Affectivite forecasting university students

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the current research is to identify the emotional prediction of students, according to the heterosexual (female _ male) and specialized (human science). In order to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher built the emotional prediction scale Affectivity forecasting to (Wilson & Gilbert, 2003) The current research was based on a sample of 400 students selected in the randomized class method from the University of Al-Mustansiri students as an analysis sample to extract the psychometric properties of the emotional prediction variable, After checking the veracity and stability of the tools, the scale was applied and the cut scores determined by the current research were followed. The results showed first: Students have a high level of emotional prediction. Secondly, there are no differences in the relationship according to the variable (gender _ speciality).

Keywords: Affectivite forecasting, emotional prediction

Introduction

The objective of the current research is to identify the emotional prediction of students, according to the heterosexual (female _ male) and specialized (human science). In order to achieve the objectives of the current research, the researcher built the emotional prediction scale Affectivity forecasting to (Wilson & Gilbert, 2003) The current research was based on a sample of 400 students selected in the randomized class method from the University of Al-Mustansiri students as an analysis sample to extract the psychometric properties of the emotional prediction variable, After checking the veracity and stability of the tools, the scale was applied and the cut scores determined by the current research were followed. The results showed first: Students have a high level of emotional prediction. Secondly, there are no differences in the relationship according to the variable (gender _ speciality).

The problem of research has been pointed out in a study (Wilson & Gilbert) Individuals are misjudging what will make them happy and having difficulty seeing what the future hides for them to do because individuals have not been able to predict emotional events related to their future emotional and cognitive state, and they may fail to determine their reactions to an experience Future or overstate an event and minimize its damage, explained Wilson & Gilbert What individuals feel in the process of emotional prediction betrays them and solidifies the decisions that they will make in the future on the basis of these predictions. In the process of prediction, individuals may discover weak solutions and, in the light of them, determine their own decisions and predictions about their emotional reactions to events The future is that the tendency to minimize the impact of other events on their thoughts and feelings leads them to fail to anticipate how quickly they understand different things and attitudes. These decisions are detected in ways that don't They expect them to produce contradictions between their expected and actual feelings, so emotional prediction cannot be relied upon in making the decisions of fate because of the frustration, shock and anxiety of the future. Here, the problem of current research is reflected in the answer to the following questions Does the current research sample have a viral prediction?

The importance of the research

The emotional prediction of expected feelings is of great importance for social interaction, dealing with individuals and making decisions for multiple life situations. Positive feelings are reflected in the daily life of individuals and increase Their feeling of happiness, joy and love in the university environment. These positive expectations also have a pivotal role in helping individuals adapt and engage with others
and accurately predict emotional responses to future experiences, so they are an important element in making decisions that guide behavior. (Bryant & Veroff, 2007, p10) Emotional prediction is one of the concepts that contribute to building the personality of individuals, which is important in making judgments, increasing self-awareness and modifying aspects of behavior based on the prediction of emotions whose impact extends to various dimensions of personality so that many inappropriate actions can be controlled. The study (Wilson & Gilbert 2003) showed that a large part of mental health comes through anticipating positive future events and managing our expectations about the inevitable negative future events as a result of making emotional predictive errors. p40, Ayton 2007. Some individuals exaggerate How happy they are when they respond to certain events. Wilson and his colleagues (2002) organized a dating simulation game in which university students competed on a virtual date with a student of the opposite sex. The other results of the study showed that the prediction of the emotional level of the feelings of the participants who chose their partners was more accurate than those who did not choose their partners, so they were able to predict correctly. Emotional prediction is a vital and very important process, through which individuals can compose a mental idea of an event that has not yet occurred, i.e. a tribal vision of it. different life situations

Research objectives
The current search aims to identify University Student Emotional Prediction .2indicates differences in the relationship between emotional prediction according to gender (male _ female) and specialization Human science)

