

**The Enneagram System's Thinking
Center Personality Patterns among
Students of the University of Sharjah**

By:

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Preface:

The education, psychology and sociology expressed more concern on the studies of the personality patterns and on identifying the impact of the individual's personality pattern via his behavior, inclinations and tendencies for the better understanding of the human personality and to clarify the behavior determinants and the factors that govern it. Conscientiousness is considered as one the main personality aspects which identifies the individual through his behavior and tendencies. Riso came up with a system entitled The Enneagram System which addresses nine models of human personality traits that differ from one another in their common traits and characteristics.

The nine models are distributed among three main centers that form the human personality. These three main centers are the Feeling Center, Thinking Center and Instinctive Center. The study of personality patterns began with the first attempts of the scholar Hippocrates 400 B.C. when he classified the human personality and the human nature into four human natural components called Humors which are fluids (water, air, earth and fire). The excess amount of fluids determines a person's character. The four humors include Choleric (yellow bile), Melancholic (black bile), sanguine (blood) and Phlegmatic (Phlegm). Below is the table showing the character that each humor of fluid represents:

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Character	Humor	Fluid	Produced By	Element
Irritable	Choleric	Yellow Bile	Spleen	Fire
Depressed	Melancholic	Black Bile	Gallbladder	Earth
Optimistic	Sanguine	Blood	Liver	Air
Calm	Phlegmatic	Phlegm	Lungs	Water

Afterwards (Kertschmerm, 1925) and (Sheldon, 1940) tried to identify the personality patterns through the physique shape and the external appearance of the human body and its relation with the personality aspect of the individual (Rimond, 2003, p.20). Moreover, the studies of (Berman, 1972) had a significant impact on the attempts of understanding the human personality through the identification of the personality patterns according to the Harmonic Map that contains the number and quality of the hormonal secretions (Thyroid Pattern, Adrenaline Pattern, Ppituitary Pattern, Thymus Pattern, Genital Pattern) (Learence, 2002, p.p. 2-7).

As for the Personality Typology based on psychological fundamentals, Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), Jung (1961- 1875), Adler (1870-1937) and Karen Horney (1885-1952) had an effective contribution. Freud tried to identify six personality patterns that differ persons from one another in advanced stages of their lives and they are: Erotic, Obsessive, Narcissist, Erotic-Obsessive, Narcissist-Obsessive and Narcissist-Erotic. In another classification, Freud identified four personality patterns which are: Oral Personality Pattern, Anal Personality Pattern, Phallic Personality Pattern and Genital Personality Pattern based on the Fixation process in which the individual goes through during these developmental stages in the early years of his life (Kiorpy, 2003, p.19).

Jung identified personality patterns based on the Extroversion and Introversion factors as he divided

individuals into introverts and extroverts (Kiorpy, 2003.p.19).

Adler identified personality patterns through what he called the Birth Order as the person's ordinal position in his family among his brothers and sisters will add to his personality a certain character which he/she shares with peers from the same birth order and which distinguish oneself from the other patterns. Adler has identified personality pattern based on the ordinal position i.e. the First Born Pattern, the Second Born Pattern, and the Youngest Born Pattern (Kiorpy, 2003, p.24).

Karen Honrney identified three personality patterns based on the individual's relation with the community which are: Compliance Pattern, Aggressive Pattern and Withdrawal Pattern (Wagner, 2002, p.p. 1-14). (Noring, 1993) confirmed the importance of studying the personality patterns in a clear and defined pattern or manner to help individuals to achieve the best understanding of themselves and their behaviors, and a better development and personal self-esteem from one side. The other one is limited to achieving personal efficiency and satisfaction through their interaction with others in the surrounding community (Noring, 1993, P. 15).

Bogart asserted the importance of studying the personality patterns and their positive impact in the different fields such as the identification of the stages of psychological development and self-development in addition to its importance and advantage in the field of career guidance. The importance of their study is revealed in the field of personnel management, in understanding the various Inter-personal relationships, in developing various teaching methods that are appropriate for all personality patterns, as well as in the psychological counseling process through which we can guide others towards having a better

understanding of themselves and enhancing to discover their strengths and weaknesses (Bogart, 2003, P.4).

Ball (1997) indicated that our personality trait affects all our lifestyles, our emotional life and the nature of our career and it is considered as the basis that governs our communication approaches with others (Ball, 1997, P.18). A number of researches and literatures on Personality Traits have revealed some sort of consensus among the scholars who worked in the field of the Human Personality towards its classification. This classification might make it easier to deal with the human personality in an accurate and clear aspect rather than dealing with other traits,

characteristics and personal dimensions in discrete, ambiguous and endless manners that do not lead to a clear picture of the behavioral phenomenon.

The Enneagram System, which will be the core theme of this research, is considered as one of the modern personality classification systems as it addresses the human personality in nine models that differ from one another in the characteristics and common traits of each pattern and that differentiate from the other patterns. The nine models are distributed in three main centers that derive from the human personality. The three centers are: The Feeling Center (The Helper, Researcher, and Unique or distinguished), The Thinking Center refers to (The Researcher, The Loyalist or Trustworthy and the Enthusiastic) and the Instinctive Center refers to (The Challenger, The Peacemaker and The Reformer). The Theoreticians of this system reveal that it is better to deal with the human personality as a pattern that has a close relation with the behavior of the individual that reflects his lifestyle, his relationship with others in his surroundings and all the other activities conducted by him including the

choice of his career or educational specialty (Riso, 2003, P. 5).

Chou, (2000) has concluded that dealing with the Enneagram System in a wholly or central way related to one defined center of the Enneagram System will not affect the results which the researcher might get if he took all the three centers together with their dynamic relation (Chou,2000, p.24). In a study conducted by Al Sultani in 2006, he asserted the necessity of taking into consideration all the nine models with their three centers that could be used as an introduction to understanding and analyzing of the cause and effect of all forms of the human behaviors (Al Sultani, 2006, P.2). The study conducted by Rowan 2008 revealed that if the feeling center of the Enneagram was applied then it will act as an introduction to the judgment of the emotional aspect of the human personality and specifically the aesthetic preference (Rowan, 2008, P.4). As for Al Yassiri's study (Al Yassiri 2004), it addressed the personality through the whole of the nine models and their centers in the Enneagram System (Al Yassiri, 2004, P.26).

In light of the above theoretical background, the significance and the impact of one's personality trait in the terms of one's behavior and his/her response and reactions to the various life situations and environmental stimuli could be easily concluded.

Research Problem:

Problem of the research revolves about the possibility of dividing individuals into three specific and concrete personality patterns in accordance with the Enneagram Theory and to find out which of these three patterns is the most predominant one among the university students in the Thinking Center of the Enneagram System. Therefore, the study aims to answer the questions shown below:

1. Which is the predominant personality pattern of the Enneagram's Thinking Center among the Sharjah University Students?
2. Are there any differences in the predominant personality pattern of the Enneagram's Thinking Center among students of the University of Sharjah based on the gender and specialty variables?

Research Significance:

First: The Theoretical Aspects

The Research focuses on achieving the following goals:

- The significance of studying the Thinking Center Personality Patterns of the Enneagram System and to find out how it could help in the guidance of the student's future career.
- Understanding the individual interpersonal relationship.
- How to develop the teaching strategies so as to match or meet the needs of all personality traits.

Second: The Practical Significance

- Provide an applicable vision in the area of psychological and counseling process to be drawn from the research findings in order to assist the students in self-understanding and knowing how to develop their capacities and how to deal with their strengths and weaknesses.
- The findings out of this study would assist officials in educational and advisory institutions and academicians in colleges in guiding students and using methods and techniques of data display that keep pace with their capacities and knowledge in order to invest their abilities for a better learning and in designing programs for the enhancement of their mental

functions and their cognitive awareness to become capable of observing and focusing on their mental and cognitive processes to avoid cognitive failure.

