revealed two meaningful dimensions with eigenvalues of 4.226, and 2.245 in terms of factor loadings and item content.

These two factors explained the 40.44 % of the variance and the range of the factor loadings were 1) For negative view of self, future and world, .677-.465, and 2) positive view of self, future and world, .742-.511. Twenty items were dropped from the CTI-C because none of them loaded strongly enough on any of the factors. A list of the two factors, their factor loadings, and the content of the items that were grouped under those factors of CTI-C were presented in Table 3.4. Moreover, eigenvalues, percentages and cumulative percentages of the explained variance of the factors of CTI-C are presented in Table 3.5.

Table 3.4. Factor loadings and communalities of the items of CTI-C via principal component analysis with varimax rotation (This instrument was administered in Turkish).

Item No	Items of CTI-C	Com.	F1	F2
110	Negative View of Self, Future, and World			
29	I feel guilty for a lot of things	.460	.677	_
34	I am faced with many difficulties	.457	.675	_
23	Bad things happen to me often	.446	.664	_
30	No matter what I do, other people make it hard for	.424	.650	-
16	me to get what I need My problems and worries will never go away	.423	.641	_
35	I have problems with my personality	.405	.632	-
21	I hate myself	.412	.615	-
13	I don't do anything right	.363	.555	-
18	The world is a very mean place	.234	.465	-
	Positive View of Self, Future, and World			
11	Lots of fun things will happen for me in the future	.552	-	.742
9	I think that things will be going very well for me a few years from now	.490	-	.689
28	Things will work out okay for me in the future	.517	_	.685
25	I can do al lot of things well	.363	_	.589
36	I think that I will be happy as I get older	.331	_	.564
6	I like to think about the good things that will	.319	-	.558
	happen for me in the future			
12	The things I do every day are fun.	.278	-	.511

Table 3.5. Rotation sums of squared loadings of factors of CTI-C.

Component	Eigenvalue	% of Variance	Cumulative%
1. Negative view of self, future and world	4.226	26.415	26.415
2. Positive view of self, future	2.245	14.029	40.443
and world			

In order to verify the existence of the two-factor structure revealed by exploratory factor analysis (EFA), confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed.

# 3.3.3.3. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of CTI-C

A confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was estimated in LISREL 8.30 (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1999) using correlation matrix for each sample. The results of EFA were taken as a starting point for a CFA model. The maximum likelihood method of estimation was used to generate parameter estimates. Model fit, which was used to

estimate an 'optimal' and 'preferred' CFA model, was assessed according to the goodness-of-fit statistics in the present study.

Results of the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) for the preferred model of CTI-C with two latent variables indicated the following goodness-of-fit indices revealed generally consistent results with the EFA [ $\chi^2$  (103) = 243.42 p = 0.00,  $\chi^2$ /df = 2.36, GFI = 0.93, AGFI = 0.91, CFI = 0.93, RMSEA = 0.057, and SRMR = 0.056]. More specifically, with the exception of RMSEA and SRMR fit indices, other indices met the criteria outlined on pp 58-59. Table 3.6 presents the standardized Lambda-x values, standard errors, t-values, and squared multiple correlations (R<sup>2</sup>) as obtained for each of the observed variables from the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Besides, LISREL estimates of parameters in measurement model for CTI-C with coefficients to standardized values and t-values are given in Appendix G respectively.

As can be seen from Table 3.6, all parameter estimates were statistically significant (p < 0.05). Furthermore, all Lambda-x values, which are the loadings of each observed variable, ranged from 0.45 to 0.75 and supported the ideas of using these latent variables to explain the automatic thought patterns of fifth and sixth grade students.

In the first latent variable, observed variable CTI-C13 'I don't do anything right'  $(\lambda_x = 0.62, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C16 'My problems and worries will never go away  $(\lambda_x = 0.65, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C18 'The world is a very mean place'  $(\lambda_x = 0.47, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C21 'I hate myself'  $(\lambda_x = 0.68, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C23 'Bad things happen to me often'  $(\lambda_x = 0.64, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C 29 'I feel guilty for a lot of things'  $(\lambda_x = 0.68, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C30 'No matter what I do, other people make it hard for me to get what I need'  $(\lambda_x = 0.62, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C34 'I am faced with many difficulties'  $(\lambda_x = 0.63, p < 0.05)$ , CTI-C35 'I have problems with my personality'  $(\lambda_x = 0.63, p < 0.05)$  were deemed to represent the latent variable named as *negative view of self, future and world*. All nine variables were positively and significantly loaded on this latent variable. Two of these nine variables, CTI-C21 and CTI-C29

accounted for the greatest variance ( $R^2 = 0.46$ ) of the latent variable negative view of self, future and world.

The second latent variable represented observed variables related to *positive view* of self, future and world. Seven observed variables were significantly and positively loaded on this latent variable, including CTI-C6 'I like to think about the good things that will happen for me in the future' ( $\lambda_x = 0.50$ , p < 0.05), CTI-C9 'I think that things will be going very well for me a few years from now' ( $\lambda_x = 0.68$ , p < 0.05), CTI-C11 'Lots of fun things will happen for me in the future' ( $\lambda_x = 0.74$ , p < 0.05), CTI-C12 'The things I do every day are fun', ( $\lambda_x = 0.45$ , p < 0.05), CTI-C25 'I can do al lot of things well'( $\lambda_x = 0.56$ , p < 0.05), CTI-C28 'Things will work out okay for me in the future' ( $\lambda_x = 0.75$ , p < 0.05), CTI-C36 'I think that I will be happy as I get older' ( $\lambda_x = 0.57$ , p < 0.05). Among these variables, CTI-C28 accounted for the greatest variance ( $R^2 = 0.56$ ) of the latent variable *positive view of self, future and world*.

As mentioned before, twenty items were omitted from the CTI-C. These items are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 31, 32, and 33. Some of the items in the Turkish version of the scale were coded reversely. These items are 9, 11, 12, 25, 28, and 36. The Turkish version of the CTI-C is presented in Appendix E.

Table 3.6. Standardized Lambda-x estimates, standard errors, t-values, and squared multiple correlations  $(R^2)$  of the observed variables of CTI-C.

Item No	<b>Latent and Observed Variables</b>	$\lambda_{x}$	SE	t	$\mathbb{R}^2$
	Negative view of self, future and world				
13	I don't do anything right.	0.62	0.05	12.92	0.39
16	My problems and worries will never	0.65	0.05	13.58	0.42
	go away.				
18	The world is a very mean place.	0.47	0.05	9.22	0.22
21	I hate myself.	0.68	0.05	14.39	0.46
23	Bad things happen to me often.	0.64	0.05	13.40	0.41
29	I feel guilty for a lot of things.	0.68	0.05	14.38	0.46
30	No matter what I do, other people make	0.62	0.05	12.92	0.38
	it hard for me to get what I need.				
34	I am faced with many difficulties.	0.63	0.05	13.29	0.40
35	I have problems with my personality.	0.63	0.05	13.08	0.39
	Positive view of self, future and world				
6	I like to think about the good things	0.50	0.05	9.80	0.25
	that will happen for me in the future.				
9	I think that things will be going very	0.68	0.05	14.29	0.46
	well for me a few years from now.				
11	Lots of fun things will happen for	0.74	0.05	15.98	0.55
	me in the future.				
12	The things I do every day are fun.	0.45	0.05	8.76	0.20
25	I can do al lot of things well.	0.56	0.05	11.22	0.31
28	Things will work out okay for me in	0.75	0.05	16.23	0.56
	the future.				
36	I think that I will be happy as I get older.	0.57	0.05	11.43	0.32

#### 3.3.3.4. Additional Validity Evidence for CTI-C

The concurrent validity evidence of CTI-C was established through a significant negative correlation with the Hopelessness Scale for Children. Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient between the scores of two measures was -0.66.

#### 3.3.3.5. Internal Consistency of the Turkish Version of CTI-C

Internal consistency of the Turkish version of CTI-C was assessed by computing Cronbach alpha coefficient for total and each subscale. The results yielded Cronbach alpha coefficients of .80 for factor 1 (9 items), .75 for factor 2 (7 items), and .81 for total (16 items).

#### 3.4. Training Procedure:

As aforementioned, three groups were established in the second phase of the study.

Cognitive Behavioral Training Group: 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' which was developed by the researcher was implemented to the experimental group during fifteen weeks. The group sessions were held one day per week. Each session lasted in 90 minutes. The subjects were drawn from class activities by prior arrangement with school principals and teachers.

Before the training began, an intake interview with subjects was conducted outside the classrooms. During the interview, the researcher explained that the group, to which they were selected, aimed at teaching some skills through playing puppets, role playing, storytelling, drawing pictures and so on. The place, duration of the group and the rules that should be followed in the group were explained. Subjects were also given an opportunity to discuss any feeling they had about participating and withdrawing before the onset of the training procedure.

Placebo-attention Control Group: The subjects in this control condition were taken out of the classrooms to prevent either a positive or a negative effect on their resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns. Subjects spent the same amount of time (once a week for 90 minutes) with the researcher as did the cognitive-behavioral group subjects.

Subjects in the placebo-attention control group played non-therapeutic games like lotto, game of name-city-animal-plant, hanging a man, silent movie, and solved some puzzles.

*No-treatment Control Group:* Subjects in this group only participated in the pre, post and follow-up treatment assessments. No treatment was provided.

After the treatment was completed, posttest and follow-up (four months later) evaluations were made through applying the C-SCS and CTI-C to the subjects in the cognitive behavioral training group, placebo-attention control group and notreatment control group.

#### 3.5. Cognitive Behavior Group Counseling Program

The Cognitive Behavior Group Counseling Program used in the study was developed by the researcher based on the relevant literature. Theoretically the program was based upon both Ellis's ABC model as well as Beck's automatic thought concept. In developing the program the researcher followed several steps to ensure the validity of the program. First, the researcher developed a draft version of the program. This version was controlled by the researcher and her advisor by theoretical and language clarity. Next, this version was given to three judges who work as academicians in the Counseling and Guidance Program of Department of Educational Sciences at METU. Then, three judges closely inspected the program and gave feedback about the necessary changes to make for achieving further clarity. The researcher made the necessary changes and gave the program back to the judges for providing consensus upon the program. After having done several additional modifications the final version of the program was accepted by the judges.

Theoretically, cognitive behavioral counseling share three fundamental propositions; a) cognitive activity affects behavior, b) cognitive activity may be monitored and altered, c) desired behavior change may be affected through cognitive change (Dobson & Dozois, 2001). Therefore, the assumption of cognitive behavioral counseling is the reorganization of one's cognitions (Corey, 2001). The cognitive behavioral group counseling program used in this study was also based on this assumption.

As cognitive behavioral counseling represents a combination of behavioral strategies and cognitive processes with the goal of achieving behavioral and

cognitive change (Corey, 2001), the present program included activities to reflect the same combination.

In the first session, the leader discussed the basic ground rules for the group as giving them some examples; everyone gets a chance to talk, no hitting or fitting in the group, doing homework on time, and confidentiality. Later, the leader passed drawing paper and colored pencils to the group members and encouraged them to draw their world by asking some questions such as; What is your favorite food?, What is your favorite animal?, Who is your best friend? and Why?, What do you do at weekend?, What kind of music do you like?, What is the best movie have you ever watched? At the end of the activity, she explained them that all the separate things about them make up the whole of them. Just as the world is unique, there is only one of them and they were unique (Hobday & Ollier, 1998).

In the second session, the leader passed each member a bag that included some materials to create a puppet. Each member selected an emotion for expressing it with their puppet. Once everyone has created his or her puppet, the leader asked them to write on the back of his or her puppet the event that they experience that emotion. (Jones, 1998)

In the third session, the leader explained the internal dialogue to the group by saying 'When problems happen, like getting into a fight with a friend or getting punished at home, we all talk to ourselves about what just happened. We think about it inside our head and since it is inside our head, no one else can hear the things we say to ourselves. Everyone does this, kids and adults, and it is totally normal'. Then, she passed two cartoon strips to explain the concept of internal dialogue. She asked them if they had experienced an event like in cartoon what do their internal dialogue tell to them. (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995).

In the fourth session, the leader introduced Ellis' (1962) ABC Theory to the group members by showing some transparencies and provided the treatment rationale; 'how you feel is not determined by the things that happen to you. Instead, what you say to yourself when problems arise that makes you feel the way you do.

When you feel mad, sad of afraid, there is a thought that trigger that feeling'. Thus, members understand that they can change their feelings and behaviors by changing their thoughts. Then, she passed the exercise sheet to the group members and wanted them to fill in the blanks.

In the fifth session, the leader explained to the group members the connection between our feelings and behaviors and internal dialogue. First, the leader read two scenarios to the group members and wanted them to role play these scenarios (Rapee, Spence, Cobham, & Wignall, 2000). Second, the leader distributed an 'Activating event-internal dialogue-feeling-behavior' activity sheet to the group members and asked them to write if they had experienced that kind of an event, what their internal dialogue told to them, how they felt and what did they do. At the end of the session, she told to the group members that we have to change our internal dialogue to change our feelings and behaviors.

In the sixth session, the leader explained to the group members the features of rational and irrational internal dialogue. First, she passed a 'Which one is rational and Which one is irrational' activity sheet and asked them to read each internal dialogue and decide which one is rational and which one is irrational along with the reason of it (Jerry, 1992). Second, the leader distributed pieces of construction paper and colored pencils to the members and asked them to draw a picture that would describe the activating event that they experienced, their internal dialogues and whether it is rational or irrational.

In the seventh session, the leader explained to the group members that after we experience a bad event, we hear different voices inside our head. Some of them are negative and some of them are positive. We have to think positive things more to stop negative internal dialogues. Then, she passed 'Play my positive tape' activity sheet to the group members and asked them to write an activating event that they experienced and change their negative internal dialogue into a positive one (Teolis, 2002).

In the eight session, the leader read a story named 'Police Kemal and Police Cemal' to the group members to show them the importance of not believing the first thing that comes to our mind (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995). Then, she divided the group members into two separate groups and asked each group to write a scenario that included a person who looks like Police Cemal.

In the ninth session, the leader read a scenario named as 'Berk and his mom'. The purpose of this session was to explain the group members the importance of probing for the evidence that shows the truth of your internal dialogue in your life. (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995).

In the tenth session, the leader asked the members about their future plan and mentioned the importance of having a positive internal dialogue for reaching goals and having a happy and successful life. Then, she divided the group in two separate groups and gave them an activating event and asked them to write a story about this event. In one group, the story should include a person who has a negative internal dialogue about an event whereas, in the other group, the story should include a person who has a positive internal dialogue about an event. Their stories should also included how did they feel and act when this event happen? Through this activity, members observed the effects of internal dialogue on their feelings and behaviors.

In the eleventh session, the leader read scenarios named as 'Tunç/Pelin gets 3 in math' to the group members and asked them to role play it. After role playing, she told them that when something bad happens, people immediately think of the absolutely worst thing. She also instructed to group members to ask themselves the following questions when something bad happens; What is the worst thing that could happen?, What is the best thing that could happen?, What is the most likely thing that will happen? (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995). Second, she passed the 'What will happen next?' activity sheet to the group members. The sheet included a scenario and questions.

In the twelfth session, the leader asked the group members what kind of changes do they experience when they are angry, sad, scared or anxious. After she got their answers, she told them that today they would learn how to relax. Later, she put a soft music on the tape and taught a relaxation exercise to them. (Rapee, Spence, Cobham, & Wignall, 2000).

In the thirteenth session, the group members learn how can they handle the problems and continue to produce positive internal dialogue in their daily life. The leader practiced some problems and possible consequences with group members and be a model to them. For instance, leader may be a student who speaks in front of the class and one of the group members may be a student who laughs at her. Then, they change their roles. (Hobday & Ollier, 1998).

In the fourteenth session, the leader divided the group members into two separate groups in order to review the entire training program. She asked the group members to write a scenario that included the answer to the question of "why it happened to me". On the other hand, she asked the other group to write a scenario that included the answer to the question of what would happen next (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995).

In the fifteenth session, the leader asked the group members to write a poem or story or to draw a picture that would explain what did they learn during 14 weeks. At the end of the session, she thrown a ball to someone in the group and told good things about him or her. The member, who had a ball, thrown it to other member in the group and told good things about him or her. This activity continued until everyone had a ball.

In every session, the group members were assigned homework assignments. The leader began each session by saying welcome to the group, briefly went over the ground rules and summarized the previous session. Then, she checked members' homework and gave one point if they did it. Members, who got five points, received gifts.

The detailed Turkish version of the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' is presented in Appendix H.

#### 3.6. Data Analyses

Exploratory factor analysis, Confirmatory factor analysis, Multivariate Analysis of Variance, Pearson product moment correlation, One way analysis of variance, and Repeated measures analysis of variance were used to analyze the data in the present study.

First, principal component analyses with varimax rotation were run by using SPSS 10.0 for Windows to explore the factor structures of the instruments used in the study.

Then, confirmatory factor analysis model was used in order to determine the latent variables and the 'optimal model' by using LISREL (Linear Structural Relations Statistics Package Program) 8.30 for Windows.

Pearson product moment correlation was used to establish concurrent validity of the scales of Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) and Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C).

In the first phase of the study a 2 (high-low learned resourcefulness) X 2 (gender) factorial Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) was employed to the total and subscale scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C).

In the second phase of the study, one way analysis of variance was used to examine the equivalence of the groups at pretest with respect to parent education level, number of siblings, importance placed upon education, frequency of help received from mother, mathematic and science perceived achievement, Turkish and social science perceived achievement, art and physical education perceived achievement, number of books at home, number of educational facilities (study

table, computer, internet, newspaper and magazine, and separate room), and frequency of computer use.

Repeated measures analysis of variance was applied to the total and subscale scores of Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) and Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) of the training group and two control groups' (placebo-attention and no-treatment) subjects to investigate the effectiveness of the cognitive behavior group counseling training program on the learned resourcefulness level of fifth grade students.

The .05 alpha level was accepted as a criterion of statistical significance for all the statistical procedures performed.

#### 3.7. Limitations of the Study

Several limitations of the present study merit further investigations.

First, in the present study, convenient sampling procedure was used and the data were collected from two elementary schools for both phases of the study. Selecting a larger sample have increased the validity of the study.

Second, Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) and Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) are self-report scales. The limitations of self-report methods should be kept in mind before interpreting the results of the present study. Some potential problems would be fakebility and social desirability.

Third, the sample included only fifth grade elementary school students. Therefore, the results of the present study could only be generalized to this group of subjects.

Fourth, after principal component analysis and confirmatory analysis, several items of the scales of C-SCS and CTI-C were excluded which might lead to a content limitation of the instruments.

Fifth, the type of training recommended in the present study was based on the cognitive behavioral group counseling therefore the possible benefits of the other theoretical approaches might have been neglected.

#### **CHAPTER FOUR**

### RESULTS

In this chapter, the results obtained from the statistical analyses are presented. The first section displays the results of the MANOVA regarding the differences in the automatic thought patterns as a function of learned resourcefulness and gender. In the second section, the results of the repeated measures analysis of variance, which was employed to investigate the effect of cognitive behavioral group counseling on the automatic thought patterns and learned resourcefulness level of students, are presented.

# 4.1. Results Concerning the Differences in the Automatic Thought Patterns as a Function of Learned Resourcefulness and Gender

For the purpose of investigating the possible differences among the automatic thought patterns of the participants by gender and learned resourcefulness, a 2 (gender) X 2 (high-low learned resourceful) factorial multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was carried out using the total and subscale scores of Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C). Automatic thought patterns has two subscales; negative view of self, future and world, and positive view of self, future and world. The researcher carried out the necessary procedures to ensure that MANOVA assumptions were not violated before the analysis.

The means and standard deviations of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) of the male and female subjects with regard to their learned resourcefulness levels (C-SCS) were presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Means and Standard Deviations of the CTI-C Total and Subscale Scores by Subjects' Learned Resourcefulness Levels and Gender.

Automatic Thought	Learned	Gender	M	SD	N
Patterns	Resourcefulness				
	Levels				
	Low	Female	30.384	7.491	52
	Learned	Male	29.453	6.980	64
	Resourcefulness	Total	29.870	7.197	116
Total Score					
	High	Female	34.811	6.300	53
	Learned	Male	34.841	7.114	63
	Resourcefulness	Total	34.827	6.726	116
	Low	Female	16.403	5.369	52
	Learned	Male	16.062	4.803	64
	Resourcefulness	Total	16.215	5.045	116
Negative view of self,					
future and world	High	Female	19.528	4.606	53
	Learned	Male	19.254	5.044	63
	Resourcefulness	Total	19.379	4.830	116
	Low	Female	13.980	3.872	52
	Learned	Male	13.390	3.844	64
	Resourcefulness	Total	13.655	3.851	116
Positive view of self,					
future and world	High	Female	15.283	3.671	53
Tuture and world	Learned	Male	15.587	4.191	63
	Resourcefulness	Total	15.448	3.948	116

The results of the MANOVA that was applied to the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) scores of female and male subjects yielded a significant overall main effect of learned resourcefulness [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .888$ , F (1,225) = 14.330, p < .001,  $\eta^2 = .112$ ]. However, the results revealed no significant overall effect of gender [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .999$ , F (1,225) = .125, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .001$ ] and the interaction effect of gender by learned resourcefulness [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .997$ , F (1,225) = .386, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .003$ ].

Table 4.2 shows the results of MANOVA that was employed to the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) total and subscale scores of the female and male subjects having high and low resourcefulness levels.

Table 4.2 The Results of the Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) Applied to the CTI-C Scores of Female and Male Subjects with regard to Their Learned Resourcefulness Levels.

Source	Dependent Variable	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	$\eta^2$	Observed Power	Sig.
Corrected	Total	1450.027	3	483.342	9.897	.115	.998	.000
Model	Negative	586.065	3	195.355	7.946	.095	.990	.000
	Positive	199.140	3	66.380	4.341	.054	.865	.005
Intercept	Total	240927.278	1	240927.278	4933.357	.956	1.000	.000
	Negative	72939.732	1	72939.732	2966.821	.929	1.000	.000
	Positive	48739.335	1	48739.335	3187.551	.933	1.000	.000
Learned	Total	1384.136	1	1384.136	28.342	.111	1.000	.000
Resource	Negative	573.172	1	573.172	23.314	.093	.998	.000
	Positive	175.906	1	175.906	11.504	.048	.922	.001
Gender	Total	11.678	1	11.678	.239	.001	.078	.625
	Negative	5.447	1	5.447	.222	.001	.076	.638
	Positive	1.174	1	1.174	.077	.000	.059	.782
Learned	Total	13.282	1	13.282	.272	.001	.081	.603
Resource*	Negative	6.452E-02	1	6.452E-02	.003	.000	.050	.959
Gender	Positive	11.495	1	11.495	.752	.003	.139	.387
Error	Total	11134.693	228	48.836				
	Negative	5605.413	228	24.585				
	Positive	3486.240	228	15.291				
Total	Total	255365.000	232					
	Negative	79677.000	232					
	Positive	52812.000	232					
Corrected	Total	12584.720	231					
Total	Negative	6191.478	231					
	Positive	3685.379	231					

Results of MANOVA revealed significant main effects of learned resourcefulness in total [F (1,231) = 28.342, p < .001,  $\eta^2$  = .111] and subscales of "Negative view of self, future and world" [F (1,231) = 23.314, p < .001,  $\eta^2$  = .093] and "Positive view of self, future and world" [F (1,231) = 11.504, p < .005,  $\eta^2$  = .048] scores of CTI-C respectively.

MANOVA results indicated no significant main effects of gender in total [F (1,231) = .239, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .001$ ] and subscales of "Negative view of self, future

and world" [F (1,231) = .222, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .001] and "Positive view of self, future and world" [F (1,231) = .077, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .000] scores of CTI-C.

The results of MANOVA also showed no interaction effects of learned resourcefulness and gender in total [F (1,231) = .272, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .001] and subscales of "Negative view of self, future and world" [F (1,231) = .003, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .000] and "Positive view of self, future and world" [F (1,231) = .752, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .003] scores of CTI-C.

These results indicated that subjects who were highly resourceful scored significantly higher in total (M = 34.83), "Negative view of self, future and world" (M = 19.38), and "Positive view of self, future and world" (M = 15.44) subscales of CTI-C. Stating differently, the results indicated that learned resourcefulness and patterns of automatics thoughts were related concepts.

# 4.2. Results Concerning the Effect of the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' on the Perceived Dimensions of Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS).

As aforementioned in the method section, in order to check the homogeneity of the training and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) subjects' with respect to several characteristics, preliminary analyses were performed using One-way ANOVA procedures to examine the equivalence of the groups on the dependent measures at pretest.

The results indicated no significant differences among three (one training and two control) groups' subjects regarding parental education  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.23\ for$  mothers and  $F\ (2,42) = 0.66$  for fathers], number of siblings  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.18]$ , importance placed upon education  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.73]$ , mathematic and science perceived achievement  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.65]$ , Turkish and social science perceived achievement  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.86]$ , art and physical education perceived achievement  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.66]$ , number of books at home  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.79]$ , number of educational facilities such as study table  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.08]$ , computer  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.08]$ , computer  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.08]$ , computer  $[F\ (2,42) = 0.08]$ 

0.56], internet [F (2,42) = 0.57], newspaper and magazine [F (2,42) = 0.37], separate room [F (2,42) = 0.93] and frequency of computer use [F (2,42) = 0.17]. The only significant difference among three groups' subjects was found regarding the frequency of help received from mothers [F (2,42) = 0.04].

For the purpose of investigating the effect of the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program', a 3 (pre, post, follow-up) X 3 (groups) X 2 (gender) factorial repeated measures analysis of variance was employed to the Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) total scores of cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group subjects.

