

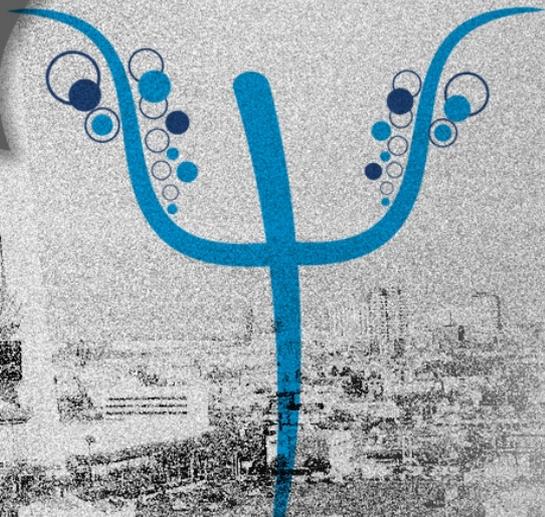


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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Residual and Influence Diagnostics for Generalized Linear And Mixed-Effects Models For Developmental Studies

Cam Loi Huynh, Department of Psychology University of Manitoba Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada.

Abstract

Procedures for model–data fit diagnostics are commonly based on the assessment of assumptions on the error terms, residual plots and influence statistics. The complexity of generalized linear model (GLIM) and linear mixed-effects model (LMM) makes it difficult for these tasks. This paper explains how the diagnostics procedures that are being applied to ordinary least-squares regression analysis can be extended to GLIM and LMM. We also discussed the correspondence between global influence via case-deletion diagnostics (Belsley, Kuh & Welsch, 1980) and local influence via case-weight perturbation slopes and curvatures (Cook, 1986) in the context of LMM. All procedures are illustrated by two examples with real data using existing procedures in SAS9.1® and specialized SAS macro programs. Practical guidance for evaluating the diagnostics measures is provided.

Keywords: Logistic Regression, Hierarchical Modeling, Likelihood Displacement, Leverage, DFBETAS, Longitudinal and Sectional Data.

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Psychotherapy as practice of myself

Ludmila Vorobyova,

Abstract

Paper is devoted to philosophical studying of a psychotherapeutic discourse in socio-cultural aspect. The author uses Michel Foucault's archaeological method, placing emphasis on research of changes in the relations of the power, and also in the space of the ethos, which was occurred under the influence of psychoanalysis in a clinical discourse of psychiatry.

Philosophical researches of psychotherapy are historically presented by two traditions, the first consisted of the works which set the purpose to answer a question of scientific character of psychotherapy or about its accessory to this or that type of sciences (K. Popper, A. Grünbaum, N.S. Avtonomova et al), the second was aimed at the argumentation in favor of fenomenological-germeneutics understanding of the method of receiving sense used in psychotherapy (A. Lorenzer, J. Habermas, M.K. Mamardashvily, L. Sass, M. McDonald & S. Wearing et al). Sharing fenomenological-germeneutics interpretation of the psychotherapeutic method, I would believe that the philosophical analysis of psychotherapy has to be expanded by involving of Michel Foucault's archaeological method that means its consideration as diskursive practice in unity of three «dimensions»: knowledge – power – ethos, systemically connected among themselves (Foucault, 2004a). It will allow studying psychotherapy in a socio-cultural context and philosophical researches of psychotherapy will go through narrow borders of epistemological problems. In this paper I will concentrate on the analysis of a psychotherapeutic discourse on the «axes» of power and ethos.

Keywords: psychotherapy, Foucault, power, ethos.

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Association between Type A/B behaviour pattern and alcohol consumption in undergraduate university students: A pilot study

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Abstract

The present preliminary study examines an association between Type A behavior pattern and alcohol drinking pattern in Polish undergraduate students. Recognition of all factors associated with binge drinking seem to be necessary for the preparation the suitable prevention program at university. The sample of 113 second-year university students took part in self-administered questionnaires: the Alcohol Drinking Scale and the Framingham Type A Scale. Women drank less beer and spirits than men. Contrary to expectation, Type A behavior pattern not correlated with alcohol consumption. However, male students who demonstrated low alcohol drinking pattern scored higher in the Framingham Type A Scale than others. The prevention program at the university should refer to men abstainers, as well as heavy drinkers.

