CHAPTER III.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

After a review of literature in the field of suggestibility, Eysenck's approach to personality has been taken into consideration as it is relevant to our work. The two dimensions of personality which are considered are: introversion - extraversion and neuroticism. Eysenck has found suggestibility a useful measure of neuroticism but it fails to differentiate between introverts and extraverts. Dysthymics and hystericies are high on neuroticism compared to normals. Since in this study Eysenck's method of scoring body away suggestibility has been used, specific hypotheses are formulated regarding primary and secondary suggestibility based on the experimental findings of Eysenck.

Hypotheses in connection with primary suggestibility:

1. Dysthymics and hystericies will not differ significantly on primary suggestibility.

2. Dysthymics will be more suggestible than normals with low E and high N scores (eN)*

3. Dysthymics will be more suggestible than normals getting high E and high N scores (EN)**

4. Hystericies will be more suggestible than normals, with low E and high N scores (eN)

5. Hystericies will be more suggestible than normals with high E and high N scores (EN)

* eN represents introverted neurotics.
** EN represents extraverted neurotics.
6. Normals getting low E and high N scores (oN) will not differ significantly from normals getting high E and high N scores (EN).

7. There will be a significant and negative relationship between suggestibility and age.

8. There will be no relationship between suggestibility and intelligence.

**Hypotheses in connection with secondary suggestibility:**

9. Dysthymics and hystorics will not differ significantly on secondary suggestibility.

10. Dysthymics will be more suggestible than normals with low E and high N scores (oN).

11. Dysthymics will be more suggestible than normals with high E and High N scores (EN).

12. Hystorics will be more suggestible than normals with low E and high N scores (oN).

13. Hystorics will be more suggestible than normals with high E and high N scores (EN).

14. Normals getting low E and high N scores (oN) will not differ significantly from normals getting high E and high N scores (EN).

After reviewing earlier literature on age and intelligence, the following hypotheses were formulated regarding secondary suggestibility:
15. There will be a significant and negative relationship between suggestibility and age.

16. There will be a significant and negative relationship between suggestibility and intelligence.