Drama, Drama, Drama

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore the perception of aggression for males and females related to physical and relational aggression. Physical aggression is more common in males and relational aggression is more common in females. These differences have promoted stereotypes of what appropriate actions are for men and women. Identifying that individuals have when judging between the sexes is important in trying to create equality and fairness within society. One hundred ninety-three individuals were given one of four scenarios involving either physical or relational aggression between two men or two women. Results generally indicated that women were rated more harshly than men regardless of aggression type and that of the two types of aggression, relational was also rated more harshly. We conclude that the societal expectation that women are more passive and the emphasis on reputation within society were the influencing factors in these results.

Introduction

Gender roles are not set in stone (Cooley & Ross, 1985). Boys are often encouraged to tough and maneuverable play while girls are discouraged from it (Cooley, 1985). Girls are trained to be more Emotional and are encouraged to act feminine in comparison to boys. But there is no right or wrong for people. Boys do not have an advantage in their profession. Research has shown boys to be the main (Zacharias, Peterson, & Fry, 2003). Are women equally aggressive? Grouping each other and sex is all forms of aggression typically correlated with women. Studies suggest that women are just as aggressive as men are physically aggressive (Zacharias, Peterson, & Fry, 2003). For the purposes of this study, aggression is defined as a relational or attack against another person. Physical aggression “physically hurts or harms another person” (p. 49). This form of aggression specifically refers to the physical harm caused. Social aggression “acts or statements by another person by denying favorable relationships” (p. 49). The form of aggression involved using quotes or criticizing a person from the other perspective. This is an example: “Nate is at a party with his girlfriend. Olivia, who knows Nate is dating Olivia, comes up and puts her arm around Tom and asks him to leave the party. Natalie tells everyone at the party that Olivia has a serious drug problem.”

Methods

Participants

The hundred ninety-three participants from Brigham Young University used a scenario involving aggression and responded to seven questions. Of all respondents, 166 were female, 31 were male, and 3 chose not to identify their gender. One hundred seventy-nine participants were given the 36 scenarios (10 physical, 18 physical, 10 relational) for a total of 5086. 369 participants were 18 to 21 years of age, 89 were 22 to 24 years of age, and 20 were 25 or older. A total of 6 grades of level.

Design Type and Hypothesis

These were two independent variable manipulations in the research study. The grade of the characters in the scenario and the gender of the aggressor were manipulated. The dependent variable was the respondents’ perception of aggression. The independent variables of gender of the aggressor and grade of the characters are consistent with the two groups. The two groups are categorized by the gender of the aggressor and the grade of the characters. This is an example: “Nate is at a party with his girlfriend. Olivia, who knows Nate is dating Olivia, comes up and puts her arm around Tom and asks him to leave the party. Natalie tells everyone at the party that Olivia has a serious drug problem.”

Prompts

Scenario 1

Nate is at a party with his girlfriend Tom. Stacy, who knows Natalie is dating Tom, comes up and puts her arm around Tom and invites him to leave the party with her. Natalie walks over to Stacy and shows her to the ground.

Scenario 2

Nate is at a party with his girlfriend Olivia. Brain, who knows Nate is dating Olivia, comes up and puts his arm around Olivia and invites her to leave the party with her. Nate walks over to Brain and shows him to the ground.

Scenario 3

Nate is at a party with his girlfriend Olivia. Brain, who knows Nate is dating Olivia, comes up and puts his arm around Olivia and invites her to leave the party with her. To get back at Stacy, Natalie tells everyone at the party that Stacy has a serious drug problem.

Scenario 4

Nate is at a party with his girlfriend Olivia. Brain, who knows Nate is dating Olivia, comes up and puts his arm around Olivia and invites her to leave the party with him. To get back at Brain, Natalie tells everyone at the party that Brian has a serious drug problem.

Discussion

When asked “How aggressive was the reaction,” individuals rated women as significantly more aggressive regardless of the type of aggression. This study is consistent with our hypotheses, as our participant sample was randomly selected from the BYU population. The sample was not designed to be a representative sample, as test results. The sample was designed to be as random sample, as test results. The sample was designed to be as random as possible. It is unknown if these results can be transferred to the general population. Future research could compare these results to the same survey (Boss and Triner, 2006) and determine if this is due to the serious nature of a rumor as well as the expectation that women are more passive. The findings of this study show that the gender difference is due to the role of the rumor as well as the expectation that women are more passive. The findings of this study show that the gender difference is due to the role of the rumor as well as the expectation that women are more passive.

Results

Each of the data was analyzed according to the gender of the aggressing character and the type of aggression. Each of the data was analyzed according to the gender of the aggressing character and the type of aggression. Each of the data was analyzed according to the gender of the aggressing character and the type of aggression. Each of the data was analyzed according to the gender of the aggressing character and the type of aggression. Each of the data was analyzed according to the gender of the aggressing character and the type of aggression. Each of the data was analyzed according to the gender of the aggressing character and the type of aggression.

Fig. 3: How surprised were you by this reaction?

Fig. 1: How aggressive was this reaction?

Fig. 2: How inappropriate was this reaction?

References


Lips, M. K. (2008). Physical aggression “physically hurts or harms another person” (p. 49). This form of aggression specifically refers to the physical harm caused. Social aggression “acts or statements by another person by denying favorable relationships” (p. 49). The form of aggression involved using quotes or criticizing a person from the other perspective. This is an example: “Nate is at a party with his girlfriend. Olivia, who knows Nate is dating Olivia, comes up and puts her arm around Tom and asks him to leave the party. Natalie tells everyone at the party that Olivia has a serious drug problem.”

Drama, Drama, Drama: Perceived Aggression of Gender

Brandon Chandler, McKenzie Gibson, Trace Lund, and Megan Pixton

Mentor: Dr. Robert Rudge

Family, Home and Social Sciences College at Brigham Young University

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