

Abstract

The aim of this diploma thesis is to find out how do adolescents using addictive substances cope with everyday stress and whether their answers differ from the ordinary population of their peers. For this purpose, the Czech version of Rosenzweig's picture frustration test (C-W) was used.

The theoretical part summarizes our knowledge about frustration and possible manifestations of reactions to frustration and it places this phenomenon into a terminological and theoretical framework. It also deals with adolescence from the point of view of potential stress situations and presents possible adolescents' responses to these circumstances. Finally, this part describes possible causes and manifestations of addiction in adolescents.

The aim of the practical part is to present how the responses of 40 adolescent users of psychoactive substances to common frustrating situations compare with ones of the normal peer population.

The results of the survey from the point of view of the direction of aggression show that drug-using adolescents most often blame their social surrounding for the frustrating situation or expect a solution to come from their surrounding. More often they choose a self-accusatory reaction rather than trying to get over the frustration or to avoid aggression.

From the point of view of the type of aggression, the group surveyed mostly focuses on defending themselves or their behaviour. More often than not, there is a persistent need and effort to solve the frustrating situation rather than trying to apologize their own mistake. Therefore they do not show hypersensitivity and adherence to a specific obstacle.

There was a significant difference found between the control and the surveyed file, which points out that the group of the common population when accused of a mistake, assault, or slander do not deny their culpability, but reject their responsibility by shifting it to unavoidable circumstances.

Key words: frustration, adolescence, addiction, PFT.

