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Drama, Drama, Drama: Perceived Aggression of Gender

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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 the inequalities of 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 only in line (Chery & Ross, 1995). Boys are often encouraged in their rough and tumble play while girls are discouraged from it (Cooley, 1964). Girls are taught to be more refined and are encouraged to act like ladies. This in turn has begun to be a social norm. The trend is of physically aggressive actions. School shootings, wars, terrorism, animate or inanimate objects. Why do we judge females when it comes to physical aggression? Research has shown it to be men (Zachary, Parent, & Foy, 2005). Are women equally aggressive? Empowering, both social and interaction are all forms of aggression typically associated with women. Studies that women are just as physically aggressive as men are physically aggressive (Zachary, Parent, & Foy, 2003).

For the purpose of this study, we have presented participants with an example of relational or physical aggression between other people. Physical aggression “physically harming or injuring another person” (Lips, 2008). This form of aggression specifically refers to the physical aspect of an emotional issue. Relational aggression “hurts or diminishes another person by damaging their reputation or relationship” (Lips, 2008). The form of aggression need not be direct but can be inflicting minor pain by not treating a person how they would want to be treated. Studies that do not want to participate in more physically aggressive than women (Zachary, Parent, & Foy, 2003). With this in mind, our study focuses on the gender similarities hypothesis. Eagly (1987) includes the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two228 two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Covey and Brackbill (1992) found the influence of gender on the amount of perceived aggression. They showed a video of two-state children playing in the mud and assigning them to the role of perceived aggressor when one child punched the other. When the aggressive toward another boy, he was rated significantly less physically aggressive compared to when a boy aggressed against a girl. Cov...