- The research findings will provide an opportunity for further studies in this respect.

Research Objectives:

The research targets achieving the following objectives:

1. Identifying the predominant personality pattern according to the Thinking Center of the Enneagram System among students of the University of Sharjah
2. Being informed about the significance of the differences of the Enneagram System Thinking Center according to gender and specialty among students of the Sharjah University.

Research Limitations:

The research is limited to students of the University of Sharjah from both genders (males, females) and from the two disciplines (arts, sciences) for the year 2016-2017.

Terms of research:

The Thinking Center in Enneagram System:

Riso, (1995) identified it as one of the components of the Enneagram System that include three patterns of which is composed this part of this system and they are the Researcher, the Loyalist or Trustworthy and the Enthusiastic and which are related to the each other according to the mental and cognitive dealing with the events of the daily life situations (Riso, 1995, P.11). (Hurley, 2003) defined it as one of three dynamic centers that interact with the each other and which form a map of the personality patterns in the Enneagram System (Hurley, 2003, P.4).

In light of this understanding, the researcher adopted Riso's definition of the Thinking Center (Riso, 1995) as a

theoretical definition for the purpose of this study. As for the practical definition it is the total grade which the student obtains in the thinking center scale for the related personality patterns (the Researcher, The Loyalist or Trustworthy and the Enthusiastic).

The Theoretical context of the Thinking Center:

Riso (1998) sees that the Enneagram system is a 3×3 arrangement of nine personality patterns grouped in three centers (Riso, 1998, P.10) that are related to the each other in a dynamic way and they are (the Helper, Achiever and

Individualist) in the Feelings Center, (the Researcher , the Loyalist or Trustworthy and the Enthusiastic) in the Thinking Center and the three remaining personality patterns (The Challenger, peacemaker and Reformer) in the Instinctive Center (Riso, 1996, P.18). Riso revealed that the main personality pattern of the individual is formed since childhood as a reflection of the inherited gene preparations in addition to the social development relations and the early childhood experiences as since the age of (4-5) years the child starts entering into a self-conscious operation that focuses on his distinguished-self and is separated from the surrounding external environment. And despite that their identity remains undefined and buoyant, children in this age are able to prove themselves and to provide them with remarkable authority in their own way in their surrounding world which will become their predominant personality pattern which reflects the childhood experiences and the genes which will afterwards affect their psychological growth (Riso, 1995, P.10). Riso (Riso, 1996) pointed out that the Enneagram Theory that addresses the human personality and the complicated growth process which the individual undergoes since his early childhood; could be explained in the context of a large number of old and modern psychic analytical theories and Riso connects the

nine patterns of the Enneagram System and the Objective Relation Theory which was laid by some psychologists such as W.R.O. Fairbairn and Hary Guntrip during the period between 1940 and 1950. The objective of the relation theory involves the main idea of the objective relations theory which shapes the individual's personality pattern based on the identity distinguish of the individual and his separation from his surrounding environment. Through this process, the ego-self commences through the relation of the individual with any objects in the surrounding environment (Riso, 1996, P.113). Riso (1996) also asserted that each pattern of the nine models of the personality patterns of the Enneagram has common aspects with two other patterns represented in a large scale of behavior and the potential attitudes of the concerned for example the Researcher has the tendency to search and focus in general. However he/she might suffer from the feeling of instability and fear at most times. Therefore we can classify this pattern as being in the Thinking center character and behavior. Likewise this personality trend has similar aspects with (the Loyalist or Trustworthy and the Enthusiastic) (Riso, 1996, P.141). Riso (2002) also revealed that there are a number of facts that we should take into consideration when addressing the personality pattern concept in the Enneagram System which are:

1. Each pattern of the personality patterns has three aspects: the healthy aspect - adjusted aspect- unhealthy aspect).
2. The personality pattern of the individual does not change from one pattern to another, hence the change might take place in itself within the concerned pattern. However, each pattern of the three patterns mentioned could be expressed as being one of the three following

states: Overdeveloped, underdeveloped or out of touch as shown in the table below:

Form number (1): Personality patterns of the Thinking Center

Case/State	Overdeveloped	Underdeveloped	Out of Touch
Thinking Center	Enthusiastic	Researcher	Loyalist or Trustworthy

The thinking according to Riso's Theory (Palmer, 1995, P.301)

The Enthusiastic is an individual full of activities, he uses his capacities and energy and he strives to stay fully occupied and to face the feeling of anxiety. It seems that he surrenders to his impulse to a certain point that he becomes obsessive and full of energy. The Researcher tries to replace actions with thinking in a way that he becomes unable of taking action, he may also find difficulties in finding an end to all the knowledge and information that he is seeking to find out and he remains in an endless circle and tends to adopt complex abstract ideas. The Loyalist or Trustworthy keeps away from doing by action and relies on others so as to feel safe and secured of being with the others' instructions.

1. This description of the personality patterns is universal and is not restricted to a certain or specific gender.
2. As will be developed and elaborated later, characteristics and qualities of each pattern do not remain effective and apparent all the time, but they fluctuate constantly based on the healthy- adjusted - average and unhealthy aspects of each pattern as well as the effect of the environmental situation or circumstances.
3. There is no personality pattern that is better than others, as each pattern has its certain evaluation, acceptance, and predominance based on the environmental and

civilization requirements and on the nature of the effective and influencing situations that affect this environment. In certain societies there is a personality pattern which is preferred compared to others.

4. There are differences in personality patterns between the members of the different communities where one pattern may be predominant compared to others. This could be attributed to various factors such as the
5. hereditary as well as family and social socialization and childhood experiences and social reward that enhances the prevalence and emergence of a specific personality pattern compared to the other eight patterns. However it is important to indicate that this preference is not based on superior value aspects.

(Riso, 2002, P.1-15). Riso (2002) added that the child begins to distinguish between a number of experiences around or available in his environment by relating and imputing some issues to himself and other issues to others via three forms of relationships between the child and his environment i.e. between the child as a self-object and the others as selves. These forms of relationships shape our personalities and at this point interferes the fixation process which inhibits the personality pattern. It is worth mentioning that these forms of relationship are attachment, frustration and rejection (Riso, 2002, P. 141).

Riso also pointed out that these three forms (attachment, frustration and rejection) act in a common and concurrent and effective manner to persist and appear on and off in the nine models but with minor impact e.g. the predominant emotion may be attachment while the effect of frustration and rejection emotions might be latent or concealed.

