

**العلاقة بين الاكتئاب بمقياس بك (BDP) والحالات الانفعالية بمقياس
الانفعالات الفارق (DES) لدى عينة سعودية**

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ABSTRACT

Most psychological theories describe depression as an emotional-originated personality disorder. Whereas, cognitive theory views depression as a personality disorder that occurs, mainly, as a result of cognitively misinterpreted information. However, theories that are involved in explaining depression tend to recognize the importance of the interaction between emotion and depression. The present study, therefore, sought to reveal the nature the relationship between depression and emotional states. After reviewing the related literature, three hypotheses were formed. To test these hypotheses, the correlational descriptive methodology was utilized. Psychometric tools of this study were the Saudi Arabian version of two personality tests: (1) The Beck Inventory (BDP), and (2) the Differential Emotion Scale (DES). These tests were administered to a sample of 288 young adults. The following statistical techniques comprising: percentages, frequencies, means, standard deviations, and Pearson correlation coefficients were used for analyzing the data. The results of this study showed: (1) positive and moderate correlation coefficients between the BDP scores and the scores of five DES subscales which were: fear, shyness, guilt, distress, and disgust ($p < 0.01$), (2) weak positive correlation coefficients between depression and the emotions of anger, and surprise ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ respectively). The results also revealed negative

correlation ranging from weak to moderate between depression and the emotions of joy, and interest ($p < 0.01$). These results were discussed in terms of relevant literature; and the study concluded by suggesting further studies in the field.