1.16 Independent scientific component part or a chapter in a monograph

198. MUSEK, Janek. Towards a comprehensive theory of values. V: CHADEE, Derek (ur.), KOSTIĆ, Aleksandra (ur.). *Social psychological dynamics*. Kingston, Jamaica: University of the West Indies Press. 2011, str. 243-268, tabele, graf. prikazi. [COBISS.SI-ID 48310882]

199. MUSEK, Janek. Vprašalnik osebnosti IPIP-NEO 300. V: AVSEC, Andreja (ur.). *Psihodiagnostika osebnosti*. 1. ponatis. Ljubljana: Znanstvena založba Filozofske fakultete, 2010, str. 179-185, preglednice. [COBISS.SI-ID 42498914]

200. MUSEK, Janek. The theories of religion and spirituality in psychology and cognitive sciences. V: JUHANT, Janez (ur.), ŽALEC, Bojan (ur.). *On cultivating faith and science : reflections on two key topics of modern ethics*, (Theologie Ost-West, Bd. 9). Münster: Lit. 2007, str. 223-238, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 35185506]

Versko, duhovno in transcendentno izkustvo je značilno za človeka od samih začetkov. To izkustvo so proučevali številni avtorji skozi obdobje moderne psihološke in kognitivne znanosti, vendar pa je šele od nedavnega predmet empiričnega raziskovanja. Prvi del prispevka kratko obravnava glavna področja in usmeritve v raziskovanju verskih in z njimi povezanih pojavov v psihologiji, kognitivni psihologiji in nevroznanosti. V drugem delu pa so navedeni nekateri izsledki naših lastnih empiričnih raziskovanj, ki vključujejo analize odnosov med

vernostjo, duhovnostjo, vrednotami, dimenzijami osebnosti in dimenzijami psihičnega blagostanja.

201. AVSEC, Andreja, MUSEK, Janek. Osebnost, samopodoba in psihično blagostanje. V: MUSEK, Janek. *Psihološke in kognitivne študije osebnosti*, (Razprave Filozofske fakultete). Ljubljana: Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete. 2005, str. 173-195. [COBISS.SI-ID 30836066]

202. MUSEK, Janek. Two dimensions of experience. V: BAUMGARTNER, Elisabeth (ur.), et al. *Handbook : phenomenology and cognitive science*. Dettelbach: Röll. 1996, str. 141-150, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 3136354]

203. MUSEK, Janek. Psychological and phenomenological dimensions of the self-concept. V: BAUMGARTNER, Elisabeth (ur.), et al. *Handbook : phenomenology and cognitive science*. Dettelbach: Röll. 1996, str. 295-306, ilustr. [COBISS.SI-ID 3136098]

204. MUSEK, Janek. Vrednote, življenjski cilji in ideali. V: LAMOVEC, Tanja (ur.). *Psihodiagnostika osebnosti*. Ljubljana: Filozofska fakulteta, Oddelek za psihologijo: Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete. 1994, del 2, str. 205-220. [COBISS.SI-ID 7403106]

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205. MUSEK, Janek. Prosocialni in proindividualni vidik osebnosti. V: LAMOVEC, Tanja (ur.). *Psihodiagnostika osebnosti*. Ljubljana: Filozofska fakulteta, Oddelek za

psihologijo: Znanstveni inštitut Filozofske fakultete. 1994, del 2, str. 315-322. [COBISS.SI-ID 7403362]

206. MUSEK, Janek. Dimensions of personality and value orientations. V: MARJANOVIČ UMEK, Ljubica (ur.), ŽAGAR, Drago (ur.). *Department of psychology : 40 years : collection of scientific papers*. Ljubljana: Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Psychology. 1992, str. 11-27. [COBISS.SI-ID 7411042]

The psychological research in the domain of human values has strongly been increasing in the past decades. Nevertheless, many of that search subject have not been satisfactorily explained by now. The aim of the presented studies and investigations was therefore a further clarification of the relationship between values and value orientations on the one and the personality traits and dimensions on the other side. More precisely, the connections between value ratings and the following personality variables were investigated: age, gender, intelligence, stylistic traits and dynamic traits. The results drawn from our investigations showed a considerable agreement with the results of previous research concerning the nature and the structure of individual values. Some well established and psychologically meaningful general dimensions of the structure of human values have been extracted by means of various multivariate analyses. Further studies revealed numerous connections between the dimensions of values and the variables of personality: cultural background, age, gender, stylistic and dynamic traits. For the most part, however, the significant

correlations obtained were moderate or low. No relationship of value ratings to any other personal variable was found, which could suggest a very close connection. It could be stated therefore, that value orientations are not merely reflections of any other basic domain of personality. Most probaly, values represent a rather autonomous and heterogeneously influenced factor of our psychological and personological universe. They are in a complex and manifolded manner related to other psychological variables, but they cannot be reduced to them.