The Three Relationship Forms of the Thinking Center Personality patterns: Riso explains these three forms of relationships in the below objective relationships theory:

Attachment	Frustration	Rejection
It is as explained by Riso, the desire of the "Ego" to become stable in its relationship with people and things to unify itself with them. Riso reveals: "we try to keep everything that is nice and brings us comfort and pleasure whether on the personal level and on the functional level, or at our self-image, or at our feeling status or at the position we hold. Studies reveal that the Loyalist or Trustworthy personality pattern (of the Enneagram Theory) is considered as a part of the attachment influence as Loyalists or Trustworthies often establish limited and	Frustration associated with unsatisfied or unmet needs of the child at the early childhood has an enormous effect on his/her psychic growth which shape his future personality. The child may practice some sort of misery, anguish, anger, and dissatisfaction when his needs are not met. Hence, the environment is considered as a determinant of the personality trait. Therefore, this surrounding environment which is a part of the personality's growth characteristics lead to huge frustration settlings which will have a strong impact on the personality pattern even if one of the desires has been fulfilled. The frustration feelings will persist due to the fact that the frustration feeling has been established in the individual since his formative years. He added that even if the individuals' emotional needs have been fulfilled, they still	The Researcher pattern is one of the patterns that fall under the influence of rejection as the persons who have this personality pattern often feel that they are negligible, and on the margins of life, therefore they make their best to be empowered with skills of fruitful and useful knowledge and sciences needed by others so as to be accepted socially and avoid rejection. In this respect they are similar to the

Attachment	Frustration	Rejection
convergent relationships as long as these relationships provide them with the feeling of safety and security which means that their attachment with the behavior is deep but is limited, not convergent and it is associated to the extent that decrease the anxiety episode when reacting with the surroundings e.g.: Loyalists may preserve a bad marriage condition, or uncomfortable job as long as they think that it may provide them with stability and security. (Riso, 1996, P.32)	feel frustrated towards something else because the individual's identity is partially based on his frustration feeling as well as the two other influences which are attachment and rejection. As Riso referred: "sometimes frustrated people try to cause others to feel frustrated as part of the defense mechanism to avoid being frustrated (Riso, 1996, P.34) The Enthusiastic personality pattern which is a part of this study is due to frustration because he sees that his surrounding world is no longer a source of enthusiasm and positive stimuli for him, being fond and desirous of changing and diversifying things. (Riso, 1996, P.33-34)	Challenger traits who shows arrogance and stubbornness, as he/she shows indifference and tries to lower the feeling of pain and suffering in order to avoid thinking and the feeling of rejection. (Riso, 1996, P.34).

Riso believes that the behavioral qualities and characteristics associated to this pattern do not remain active and apparent all the time, but they vary according to three aspects: a. the Healthy aspect b. the adjusted aspect. c. The Unhealthy aspect. And you can find below an illustration of Riso's Thinking Center personality patterns and the description provided by him about **the three aspects (Riso and Russ, 2002, P.11-13):**

The Researcher		
The Healthy Aspect	The Adjusted aspect	Unhealthy Aspect
They have high level of observation, insight and perception of all their surroundings, they are usually up normal, mentally alert, curious, and are characterized by their tendency for search and the capacity of being absorbed or preoccupied by what captures their attention. They perform things with dexterity high standards. Individuals who are characterized with such personality pattern enjoy knowledge and acquaintance. They usually become experts and scientists in their fields of specialty and produce	They have the ability of good planning before taking actions, they usually conceptualize all their works and ideas before subjecting them to application (such as the building, models, preparations, financing resources and work performance etc...). They generally allocate the necessary resources, conduct the feasibility studies, work methods and implementation techniques of the work and they become experts in the fields of work, science, ideas and their implementation methods. They have sharp intelligence and they reject classic methods in doing work. They are increasingly immersed in complex ideas and concepts or in the imaginary world. Hence they become worried about their own concepts	Individuals who have this personality pattern become reclusive, withdrawn from the real world, eccentric and nihilistic (a point of view that says that the traditional beliefs are unfounded) and due to their instability and to their fear of aggression, they refuse the community and the communication forms with others, they may become obsessed and terrified in a way that may threaten their lives. They may develop delusion disorder and become subject

The Researcher		
The Healthy Aspect	The Adjusted aspect	Unhealthy Aspect
original and innovative valuable works. They are highly independent and abnormally idiosyncratic and eccentric.	and illations or reasoning and become obsessed and fascinated with the abnormal issues and live in their own world of fantasy if these issues are ambiguous, scary and dangerous. They are in fact separated from the real world and have what we call the disembodied mind. Therefore they are generally nervous, high-tempered, sensitive, argumentative and they believe in proofs and often use the dialectic doctrine or ideology discussions with others.	to self-destruction and tendency to develop some sort of phobia that might develop to schizophrenia and the desire to commit suicide. (Riso & Russ, 2002, P.11)

The Enthusiastic		
The Healthy Aspect	The Adjusted aspect	Unhealthy Aspect
They are responsive and excitable when they perform or conduct things they like and believe in them. This pattern is	Due to the increase and continuous restlessness, boredom and insomnia they suffer, they always try various options that could satisfy them. This might lead them to undergo some adventurous and dangerous	They often feel real desperate due to their incapability of decreasing their worry despite of their real need of decreasing it and

considered to have a high level of extroversion and they respond directly once they are attentive and feel that their surroundings are invigorating. They become lively, vivacious and eager to do things. They are highly motivated, spontaneous and they have high capacity of coloration. They are elusive and flexible. They often seem cheerful and happy and they easily achieve their goals. A large number of them conduct their work perfectly, they are multi-talented, practical,	life in their continued strive to seek new experiences. They could be described as being sophisticated. They may be experts in some arts (Connoisseur) (clowns, workers in the circus) and they are consumers. They often give a high level of importance to all their recent tendencies, emotional experiences and they become unable to differentiate between what they really want and what they are practicing in that moment. They often become hyperactive and incapable of restraining themselves or give up or stop themselves. They constantly do and say anything that comes to their minds and exaggerate and embellish when telling narratives and fear loneliness that's why they are always vivid and in continuous mobility, and movements and activities. They do various works at the same time and they display or demonstrate targeted and untargeted forms of behavior. They raise a large	that's why they may become compulsive and may behave in a childish and egocentric manner that revolves around the satisfaction of their instinctual psychological needs which have no limits, i.e. they are endless. Due to their compulsive and addictive tendencies, they become debauched and depraved as a way to escape from their worry and deep anxiety. Hence, they tend to act in a violent way (Riso, 1995, P.1-3) and in order to escape from themselves they tend to have compulsive actions instead of trying to control
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achievers, productive and their concerns are often diverse and prolific.	number of ideas but they only follow or execute some of them, and often surpass all forms of ethical behavior and accepted norms. They are described as self-centered, materialistic, greedy, and they are never satisfied. Riso also pointed out that Enthusiasts are tough when dealing with others and they tend to investigate in all aspects of interaction with their surroundings or experiences as they deal with everything in an compulsive way as part of the stress they always feel, the fact that leads to be hard on their surroundings as their response takes this compulsive form that cannot be controlled and they will keep on acting according to this behavior until they feel jaded. They are addictive, stone hearted and insensitive.	the anxiety that they suffer from and the frustration that they feel (Riso & Russ, 2002, P.13.
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Literature Review:

Rowan, (2008) Study : The aesthetic preference and its relation with the Thinking Center's personality patterns of the Enneagram System among students of the Fine Arts faculty

The sample was formed of (350) students from the faculty of fine arts and it aimed at recognizing the degree of aesthetic preference (the total scale) and the audiovisual aesthetic preference (each being applied separately) among all the sample individuals (males, females) in addition to the recognition of the significance of the statistical differences between males and females according to the aesthetic preference scale (the total scale) and the audiovisual aesthetic preference (separately). The best statistical methods have been used (such as the Cronbach Alfa and the Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient). The results showed that all members of the sample have the visual aesthetic preference and that there is a difference that has a statistical significance between the scores of males and females in the scale of aesthetic preference for the females and that the predominant personality pattern of the sample is the Individualist.

Al Sultani,(2006) study : Preparation of a summarized structure of the nine personality patterns among university students according to the Enneagram System

The study targeted preparing a summarized structure of the Riso-Hudson nine personality patterns system (the Enneagram) made in (1995) and the differentiation between the full and summarized structure of the system. The summarized structure of the scale included (180) items that represent the summarized structure of the Enneagram nine personality patterns and to the nine sub-scales of (20) items each. The researcher adopted the original scale prepared by "Riso-Hudson," which consists of (288) items, and by (32) item for each of the nine sub-scales in addition to the summarized model which consists of (180) items, on a sample of 400 students from Baghdad University Students. The researcher adopted differentiation standards between the two scales according to the psychometric properties of

each model; i.e. (reliability, validity and accuracy). The best statistical methods have been used such as (the Independent Samples T-Test, for the Two-way analysis of variance and Point Biserial Correlation Coefficient). The differentiation results were for the summarized scale structure, which means that the summarized structure of the scale enjoyed better statistical indicators that compared to full structure of the scale (Al Sultani, 2006: T.K.).