Keywords:

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Psychodroid: A Mobile Psychological Disorder Detection Application by Dynamic Question Generation and Content Analysis

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Abstract

Psychodroid is mobile software that detects psychological disorders by generating dynamic questions and directs the users to new ones by the analysis of the answers provided. Psychological disorder detection process can be supported and expedited by using automatic content analysis of the patients' discourse. The discourse and language usage of the human beings generally can be qualified as the cues and the indicators of the disorders. In this study, three different disorders, namely Primary Insomnia, Delusional Disorder and Major Depressive Disorder, from the same axis but different categories according to DSM have been selected. In the context of this research, some question-answer pairs that imply one or more mental disorders are formed from the categorized word groups. The answers of the questions are used to narrow down the scope of categories to direct on specific mental disorder by the help of a previously obtained decision tree constructed by the help of the professionals. The decision tree is mimicking the style of the real life diagnosis process by asking dynamic questions and branching depending on the patients' answers. Initial questions are asked at the beginning for branching through one or several mental disorders. The number of questions is dynamically determined depending on the criteria, if the criteria are satisfied; the tree reaches a leaf and ends up with a decision. Otherwise it sustains to ask questions until criteria held, the questions are created automatically according to the answers after a certain step which have criteria information of one mental disorder. Finally, the decision about the mental disorder has been reached.

Keywords: Content Analysis, Sentiment Analysis, Automated Psychiatric Diagnosis, Primary Insomnia, Delusional Disorder of Schizophrenia, Major Depressive Disorder

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The Development of Qualitative Classroom Action Research Workshop for In-service Science Teachers

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Abstract

In-service science teachers in Thailand are mandated to conduct classroom research, which can be quantitative and qualitative research, to improve teaching and learning. Comparing to quantitative research, qualitative research is a research approach that Thai science teachers are not familiar with. This situation impedes science teachers' ability to conduct classroom research for answering a wide range of research questions especially qualitative questions. This study aims to promote Thai in-service science teachers' understanding of, attitudes to, and skills in qualitative research. The research methodology was a case study. The participants were 32 in-service science teachers (6 male, 26 female) from Uthai Thani province, Thailand. They were asked to attend a three-day qualitative classroom action research (QCAR) workshop. The data collection included the survey of problems concerning classroom action research (CAR), the pre- and post- tests of attitudes toward CAR, and the reflection on learning from the QCAR workshop. The data was both qualitative and quantitative analyzed. The results revealed that the three most problems concerning CAR for the participants were writing qualitative research report, analyzing qualitative data, and designing qualitative research instrument. After attending the QCAR workshop, the participants significantly improved their attitudes to CAR ($t = 4.739$, $p < .01$) and gained more understanding of, and skills in, conducting QCAR. The findings from this study lead to the improvement of QCAR workshop for in-service science teachers nationwide.

Keywords: Qualitative research, in-service science teachers, workshop, Thailand

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Using Health Belief Model to Reduce Obesity Amongst African American and Hispanic Populations

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Abstract

Many health problems such as hypertension, obesity, and diabetes are associated with unhealthy lifestyles, and drastically higher for low income minority populations. The Health Belief Model (HBM) assists practitioners in explaining and predicting health behaviors within its clients. 209 faith-based participants from 15 churches participated in a 16-week program, Village HeartBEAT, which integrated the HBM through one-on-one Health Coaching (HC) sessions. 16 individuals participated in the HC aspect of the program, averaging 2 sessions within the 16-week program. HC participants lost 3.60% of total weight, compared to 1.57% of those who did not attend HC, averaging 7lbs lost vs. 4lbs of non-HC participants. Total program participation of all programs for those who participated in HC averaged 15 per person, vs. 5 of non-HC participants. The findings suggest that the HBM needs to be integrated in preventive health programming to ensure adherence and success of the participants.