The results of the repeated measures analysis of variance employed to the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) of the total pre, post, and follow-up measures scores of Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) were displayed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3. The Results of the Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Employed to the Total Pre, Post, and Follow-up C-SCS Scores of the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	p	$\eta^2$	Observed Power
Between Subjects							
Intercept	267567.689	1	267567.689	1396.583	.000	.974	1.000
GROUP (training and two control groups)	236.509	2	118.254	.617	.545	.032	.145
GENDER	11.632	1	11.632	.061	.807	.002	.057
GROUP* GENDER	118.843	2	59.421	.310	.735	.016	.096
Error	7088.732	37	191.587				
Within Subjects							
Time (pre, post, follow-up)	108.692	2	54.346	.895	.413	.024	.199
Group * Time	442.035	4	110.509	1.820	.134	.090	.529
Gender * Time	80.234	2	40.117	.661	.520	.018	.157
Error (Time)	4493.341	74	60.721				

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance employed to the total pre, post and follow-up measures of the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) subjects' revealed that neither the time main effect [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .189, F (2,42) = .895, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .024] nor group x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .529, F (2,42) = .1.820, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .090], gender x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .557, F (2,42) = .661, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .018] interaction effect were significant. In other words, the results showed that there were no significant differences among the total C-SCS scores of cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group at pre, post, and follow-up measures of male and female subjects.

These results revealed that the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' applied to the training group was not demonstrated to be effective in increasing the learned resourcefulness levels of the subjects.

Mean scores of cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group across three different measurements of total C-SCS scores are shown in Figure 4.1.

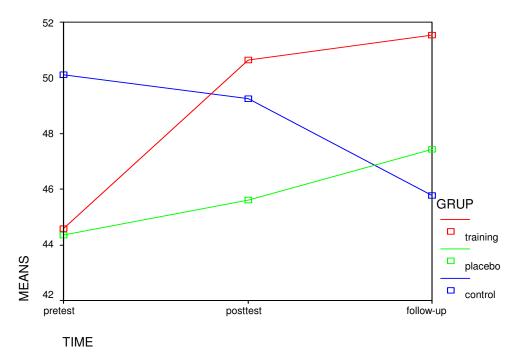


Figure 4.1. Pretest, Posttest and Follow-up Means Total Scores of C-SCS in the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

In addition, a 3 (pre, post, follow-up) X 3 (groups) X 2 (gender) factorial repeated measures analysis of variance was applied to "Positive Coping Skills" subscale scores of Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS) in order to determine the difference among the cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group at pre, post, and follow-up measures.

Table 4.4 shows the results of the repeated measures analysis of variance applied to C-SCS subscale scores (Positive Coping Skills) of the training and two control groups' subjects at pre, post, and follow-up measures.

Table 4.4. The Results of the Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Applied to the Pre, Post, and Follow-up C-SCS Subscale (Positive Coping Skills) Scores of the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	p	$\eta^2$	Observed Power
Between Subjects							
Intercept	106087.488	1	106087.488	983.198	.000	.964	1.000
GROUP (training and two control groups)	386.692	2	193.346	1.792	.181	.088	.351
GENDER	13.746	1	13.476	.127	.723	.003	.064
GROUP* GENDER	66.635	2	33.317	.309	.736	.016	.095
Error	3992.315	34	107.900				
Within Subjects							
Time (pre, post, follow-up)	117.222	2	58.611	1.841	.166	.047	.372
Group * Time	200.629	4	50.157	1.575	.190	.078	.464
Gender * Time	64.689	2	32.345	1.016	.367	.027	.221
Error (Time)	2355.896	74	31.836				

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance applied to the pre, post and follow-up measures of the training and two (placebo-attention and no-treatment) control groups subjects' revealed no significant main effect in the time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .181, F (2,42) = 1.841, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .047] and also no interaction effects of group x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .215, F (2,42) = 1.575, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .078] and gender x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .369, F (2,42) = 1.016, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .027]. In other words, the results yielded that there were no significant differences in the "Positive Coping Skills" subscale scores of C-SCS among the training and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) at pre, post, and follow-up measures.

These results indicated that the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' applied to the training group (cognitive behavioral counseling group) did not improve the positive coping skills of the subjects.

Mean scores of the training and two control groups (placebo-attention and notreatment) across three different measurements of "Positive Coping Skills" subscale scores of C-SCS are shown in Figure 4.2.

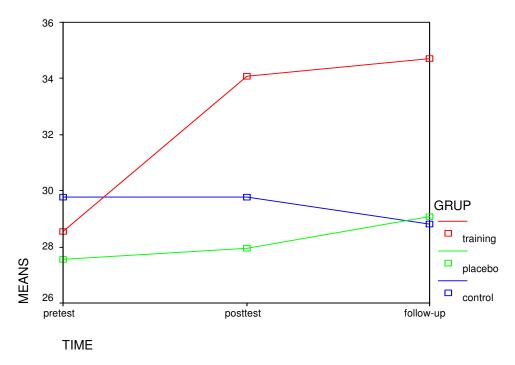


Figure 4.2. Pretest, Posttest and Follow-up Means of 'Positive Coping Skills' Subscale Scores of C-SCS in the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

A further repeated measures analysis of variance was conducted to evaluate whether training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and notreatment) subjects showed any significant differences in "Negative Coping Skills" scores of C-SCS at the pre, post, and follow-up measures.

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance employed to the pre, post, and follow-up C-SCS 'Negative Coping Skills' subscale scores of the training group and two control groups' subjects were presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5. The Results of the Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Applied to the Pre, Post, and Follow-up C-SCS Subscale (Negative Coping Skills) Scores of the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	p	$\eta^2$	Observed Power
Between Subjects							
Intercept	36778.724	1	36778.724	546.872	.000	.937	1.000
GROUP (training and two control groups)	115.232	2	57.616	.857	.433	.044	.186
GENDER	.266	1	.266	.004	.950	.000	.050
GROUP* GENDER	44.322	2	22.161	.330	.721	.018	.099
Error	2488.358	37	67.253				
Within Subjects Time	6.626	2	3.313	.090	.914	.002	.063
(pre, post, follow- up)	0.020	2	3.313	.090	.914	.002	.003
Group * Time	94.761	4	23.690	.642	.634	.034	.201
Gender * Time	15.006	2	7.503	.203	.816	.005	.081
Error (Time)	2730.918	74	36.904				

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance conducted to evaluate the pre, post and follow-up measures of the training and two (placebo-attention and no-treatment) control groups subjects' yielded that neither the time main effect [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .841, F (2,42) = .090, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .002] nor the group x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .564, F (2,42) = .642, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .034] and gender x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .824, F (2,42) = .203, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .005] interaction effects were significant. In other words, the results indicated that there were no significant differences in the "Negative Coping Skills" subscale of C-SCS among cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group at pre, post, and follow-up measures.

These results revealed that the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' applied to the training group (cognitive behavioral counseling group) was not effective in decreasing the "Negative Coping Skills" scores of the subjects.

Mean scores of the training and two control groups (placebo-attention and notreatment) across three different measurements of "Negative Coping Skills" subscale scores of C-SCS are shown in Figure 4.3.

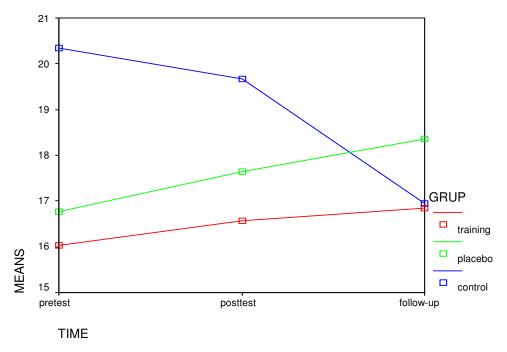


Figure 4.3. Pretest, Posttest and Follow-up Mean of 'Negative Coping Skills' Subscale Scores of C-SCS in the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

# 4.3. Results Concerning the Effect of the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' on Perceived Dimensions of Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C).

In order to investigate the effect of the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program', a 3 (pre, post, follow-up) X 3 (groups) X 2 (gender) factorial repeated measures analysis of variance was employed to the total Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) scores of cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control groups subjects.

Table 4.6 shows the results of the repeated measures analysis of variance employed to the total pre, post, and follow-up CTI-C total scores of the training and two control groups' subjects.

Table 4.6. The Results of the Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Employed to the Total Pre, Post, and Follow-up CTI-C Total Scores of the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	p	$\eta^2$	Observed Power
Between Subjects							
Intercept	69463.589	1	69463.589	1290.490	.000	.972	1.000
GROUP (training and two control groups)	167.898	2	83.949	1.560	.224	.078	.310
GENDER	19.894	1	19.984	.370	.547	.010	.091
GROUP* GENDER	73.076	2	36.538	.679	.513	.035	.156
Error	1991.611	37	53.827				
Within Subjects							
Time (pre, post, follow- up)	737.580	2	368.790	18.044	.000	.328	1.000
Group * Time	171.815	4	42.954	2.102	.089	.102	.598
Gender * Time	21.172	2	10.586	.518	.598	.014	.132
Error (Time)	1512.414	74	20.438				

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance employed to the total pre, post and follow-up measures of the training and two (placebo-attention and notreatment) control groups subjects' revealed that although there is a significant main effects in the time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .000, F (2,42) = 18.044, p < .05,  $\eta^2$  = .328], there is no significant interaction effects of group x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .151, F (2,42) = 2.102, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .102] and gender x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .530, F (2,42) = .518, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .014]. In other words, the results showed that there were no significant differences in the total CTI-C scores among the cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control groups' subjects at pre, post, and follow-up measures of male and female subjects.

These results revealed that the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' applied to the training group was not proven to be effective in improving positive automatic thought patterns of subjects.

Mean scores of the training and two control groups (placebo-attention and notreatment) across three different measurements of total scores of CTI-C are shown in Figure 4.4.

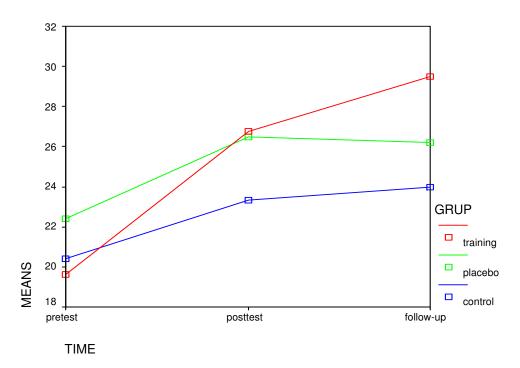


Figure 4.4. Pretest, Posttest and Follow-up Means Total Scores of CTI-C in the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Moreover, for the purpose of investigating the effect of the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' on the negative view of self, future, and world repeated measures analysis of variance was carried out to determine the differences regarding the 'Negative View of Self, Future, and World' subscale scores of Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) among the cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group at the pre, post, and follow-up measures.

The results of the repeated measures analysis of variance applied to the pre, post, and follow-up CTI-C "Negative View of Self, Future, and World" subscale scores of the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) subjects were shown in Table 4.7

Table 4.7. The Results of the Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Applied to the Pre, Post, and Follow-up CTI-C (Negative View of Self, Future, and World) Subscale Scores of the Training Group and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	p	η²	Observed Power
Between Subjects							
Intercept	19590.752	1	19590.752	833.604	.000	.958	1.000
GROUP (training and two control groups)	14.624	2	7.312	.311	.735	.017	.096
GENDER	26.110	1	26.110	1.111	.299	.029	.177
GROUP*							
GENDER	23.976	2	11.988	.510	.605	.027	.128
Error	869.547	37	23.501				
Within Subjects							
Time (pre, post, follow-up)	154.377	2	77.189	6.752	.002	.154	.907
Group * Time	95.094	4	23.774	2.080	.092	.101	.593
Gender * Time	.170	2	8.487E-02	.007	.993	.000	.051
Error (Time)	845.946	74	30.554				

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance employed to the pre, post and follow-up measures of the training and two (placebo-attention and notreatment) control groups subjects' revealed that despite a significant main effect in the time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .008, F (2,42) = 6.752, p < .05,  $\eta^2$  = .154], there is no significant interaction effects of group x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .062, F (2,42) = 2.080, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .101] and gender x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .994, F (2,42) = .007, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .000]. In other words, the results revealed no significant differences among CTI-C "Negative view of self, future, and world" subscale scores of the cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group at pre, post, and follow-up measures.

Results revealed that the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' applied to the treatment (cognitive behavioral counseling group) was not proven to be effective for decreasing negative view of self, future, and world of the students.

Mean scores of the training and two control groups (placebo-attention and notreatment) across three different measurements of 'Negative View of Self, Future, and World' subscale scores of CTI-C are shown in Figure 4.5.

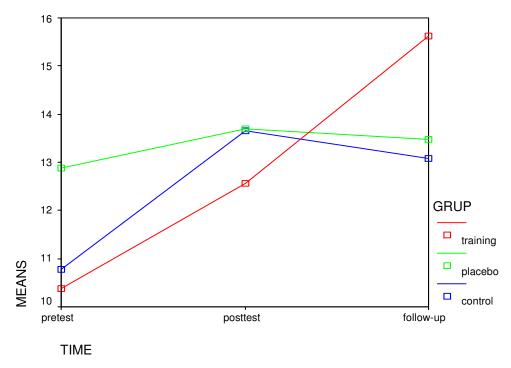


Figure 4.5. Pretest, Posttest and Follow-up Means of 'Negative View of Self, Future, and World' Subscale Scores of CTI-C in the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Additionally, repeated measures analysis of variance was conducted to evaluate whether cognitive behavioral counseling group, or placebo-attention control group or no-treatment control group subjects' showed any significant differences at the pre, post, and follow-up measures of on the "Positive View of Self, Future, and World" subscale scores of CTI-C.

The results of the repeated measures analysis of variance applied to the pre, post, and follow-up CTI-C "Positive View of Self, Future, and World" subscale scores of the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) subjects were shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8. The Results of the Repeated Measures Analysis of Variance Applied to the Pre, Post, and Follow-up CTI-C (Positive View of Self, Future, and World) Subscale Scores of the Training Group and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Source	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	p	$\eta^2$	Observed Power
Between Subjects							
Intercept	16608.354	1	16608.354	634.947	.000	.945	1.000
GROUP (training and two control groups)	24.802	2	12.401	.474	.626	.025	.122
GENDER	12.978	1	12.978	.496	.486	.013	.105
GROUP*							
GENDER	35.080	2	17.540	.671	.518	.035	.154
Error	967.811	37	26.157				
Within Subjects							
Time (pre, post, follow-up)	286.406	2	143.203	12.032	.000	.245	.994
Group * Time	52.335	4	13.084	1.099	.363	.056	.330
Gender * Time	31.568	2	15.784	1.326	.272	.035	.278
Error (Time)	880.708	74	11.901				

Results of the repeated measures analysis of variance conducted to evaluate to the pre, post and follow-up measures of the training group and two control groups (placebo-attention and no-treatment) subjects' revealed that although there is a significant time main effect [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .001$ , F (2,42) = 12.032, p < .05,  $\eta^2 = .245$ ], there is no significant interaction effects of group x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .326$ , F (2,42) = 1.099, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .056$ ] and gender x time [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .370$ , F (2,42) = 1.326, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .035$ ]. In other words, the results showed no significant differences among CTI-C "Positive view of self, future, and world" subscale scores of the cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and no-treatment control group at pre, post, and follow-up measures.

Results revealed that the 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' applied to the treatment (cognitive behavioral counseling group) was not proven

to be effective for increasing positive view of self, future, and world of the students.

Mean scores of training and two control groups (placebo-attention and notreatment) across three different measurements of 'Positive View of Self, Future, and World' subscale scores of CTI-C are shown in Figure 4.6.

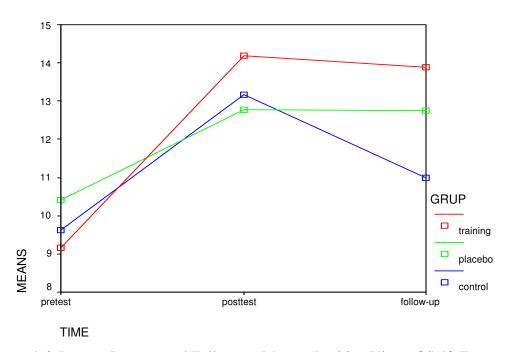


Figure 4.6. Pretest, Posttest and Follow-up Means 'Positive View of Self, Future, and World' Subscale Scores of CTI-C in the Training and Two Control Groups' Subjects.

Taken collectively, these results indicated that 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' was not an effective treatment procedure in improving the learned resourcefulness levels and increasing positive view of self, future, and world of the students.

#### **CHAPTER FIVE**

#### DISCUSSION

In this chapter, discussion regarding the results obtained from the statistical analyses is introduced in the same order as the results given. In the first section, discussion about the differences in the automatic thought patterns measured by CTI-C of the subjects by learned resourcefulness levels and gender is presented. Second section involves the discussion of the results related with the effect of the cognitive behavioral group counseling program. Finally, the implications drawn from the results of the study and recommendations for the future research and practice are presented.

# 5.1. Differences in the Automatic Thought Patterns as a Function of Learned Resourcefulness and Gender

Results of the present study revealed significant differences in the total scores and "Negative view of self, future and world" and "Positive view of self, future and world" subscales scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) in terms of learned resourcefulness levels. These results showed that highly resourceful children scored significantly higher in both CTI-C total score, and "Positive view of self, future and world" and lower in "Negative view of self, future and world" subscales scores of CTI-C.

Nevertheless, the results of this analysis indicated no significant gender difference in both total scores and "Negative view of self, future and world" and "Positive view of self, future and world" subscales scores of the Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C) in terms of learned resourcefulness. Stating differently, the

results showed that females and males did not score differently in both the total score and "Positive view of self, future and world" and "Negative view of self, future and world" subscales scores of CTI-C.

In general, these results indicated that learned resourcefulness and patterns of automatics thoughts were related concepts.

These results were consistent with one of the four major assumptions underlying learned resourcefulness that is self-control behavior is always associated with process regulating cognitions (PRCs). When individuals engage in their PRCs, they monitor their actions, assign meanings to events, attribute causality to what has happened, and develop expectancies for the future (Rosenbaum, 1990). Here, PRCs was represented by automatic thought patterns.

These results also supported the previous research findings that showed the relationship between learned resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns. To mention a few, Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, and Krafcik, (2002) indicated that children with more negative automatic thought patterns were less likely to be resourceful as compared to children with positive automatic thought patterns. Additionally, Chang (2004) reported that children's resourcefulness was positively and significantly correlated with children's automatic thought patterns. Zausniewski, McDonald, Krafcik, and Chung (2002) yielded a significant relationship between learned resourcefulness and positive cognitions in women with type II diabetes. Furthermore, Zausniewski et al.'s (2005) study revealed that positive cognitions impact learned resourcefulness of African American women. In a study of Rosenbaum (1980a), a significant negative correlation between learned resourcefulness and irrational beliefs indicated that persons with higher learned resourcefulness have lower irrational beliefs. Chien's (2005) study showed that more positive personal beliefs which reflected more 'positive views of self, future and world' were associated with greater resourcefulness.

Overall, the results of the presents study supported the findings of the aforementioned studies and confirmed that automatic thought patterns were

significantly related with learned resourcefulness in school aged children. Further research is needed to generalize these findings into other age groups.

#### 5.2. The Effect of Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program

Learned resourcefulness is a set of well-learned cognitive behavioral self-control skills and beliefs with which persons able to regulate their internal response to keep them from interfering with the smooth execution of target behaviors. These skills are learned from birth and serve as the basis for further learning (Rosenbaum, 1990).

In the present study, the important and crucial role of learned resourcefulness and positive automatic thought patterns for improving health-promoting behaviors, enhancing effective social activities and increasing overall functioning of the individuals led the researcher to design and evaluate cognitive behavioral counseling program.

The results of the present study showed no significant differences among cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and notreatment control groups' subjects at pre, post and follow-up measures of both total score and subscale scores of Children's Version of Self-Control Schedule (C-SCS). These results indicated that the cognitive behavioral counseling program has not succeeded in improving the learned resourcefulness levels of elementary school students at both post and follow-up measures.

The results of the present study also yielded no significant differences among cognitive behavioral counseling group, placebo-attention control group and notreatment control groups' subjects at pre, post and follow-up measures of both total score and subscale scores of Cognitive Triad Inventory for Children (CTI-C). These results pointed out that, contrary to the expectation, cognitive behavioral counseling program has not accomplished its aim of promoting more positive automatic thoughts in elementary school students.

As the findings displayed in graphs in the result chapter shows some improvements in all scores except the 'negative coping skills' subscale score of C-SCS for the training group subjects at pre, post and follow-up measures, these improvements have not reached to the statistically significant levels.

As mentioned before, there are no studies that investigate the effects of cognitive behavioral group counseling on the learned resourcefulness level of individuals. However, there are some studies that examine the effects of cognitive behavioral group counseling on the self-control of children who have some behavioral disorders. The result of the present study was inconsistent with the previous research findings reporting the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral counseling on the self-control levels of children who have some behavioral disorders. For instance, Larkin and Thyer (1999) conducted a study to evaluate the effectiveness of cognitive behavioral group counseling provided to behaviorally disruptive elementary school children. Fifty-two referred children were randomly assigned to receive either immediate treatment group or delayed treatment group (three months later). The group includes problem-solving strategies, self-instruction, modeling, role playing, alternative thinking, social skills training and covert imagery. Subjects also received homework assignments at each session. The results indicated that immediate treatment group subjects' self-esteem, perceived self-control, teacher and teacher aide grades of classroom comportment significantly improved while children who were assigned to delayed treatment group did not change. Then, delayed treatment group subjects received the same program three months later. After delayed treatment group subjects completed the program, it was found that immediate treatment subjects' gains had been maintained and that the delayed treatment group subjects gained improvements similar to those obtained by the immediate treatment group subjects. Children's Perceived Self-Control Scale (CPSCS) was used to measure children's perceptions of their self-control. Behavior grades also were submitted by teachers and teachers' aides. They rate the student's behaviors during the previous month of the study.

Squires (2001) used cognitive behavioral counseling as a basis for small group in schools to enhance the students' levels of self-control. Three groups of six to nine pupils from fifth to eight grades were formed in two schools. The groups of students were bullies or victims, anxious or insecure, having low self-esteem or poor social skills, and withdrawn or acting out. The strategies that were used during six weeks include monitoring negative and automatic thoughts, identifying and altering dysfunctional beliefs, role playing, guided discovery, reattribution, deliberate exaggeration, checking the ultimate meaning of the event, behavioral rehearsal, modeling, assertiveness training, identifying and accepting feelings. Results indicated that cognitive behavioral counseling helps students to improve their level of self-control and classroom behavior. Like Larkin and Thyer's (1999) study, Children's Perceived Self-Control Scale (CPSCS) was used in this study and teachers' ratings of classroom behavior were obtained using the Observation Checklists.

Ronen (1994) investigated the effectiveness of a psycho-educational program for teaching self-control methods to second and sixth grade students as part of their regular curricula. The psycho-educational program consisted of two stages during 19 sessions. The teacher's manual explained the aims of each session, the new concepts introduced in each, instructions for guiding children's homework assignments, suggestions for in-class discussion in each session. The students received two manuals; the first one includes theoretical material and the second one includes class and homework assignments. The program was conducted during two weekly sessions in each class for three months. Session 1 to 12 are studied during regular classes in school, sessions 13 to 19 are designed as a self-change process to be conducted at home under teacher supervision. Results showed an increase in self-control skills among second grade students, but six grade students did not benefit from the program. The result of the second part of the study seems consistent with the findings of the present study although the training procedures used in two studies were different.

The lack of effectiveness of the "Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program" utilized in the present study may have stemmed from several reasons which deserved to be discussed. First, subjects were identified by administrating the instruments (C-SCS and CTI-C) which were based on self-report. The limitations of self-report methods such as fakebility, social desirability, response style and acquiescence are known. If the opinions of teachers and parents were taken into consideration, the identification of students who have low learned resourcefulness and negative automatic thought patterns would be more accurate.

In such experimental studies it is believed to be more feasible to wait for a few weeks to let the students assimilate and internalize what is learned throughout the training programs. In the present study the posttest measure had to be administered to the subjects the day after the final session because of the termination of the school year. Otherwise, students would be in holiday during three months so that it would be difficult to reach them.

Individuals can acquire the basic skills and behaviors of learned resourcefulness in a number of ways from the moment of birth. Such ways include interacting with others and learning from conditions, models, experiences as well as methods of formal and informal instructions (Rosenbaum, 1990). Based on the findings of previous studies that reported a relationship between learned resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns, it can also be said that automatic thought patterns of individuals are established in early childhood and continue across the life span. Therefore, changing such stable skills and behaviors and thought patterns by employing fifteen sessions 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' may not be feasible. People may require a prolonged time (more than 4 months as in the follow up measure) to change their acquired skills and behaviors and thought patterns.

Another possible explanation of finding no improvement in the learned resourcefulness level and positive automatic thought patterns of students might be due to the several weaknesses of the "Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program" used in the study. The program usually included activities that aim to

alter students' negative automatic thought patterns, which is called as an internal dialogue, to positive ones. However, learned resourcefulness is a cognitive behavioral repertoire of coping skills by which an individual controls the potentially disturbing effect that certain internal processes including cognitions, emotions and sensations may otherwise have on the performance of daily activities. Although intended the program used in the present study could not include enough coping skills activities due to the time limitations.

Another reason of the lack of effectiveness of the program may have stemmed from the didactic nature of the program. Indeed, it might have been off-putting for the Turkish students to be the recipient of such a didactic program. Besides, having homework after each session seems strikingly similar to any given course in terms of the content in their school curriculum might have decreased students' motivation to change. Perhaps a more enjoyable program with more games might have yielded better results.