Al Yassiri's (2004) Study : Personality patterns of university students according to the nine personality patterns of the Enneagram System.

The study sample was composed of (600) students from (3) faculties in the University of Baghdad, (medicine, law, fine arts). The study aimed to set up a copy of "Riso-Hudson," scale of personality patterns according to the Enneagram system and to identify the predominant personality pattern among the members of the sample. In order to achieve the objectives of the research the researcher used the "Riso-Hudson" scale, and translated it into Arabic, and he also checked the psychometric properties of the scale and used the best statistical methods (Cronbach Alfa and the Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient). The study revealed the following:

1. The predominant personality pattern among students of the faculties of medicine and law is the Achiever.
2. The predominant personality pattern among students of the faculty of fine arts is the Individualist.
3. The predominant personality pattern among individuals of the samples (medicine, law, fine arts) is a part of the Feeling center which is one of the three centers from which the personality is formed. (Al Yassiri, 2004)

Hurly, J. B., (2003) Study: Today's personality pattern This study was conducted in the United States (2003), the

study sample was formed of (189) students from the Faculties of Medicine and the law. The study aimed to identify the predominant personality pattern among students of the faculties of medicine and law. (Riso - Hudson) scale has been used in addition to the best statistical methods such as (the Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient). The study concluded the following:

1. The predominant personality pattern among students of the faculties of medicine and law is the Achiever.
 - The study of (Hurly, R. Mathew, 2003): Is there any relation between the personality pattern and the selection of the discipline or area of specialty in the university?

This study was conducted in the United States (2003), and the sample consisted of 200 students from applicants of the University of North Carolina, the study aimed to identify the relationship between the personality pattern and the selection of the specialty in university. The (Riso - Hudson) scale has been used in addition to the best statistical methods such as (the Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient). The study concluded the following:

- There is a correlation and a statistically significant relationship between the student's personality pattern and his tendency to choose the specialty university discipline.

Research Procedures:

Firstly:

Population of the Research: the current study population was estimated at (13,313) students enrolled in the College of Arts for the Fall Semester 2016-2017 at the Sharjah University.

Secondly:

Sample of the Research: The applied research sample estimated at (429) students (196) males and (233) females was selected from both specialty disciplines (arts and sciences) using the (Stratified Random Sampling) method.

The tool of the Study:**(The Enneagram System Thinking Center Personality patterns)**

The researcher was acquainted with the scale made by (Don Riso) and (Ross Hudson) in (1995) entitled (Riso-Hudson Enneagram Pattern Indicator) and abbreviated (RHETI). This tool is fully sufficient and reliable and based on it we can identify the predominant personality pattern of the individual according to one of the nine patterns of the Enneagram theory (Riso, 1995: 13). The "Riso Hudson" scale is composed of nine scales and each scale measures one pattern of the personality patterns according to the Enneagram System. Each scale consists of (32) items that should be filled by the responder with either (yes or no), and all these items constitute together the (288) items of the nine patterns. The designers of this scale that is based on the Enneagram system see that the human personality is made up of three centers, namely:

- a. The Feeling Center which includes the following three personality patterns (The Helper, The Achiever and the Individualist)
- b. The Thinking Center which includes the following three personality patterns (The Researcher , the Loyalist or Trustworthy and the Enthusiastic)
- c. The Instinct Center which includes the following three personality patterns (The Challenger, Peacemaker and Reformer)

The researcher was also acquainted with Al Yassiri's scale (Al Yassiri, 2004) which was translated into Arabic and the researcher relied on that translated copy of Al Yassiri's research (2004) after the exclusion of a large number of items from that scale. She chose the Thinking Center and its related personality patterns (The Researcher, The Loyalist or Trustworthy and The Enthusiastic) and did not apply the full scale which is composed of nine personality patterns in a way that conform with the current order of this research purposes.

2. Reliability & Validity of the Items (Logical Analysis of the Items)

The scale was reviewed by a number of specialized doctors and the number of items in the preliminary version of the Researcher Personality pattern were 32 items, and in the Loyalist or Trustworthy Personality Pattern were 32 items which the number of items in the Enthusiastic Personality Pattern were also 32 items. However, more than (80%) of the specialists have approved specifying 30 items for each scale instead of 32 items in each scale became 30 items.

3. Finding of the Discrimination Index of the Items

The Extreme groups method has been adopted in order to find the discrimination index of the items as the total degree of each form of the three personality patterns' scales forms (The Researcher , Loyalist or Trustworthy, and Enthusiastic) has been taken individually for the differentiation sample was (429) students from the University of Sharjah. Afterwards, scores have been arranged in a descending order from the highest score to the lowest score and then (27%) of the forms obtaining the higher scores, and (27%) of the forms obtaining the lower scores, have been specified in each scale of the three personality patterns scales (The Researcher, Loyalist or

Trustworthy and Enthusiastic). The total number of individuals who have obtained the minimum and maximum scores were (116) individuals in each of the three scales. The Independent Samples t-test has been adopted in order to find the discrimination index of each item of the three personality patterns scales which are decided to be (30) items for each personality pattern as mentioned before and it turned out that most of the items are significant as the calculated T-value is greater than the tabulated value (1.96) and with a degree of freedom of (230).

Research Pattern Scale:

Its items have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) with the exception of two items Nos. (14, 28) that were insignificant, therefore the scale was (28) instead of 30 items as shown by table 4:

Table (4): Shows the significance process of the Researcher Pattern in the university environment according to the two Extreme groups' method

Items	The Maximum Group		The Minimum Group		T-Value	Significance Level
	Average	Variation	Average	Variation		
١	٠.٩٧٤	٠.١٥٩	٠.٨١٠	٠.٣٩٣	٤.١٥٣	Significant
٢	٠.٥٦٩	٠.٤٩٧	٠.١٢٠	٠.٣٢٧	٨.١١٠	Significant
٣	٠.٨١٠	٠.٣٩٣	٠.٦٣٧	٠.٤٨٢	٢.٩٨١	Significant
٤	٠.٧٦٧	٠.٤٢٤	٠.٣٧٠	٠.٤٨٥	٦.٦٢٦	Significant
٥	٠.٨١٠	٠.٣٩٣	٠.٦٤٦	٠.٤٨٠	٢.٨٤١	Significant
٦	٠.٨٩٦	٠.٣٠٥	٠.٧٥٨	٠.٤٢٩	٢.٨١٦	Significant
٧	٠.٦٩٨	٠.٤٦١	٠.٤٥٦	٠.٥٠٠٣	٣.٨٢١	Significant
٨	٠.٦٥٥	٠.٤٧٧	٠.٢٢٤	٠.٤١٨	٧.٣١٠	Significant
٩	٠.٧٤١	٠.٤٣٩	٠.٣٨٧	٠.٤٨٩	٥.٧٨٦	Significant
١٠	٠.٦٧٢	٠.٤٧١	٠.٣٤٤	٠.٤٧٧	٥.٢٥٩	Significant
١١	٠.٩١٣	٠.٢٨١	٠.٤٨٢	٠.٥٠١	٨.٠٦٥	Significant
١٢	٠.٨٥٣	٠.٣٥٥	٠.٦٨٩	٠.٤٦٤	٣.٠١٦	Significant
١٣	٠.٥٠٠	٠.٥٠٢	٠.٢٠٦	٠.٤٠٦	٤.٨٨٥	Significant
١٤	٠.٨٨٧	٠.٣١٦	٠.٨١٩	٠.٣٨٦	١.٤٨٦	Insignificant
١٥	٠.٨٧٠	٠.٣٣٧	٠.٧١٥	٠.٤٥٣	٢.٩٦٠	Significant