Keywords: health belief model, health coaching, obesity, african american, hispanic

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Effect Of Anxiety And Depression Trajectories on the Postpartum Body Weight

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Abstract

Introduction: Anxiety and depression have become a focus of concern in mood changes among childbearing women. However, less is known regarding how anxiety and depressive symptom changes over time in women underwent an elective cesarean section. This study is aimed to (1) characterize the joint trajectories of anxiety and depressive symptoms, and (2) investigate the effect of the anxiety and depression courses on the subsequent body weight.

Methods: A prospective longitudinal study of childbearing women (N = 139) who underwent an elective cesarean section was conducted. Anxiety and depressive symptoms were assessed using the State Anxiety Inventory (SAI) and the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, respectively, in the third trimester and 1 day, 1 week, and 1 and 6 months postpartum. The structured questionnaires on demographic features, health status, and body mass index (BMI) were completed. Trajectory analyses were conducted using semiparametric group-based modeling. Analysis of covariance and the trend test were applied.

Results: The mean age of participants was 33.6 years. Most study participants were multiparas (61.9%) and had at least some college education (73.4%). We identified four distinctive joint trajectories of anxiety and depressive symptoms: class 1 (low, 24.9%), class 2 (mild, 42.9%), class 3 (high, 23%), and class 4 (very high, 6.9%). After adjustment for age and parity, the BMIs were significantly different among the trajectories classes ($p < 0.05$). The classes with high and very high anxiety and depressive symptoms showed a trend toward having higher BMI on postpartum 1 day ($p = 0.05$), 1 month ($p = 0.03$) and 6 months ($p = 0.06$) compared with those with low anxiety and depressive symptoms.

Discussion: Anxiety and depressive symptoms are prevalent from pregnancy through postpartum. Distinctive patterns of joint anxiety and depression trajectories were identified. Our findings suggest a need for greater attention to continuous assessment of psychological well-being and body weight among women with cesarean delivery.

Research support: This study was supported by a grant (NSC101-2629-H-038-001) from the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan.

Keywords: Anxiety symptoms, Depressive symptoms, Cesarean delivery, Body weight, pregnant women

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Adapting BRSQ to assess coach's perception of athletes' motivation: Internal structure analysis

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Abstract

This study was aimed to adapt the Behavioral Regulation in Sport Questionnaire to assess coach's perception of athletes' motivation in a sample of 153 Spanish coaches of both genders. This questionnaire is made up of 24 items that measure the behavioral regulation factors expected by the self-determination theory developed by Deci and Ryan. Results showed that a model of four factors provided the best fit to the data in the confirmatory factor analysis. The factors were: (1) intrinsic regulation, (2) integrated regulation, (3) identified regulation, (4) controlled regulation. Three out of four subscales have acceptable internal consistency coefficients. The

accumulation of evidence leads to the conclusion that this version of BRSQ shows an internal structure according to the theoretical predictions, and the autonomous regulation factors show discriminant validity whereas the controlled regulations form a single factor.

Keywords: self-determination theory, behavioral regulations, confirmatory factor analysis, coach-athlete relationship

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Does Culture Matter? The Impact of Culture on Conflict Resolution Strategy and Role Stress in Asia

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Abstract

This study examines the effects of culture (i.e. Individualism, uncertainty avoidance, and masculinity) on conflict resolution strategies (i.e. problem-solving, compromising and legalistic) and role stress (i.e. role conflict and role ambiguity) of expatriate managers and local managers in Asia. Data collected from questionnaires completed by 193 Japanese senior expatriates and 167 local senior managers in Taiwan. It is found that the impacts of cultural dimensions on conflict resolution strategies and role stress are different between the Japanese expatriates and the local managers. Most of the hypotheses are partly supported by the results and the findings of this study are an interesting mixture since the differences between the two groups are substantial. Our results show some cross-national similarities in the direct effects and the indirect effects. Using Individualism is a key to choose problem-solving strategy and has positive effects on role ambiguity in both groups. Interestingly, Individualism has significantly negative impacts on Japanese group. It is possible that the host country is a Low-Individualism country. It means that High-Individualism managers may have lower role ambiguity (direct effect) but they tend to use problem-solving strategy may cause higher role ambiguity (indirect effect). The current findings make a contribution to the research evidence that the impact of culture on conflict resolution strategies and role stress differ between nations. Our findings suggest that much of the impact of role stress on retention goes through conflict resolution strategies for expatriates and if the expatriates can change their conflict coping styles, they may be able to lower their role stress.

