

* ()

(60)

(780)

(30)

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:

.(Kuhn, Nash, and Brucken, 1998)

(2005)

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.(Brendt and Heller, 1986)

(Stereotype)

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*

.2009/1/19

2008/5/6

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...

(0.05)

.(2004)

()

(2006)

.(Berk, 2003)

(Mc Adams, 2000)

40 - 19

()

(0.05)

12-4

(0.05)

(Spence and Helmreich, 1978) :

(Kohlberg, 1966)

(2006)

Gender Schema (Martin and Italterson, 1981)

(Bem, 1983)

(Liben and Signorella, 1993)

(2004)

(Frey and Ruble, 1991)

(Kohlberg, 1966)

.2008 – 2007

(label)

(Gender identity)

.1

Stereotypes

.Gender-role

(Gender is stable across time)

(Constantinople, 1973

) (Bem, 1974

()

...

(1999)

.3
.Gender Constancy

(%8.46)

(%10)

(%5.34)

(Martin and
(Stranger and Ruble, Italtverson, 1983)
(Siegal and Robinson, 1987) 1987)

(%75)

(1983)

(2006)

(1988)

(Abu Nasr, Lorfing and Mikati, 1983)

(1985)

(132)

(Bem, 1974)

(400)

Bem Sex Role

(1973)

Inventory

(444)

(94)

(117)

(279)

(48)

(Foothill)

(77)

(46)

(60)

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(

() 7 (

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:Androgynous .1

:Masculine .2

:Feminine .3

:Undifferentiated .4

(2002)

(600)

:

:

:

:

(12 - 9)

(Liben, Bigler and Krogh, 2001)

()

(277,057)

(136,724)

(140,333)

(65)

(64)

.(2007

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)

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...

(780) (60) (60) Cluster Random Sample
 30

(1)

60	30	30			
180		30			
		30			
		60			
		30			
		30			
270	30				
	60				
	30				
	30				
	60				
	30				
	30				
270		30			
		30			
		30			
	30	30			
	30	30			
		30			
	30				
780	390	390			

Stericker and)

(Kurdek, 1982 120 (60) (60)
 : (Bem Sex Role Inventory)

(9-6) (12-9)

- 9)

(45) :(12 :
 (15) (15) (15) (2004)

.(0.05> α)

(4) :

(3)

(1)

(2)

(60-15)

(50)

.(2004) .

(38)

(2.5)

(41)

(2.7)

:

:

.1

(120)

(38)

(12-9)

(41)

:

.2

(41)

(38)

:

.3

(38)

(41)

:

.4

(38)

(41)

-

:(9-6)

(12-9)

(Internal Consistency)

.1

(9-6)

(20)

(0.656)

.(0.667)

:(Test-Retest)

.2

(100)

(9-6)

(0.755)

(0.689)

	:		.1			
	:	(25)				
(26)	:			(17)	(51)	
	:		.2		(17)	(17)
	:	(26)		:		
	:	(25)				
	:		.3			
(26)	:	(25)				(90)
	:		.4			
	:	(25)				
	:	(26)		(36)		
	:			(12)	(12)	(12)
	:					
	:					
	:					.1
	:					
	:	(22)			(0.780)	
	:					(.0.809)
	:					.2
	:					(90)
	:				(0.793)	(0.778)
	:				(.0.05> α)	
(:					
	:					
	:				(50)	
(13)	:				(25)	
	:					(2.1)
	:			(2.2)		(26)

) :
 (:
 .()
 60
)
) (()
 .((0.84) (0.72) (0.77) (0.83)
 (0.01> α)

- 1/3/2007

.30/ 5/2007

(40)

(30)

(2)

0.169	0.97	3.57	10.00	4.26	10.67	
0.000	7.76	3.93	10.16	4.03	15.6	
0.000	4.50	4.26	12.10	4.02	15.5	
0.000	7	4.59	10.66	3.60	15.71	
0.000	11.35	3.06	10.05	4.40	17.9	
0.000	10.17	4.50	10.46	4.62	18.77	
0.000	11.38	4.00	11.51	4.10	18.99	
0.000	12.48	4.06	14.50	4.90	20.95	

(3)

0.000	37.955	1045.210	1	1045.210	
0.000	9.595	264.224	6	1585.342	
0.131	1.647	45.347	6	272.081	×
		27.358	806	22195.573	
			819	25177.311	

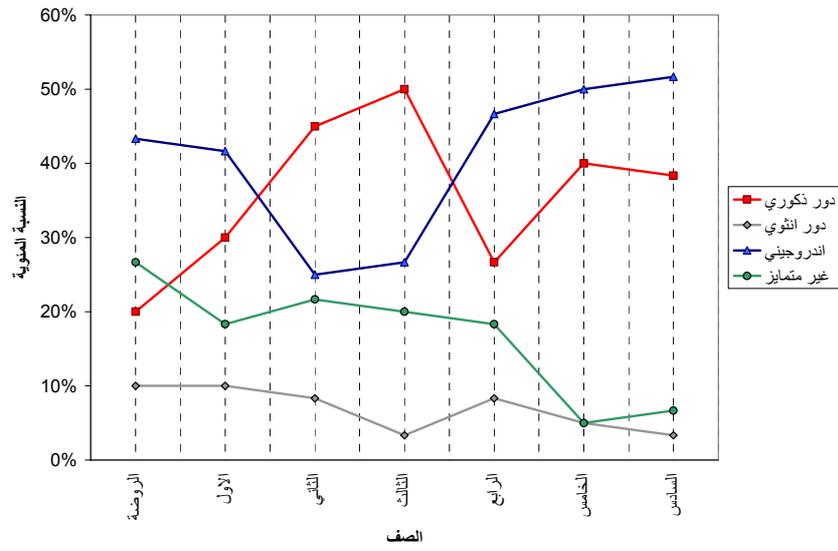
(4)

