

Thinking Patterns of Spouses in Light of Herman's Theory

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the prevailing thinking patterns of both spouses according to Herman's theory. To ascertain these patterns, a descriptive approach based on the exploratory descriptive method most suitable for the study was employed. The study was conducted on a sample of (60) spouses selected through simple random sampling. Using the data collection tool represented by the Ned Herman Thinking Styles Inventory, statistical methods such as frequency and percentage distribution, mean, and standard deviation were employed. The predominant thinking pattern among wives is Style (C), where individuals associated with this thinking style tend to be empathetic towards people and events. They rely on intuition and approach problems emotionally rather than logically. The predominant thinking pattern among husbands is Style (B), characterized by a preference for conventional thinking methods, organization, an appreciation for orderly facts, a desire for stability, attention to detail, and an ability for operational planning.

Keywords: Herman's Theory, Thinking Patterns, Spouses

1- The Problem:

Among the blessings bestowed upon humanity by the grace of God is the gift of intellect. It serves as a repository of knowledge and experiences, as well as a tool for thought that guides a person's path, sets their goals, solves their problems, and facilitates what may be challenging in their life.

Thinking is considered a means for human advancement in both individual life and society. It is used to address the daily challenges that evoke concern and perplexity. All the scientific and intellectual achievements witnessed by human civilization are the product of mental thought processes (Atiya, 2015, p. 29). Therefore, the subject of thinking has garnered the attention of numerous researchers and scholars, with philosophical, intellectual, and educational schools dedicated to the development of thought and thinking. This development aims to empower individuals to better confront the difficulties and problems that hinder their progress in various aspects of life (Razouki, Abdul Karim, 2015, pp. 24-25).

Through the continuous process of thinking, it becomes evident that the human brain does not utilize its full cognitive capacity all at once. Scientific studies have confirmed that the brain is divided into two halves, the left hemisphere and the right hemisphere, each with distinct functions

(Ismaili and Qashoush, 2014, p. 11). It is within this division that Herman's theory emerged, categorizing the brain into four sections, each representing one of the four thinking styles (Noufal, Abu Awad, 2007, p. 144). These four styles of thinking can be observed in spouses through the situations and challenges they encounter in their lives. Each individual tends to employ a specific thinking style to arrive at solutions for the problems they face.

Furthermore, the divergence of opinions and agreements between spouses on numerous matters prompts us to understand how the wife and husband think, and how we can scientifically discern their thinking patterns. This led to the undertaking of this scientific study, which aims to uncover the prevailing thinking patterns among spouses based on the four thinking styles proposed by Herman (Objective, Executive, Emotional, Creative).

Based on the previously discussed information, the research problem can be defined by the following question:

- "What are the prevailing thinking patterns among spouses?"

This main research question encompasses several sub-questions, including:

- "What are the prevailing thinking patterns among wives?"
- "What are the prevailing thinking patterns among husbands?"

2- Research Hypothesis

The study's hypotheses can be outlined as follows:

2.1 General Hypothesis:

- The prevailing thinking patterns among spouses are of the c–b type.

2.2 Specific Hypotheses:

- The prevailing thinking patterns among wives are of the c type.
- The prevailing thinking patterns among husbands are of the b type.

3- Study Importance:

- The necessity of understanding each spouse's thinking patterns to create effective communication and harmony between them, which leads us to explore other aspects such as the compatibility of the marital relationship based on thinking patterns.
- Observing the thinking patterns among spouses through the study's sample to determine the prevailing patterns for spouses.

4- Study Objectives:

To identify the prevailing thinking patterns of both husbands and wives.

5- Defining Key Concepts:

5.1 Thinking Patterns:

These are the ways in which an individual thinks, manifested through their behaviours and reactions.

Thinking patterns refer to the various methods an individual employs to process incoming information, reflecting their preferred approach and the strategies they are accustomed to using when addressing different cognitive tasks (Ismaili and Qashoush, 2014, p. 198).