Keywords:

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The Impact of Father-Child Relationships On Child's Cognitive Performance and Self-Esteem

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate issues of consistency in paternal behaviors and children's outcomes over time, and, prospectively, the nature of the relationship between fathers and children's academic achievement. The present study involved 398 children at Time 1, 382 children at Time 2 and 374 children at Time 3. Both family status and family processes were included in the conceptual model. The model investigated how these factors affected paternal behaviors, and how, in turn, these behaviors influence children's attributes and their academic achievement. Person correlation was used to explore consistency in paternal behaviors and children's outcomes over time. Structural equation modeling was utilized to elucidate the effect of family status and family processes on children's academic achievement. The correlation results showed that paternal behaviors were quite stable across time as were children's academic orientation, self-esteem, social adjustment, and academic achievement. The prospective longitudinal findings indicated that father's educational level had direct effects on children's academic achievement. Father's educational level did affect paternal nurturance behaviors. Unexpectedly, both paternal depression and paternal marital happiness had no effects on nurturance parenting. In general, paternal nurturance behaviors were positively related to

children's academic orientation, self-esteem and social adjustment. Paternal nurturance behavior had an indirect effect on children's academic achievement through children's academic orientation. In terms of the mediating impact of children's attributes on academic achievement, the present study provided evidence that academic orientation had a positive influence on academic performance in subsequent years. Gender differences were revealed in some father-child dyads in the present study. The result showed that children's self-esteem was not a mediating variable in the relation between father-son dyad. However, a mediating effect for children's self-esteem was found in father-daughter dyad. Implications for parents and educators and suggestions for future research were addressed.

Keywords:

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The roles of meaningful life and posttraumatic stress in posttraumatic growth in a sample of Turkish university students

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Abstract

The present study aimed to find out the prevalence of traumatic experiences in students and the relationships among posttraumatic stress, meaningful life, and posttraumatic growth as well as to investigate the possible contributory roles of meaning in life dimensions and posttraumatic stress in posttraumatic growth. The instruments included, a series of questionnaires consisting of demographic information, Turkish versions of Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale, Posttraumatic Growth Inventory, and the Meaning in Life Questionnaire which were carried out in Afyon Kocatepe University. Statistical analysis of 564 university students (376 female and 188 male) revealed that sudden death was the most distressing event (51.4%). The hierarchical multiple regression results revealed both meaning in life dimensions significantly and positively predicted the total growth scores and posttraumatic stress severity contributed a significant increase in explained variance. In conclusion, following adversities, posttraumatic stress and both meaning in life dimensions are separate routes to posttraumatic growth.

Keywords: Posttraumatic Growth (PTG), Meaning in life, Posttraumatic Stress (PTS), Psychological Trauma.

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The implicative model of competitive personality

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Abstract

The problem of making a competitive personality is particularly relevant to contemporary psychology since this factor is a determinative resource for competitiveness of the state. In modern psychological models the content of competitive personality has been revealed by means of a historically established and instilled in consciousness economic model wherein the competition is a stimulus for development, thus reducing the psychological content of the concept. We have conducted a free interview with 1,000 representatives of various professions. At our request the respondents described specific traits of a competitive personality, its advantages in the competitive environment. Under sociopsychological traits in the image of the competitive personality we understand a set of personality traits most significant for winning in the competition. By applying the terminological content analysis we have obtained frequency arrays by percentage – hierarchical structures of business qualities, attitude towards labor, general focus of personality, attitude towards immediately surrounding small groups, attitude towards people (humanistic and communication characteristics), self-attitude, life experience, lifestyle, external parameters, behavioral habits, conditions

contributing to competitiveness of personality, objective criteria for competitiveness of personality. Along with a wide selection of sociopsychological traits respondents point out parameters of success in professional activity as an external criterion of a competitive personality. With the aid of the monographic method of personality examination under criteria of objective success and achievements in professional occupation, from the total sampling we selected a group of most successful professionals who subsequently participated in the psychodiagnostic survey using the Creative Field method (Bogoyavlenskaya D.) The results obtained indicated that the Creative Field method differentiates subjects with achievements, which subjects are not differentiated by outwardly objective success indicators.