Another limitation that might have impeded the effectiveness of the program might be the duration of the program. As the program was rather a long one and continued throughout the entire semester, the attendance of the students to every session could not be achieved in the present study. At times, students were not able to attend the school due to frequent periods of illness. Sometimes teachers did not send the students from the classes because of scheduled examinations or important lessons. This limitation might also have hindered the improvement of learned resourcefulness and positive automatic thought patterns of cognitive behavioral counseling groups' students.

Moreover, from a cognitive-developmental point of view (Piaget, 1955), children aged 7 to 12 are considered to be in the concrete operational stage. It is difficult at this time for children to deal with abstract concepts. Cognitive behavioral counseling program is based on active participation in learning to look at irrational thoughts, stopping negative automatic thoughts, looking for alternative thoughts and behaviors. The process of change advocated in cognitive behavioral counseling program seem difficult, complicated and require certain advanced

cognitive skills. Hence it might be more suitable to apply this kind of a program to older students. Specifically, more pleasurable programs might be more appropriate for younger ages.

Additionally, students may have some other transient personal problems such as depression, loneliness, anxiety, low level of self-esteem which influences their learned resourcefulness level and automatic thought patterns throughout the program. They might have needed other intervention programs that help them to deal with these problems. Therefore, it is important to set up the training group after eliminating these problems.

Rosenbaum (1990) proposed that an individual is able to acquire the behavioral and cognitive skills of resourcefulness through a number of ways, including interacting with others in their natural environment and learning from conditions, models, and experiences. This view is consistent with that of Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory which focuses on the quality and context of the child's environment such as family, school, neighborhood (microsystem), the connection between child's teacher and his or her parents (mesosystem), parental employment, community support services (exosystem) and cultural values, customs and laws (macrosystem) (as cited in Paquette & Ryan, 2001). Therefore, it is noteworthy that individuals develop learned resourcefulness skills through informal learning from the early ages.

The reasons for having low resourcefulness skills and negative automatic thought patterns might stem from the lack of models in an individual's environment. Hence, they may have less opportunity to develop behavioral repertoires through modeling which is one of the most important forms of informal learning. It may be the case that parents, teachers and peers might not have been good models for children and might have failed to support children's efforts in developing the targeted skills.

Indeed, Ronen (1997) also posited that children's development is an outcome of observing and imitating parents as a role model from their environment. It means

that children learn the ability of self-control by observing how their parents control themselves and the parents' way of behaving. Children's self-control skills also build from children being directly trained by their parents using behavioral modification skills such as reinforcement and punishment. Therefore, the parent-child interaction is especially important for developing resourcefulness in the children.

There are studies supporting the theory of learned resourcefulness. Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, and Krafcik (2002) found that high maternal resourcefulness was a significant predictor of children's greater resourcefulness. In addition, Chang (2004) found that mothers who had greater learned resourcefulness had children who reported greater learned resourcefulness. Because they are a good model for their children to develop their resourcefulness skills. All these findings show the importance of parental modeling that has not been controlled in the present study.

Another uncontrolled issue was the possibility of the occurrence of mental health problems among parents, particularly the mothers. It is reported that maternal depression may have a direct and negative effect on children's learned resourcefulness (Chang, 2004; Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, and Krafcik, 2002). Since depressed mothers do not have the ability to interact well with their children, children may not have enough opportunities to learn self-control and problem solving skills from their mothers. In fact, depressed mothers may not even know how to be resourceful and so that could not teach or model such skills for their children.

Similarly, family functioning is considered as the way that family members fulfill necessary roles and perform specific tasks that facilitate the family's life together and how its members progress through time (Fobair & Zabora, 1995). Preechawong's (2004) study revealed that family functioning had a significant positive impact on learned resourcefulness.

Brewin, Andrews, and Furham (1996) found that father's reports of approval of their children were positively related to their children's levels of learned resourcefulness. In the present study these possibly confounding variables have not been considered.

The findings of the present study might have been influenced by some cultural issues. 'Cognitive Behavioral Group Counseling Program' which was developed by the researcher consists of various activities that were originally designated for American and European students. Although they were well-known activities in the literature, they have neither empirical nor cross-cultural evidence about their effectiveness.

Furthermore, as aforementioned, irrational beliefs of high expectations and helplessness were related to authoritarian parental attitude (Dinç-Yurtal, 1999). Since Turkish children usually have authoritarian parents and authoritarian teachers, it seems hard for them to acquire resourcefulness skills and to have positive automatic thoughts.

Moreover, the everyday worlds of the children are made up of their school experiences and their peer related community activities. It is within these contexts that they develop their resourcefulness skills. Therefore, the more the environment enhances their learning, the greater the chance that they would develop these repertoires.

In conclusion, providing culturally relevant cognitive-behavioral group counseling programs that are strengthened by school and parent involvement seems necessary for effective training and outcome. Involving teachers and parents in the program may promote the acquisition of resourcefulness skills and positive automatic thought patterns and reduce the possible inconsistencies between training program, school and home. Most important, the training program should consider cultural diversity and meet the specific needs of Turkish children.

#### **5.3. Implications**

The first phase of the present study is to replicate the previously documented associations between learned resourcefulness and automatic thoughts. Results showed that Turkish fifth grade elementary school students who have positive automatic thoughts were highly resourceful.

It is thought that this information may be worthwhile for the school counselors who work in guidance and counseling centers of elementary schools. Despite the results can not be generalized to the other samples, it may be predicted that it will not be surprise to find a similar result if such studies replicated with different grade levels in different schools. The result of the present study points out that the importance of having positive automatic thoughts as well as being resourceful need to be emphasized within Turkish community.

In fact, although several researchers suggested to use cognitive behavioral interventions to improve the learned resourcefulness and positive thought patterns of the individuals, no researcher has yet tried to generate a program which consists of cognitive behavioral intervention methods for children who are low resourceful and have negative automatic thought patterns. Therefore, even if the present study was not successful to improve learned resourcefulness level and positive automatic thought patterns of children, it may be considered as an initial step for future attempts provided that inadequacies of the program are prevailed.

On the other hand, it is believed that cognitive behavioral group counseling program has provided useful information to the students. They know the importance of having positive automatic thoughts, the impact of their automatic thoughts on their feelings and behaviors, and how can they alter their negative automatic thoughts to positive ones. They have an opportunity to use these skills in one time of their life with the encouragement and support of their environment.

#### **5.4. Recommendations**

The present study was carried out with the fifth grade students and the findings can only be generalized this age group. That kind of group counseling programs should be applied to different grade levels in the future studies to achieve a broader applicability.

For instance, Zausniewski and Martin (1999) examined Erikson's (1968) eight developmental stages (trust, autonomy, initiative, industry, identity, intimacy, generativity, and integrity) as predictors of learned resourcefulness. Identity was the only developmental variable that contributed significantly to the prediction of learned resourcefulness. These researchers asserted that the achievement of identity, which usually develops during adolescence, is essential in acquiring of resourcefulness skills. Therefore, that kind of programs may be applied to the adolescents to improve their learned resourcefulness levels.

Results of the present study may contribute to the researchers to understand how further training programs should be arranged to improve the learned resourcefulness levels and positive automatic thoughts of the students. Definitely, more sessions should have been devoted to coping skills training within the cognitive behavioral group counseling program. Perhaps instead of cognitive behavioral counseling, coping skills training program or self-control skill training program may produce better outcomes.

In the present study, only students' self-report measures were obtained. Further research should have obtained teachers' and parents' reports besides self-reports' measures in order to select the subjects who have low resourcefulness and negative automatic thought patterns accurately.

Several studies may impact the students' learned resourcefulness such as depression, self-esteem, loneliness, adaptive functioning, anxiety should also be examined and controlled in the future studies.

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### **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX A**

## **BİLGİ FORMU**

Adı-Soyadı:

Sevgili Öğrenciler, Lütfen aşağıdaki soruları dikkatle okuyunuz ve her bir madde için cevabınızı uygun yere yazınız. Hiçbir soruyu boş bırakmayınız. Sorulara doğru ve samimi cevaplar veriniz. Sizden alınan bu bilgiler yalnızca araştırma amacıyla kullanılacak ve kimliğiniz kesinlikle gizli tutulacaktır. Araştırmaya katkıda bulunduğunuz için teşekkür ederim.						
	Teşekkür Ederim.					
	Berna GÜLOĞLU					
	Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi					
	** 0					
1. Anne-babanızın eğitim düzeyi ne						
Anneniz	Babanız					
Okuma yazma bilmiyor ( )	Okuma yazma bilmiyor ( )					
Okur-yazar ( ) Okur-yazar ( )						
Okur-yazar ( ) Okur-yazar ( ) İlkokul ( ) İlkokul ( ) Ortaokul ( ) Utise ( )						
Ortaokul ( ) Ortaokul ( )						
Üniversite ( ) Üniversite ( )						
Lisansüstü ( )	Lisansüstü ( )					
2. Kaç kardeşsiniz? (Kendiniz dahil yazınız)						
3. Aileniz için sizin eğitiminiz ne ka	ndar önemli?					
Çok önemli ( ) Oldukça önemli ( ) Az önemli ( ) Önemli değil ( )						

Tarih:

4. Anneniz derslerinize	ne siklikla yardım ediy	or?
Hemen her gün ( ) Ayda 1-2 kez ( )	Haftada 1-2 kez Hiç etmiyor ( )	( )
5. Fen/matematik dersle	rinde kendinizi ne ölçü	de başarılı hissediyorsunuz?
Oldukça Çok ( ) Düşük ( )	Çok ( ) Çok düşük ( )	Orta ( )
6. Türkçe-Sosyal dersle	rinde kendinizi ne ölçü	de başarılı hissediyorsunuz?
Oldukça Çok ( ) Düşük ( )	Çok ( ) Çok düşük ( )	Orta ( )
7. Resim/Müzik/Beder hissediyorsunuz?	n Eğitimi derslerind	e kendinizi ne ölçüde başarıl
Oldukça Çok ( ) Düşük ( )	Çok ( ) Çok düşük ( )	Orta ( )
8. Evinizde kaç tane kita	ap bulunmaktadır?	
0-10 kitap ( ) 101-200 kitap ( )	11-25 kitap ( ) 200 den fazla ( )	26-100 kitap ( )
9. Evde aşağıdaki olana	klardan hangileri var?	
Çalışma masası ( ) Gazete veya dergi ( )		İnternet Bağlantısı ( )
10. Bilgisayarı ne sıklık	ta kullanıyorsunuz?	
Hemen her gün ( )		

#### APPENDIX B

## ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN KENDİNİ DENETLEME ÖLÇEĞİ

Adınız-Soyadınız:	• • • • • • •	•••••	
Cinsiyetiniz: K (	)	E(	)
Yaşınız:			

Yönerge: Elinizdeki ankette 32 cümle bulunmaktadır. Sizden istenen, her bir cümleyi dikkatle okuyarak, kesinlikle bana benziyor (KB), epeyce bana benziyor (EB), biraz bana benziyor (BB), çok az bana benziyor (ÇB), epeyce bana benzemiyor (EM), ya da kesinlikle bana benzemiyor (KM) seçeneklerinden birini daire içine almanızdır. Okuduğunuz cümlede verilen durum sizin başınıza hiç gelmemiş olabilir. Bu durumda, eğer başınıza böyle bir olay gelse, ne düşünürsünüz ve nasıl davranırsınız onu hayal etmenizi istiyorum. Cevapları hatırlamanıza yardımcı olması amacıyla, her sayfanın başına seçeneklerle ilgili harflerin karşılıkları yazılmıştır. Bu testte doğru ya da yanlış cevap yoktur. Sizden sadece içtenlikle ne düşündüğünüzü belirtmeniz istenmektedir. Teste verdiğiniz yanıtlar kesinlikle gizli tutulacak, araştırmacı dışında kimse tarafından görülmeyecektir.

Teşekkür Ederim. Berna GÜLOĞLU Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi KB- Kesinlikle bana benziyor
EB- Epeyce bana benziyor
BB- Biraz bana benziyor
ÇB- Çok Az bana benziyor
EM- Epeyce bana benzemiyor

KM- Kesinlikle bana benzemiyor

1. Susamışsam ve içecek bir şey yoksa, içecek bir şey düşünmemeye çalışırım.									
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
	2. Okulda başım ağrıdığı zaman, sınıfta derse katılmayı sürdürmek ve ağrıyunutmak benim için zor olur.								
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
	3. Herkes oyun oynarken, beni oyuna almak istemezlerse onlarla ilgilenmem ve başka bir şey yaparım.								
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
	4. Önemli bir sınavda eğer bir sorunun cevabını bilmiyorsam, bütün sorular yapamamışım gibi hissederim.								
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
	5. Eğer karnım açsa ve yemeği beklemek zorundaysam, karnımı doyuruncaya kadar sadece yemek düşünebilirim.								
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
6. Beden eğitimi dersinde koşarak tur atmamız gerekiyorsa ve kramp girerse kramp geçene dek koşmaya devam ederim.									
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
7. Televizyonda korkunç görüntüler izledikten sonra, o görüntüleri unutmam ve korkudan kurtulmam zor olur.									
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				
8. Kazanmayı çok istediğim bir yarışmayı kaybedersem, kendi kendime 'Önemli değil, bir dahaki sefere kazanırım' derim.									
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM				

biliyors	am, kendi		maya çalış	•	şçinin dişime dolgu yap kendime dolgu işleminir	_
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
		cukla oyun kten vazge		am ve kay	bedeceğimi gördüysem,	onlarla
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
	_	nem gereki ya odaklan		ers sonuna l	adar beklemem lazımsa	, sürekli
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
•		ıda dizime a çalışırım.	sert bir d	arbe yerser	n, oynamaya devam ed	erim ve
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
_		•		olduğunu bi	liyorsam, programın bir	kısmını
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
		direğe tırm ir şey yapn	• 5	. •	ve ellerim acımaya başla	dığında,
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
-	omayı sev ndeyim.	mediğim ş	eyleri bug	ün yapabile	cek olsam bile, yarına l	bırakma
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
_	ğuk bir gü ımam zoro	•	la oyun oy	/nuyorsam,	soğuğu görmezden gelij	p oyuna
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	

		ırma alırke rma alırım'	-	aram yoksa	, kendime 'Öı	nemli değil, başka
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
18. Bir	konuda ka	aygılıysam	, bu konud	a konuşacal	k birini buluru	m.
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
19. Hey	yecanlandı	ığım zamar	ı sakinleşel	bilirim.		
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
20. Har	ekete geçi	meden önc	e düşünürü	m.		
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
21. Eğe	er yapacak	çok işim v	arsa, hepsi	ni sırayla y	aparım.	
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
22. Eğe	er yapacak	çok işim v	arsa, ilk ör	nce hangisii	ni yapacağımı	planlarım.
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
23. Yer zor geli	•	hediye ala	cağımı bili	yorsam, he	diyemi alana c	lek beklemek bana
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
24. Bir	soruya ce	vap verme	den önce di	üşünürüm.		
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	
25. Çol	k hızlı çalı	ştığım için	hata yapar	ım.		
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM	

26. Ev	26. Evdeki gündelik işleri yaparken, başka şeyler düşünürüm.											
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM							
27. Eğe	27. Eğer bir şey bana zor geliyorsa, başka bir şey yaparım.											
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM							
28. Sev	28. Sevmediğim bir işi bitirmek benim için zordur.											
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM							
29. Arl	kadaşlarım	eğlenirker	ı, çalışmay	a devam etr	nek bana zor gelir.							
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM							
30. İşir	n varken b	irileri beni	rahatsız ed	lerse, onları	görmezden gelirim.							
KB	EB	ВВ	ÇB	EM	KM							
31. Ke	ndimi üzgi	in hissettiğ	imde, beni	mutlu eden	şeyleri düşünmeye	çalışırım						
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM							
32. Bir	şey beni h	uzursuz et	tiğinde, o k	conuda biriy	le konuşurum							
KB	EB	BB	CB	EM	KM							

### **APPENDIX C**

## ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN KENDİNİ DENETLEME ÖLÇEĞİ

Adınız-Soyadınız:										
Cinsiyetiniz: K (	)	E(	)							
Yaşınız:										

Yönerge: Elinizdeki ankette 17 cümle bulunmaktadır. Sizden istenen, her bir cümleyi dikkatle okuyarak, kesinlikle bana benziyor (KB), epeyce bana benziyor (EB), biraz bana benziyor (BB), çok az bana benziyor (ÇB), epeyce bana benzemiyor (EM), ya da kesinlikle bana benzemiyor (KM) seçeneklerinden birini daire içine almanızdır. Okuduğunuz cümlede verilen durum sizin başınıza hiç gelmemiş olabilir. Bu durumda, eğer başınıza böyle bir olay gelse, ne düşünürsünüz ve nasıl davranırsınız onu hayal etmenizi istiyorum. Cevapları hatırlamanıza yardımcı olması amacıyla, her sayfanın başına seçeneklerle ilgili harflerin karşılıkları yazılmıştır. Bu testte doğru ya da yanlış cevap yoktur. Sizden sadece içtenlikle ne düşündüğünüzü belirtmeniz istenmektedir. Teste verdiğiniz yanıtlar kesinlikle gizli tutulacak, araştırmacı dışında kimse tarafından görülmeyecektir.

Teşekkür Ederim. Berna GÜLOĞLU Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi

	la başım a benim içir		man, sınıf	ta derse kat	tılmayı	sürdürm	iek ve	ağrıyı
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
	•	orkunç göri m zor olur.		edikten sonra	a, o gö	rüntüleri	unutn	nam ve
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
		gerekiyor odaklanırı		sonuna kada	ar bekle	emem laz	zımsa,	sürekli
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
_	•		rogram old	luğunu biliyo bitiririm.	orsam,	programı	n bir l	kısmını
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
_	-	_	maya çalış ya başların	tığımda ve e ı.	ellerim	acımaya	başlad	ığında,
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
		a alırken, b a alırım' d	-	n yoksa,ken	dime '	'Önemli	değil,	başka
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
7. Bir ko	nuda kaygı	ılıysam, bu	konuda ko	nuşacak biri	ini bulu	ırum.		
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			
8. Hareke	ete geçmed	len önce di	işünürüm.					
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM			

9. Eğer	9. Eğer yapacak çok işim varsa, hepsini sırayla yaparım.										
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
10. Eğe	er yapacak	çok işim v	arsa, ilk ör	nce hangisin	ni yapacağımı	planlarım.					
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
11. Yeni yılda ne hediye alacağımı biliyorsam, hediyemi alana dek beklemek ban zor gelir.											
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
12. Bi	r soruya ce	evap verme	den önce d	lüşünürüm.							
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
13. Evo	deki günde	elik işleri ya	aparken, ba	ışka şeyler	düşünürüm.						
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
14. Eğe	er bir şey b	ana zor ge	liyorsa, ba	şka bir şey	yaparım.						
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
15. Arl	kadaşlarım	eğlenirker	ı, çalışmay	a devam eti	mek bana zor g	gelir.					
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
16. Kei	ndimi üzgi	in hissettiğ	imde, beni	mutlu eder	ı şeyleri düşün	meye çalışırım					
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						
17. Bir	şey beni h	nuzursuz et	tiğinde, o k	xonuda biriy	yle konuşurum	ı					
KB	EB	BB	ÇB	EM	KM						

#### APPENDIX D

## ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN BİLİŞSEL ÜÇLÜ ENVANTERİ

Adınız-Soyadınız:....

Cinsiyetiniz: K ( ) E( )
Yaşınız:
Bu form çocukların zaman zaman sahip oldukları çeşitli düşünceler listelemektedir. Bu düşüncelerin her birini dikkatle okuyunuz ve sizin düşünceniz doğru yansıtan yanıtın altındaki paranteze (X) işareti koyarak, sizi ne ölçüde tanımladığını gösteriniz. Her bir düşünce için sadece bir yanıtı işaretlediğinizder emin olunuz. Bu ifadeleri <b>ŞU ANDAKİ</b> düşüncelerinizi göz önüne alarak yanıtlayınız. Cevaplarınız kesinlikle gizli tutulacak, araştırmacı dışında kimse tarafından görülmeyecektir.  Teşekkür Ederim.  Berna GÜLOĞLU Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi
Yanıtlama Kodları:
Her zaman Doğru
Çoğunlukla Doğru
Ara Sıra Doğru
Hiçbir Zaman Doğru Değil
Örnek:
1. Hayatta iyi ve kötü şeyler vardır.Her zaman Çoğunlukla Ara sıra Hiç Zaman
Doğru Doğru Doğru Doğru Değil

Yukarıdaki örnekte; 'Her zaman Doğru'yu seçerseniz, hayatta iyi ve kötü şeylerin olduğuna her zaman inanıyorsunuz demektir. 'Çoğunlukla Doğru'yu seçerseniz, hayatta iyi ve kötü şeylerin olduğuna çoğunlukla inanıyorsunuzdur. 'Ara sıra Doğru'yu seçerseniz, hayatta ara sıra iyi ara sıra da kötü şeylerin olduğuna inanıyorsunuz demektir. Son olarak, 'Hiçbir Zaman Doğru Değil' seçeneğini işaretlemeniz, hayatta iyi ve kötü şeyler olduğuna hiçbir zaman inanmıyorsunuz anlamına gelir.

**Yönerge:** Sizin düşüncenizi en iyi tanımlayan yanıtın altındaki paranteze X işareti koyunuz. Her düşünce için yalnız bir tane yanıt seçiniz. **ŞU ANDAKİ** düşüncelerinizi göz önünde bulundurarak ifadeleri cevaplayınız.

	Her z Doğ		ın Çoğı Doğı		a Ara Doğ		Hiçbir Doğru	zaman Değil
1. Pek çok değişik şeyi iyi yaparım.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>Okuldaki çalışmalar hiç de eğlenc değil.</li> </ol>	celi (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>İnsanların çoğu arkadaş canlısı ve yardımsever.</li> </ol>	; (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
4. Benim için hiçbir şeyin yolunda gitme ihtimali yok.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
5. Başarısızım	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>Gelecekte başıma gelecek iyi şeyl düşünmeyi seviyorum</li> </ol>	eri (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
7. Derslerim fena değil	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
8. Tanıdığım insanlar ihtiyacım olduğunda bana yardım ederler.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>Önümüzdeki birkaç yıl içinde ben için her şeyin yolunda gideceğini düşünüyorum.</li> </ol>	iim (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
10. Sahip olduğum en iyi arkadaşlık hemen hepsini berbat ettim.	ların(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
11. Gelecekte benim için çok eğlenc şeyler olacak	eli (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
12. Her gün yaptığım şeyler bana eğlenceli gelir.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>Hiçbir şeyi doğru dürüst yapamıyorum.</li> </ol>	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
14. İnsanlar beni severler.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
15. Hayatta olmasını bekleyeceğim hiçbir şey yok	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)

		łer zan Doğru		Çoğunlukla A Doğru D				Hiçbir Doğru		
16.	Sorunlarım ve kaygılarım hiçbir zaman sona ermeyecek	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
17.	Tanıdığım diğer insanlar kadar iyiyim.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
18.	Dünya çok acımasız bir yer.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
19.	Benim için her şeyin daha iyi olacağını düşünmem için hiçbir neden yok.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
20.	Hayatımdaki önemli insanlar bar karşı nazik ve yardımseverdirler.		)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
21.	Kendimden nefret ediyorum.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
22.	Bir gün sorunlarımı çözeceğim.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
23.	Başıma kötü şeyler sık sık gelir.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
24.	Bana iyi davranan ve yardımcı o	lan (	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
25.	Pek çok şeyi iyi yapabilirim.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
26.	Geleceğim üzerinde düşünemeyeceğim kadar kötü.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
27.	Ailem bana ne olduğunu umursa	maz.(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
28.	Gelecekte benim için her şey yolunda gidecek.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
29.	Pek çok şey için kendimi suçlu hissediyorum.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
30.	Ne yaparsam yapayım, insanlar ihtiyacım olan şeylere ulaşmamı zorlaştırıyorlar.		)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
31.	Ben iyi bir insanım.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	
32.	Yaşım ilerliyor ve beklediğim hiçbir şey yok	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)	

		zan oğru		, –				,				
33. Kendimi seviyorum.		(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)			
34. Pek çok zorlukla karşı karşıya	yım.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)			
35. Kişiliğimle ilgili sorunlarım va	ar.	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)			
36. Yaşım ilerledikçe mutlu olaca düşünüyorum.	ğımı	(	)	(	)	(	)	(	)			

#### **APPENDIX E**

## ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN BİLİŞSEL ÜÇLÜ ENVANTERİ

Adınız-Soyadınız:.....

Cinsiyetiniz: K ( ) E( )
Yaşınız:
Bu form çocukların zaman zaman sahip oldukları çeşitli düşünceler listelemektedir. Bu düşüncelerin her birini dikkatle okuyunuz ve sizin düşünceniz doğru yansıtan yanıtın altındaki paranteze (X) işareti koyarak, sizi ne ölçüde tanımladığını gösteriniz. Her bir düşünce için sadece bir yanıtı işaretlediğinizder emin olunuz. Bu ifadeleri <b>ŞU ANDAKİ</b> düşüncelerinizi göz önüne alarak yanıtlayınız. Cevaplarınız kesinlikle gizli tutulacak, araştırmacı dışında kimse tarafından görülmeyecektir.  Teşekkür Ederim.  Berna GÜLOĞLU
Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi
<u>Yanıtlama Kodları:</u> Her zaman Doğru Çoğunlukla Doğru Ara Sıra Doğru Hiçbir Zaman Doğru Değil
Örnek: 1. Hayatta iyi ve kötü şeyler vardır.Her zaman Çoğunlukla Ara sıra Hiç Zaman Doğru Doğru Doğru Doğru Doğru Değil

Yukarıdaki örnekte; 'Her zaman Doğru'yu seçerseniz, hayatta iyi ve kötü şeylerin olduğuna her zaman inanıyorsunuz demektir. 'Çoğunlukla Doğru'yu seçerseniz, hayatta iyi ve kötü şeylerin olduğuna çoğunlukla inanıyorsunuzdur. 'Ara sıra Doğru'yu seçerseniz, hayatta ara sıra iyi ara sıra da kötü şeylerin olduğuna inanıyorsunuz demektir. Son olarak, 'Hiçbir Zaman Doğru Değil' seçeneğini işaretlemeniz, hayatta iyi ve kötü şeyler olduğuna hiçbir zaman inanmıyorsunuz anlamına gelir.