5.2 Herman's Theory:

Herman's theory is considered one of the theories that shed light on a set of dynamic processes, increasing awareness and understanding of oneself and others. Herman suggests that our preferred way of thinking leads us to use one part of the brain more than others, resulting in the development of that part in terms of cognitive activity. Brain technology provides us with the basis to measure our preferred thinking style (cognitive preferences) by assessing the level of control resulting from the four parts of the brain. These parts and their associated preferred patterns are as follows:

- a) **The Upper Left Cerebral Brain** (The Left Cerebral Brain Thinking), symbolized as (A), prefers control and dealing with facts precisely. It approaches problems logically and rationally.
- b) **The Lower Left Cerebral Brain** (The Left Limbic Brain Thinking), symbolized as (B), prefers traditional thinking methods and is organized. It values orderly facts, stability, attention to detail, and possesses operational planning skills.
- c) **The Lower Right Limbic Brain** (The Right Limbic Brain Thinking), symbolized as (C), is empathetic towards people and events. It relies on intuition and approaches problems emotionally rather than logically.
- d) **The Upper Right Cerebral Brain** (The Left Cerebral Brain Thinking), symbolized as (D), perceives images and objects holistically, not in parts. It is less concerned with details, enjoys risks and challenges, is sensitive to problem directions, and has a high capacity for imagination and strategic planning (Al-Hilat, 2015, pp. 51-52).

6- Methodology:

The selection of the methodology was based on the requirements of the study at hand and the objectives we aim to achieve. The methodology comprises a series of consecutive steps and procedures that should be systematically and systematically followed in order to achieve precise results (Morris, 2006, p. 99). Therefore, for this study, the most appropriate methodology employed is the exploratory descriptive approach.

7- Study Boundaries:

The study's boundaries can be categorized as follows:

- **Geographic Boundaries:**

The current study pertains to the community of married spouses in the Wilaya (province) of El Oued, encompassing various municipalities.

- **Temporal Boundaries:**

The study was conducted during the academic year extending from March to May of the year 2022/2023.

- **Human Boundaries:**

This study includes both husbands and wives at the municipal level in El Oued province.

8- Primary Study Sample:

The primary study sample consisted of wives and husbands, selected using a simple random sampling method. The total number of participants was 60, comprising 30 spouses.

9- Study Tools:

The Hermann Brain Dominance Instrument (HBDI) is utilized in this study, consisting of 56 questions distributed across four dimensions (A, B, C, D) according to Ned Herrmann's model. Respondents are presented with binary choices (Yes or No) for each statement.

Dimension A includes questions 1, 3, 9, 13, 17, 22, 26, 29, 37, 38, 46, 50, 51, and 56.

Dimension B comprises questions 6, 10, 15, 21, 20, 23, 27, 34, 35, 39, 42, 44, 47, and 53.

Dimension C involves questions 2, 4, 7, 11, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 32, 43, 49, 52, and 55.

Dimension D consists of questions 5, 8, 12, 14, 16, 25, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 45, 48, and 54.

10- Study Instruments:

Herman's Thinking Styles Inventory: This inventory consists of 56 questions distributed across four dimensions (A-B-C-D) based on Ned Herman's model. Each statement is answered with "Yes" or "No."

Dimension A: Questions 1, 3, 9, 13, 17, 22, 26, 29, 37, 38, 46, 50, 51, 56.

Dimension B: Questions 6, 10, 15, 71, 20, 23, 27, 34, 35, 39, 42, 44, 47, 53.

Dimension C: Questions 2, 4, 7, 11, 19, 21, 24, 28, 30, 32, 43, 49, 4, 52, 55.

Dimension D: Questions 5, 8, 12, 14, 16, 25, 31, 33, 36, 40, 41, 45, 48, 54

11- Psychometric Characteristics of the Inventory:

The psychometric properties of the inventory, including reliability and validity, were studied by researcher Saber Qashoush in 2012 at the University of M'sila in his master's thesis titled "The Relationship between Thinking Styles and Representational Systems: Auditory, Visual, Sensory (D.C.B.A) among Offenders". These properties provide a basis for relying on the inventory in the current study.

