

an undeveloped communication competence, which may lead to physical attacks. The increase in verbalized attacks in boys may be caused by recognition of the success of relational aggression. The relational aggression stands out in relation to both genders, as found by the research. The fact is a suggestion for further theoretical study, methodology and educational practice. In connection with the above premises, the following come to the fore:

- standardisation of the BPAQ questionnaire for the Slovak pupil population as a research tool aimed at measuring factors of aggression;
- development and standardisation of a research tool aimed at mapping cyber-bullying in children and adolescents in the conditions of the Slovak Republic.

Conclusion

Aggressive acts may influence human psyche, self-confidence, the quality of intimate relations, etc. The purpose of the research was to find out and verify the level of aggressive behaviour in pupils in the west Slovakia region by the factors of aggression. The findings of growing aggression in children play a key role in the search for and elimination of causes and consequences. The present study is a starting point for mapping aggressive behaviour including cyber-aggression (cyber-bullying) in the conditions of the Slovak Republic on the basis of standardisation of the available research tools and/or development of new ones.

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