Items	The Maximum Group		The Minimum Group		T-Value	Significance Level
	Average	Variation	Average	Variation		
١٦	٠.٥٦٠	٠.٤٩٨	٠.١٤٦	٠.٣٥٥	٧.٢٨١	Significant
١٧	٠.٦٦٣	٠.٤٧٤	٠.١٩٨	٠.٤٠٠	٨.٠٧٦	Significant
١٨	٠.٨١٩	٠.٣٨٦	٠.٣٧٠	٠.٤٨٥	٧.٧٨٣	Significant
١٩	٠.٧٩٣	٠.٤٠٦	٠.٤٦٥	٠.٥٠٠	٥.٤٦٧	Significant
٢٠	٠.٦٧٢	٠.٤٧١	٠.٣٢٧	٠.٤٧١	٥.٥٧١	Significant
٢١	٠.٩١٣	٠.٢٨١	٠.٦٨٩	٠.٤٦٤	٤.٤٤٢	Significant
٢٢	٠.٦٢٠	٠.٤٨٧	٠.٤٢١	٠.٤٢٩	٦.٢٨٧	Significant
٢٣	٠.٤٧٤	٠.٥٠١	٠.١٧٢	٠.٣٧٩	٥.١٦٨	Significant
٢٤	٠.٨٢٧	٠.٣٧٩	٠.٦١٢	٠.٤٨٩	٣.٧٤٩	Significant
٢٥	٠.٦٧٢	٠.٤٧١	٠.٤٠٥	٠.٤٩٣	٤.٢٢٠	Significant
٢٦	٠.٧٧٥	٠.٤١٨	٠.٢٤١	٠.٤٢٩	٩.٥٩٣	Significant
٢٧	٠.٧٩٣	٠.٤٠٦	٠.٣٥٣	٠.٤٨٠	٧.٥٢٥	Significant
٢٨	٠.٨٣٦	٠.٣٧١	٠.٧٣٢	٠.٤٤٤	١.٩٢٣	Insignificant
٢٩	٠.٨٤٤	٠.٣٩٣	٠.٤٥٦	٠.٥٠٠	٦.٧٥٥	Significant
٣٠	٠.٥٨٦	٠.٤٩٤	٠.١٥٥	٠.٣٦٣	٧.٥٦٢	Significant

Loyalist or Trustworthy Pattern Scale:

Through the statistical analysis, it turned out that the items of the Loyalist or Trustworthy pattern scale have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) with the exception of one item No. (23) that was insignificant, the fact that decreases the number of items to (29) items as instead of 30 as shown by table 5:

Table (5): Shows the significance process of the Loyalist or Trustworthy Pattern in the university environment according to the Extreme groups' method

Items	The Maximum Group		The Minimum Group		T-Value	Significance Level
	Average	Variation	Average	Variation		
١	٠.٩١٣	٠.٢٨١	٠.٧٧٥	٠.٤١٨	٢.٩٤٣	Significant
٢	٠.٦٨١	٠.٤٦٨	٠.٥٠٨	٠.٥٠٢	٢.٧٠٥	Significant
٣	٠.٧٥٨	٠.٤٢٩	٠.٣٩٦	٠.٤٩١	٥.٩٧٤	Significant
٤	٠.٤٣٩	٠.٤٩٨	٠.٢٣٢	٠.٤٢٤	٣.٤٠٤	Significant
٥	٠.٩٠٥	٠.٢٩٤	٠.٥٦٠	٠.٤٩٨	٦.٤١٦	Significant
٦	٠.٩٢٢	٠.٢٦٨	٠.٦٢٠	٠.٤٨٧	٥.٨٤٠	Significant
٧	٠.٧٧٥	٠.٤١٨	٠.٥٤٣	٠.٥٠٠	٣.٨٤٢	Significant

Items	The Maximum Group		The Minimum Group		t - Value	Significance Level
	Average	Variation	Average	Variation		
۸	۰.۸۱۹	۰.۳۸۹	۰.۵۶۰	۰.۴۹۸	۴.۴۱۵	Significant
۹	۰.۸۹۶	۰.۳۰۵	۰.۶۸۱	۰.۴۶۸	۴.۱۵۱	Significant
۱۰	۰.۸۹۶	۰.۳۰۵	۰.۶۶۳	۰.۴۷۴	۴.۴۴۱	Significant
۱۱	۰.۵۸۶	۰.۴۹۴	۰.۲۹۳	۰.۴۵۷	۴.۶۸۷	Significant
۱۲	۰.۵۰۰	۰.۵۰۲	۰.۲۵۸	۰.۴۳۹	۳.۸۹۵	Significant
۱۳	۰.۸۸۷	۰.۳۱۶	۰.۵۰۰	۰.۵۰۲	۷.۰۳۷	Significant
۱۴	۰.۹۱۳	۰.۲۸۱	۰.۵۷۷	۰.۴۹۶	۶.۳۴۶	Significant
۱۵	۰.۷۶۷	۰.۴۲۴	۰.۵۰۸	۰.۵۰۲	۴.۲۳۷	Significant
۱۶	۰.۹۴۸	۰.۲۲۲	۰.۸۰۱	۰.۴۰۰	۳.۴۴۶	Significant
۱۷	۰.۷۴۱	۰.۴۳۹	۰.۶۰۳	۰.۴۹۱	۲.۲۵۳	Significant
۱۸	۰.۸۷۹	۰.۳۲۷	۰.۴۶۵	۰.۵۰۰	۷.۴۴۸	Significant
۱۹	۰.۸۴۴	۰.۳۶۳	۰.۴۳۱	۰.۴۹۷	۷.۲۳۳	Significant
۲۰	۰.۸۸۷	۰.۳۱۶	۰.۶۶۳	۰.۴۷۴	۴.۲۳۱	Significant
۲۱	۰.۷۴۱	۰.۴۳۹	۰.۴۴۸	۰.۴۹۹	۴.۷۴۴	Significant
۲۲	۰.۹۳۹	۰.۲۳۹	۰.۵۷۷	۰.۴۹۶	۷.۰۸۱	Significant
۲۳	۰.۵۸۶	۰.۴۹۴	۰.۴۶۵	۰.۵۰۰	۱.۸۴۶	Insignificant
۲۴	۰.۹۰۵	۰.۲۹۴	۰.۵۶۹	۰.۴۹۷	۶.۲۶۶	Significant
۲۵	۰.۸۹۶	۰.۳۰۵	۰.۷۱۵	۰.۴۵۳	۳.۵۶۷	Significant
۲۶	۰.۴۳۹	۰.۴۹۸	۰.۲۱۵	۰.۴۱۲	۳.۷۲۹	Significant
۲۷	۰.۷۶۷	۰.۴۲۴	۰.۴۷۴	۰.۵۰۱	۴.۸۰۵	Significant
۲۸	۰.۵۹۴	۰.۴۹۳	۰.۲۳۲	۰.۴۲۴	۵.۹۹۴	Significant
۲۹	۰.۶۰۳	۰.۴۹۱	۰.۲۸۴	۰.۴۵۳	۵.۱۴۰	Significant
۳۰	۰.۷۶۷	۰.۴۲۴	۰.۳۶۲	۰.۴۸۲	۶.۷۸۹	Significant