Keywords: competition, competitiveness, competitive personality.

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Comparing the Levels of Profession Satisfaction of Pre-school Teachers in Whose Classes There is and is not an Inclusive Student

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to compare the profession satisfaction of the pre-school teachers in whose class there is a student with special needs to the pre-school teachers in whose class there are not any students with special needs. 185 pre-school teachers that work in the city and county center in Isparta formed the study group of the research. Research data were collected with Minnesota Satisfaction with Profession Questionnaire and personal information form prepared about whether there are any students with special needs in the teachers' classes by the researchers. The data were analysed with t-test by registering in SPSS 15. It has been determined as a result of the research that the pre-school teachers' levels of satisfaction with their professions have not formed a statistically meaningful difference according to whether there are any students with special needs in their classes or not.

Keywords: satisfaction with profession, inclusive, pre-school teacher

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The Healing Powers of Writing Autobiography - Based on sociocultural causes of breast cancer in Korean middle-aged women

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Abstract

This study carries two purposes. One is to demonstrate through examples how the healing powers of writing autobiography affect Korean middle-aged women with breast cancer to become self-conscious. The other is to clinically verify how the healing powers are connected with healing resources.

This study is based on an observation that middle-aged Korean women experience socioculturally different paths of life, compared to a life of women from Europe of the U.S. Most middle-aged women in Korea spend their early years being "supportive wives" or "dedicated mothers." While trying to get away from the duties, they come to undergo 'the second psychological meandering.'

The participants of this study are middle-aged breast cancer patients, with a surgery, who believe their disease was socioculturally derived. The procedure of the study took place once a week for ten sessions, and

autobiographical writing sessions were held in each session based on methods from Integrative Poesie- und Bibliotherapie.

The followings are the conclusions. First, participants were able to state their lives through the therapy program. Second, the autobiographical writing could give verbal rewarding for their sacrifices. Last, by reconstructing the participants' identities of life, the writing actually helped the patients to deal with their side effects after surgery.

As participants worked on strytelling activities, called Life as Healing text, they became absorbed in their internal memories, Informierter Lieb(Petzold, Orth, 2007).

This study focuses on exploring unique sociocultural notions of Korean Middle-aged breast cancer patients, helping their psychological recovery through autobiographical writing. What is recommended for further research is that the patients' families can also join the therapy, thus enhancing the quality of life to a great degree.

Keywords:

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A Measure of Performance and Efficiency of Commercial Banks: Applying Data Envelopment Analysis and Malmuist Index

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Abstract

This paper examines the performance of commercial banks in Japan, in terms of their ability to provide maximum outputs by the given input utilization. There seems to be important concern hanging on the ability of commercial banks to provide output-base for the available input utilization in Japan. This study has been divided into four parts to investigate the DEA model such as efficiency analysis, return to scale analysis, slack variable analysis, and sensitivity analysis. The data used in the study are from the reports of the Bank Sector Statistics published by the Central Bank, Japan from 2006 to 2010. The Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Malmuist Index methods have been employed to determine the effects of variable returns on the operational performance and efficiency. The variables used in the study include inputs: (1) numbers of branches, (2) number of employee per branch, (3) share in total assets, (4) share in total loans, and (5) share in total deposits and outputs: (1) ROA, (2) ROE, (3) net interest income/total assets, (4) net interest income/total operating income, and (5) non-interest income/total assets. The DEA efficiency scores can be interpreted to illustrate that individual bank may increase its outputs without changing the input utilization if the technical efficient is as good as the best practice bank. It is found that the operation of commercial banks in Japan is not on the optimal scale. For resource consumption, there should be some rooms for improvement.