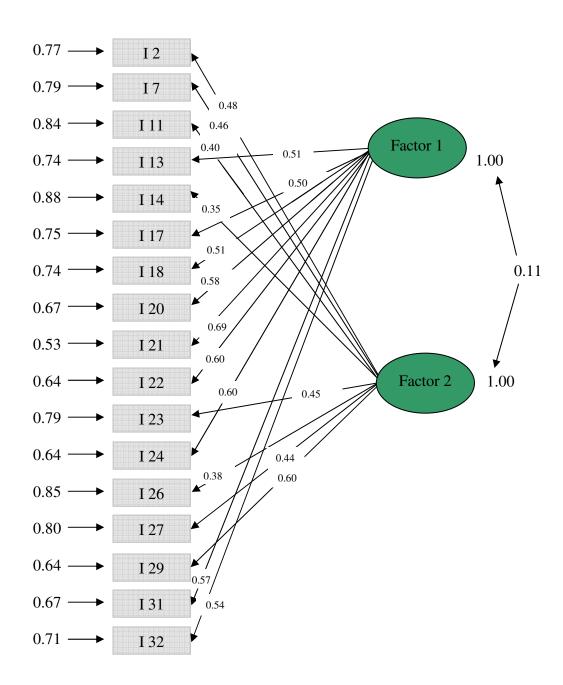
**Yönerge:** Sizin düşüncenizi en iyi tanımlayan yanıtın altındaki paranteze X işareti koyunuz. Her düşünce için yalnız bir tane yanıt seçiniz. **ŞU ANDAKİ** düşüncelerinizi göz önünde bulundurarak ifadeleri cevaplayınız.

			n Çoğur				_	
	Doğ	ru	Doğru	l	Doğ	gru	Doğru	Degii
Gelecekte başıma gelecek iyi şeyl düşünmeyi seviyorum	eri (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>Önümüzdeki birkaç yıl içinde ben için her şeyin yolunda gideceğini düşünüyorum.</li> </ol>	im (	)	(	)	(	)	(	)
3. Gelecekte benim için çok eğlence şeyler olacak	li (	)	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol> <li>Her gün yaptığım şeyler bana eğlenceli gelir.</li> </ol>	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ol><li>Hiçbir şeyi doğru dürüst yapamıyorum.</li></ol>	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
6. Sorunlarım ve kaygılarım hiçbir zaman sona ermeyecek	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
7. Dünya çok acımasız bir yer.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
8. Kendimden nefret ediyorum.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
9. Başıma kötü şeyler sık sık gelir.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
10. Pek çok şeyi iyi yapabilirim.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
11. Gelecekte benim için her şey yolunda gidecek.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
12. Pek çok şey için kendimi suçlu hissediyorum.	(	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
13. Ne yaparsam yapayım, insanlar ihtiyacım olan şeylere ulaşmamı zorlaştırıyorlar.		)	(	)	(	)	(	)
14. Pek çok zorlukla karşı karşıyayır	n. (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)
<ul><li>14. Pek çok zorlukla karşı karşıyayır</li><li>15. Kişiliğimle ilgili sorunlarım var.</li></ul>	(							)
16. Yaşım ilerledikçe mutlu olacağır düşünüyorum.	mı (	( )	(	)	(	)	(	)

### **APPENDIX F**

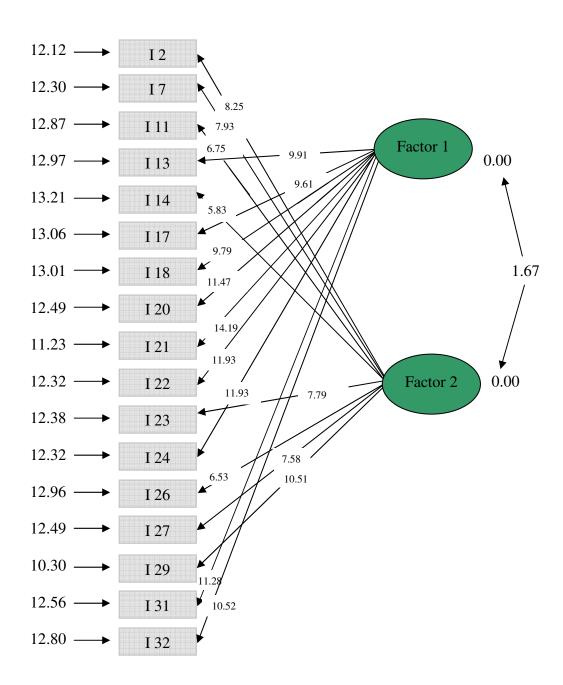
LISREL ESTIMATES OF PARAMETERS IN THE MEASUREMENT MODEL FOR CHILDREN'S VERSION OF THE SELF-CONTROL SCHEDULE (C-SCS) WITH COEFFICIENTS TO STANDARDIZED VALUES AND T-VALUES

### F.1A LISREL Estimates of Parameters in the Measurement Model for C-SCS with Coefficients to Standardized Values



Chi-Square=401.32, df=118, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.078

# F.1B LISREL Estimates of Parameters in the Measurement Model for C-SCS with Coefficients to *T*-Values

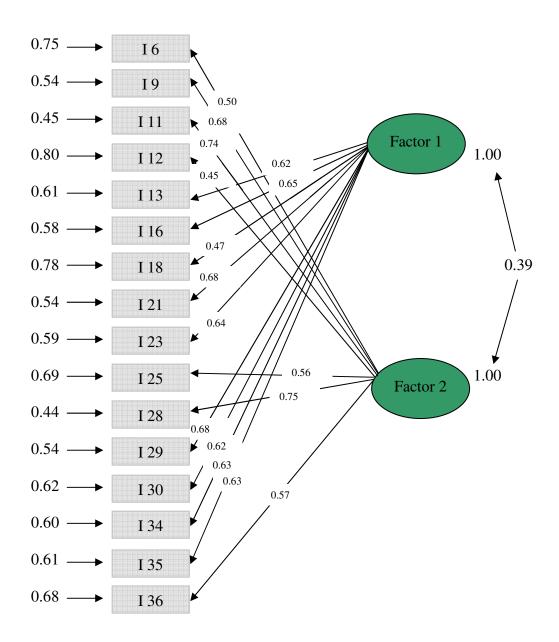


Chi-Square=401.32, df=118, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.078

### **APPENDIX G**

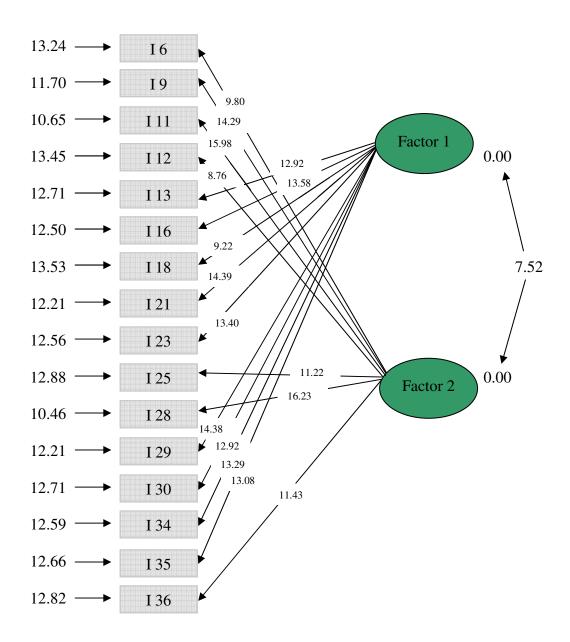
LISREL ESTIMATES OF PARAMETERS IN THE MEASUREMENT MODEL FOR COGNITIVE TRIAD INVENTORY FOR CHILDREN (CTI-C) WITH COEFFICIENTS TO STANDARDIZED VALUES AND TVALUES

# **G.1B LISREL Estimates of Parameters in the Measurement Model for CTI-C with Coefficients to Standardized Values**



Chi-Square=243.42, df=103, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.057

# G.1B LISREL Estimates of Parameters in the Measurement Model for CTI-C with Coefficients to *T*-Values



Chi-Square=243.42, df=103, P-value=0.00000, RMSEA=0.057

#### APPENDIX H

## BİLİŞSEL DAVRANIŞSAL GRUPLA **DANIŞMA**

Birinci Oturum: Kendimizi Tanıyalım

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

- Üyeleri grup süreci hakkında bilgilendirmek ve gruba katılmaları için desteklemek
- Temel grup kurallarını ve sınırlarını belirlemek
- Grubun amacını tartışmak ve üyeleri ilerideki oturumlara hazırlamak
- Üyelerin, grubun; duyguları, düşünceleri ve davranışları paylaşmaları için güvenli bir ortam olduğunu anlamalarına yardımcı olmak

#### Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

- Arkadaşlarıyla benzer ve farklı özelliklerinin olduğunu anlamaları,
- Biricik olduklarının farkına varmaları beklenmektedir.

**Materyaller:** Boya kalemleri, ve resim kağıdı

#### Sürec:

- 1) Lider, önce üyelere 'Hoşgeldiniz' der, kendini tanıtır. Daha sonra 15 hafta boyunca haftada bir kez 90 dakika birlikte olacaklarını açıklar.
- 2) Lider, üyelere grup kurallarını öğretir ve şu açıklamayı yapar: 'Her hafta sizlerle bir araya geldiğimizde birlikte oyunlar oynayacağız ve çeşitli etkinlikler yapacağız. Birlikte çalışmak için uymamız gereken en önemli kural hep bir ağızdan konuşmamak. Bu nedenle bir arkadaşımız konuşurken onu dinleyeceğiz

ve sözünü kesmeyeceğiz. Grup içinde konuşulanları kesinlikle dışarıda konuşmayacağız. Grupta birbirimize olumlu yorumlar yapacağız. Arkadaşlarımızdan birisi bir hata yaptığında, ona kötü söz söyleyip kırıcı hareketlerde bulunmayacağız. Tüm etkinliklere katılacağız. Verilen ödevleri zamanında ve eksiksiz yapacağız. Belirlenen gün ve saatlerde toplantılara düzenli olarak ve zamanında geleceğiz.'

Lider, daha sonra grupta verilecek olan ödevlerle ilgili şu açıklamayı yapar: 'Her toplantımızın sonunda o gün konuşulan konularla ilgili ev ödevleriniz olacak ve bir sonraki toplantının başında ödevler hakkında konuşacağız. Programa düzenli olarak katılan ve ödevlerini eksiksiz ve zamanında yapan çocuklar her hafta bir puan alacaklar. Program boyunca 5 puan alanlara sürpriz hediyeler verilecek. Hediyelerini alanlar topladıkları puanları kullanmış olacaklar. Bu nedenle tekrar hediye alabilmek için yine beş puan toplamaları gerekecek'

- 3) Lider, üyelerden kendilerini tanıtmalarını ister. Bu amaçla üyelere 'isimlerini kimin koyduğunu, isimlerinin anlamını' sorar. Daha sonra grubun amaçları üzerinde durur ve üyeleri kendileri için bir amaç belirlemeleri için teşvik eder.

• En sevdiğin yemek hangisi?

• En çok hangi hayvanı seviyorsun?

• En sevdiğin masal kahramanı hangisi?

• En iyi arkadaşın kim? Neden?

• Hafta sonları neler yapıyorsun?

• Televizyonda izlemeyi en sevdiğin program?

• Yapmaktan hoşlandığın şeyler neler?

• Şimdiye kadar seyrettiğin en güzel film hangisiydi?

• Ne tür müzik dinlersin? En sevdiğin şarkı hangisi?

5) Lider, resimlerini tamamladıktan sonra üyelere kuklalar dağıtır ve kuklalar vasıtasıyla kendilerini gruba tanıtmalarını ister. Bu sırada üyeler hakkında mümkün olduğunca çok bilgi edinmeye çalışır. Örneğin; üye futbol oynamayı sevdiğini söylüyorsa, hangi takımı tuttuğunu sorar ve bunu dünyanın içine yazmasını ister. Bu sayede üyelere dünyada tek ve özel olduklarını gösterecek bilgi edinir. Sonunda üyelere 'Hepimizin benzer ve farklı yönleri var. Kimimizin sevdiği renk, kimimizin sevdiği hayvan, kimimizin sevdiği şarkıcı birbirine benziyor. Ama benzer özelliklerimiz olmasına rağmen bir bütün olarak kendimize baktığımızda hepimiz tekiz. Her bir ayrı parçamız (kara parçası) bizi bütün (dünya) yapar ve dünyanın tek olması gibi bizlerden de sadece bir tane vardır' der.

Oturum sonunda şu sorular tartışılır:

1) Bugün grupta kendinizle ilgili neler öğrendiniz?

2) Arkadaşlarınızla ilgili neler öğrendiniz?

3) Grubu bitirmeden önce birine söylemek istediğiniz bir şey var mı?

**Ev Ödevi:** Lider, üyelere kendilerini iyi yaptıklarını düşündükleri iki etkinliği (sofrayı kaldırmak, odayı temizlemek, şiir yazmak, basketbol oynamak vb.) yaparken gösteren resim yapmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

## İkinci Oturum: Duygular Kuklalarda

Süre: 90 dakika

#### Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin, duygularının farkına varmalarına ve duygularını adlandırmalarına yardımcı olmak

• Duygularının, davranışları üzerindeki etkisini fark etmelerini sağlamak

#### Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

- Yaşadıkları duyguları fark edebilmeleri,
- Duygularını adlandırabilmeleri,
- Duygularının, davranışları üzerindeki etkisini anlayabilmeleri beklenmektedir.

**Materyaller:** İçinde yün, kurdele, kumaş, karton, makas, uhu ve boya kalemleri bulunan torba (her üye için), Duygu Kelebeği (EK1) adlı çalışma kağıdı.

#### Sürec:

- 1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevle ilgili olarak her bir üyeye paylaşma fırsatı verir. Çocukların yaptıkları ödevleri toplar ve ödevlerini yapan öğrencilere 1 puan verir.
- 2) Lider, üyelere 'Duygularımız, bizim bir parçamızdır ve davranışlarımıza yön verirler. Onlar sayesinde kendimizi ve diğer insanları daha iyi anlarız. Bazı duygular kendimizi iyi hissetmemize ve çevremizdeki insanlara (arkadaşlar, aile, öğretmenler) iyi davranmamıza neden olur. Örneğin, kendimizi mutlu, sıcak, sevgi dolu, neşeli, hissettiğimizde çevremizdeki insanlara iyi ve kibar davranırız. Bazı duygular ise kötü hissetmemize neden olur. Örneğin kendimizi kızgın, üzgün hissettiğimizde, çevremizdeki insanlara iyi davranamayabiliriz. İnsanlar birçok farklı duyguyu hissederler. Bu nedenle duygularımızın farkına varmamız ve duygularımızın davranışlarımız üzerindeki etkisini bilmemiz önemlidir' der.
- 3) Lider, üyelere içinde kukla yapmak için gerekli malzemelerin bulunduğu torbaları dağıtır ve her üyeye bir duygu söyleyerek (kızgın-üzgün-mutlu-heyecanlı-utanmış-korkmuş-yalnız vb.) o duyguyu yüzünde gösteren bir kukla hazırlamalarını ister (Jones, 1998).
- 4) Her üye kuklasını hazırladıktan sonra, lider üyelere o duyguyu yaşamalarına sebep olan bir olayı, bunun sonucunda nasıl davrandıklarını ve neler söylediklerini kuklaların arkasına yazmalarını söyler. Daha sonra isteyen üyeler yazdıklarını paylaşırlar.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere 'Duygu Kelebeği' adlı çalışma kağıdından altı tane daha dağıtır ve bir sonraki oturuma kadar her gün yaşadıkları bir olayı ve o olayın ortaya çıkardığı duyguyu yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

## Üçüncü Oturum: İç-Ses (İnançlar)

Süre: 90 dakika

#### Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin iç-seslerin ne olduğunu ve yaşamımızdaki önemini anlamalarına yardımcı olmak

#### **Hedef Davranışlar:**

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Kendi iç-seslerinin farkına varmaları beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: Karikatürler. Olay-İç-Ses (EK2) adlı çalışma kağıdı

#### Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister. Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir.

2) Lider, üyelere 'Bir arkadaşınızla kavga ettiğinizde, yazılıdan zayıf aldığınızda, anneniz odanızı düzenlemediğiniz için sizi cezalandırdığında kendi kendinize içinizden neler söylersiniz? Aklınızdan neler geçer?' diye sorar ve çocukların cevaplarını aldıktan sonra şu açıklamayı yapar: 'Hepimizin kafasının içinde sürekli çalan hayali bir radyo var ve bu radyo bize yaşadığınız tatsız olaylarla (arkadaşınızla kavga etmek, yazılıdan zayıf almak veya evde cezalandırılmak gibi) ilgili bir şeyler söyler. Olayı değerlendirir. Biz bu radyonun söylediklerinin bazen farkında oluruz bazense fark etmeyiz. Kafamızın içinde çaldığından dolayı da bu radyonun çaldıklarını bizden başka kimse duyamaz. Çocukların da, büyüklerin de kafasında çalan hayali bir radyo var ve bu çok normal bir durum. İçimizde çalan bu radyoya biz iç-ses diyoruz. Mesela benim kafamda çalan radyomun adı 'Berna'nın İç-sesi FM' der (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995).

3) Lider, üyelerin iç-ses kavramını daha iyi anlamalarını sağlamak amacıyla farklı

olayları gösteren iki karikatürü teker teker dağıtır ve üyelerden karikatürlerdeki

gibi bir olay yaşasalardı içlerindeki radyonun kendilerine ne söyleyeceğini

karikatürlerin üzerinde bulunan baloncuklara yazmalarını ister. Daha sonra

yazdıklarını grupla paylaşırlar. Olay aynı olduğu halde iç-sesler arasındaki

farklılığa dikkat çekilir.

4) Lider, üyelerden kendi başlarına gelen bir olayı ve o olay olduğunda

kafalarındaki radyonun söylediklerini karikatürleştirmelerini ister.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere 'Olay-İç-Ses Şeması' adlı çalışma kağıdını dağıtır ve bir

sonraki oturuma kadar yaşadıkları olayları ve o olayla ilgili iç seslerini

yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

Dördüncü Oturum: BİS Modelinin tanıtılması

Siire: 90 dakika

Amaclar:

• Üyelere BİS modelini tanıtmak,

• Üyelerin duygu, düşünce ve davranışlarının birbirinden bağımsız olmadığını

anlamalarına yardımcı olmak

**Hedef Davranışlar:** 

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Duygu ve davranışlarına sebep olan iç-seslerini ve bunların birbiriyle

bağlantılı olduğunu fark etmeleri beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: BİS modelini açıklayan asetatlar, Alıştırma (EK3), BİS Günlüğü

(EK4)

Sürec:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir.

2) Lider, üyelere Ellis'in BİS modelini tanıtmayı amaçlayan şu açıklamayı yapar:

'Pek çok kişi düşüncelerin, duyguların ve davranışların birbirinden ayrı ve

bağımsız olduğunu düşünür. Günlük ilişkilerimizde sık sık -heyecanlanmak

istemiyorum ama elimde değil- şeklinde sözler duyarız. Böyle bir ifade düşünce, duygu ve davranışların birbirinden bağımsız olarak ortaya çıktığını ve birbirine bağlı olmadıklarını varsaymaktadır. Ancak gerçek bu varsayımın tam tersidir. Düşünce, duygu ve davranışlar birbiriyle ilişkilidir.

Düşünceler, duygular ve davranışlar arasındaki ilişkiyi Ellis'in BİS modeli ile şöyle açıklayabiliriz.

B noktası- Yaşamımızda karşılaştığımız tatsız olaylardır. Bunlara **Başlatan Olay** diyoruz. (Örn: Öğretmeninizin ödevinizi zamanında yapmadığınız için sizi azarlaması)

S noktası- sizin bu olaydan sonraki duygunuzu ve davranışınızı göstermektedir. Bunlara **Duygusal ve Davranışsal Sonuçlar** diyoruz.

(Örn: Böyle bir olaydan sonra öğretmene kızmanız)

Ne yazık ki, yaygın bir inanış olarak bir çok insan B noktasındaki olayın doğrudan S noktasındaki duygu ve düşünceye yol açtığına inanır.

Oysa B ve S noktası arasında gerçekte çok önemli bir şey daha bulunur. B ve S noktaları arasında İ noktası yani başlatan olaya ilişkin inançlarımız ve iç seslerimiz vardır. Duygularımızı ve davranışımızı asıl etkileyen bu iç-seslerdir (içimizdeki radyodaki iç-ses).

- 2) Lider, üyelerin iç-seslerin, duygu ve davranışlar üzerindeki etkisini hazırladığı yansılarla açıklar. Böylece üyelere iç-seslerini değiştirerek duygu ve davranışlarını değiştirebilecekleri anlatılır
- 3) Lider, EK3 formunu üyelere dağıtarak boşlukları doldurmaları ister ve isteyenler paylaşırlar. Paylaşımlar bittikten sonra lider, şu açıklamayı yapar: 'Bir kişinin hayatında her gün sıklıkla meydana gelen bu basit örneklerden de anlaşılabileceği gibi herhangi bir olay çok çeşitli ve farklı davranışlara yol açabilir.'

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelerin kendi inançlarını ve iç-seslerini anlamalarını sağlamak amacıyla hazırladığı BİS Günlüğü (EK4) adlı çalışma kağıdını dağıtır ve üyelerden başlarından geçen bir olayı ve o olaya ilişkin inançlarını ve iç-seslerini ve bu seslerin yarattığı duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçları yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

Üyelere B (Başlatan Olay) yazarken mümkün olduğu kadar açık, net ve tarafsız olmaları, Kim, Ne, Ne zaman, Nerede sorularına cevap vermelerini söyler.

İ (İnançlarımız, iç-sesimiz) kısmında olaya ilişkin inançlarını ve iç-

seslerini yazmaları, duygularından bahsetmemelerini belirtir.

S (Duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçlar) kısmında iç-seslerinin kendilerinde

yarattığı duygularından ve davranışlarından bahsetmelerini söyler.

Beşinci Oturum: İç-sesin (İnançların), Duygu ve Davranışlara

Etkisi

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin, iç seslerin duygular üzerindeki etkisini anlayabilmelerini sağlamak

• Üyelerin, iç-seslerin davranışlar üzerindeki etkisini kavrayabilmelerini

sağlamak

Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• İç-seslerini fark etmeleri ve iç seslerinin duyguları üzerindeki etkisini

anlamaları

• İç-seslerin davranışları üzerindeki etkisini fark etmeleri beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: Olay-İç-ses-Duygu-Davranış Şeması (EK5), BİS Günlüğü (EK4)

Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, üyelere şu açıklamayı yapar: 'Duygularımız ve davranışlarımız, bir

olayla ilgili içimizde çalan radyodan duyduğumuz seslerden kaynaklanır, bir olay

yaşadığımızda içimizdeki radyodan farklı sesler duyarız ve bu farklı sesler bizde

farklı duygulara ve davranışlara sebep olur.' Daha sonra bu açıklamayı

pekiştirmek amacı ile aşağıdaki sözü bir kağıda yazarak herkesin görebileceği bir

yere asar.

## DUYGULARIMIZI VE DAVRANIŞLARIMIZI DEĞİŞTİRMEK İÇİN ÖNCE İNANÇLARIMIZI VE İÇ-SESLERİMİZİ DEĞİŞTİRMELİYİZ

3) Lider, aşağıdaki iki olayı üyelere okur. Bu olayları canlandırmalarını ister ve bu olaylarda yer alan iç-ses, duygu ve davranışların neler olduğunu sorar. İçimizde çalan radyonun söyledikleri değiştiği zaman duygu ve davranışlarımızın da değiştiği belirtilir.

#### Olay1:

'Aysun hafta sonunda ailesiyle birlikte sinemaya gider. Film başlamadan hemen önce sinema salonunda sınıf arkadaşları Nalan'ı görür. Aysun,Nalan'a el sallayıp seslenir. Nalan onu görmez ve cevap vermez. Aysun kendi kendine şöyle düşünür: 'Nalan, beni görmezlikten geldi. Benimle konuşmak istemiyor herhalde. Beni sevseydi görmezlikten gelmezdi.' Bu düşünce Aysun'un canının sıkılmasına ve kendini kötü hissetmesine sebep olur. Filmden zevk almaz. Arkadaşının ona selam vermemesi onu mutsuz etmiştir. Pazartesi günü onu okulda gördüğünde yanına gitmemeye karar verir (Rapee, Spence, Cobham, & Wignall, 2000).

