جامعة المنوفية

كلية الآداب

اسم الباحث:	أحمد محمد مجريه

نوع البحث: أكاديمي **تاريخ اعتماد تسجيل البحث:** 2013/01/03

عنوان البحث:

طريقة البحث:

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على الرغم من قدرتنا الممتازة على التعرف على الوجوه المالوفة في مشاهدة المواقف الصعبة فان الأشخاص منخفضين جدا في قدرتهم على التعرف على الوجوه غير المألوفة حتى في المواقف المثالية.

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طريقة البحث:

في كثير من الأحيان يطلب من شهود العيان التعرف على مرتكبي الجرائم من خلال مصفوفات العرض الجنائي.

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عنوان البحث:

طريقة البحث:

There is an important mismatch between empirical research on the accuracy of eyewitness identification and the real world of criminal investigation. Most research models single-perpetrator crimes, but in the real world, most crimes involve multiple perpetrators. This study examined how the number of perpetrators affects eyewitness identification by manipulating the gender of accomplices. Observers viewed a video of a staged crime. The crime was committed by a male or female perpetrator, who was presented alone or with an accomplice of the same or the opposite gender. The observers were then asked to identify the perpetrators from target-present or target absent line-ups. The results revealed a double-perpetrator disadvantage, which was manifested in reduced identification accuracy on targetpresent line-ups. Importantly, however, the gender of the perpetrator or the accomplice had no effect on this disadvantage

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The ability to identify an unfamiliar target face from an identity lineup declines when it is accompanied by a second face during visual encoding. This two-face disadvantage is still little studied and its basis remains poorly understood. This study investigated several possible explanations for this phenomenon. Experiments 1 and 2 varied the number of potential targets (1 or 2) and the number of faces in a lineup (5 or 10) to explore if this effect arises from the number of identity comparisons that need to be made to detect a target in a lineup. These experiments also explored if this effect arises from an uncertainty concerning which is the to-be-identified target in two-face displays, by cueing the relevant face during encoding. Experiment 3 then examined whether the two-face disadvantage reflects the depth of face encoding or a memory effect. The results show that this effect

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طريقة البحث:

Internal and external features dominate familiar and unfamiliar face recognition, respectively. However, this finding is not universal; Egyptians showed a robust internal-feature advantage for processing unfamiliar faces (Megreya & Bindemann, 2009). This bias was speculatively attributed to their long-term experiences for individuating female faces with headscarves, which completely cover the external features. Here, we provided an empirical test for this suggestion. Participants from Egypt and UK were presented with a staged crime, which was committed by an own-race woman with or without a headscarf. All participants were then asked to identify the culprit from a line-up involving 10 faces with or without headscarves.

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طريقة البحث:

Viewers are typically better at remembering faces from their own race than from other races; however, it is not yet established whether this effect is due to memorial or perceptual processes. In this study, UK and Egyptian viewers were given a simultaneous face-matching task, in which the target faces were presented upright or upside down. As with previous research using face memory tasks, participants were worse at matching otherrace faces than own-race faces and showed a stronger face inversion effect for ownrace faces. However, subjects' performance on own and other-race faces was highly correlated. These data provide strong evidence that difficulty in perceptual encoding of unfamiliar faces contributes substantially to the other-race effect and that accounts based entirely on memory cannot capture the full data. Implications for forensic settings are also

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طريقة البحث:

Research on sex differences in face recognition has reported mixed results, on balance suggesting an advantage for female observers. However, it is not clear whether this advantage is specific to face processing or reflects a more general superiority effect in episodic memory. The current study therefore examined sex differences with a face-matching task that eliminates memory demands. Across two experiments, female but not male observers showed an own-sex advantage on match trials, in which two pictures have to be identified the same person. This advantage was present for whole faces and when only the internal or external facial features were shown.

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طريقة البحث:

A large body of work reports a leftward bias in face processing. However, it is not clear whether this leftward bias purely reflects the dominance of the right hemisphere or is influenced by scanning habits developed by reading directions. Here, we report two experiments examining how well native readers of right to left Arabic scripts (Egyptians) could match (for identity) a target face that appeared with a companion to a line-up of 10 faces. There was a significant advantage for matching faces that appeared on the left. However, Experiment 2 found that the magnitude of this left face matching bias was almost three times weaker than the magnitude of the leftward bias shown by native readers of left to right English scripts (British).

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طريقة البحث:

Five experiments are reported in which the relative importance of internal and external features for unfamiliar face identification are examined by a matching task. In experiments Egyptian adults showed a robust 1-3, internal-feature advantage for matching faces. In experiment photographs of Egyptian 4, a cross-cultural comparison between the adults to ability of Egyptian and British match the internal and external features of unfamiliar Egyptian and British faces was made. Once again, Egyptians showed an internal-feature advantage, for all faces.

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Eyewitness memory is known to be fallible. We describe 3 experiments that aim to performance for establish baseline recognition of unfamiliar faces. In Experiment 1, viewers were shown live photos (targets), and then actors or immediately presented with arrays of 10 faces target was (test items). Asked whether the present among the test items, and if so to identify the person, participants showed poor performance levels (roughly 70% accurate).