Psychometric Properties	The Test		Significance Level at 0.01
Reliability	Internal Consistency	0.95	Reference
	Lateral Comparison	0.19	Reference
	Self-Validity	0.90	Reference
Validity	Test-Retest	0.84	Reference
	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	0.82	Reference
	Split-Half Reliability	0.89	Reference

12- Statistical Methods

After collecting and describing the study's data, I used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis. The following statistical methods were employed: frequency and percentage distribution, mean, and standard deviation.

13- Presentation and Analysis of Study Hypotheses:

The results of the study hypotheses will be presented and analyzed as follows:

The first hypothesis posits that the prevailing thinking style among wives is Style C.

This hypothesis was assessed using the mean and standard deviation for each item of the four thinking styles for the wives. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 25) was utilized for this purpose, and the results obtained are shown in the following tables:

Section A – Presentation and Analysis of Wives' Responses to Style A Items:

Table 01: Illustrates the distribution of wives' responses regarding Style A items

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
1	20	66.7 %	10	33.3 %	1.33	0.479
3	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
9	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
13	14	46.7 %	16	53.3 %	1.53	0.507
17	3	10 %	27	90 %	1.90	0.305
22	21	70 %	9	30 %	1.30	0.466
26	10	33.3 %	20	66.7 %	1.67	0.479
29	15	50 %	15	50 %	1.50	0.509
37	22	73.3 %	8	26.7 %	1.27	0.450

38	10	33.3 %	20	66.7 %	1.67	0.479
46	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
50	16	53.3 %	14	46.7 %	1.47	0.507
51	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
56	12	40 %	18	60 %	1.60	0.498
Average Score of Pattern A for Wife					1.59	0.183

Analysis:

From the table, it is evident that Style "A" for wives has an average of 1.59 with a standard deviation of 0.183. This suggests that the wives in the study sample apply Style "A" at a moderate level. Among the items, Item 17 has the highest average score, estimated at 1.90 with a standard deviation of 0.305, and it received a 90% agreement rate and a 10% disagreement rate. Conversely, Item 37 has the lowest average score, estimated at 1.27 with a standard deviation of 0.450, and it garnered a 73.3% disagreement rate and a 26.7% agreement rate.

B - Presentation and Analysis of Wives' Responses to Pattern B

Table No. 02 illustrates the distribution of wives' responses to the items related to pattern B.

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequenc y	Percentage	Frequenc y	Percentage		
6	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
10	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
15	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
18	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
20	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
23	1	3.3 %	29	96.7 %	1.97	0.183
27	1	3.3 %	29	96.7 %	1.97	0.183
34	10	33.3 %	20	66.7 %	1.67	0.479
35	2	6.7 %	28	93.3 %	1.93	0.254
39	20	66.7 %	10	33.3 %	1.33	0.479
42	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
44	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
47	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
53	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
Average Score of Pattern B for Wife					1.79	0.158

Analysis

The table reveals that Style "B" for wives has an average of 1.79 with a standard deviation of 0.158. This indicates that the wives in the study sample apply Style "B" at a very high level. Item 23 has the highest average score, estimated at 1.97 with a standard deviation of 0.183, and it received a 96.7% agreement rate and a 3.3% disagreement rate. Conversely, Item 39 has the lowest average score, estimated at 1.33 with a standard deviation of 0.479, and it garnered a 66.7% disagreement rate and a 33.3% agreement rate.

Part C – Presentation and Analysis of Wives' Responses to Style C Items:

Table 03: Illustrates the distribution of wives' responses regarding Style C items

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
2	3	10 %	27	90 %	1.90	0.305
4	2	6.7 %	28	93.3 %	1.93	0.254
7	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
11	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
19	3	10 %	27	90 %	1.90	0.305
21	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
24	17	56.7 %	13	43.3 %	1.43	0.504
28	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
30	1	3.3 %	29	96.7 %	1.97	0.183
32	13	43.3 %	17	56.7 %	1.57	0.504
43	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
49	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
52	2	6.7 %	28	93.3 %	1.93	0.254
55	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
Average Score of Pattern C for Wife					1.81	0.138

Analysis

The table illustrates that Style "C" for wives has an average of 1.81 with a standard deviation of 0.138. This indicates that the wives in the study sample apply Style "C" at a very high level. Item 30 has the highest average score, estimated at 1.97 with a standard deviation of 0.183, and it received a 96.7% agreement rate and a 3.3% disagreement rate. Conversely, Item 24 has the lowest average score, estimated at 1.43 with a standard deviation of 0.504, and it garnered a 56.7% disagreement rate and a 43.3% agreement rate.