Search Limits
The current research is determined by the University of Al-Mustansiriyah's male and female primary morning studies and scientific and humanitarian disciplines for the academic year (2020/2021)

Definition of terms
Affective forecasting
Emotional prediction known by Wilson and Gilbert ( Wilson & Gilbert 2003 ( predicting the nature of our future emotions as a process that affects preferences, decisions and behaviour . ( Wilson & Gilbert , 2003 )

The Concept of Emotional Prediction
Emotional prediction or emotional prediction is a term that refers to the ability of individuals to make predictions about the future impact of their emotional state. Individuals can imagine future events and predict events that have not yet occurred, and they can imagine their responses emotional nature of these events, so individuals can express their feelings for experiences that they haven't experienced yet, because individuals have the ability to feel a huge amount of emotion that overwhelms them and the mood when making any kind of decision. When these feelings occur in the past, they can be recorded intensely so that they can remember them no matter when they go through. ( Gilbert , killings worth , 2009 , 16 ) ) Emotional prediction is therefore a very useful mental process. Individuals can imagine the events of the future and see their minds in advance unless they do not yet. They can also imagine their emotional (emotional, emotional) response to these events If he gets richer? Then he can tell us how he feels in every case, even though he hasn't had a rich experience yet, individuals can create a mental idea of an event that hasn't happened yet, any vision of him and this vision of the event It generates a serious response and on the basis of this emotion that individuals expect or predict the events that are likely to happen if the event actually occurs ( Wilson & Gilbert , 2003 . P20 ( Wilson and Gilbert have shown that emotional predictions are always at fault. When individuals try to predict the emotions that an event can arouse in them here, their future emotion is influenced by two things (the content and context of the event), and that the requirement for the accuracy of emotional prediction The content and context of the imagined event is similar to the content and context of the actual tested event, and Gilbert Wilson explained that this condition often breaks down, so the individual's emotional predictions are inaccurate and the reason for it The context in which individuals predict the emotional impact of the event differs from the context in which they test the emotional impact of the event. When we ask an individual who is starving But if the next day he came and went to the same restaurant, and he didn't feel as hungry as he was when he was asked, he wouldn't feel as good as he did
Yesterday, individuals rely on the past to predict the future, and that's why people with memory problems have predictive problems in the sense that, in order to predict an event, we rely on our past experience with similar events in the past. Therefore, the accuracy of the emotional prediction of this event is related to the accuracy of our memories of similar events. In order for our emotional prediction to be accurate, we must rely on memories of events that match it. But the reality is individuals They don't always rely on their more identical memories, but on the more extraordinary ones. (Wilson & Gilbert, 2003, 27).

**Dimensions of emotional prediction**

**Emotional expectations can be divided into four dimensions:**

- *Predictions about the equality of one's feelings in the future*
- *Specific emotions to be tested*
- *Intensity of emotions*
- *Duration.*

The theory that explained emotional prediction Predictive Theory of Wilson and Gilbert (Wilson & Gilbert 2003) In the past 14 years, the process of determining emotional predictions of future events has taken on an important place in psychology Wilson & Gilbert Other researchers refer to the way in which individuals predict or predict their future feelings, the extent to which these expectations affect individuals' behaviour and the validity of these predictions (Hahn, Ndiaye, Wilson, Gilbert, 2011, p 22) Individuals have the ability to determine the nature of future emotions, the positive or negative feelings that events will generate, and the accuracy of such feelings. Wilson and Gilbert's research in the field of emotional prediction focused on the process by which individuals are able to accurately determine their feelings, that is, that one determines exactly what their reaction to certain emotions will be: fear, anger, disgust, joy, grief.