The Enthusiastic Pattern Scale:

Through the statistical analysis, it turned out that the items of the Enthusiastic pattern scale have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) as shown by table 6:

Table (6): The significance process of the Enthusiastic
Pattern in the university environment according to the two
Extreme groups' method

Items	The Maximum Group		The Minimum Group		T- Value	Significance Level
	Average	Variation	Average	Variation		
١	٠.٩٧٤	٠.١٥٩	٠.٧٧٥	٠.٤١٨	٤.٧٦٥	Significant
٢	٠.٩٢٢	٠.٢٦٨	٠.٦٢٠	٠.٤٨٧	٥.٨٤٠	Significant
٣	٠.٨٣٦	٠.٣٧١	٠.٤٨٢	٠.٥٠١	٦.٠٩٥	Significant
٤	٠.٨١٩	٠.٣٨٦	٠.٤٠٥	٠.٤٩٣	٧.١١٢	Significant
٥	٠.٩٣٩	٠.٢٣٩	٠.٦٨١	٠.٤٦٨	٥.٢٩٩	Significant
٦	٠.٨٠١	٠.٤٠٠	٠.٣٧٠	٠.٤٨٥	٧.٣٨٠	Significant
٧	٠.٩٣٩	٠.٢٣٩	٠.٧٤١	٠.٤٣٩	٤.٢٦٦	Significant
٨	٠.٩١٣	٠.٢٨١	٠.٥٦٠	٠.٤٩٨	٦.٦٤٧	Significant
٩	٠.٥٨٦	٠.٤٩٤	٠.٣٠١	٠.٤٦١	٤.٥٣١	Significant
١٠	٠.٨٥٣	٠.٣٥٥	٠.٤٧٤	٠.٥٠١	٦.٦٤٨	Significant
١١	٠.٨٨٧	٠.٣١٦	٠.٥١٧	٠.٥٠١	٦.٧٢٧	Significant
١٢	٠.٨٩٦	٠.٣٠٥	٠.٥٢٥	٠.٥٠١	٦.٧٩٧	Significant
١٣	٠.٩١٣	٠.٢٨١	٠.٥٥١	٠.٤٩٩	٦.٧٩٩	Significant
١٤	٠.٨٧٠	٠.٣٣٧	٠.٤٥٦	٠.٥٠٠	٧.٣٨٨	Significant
١٥	٠.٦٨٩	٠.٤٦٤	٠.٣٢٧	٠.٤٧١	٥.٨٩٢	Significant
١٦	٠.٧٥٨	٠.٤٢٩	٠.٤٣١	٠.٤٩٧	٥.٣٦٧	Significant
١٧	٠.٨٠١	٠.٤٠٠	٠.٥٢٥	٠.٥٠١	٤.٦٣٠	Significant
١٨	٠.٨٩٦	٠.٣٠٥	٠.٥٨٦	٠.٤٩٤	٥.٧٤٧	Significant
١٩	٠.٧٩٣	٠.٤٠٦	٠.٥٢٥	٠.٥٠١	٤.٤٥٧	Significant
٢٠	٠.٧٠٦	٠.٤٥٧	٠.٣٥٣	٠.٤٨٠	٥.٧٤٢	Significant
٢١	٠.٧٩٣	٠.٤٠٦	٠.٣٠١	٠.٤٦١	٨.٦٠٨	Significant
٢٢	٠.٨٣٦	٠.٣٧١	٠.٥٢٥	٠.٥٠١	٥.٣٥٥	Significant
٢٣	٠.٦٢٩	٠.٤٨٥	٠.٢٥٠	٠.٤٣٤	٦.٢٧١	Significant
٢٤	٠.٨٩٧	٠.٣٢٧	٠.٣٩٦	٠.٤٩١	٨.٨٠٩	Significant
٢٥	٠.٩٤٨	٠.٢٢٢	٠.٦٨٩	٠.٤٦٤	٥.٤٠٧	Significant
٢٦	٠.٨١٩	٠.٣٨٦	٠.٥٠٠	٠.٥٠٢	٥.٤٢٠	Significant
٢٧	٠.٧٠٦	٠.٤٥٧	٠.٤٨٢	٠.٥٠١	٣.٥٥	Significant
٢٨	٠.٨١٠	٠.٣٩٣	٠.٣٩٦	٠.٤٩١	٧.٠٧٩	Significant
٢٩	٠.٨٥٣	٠.٣٥٥	٠.٥٠٨	٠.٥٠٢	٦.٠٣٩	Significant
٣٠	٠.٨٧٠	٠.٣٣٧	٠.٦٢٠	٠.٤٨٧	٤.٥٤٤	Significant

5. Validity Scale

- A. Face Validity: The face validity has been achieved after being reviewed and approved by the experts (The logical Analysis of the items).
- B. Construct Validity: The relationship between the degree of the item with the total degree of the personality pattern:

Another method has been used for the recognition of the discrimination index of the items which is the relationship of the item with the grand total.

The Biserial Correlation coefficients method has been applied in order to obtain the correlation coefficient between the degree of each item of the scales' items (The Researcher , Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) (Allen & Yen, 1979, p. 124). Through the statistical analysis, it turned out that the items of the three scales have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) as shown by table 7:

The Researcher Personality Pattern Scale:

Its items have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) as shown by table 7:

Table (7): Correlation coefficients between the item and the total degree of the Researcher's personality pattern scale

Item's Number	Correlation Coefficients	Significance Level	Item's Number	Correlation Coefficients	Significance Level
۱	۰.۲۴۵	Significant	۱۶	۰.۳۳۰	Significant
۲	۰.۴۰۷	Significant	۱۷	۰.۳۶۳	Significant
۳	۰.۱۶۷	Significant	۱۸	۰.۳۴۴	Significant
۴	۰.۳۲۸	Significant	۱۹	۰.۲۶۲	Significant
۵	۰.۱۷۹	Significant	۲۰	۰.۲۹۸	Significant
۶	۰.۱۶۹	Significant	۲۱	۰.۲۳۸	Significant
۷	۰.۱۹۴	Significant	۲۲	۰.۳۳۰	Significant
۸	۰.۳۶۸	Significant	۲۳	۰.۳۲۴	Significant
۹	۰.۲۶۹	Significant	۲۴	۰.۲۱۱	Significant
۱۰	۰.۲۷۷	Significant	۲۵	۰.۲۳۷	Significant

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١١	٠.٣٦٨	Significant	٢٦	٠.٤٠٨	Significant
١٢	٠.١٤٢	Significant	٢٧	٠.٣٦١	Significant
١٣	٠.٢٤٣	Significant	٢٨	٠.١٢٣	Significant
١٤	٠.٠٩٦	Significant	٢٩	٠.٣١٨	Significant
١٥	٠.١٤٧	Significant	٣٠	٠.٣٥٨	Significant

The Loyalist or Trustworthy Personality Pattern Scale:

Its items have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) as it is shown in table number 8:

Table (8): Shows the correlation coefficients between the item and the total score of the Loyalist or Trustworthy's personality pattern scale