Part D – Presentation and Analysis of Wives' Responses to Style D Items:

Table 04: Illustrates the distribution of wives' responses regarding Style D items

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
5	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
8	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
12	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
14	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
16	22	73.3 %	8	26.7 %	1.27	0.450
25	21	70 %	9	30 %	1.30	0.466

31	14	46.7 %	16	53.3 %	1.53	0.507
33	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
36	14	46.7 %	16	53.3 %	1.53	0.507
40	22	73.7 %	8	26.7 %	1.27	0.450
41	16	53.3 %	14	46.7 %	1.47	0.507
45	16	53.3 %	14	46.7 %	1.47	0.507
48	13	43.3 %	17	56.7 %	1.57	0.504
54	12	40 %	18	60 %	1.60	0.498
Average Score of Pattern D for Wife					1.56	0.292

Analysis

The Style "D" pattern for wives obtained an average score of 1.56 with a standard deviation of 0.292. This indicates that wives in the study sample apply the "D" pattern at a moderate level.

Item 8 received the highest average score, estimated at 1.87, with a standard deviation of 0.346. The agreement rate for this item was 86.7%, with 13.3% of the respondents disagreeing.

Items 16 and 40 received the lowest average score, each calculated at 1.27 with a standard deviation of 0.450. For both items, 73.3% of the respondents disagreed, while 26.7% agreed

H - Presentation and Analysis of Pattern Ranking for Wives:

Table 05: Illustrates the ranking of patterns for wives.

Statistics Patterns	Mean	Standard Deviation	Order
Average Score of Pattern A for Wives	1.59	0.183	3
Average Score of Pattern B for Wives	1.79	0.158	2
Average Score of Pattern C for Wives	1.81	0.138	1
Average Score of Pattern D for Wives	1.56	0.292	4

Analysis

Based on the provided table, it is evident that the predominant thinking style among the wives is "C," with an average score of 1.81 and a standard deviation of 0.138. Following that is the "B" style, with an average score of 1.79 and a standard deviation of 0.158. Next is the "A" style, with an average score of 1.59 and a standard deviation of 0.183. Lastly, the "D" style, with an average score of 1.56 and a standard deviation of 0.292. Consequently, the dominant thinking style among the wives in the study sample is "C." Thus, we accept the first hypothesis, which posits that the dominant thinking style among the wives is style "C".

Presentation and Analysis of the Second Hypothesis:

The second hypothesis posits that the predominant thinking pattern among spouses is pattern B.

A - Presentation and Analysis of the Distribution of Spouses' Responses Regarding Pattern A

Table 06: presents the distribution of spouses' responses to the items related to pattern A.

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
1	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
3	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
9	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
13	13	43.3 %	17	56.7 %	1.57	0.504
17	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
22	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
26	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
29	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
37	15	50 %	15	50 %	1.50	0.509
38	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
46	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
50	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
51	9	30 %	21	70 %	1.70	0.466
56	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
Average Score of Pattern A for Husbands					1.71	0.176

Analysis

Pattern "A" obtained an arithmetic mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.176 for the spouses in the study sample. This suggests that the spouses in the study exhibit a high level of adherence to pattern "A." Items 9 and 46 had the highest mean values, both estimated at 1.83, with a standard deviation of 0.379 for each. The agreement rate on these items was 83.3%, while the disagreement rate was 16.7% for both. Item 13 had the lowest mean value, estimated at 1.57, with a standard deviation of 0.504. The agreement rate on this item was 56.7%, and the disagreement rate was 43%.

