ABSTRACT

The thesis deals with the development of identity in adolescence, especially the differentiation between the disharmonic and harmonious development. The main focus was the translation and cultural adaptation as well as the testing of the foreign self-report questionnaire AIDA (Assessment of Identity Development in Adolescence), which was accompanied by another research method - an open question asking the respondents for self-description. The AIDA questionnaire is aimed at detecting and recognition of the dangers of identity development in adolescence. One of the chief goals of the thesis is also checking the psychometric properties of these methods and their comparison. Among other determinants, age groups (11-18 years) and sex, or, gender of the respondents were taken into account.

In 2012 Goth, Foelsch, Schlüter-Müller and Schmeck introduced the reliable and valid self-report questionnaire AIDA (Assessment of Identity Development in Adolescence), to assess pathology-related identity development in healthy and disturbed adolescents. The culture-adequate formulations for every original item were developed in a series of beta-tests, pilot tests, and a main testing to establish the Czech version of AIDA. Specific cultural idioms and culture-specific aspects were considered. During the main testing, the final version of the Czech AIDA questionnaire was tested on a sample of mixed intact adolescents from ordinary schools (N=258) and adolescents with psychiatric diagnoses from clinics (N=29). Adolescents from the clinical sample showed marked signs of disharmonic personality development (emotional instability disorders, severe affective disorders, anxiety). In total, there were in 287 adolescents in the study. Based on the analysis, good psychometric properties were found with total scale (Diffusion=.94), primary scales (Discontinuity=.87; Incoherence=.90) and subscales (=.71 - .80) reliability of Cronbach's α. Both primary scales differentiated significantly between intact adolescents from ordinary schools and adolescents with psychiatric diagnoses from clinics with the required size effect (d= 1.78), which is sign of good criterion validity.

Furthermore, one more question concerning self-description was added to the Czech version of the AIDA questionnaire. The adolescents were asked to freely answer the question of "who am I." The answers were assessed by qualitative analysis of a selected sample of adolescents. The typology of identity devised by the author of this thesis was used to process these answers.The added method of self-description showed a possibility of gaining more information about the uniqueness of each adolescent, and facilitated the comparison of both methods. However, the standardized questionnaire AIDA proved to be the key method, as its results provided a better understanding of the contents of the open self-descriptions.

The whole process pointed to the need for precise culturally adapted translation. Results of the Czech population demonstrate the suitability of dealing with the concept of identity in adolescents and offer enrichment in both the theoretical and practical field of psychology.

KEYWORDS: *Adolescence, Identity, Psychometric Properties, Culture Adaptation*