Item's Number	Correlation Coefficients	Significance Level	Item's Number	Correlation Coefficients	Significance Level
١	٠.١٧١	Significant	١٦	٠.٢٤٦	Significant
٢	٠.٢١٤	Significant	١٧	٠.١٩٩	Significant
٣	٠.٢٩٧	Significant	١٨	٠.٣٤٣	Significant
٤	٠.٢٢٣	Significant	١٩	٠.٣٣٠	Significant
٥	٠.٣١٧	Significant	٢٠	٠.٢٥١	Significant
٦	٠.٣٤٠	Significant	٢١	٠.٢٦٣	Significant
٧	٠.١٩١	Significant	٢٢	٠.٣٥٥	Significant
٨	٠.٢٩٣	Significant	٢٣	٠.١٣٤	Significant
٩	٠.٢٥٥	Significant	٢٤	٠.٢٧٨	Significant
١٠	٠.٢٦٩	Significant	٢٥	٠.٢١٠	Significant
١١	٠.٢١٨	Significant	٢٦	٠.٢٢٢	Significant
١٢	٠.٢٢٠	Significant	٢٧	٠.٢٣٧	Significant
١٣	٠.٣٢٨	Significant	٢٨	٠.٢٩٧	Significant
١٤	٠.٣٤٢	Significant	٢٩	٠.٢٩٣	Significant
١٥	٠.٢٢٤	Significant	٣٠	٠.٣٢٧	Significant

The Enthusiastic Personality Pattern Scale:

The items have been significant with a significance level of (0.05) as shown by table 9:

Table (9): Correlation coefficients between the item and the total degree of the Enthusiast's personality pattern scale

Item's Number	Correlation Coefficients	Significance Level	Item's Number	Correlation Coefficients	Significance Level
۱	۰.۳۰۳	Significant	۱۶	۰.۲۸۷	Significant
۲	۰.۳۰۶	Significant	۱۷	۰.۲۳۹	Significant
۳	۰.۳۱۶	Significant	۱۸	۰.۲۹۲	Significant
۴	۰.۳۷۵	Significant	۱۹	۰.۲۲۹	Significant
۵	۰.۲۹۸	Significant	۲۰	۰.۲۹۲	Significant
۶	۰.۳۸۷	Significant	۲۱	۰.۳۵۸	Significant
۷	۰.۲۶۲	Significant	۲۲	۰.۲۶۹	Significant
۸	۰.۳۳۵	Significant	۲۳	۰.۲۹۸	Significant
۹	۰.۲۶۵	Significant	۲۴	۰.۳۸۲	Significant
۱۰	۰.۳۵۰	Significant	۲۵	۰.۲۶۲	Significant
۱۱	۰.۲۹۳	Significant	۲۶	۰.۲۹۱	Significant
۱۲	۰.۳۳۷	Significant	۲۷	۰.۲۰۰	Significant
۱۳	۰.۳۱۰	Significant	۲۸	۰.۳۴۸	Significant
۱۴	۰.۳۸۱	Significant	۲۹	۰.۳۲۱	Significant
۱۵	۰.۳۴۵	Significant	۳۰	۰.۲۴۰	Significant

4. Validity Scale:

A. Test-Retest Method: This method is based upon finding the correlation between the scores of respondents which they have obtained during the first application of the scale and when repeated in the second application after specific interval of time. Therefore, the personality patterns scale (Researcher, Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) has been applied on a sample of (64) students and it has been re-applied on the same sample after 14 days later. And according to Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient between the degrees of the first and second application of the scale, Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient for the Researcher pattern was estimated at 0.83, Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient for the Loyalist or Trustworthy pattern

was estimated at 0.82 and Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient for the Enthusiastic pattern was estimated at 0.82. These levels of Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient reveals good correlation coefficients.

- B. Cronbach Alfa's Equation:** in order to check the internal consistency of the items, we used the Cronbach Alfa's Equation was used and the same consistency sample has been used in the retest and it was estimated at (64) students (32) males and (32) females. The consistency coefficient according to the Cronbach Alfa's Equation for the Researcher pattern was (0.94), for the Loyalist or Trustworthy pattern was estimated at (0.88) and for the Enthusiastic pattern was (0.89) as shown in table (10) below:

Table 10: Consistency coefficients of the three personality patterns (Researcher, Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) according to the two methods of retest and Cronbach Alfa:

Personality Pattern	Number of Items	Value of the Sample	Consistency Coefficients	
			Retest	Cronbach Alfa
Researcher	30	64	٠,٨٣	٠,٩٤
Loyalist or Trustworthy	30	64	٠,٨٢	٠,٨٨
Enthusiastic	30	64	٠,٨٦	٠,٨٩

5. Final application of the Thinking Center's personality patterns scale (Researcher , Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic):

The scale was applied on the basic sample which is composed of (429) students from the University of Sharjah. The scale was applied collectively inside the auditoriums within a time period ranging from (25-30) minutes to answer all the items of the scale.

Statistical Tools:

The Statistical Package of the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in order to apply the following statistical means:

1. The Discrimination index equation (Independent Samples T-Test) has been used for the extraction of the discrimination index of each item of the scales (personality patterns)
2. Pearson's correlation coefficients in order to extract the consistency coefficients using the retest methods of the personality patterns in addition to the extraction of the correlation coefficients between the degrees of the sample's individuals in the scale.
3. The Biserial Correlation Coefficients (in order to define the correlation between the item and the total degree of the scale in the items analysis.
4. Cronbach Alfa's Theory in order to extract the consistency of the personality patterns scale.
5. T-test for one Sample in order to identify the personality patterns of the sample.
6. Tow way Analysis of Variance in order to find out the differences between the averages of the predominant personality patterns of the sample.

The research's findings:

1. Results associated with the first question: what is the predominant personality pattern of the Enneagram's system thinking center among university students?

In order to be sure of the third aim that includes the recognition of the predominant personality pattern (Researcher, Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) among all sample members . The three personality patterns scale has been applied in accordance with the Enneagram's system on all members of the sample, their answers have

been marked and their moving arithmetic mean was calculated to be as follows:

Results showed that the averages of all members of the sample composed of 429 students according to the scale of the Thinking Center's personality patterns (Researcher , Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) were (15.881, 19.0699, 19.8322 and the table (1) shows the arithmetic means of the thinking center personality patterns.

Table (1): Shows the arithmetic mean of the Thinking Center's personality patterns

Pattern	Sample	Arithmetic Mean	Standard deviation	Percentage
Researcher	429	١٥.٨٨١١	٣.٦١٤٩	٥٦,٧٤ %
Loyalist or Trustworthy	429	١٩.٠٦٩٩	٣.٥٦.٥	٦٥,٧٦ %
Enthusiastic	429	١٩.٨٣٢٢	٤.١٦٦٤	٦٦,١١%

According to Riso (Riso, 1995) (Riso, 2003) if the scale was used then the highest average score achieved by the respondent in any of (RHETI) Scale indicates the predominant personality pattern (Riso, 1995, P. 42) (Riso, 2003, P. 3). Hence, according to the arithmetic mean of the score obtained by the sample members, we can conclude that the highest mean obtained by the Enthusiastic pattern which was (19,8322) represented the highest mean in comparison to the other patterns of personality and as thus it represents the predominant pattern of the sample.

On the other hand, Al Yassiri's study (Al Yassiri, 2004) which addressed the nine patterns of the Enneagram's System concluded that the predominant pattern among university students is the Achiever which is a part of the Feelings Center (Al Yassiri, 2004, P. 159). Rowan's study (Rowan, 2008) which also addressed the nine personality patterns concluded that the predominant pattern is the Reformer which is part of the Instinctive Center among a sample of university students.

The Enthusiastic pattern as indicated by Enneagram System tends to be responsive and excitable to what they feel of experiences. This pattern has a high level of extroversion and they respond directly once they are excited by their invigorating surroundings. They are lively, vivacious and eager to doing things, they have high endeavors, and they are spontaneous and have a high capacity of coloration, dribbling, flexibility and retreat. They are cheerful and happy and they easily achieve their goals. A large number of them conduct their work perfectly, they are multi-talented, practical, achievers, productive and their concerns are often diverse and prolific (Riso, 2003 P.4).