B - Presentation and Analysis of the Distribution of Spouses' Responses Regarding Pattern B:

Table 07: illustrates the distribution of spouses' responses regarding items related to pattern B

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
6	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
10	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
15	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
18	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
20	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
23	2	6.7 %	28	93.3 %	1.93	0.254

27	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
34	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
35	7	23.3 %	23	76.7%	1.77	0.430
39	19	63.3 %	11	36.7 %	1.37	0.490
42	10	33.3 %	20	66.7 %	1.67	0.479
44	5	16.7 %	25	83.3 %	1.83	0.379
47	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
53	10	33.3 %	20	66.7 %	1.67	0.479
Average Score of Pattern B for Husbands					1.75	0.214

Analysis

Pattern "B" obtained an arithmetic mean of 1.75 and a standard deviation of 0.214 for the spouses in the study sample. This indicates that the spouses in the study exhibit a very high level of adherence to pattern "B." Item 23 had the highest mean value, estimated at 1.93, with a standard deviation of 0.254. The agreement rate on this item was 93.3%, while the disagreement rate was 6.7%. Item 39 had the lowest mean value, estimated at 1.37, with a standard deviation of 0.490. The disagreement rate on this item was 63.3%, and the agreement rate was

C - Presentation and Analysis of the Distribution of Spouses' Responses Regarding Pattern C:

Table 08: illustrates the distribution of spouses' responses regarding items related to pattern C

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
2	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
4	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
7	3	10 %	27	90 %	1.90	0.305
11	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
19	4	13.3 %	26	86.7 %	1.87	0.346
21	9	30 %	21	70 %	1.70	0.466
24	18	60 %	12	40 %	1.40	0.498
28	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
30	7	23.3 %	23	76.7 %	1.77	0.430
32	17	56.7 %	13	36.7 %	1.43	0.504
43	16	53.3 %	14	46.7 %	1.47	0.507
49	13	43.3 %	17	56.7 %	1.57	0.504
52	3	10 %	27	90 %	1.90	0.305
55	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
Average Score of Pattern C for Husbands					1.69	0.213

Analysis

Pattern "C" obtained an arithmetic mean of 1.69 and a standard deviation of 0.213 for the spouses in the study sample. This suggests that the spouses in the study exhibit a moderate level of adherence to pattern "C." Items 7 and 52 had the highest mean values, both estimated at 1.90, with a

standard deviation of 0.305 for each. The agreement rate on these items was 90%, while the disagreement rate was 10% for both. Item 24 had the lowest mean value, estimated at 1.40, with a standard deviation of 0.498. The disagreement rate on this item was 60%, and the agreement rate was %40.

D - Presentation and Analysis of the Distribution of Spouses' Responses Regarding Pattern D:

Table 09: illustrates the distribution of spouses' responses regarding items related to pattern D

Alternatives Item Number	No		Yes		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
5	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.77	0.430
8	6	20 %	24	80 %	1.80	0.407
12	9	30 %	21	70 %	1.70	0.466
14	8	26.7 %	22	73.3 %	1.73	0.450
16	17	56.7 %	13	43.3 %	1.43	0.504
25	18	60 %	12	40 %	1.40	0.498
31	13	43.3 %	17	56.7 %	1.57	0.504
33	11	36.7 %	19	63.3 %	1.63	0.490
36	14	46.7 %	16	53.3 %	1.53	0.507
40	14	46.7 %	16	53.3 %	1.53	0.507
41	13	43.3 %	17	56.7 %	1.57	0.504
45	19	63.3 %	11	36.7 %	1.37	0.490
48	12	40 %	18	60 %	1.60	0.498
54	12	40 %	18	60 %	1.60	0.498
Average Score of Pattern D for Husbands					1.59	0.215

Analysis

Pattern "D" obtained an arithmetic mean of 1.59 and a standard deviation of 0.215 for the spouses in the study sample. This indicates that the spouses in the study exhibit a moderate level of adherence to pattern "D." Item 8 had the highest mean value, estimated at 1.80, with a standard deviation of 0.407. The agreement rate on this item was 80%, while the disagreement rate was 20%. Item 45 had the lowest mean value, estimated at 1.37, with a standard deviation of 0.490. The disagreement rate on this item was 63.3%, and the agreement rate was

H - Presentation and Analysis of the Patterns Ranking for Spouses:

Table 10: illustrates the ranking of patterns for spouses

Statistics Patterns	Mean	Standard Deviation	Order
Average Score of Pattern A for Husband	1.71	0.176	2
Average Score of Pattern B for Husband	1.75	0.214	1