Individuals have a clear picture of the nature of the situations that trigger the emotional response (2001 Wilson & Gilbert) that when individuals try to predict their future feelings, they have to think about me The nature of these emotions is positive or negative, and they determine exactly what these emotions are, how they will be affected and how long they can last. Wilson & Gilbert, theorists believe that the process of emotional prediction is very complex because individuals' behavior and decisions depend on them The manner, validity, and accuracy of predictions or emotional expectations vary greatly from person to person as a result of individual differences between individuals and differences in environment and upbringing. (Halpern, Arnold, 2008, p47)

The researcher adopted Wilson & Gilbert's theory 2003 for the following reasons can be relied on because it gave a comprehensive explanation of the variables of the study and explained it directly Most studies have relied on this theory for their study Wilson & Gilbert's theory showed how the concept of emotional prediction was measured by university students

**Research methodology**

Current research has adopted the associated descriptive approach and is best suited to psychological studies and to the nature of current research. The research community has been identified, sampled, prepared, applied and statistically processed.

A research community is the research community's frame of reference for a researcher in selecting a research sample, which may be a large, and may be a small, community. Ahmed: 1998, p. 221), the research community is the whole set of elements to which the researcher seeks to disseminate Results related to the problem considered (Ali 2017, p. 145), the current research community is determined by the University of Mustangiriya students in 13 colleges of scientific and human specialization for the academic year 2020-2021, and by the fact by the morning study of 40,560 students By (19944) students (20616). (The sample research sample is part of the community where the phenomenon is studied through information about this sample, so that we can disseminate the results to the community (guarantor: 2007, p. 35), the sample was selected according to special rules to properly represent society, The current research sample consisted of MU students and 4 colleges were selected in the way The sample of 400 students was selected, 169 students, 231 students from colleges of scientific and human specialization, 83
students, 114 students from scientific disciplines, 76 students and 117 students from humanities

Research tools
to achieve the objectives of the current research required two tools (the Emotional Prediction Scale). After informing the researcher about a number of previous studies and literature, she built the Emotional Prediction Scale.
The formulation of the paragraphs of the scale was done in 40 of the four dimensions described above in accordance with the theory of emotional prediction by 10 paragraphs per dimension. The formulation was done in the sense of each dimension and in a clear and sound language (It applies to me often, it applies to me sometimes, it applies to me rarely, it doesn't apply to me at all)
The scale correction is intended to place the response score of the responder on each paragraph of the scale and then collect these scores to find the total score for each form. The scale was corrected on the basis of 40 paragraphs and its alternatives were given weights (5, 4, 3, 2 and 1), all of which are positive
And in the direction of the subject.
The power of the paragraphs to establish the validity of the paragraphs was presented to a group of arbitrators specializing in the educational and psychological sciences, 15 for the purpose of judging the paragraphs of the scale and identifying the good and the wrong The appropriate adjustment and appropriateness of the response alternatives to the paragraphs of the scale, and the proportion of agreement (80%) and more was adopted on the paragraph to be considered valid and retained in the scale, and in the light of the opinions of the arbitrators, all paragraphs were retained It received an agreement ratio of more than 80% and the scale was kept in its initial form.