#### Olay2:

'Semih hafta sonunda ailesiyle birlikte sinemaya gider. Film başlamadan hemen önce sinema salonunda sınıf arkadaşlarından Ali'yi görür. Semih, Ali'ye el sallayıp seslenir. Ali onu görmez ve yanıt vermez. Semih kendi kendine şöyle düşünür: 'Ali benim ona seslendiğimi duymadı herhalde. Film arasında onun yanına gidip merhaba derim' Bu düşünce Semih'in kendini iyi hissetmesini sağlar. Koltuğunda rahatça oturup filmi izler. 10 dakika ara olduğunda arkadaşının yanına gidip merhaba der. Ali, Semih'i gördüğüne sevinir. Ara boyunca sohbet ederler (Rapee, Spence, Cobham, & Wignall, 2000).

4) Lider, üyelere örnek olayların yer aldığı İç-ses-Duygu-Davranış Şeması (EK5) adlı çalışma kağıdını dağıtarak üyelerden bu kağıtta yazan olaylar başlarına gelseydi içlerindeki radyonun ne diyeceğini, bunun sonucunda ne hissedip, nasıl davranacaklarını yazmalarını ister. Yazma işlemi tamamlandıktan sonra isteyenler

paylaşırlar. İç-sesler arasındaki farklılıklara dikkat çekilerek, içlerindeki sesi farklı

olanların duygularının ve davranışlarının da farklı olduğu vurgulanır.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere boş bir BIS Günlüğü (EK4) formu vererek bir sonraki

oturuma kadar yaşadıkları olayları ve bu olaylar ile ilgili iç-seslerini ve iç-seslerin

neden olduğu duyguyu ve davranışı yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

Altıncı Oturum: Olumlu ve Olumsuz İç-Sesler

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin, olumlu ve olumsuz iç-sesleri ayırt edebilmelerini sağlamak

Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Olumlu ve olumsuz iç-sesleri tanıyabilmeleri beklenmektedir

Materyaller: Olumlu ve Olumsuz iç-seslerin özelikleri (EK6), Hangisi Olumlu?

Hangisi Olumsuz? (EK7) adlı etkinlik kağıdı, resim malzemeleri

Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, üyelere 'Kafamızın içinde çalan radyodan duyduğumuz sesler iki gruba

ayrılır. Bazen radyomuzdan olumlu sesler duyarız. Olumlu seslerin sevdiğimiz

şarkılar olduğunu düşünebiliriz. Bazen de radyomuzdan olumsuz sesler duyarız.

Olumsuz seslerin de sevmediğimiz şarkılar olduğunu düşünebiliriz.' der ve her

grubun özeliklerinin yazılı olduğu asetatı (EK10) tepegözden yansıtarak anlatır

(Jerry, 1992).

3) Lider, olumlu (sevdiğimiz şarkılar) ve olumsuz (sevmediğimiz şarkılar) iç-

seslerin özelliklerini anlattıktan sonra 'Hangisi Olumlu? Hangisi Olumsuz?'

(EK11) adlı çalışma kağıtlarını üyelere dağıtarak, kağıtta yazan iç-seslerin olumlu

mu yoksa olumsuz mu olduğunu boşluğa yazmalarını ister. Daha sonra cevaplar

üyelerle tartışılır (Hangisi olumlu? Hangisi olumsuz? ve sebepleri)

4) Lider, üyelere resim malzemelerini dağıtır ve herkesin yaşadığı bir olayı ve

bunun sonucunda içlerindeki sesin ne söylediğinin resimle anlatmalarını söyler.

Üyeler resimlerini tamamladıktan sonra içlerinde çalan radyodan duydukları sesin

olumlu mu yoksa olumsuz mu olduğu ve sebepleri tartışılır? Olumsuz iç-sesler

duyanlarınki olumlu iç-seslere dönüştürülür.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelerden bir sonraki oturuma kadar yaşadıkları olayları ve

olaylarla ilgili içlerindeki radyodan duydukları sesleri ve bu seslerin olumlu mu

yoksa olumsuz mu olduğunu belirtmelerini ev ödevi olarak verir.

Yedinci **Oturum:** Olumsuz İç-Sesleri Olumlu **İç-Seslere** 

Dönüstürmek

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaclar:

Üyelerin olumsuz iç-seslerini olumlu iç-seslere dönüştürmelerinde onlara

yardımcı olmak

Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Olumsuz iç-seslerini olumlu iç-seslere dönüştürebilmeleri beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: Müzik, Kuklalar, İçimizdeki Radyo (EK8) adlı çalışma kağıdı

Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, yumuşak bir müzikle üyelerin rahatlamalarını sağlar. Üyelere,

'Yaşadığımız tatsız olaylarla ilgili kafamızdaki hayali radyodan duyduğumuz

sözlerin bazen çok olumlu (sevdiğiniz şarkı) olurken bazense olumsuz

(sevmediğiniz şarkı) olduklarını biliyoruz. Kafamızın içinde olumsuz şeyler

duyduğumuzda bu olumsuz sözleri durduracak daha akıllıca ve yapıcı şeyler

düşünebiliriz. Örneğin; okullar arası atletizm turnuvasında 5. olduğunuz için

kafanızdaki radyodan 'Sen iyi bir atlet değilsin' (sevmediğiniz şarkı) sözünü

duyuyorsanız, bu sesin farkına varıp durdurun ve daha olumlu (sevdiğiniz şarkı)

şeyler söyleyin. 'Eğer çok çalışırsam iyi bir atlet olabilirim' diyebilirsiniz.

Örneğin, yine matematik yazılısından zayıf aldıysanız ve içinizde 'Matematikte

iyi değilsin' (sevmediğiniz şarkı) sesini duyuyorsanız, bu sesi duyar duymaz,

kendi kendinize olumsuz sesler duymayı bırak deyin ve bu seslerin yerine olumlu

bir şey bulun. 'Eğer her gün fazladan 30 dk daha çalışır ve yardım alırsam

matematiğimi düzeltebilirim çünkü bunu başarabilecek biriyim' gibi ve bunu

içinizden tekrar edin.

3) Lider, üyelere 'İçimizdeki Radyo' (EK8) adlı çalışma kağıdını üyelere dağıtılır

ve yaşadıkları tatsız bir olayı ve o olayla ilgili içlerindeki olumsuz iç-sesleri

(sevmedikleri şarkıları) olumlu iç-seslere (sevdikleri şarkılara) dönüştürmelerini

söyler. Çalışma kağıtları doldurduktan sonra üyeler grupla paylaşırken üyelere

güzel yüzlü ve çirkin yüzlü kuklalar verilir ve içlerindeki radyodan duydukları

olumsuz sözleri (sevmedikleri şarkı) çirkin kuklaya, olumlu sözleri ise (sevdikleri

şarkı) güzel kuklaya söyletmesi istenir (Teolis, 2002).

Oturumun sonunda aşağıdaki sorular üyelerle tartışılır:

1) İçinizdeki radyodan olumsuz sözler duyduğunuzda ne hissettiniz?

2) İçinizdeki radyodan olumlu sözler duyduğunuzda ne hissettiniz?

3) İçinizdeki radyodan duyduğunuz olumsuz sözleri olumluya çevirmekte

zorlandınız mı? Neden?

Ev Ödevi: Lider, boş bir 'İçimizdeki Radyo' (EK8) çalışma kağıdından üyelere

dağıtır ve bir sonraki oturuma kadar yaşadıkları bir olayı ve olayla ilgili

içlerindeki radyodan duydukları olumsuz ve olumlu sözleri yazmalarını ev ödevi

olarak verir.

**Sekizinci Oturum: Dedektif Olmak** 

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin, olaylarla ilgili içlerinde duydukları olumsuz iç-seslerin ne derece

doğru olduğunu araştırmalarını sağlamak

#### **Hedef Davranışlar:**

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

 Olumsuz iç-seslerinin doğru mu yanlış mı olduğunu ve bunlarla başa çıkma yöntemlerini araştırmaya başlamaları beklenmektedir.

**Materyaller:** Polis Cemal ve Polis Kemal adlı öykü (EK9), Olay-İç-Ses-Duygusal ve davranışsal Sonuçlar-İç-sesi destekleyen deliller-İç-sese karşı deliller (EK10)

#### Süreç:

- 1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister. Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.
- 2) Lider, üyelere 'Bugün içinizde çalan radyodan duyduğunuz olumsuz seslerle (sevmediğiniz şarkılar) nasıl mücadele edeceğinizi ve olayları doğru bir şekilde değerlendirebilmeniz için neler yapmanız gerektiğini öğreneceksiniz. Olayları doğru değerlendirmeyi öğrenmek, kendimizi daha çok sevmemize, daha mutlu olmamıza ve çevrenizdeki insanlara daha iyi davranmamıza yardımcı olur' der ve Polis Cemal ve Polis Kemal (EK9) adlı öyküyü okur (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995).

Öyküyü okuduktan sonra aşağıdaki soruları çocuklarla tartışır:

- 1) Eğer sizin de bisikletiniz çalınsaydı, hangisi gibi bir polisin bisikletinizi çalanı araştırmasını isterdiniz?
- 2) Sizce bu polislerden hangisi daha iyi bir polis? Neden? (Eğer cevapları Cemal suçluyu buldu ama Kemal bulamadı olursa onlara Cemal suçluyu bulmak için ne yaptı? diye sorun.)

Üyelere 'Cemal, Kemal'in yapmadığı iki önemli şeyi yaptı. Öncelikle bir şüpheliler listesi hazırladı. Daha sonra da bisikleti çalanı bulmasına yardımcı olacak delilleri araştırdı. Kemal ise aklına gelen ilk ismi suçladı. Hepimiz zaman zaman Kemal gibi davranırız. Başımıza tatsız bir olay geldiğinde, doğru olup olmadığını araştırmadan aklımıza ilk gelen şeye inanırız. Polis Cemal gibi olmak ister misiniz?' der ve üyelerin cevaplarını aldıktan sonra 'Bir sorunla karşılaştığınız zaman öncelikle o sorun ile ilgili bilgi toplayın. Bu sizin olayla

ilgili düşüncelerinizin doğru olup olmadığını anlamanıza yardımcı olacaktır.

Unutmayın, bazı düşünceler, sizin kendinizi kötü hissetmenize ve yanlış

davranışlar göstermenize neden olur. Bu nedenle içinizden geçen düşünceleri

yanlış veya doğru olduğunu anlamak için olay ile ilgili bilgi toplamanız daha

doğru düşünmenize ve davranmanıza yardımcı olacaktır' der.

3) Lider, üyelerden yaşadığı bir olayın doğruluğunu araştıran bir kahramanın yer

aldığı bir öykü yazmalarını ister. Bu kahramanın yaşadığı tatsız bir olay

sonucunda kafasındaki radyodan duyduğu olumsuz seslerin doğruluğunu

araştırması gerekmektedir. Kafasının içinde çalan hayali radyodan duyduğu

seslerin doğruluğunu veya yanlışlığını gösteren delillerde bu öyküde yer almalıdır.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelerin kendi yararsız iç-seslerini fark etmelerini sağlayacak

şemalar dağıtır. Bir sonraki oturuma kadar yaşadıkları tatsız bir olayı 'Olay-İç-

Ses-Duygusal ve davranışsal Sonuçlar-İç-sesi destekleyen deliller-İç-sese karşı

deliller' (Ek10) yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

Dokuzuncu Oturum: Olumlu Alternatif İç-Ses

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin olumsuz iç-seslerini destekleyecek delilleri aramalarına ve alternatif

yararlı iç sesler üretmelerine yardımcı olmak

**Hedef Davranışlar:** 

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

Olumsuz iç seslerine alternatif oluşturacak olumlu iç sesler üretebilmeleri

beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: Berk ve Annesi adlı skeç (EK11), BİSİY Günlüğü (EK12)

Sürec:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

- 2) Lider, üyelere 'Bugün içimizden kendi kendimize söyleyeceğimiz sözlerin doğru olduğunu kanıtlayan delilleri araştırmanın ve yanlış iç-sesimizin yerine koyabileceğimiz doğru iç-sesler bulmanın önemini göreceğiz' der ve üyelerden 'Berk ve Annesi' (EK11) adlı skeci canlandırmalarını ister. Daha sonra aşağıdaki soruları çocuklarla tartışır (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995).
- a) Berk'in annesinin geziye gitmesine izin vermemesiyle ilgili ilk açıklaması neydi?
- b) Eğer Berk, Polis Kemal gibi davranmaya devam etseydi ne olurdu?
- c) Berk Polis Cemal gibi davranmaya nasıl başladı?
- d) İlk düşüncesinin yanlış olduğunu gösteren hangi delilleri buldu?
- e) Eğer Berk aklına gelen ilk düşünceyle ilgili delil araştırmasaydı nasıl hissederdi?, ne yapardı?
- f) Delilleri inceledikten ve annesinin geziye gitmesine izin vermemesinin diğer sebeplerini düşündükten sonra Berk nasıl hissetti?
- g) Sizce Berk bir dahaki sefere nasıl davranır?
- 3) Lider, üyeleri iki gruba ayırır ve her gruba örnek bir olay bulmalarını ve bu olayla ilgili a) Polis Cemal gibi davranarak içlerindeki radyoda duydukları olumsuz seslerin (sevmediğimiz şarkı) doğruluğunu araştıran ve b) içindeki radyoya olumlu sesler (sevdiğimiz şarkı) söyleten bir kişinin olduğu bir oyun hazırlamalarını ister. Üyeler oyunlarını hazırladıktan sonra grubun önünde canlandırırlar.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere 'BİSİY Günlüğü' (EK14) adlı çalışma kağıdından dağıtır. Bu sefer kağıtta olumlu iç-sesler bölümü de vardır. Lider üyelere bir sonraki oturuma kadar yaşadıkları tatsız bir olay sonucunda içlerindeki radyodan duydukları olumsuz seslerin doğruluğunu araştırmalarını ve olumsuz sesler yerine içlerindeki radyoya olumlu sesler çaldırmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

Onuncu Oturum: Bak Kim Konuşuyor!

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin, olumsuz ic-seslerin yerine olumlu iç-sesleri koymanın

yaşamımızdaki önemini fark etmelerini sağlamak.

Hedef davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Olumsuz iç-sesleri, olumlu iç-seslerle değiştirebilmeleri beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: Kalem, Kağıt

Sürec:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider üyelere, 'Gelecekle ilgili planlarınız ne? Kendiniz için nasıl bir hayat

istiyorsunuz? diye sorar ve cevaplarını aldıktan sonra 'Mutlu ve başarılı bir

hayatınız olmasında, kendiniz için istediklerinizin gerçekleşmesinde olumlu iç-

seslere (sevdiğiniz şarkı) sahip olmanız çok önemli. O yüzden bugün olumsuz iç-

seslerimizi (sevmediğimiz şarkı) değiştirdiğimizde yaşamımızda ne gibi

değişiklikler olduğunu göreceğiz. Çünkü bu tür iç-sesler daha önce de

gördüğümüz gibi kızgınlık, korku, kaygı gibi olumsuz duyguların ve çekingenlik,

okulda başarısızlık, saldırganlık gibi olumsuz davranışların oluşmasında

etkilidirler' der ve grubu ikiye böler.

3) Lider, her gruba aşağıdaki örnek olayın yazılı olduğu kartı verir ve ilk gruptaki

üyelerden Irmak'ın içindeki radyodan olumsuz sesler (sevmediğimiz şarkı)

duyması sonucunda hissettiklerini anlatan bir öykü yazmalarını, diğer gruptaki

üyelerden de Irmak'ın içindeki radyodan olumlu sesler (sevdiğimiz şarkı)

duyması sonucunda hissettiklerini anlatan bir öykü yazmalarını ister.

Örnek Olay: Öğretmeni Irmak'tan 23 Nisan töreninde günün anlam ve önemini

anlatan bir konuşma yapmasını ister.

4) Öyküler yazıldıktan sonra, önce Irmak'ın içindeki radyodan olumsuz sesler

duyduğunda hissettiklerini ve davranışlarını anlatan grubun yazdığı öykü, daha

sonra Irmak'ın içindeki radyodan olumlu sesler duyduğunda hissettiklerini ve

davranışlarını anlatan grubun yazdığı öykü okunur. Olay aynı olduğu halde farklı

iç-sese sahip olmanın kişinin yaşamını nasıl değiştirdiği üzerinde durulur.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere aşağıdaki örnek olayı verir ve bu olayı yaşayan bir

kişinin içindeki radyodan olumsuz ve olumlu sesler duyduğunda hissettiklerini ve

davranışlarını gösteren bir resim yapmalarını ev ödevi olarak ister.

Örnek Olay: Baran, arkadaşı Murat'a hafta sonu sinemaya gitmelerini önerir.

Ancak Murat, hafta sonu yapması gereken önemli bir işinin olduğunu söyleyerek

Baran'ın teklifini reddeder.

Onbirinci Oturum: Bundan Sonra Ne Olacak?

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin olumsuz bir olay başlarına geldiği zaman neler yapabileceklerini

planlamalarına yardım etmek

**Hedef Davranışlar:** 

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Yaşadıkları tatsız bir olaydan sonra neler yapacaklarını planlayabilmeleri

beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: 'Tunç / Pelin Matematikten Üç Aldı' adlı skeçler (EK13), 'Bundan

Sonra Ne Olacak?' adlı çalışma kağıdı (EK14)

Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, üyelere: 'Tatsız bir olay yaşayan insanların bir kısmı, yaşadıkları olayın

sebebini düşünür (Neden bu olay başıma geldi?) ve olayın sebebiyle ilgili

kafalarının içinde birçok farklı ses duyarlar. Örneğin; sınavda başarısız olan bir

öğrenci, başarısız olmasının sebebiyle ilgili 'Yeterince çalışmamıştım' veya 'Ben

aptalın tekiyim' veya 'Sınav adil değildi' gibi kafasının içinde birçok farklı ses duyabilir. Bazı insanlar ise 'Bundan sonra ne olacak' diye düşünerek olabileceklerle ilgili kafalarında farklı sesler duymaya başlarlar. Örneğin: Sınavda başarısız olan öğrenci 'Bundan sonra ne olacak' diye düşünür, 'Hayatım sona erdi' derse çalışmayı bırakır ve başarısız olur. Fakat 'Daha çok çalışıp bir dahaki sınavdan iyi not alacağım' derse ve çaba göstermeye karar verirse bir an önce çalışmaya başlar ve başarılı olur. 'Bundan sonra ne olacak?' sorusuna içinizdeki radyonun verdiği cevap sizin geleceğinizi etkileyebilir' der.

- 3) Lider, üyelerden Tunç / Pelin Matematik'ten üç Aldı' (EK13) adlı skeçleri canlandırmalarını ister (Seligman, Reivich, Jaycox, & Gillham, 1995). Canlandırma bittikten sonra lider aşağıdaki sorular üyelerle tartışılır:
- a) Tunç, matematikten aldığı 3'ü nasıl değerlendirdi?
- b) Siz Tunç'un hayal ettiği kötü şeylerin gerçek olacağına inanıyor musunuz?
- c) Sizce Pelin mi yoksa Tunç mu ders çalışmayı bırakır?

Lider, üyelere 'İnsanlar genelde yaşadıkları tatsız olayları abartabilirler ve bu olaylardan çok etkilenebilirler. Başka bir deyişle kötü bir olay olduğunda, hemen olabilecek en kötü şeyi düşünmeye başlarlar. Ancak yaşadığımız tatsız olaylarla ilgili kafamızın içinde olumsuz şeyler söyleyerek büyütmemiz kendimizi kederli hissetmemize ve problemimizi çözmek için içimizde istek duymamamıza neden olabilir. Tunç ve Pelin'in hikayesinde de benzer durumu gözledik. Tunç olayı çok fazla abarttı ve ders çalışmayı bıraktı. Pelin ise daha gerçekçi sonuçlara ulaştı ve bir dahaki sefer başarılı olmak için bir plan hazırladı. Sizden kötü bir olayı abarttığınızda ve o olaydan çok olumsuz olarak etkilenmeye başladığınız zaman kendinize şu soruları sormanızı istiyorum' der.

- 1) Olabilecek en kötü sonuç ne?
- 2) Olabilecek en iyi sonuç ne?
- 3) En yüksek olasılıkla ortaya çıkacak sonuç ne?
- 4) Lider, aşağıdaki örnek olayın bulunduğu 'Bundan Sonra Ne Olacak?' (Ek14) adlı çalışma kağıdını üyelere dağıtır ve soruları cevaplamalarını ister. Daha sonra her madde grupla tartışılır.

Örnek Olay: En iyi arkadaşın İrem, en sevdiği elbisesini doğum gününde giymen

için sana verdi. Eve geldiğinde elbiseyi denemek istedin. Elbiseyi annene

göstermek için mutfağa gittiğinde nasıl olduğunu anlayamadığın bir şekilde

elbisenin üstüne annenin yapmakta olduğu pastanın çikolatası sürüldü. O kadar

yıkadığın halde lekeyi çıkaramadın. Annende üstüne her zaman bir şeyler

döktüğünü söyleyerek sana kızdı. Bu durumu İrem'e söylemeye korkuyorsun.

Sana çok kızacağını biliyorsun.

a) Olabilecek en kötü sonuç ne?

İrem sana çok sinirlenecek ve bir daha seninle arkadaş olmak istemediğini

söyleyecek. Bu olayı sınıftaki herkese anlatacak ve artık kimse seninle arkadaş

olmak istemeyecek. Dikkatsizliğin yüzünden arkadaşlarından olacaksın.

b) Olabilecek en iyi sonuç ne?

İrem, sana kızgın olmadığını söyleyebilir.

c) En yüksek ihtimalle olacak sonuç ne?

Sanırım sana kızacak ve en sevdiği elbisesini bir daha giyemeyeceği için üzülecek

d) Eğer en yüksek ihtimalle olacak olan durum gerçekleşirse, bununla başetmek

için ne yaparsın?

Harçlıklarından para biriktirerek İrem'e elbisesinin aynısından veya benzerinden

alabilirsin.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere boş bir 'Bundan Sonra Ne Olacak Formu?' dağıtır ve

önümüzdeki bir hafta içinde kendi yaşadıkları bir olayı ve olası sonuçlarını

yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir.

**Onikinci Oturum: Gevşeme Egzersizi** 

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelere olumsuz iç-seslerin yarattığı gerginlikle baş etmek için

kullanabilecekleri bir yöntem öğretmek

**Hedef Davranışlar:** 

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Olumsuz iç-seslerin vücutlarında yarattığı rahatsızlıkla baş edebilmeleri

beklenmektedir.

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**Materyaller:** Gevşeme Yönergesi (EK15), Gevşeme Kayıt Formu (EK16)

Sürec:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, üyelere 'Kızdığınızda, korktuğunuzda, kaygılandığınızda vücudunuzda

neler oluyor? diye sorar. Bu soruya yönelik cevapları aldıktan sonra 'Rahatlamak

için neler yapıyorsunuz?' sorusunu yöneltir ve cevaplarını aldıktan sonra şu

açıklamayı yapar: 'Korku, kızgınlık, kaygı gibi vücudumuzu geren duygularımızı

kontrol altına alabilmek için kullanabileceğiniz yollardan biride gevşemedir.

Gevşeme sırasında düşünceleriniz sakin ve huzurlu hale gelir. Korku, kızgınlık,

kaygıya sebep olan konular unutulur. Beden tepkileriniz değişir, kalp atışlarınız

yavaşlar ve kas gerginliğiniz azalır. Bu nedenle bugün bedenimizdeki kasları

gevşetme egzersizlerini ve nefes alma egzersizlerini öğreneceğiz. Böylece gergin

olduğumuz zamanlarda gevşeyebileceğiz. Gevşemeyi öğrenmek aynen bisiklete

binmeyi öğrenmek gibi bir şeydir. Bunun için çalışmanız gerekir. Çalıştıkça daha

kolay gevşersiniz' der ve yönergeyi uygulamaya başlar (Rapee, Spence, Cobham,

& Wignall, 2000).

3) Lider oturumun sonunda gevşeme egzersizi ile ilgili olarak çocuklardan

geribildirim alır.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere 'Gevşeme Kayıt Formu'nu (EK16) dağıtır ve

öğrendikleri gevşeme egzersizlerini her gün yaparak forma not almalarını ev

ödevi olarak verir.

Onüçüncü Oturum: Denemek Mükemmelleştirir

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Olumlu davranış geliştirmek konusunda üyeleri etkin bir şekilde işin içine

katmak.

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Üyelere yaşadıkları tatsız olaylarla olumlu bir şekilde başa çıkmayı öğreterek öz-yeterliliklerini arttırmak

#### Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

• Yaşadıkları tatsız olaylarla olumlu bir şekilde baş edebilme becerisi geliştirmeleri beklenmektedir.

Materyaller: Kukla, kalem, kağıt

#### Süreç:

- 1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister. Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.
- 2) Lider, üyelere 'Artık içinizde çalan hayali radyodan duyduğunuz olumsuz (sevmediğiniz olumlu seslere sesleri sarkıları) (sevdiğiniz sarkılara) dönüştürdüğünüz zaman kendinizi daha iyi hissedeceğinizi ve doğru davranışlar göstereceğinizi biliyorsunuz. Fakat günlük hayatta bu davranışları göstermekte zorlanıyor olabilirsiniz. Bugün bu davranışları nasıl gösterebileceğinizi öğreneceğiz' der ve 'Heyecanlanmadan sınıf önünde dersi nasıl anlatabilirsiniz?' veya 'Hafta sonunda arkadaşınızla birlikte sinemaya gitmek için annenizden nasıl izin alabilirsiniz?' diye sorar. Üyelerin cevaplarını tahtaya yazar. Böylece, üyelere yaşanan tatsız olayların çözümünde birden fazla yöntem olduğunu göstermeye çalışır. Lider, listeyi oluştururken üyelerle konuşarak karşılaşabilecekleri olası davranışları ve bu davranışlarla nasıl baş edebileceklerini tartışır. Örneğin: Sınıfta dersi anlatırken birisi güldü. Bu gibi durumlarda neler yapılabileceği tartışılır. Böylece üyeler kendilerine nasıl davranıldığının önemli olmadığını, yaşanılan tatsız durumla baş etmenin her zaman bir yolu olduğunu öğrenirler (Hobday & Ollier, 1998).
- 3) Lider, üyelerin karşılaşabileceği durumları canlandırarak onlara model olur. Örneğin: lider ders anlatan öğrenci, üyelerden biri ise gülen öğrenci olur. Daha sonra roller değiştirilir. Ya da lider hafta sonu arkadaşıyla sinemaya gitmek isteyen çocuk olur, üyelerden biri ise anne olur. Daha sonra roller değiştirilir.