Average Score of Pattern C for Husband	1.69	0.213	3
Average Score of Pattern D for Husband	1.59	0.215	4

Analysis

From the previous table, it is evident that the predominant pattern among spouses is pattern "B," with an arithmetic mean of 1.75 and a standard deviation of 0.214. This is followed by pattern "A," with an arithmetic mean of 1.71 and a standard deviation of 0.176, then pattern "C," with an arithmetic mean of 1.69 and a standard deviation of 0.213, and finally pattern "D," with an arithmetic mean of 1.59 and a standard deviation of 0.215.

Therefore, the second hypothesis, which states that the predominant thinking pattern among spouses is pattern "B," is accepted, as pattern "B" is indeed the prevailing pattern among the spouses in the study sample

1. Discussion and Interpretation of the Results of the First Hypothesis

The first hypothesis posits that the predominant thinking patterns among wives are pattern "C." Based on the statistical analysis of the study hypothesis and the results presented in Table 05, it is evident that pattern "C" is indeed the predominant pattern among wives. This pattern is emotional, as discussed by Mustafa Qasim Hilat in his 2015 book on the Hermann Brain Dominance Instrument (HBDI). Individuals with this pattern are empathetic towards people and events, possessing a strong sense of intuition. This reflects the personality of Algerian wives who significantly exhibit emotion, which is evident in various real-life situations, such as cooperation, compassion, strong emotions, and heightened sensitivity.

As mentioned in the same book, individuals with this pattern have the ability to use non-verbal symbolic language, including body language and facial expressions, for communication. This point aligns with the real-world observation of women using hand gestures as a form of communication and employing non-verbal cues, such as winking or moving their lips in an assertive manner when facing criticism or attempts to control them, particularly by their husbands. Additionally, they enhance facial expressions and tend to empathize with others. They approach problem-solving emotionally rather than logically, which can manifest in impulsive decisions, contributing to the prevalent phenomena of divorce and separation in our society.

Furthermore, they experience enthusiasm when they embrace new ideas and are drawn to facts and experiences rooted in emotions. They enjoy interacting with members of the community.

2. Discussion and Interpretation of the Results of the Second Hypothesis

The second hypothesis suggests that the predominant thinking pattern among spouses is pattern "B," which favours traditional thinking methods, as outlined in the Hermann Brain Dominance Instrument (HBDI) book. The statistical analysis of the study hypothesis and the results

presented in Table 10 indeed indicate that pattern "B" is the prevailing pattern among spouses. This pattern appreciates traditional ways of thinking and decision-making.

In this context, we observe the tendency to adhere to the practices of ancestors and forefathers when it comes to decision-making, especially for the male members who consider them role models. They tend to embrace ideas and practices based on traditions, even if they involve mistakes. Additionally, this pattern prefers structured and orderly facts, favouring a systematic approach to dealing with things and ideas one by one. It thrives in a stable and unchanging work environment, feeling content, secure, and stable, and avoids risks and adventurous endeavours. This general trait reflects the nature of Algerian men compared to other societies.

Building a family and creating an atmosphere of stability is a primary goal cherished by husbands during their marriages. This is evident in the process of seeking the appropriate wife or fiancée who aligns with the nature of the Algerian man, providing a sense of security and stability. Furthermore, this pattern prefers completing tasks efficiently and on time, pays attention to details, and excels in operational planning.

16. Conclusion

Based on the theoretical framework presented and the results obtained regarding the predominant thinking patterns among spouses according to Herman's theory, and in alignment with the main objective of the study, which is to determine the dominant patterns for both spouses - the husband and the wife - the following conclusions can be drawn:

The predominant thinking pattern among wives is pattern "C," which aligns with the emotional pattern according to Hermann's theory. This pattern reflects the image of Algerian women and the emotions and human spirit deeply rooted in Algerian society.

The predominant thinking pattern among husbands is pattern "B," which corresponds to the executive pattern as per Hermann's theory. This pattern also reflects the image of Algerian men, who strive for stability, security, and adherence to traditional thinking patterns, as well as the values of their ancestors.

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