

## Verbal intelligence – A supplement or an alternative to emotional data processing?

Iwona Drabik (University of Warsaw)

The history of research on intelligence has made it clear that a person's success in career and personal life depends not only on IQ but also on other personal factors. It was believed by both experts and laypersons that the concept of intelligence encompasses social and/or emotional factors as well as cognitive factors (Sternberg 1885, Wechsler 1943). The relationship between emotional intelligence and verbal skills is a topic of considerable current interest both amongst individual differences researchers and the general public. However, recognizing and understanding emotional states entails a high level of verbal intelligence, since each emotion has its verbal 'label'. The present study examined the relationship between verbal skills and emotional intelligence understood in two ways: as a 'trait EI' and as 'ability EI'. Eighty-nine tertiary students of Finance and Banking at Warsaw University of Agriculture completed a questionnaire measuring self-report EI (INTE), a test of understanding emotions (TRE) measuring maximal performance EI, as well as a test of verbal skills (TRZS). The present study supports a proposal for two distinct types of EI: self-reported and maximal performance EI. The below examination showed that the sex does not differentiate results within any of the variables, i.e. emotional intelligence treated both as a cognitive emotional ability and as an emotional self-efficacy, as well as within verbal skills. Moreover, a positive relationship between verbal skills and the ability to understand emotions (in the entire group as well as in the group of women) was proved. Furthermore, the data received confirm the connection between verbal skills and EI assessed by a self-report questionnaire. Finally, the findings suggest that verbal intelligence is necessary for emotional data processing and for emotional self-efficacy in everyday life. Accurate interpretation of messages is made easier when nonverbal and verbal communication complement each other. Nonverbal cues can be used to elaborate on verbal messages to reinforce the information sent when trying to achieve communicative goals. The above conclusions may indicate that verbal communication helps to perceive and understand nonverbal cues as well as body language.

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