

18-21 Yaş Grubu Bireylerin Genel Zekâ Düzeyleri İle Psi- kolojik Semptom Düzeyleri Arasındaki İlişki

The Relation between General Intelligence Levels and Psycho- logical Symptom Levels of Ad- olescents

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Öz

Bu arařtırmada, ergenlerin genel zekâ düzeyleri ile psikolojik semptom düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Arařtırmanın çalışma grubu, üniversitede hazırlık eğitimi alan 18-21 yaş aralığında 73 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Arařtırmada veri toplamak amacıyla üç ölçme aracı kullanılmıştır: Kişisel Bilgiler Formu, Raven'in İleri Matrisler Grup Zekâ Testi ve SCL-90-R Belirti Tarama Listesi. Arařtırmada, genel Zekâ düzeyi ve psikosomatik semptom düzeyi arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek için Pearson Çarpım Momentler korelasyon katsayısı hesaplamaları yapılmıştır. Arařtırmanın sonucunda, genel zekâ düzeyi ile bazı psikolojik semptom düzeyleri arasında negatif yönlü ilişkiler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Genel psikolojik semptom düzeyi, somatizasyon, OKB, duyarlılık ve fobi ile genel zekâ düzeyi arasında negatif yönlü ilişkiler bulunmuştur. Buna göre, genel zekâ düzeyi arttıkça belirtilen psikolojik semptom düzeyleri azalmakta, genel zekâ düzeyi azaldıkça semptom düzeyleri artmaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: zeka düzeyi, psikolojik semptom

Abstract

In this study, the relationship between general intelligence and psychological symptom among adolescents were examined. Participants were 73 university students (age= 18 to 21). Their intelligence was measured by the Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (RAPM); the Psychological Symptoms Scanning Scale-90-R was used to measure the participants' psychological symptoms. Correlations were used to examine relationship, if any, between general intelligence as measured by the RAPM and psychological symptoms. Results showed that, in general, a negative correlation was found between general intelligence level and general psychological symptom level and some psychological symptoms, such as somatization, obsessive compulsive disorder, sensibility and phobia. In conclusion, as general intelligence level increases, the level of psychological symptom decreases and as general intelligence level decreases, the level of psychological symptom increases.

Keywords: intelligence, psychological symptom

Summary

Purpose: Researchers have stated that high intelligence might bring about psychological problems. The purpose of this study was to investigate relationships between general intelligence and some psychological symptoms.

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Method: Research participants included 73 students who were either university students in their first year or preparing for university. Their age ranged from 18 to 21 with a mean of 19,93. Female participants constituted 42,5% of the total and male participants included 57,5% of the total. The Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (RAPM) and the Psychological Symptoms Scanning Scale-90-R were used to collect data. The former was used to measure the participants' general intelligence while the latter was used to measure their psychological symptoms. Measurement instruments were administered to the participants in their classrooms. Data analysis included correlational analysis between general intelligence scores and psychological symptom scores.

Results: Findings showed that correlations between general intelligence scores and psychological symptom scores for the total sample ranged from -0,04 to -0,29, respectively. Anger score had the lowest correlation with general intelligence and the sensibility score had the highest correlation with general intelligence. Total psychological symptom scores had a correlation of -0,23 with general intelligence scores. Other psychological symptom scores also had negative correlations with general intelligence scores. General intelligence scores had a correlation of -,27 with obsessive compulsive disorder, -,24 with somatization, -,18 with depression, -,23 with anxiety, -,24 with phobia, -,09 with paranoid tendency, and -,16 with psikotizm.

Conclusions: Research findings show that in general, as general intelligence level increases, the level of psychological symptom decreases and as general intelligence level decreases, the level of psychological symptom increases. However, when data was analyzed by participants' parents' gender, the pattern of relationship becomes positive. That is, correlations between general intelligence scores and psychological symptom scores among participants with mothers (n = 15) who had university or higher education become positive. Similar findings were obtained when data was analyzed by fathers' educational levels. Correlations range from .10 to .78. In conclusion, as parents' educational level increases, correlations between general intelligence and psychological symptoms of their children become negative. However, it should be noted that the number of sample is rather small in parents' gender analysis. We strongly recommend that findings by the total sample should be paid more attention than parents' gender groups.