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The results suggest that experience with IVF treatment is likely to affect men's self esteem and quality of life. Theoretical and practical implications of these results are discussed, particularly in terms of goal oriented psychological interventions.

Keywords: infertility, childlesness, gender differences

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Nonword repetition accuracy in Serbian preschool children

The nonword repetition task (NRT), which consists of instantaneous repetition of presented nonsense words, enables the investigation of the ability which closely resembles that of learning a new word. It is widely used for gaining insight into the phonological, lexical and overall language development in typically developing (TD) children, as well as in vulnerable language populations.

The aim of this study was to investigate the ability of phonological repetition of TD Serbian preschool children by using a NRT constructed according to the characteristics of the Serbian language. The NRT consists of 48 nonwords of varying prosodic complexity, constructed by systematically varying phonological parameters on four simple two-syllable nonwords: two parameters of syllable structure (onset: consonant/consonant cluster, and coda: null/consonant) and two of metrical structure (number of syllables: two/three/four, and position of syllable stress: first/second syllable). Seventy-five TD children aged 3 to 7 (n = 15 per age group) and 20 adults participated in the study. Prerecorded nonwords were presented in two randomized orders. The participants' repetitions were audio recorded, transcribed and coded for accuracy and types of errors.

The results show that nonword repetition accuracy significantly increases with age in Serbian TD children (F(5,89) = 55.50, p < .001) and that 7-year-olds do not differ significantly from adults on the overall performance on the task. Further, the analyses show a significant effect of the number of syllables on repetition accuracy (F(2,178) = 243.09, p < .001), as well as a significant interaction of age and number of syllables (F(10,178) = 10.21, p < .001). The effect of the syllable structure on repetition accuracy is also significant (F(3,267) = 79.61, p < .001), as well as the interaction of age and syllable structure (F(15,267) = 6.13, p < .001). The analysis of the errors in repetitions reveals a significant

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effect of age (F(80,390) = 2.33, p < .001) for 11 of 16 types of errors on the word, syllable and phoneme level, with phoneme substitution, onset consonant cluster reduction and coda consonant omission being the most frequent.

It may be concluded that the ability of phonological repetition increases with age. While 3-year olds have trouble repeating even the simplest two-syllable nonwords, with age children master prosodic complexity, and at the age of 7 they have mostly mastered the phonological system of the Serbian language. During development, children tend to simplify complex phonological structures, thus making several types of errors on all levels. The nonwords used in this study are highly age discriminative and may be used for constructing a test for the assessment of phonological development in Serbian preschool children.

Keywords: phonological development, nonword repetition task, prosodic complexity, preschool children, Serbian language

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Precompetition emotions in Serbian national bowling team

Emotional state prior to competition often influence performance during the game. That is way precompetion regulation of emotions is very important. Due to pronounced stress related to competition, athletes are required to know how to control and restructure their thoughts and suppress emotions that are detrimental for performance. Among factors, that can shape emotional response to competition stress, is certainly personality structure. Although in sport settings, personality, per se, shows inconsistent correlation with achievement, its contribution, as disposition to react in specific manner, is more reliable. Aim of this research was to establish relation between emotions in elite bowlers prior to their performance with personality structure and emotional regulation.

Sample consisted of 25 elite bowlers (13 women), senior and junior age category from Serbian national team. Age range were from 18 to 41 years (M = 24,24, SD = 6,64) and training experience from 4 to 20 years (M = 11,16, SD = 4,16). Precompetition emotions were assessed with Sport Emotion Questionnaire (SEQ, Jones et al., 2005) that comprises 5 subscales: Anxiety, Dejection, Excitement, Anger and Happiness. Personality structure was measured with Zukerman-Kulman Personality Questionnaire Shortened Version (ZKPQ-50-CC) and Emotional Regulation with Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). Data were collected during World Championship that was held in Novogard, Croatia in 2015. SEQ was applied approximately half hour before each bowler had its own

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