Keywords:

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Youths at Risk for Heightened PTSD Symptoms Following Maltreatment: The Role of Trauma-Related Symptoms, Intelligence, and Age

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Abstract

Childhood maltreatment is associated with increased risk for lifetime and current PTSD (Davis & Siegel, 2000; Widom, 1999). This study examined a model of PTSD in which dissociation, depression, and negative posttraumatic cognitions, collectively, related to heightened PTSD symptoms across a large, gender-balanced, and ethnically diverse sample of maltreated youths. This study then evaluated the model's fit across variations in participant intelligence and age. The first hypothesis was that the model would display sufficient goodness-of-fit across various indices. The second hypothesis was the model would better fit youths with below average intelligence (FSIQ = 55-84) than youths with average intelligence (FSIQ = 85-114). The third hypothesis was that the model would better fit younger youths (aged 9-13 years) than older youths (aged 14-18 years). Participants (n=360) included youths aged 9-18 years from Department of Family Services-related sites in Las Vegas who were referred for psychological evaluation following removal from their primary caregiver for reasons such as neglect and sexual maltreatment. Measures included a semi-structured interview to assess for PTSD symptoms (sample range = 0 – 24 symptoms, mean = 13 symptoms), a standardized and individually administered instrument to assess cognitive abilities, and self-report questionnaires to assess for posttraumatic cognitions and symptoms of depression and dissociation. Hypotheses were tested via structural equation modeling using EQS. Hypothesis one was supported. Hypothesis two was not supported, as model fit between youths with below average intelligence and youths with average intelligence was similar. Hypothesis three was not supported, as the model robustly fit older aged youths but did not fit younger aged youths. Findings suggest cognitive and individual factors may influence the relationship between trauma-related symptoms and PTSD symptom levels for maltreated youths.

Keywords:

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The Role of Psychological Constructs in Individual Self- and Other-Compassion in Relationships

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Abstract

This investigation explores the relationship between compassion, communication apprehension, narcissism, and verbal aggressiveness in friendship relationships. First, it discusses the novel construct of compassion for others and its inverse relationship to constructs such as interpersonal communication apprehension, narcissism, and verbal aggressiveness in friendship communication. Second, it examines whether there are gender differences in compassion, interpersonal communication apprehension, narcissism, and verbal aggressiveness. Participants were 613 undergraduate students who completed a questionnaire and the results of this study revealed that there were some significant gender differences and some significant inverse relationships between several hypothesized constructs.

Keywords:

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Peer Victimization Aggressors and Victims Among Korean adolescents

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Sun Ah Lim, Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul, Korea.

Abstract

This study examined the long-term effects of individual, family and school factors on bullying and victimization experiences from a sample of 3,449 middle school students. Logistic regression analyses were employed in order to understand how various ecological factors influence youth bullying and victimization experiences. The findings supported the hypothesis, which noted that the key factors varied with regard to the bullying and victimization subtypes. Lastly, implications and future directions are discussed.

Keywords: Peer victimization, Aggressors, Victims, Korean adolescents

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Ecological concerns about genetically modified (GM) food consumption using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

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Abstract

The commercial use of genetic modification (GM) technology in the food industry has been a common issue in the public. Decision-makers and scholars have indicated the benefits of the application of GM technology to the agriculture and food industries, such as lower production costs and product development with regard to sensory-related factors, health, and convenience that increase farming productivity, food supplies, and efficiency and reduce prices. However, previous studies have indicated that there is limited understanding of the potential ecological effects of the application of GM technology and/or of ethical considerations. Thus, the purpose of this study is to identify the structural relationships among ecological concerns and the Theory of Planned Behavior's (TPB) constructs (attitude, subjective norm, perceived behavioral control, and behavioral intention) in the genetically modified (GM) food context.

The main survey was fielded in a metropolitan area in South Korea from October 11–27, 2013, and a survey of 387 qualified respondents was used using a structural equation modeling (SEM) approach. All measures were assessed for unidimensionality, reliability, and construct validity, and then two models (TPB and TPB+EC) were independently tested and compared using SEM. The TPB with ecological concerns included, adopted as the predictive model to measure intention to purchase GM foods, is compared with the explanatory power of both models (the TPB vs. the TPB+EC). The implications of this study are discussed for future research.