**Ev Ödevi:** Lider, üyelerden yaşadıkları tatsız bir olayı ve olaydan sonra gösterebilecekleri doğru davranışların listesini yazmalarını ev ödevi olarak verir. Fırsat olursa bu davranışları denemelerini ister.

#### Ondördüncü Oturum: Öğrendiklerimizi Tekrarlayalım

Süre: 90 dakika

#### Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin bu oturuma kadar öğrendiklerinin unutulmalarını engellemek için öğrenilenlerin tekrar gözden geçirilmesi.

#### **Hedef Davranıslar:**

Bu oturumda:

Öğretilen davranışların kalıcı olması için tekrar edilmesi hedeflenmektedir

#### Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister. Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan toplayana ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, üyelere 'Duygularımıza ve davranışlarımıza kafamızın içinde çalan radyodan duyduğumuz sesler sebep olmaktadır. Bu sesler bazen olumlu (sevdiğimiz şarkılar) bazen de olumsuz (sevmediğimiz şarkılar) olabilmektedir. Olumsuz sesler bize kendimizi kötü hissettirip çevremize kötü davranmamıza sebep olurken, olumlu sesler ise kendimizi iyi hissedip çevremize de iyi davranmamıza sebep olmaktadırlar. Bu sebeple de kafamızın içindeki hayali radyoda çalan olumsuz sesleri olumlularla değiştirmek çok önemlidir. 'diyerek tekniğin tamamı hakkında son kez bilgi verdikten sonra üyelere 'Eğer içinizdeki ses 'Neden bu olay başıma geldi?' sorusuna cevap veriyorsa, Polis Cemal gibi davranarak duyduğunuz sesin doğruluğunu araştırmalı ve bunun yerine kafanızdaki radyodan duyabileceğiniz olumlu sesler yaratmalısınız. Eğer içinizdeki ses 'Bundan sonra ne olacak?' sorusuna cevap veriyorsa, olayı felakete dönüştürmeden en iyi, en kötü ve olma olasılığı en yüksek sonuçları düşünmeniz gerekmektedir' der

3) Lider, üyeleri iki gruba ayırır. Gruplardan birine 'Neden bu olay oldu?'

sorusuna cevap verecek bir iç-ses düşünmelerini ve bu sesin doğruluğunu

araştıran bir kişinin yer aldığı bir oyun hazırlamalarını, söyler. Diğer gruba ise

'Bundan sonra ne olacak' sorusuna cevap verecek bir iç- ses düşünmelerini ve bu

iç-sesin yaratabileceği en iyi, en kötü ve olma olasılığı en yüksek sonuçları ve

olması en muhtemel sonuçla nasıl baş edebileceklerini gösteren bir kişiyi içeren

bir oyun hazırlamalarını söyler.

Neden Bu Olay Başıma Geldi?

1) Polis Cemal gibi ol: Yorumunu destekleyen deliller neler?

2) Polis Cemal gibi ol: Yorumuna karşı olan deliller neler?

3) Hissettiğin yeni duygu ne?

Bundan Sonra Ne Olacak?

1) Olabilecek en kötü sonuç ne?

2) Olabilecek en iyi sonuç ne?

3) Olma olasılığı en yüksek sonuç ne?

4) Olma olasılığı en yüksek sonuç gerçekleşirse, planım ne?

Lider, üyelerden kafalarının içinde çalan hayali radyoya

çaldırabilecekleri kendilerinde olumlu duygu ve davranışlara sebep olacak slogan

oluşturmalarını ister (sevdikleri şarkı). Herkes kendi sloganını oluşturur.

Ev Ödevi: Lider, üyelere başlarına gelen tatsız bir olayı yukarıdaki ölçütlere göre

değerlendirmelerini ev ödevi olarak verir.

Onbeşinci Oturum: Güle-Güle Demek

Süre: 90 dakika

Amaçlar:

• Üyelerin grup yaşantısı boyunca öğrendiklerini gözden geçirmelerini ve

Birbirleriyle vedalaşmalarını sağlamak

Hedef Davranışlar:

Bu oturumun sonunda üyelerin:

Kendileriyle ve birbirleriyle ilgili olumlu iç-seslere, duygulara ve davranışlara

ve sahip olmaları beklenmektedir.

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Materyaller: Boya kalemleri, Kağıt

Süreç:

1) Lider, bir önceki oturumda verdiği ödevi her bir üyenin paylaşmasını ister.

Üyelerden ödevlerini toplar ve ödevlerini yapan üyelere 1 puan verir ve 5 puan

toplayana son kez ödüllerini dağıtır.

2) Lider, üyelerden 14 hafta boyunca neler öğrendiklerini anlatan bir şiir, öykü

yazmalarını veya neler öğrendiklerini gösteren bir resim yapmalarını ister.

3) Lider, eline bir top alır ve topu attığı üyenin adını söyledikten sonra o üyenin

beğendiği bir özelliğini söyler ve oyunun bu şekilde devam etmesini ister. Top

tüm üyelerin eline geçene kadar oyunu devam ettirir.

4) Lider, üyelere gizlilik ilkesinin grup süreci bittikten sonra da devam edeceğini

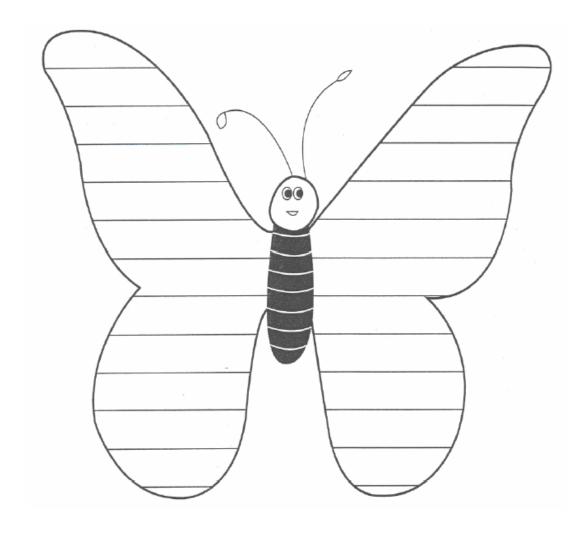
hatırlattıktan sonra grubu sonlandırır.

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EK1

# **DUYGU KELEBEĞİ**

Ad-Soyad:	Gün:
Au-30yau	Gull



## OLAY-İÇ-SES ŞEMASI

OLAY	İÇ-SESİN
1)	
2)	
3)	
3)	

#### EK 3

Aşağıda geçen olaylar B (Başlatan Olay) sizin başınıza gelseydi İ (İç-ses, inanç) ve S (duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçlar) kısımlarını nasıl doldururdunuz.

Ornek 1 B (Başlatan Olay): Arkadaşına 'Cumartesi günü beraber basketbol maçına gidelim mi?' diye soruyorsun ve oda sana gelemeyeceğini söylüyor. İ (İç-sesin):
S (Duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçlar):
Örnek <u>2</u> B (Başlatan Olay): Arkadaşından yapamadığın bir sorunun çözümünde sana yardımcı olmasını istiyorsun. İşinin olduğunu ve sana yardım edemeyeceğini söylüyor. İ (İç-sesin):
S (Duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçlar):
Örnek 3 B (Başlatan Olay): Annen seni 'Zamanını televizyon karşısında boşuna geçirmeyine zaman bırakacaksın. Biraz da ders çalış' diye azarlıyor. İ (İç-sesin):  S (Duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçlar):
Örnek 4 B (Başlatan Olay): En iyi iki arkadaşının kendi aralarında konuştuklarını ve gülüştüklerini görüyorsunuz. Neye güldüklerini sorduğunda ise 'boş ver, önemli bir şey değil' diye cevap veriyorlar İ (İç-sesin):  S (Duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçlar):
Örnek <u>5</u> B (Başlatan Olay): Sosyal bilgiler dersinde konuyu anlatmak için ayağa kalktığında sınıfta bir gülüşme oluyor İ (İç-sesin):
S (Duvgusal ve davranissal sonuclar):

# B-İ-S GÜNLÜĞÜ

B (BAŞLATAN OLAY)	i (İÇ-SES)	S (DUYGUSAL VE DAVRANIŞSAL SONUÇLAR)
1)		
2)		
3)		

## OLAY-İÇ-SES-DUYGU-DAVRANIŞ ŞEMASI

OLAY	İÇ-SES	DUYGU	DAVRANIŞ
(NE OLDU?)	(İÇİNDEKİ SES NE DEDİ?)	(NE HİSSETTİN?)	(NE YAPTIN?)
1) İki gün sonra matematik yazılın var.			
2) Ece yanında hızla geçerken sana çarptı.			
3) Kırtasiyeden aldığın kalemin parasını ödemek için beklerken, bir öğrenci önüne geçti.			
4) Annene zorla aldırdığın yeni hırkanı sınıfta koyduğun yerde bulamadın.			
5) Baban söz verdiği halde toplantısının olduğunu söyleyerek seni sinemaya götürmedi.			
6) Öğretmenin sana soru sordu ama o sırada dersi dinlemediğin için cevabı bilmiyorsun.			
7) Oğuz, çarşıda yanından geçiyor ama sana selam vermiyor.			
8) Öğretmenin yapmadığın bir şey yüzünden sana kızdı.			
9) Meral'den Pazar günü sana Türkçe çalıştırmasını rica ettin ama işi olduğunu söyledi. Pazar günü onu çarşıda gördün.			
10) Sosyal Bilgiler öğretmenin konuyu sınıfın önünde anlatmanı istedi			

## **OLUMSUZ İÇ-SESLER**

- 1) YANLIŞTIRLAR
- 2) DOĞRULUĞU İSPATLANAMAZLAR
- 3) ZORUNLULUKLARIMIZ VE İHTİYAÇLARIMIZDIR.
- 4) ÇÖKKÜNLÜK, BUNALIM, ŞİDDET GİBİ AŞIRI YOĞUNLUKTAKİ DUYGULARA SEBEP OLUR.
- 5) HEDEFLERİNİZE ULAŞMANIZI ENGELLER.

## **OLUMLU İÇ-SESLER**

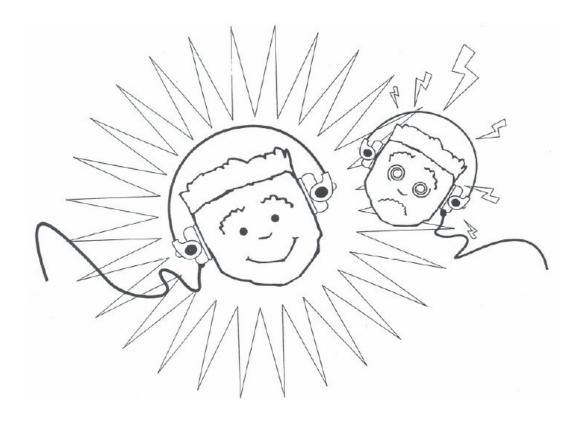
- 1) DOĞRUDURLAR
- 2) DOĞRULUĞU İSPATLANABİLİRLER
- 3) ARZULARIMIZ, İSTEKLERİMİZ, ÜMİTLERİMİZ VE TERCİHLERİMİZDİR.
- 4) PİŞMANLIK, ÜZÜNTÜ, SİNİRLİLİK GİBİ ORTA YOĞUNLUKTAKİ DUYGULARA SEBEP OLUR.
- 5) HEDEFLERİNİZE ULAŞMANIZDA YARDIMCIDIR.

## HANGİSİ OLUMLU? HANGİSİ OLUMSUZ?

Aşağıdaki iç-sesleri dikkatle okuyun ve hangisinin olumlu, hangisinin olumsuz iç-ses olduğunu boş bırakılan yere yazın.

1) Kimse benimle oynamak istemiyor.
2) Matematik yazılısından iki aldım. Ben aptalın tekiyim.
3) Sene sonunda takdir almak zorundayım.
4) Nagihan dün bana selam vermişti, bugün geldiğimi görmedi sanırım.
5) Hafta sonu ailemle birlikte pikniğe gitmeyi çok isterim.
6) Babam doğum günümde bana hediye almadı. Artık beni sevmiyor.
7) Takdir alarak mezun olmayı çok isterim.
8) Her gün yarım saat daha fazla çalışırsam matematik notumu yükseltirim.
9) Annem arkadaşlarıma gitmeme hiçbir zaman izin vermiyor. Eğer beni sevse mutlu olmamı isterdi.
10) Tuğçe ve Nur bana bakarak gülüyorlar. Kesin dedikodu mu yapıyorlar.

# İÇİMDEKİ RADYO



BAŞLATAN OLAY :
OLUMSUZ İÇ-SES :
OLUMLU İÇ-SESE ÇEVİR :
• • •

#### POLIS KEMAL VE POLIS CEMAL

Öykü'ye annesi bakkala gidip iki tane ekmek almasını söyler. Öykü 'peki anneciğim' diyerek kırmızı bisikletine biner ve çok sevdiği Mustafa amcasının bakkalına gider. Bisikletini bakkalın önüne park eder ve bakkala girerek iki tane ekmek almak istediğini söyler. O sırada bakkala arkadaşı Tuğba gelir ve sohbete dalarlar. Tuğba'nın yükü oldukça ağırdır ve Öykü Tuğba'ya eşyalarını bisikletiyle götürmelerini önerir. Böylece biraz daha sohbet edebileceklerdir. Tuğba bu fikri sevinçle kabul eder. Ancak bakkaldan çıktıklarında Öykü bisikletini bıraktığı yerde bulamaz. Acaba koyduğum yeri yanlış mı hatırlıyorum diye her yere bakar ama çok sevdiği bisikletini hiçbir yerde bulamaz. Öykü bisikletini kaybetmenin verdiği üzüntüyle ağlamaya başlar.

Öykü'nün ağladığını gören Polis Kemal yanına gelir ve 'Ne oldu küçük kız?, neden ağlıyorsun?' diye sorar. Öykü: 'Az önce bakkala ekmek almaya girdim, bisikletimi de buraya koydum ama şimdi onu bulamıyorum. Kaybolmuş' der. Polis Kemal: 'Sen üzülme. Ben bisikletini kimin çaldığını biliyorum. Bu kişi Nuri olmalı' diye cevap verir. Öykü: 'Vay canına. Bisikletimi kimin çaldığını bu kadar çabuk nasıl anladınız' diyerek şaşkın şaşkın Polis Kemal'e bakar. Polis Kemal: 'Önemli bir şey değil. Aklıma ilk onun adı geldi. Bu çevrede bisikletini çalabilecek başka kimse yok. Ben şimdi bisikletini ondan alır ve sana getiririm' der ve hızla gözden kaybolur.

Fakat hikayemiz burada bitmez. Saatler geçmesine rağmen Polis Kemal ortalarda gözükmemektedir. Öykü ve annesi karakola gidip Polis Kemal'i bularak bisiklete ne olduğunu sormak isterler. Karakolda onları gözü pek polis memuru Cemal karşılar. Öykü ve annesi olanları birde Polis Cemal'e anlatırlar. Polis Cemal: 'Ben arkadaşım Polis Kemal'e katılmıyorum. Biz polisler aklımıza ilk gelen kişiyi suçlamayız. İyi bir polis, öncelikle şüpheliler listesi hazırlar ve daha sonra hırsızı yakalamak için delilleri araştırır. Ben ipuçlarını ve delilleri araştırdıktan sonra sana bisikletini kimin çaldığından kuşkulandığımı söylerim' der ve karakoldan ayrılır.

Ertesi gün Öykü evlerinin bahçesinde oynarken bir ses duyar ve arkasını dönüp baktığında Polis Cemal'in kendisine doğru gelmekte olduğunu görür. Öykü: 'Bisikletimi çalanın kim olduğunu bulabildiniz mi' diye sorar.

'Evet, buldum' der Polis Cemal. 'Bende ilk önce Nuri'den süphelendim ama delilleri araştırdığımda onun o saatlerde Müzik dersinde olduğunu öğrendim. Bu da bana onun bisikletini çalmış olamayacağını gösterdi. Listemdeki diğer isim Omer'di ama araştırınca onun da o saatlerde internet kafe de olduğunu buldum. Bu durumda bisikletini çalan o da olamazdı. Bende listemdeki diğer ismi, yani Suna'yı kontrol etmeye karar verdim. Araştırmalarım sırasında ondan şüphelenmeme sebep olacak bazı deliller bulmuştum. Bunlardan biri, bisikletinin çalındığı yerde üzerinde 'S' harfi olan bir kolluk bulmamdı. Ama bunun bir kişiyi olmadığını biliyordum. Bende suçlamak için yeterli araştırmalarımı derinleştirmeye karar verdim. Suna'nın evine gittiğimde annesi bana Suna'nın okulda katıldığı yarışmada kazandığı bisikletine binmekte olduğunu söyledi. Annesine bana verdiğin fotoğrafı gösterdim ve Suna'nın kazandığı bisikletin ona benzeyip benzemediğini sordum. O da bana benzediğini söyledi. Ama ben yine de Suna'nın doğru söylüyor olabileceği ihtimalini atlayamazdım. Bu yüzden okula gittim ve okulda düzenlenen hiçbir yarışma olmadığını öğrendim. Artık bisikleti çalanın Suna olduğundan emindim. Suna'yı annesinin söylediği yerde senin bisikletine binerken buldum'.

Öykü sevinçle 'Cemal amca siz harika bir polissiniz. Polis Kemal'den daha zekisiniz. Peki bisikletim nerede onu görebilir miyim?' diye sorar. Polis Kemal: 'Bisikletin şu anda karakolda bulunuyor. Annenle birlikte benimle gelirseniz sana bisikletini teslim ederim' der ve üçü birlikte karakola doğru yola çıkarlar.

## EK10

BAŞLATAN OLAY:	. <b></b>
	•••
İÇ-SES:	
DUYGUSAL VE DAVRANIŞSAL SONUÇLAR:	
İÇ-SESE KARŞI DELİLLER:	•••
	• • •
İÇ-SESİ DESTEKLEYEN DELİLLER:	•••
	•••

## BİSİY GÜNLÜĞÜ

B (BAŞLATAN OLAY)	: Burcu'ya b	abası bu ay	alacağına söz verdiği
ayakkabıları aybaşı geldiğir			
İ (İÇ-SES): Zaten bana ver	diği gözləri biəl	nie zaman tutmu	N/OF
T (IÇ-SES): Zaten bana ver	digi sozieli iliçi	on zaman tuunu	iyor.
S (DUYGUSAL VE DA	AVRANIŞSAL	SONUÇLAR	a): Babaya karşı öfke
duyuyor			
İ (İRDELEME VE TART	ISMA)		
	·		
ia Sasi Dastaklayan			
İç-Sesi Destekleyen Deliller			
Dennier			
İç-Sese Karşı Deliller			
W (WENT DIWGIT WE DA	MD A NIIC)		
Y (YENİ DUYGU VE DA	VRANIŞ)		

#### BERK VE ANNESİ

<u>Berk</u>: Anne, bu hafta sonu okulca Abant'a geziye gidilecek. Ben de gidebilir miyim?

Annesi: Bilmiyorum Berk. Bu konuyu babanla konuşmalıyım. Kimler geliyor? Başınızda kim olacak? Ücreti ne kadar?

<u>Berk</u>: Mete ve Kaan geliyorlar. Bizim sınıfın başında Gülay öğretmen olacak. Ücret yemek dahil 50 milyonmuş.

Annesi: Sana ulaşabileceğimiz bir telefon olacak mı?

<u>Berk</u>: Gülay öğretmen ailelerimizin cep telefonundan arayabileceğini söyledi. Ama boşuna endişeleniyorsun. Ben çocuk değilim. Kendi başımın çaresine bakabilirim. Arkadaşlarımın aileleri çok kolay izin vermiş. Sen her zaman böyle yapıyorsun. Benim eğlenceli bir şeyler yapmamı istemiyorsun? (İ-İnançlarımız ve iç-seslerimiz)

Annesi: Konuşma biçimin beğenmedim Berk. Geziye gitmene izin vermiyorum. Hem hafta sonu Eymir gölüne pikniğe gideceğiz.

<u>Berk</u>: Oh harika. Ne kadar eğlenceli. Herkes Abant'ta eğlenirken ben ailemle birlikte Eymir Gölü'nde olacağım. Hafta sonunu iple çekiyorum.

Annesi: Berk, kararımı verdim. Abant'a gitmiyorsun.

(Berk odasına gider ve kapıyı sertçe vurur.)

Berk'in iç-sesi şunları söylemeye başlar: 'Anneme çok kızıyorum. Bunu hep yapıyor. Arkadaşlarımla birlikte eğlenceli bir şeyler yapmak istediğimde bana izin vermiyor. Arkadaşlarımın önünde beni zor duruma düşürüyor. Bir dakika ben de Polis Kemal gibi davranıyorum. Polis Cemal aklına ilk gelen düşünceye inanmazdı. Delilleri araştırırdı. Hadi bakalım Berk. Annem eğlenceli bir şeyler yapmama izin vermez diyorsun. Bu ne kadar doğru? Geçen hafta arkadaşlarımla birlikte Harry Potter filmini izlemeye gitmeme izin verdi (delil). Ne zaman eve arkadaşlarımı çağırmak istesem kabul eder (delil). Sanırım gezinin ücreti fazla geldi. Son zamanlarda annem işten ayrıldığı için zor günler geçiriyoruz (diğer bir düşünce seçeneği). Hem ilk defa ailem olmadan bu kadar uzağa gideceğim ve geceyi orada geçireceğim. Benim için endişeleniyor olmalı (diğer bir düşünce seçeneği).

<u>S (Duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçları):</u> Hala Abant'a gidemediğim için üzgünüm ama artık annemden nefret etmiyorum. Hayır demesinin haklı sebepleri olabileceğini düşünmek beni rahatlattı. Belki Ozan'ın bizimle Eymir Gölü'ne gelmesine izin verir.

#### TUNÇ MATEMATİKTEN 3 ALIR

Gökhan: Merhaba Tunç, nasılsın?

<u>Tunç</u>: Hiç sorma. Çok kötüyüm. Az önce matematik sınavından 3 aldığımı öğrendim.

Gökhan: Çok iyi bir sonuç değil ama fena da sayılmaz. Bir dahaki sınavda düzeltirsin.

<u>Tunç</u>: Dalga mı geçiyorsun. Ne demek fena sayılmaz! Matematikten 3 aldım daha ne olsun. Sen bunun anlamını biliyor musun?

Gökhan: Hayır, ne anlama geliyor?

<u>Tunç</u>: Bunun anlamı matematikten hiçbir zaman 5 alamayacağım ve bu da bu sene takdir alamayacağım demektir. Bu da bana Anadolu lisesine asla giremeyeceğimi gösteriyor.

<u>Gökhan</u>: Sen neden bahsediyorsun. Sadece bir sınavdan 3 aldın. 5 alıp notunu yükseltmek için hala şansın var. Biz henüz 5. sınıftayız. Anadolu lisesi sınavlarına daha üç yıl var.

Tunç: Boş versene. Sen anlamazsın. Benim işim bitti.

#### PELIN MATEMATIKTEN 3 ALIR

Serra: Merhaba Pelin, nasılsın?

<u>Pelin</u>: Hiç sorma. Çok kötüyüm. Az önce matematik sınavından 3 aldığımı öğrendim.

<u>Serra</u>: Çok iyi bir sonuç değil ama fena da sayılmaz. Bir dahaki sınavda düzeltirsin.

<u>Pelin</u>: Dalga mı geçiyorsun. Ne demek fena sayılmaz. Matematikten 3 aldım daha ne olsun. Sen bunun anlamını biliyor musun?

Serra: Hayır, ne anlama geliyor?

<u>Pelin</u>: Bunun anlamı matematikten hiçbir zaman 5 alamayacağım ve bu da bu sene takdir alamayacağım demektir. Bu da bana Anadolu lisesine asla giremeyeceğimi gösteriyor.

<u>Serra</u>: Sen neden bahsediyorsun. Sadece bir sınavdan 3 aldın. 5 alıp notunu yükseltmek için hala şansın var. Biz henüz 5. sınıftayız. Anadolu lisesi sınavlarına daha üç yıl var.

Pelin: Sanırım haklısın. Biraz fazla tepki verdim. Matematikten 3 almak beni çok üzdü. Sanırım biraz abarttım. Fakat matematikten tekrar 5 almakta hiç kolay olmayacak. Çok çalışmalıyım. İkinci sınavımız var iki hafta sonra. Eğer bugünden itibaren düzenli çalışırsam notumu en azından 4 yapabilirim. Sınıfın çoğundan iyi durumdayım. Hala takdir almak için şansım var. Teşekkürler Serra.

## **BUNDAN SONRA NE OLACAK?**

BAŞLATAN OLAY:
Olabilecek en kötü sonuç ne?
2) Olabilecek en iyi sonuç ne?
3) En yüksek olasılıkla gerçekleşecek sonuç ne?
4) Eğer en yüksek ihtimalle olacak olan durum gerçekleşirse, bununla başetmek
için ne yapabilirsin?