(Tukey)

-2.6633*	0.4333	0.5333	-1.3000	0.8462	1.9972*
-4.6405*	-1.5439	-1.4439	-3.2772*	-1.1310	
-3.5095*	-0.4129	-0.3129	-2.1462		
-1.3633	1.7333	1.8333			
-1.6960	-1.9739				
-1.2963					

(5)

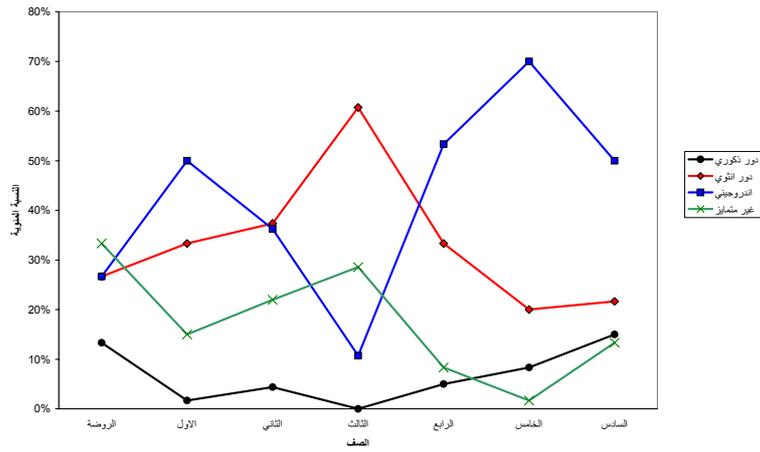
100.0	30	26.7	8	43.3	13	10.0	3	20.0	6
100.0	60	18.3	11	41.7	25	10.0	6	30.0	18
100.0	60	21.7	13	25.0	15	8.3	5	45.0	27
100.0	60	20.0	12	26.7	16	3.3	2	50.0	30
100.0	60	18.3	11	46.7	28	8.3	5	26.7	16
100.0	60	5.0	3	50.0	30	5.0	3	40.0	24
100.0	60	6.7	4	51.7	31	3.3	2	38.3	23
100.0	390	15.9	62	40.5	158	6.7	26	36.9	144



(1)

(6)

100.0	30	33.3	10	26.7	8	26.7	8	13.3	4	
100.0	60	15.0	9	50.0	30	33.3	20	1.7	1	
100.0	60	22.0	9	36.3	33	37.4	14	4.4	4	
100.0	59	28.6	19	10.7	3	60.7	37	0.0	0	
100.0	60	8.3	5	53.3	32	33.3	20	5.0	3	
100.0	60	1.7	1	70.0	42	20.0	12	8.3	5	
100.0	60	13.3	8	50.0	30	21.7	13	15.0	9	
100.0	389	15.7	61	45.8	178	31.9	124	6.7	26	



(2)

(7)

()

(Chi-Square)

0.000	15	68.705	
0.000	15	74.531	
0.129	1	2.301	
		780	

:

:

(2)

(0.05)

(20.95)

(14.5)

(4.90)

(3)

(4.06)

(2)

(0.05)

()

. %15
(2) (6) (4 3)

(%60) ()

(4)

(7) K
()
"
(0.05)

(2) (1) (6)

(8)

:

0.054 =Sig 7.66 = χ^2
0.000 =Sig 41.09 = χ^2 (5)

(7.66)

.(0.05)

(1)

(%57.78 %36.87)
(%25 %39.66)

(41.09)

(7.815)

(0.05)

%10

%30

()

...

(8)

%		%		%		%		
9.44	17	2.79	5	34.62	63	38.9	75	
25.00	45	39.66	71	5.46	10	6.7	13	
57.78	104	36.87	66	48.9	89	35.69	69	
7.78	14	20.67	37	9.9	18	18.65	36	

()

() ()

(O'Brien, 2000) (Oliver and Green, 2001)

(Cook,1985)

%50

()

1983

1993

2003

- ()

/

1985

2002

2004

1991

1988

.22 - 9 26

.49 - 7 : (28)15

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Perception of Differences in the Relative Power of Males and Females and the Internalized Gender Role, among Jordanian Children

*Laila Abu-Ghallous and Muwaffak Al-Hamdani**

ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to investigate the age at which Jordanian children realize the difference in the relative power between males and females and the effect of that discovery on the gender-role among them.

A cluster random sample of male and female students was drawn from the school system in Amman and involved (60) students from each grade (1st.-6th) and 30 K.G. Children i.e. (780) students were divided equally among the sexes and classes. Two Measures were used: A modified version of the Bem gender role inventory, by Al-The. A measure of domestic relative power of males and females, built for this study

The study found out that Children of the pre-school age did not perceive differences in the power structure among males and females. Children of (1-3) school grades recognized that males were more powerful but their estimation was much lower than the estimation of the adult sample. Children of (4-6) school grades did not differ from the adult group in their estimation of male power.

Females seem to have been shocked by the realization that their power was lower and the distribution of their gender roles changed drastically after that realization, so that fewer girls chose the feminine gender role and more girls chose the androgynous and male gender roles. Males were not highly influenced by their discovery that they were more powerful than females, and their gender role distribution was not significantly changed.

Keywords: Relative Power of Male, Relative Power of Female, Gender, Gender Roles, Jordanian Children, social Development.

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