Keywords:

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Mothers' Communicative Influence on their Daughter's Sexual Risk Management Behavior

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Abstract

Mothers of college students play a significant role in influencing and educating their daughters about safe sexual practices. Given that college students are a high-risk population for contracting STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) this study investigated the concepts of the Risk Perception Attitude (RPA) framework and their associations to help predict mothers' communication intentions and efficacy to communicating with their young adult daughters about STD risks and condom use. More specifically, this study investigated the relationships between mothers' perceived risk (severity and susceptibility) of their daughters contracting an STD, and how self-efficacy is associated with mothers' intentions of communicating with their daughters to prevent STDs. This study found evidence that mothers' self-efficacy was the best predictor (over perceived daughter risks) of mothers' communicative intentions and efficacy to communicate to daughters to prevent STDs. The implications and strengths of the findings are discussed. The study also discusses ideas for future mother-daughter sexual risk communication research to prevent STDs in college women.

Keywords: mother-daughter communication, risk perception attitude, efficacy and STDs

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Handwriting Analysis: The Role of Age and Education

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Abstract

The recent research is done by motivating in investigating the relationship of Handwriting with age and education. the statistical society in this study include all people in Hamadan city of Iran, by the method of questionnaire data 300 people (150 women and 150 men) were chosen and analyzed. The means of data collection were demographic questionnaire and checklist of Persian graphology and these were done by researchers. For data analysis in addition to descriptive statistics, were used from coefficient of Person correlation and Multiple Regression analysis. The result is identified that the number of subscales of graphology have significant relationship with age and education. Therefore we can conclude that some of subscales of graphology are dependent and we can predict age and education of people through their handwriting.

Keywords: Handwriting, Age, Education, Checklist of Persian handwriting, Persian graphology

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Using the Theory of Planned Behavior to Predict Parent-Communication to Promote Sexual Safety

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Abstract

College students are among the high-risk population for obtaining an STI (sexually transmitted infection) due to unsafe sexual activities and there is a need to help reduce this problem to prevent future sexually transmitted infections among the college student population. Grounded in Ajzen's (1991) Theory of Planned Behavior, the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships between TPB constructs and parent-adolescent communication to determine whether this is a potential fruitful area for health communication research. This study revealed that parent-adolescent communication frequency depends largely on perceived parental closeness. Furthermore, the findings revealed that college students with sexually permissive attitudes might be the most at-risk of getting an infection. Other findings found that there were no associations between parent-adolescent communication and attitudes, number of partners, response-efficacy, or self-efficacy. The meaningfulness of the findings is discussed. The study concludes with limitations and future directions for studying the mother-daughter dyad in a sexual health communication context.

Keywords:

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Prediction Of Problematic Internet Use By Attachment in University Students

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Sahin Kesici, Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey.

Abstract

Attachment is a phenomenon that has an impact both in childhood and adulthood. This term refers not only the bond between mother and child it also point out the relationships in social world. Another factor that has increasingly effect people's social relations is internet nowadays. But internet use can be problematic in some points. When considered from this point of view, aim of this research is to examine the predictive power of attachment style on problematic internet use in university students. Participants of study consist of 481 university students (230 girls). As study instruments Relationship Scales Questionnaire and The Problematic Internet Use Scale were used in addition to personal information form. For data analysis stepwise regression analysis was conducted. Results indicate that attachment styles are significant predictor of problematic internet use. Results and comments for future implications for problematic internet use and psychological needs will be discussed in general.