## GEVŞEME BASAMAKLARI

#### 1) KASLARI GERMEYİ VE GEVŞETMEYİ ÖĞRETMEK

Önce sağ kolunu öne doğru uzat. Kasların gergin ve sıkılmış durumdayken bunu hissetmeni istiyorum. Şimdi elinde bir tenis topu olduğunu ve bunu iyice sıktığını düşün. Yumruğunu sıkabildiğin kadar sık. Bu durumda yavaş yavaş beşe kadar say.... bir...iki...üç...dört...beş... şimdi kolların böyle gerginken neler hissettiğini söyle. Kaslarını nasıl hissediyorsun? (Üyelerin sıkı, katı gibi sözcükleri bulmaları sağlanır)

Şimdi yeniden deneyelim. Yumruğunu sıkabildiğin kadar sık. Bu durumda yavaş yavaş beşe kadar say...bir...iki...üç...dört...beş... şimdi kolunu ve parmaklarını gevşek bırak. Kolların pelte gibi aşağı düşsün. Böyle gevşemiş durumdayken kolunu nasıl hissettiğini söyle. (Üyelerin halsiz, gevşek, yumuşak gibi sözcükleri bulmaları sağlanır)

Kollarını öne doğru uzat ve öylece tut. Şimdi kollarını sandalyeye daya ve bedenini yukarı doğru kaldırmaya çalış. Kolların tamamen gerilmiş durumda olmalıdır. Şimdi derin bir nefes al, yumruğunu sık ve yavaş yavaş beşe kadar say...bir...iki...üç...dört...beş... şimdi nefesini bırak ve kollarını gevşet. Gözlerini kapalı tut. Kollarını pelte gibi yan tarafa bırak. Kolların külçe gibi gevşek dursun. Şimdi kollarındaki kaslara odaklan. Kaslarının gevşediğini hisset. Önce sağ kolunu gevşet. Şimdi de sol kolunu gevşet. Her iki kolundaki kaslar iyice gevşesin. Şu anda gerginlik hissediyor musun? Kollarında gerginlik varsa iyice gevşet. Kolların tamamen gevşemiş olmalı. Tamamen gevşe, iyice gevşe, tekrar tekrar gevse. İki kolun birden gevsesin. Gevse. (Bir dakika sessiz kalır). Gevse, İyice gevşe. (Bir dakika daha sessiz kalır). Çok iyi şimdi ona kadar sayacağım. gözlerini aç on dediğim zaman ve Bir...iki...üc...dört...beş. Şimdi yavaşça gözlerini aç. altı...yedi...sekiz...dokuz...on. Şimdi yavaş yavaş doğrul ve gerin. Nasıl hissediyorsun? Ne kadar gevşeyebildin?

## 2) BEDENİN GERİ KALANINI GEVŞETMEK

Şimdi başındaki ve yüzündeki kaslara geçelim. Yüzünü iyice buruşturmaya çalış. Gözlerini, dudaklarını hatta dilini iyice sık. Şimdi derin bir nefes al ve beşe kadar tut. Bir...iki...üç...dört...beş. Şimdi nefesini bırak ve yüzünü gevşet. Gözlerini kapalı tut. Yüzündeki kasları gevşetmeye odaklan. Alnına odaklan ve iyice gevşet. Şimdi gözlerine odaklan. Gözlerini ve kaşlarını iyice gevşet. Ağzını ve dudaklarını gevşet. Dudaklarında hiçbir gerginlik kalmasın. Dilin gevşek oldun. Şimdi tüm yüzünün ve başının gevşek olduğunu düşün.başın gülle gibi ağırlaştı. Gevşe, tekrar tekrar gevşe, daha derinden gevşe, tüm yüzünü gevşet. (Bir dakika kadar bu çalışmasını sürdürür)

Şimdi bedeninizin alt tarafını germeye ve gevşetmeye başlıyoruz. Yani sırtımızı, karnımız ve bacaklarımızı gevşeteceğiz. Şimdi kendini bir robot gibi düşün. Karın kaslarını içeri çek. Güzel. Bacaklarını yukarı kaldır. Bacaklarını ve ayak parmaklarını iyice ger. Taş gibi sertleştir onları. Şimdi derin bir nefes al ve beşe kadar tut. Bir...iki...üç...dört...beş. Ağzından nefes ver ve gevşe. Karın kaslarına odaklan. Karın kaslarını gevşet. Karın kasların yumuşacık olsun. İyice gevşe. Şimdi sırtına odaklan. Sırt kaslarını gevşet. Sırt kasların yumuşacık olsun.

İyice gevşe. Şimdi bacaklarına odaklan. Yukarıdan aşağıya doğru bacaklarını gevşet. Yavaş yavaş aşağı in. Dizlerini gevşet. Baldırlarını gevşet. Ayak bileklerini gevşet. Ayaklarını ve ayak parmaklarını gevşet. İyice gevşet. Derin derin gevşet. Tüm gerginliklerin bedeninden aşağı indiğini ve ayak parmaklarından çıkıp gittiğini düşün. Tüm gerginlikler ayak parmaklarından çıkıp gidiyor. Tüm bedenin pelte gibi gevşek. Seni kaldırıp bir çamaşır gibi yavaş yavaş salladığımı düşün. Kolların ve bacakların gömlek kolu gibi cansız duruyor. Boynun iyice gevşemiş. Başını tutamıyorsun. Başın öne düşüyor. İyice gevşe. Derin derin gevşe. Bedenindeki tüm kaslar gevşesin. Gevşe... gevşe... gevşe... gevşe... gevşe... gevşe... gevşe... gevşe... gevşe...

Çok iyi. Şimdi yavaş yavaş ona kadar sayacağım. Beş dediğimde gözlerini açacaksın. On dediğimde yavaşça doğrulacaksın. Bir... iki... üç... dört... beş. Şimdi yavaşça gözlerini aç... altı... yedi... sekiz... dokuz... on. Şimdi yavaşça doğrul. Nasıl hissediyorsun? Ne kadar gevşeyebildin?

#### 3) TÜM BEDENİ BİR KEREDE GEVŞETMEK

Şimdi tüm bedeni bir seferde germeye çalışalım. Önce beni izle. Derin bir nefes alıyorum... Yüzümü buruşturuyorum... Omuzlarımı kaldırıyorum... Kollarımı sandalyeye dayıyorum... Karnımı içeri çekiyorum... Bacaklarımı yukarı kaldırıyorum. Yumruklarım sıkılı. Ayak parmaklarım gergin. Beşe kadar böyle duruyorum. Bir... iki... üç... dört... beş. Sonra nefesimi veriyorum. Bedenimi gevşetiyorum.

Şimdi sen dene. Önce bedenini ger. Derin bir nefes al. Yüzünü buruştur. Omuzlarını yukarı kaldır. Kollarını sandalyeye bastır. Karnını ger. Bacaklarını yukarı kaldır. Yumruklarını sık. Ayak parmaklarını ger. Tüm bedenini sertleştir. Bir robot olduğunu düşün. Beşe kadar böyle kal. Bir... iki... üç... dört... beş. Şimdi nefesini bırak. Tüm bedenini gevşet. Tüm bedeninin yumuşacık olduğunu düşün. Külçe gibi bırak kendini. Yavaş yavaş nefes al. Tüm dikkatini gevşemeye ver. Gevşe... gevşe... Gözlerini kapat. Sadece gevşemeye odaklan. Kafandaki tüm düşünceleri temizle. Hiçbir şey düşünme.

Nefes ver ve kollarını gevşet. Kollarındaki kasları gevşetmeye odaklan. Kolların pelte gibi yanlara düşsün. Kol kaslarının iyice gevşediğini hisset. Önce sağ kolunun gevşediğini hisset. Sağ kolun taş gibi ağırlaşsın. Şimdi sol kolunun gevşediğini hisset. Taş gibi ağırlaşsın. Gevşe... Hiçbir gerginlik kalmasın... Derin derin gevşe... Her iki kolunu gevşet... Gevşet... gevşet... Şimdi başındaki ve yüzündeki kaslara odaklan. Nefes ver... Yüzünü gevşet... Gözlerini kapalı tut... Yüzündeki kasları iyice gevşet... Alnını gevşet... Kaşlarını gevşet... Göz kapaklarının ağırlaştığını hisset... Yanaklarını ve dudaklarını gevşet... Yüzünde hiçbir gerginlik kalmasın... Dilini gevşet... Tüm yüzünün yumuşacık olduğunu düşün... Derin derin gevşe... Tüm yüzünü gevşet... gevşet... gevşet...

Şimdi bacaklarına odaklan... Bacakların taş gibi ağırlaşsın... Yukarıdan aşağıya doğru bacaklarını gevşet... Yavaş yavaş aşağıya doğru in... Dizlerini gevşet... Baldırlarını gevşet... Ayak bileklerini gevşet... Ayak parmaklarını gevşet... Bedenindeki tüm gerginliğin ayaklarına doğru kaydığını ve ayak parmaklarından dışarı çıktığını düşün... Seni bir çamaşır gibi tutup kaldırdığımı düşün... Bedenin o kadar gevşek ki her tarafın sallanıyor... Başın öne düşüyor... Derin derin gevşe...

Şimdi karın kaslarına odaklan... Derin derin gevşe... Karnın pelte gibi olsun... Hiçbir gerginlik kalmasın... Gevşe... gevşe... Derin derin gevşe... Şimdi sırtına odaklan... Sırtını gevşet... Derin derin gevşe... Tüm sırtının gevşediğini hisset. Şimdi göğsünü gevşet... Tüm göğsün pelte gibi olsun... Gevşe... gevşe... Yavaş yavaş nefes al... Yavaş yavaş nefes ver... Derin derin gevşe.

Şimdi yine başına odaklan. Tepeden tırnağa kadar hamur gib yumuşadığını hisset... Hiçbir gerginlik yok... Tüm kasların pelte gibi... Kendi kendine 'gevşe... gevşe... gevşe' de... Derin derin gevşe... Alnını gevşet... Kaşlarını gevşet... Göz kapaklarını gevşer... Gözlerini gevşet... Yanaklarını gevşet... Dudaklarını gevşet... Boynunu gevşet... Kollarını gevşet... Göğsünü gevşet... Karnını gevşet... Sırtını gevşet... Bacaklarını gevşet... Tüm kaslarının yumuşacık olduğunu hisset... Derin derin gevşe...

Tüm kaslarını gevşet. Tüm gerginliklerin ayak parmaklarından çıkıp gittiğini düşün... Bacaklarından aşağıya doğru in... Dizlerini gevşet... Baldırlarını gevşet... Ayak bileklerini gevşet... Ayak parmaklarını gevşet... İyice gevşediğini hisset. Derin derin gevşe... Cansız bir kukla gibi olduğunu ve seni kaldırdığımı düşün... Kolların ve bacakların sallanıyor... Başın öne düşüyor... Her tarafın taş gibi ağır... Bedeninde hiçbir gerginlik yok... Derin derin gevşe...

Çok iyi. Şimdi yavaş yavaş ona kadar sayacağım. Beş dediğimde gözlerini aç. On dediğimde yavaş yavaş doğrulup otur. Bir...iki...üç...dört...beş. Şimdi yavaşça gözlerini aç... altı...yedi...sekiz...dokuz...on. Şimdi yavaş yavaş doğrulup otur. Kendini germe... Gevşek kalmaya çalış... Nasıl hissediyorsun? Ne kadar gevşeyebildin?

## **GEVŞEME KAYIT FORMU**

Bu kayıt formunu her gün doldurun. Yanıtınızı daire içine alın.

GÜNLER	•	E EGZERSİZİ INIZ MI?	KAÇ DAKİKA SÜRDÜ?	NE KADAR GEVŞEYEBİLDİNİZ?		EYEBİLDİNİZ?
PAZARTESİ	EVET	HAYIR		НİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN
SALI	EVET	HAYIR		НİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN
ÇARŞAMBA	EVET	HAYIR		НİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN
PERŞEMBE	EVET	HAYIR		НİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN
CUMA	EVET	HAYIR		НİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN
CUMARTESİ	EVET	HAYIR		HİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN
PAZAR	EVET	HAYIR		HİÇ	BİRAZ	TAMAMEN

#### APPENDIX I

## TÜRÇE ÖZET

## BİLİŞSEL DAVRANIŞÇI GRUPLA PSİKOLOJİK DANIŞMA PROGRAMININ İLKÖĞRETİM OKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖĞRENİLMİŞ GÜÇLÜLÜK DÜZEYLERİ VE OTOMATİK DÜŞÜNCE BİÇİMLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Öğrenilmiş güçlülük kavramı, bireyin amaca yönelik davranışlarını engelleyen düşünce, duygu, acı gibi etkenleri denetim altına almasını mümkün kılan bugüne dek öğrenmiş olduğu beceriler olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Rosenbaum, 1983, 1990).

Öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün içerdiği davranışlar dört ana grupta toplanmaktadır:

- a) Duygusal ve fizyolojik tepkilerle başa çıkmak için kişisel yönergelerin ve bilişlerin kullanılması,
- b) Planlama, problemi tanımlama, seçenekleri değerlendirme ve sonuçları tahmin etme gibi problem çözme stratejilerinin uygulanması,
- c) Hemen doyumu erteleyebilme becerisi,
- d) Bireyin içsel olayları erteleyebileceğine dair genel bir inanca sahip olması (Rosenbaum, 1980a, 1983, 1990).

Bireyin kendi davranışlarını düzenlemesine ilişkin olarak daha önce Kanfer (1970, 1977) ve Bandura (1978) tarafından geliştirilmiş iki model bulunmaktadır. Kanfer'nın (1970, 1977) etkileşimsel modeline göre, herhangi bir zamanda ortaya çıkan davranış birbiri ile etkileşen üç değişkenle açıklanmaktadır. Bu değişkenler;

durumsal (situational), kişinin kendisinin ürettiği (self-generated) ve biyolojik değişkenler olarak adlandırılmaktadır.

Kanfer (1970) modelinde, bireyin kendi davranışlarını düzenleme süreci üç aşamada oluşmaktadır: a) içsel olayları kendi kendine izleyebilme (selfmonitoring), b) içsel olayları kendi kendine değerlendirme (self-evaluation), c) kendi davranışlarını pekiştirme (self-reinforcement).

Bandura'da (1978a), Kanfer gibi, bireyin kendi davranışlarını düzenlemesini bir etkileşim modeli ile açıklamaya çalışmış ve Kanfer'de olduğu gibi bu sistemi güdüleyen olgular üzerinde durmuştur. Ona göre insan davranışı bilişsel, durumsal ve davranışsal faktörlerin etkileşimi sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bandura'nın (1977) bu model için ortaya attığı özyeterlilik (self-efficacy) kavramı, davranışı yönlendiren bilişsel yapılardan birini oluşturmaktadır. Ancak bireyin bazı yetenekleri yoksa, beklenti tek başına istenen davranışın ortaya çıkmasında yeterli değildir. Bu yetenek, Rosenbaum'a (1983) göre öğrenilmiş güçlülüktür.

Yukarıda sözü edilen bu modeller davranışları düzenlemenin güdüsel yönü üzerine odaklanmıştır. Öğrenilmiş güçlülük kavramı ise bu modellerin bir tamamlayıcısı gibi işlev görmekte ve içsel olayların kendi kendine düzenlenmesi sürecinde gereken bilişsel becerilere ağırlık vermektedir. Bir davranışın öğrenilmiş güçlülük kategorisine dahil edilebilmesi için a) içsel bir olay tarafından başlatılması, b) içsel olayın hedef davranışın performansı üzerindeki karıştırıcı etkilerini ortadan kaldırması ya da azaltması gerekmektedir. Bu da içsel olayları kendi kendine izleyebilme, duyguları adlandıracak sözel beceriler ve kendi kendine değerlendirme gibi bazı becerilerin bulunması gerekmektedir (Rosenbaum, 1983).

Öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün, belirli yönleriyle öğrenilmiş çaresizliğin anti-tezi olduğunu savunan Rosenbaum'un (1983, 1990) görüşü bazı çalışmalarla desteklenmiştir. Örneğin, Rosenbaum ve Ben-Ari'nin (1985) yaptıkları bir çalışmanın bulguları, öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi yüksek olan deneklerin düşük

olanlara oranla anagramları çözmek için daha fazla çaba sarf ettikleri ve daha fazla anagram çözdüklerini göstermiştir. Deneyin ilk aşamasında aynı ölçüde başarısızlık yaşayan deneklerden yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip olanların, ikinci aşamada daha fazla çaba göstermeleri, bu deneklerin öğrenilmiş çaresizliğe karşı daha dirençli olduklarına işaret etmektedir. Bu da büyük bir olasılıkla öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi yüksek olan bireylerin başarısızlığın yarattığı stresle başa çıkabilmek için gerekli olan bilişsel becerilere daha fazla sahip olmalarından kaynaklanmaktadır.

#### Rosenbaum'un Öz Denetim Modeli

Lazarus ve Folkman'ın (1984) stres ve başa çıkma kuramını ve Kanfer'in (1977) üç basamaklı kendi kendini düzenleme (self-regulation) modelini temel alan Rosenbaum (1988, 1990), bireyin kendi davranışlarını denetleyebilmesi için birçok bilişsel süreçten (process regulating cognitions) geçmesi gerektiğine işaret etmektedir. İfade etme aşamasında (representational phase), birey kendi içindeki veya çevresindeki gerçek veya hayali değişikliklere karşı duygusal ve bilişsel tepkileri deneyimlemektedir. Bu tepkiler bilişsel bir çaba gerektirmeden az veya çok otomatik olarak gerçekleşmektedir. Kendini değerlendirme aşamasında (selfevaluation phase), birey aksaklıklara (disruptions) karşı verdiği ilk otomatik tepkilerinin anlamını kendi kendini izleyerek bilinçli bir şekilde değerlendirmekte ve bu aksaklıkların kendi iyiliği için önemli olup olmadığına karar vermektedir. Bu süreç Lazarus ve Folkman'ın (1984) birincil (primary) ve ikincil (secondary) değerlendirme kavramlarına benzemektedir. Birincil değerlendirme boyunca, birey, aksaklığın istenilen veya istenilmeyen olup olmadığını değerlendirmektedir. Eğer birey aksaklığın kendi iyiliği için bir sıkıntı yaratmadığı sonucuna varırsa, ilk tepkiler önemsenmemekte ve birey kendi davranışlarını denetleyememektedir. Eğer birey aksaklıkların kendi iyiliğini tehdit ettiğini hissederse, zararlı etkilerini azaltacak ve olası yararlarını çoğaltacak yolları değerlendirmektedir. Bu süreç, ikincil değerlendirme olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984).

Kendini değerlendirme aşamasının ikincil değerlendirme sürecinde, birey geleceği için bir takım beklentiler oluşturur. Bandura (1977, 1982) insan davranışına

rehberlik eden iki temel beklentiden bahsetmektedir: Kendine yetme beklentisi ve sonuç beklentisi. Sonuç beklentisi, eğer birey belirlenen davranışları gösterirse arzulanan hedefe ulaşacağına dair inanç olarak tanımlanırken, kendine yetme beklentisi bireyin kendisini arzulanan hedefe ulaşmak için gerekli olan hareketleri gerçekleştirebilecek yetenekte değerlendirmesi olarak betimlenmektedir. Olayların kendi davranışlarından kaynaklandığına bu davranışın değiştirilebileceğine inanan insanlar davranışlarını denetleyebilecekleri girişimlerde bulunmaktadırlar.

Birey, aksaklığın olumsuz etkisini azaltmak için yapabileceği bir şeyler olduğu sonucuna vardıktan sonra hareket aşamasına (action phase) geçer. Lazarus ve Folkman (1984) bu aşamayı başa çıkma (coping) olarak adlandırmaktadır.

#### Öz Denetim Davranışlarının İşlevleri

Öz denetim davranışlarının başlıca üç işlevi olduğunu ileri sürülmektedir; onarıcı özdenetim (redressive), yenileyici özdenetim (reformative) ve deneyimleyici özdenetim (experiential) (Rosenbaum, 1989, 1990, 1993).

Onarıcı öz denetim, bireyin amaca yönelik davranışlarına müdahale eden duygularını, acılarını, bilişlerini denetleyebildiği davranışları içerir. Bu davranışlar, aksaklıkları yeniden düzenler ve bireyin dengeye (homeostasis) ulaşmasına yöneliktir. Diğer yandan, yenileyici öz denetim, bireylerdeki değişim sürecine rehberlik edecek davranışları içerir. Bu davranışlar, dengeden ziyade dengesizliğe (heterostasis) yol açar. Deneyimleyici öz denetim ise, bilişsel denetim sürecinin sonuçlarının üstesinden gelerek müzik, sanat, spor gibi keyif verici etkinlikleri deneyimlemeyi sağlayan davranışları içerir. Bu işlevin amacı, Maslow'un (1970) ihtiyaçlar hiyerarşisinde üst sıralarda yer alan güdüleri tatmin etmektir.

#### Öz Denetim Davranışının Belirleyicileri

Rosenbaum'un (1990) Öz Denetim modeli, bilişsel süreçlerin durumsal, fiziksel ve kişisel belirleyicilerle etkileşim halinde olduğunu ileri sürmektedir.

Durumsal etkenler, bireyin sosyal çevresinden aldıkları geribildirimlerdir. Geri bildirimin kalitesi, bireyin davranışının sonucunu belirler. Geribildirim olumsuz olduğu zaman, bireyler yan hedeflere ulaşmak için çabalamayı bırakırlar ya da yeni hedefler ararlar. Cinsiyet, yaş, acı, yorgunluk, açlık gibi aksaklıkların kaynağı olan fiziksel etkenler hedefe yönelik davranışların yerine getirilmesini engellerler. Kişilik özellikleri bireyin yaşamındaki değişikliklere verdiği tepkiyi, kendi iyiliği üzerindeki etkisini nasıl değerlendireceğini, baş edebilme becerilerini nasıl değerlendireceğini ve bu değişiklikler ışığında davranışlarını denetlemeyi nasıl planlayacağını belirler (Rosenbaum, 1990).

#### Otomatik Düşünce

Rosenbaum (1990), öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün çevresel veya durumsal ve bireysel etmenlerden etkilendiğini söylemektedir. Otomatik düşünceler, öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün gelişimini etkileyen bireysel etmenlerden biri olarak görülmektedir (Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002).

Otomatik düşünce, bireylerin bir durumda kendilerine söyledikleri otomatik, tekrar eden cümleler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Psikolojik sorunlar, bireyler tutarlı bir şekilde olumsuz düşüncelere sahip olduklarında ortaya çıkmaktadır (Franklin, 2002).

Çeşitli araştırmalar yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyinin, üniversite öğrencilerinde daha az akılcı olmayan inançlarla (Rosenbaum, 1980a), okul çocuklarında daha fazla olumlu düşüncelerle (Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, & Krafcik, 2002; Chang, 2004), Afrikalı Amerikalı bayanlarda daha az olumsuz bilişlerle (Zausniewski, Picot, Roberts, Debanne, & Wykle, 2005), diabetli bayanlarda daha fazla olumlu bilişlerle (Zausniewski, Donald, Krafcik, & Chung,

2002) ve depresyonlu yetişkinlerde daha fazla kişisel inançlarla (Chien, 2005) ilişkili olduğunu doğrulamaktadır.

#### Bilişsel Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma

Bilişsel davranışçı psikolojik danışma, insanlara yardım edebilmek için hem davranışsal yaklaşımların hem de bilişsel yaklaşımların önemine işaret etmektedir. Bilişsel yaklaşımlar, davranışların bireylerin düşünceleri ve inançları ile belirlendiğini iddia ederken, davranışsal yaklaşım ise çevrenin bireylerin davranışları üzerindeki etkisine ışık tutmaktadır (Hollon, 1990). Bu iki yaklaşımı birleştirmekteki amaç, tek başına uygulanmasına kıyasla daha etkili ve geniş kapsamlı bir model oluşturmaktır (Southam-Gerow & Kendall, 2000).

Literatürde yer alan bilişsel davranışçı modeller arasında kuramsal ve uygulama düzeyinde bazı farklılıklar olmasına rağmen hepsinin paylaştığı bazı temel varsayımlar bulunmaktadır. Bu varsayımlar şunlardır; a) bilişsel etkinlik davranışı etkiler, b) bilişsel etkinlik izlenebilir ve değiştirilebilir, c) istenen davranışsal değişim, bilişsel değişim yolu ile sağlanabilir (Dobson & Dozois, 2001).

Bu çalışma çerçevesinde bütün bilişsel davranışçı yaklaşımları tartışmak mümkün olmadığını için, en bilinen bilişsel davranışçı yaklaşım olan Akılcı Duygusal Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma (ADDPD) tartışılacaktır. Çünkü bu çalışma için geliştirilen Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı, Ellis'in ADDPD kuramına ve Beck'in otomatik düşünce kavramına dayanmaktadır.

Akılcı Duygusal Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma'nın (ADDPD) temelindeki yaklaşıma göre insanın düşünceler, duygular ve davranışlar olmak üzere üç psikolojik yönü bulunmaktadır. Bu üç yön birbiriyle ilişkili olarak görülmekte, bu üçlüden birinde gerçekleşecek olan bir değişikliğin diğerlerinde de bir değişiklik oluşturacağı belirtilmektedir (Ellis, 1962). ADDPD'ye göre bireylerin düşünce sistemi, akılcı inançlar ve akılcı olmayan inançlardan oluşmaktadır ve akılcı olmayan inançlar kendine zarar verici sonuçlara yol açmaktadır. Eğer bireylerin

olaylarla ilgili düşünme biçimleri değiştirilirse, olaylarla ilgili daha farklı hissedecekleri ve daha farklı tepki gösterecekleri kabul edilmektedir (Ellis, 1962).

