

Introduction: Laughter can be regarded as a distinct form of cathartic experience, arising from the violation of various well-established cultural norms. The balance between the emotions of laughter and fear depends on the extent and nature of the norm violation, as well as the specifics of its perception. The development of regulatory functions enables younger schoolchildren to comprehend increasingly complex forms of humor, which involve the transgression of cultural norms—ranging from behavioral violations to breaches of logical and linguistic norms.

Objectives: To examine the specific features of humor perception and production by younger schoolchildren, as well as the potential for regulating their subjective experiences of danger and safety in situations involving norm violations in humor.

Methods: The empirical study involved 360 younger schoolchildren (aged 7-10). The “Sometimes It Happens” (T. Artemyeva) method was used to study humor. The analysis of the schoolchildren’s responses was based on the following indicators: identification of rules (norms) in academic, extracurricular, and family interaction situations; the creation of humorous event scenarios; and the selection of event outcomes (adaptive or maladaptive humor).

Results: The study revealed that the development of regulatory functions in younger schoolchildren allows them not to fear violating certain cultural norms or rules of social interaction in a joke. The positive correlation between maladaptive event outcomes and the identification of norms and rules by younger schoolchildren indicates the development of their regulatory function, mastery over their own cognitive processes, and their ability to interpret “dangerous” or “fear-inducing” scenarios as subjectively non-threatening, allowing them to emotionally distance themselves from such situations. Younger schoolchildren recognize the potential of humor in violating cultural norms, understanding that something in the event does not occur as it should according to the rule. In the child’s view, adherence to cultural norms guarantees a sense of safety in interactions with adults and peers.

Conclusions: The findings of the study provide a foundation for the development of programs aimed at enhancing the regulatory functions of younger schoolchildren.

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Psychometric Properties of the Arabic Version of the Mini-IPIP Five-Factor Personality Scale in Kuwait

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Introduction: The Mini-IPIP, a 20-item short form of the 50-item International Personality Item Pool-Five-Factor Model measure (Goldberg, 1999), with promising psychometric properties, The Mini-IPIP describes personality in terms of the Five Factor Model, namely Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. The Mini-IPIP appears to be an alternative to the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), and the Big Five Inventory (BFI).

Objectives: The study aims to investigate the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Mini-IPIP.

Methods: The Arabic version of the Mini-IPIP scales, and the TIPI was administered to 1560 Kuwait university undergraduates (576 males mean age = 21.82±0.70 and 984 females; mean age = 20.95±1.31). The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the Mini-IPIP with TIPI & BFI were assessed.

Results: Cronbach’s alpha was satisfactory for N (0.82), E (0.73), O (0.75), A (0.81) and C (0.80). Results revealed significant gender differences in N with a favor for females and in E, O & C with a favor for males. PCA showed that Mini-IPIP five factors explains 71.05 % of the total variance. The Mini-IPIP demonstrated good convergent validity with the BFI ($r = .71, .76, .77, .82, .67$ for E, A, C, N, and O, respectively) and with the TIPI ($r = .46, .49, .66, .69, .58$ for E, A, C, N, and O, respectively).

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Mini-IPIP as a useful tool for researchers needing a short assessment of the Big Five in research.

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Psychometric Properties of the Arabic NEO-FFI-3 among Undergraduates in Kuwait

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Introduction: The reproduction of the structure of the NEO-FFI has been stable across different Arabic cultures. The NEO Five-Factor Inventory-3 (NEO-FFI-3) is the revised version of the NEO-FFI-R, which describes personality in terms of the Five Factor Model, namely Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. The psychometric properties of the NEO-FFI-3 present a robust verification base in diverse cultures. Although there is an Arabic version of the NEO-FFI, the psychometric properties of the Arabic NEO-FFI-3 are yet unknown.

Objectives: The study aims to investigate the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptation of the NEO-FFI-3.

Methods: The Arabic version of the NEO-FFI-3 is a 60-item questionnaire, and the NEO-FFI-R 60-item questionnaire was administered to 1373 Kuwait university undergraduates (559 males mean age = 20.41±1.43 and 814 females; mean age = 20.60±1.18). The internal consistency reliability, factor structure, and convergent validity of the NEO-FFI-3 with NEO-FFI-R were assessed.

Results: Cronbach’s alpha was satisfactory for N (0.72), E (0.82), O (0.79), A (0.82) and C (0.74). Results revealed significant gender differences in N, O & C with a favor for females. PCA showed that NEO-FFI-3 five factors explains 53.98% of the total variance. However, the high mean correlations between the NEO-FFI-3 and NEO-FFI-R scales, with coefficients of (0.87) for the N, (0.85) for the E, (0.84) for the C, (0.78) for the O, and (0.77) for the A.

Conclusions: The findings support the psychometric properties of the Arabic adaptations of the NEO-FFI-3 as useful instruments for assessing the Big Five.

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