The discriminatory power of the paragraphs
Distinguishing from the important standard characteristics of the psychometric paragraphs, so that the scale can detect individual differences between individuals in the measured feature Ali: 2011, p. 76) After the sample members had completed answering the scale, the answers were corrected, the total score was calculated for each individual and the scores (400) were arranged from the highest total score (170) to the lowest total score (42). The two extreme groups in the upper and lower total were set at 27% in each group. The choice of this ratio provides two sets at the best possible size and differentiation, with Kelly suggesting higher and lower use 27% of distribution is followed by the two extreme groups, provided that the distribution is moderate. Anastasi explains that the sample error becomes significant in the case of small samples. That's why the 25-33 percent ratios are adequate It's acceptable (Guarantor: 2007, p. 27) Therefore, the number of members of the upper cohort (55 students, the lower cohort (61) and the middle cohort (284), using the T. Test For two separate samples to see the significance of statistical differences between the middle grades of the upper and lower groups on each of the 40 paragraphs of the scale, it turns out that all paragraphs have the capacity to distinguish between the two extreme groups, except 6 paragraphs that do not have the capacity to do so These paragraphs are distinguished (25, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40) and as shown in the following table. Arithmetic average, standard deviation and derived value
For an emotional prediction scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Arithmetic Medium</th>
<th>standard deviation</th>
<th>Arithmetic Medium</th>
<th>standard deviation</th>
<th>Calculated tip value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.0000</td>
<td>1.15200</td>
<td>3.1852</td>
<td>1.36818</td>
<td>4.734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.3519</td>
<td>.76506</td>
<td>3.3241</td>
<td>1.15061</td>
<td>7.730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.4444</td>
<td>.75298</td>
<td>3.4537</td>
<td>1.14699</td>
<td>7.504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5556</td>
<td>.74046</td>
<td>3.6296</td>
<td>1.30844</td>
<td>6.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.4722</td>
<td>.77891</td>
<td>3.6574</td>
<td>1.23925</td>
<td>5.785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.0648</td>
<td>1.20957</td>
<td>2.9167</td>
<td>1.54148</td>
<td>6.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.4259</td>
<td>.90898</td>
<td>3.0278</td>
<td>1.51292</td>
<td>8.232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.7407</td>
<td>1.18693</td>
<td>2.8981</td>
<td>1.47844</td>
<td>4.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.8889</td>
<td>.34406</td>
<td>4.1667</td>
<td>1.20358</td>
<td>5.996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.6481</td>
<td>.67415</td>
<td>3.1019</td>
<td>1.38712</td>
<td>10.419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Believe Face

The researcher presented the paragraphs of the scale to a group of expert arbitrators to judge their validity in measuring what was intended Belief Building. The purpose is to analyse the paragraphs of the scale based on the construction of the psychological characteristic to be measured or in the light of a particular psychological concept, i.e. the extent to which the measure can be determined to be a specific theoretical construction or characteristic (Abu Hatub and Othman, 2003, p. 9). This was achieved through the creation of the discriminatory force of the paragraphs in the way of the two extreme groups and by the creation of the relationship between the degree of the paragraph and the overall degree of the scale and the relationship of the degree of the paragraph to the area it develops. The analysis demonstrated that all the paragraphs are distinct except for (6) paragraphs mentioned earlier. The quality of the measure depends on its constituent procedure, which is the paragraphs and the ability to distinguish between groups that are the most important connotations of those paragraphs.

Second: Persistence is an important psychometric characteristic of psychometrics, expressing the stability of the scale and giving the same results when applied again (Samara, 1989: p114). The researcher extracted the persistence coefficient in a manner.

The Fachronbach equation was applied by the researcher to the statistical analysis sample of 34 students and the persistence coefficient was calculated using an equation (Alfaker and Nebach). The stability coefficient was found to be 88,000, which is also a constant and reliable parameter.

The researcher verified the stability of the scale by finding the Pearson correlation coefficient between the paragraphs of the scale, and the correlation coefficients were corrected using the Spearman Brown
The present research has been conducted in the light of the objectives of the research, interpretation and discussion of these findings in the light of the conceptual framework and previous studies, and then a set of conclusions, recommendations and proposals based on the results: University students' emotional prediction recognition to achieve this goal has been applied to the research sample of 400 students and students. From the table, the current research sample of University students has been shown to have a physical prediction. This can be explained in the light of the adopted theory of the emotional prediction of Gilbert and Wilson, which has shown that individuals have the ability to identify future events and the feelings that accompany them, whether positive or negative. And their ability to determine the nature of those emotions that they feel and the duration of those emotions for each individual, so emotions have many important aspects in people's lives that have a clear impact on cognitive, behavioral and physiological aspects. It is linked to the health of individuals through its influence on their future emotional state, which will determine the nature of the Slok in future situations. The results of the current research show that the sexes are male and female. They enjoy emotional prediction due to the equal socialization of males and females and equal care and attention.

References
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