We may explain the above result in the context of the current situation of our societies in general as the sample has a tendency to follow a variety of strategies that are capable of allowing them to have new experiences and alternative choices in their lives characterized by enthusiasm and adventure in order to practice a life of a high value to them.

2. Results related to the second questions: Are there any differences in the predominant thinking center personality pattern according to the two variables of gender and specialty?

In order to recognize the significant statistical differences between the three personality patterns (Researcher, Loyalist or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) according to the variable of the gender (male, female) and the discipline specialty (arts-sciences), the researcher had used the two-way Analysis of Variance and the results was as follows:

A. The statistical significant difference in gender (male, female) and specialty (arts, sciences) is recognized in the Researcher pattern's scale:

There are no statistical significant differences in the Researcher's personality pattern according to the two variables of gender and specialty as the calculated F-values were (0.387, 0.072, 2.851) which are of lesser value than the tabulated F-value and which is (3.86) with a degree of freedom of (425.1) as it is shown in the two tables below (2 & 3).

Table (2): Shows some of the statistical indicators of the Researcher's scale scores based on the two variables of gender and discipline specialty.

Gender	Specialty	Number	Average	Standard Deviation
Males	Sciences	١٠٤	١٦.٣٥٥٨	٤.٣٧.٩
	Arts	٩٢	١٦.٠٤٣٥	٣.٦٥٢٢
	Total	١٩٦	١٦.٢.٩٢	٤.٠٤٢٣٥
Females	Sciences	١٢١	١٥.٥٤٥٥	٣.٠٧١٣٧
	Arts	١١٢	١٥.٦٦٩٦	٣.٣٣٥٢٨
	Total	٢٣٣	١٥.٦.٥٢	٣.١٩٤٦.٠
Males/Females	Sciences	٢٢٥	١٥.٩٢.٠	٣.٧٤١٩٩
	Arts	٢.٤	١٥.٨٣٨٢	٣.٤٧٨.٥
	Total	٤٢٩	١٥.٨٨١١	٣.٦١٤٩١

Table 3: Shows the Two way Analysis of Variance of the Researcher pattern's scores according to the variation of the gender and the discipline specialty.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares SS	Degree of Freedom DF	Mean Squares MS	Calculated F	Significance Level
Gender	٣٧.٢١٦	١	٣٧.٢١٦	٢.٨٥١	٠.٠٩٢
Specialty	٠.٩٣٩	١	٠.٩٣٩	٠.٠٧٢	٠.٧٨٩
Gender × Specialty	٥.٠٥٩	١	٥.٠٥٩	٠.٣٨٧	٠.٥٣٤
Fault	٥٥٤٨.٤٣٩	٤٢٥	١٣.٠٥٥	-	-
Total	١١٣٧٩١.٠	٤٢٩	-	-	-

The tabulated F value on the significance level of (0.05) and the scores of independence of $(425, 1) = 3.86$.

B. The statistical significant difference between (males, females) (arts, sciences) in the Loyalistic or Trustworthy personality pattern scale:

Table (4): Shows some of the statistical indicators of the Loyalist or Trustworthy s's scale scores according to the two variables of gender and specialty.

Gender	Specialty	Number	Average	Standard Deviation
Males	Sciences	١٠٤	١٨.٩٦١٥	٤.٢٩.٢٥
	Arts	٩٢	١٩.٠٢١٧	٣.٥٩١٧٤
	Total	١٩٦	١٨.٩٨٩٨	٣.٩٦٧٨١
Females	Sciences	١٢١	١٨.٨٦٧٨	٣.٤٧٥٩٧
	Arts	١١٢	١٩.٤٢٨٦	٢.٨٢٤٣٣
	Total	٢٣٣	١٩.١٣٧٣	٣.١٩٤٦٠
Males/Females	Sciences	٢٢٥	١٨.٩١١١	٣.٨٦٥.٣
	Arts	٢٠٤	١٩.٢٤٥١	٣.١٩١٥٤
	Total	٤٢٩	١٩.٠٦٩٩	٣.٥٦.٥٣

Table (5) Shows the Two way Analysis of Variance of the Loyalistic or Trustworthy pattern's scores according to the variation of the gender and the specialty

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares SS	Degree of Freedom DF	Mean Squares MS	Calculated F	Significance Level
Gender	٢.٦٠١	١	٢.٦٠١	٠.٢٠٥	٠.٦٥١
Specialty	١٠.٢٣٥	١	١٠.٢٣٥	٠.٨٠٥	٠.٣٧٠
Gender × Specialty	٦.٦٥١	١	٦.٦٥١	٠.٥٢٣	٠.٤٧٠
Fault	٥٤.٥.١١٦	٤٢٥	١٢.٧١٨	-	-
Total	١٦١٤٣٧.٠٠	٤٢٩	-	-	-

The values of the table shown above indicate that there are no statistical significant differences in the Loyalist or Trustworthy's personality pattern according to the two variables of gender and specialty as the calculated F-values were (0.523, 0.805, 0.205) and they are less than the

tabulated F-value which is estimated at (3.86) with a degree of freedom of (425.1).

C. The statistical significance of the difference between (males, females) (arts, sciences) in the Enthusiastic personality pattern scale:

Table (6): Shows some of the statistical indicators of the Enthusiastic pattern's scale scores based on the two variables of gender and specialty (discipline).

Gender	Specialty	Number	Arithmetic Average	Standard Deviation
Males	Sciences	104	20.2981	4.2691
	Arts	92	20.0326	3.81855
	Total	196	20.1735	4.05229
Females	Sciences	121	19.6281	4.08887
	Arts	112	19.4554	4.42940
	Total	233	19.5451	4.274760
Males/Females	Sciences	225	19.9378	4.17429
	Arts	204	19.7157	4.16501
	Total	429	19.8322	4.16649

Table (7) shows the Two way Analysis of Variance of the Enthusiastic pattern's degrees according to the variation of the gender and the specialty

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares SS	Degree of Freedom DF	Mean Squares MS	Calculated Value F	Significance Level 0.05 sig
Gender	41.286	1	41.286	2.377	0.124
Specialty	5.097	1	5.097	0.293	0.588
Gender × Specialty	0.228	1	0.228	0.013	0.909
Fault	7382.703	425	17.371	-	-
Total	17161620.00	428	-	-	-

The values of the table shows above indicate that there are no statistical significant differences in the Enthusiastic personality pattern according to the two variables of gender and specialty as the calculated F-values were (0.13, 0.293,

2.377) which are less than the tabulated F-value which is estimated at (3.86) with a degree of freedom of (425.1).

Conclusions:

On reviewing the results of the research and discussing them in the light of the research's goals and hypotheses. The following is concluded:

1. The predominant personality pattern among the research sample is the Enthusiastic pattern.
2. The scientific development, the rational use of Technology in the educational arenas in addition to the provision of opportunities of scholarships abroad motivated a lot of students (being the educated sector of the society) to adopt this personality pattern, in order to cope with the contemporary developments and advancement and their education outcomes.
3. There are no statistical significant differences in the Thinking center's personality patterns (Researcher, Loyalist Discipline or Trustworthy and Enthusiastic) according to the two variables of gender and specialty.

Recommendations:

In light of the research findings the following are recommended:

1. The use of the Enneagram system's personality patterns scale by the admissions and registration committees in universities colleges so as to classify individuals and enroll them in their academic specialties according to their personality pattern.
2. The utilization of the Riso-Hudson Enneagram Pattern Indicator (RHETI), when applying for university studies for new students and in their future careers.
3. Study the predominant personality pattern according to the Enneagram's system with socially deviant groups such as thieves and criminals in general.

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