Walen, DiGuiseppe ve Wessles (1980) ile Walen, DiGuiseppe ve Dryden (1992), akılcı olmayan inançların özelliklerini mantıkla tutarlı olmamaları, deneysel olarak doğruluklarının test edilememesi, doğru olmayan varsayımlara dayanması, bu ifadelerin zorunluluklara dayanması, öfke, suçluluk, depresyon gibi uygun olmayan duygularla sonuçlanması olarak belirtilmektedir. Akılcı inançlar ise bunların tersi özelliklere sahip olan inançlar olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Ellis (1962, 1994) bu görüşü temel alarak geliştirdiği kuramını başlangıçta ABC kuramı olarak adlandırmıştır. Buna göre A bireyi harekete geçiren olay, C bu olayın duygusal ve davranışsal sonuçları, B ise A yani bireyi harekete geçiren olayla ilgili inançlar, fikirler ve değerlendirmelerdir. ADDPD'ye göre duygusal ve davranışsal tepkilere yol açan, harekete geçiren olay değil, bireylerin inanç sistemidir. Son yıllarda bu model geliştirilmiş ve ABCDEF kuramı olarak yeniden adlandırılmıştır. Bu yeni sınıflandırmaya göre D, bireylerle akılcı olmayan inançları değiştirmek için yapılan tartışmayı ve ikna çabalarını göstermektedir. E, yapılan danışmanın etkisi, F'de müdahaleden sonra ortaya çıkan yeni duygulardır (Ellis, 1994).

Sonuç olarak, bu araştırmada kullanılan Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı, şu aşamaları izlemiştir: a) çocukların, duygusal ve davranışsal sorunlarının düşünce biçimlerinden kaynaklandığını kavramaları, b) çocukların, olumlu ve olumsuz düşünce biçimlerini ayırt edebilmeleri, c) çocukların, düşünce biçimlerini tartışmanın önemini sezmeleri, d) çocukların, alternatif düşünceler üretmenin önemini kavramaları, e) çocukların, yaşamlarında karşılaşacakları olumsuz sonuçları değiştirebilecekleri yolları denemeleri.

Bazı araştırmalar (Simons, Lustman, Wetzel, & Murphy, 1985; Jarret, Giles, Gullion, & Rush, 1991; Burns, Rude, Simons, Bates, & Thase, 1994), öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün, farklı sorunları olan bireylerin bilişsel terapi veya bilişsel davranışçı terapiye verdiği cevabı incelemişlerdir. Simons, Lustman, Wetzel, and Murphy

(1985) ve Burns, Rude, Simons, Bates, ve Thase (1994)'in bulguları, yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip bireylerin bilişsel terapiden ve bilişsel davranışçı terapiden daha fazla yararlandığını gösterirken Jarret, Giles, Gullion, and Rush (1991) yüksek ve düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip bireyler arasında bir fark bulamamıştır. Bu sonuçlar bize bilişsel davranışçı terapilerin düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip olan bireylerde etkili olmadığı bulgusunun pek inandırıcı olmadığını göstermektedir. Yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip bireylerin daha fazla gelişim göstermesi bazı metodolojik problemlerden kaynaklanmış olabilir.

#### Araştırmanın Amacı

Bu araştırmanın amacı, "Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı"nın, ilköğretim okulu 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin öğrenilmiş güçlülük ve otomatik düşünce yapılarına etkisini incelemektir.

Araştırmada ayrıca, öğrencilerin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyleri ile otomatik düşünce biçimleri arasındaki bir ilişki olup olmadığı, varsa bunun cinsiyete bağlı olarak değişip değişmediği de incelenmektedir.

#### **YÖNTEM**

Bu araştırma betimleyici ve deneysel olmak üzere iki aşamadan oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın betimleyici bölümünde Çocuklar İçin Öz Denetim Ölçeği (Ç-ÖDÖ) ve Çocuklar İçin Bilişsel Üçlü Envanteri (Ç-BÜE) Ankara'daki iki ilköğretim okulunda okuyan 133 erkek ve 108 kız olmak üzere toplam 241 5. sınıf öğrencisine uygulanmıştır. Uygulama sırasında öğrencilere araştırmanın amacı açıklanmış ve verdikleri bilgilerin kesinlikle gizli tutulacağı belirtilmiştir. 9 öğrenci farklı özürlere sahip oldukları için araştırmaya dahil edilmemiştir. Araştırma geriye kalan 127 erkek ve 105 kız olmak üzere toplam 232 öğrenciyle sürdürülmüştür. Araştırmanın birinci aşamasında Ç-ÖDÖ puanlarının medyan değerleri kesme noktası olarak kabul edilmiş ve medyan değeri 52.5 ve altında olan öğrencilerin düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine 52.5'un üzerinde olan

öğrencilerin ise yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip oldukları varsayılmıştır.

Araştırmanın deneysel aşamasında ise öğrencilerin Ç-ÖDÖ ve Ç-BÜE ölçeklerinden aldıkları puanların medyan değerleri araştırmanın bu aşamasına katılmak için kesme noktası olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ç-ÖDÖ medyan değeri 52.5 ve altı ile Ç-BÜE medyan değeri 33 ve altı olan öğrencilerin "Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programına' katılmak için uygun oldukları görüşü benimsenmiştir. Buna göre 46 öğrenci araştırmaya katılım ölçütlerine uygun bulunmuştur.

#### Denekler

Araştırmaya katılım ölçütlerini karşılayan 46 öğrenciden, araştırmaya katılmaya istekli olan ve ailesinin araştırmaya katılmasına izin verdiği 27 erkek ve 18 kız olmak üzere toplam 45 öğrenci bir deney ve iki kontrol grubuna eşit sayıda olmak üzere yerleştirilmiştir.

Ç-ÖDÖ ve Ç-BÜE ölçeklerinin toplam puanlarına ve alt ölçek puanlarına uygulanan Tek Yönlü Vanyans Analizi üç gruptaki deneklerin her iki testten aldıkları ortalama puanları arasında program başlamadan önce bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir.

#### Veri Toplama Araçları

#### Bilgi Formu

Araştırma iki okulda yürütüldüğü için, grupların homojenliğini kontrol etmek amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen Bilgi Formu deney ve iki kontrol grubundaki öğrencilere uygulanmış. Bilgi formunda; anne ve babanın eğitim düzeyi, kardeş sayısı, eğitime verilen önem, annenin ders çalışmasına yardım etme sıklığı, fen- matematik, Türkçe-sosyal ve resim-müzik-beden eğitimi derslerinde kendilerini ne ölçüde başarılı gördükleri, evlerindeki kitap sayısı,

evdeki imkanları (çalışma masası, bilgisayar, örütbağ-internet, gazete-dergi, ayrı oda), bilgisayar kullanma sıklığı soruları yer almıştır.

#### Çocuklar İçin Öz Denetim Ölçeği (Ç-ÖDÖ)

Bu ölçek, davranış sorunlarına çözüm bulmak için uygulanan kendini denetleme yöntemlerindeki bireysel farklılıkları değerlendirmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadır (Rimon, 1980). 32 maddeden oluşan ölçekte, çocuklar her maddenin kendi davranışlarını ne kadar tanımladığını 6'lı likert tipi bir dereceleme ile göstermektedir (5 = kesinlikle bana benziyor, 0 = kesinlikle bana benzemiyor). Ölçekte, 2, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 ve 29. maddeler tersine puanlanmaktadır. Bu puanlama şekli çocukların düşük veya yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip olduklarını belirlemeyi kolaylaştırmaktadır. Yüksek puan yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülüğü göstermektedir.

Ölçeğin bir de ilk 17 maddesinden oluşan kısaltılmış versiyonu bulunmaktadır (Rosenbaum & Ronen, 1991). Ölçek araştırmacı tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlandıktan sonra gerçekleştirilen açıklayıcı (exploratory) ve doğrulayıcı (confirmatory) faktör analizleri sonucunda ölçeğin 'Olumlu başa çıkma becerileri' ve 'Olumsuz başa çıkma becerileri' olmak üzere iki faktörden oluştuğu saptanmıştır. Bu çalışmalar sonucunda 32 maddelik ölçekteki 15 madde atılarak ölçek kısaltılmış formundaki gibi 17 maddelik haline dönüştürülmüştür. Fakat Türkçe uyarlamasındaki maddeler ile Rosenbaum ve Ronen'in (1991) uyarlamasındaki maddeler birbirinden farklıdır.

Çocuklar için Depresyon Ölçeği ile yapılan ölçüt bağıntılı geçerliğin düşük düzeyde olsa da yeterli olduğu görülmüştür. Cronbach Alfa güvenirlik katsayısı ile hesaplanan ölçeğin ve alt boyutlarının iç tutarlılığına ilişkin bulgular ise ölçeğin ve alt boyutlarının güvenirliliğinin yeterli olduğuna işaret etmektedir.

#### Çocuklar için Bilişsel Üçlü Envanteri (Ç-BÜE)

Bu ölçek, çocuklardaki bilişsel hata eğilimini yansıtan otomatik düşünceleri ölçmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadır (Kaslow, Stark, Printz, Livingston, & Tsai, 1992). Ölçek, çocukların kendisine, geleceğine ve dünyaya ilişkin düşüncelerini

tanımlayan üç alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Her boyutta 12 madde bulunmaktadır. Her madde için çocuklara (evet, belki, hayır) olmak üzere üç seçenek verilmiştir. Fakat araştırmacı tarafından yürütülen Türkçe'ye uyarlama çalışmaları sırasında bu seçeneklerin çok sınırlayıcı olduğu düşünülerek çocukların otomatik düşünce biçimlerini daha doğru belirlemek amacıyla cevaplama biçimi değiştirilmiştir. Türkçe uyarlamasında çocuklardan kendilerine, geleceklerine ve dünyaya ilişkin düşüncelerini 4'lü dereceleme ölçeğinde göstermeleri istenmiştir (0 = her zaman doğru, 3 = hiçbir zaman doğru değil). Ölçekte, 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33 ve 36. maddeler tersine puanlamaktadır. Yüksek puan olumlu düşünce biçimini göstermektedir.

Ölçek, Türkçe'ye uyarlandıktan sonra gerçekleştirilen açıklayıcı ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizleri sonucunda ölçeğin 'Kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısı' ve 'Kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumlu bakış açısı' olmak üzere iki faktörden oluştuğu saptanmıştır. Bu çalışmalar sonucunda 36 maddelik ölçekteki 20 madde atılarak ölçek 16 maddelik haline dönüştürülmüştür.

Çocuklar için Umutsuzluk Ölçeği ile yapılan ölçüt bağıntılı geçerliğin yeterli olduğu görülmüştür. Cronbach Alfa güvenirlik katsayısı ile hesaplanan ölçeğin ve alt boyutlarının iç tutarlığına ilişkin bulgular ise ölçeğin ve alt boyutlarının güvenirliğinin yeterli olduğuna işaret etmektedir.

#### Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Süreci

Bu araştırmada, öğrencilerin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyini geliştirmek ve olumlu otomatik düşünce biçimine sahip olmalarını sağlamak amacıyla "Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programı" uygulanmıştır. Grup oturumları haftada bir kez olmak üzere 15 hafta sürmüştür. Her bir oturum 90 dakikada gerçekleşmiştir. Oturumlar boyunca üyelere iç-sesin duygu ve davranışlarımız üzerindeki etkisi Ellis'in Akılcı Duygusal Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma yöntemiyle açıklanmış, rol yaptırılarak, resim çizdirilerek, öyküler anlatılarak veya öyküler yazdırılarak üyelerin iç-seslerini değiştirdiklerinde duygu ve düşüncelerinin de nasıl değişeceğini görmeleri sağlanmıştır.

Plasebo etkisini kontrol etme amaçlı olarak oluşturulan kontrol grubundaki üyelerle de eşit zaman geçirilmiş ve bu üyelerle yap-boz, adam-asmaca, sessiz sinema, tombala gibi terapötik etki göstermeyeceği varsayılan oyunlar oynanmıştır. Kontrol grubuna ise hiçbir müdahalede bulunulmamıştır.

#### Verilerin Analizi

Verilerin analizi birkaç aşamada gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlk aşamada, deneklerin Ç-BÜE ölçeğinin toplam ve alt ölçeklerinden aldıkları puanlara, 2 (cinsiyet) X 2 (yüksek-düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük) faktörlü Çoklu Varyans Analizi uygulanmıştır.

İkinci aşamada, katılımcıların Ç-ÖDÖ'den aldıkları toplam puanlara ve alt boyutlarından aldıkları puanlara 3 (deney- kontrol grupları) X 3 (ön test-son test-izleme testi) X 2 (cinsiyet) faktörlü, son faktörde tekrar ölçümlü seçkisiz deney desenine uygun varyans analizi deseni uygulanmıştır.

Üçüncü ve son aşamada ise, katılımcıların Ç-BÜE'den aldıkları toplam puanlara ve alt boyutlarından aldıkları puanlara 3 (deney- iki kontrol grupları) X 3 (ön test-son test-izleme testi) X 2 (cinsiyet) faktörlü, son faktörde tekrar ölçümlü seçkisiz deney desenine uygun varyans analizi deseni uygulanmıştır.

#### **BULGULAR**

#### Otomatik Düşünce Biçimlerinde Öğrenilmiş Güçlülük ve Cinsiyet Farkları

Çocuklar İçin Bilişsel Üçlü Envanteri (Ç-BÜE)'nin toplam puanına ve alt testlerinin ortalama puanlarına uygulanan çoklu varyans analizi (MANOVA) bulguları, gruplar arasında [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .888$ , F (1,225) = 14.330, p < .001,  $\eta^2 = .112$ ] istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar olduğuna işaret ederken, cinsiyet [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .999$ , F (1,225) = .125, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .001$ ] açısından ise anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir.

Çoklu varyans analizi (MANOVA) sonuçları, testin toplam puanında [F (1,231) = 28.342, p < .001,  $\eta^2$  = .111] ve kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısına sahip olmak [F (1,231) = 23.314, p < .001,  $\eta^2$  = .093] ile kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya karşı olumlu bakış açısına sahip olmak [F (1,231) = 11.504, p < .005,  $\eta^2$  = .048] alt boyutlarında öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi yüksek ve düşük olan çocuklar arasında anlamlı düzeyde farklar olduğunu göstermiştir.

Ç-BÜE'ne uygulanan çoklu varyans analizi (MANOVA) sonuçları, testin toplam puanında [F (1,231) = .239, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .001] ve kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısına sahip olmak [F (1,231) = .222, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .001], ile kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya karşı olumlu bakış açısına sahip olmak [F (1,231) = .077, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .000] boyutlarında cinsiyet farkı görülmediğine işaret etmektedir.

Bulgular, öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi yüksek olan öğrencilerin testin toplamından (M = 34.83), kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısına sahip olmak (M = 19.38) ve kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya karşı olumlu bakış açısına sahip olmak (M = 15.44) alt boyutlarından yüksek puan aldıklarına işaret etmektedir.

## Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının Öğrenilmiş Güçlülük Üzerindeki Etkisi

Araştırmanın deneysel aşamasında, Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının etkililiğini araştırmak için, deneklerin Ç-ÖDÖ'den aldıkları toplam ve alt testlerden aldıkları puanlara, 3 (deney- iki kontrol grubu) X 3 (ön test-son test-izleme testi) X 2 (cinsiyet) faktörlü, son faktörde tekrar ölçümlü seçkisiz deney desenine uygun varyans analizi uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular, deneklerin Ç-ÖDÖ'den aldıkları toplam puanlarda ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi arasında, ne gruplar [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .529, F (2,42) = .1.820, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .090], ne de cinsiyet açısından [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  =.557, F (2,42) = .661, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .018] anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir.

Benzer biçimde, deneklerin Ç-ÖDÖ'nin 'Olumlu başa çıkma becerileri' alt boyutunda ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi arasında, gruplar [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .215, F (2,42) = 1.575, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .078] ve cinsiyet [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .369, F (2,42) = 1.016, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .027] açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır.

Diğer bir bulgu, deneklerin Ç-ÖDÖ'nin 'Olumsuz başa çıkma becerileri' alt boyutunda ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi arasında, hem gruplar [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .564$ , F (2,42) = .642, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .034$ ] hem de cinsiyetler bakımından [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .824$ , F (2,42) = .203, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .005$ ] anlamlı bir fark bulunamamıştır.

Sonuç olarak, Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi düşük olan deneklerin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeylerini arttırma da etkili olmadığı görülmüştür.

#### Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının Otomatik Düşünce Üzerindeki Etkisi

Araştırmanın deneysel aşamasının ikinci adımında, Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının etkililiğini araştırmak için, deneklerin Ç-BÜE'den aldıkları toplam ve alt testlerden aldıkları puanlara, 3 (deney- iki kontrol grubu) X 3 (ön test-son test-izleme testi) X 2 (cinsiyet) faktörlü, son faktörde tekrar ölçümlü seçkisiz deney desenine uygun varyans analizi deseni kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular, deneklerin Ç-BÜE'den aldıkları toplam puanlarda ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi arasında ne gruplar [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .151$ , F (2,42) = 2.102, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .102$ ] ne de cinsiyet açısından [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .530$ , F (2,42) = .518, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .014$ ] anlamlı bir fark olmadığına işaret etmiştir.

Deneklerin, Ç-BÜE'nün 'Kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısı' alt boyutunda ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi arasında, gerek gruplar [Wilks'  $\Lambda$  = .062, F (2,42) = 2.080, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .101] gerekse cinsiyet bakımından [Wilks'  $\Lambda$ 

= .994, F (2,42) = .007, p > .05,  $\eta^2$  = .000] anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir.

Benzer şekilde, deneklerin, Ç-BÜE'nün 'Kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumlu bakış açısı' alt boyutunda ön-test, son-test ve izleme testi arasında, hem gruplar [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .326$ , F (2,42) = 1.099, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .056$ ] hem de cinsiyet açısından [Wilks'  $\Lambda = .370$ , F (2,42) = 1.326, p > .05,  $\eta^2 = .035$ ] anlamlı bir fark olmadığı saptanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, bulgular Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının olumsuz otomatik düşünce biçimine sahip olan deneklerin düşünce biçimlerini olumluya dönüştürmede etkili olmadığını göstermiştir.

#### **TARTIŞMA**

#### Otomatik Düşünce Biçimlerinde Öğrenilmiş Güçlülük ve Cinsiyet Farkları

Bulgular, yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip çocukların, Ç-BÜE'nün toplamından ve alt boyutlarından yüksek puan aldıklarını göstermektedir. Bu bulgular geçmişte yapılmış olan çalışmaların bulgularıyla tutarlılık göstermektedir. Örneğin, Zausniewski, Chung, Chang, ve Krafcik (2002), olumsuz düşünce yapısına sahip çocukların, olumlu düşünce yapısına sahip çocuklarla karşılaştırıldığında daha düşük düzeyde öğrenilmiş güçlülüğe sahip olduklarını göstermiştir. Yine, Chang (2004) çocukların öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyinin olumlu ve anlamlı bir şekilde otomatik düşünce biçimleriyle ilişkili olduğunu rapor etmiştir. Zausniewski, McDonald, Krafcik ve Chung (2002) ise diabet hastası bayanlarda öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyi ve olumlu bilişn (positive cognitions) arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğuna işaret etmektir. Bir başka çalışma bulgusu, Afrika kökenli Amerikalı kadınların öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyleri ile olumlu biliş arasında bir ilişki olduğunu göstermiştir (Zausniewski, Picot, Roberts, Debanne ve Wykle, 2005). Rosenbaum (1980a) ise üniversite öğrencilerinin akılcı olmayan inançları ile öğrenilmiş güçlülük arasında olumsuz yönde bir ilişki bulmuştur. Chien (2005) bireyin kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya karşı olumlu bakış açısına sahip olmasını yansıtan olumlu kişisel inançlar ile öğrenilmiş güçlülük arasında anlamlı bir fark olduğuna işaret etmiştir.

Tüm bu bulgular, öğrenilmiş güçlülük ve otomatik düşünce biçiminin birbiriyle ilişkili olduğunu göstermektedir.

#### Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışmanın Etkileri

Araştırmanın bulguları, katılımcıların Ç-ÖDÖ'den aldıkları toplam puanda, 'Olumlu başa çıkma becerileri' alt test puanında ve 'Olumsuz başa çıkma becerileri' alt test puanında gerek gruplar gerekse cinsiyetler arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığını göstermiştir.

Ayrıca, bulgular, deneklerin Ç-BÜE toplam puanlarında, 'Kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumsuz bakış açısı' alt test puanında ve 'Kendine, geleceğine ve dünyaya olumlu bakış açısı' alt test puanında ne gruplar ne de cinsiyetler arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığına işaret etmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, Bilişsel Davranışçı Grupla Psikolojik Danışma Programının, öğrencilerin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeylerini arttırmada ve olumsuz otomatik düşünce biçimine sahip olan deneklerin düşünce biçimlerini olumluya dönüştürmede istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde etkili olmadığı görülmüştür. Ancak, bulgular istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeye ulaşmamakla birlikte Çocuklar İçin Öz Denetim Ölçeği'nin (Ç-ÖDÖ) 'olumsuz başa çıkma becerileri' alt boyutu haricindeki tüm alt test ve toplam puanlarda bir artış olduğunu da göstermektedir.

Ronen (1994), ikinci ve altıncı sınıf öğrencilerine kendi kendini denetleme becerileri kazandırmak için 19 hafta boyunca psiko-eğitim programı uygulamıştır. Program, ikinci sınıf öğrencilerinde etkili olurken, altıncı sınıf öğrencilerinde ise etkili olmadığı görülmüştür. Bu bulgunun ilk aşaması bu araştırmanın bulgularıyla tutarlı değilken, ikinci aşaması ise tutarlılık göstermektedir.

Bilişsel Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma Programının etkin olmamasının bir nedeni, öğrencilere kendilerini değerlendirmeleri gereken (self-report) ölçekler kullanılmış olması olabilir. Bu ölçeklerin sosyal beğenilirlik ve sahtecilik (fakebility) gibi olumsuz yönleri bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle ilerde yapılacak çalışmalarda düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine ve olumsuz düşünce biçimine sahip öğrencileri belirlerken ailelerin ve öğretmenlerin görüşlerinin de dikkate alınması yararlı olacaktır.

Diğer yandan, bu tür çalışmalarda öğrencilerin program boyunca öğrendiklerini içselleştirebilmeleri için zamana ihtiyaçlarının olduğu açıktır. Ancak bu araştırmada dönemin sonu geldiği için ve öğrenciler üç aylık bir tatile girecekleri için son test, program tamamlandıktan hemen bir gün sonra verilmiştir. Dolayısıyla öğrencilerin danışma sürecinde öğrendiklerinin içselleştirmeleri için yeterli zamana sahip olmadıkları düşünülebilir.

Bilişsel Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma Program'ının sınırlılıklarından kaynaklanan bazı nedenler de deneklerin öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyinde ve otomatik düşünce biçimlerinde bir gelişme görülmemesini açıklayabilir. Rosenbaum (1990), öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün aynı zamanda bir başa çıkma becerisi olduğunu söylemektedir. Fakat bu çalışmada uygulanan programda zaman yetersizliğinden dolayı başa çıkma becerilerinin geliştirilmesine yönelik etkinliklere fazla yer verilememiştir. Ayrıca program, oldukça didaktik bir yapıdadır. Bu yaş grubundaki çocuklar için daha eğlenceli, oyunlar içeren bir programın daha etkili olabileceği ileri sürülebilir.

Rosenbaum (1990), öğrenilmiş güçlülüğün erken yaşlarda farklı yollardan öğrenilen bir beceri olduğunu belirtmektedir. Öğrencilerin düşük öğrenilmiş güçlülük düzeyine sahip olmalarının nedeni çevrelerinde kendilerine örnek olacakları yeterli modellerin bulunmamasından kaynaklanabilir.

Araştırmadan elde edilen bulguları etkileyen önemli bir faktörün de kültürel farklılıklar olduğu ileri sürülebilir. Araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen Bilişsel Davranışçı Psikolojik Danışma Programı Avrupalı ve Amerikalı çocuklar için

geliştirilmiş etkinlikler içermektedir. Gerçekten de Dinç-Yurttal (1999)'ın yaptığı çalışma akılcı olmayan düşüncelere sahip olma ile otoriter ana-baba tutumları arasında bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Türk çocuklarının genellikle otoriter ana-babalara ve öğretmenlere sahip oldukları düşünüldüğünde bu çocuklar için yüksek öğrenilmiş güçlülüğe ve olumlu otomatik düşüncelere sahip olmanın oldukça zor olduğu söylenebilir.

İlerde yapılacak araştırmalar için önerilebilecek ve benzer çalışmaların etkililiğini artırabilecek öneriler arasında, bu tarz programların bilişsel olarak daha gelişmiş yaş gruplarındaki çocuk ve ergenlere uygulanması, programların içeriğinde başa çıkma becerilerine daha fazla yer verilmesi, bilişsel beceriler yerine başa çıkma becerileri veya öz denetim becerilerinin kazandırılmasına çalışılması, katılımcıların belirlenmesinde ailelerin ve öğretmenlerin de görüşlerinin alınması ve onlarında programa dahil edilmesi sayılabilir.

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2002-	Kavaklıdere Elementary School	Ankara
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#### **PUBLICATIONS**

The effect of a cognitive behavioral group counseling program on the learned resourcefulness and automatic thought patterns of elementary school students, 2006, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, METU.

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