Keywords: Attachment styles, problematic internet use, university students, predictive power

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Comparison of depression, anxiety, stress and quality of life in addicts and non-addict

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Abstract

Objective: This study compared depression, anxiety, stress and quality of life of ordinary people addicted and deals. Given that the above mentioned factors are pivotal in continuing addiction. Materials and Methods: In this descriptive - comparative of which 100 persons of drug addicts admitted to the clinic to quit in Rasht and 100 relatives of patients or staff and workers in health centers as normal by the scale Depression, anxiety and stress DASS-21 and sf-36 questionnaire quality of life were assessed. Analysis of the results was performed using SPSS software. Results: The results showed that compared with normal individuals addicted to opiates significantly depression, anxiety and stress was higher. The quality of life of ordinary people was also significantly higher than those addicted to opiates. Between depression, anxiety and stress were found to be negatively correlated with quality of life. Conclusion: Based on our findings, we can say, addiction, depression, anxiety and stress is related to the formation of a vicious cycle where addicts due to the loss of prestige and hit a by stander family, and the feelings of guilt And the legal treatment of depression, anxiety and more stress than individuals with And taking refuge in the lap of addiction trying to get rid of these thoughts and feelings. This is leading to a vicious cycle will eventually lead to low quality of life for these individuals.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Stress, Quality of life

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k-index: A New Academic Research Impact Factor

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Abstract

This paper introduces a new index of an academic research impact factor. It attempts to effectively measure more fairly the productivity and the impact of a published article of a scholar. Unlike the h-index, the k-index strives to map the real effort of each co-author based on their effective effort, which can be looked at based on the name sequence of all coauthors, and the first and the corresponding authors. The k-index will coincide with the h-index when all articles are published by a single author. The proposed index is investigated and compared with other existing one.

Keywords:

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How Drug Addicts See and Use Their Built Environments: The Case of the Old City of Jerusalem

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Abstract

This study tackles the problem of the widespread use of drugs at the "Muslim" quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem by exploring the contribution of the physical environment to that phenomenon. Using the ethnographic interviewing method, 6 recovered addicts viewed pictures of 16 locations related to drug abuse in that area and recalled what they had done there and how. After qualitative analysis of the collected narratives, 2 nodes emerged; the unwanted events and the wanted events. To prevent arresting or robbery, addicts used their mysterious city walls, neglected courtyards, cramped markets, and the empty green areas adjacent to the walls for hiding oneself or drugs, running away, and pretending innocence. To deal safely with drugs, they used abandoned places like old cafes and underground enclosures. And to abuse drugs conveniently, they went to the dark angled alley ways or to isolated locations to help them relax, hang out, and feel detached from the real world. The concluded way in which drug addicts perceived and used their environment conformed with Gibson's (1979) ecological psychology to visual perception and stood as a good application of the theory. Moreover, the study calls architects and urban designers to think of ways that can possibly change the affordances of the identified locations for the sake of making them less attractive to addicts and more supportive to the well being of all residents.

Keywords:

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The principles of differentiation of temporary forms of Kazakh verb (In comparison with English Past)

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Abstract

The work is based on a comparative study of the traditional and functional Grammar of the Kazakh language. The previous scientific materials devoted to the category of tense had a variety of classifications in the "form" and "meaning" that can be divided into three macro groups – past, present and future in all academic manuals and textbooks. In reviewing the category of tense from the theoretical and practical side it is impossible to treat the "form" and "meaning" separately. The analyses of the scientific literature on differentiation of tenses as well as the selection of the temporary categories of different semantic groups were the main problematic questions to the students who had different linguistic backgrounds.

Keywords: temporary, deixis, vector, aspectual, axis, functional-semantic field

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A dialogue with subconscious in a dream

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Abstract

Dreaming is one of the most mysterious and interesting experiences in people's lives. The research paper is based on a dream activity of the human mind. The video under presentation "A dialogue with subconscious in a dream" draws public attention to the negative actions of young people and points out the influence of great ideas on people appearing in the dream state of a guy. As the most common emotion experienced in dreams is anxiety he feels negative emotions more than the positive ones, but at the end of my video he found out the right way of living in the society with the help of what he imagined about his life in his dream.

Keywords: subconscious, dream, dialogue, sleep, semiconscious.

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The problem of intertext in the Kazakh word art

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Abstract

Problem Statement. The problem of intertext in the works of foreign and Kazakh scientists, the function of the fundamentals of folk poetics had been learned in the national artistic works. The scientific problem of intertext in the samples of oral literature of Kazakh authors, which considered being as the part of folklore in the past period was overviewed. **Purpose of Study** is to find out some examples of the term "intertext" in the works linguists and understand the nature of innovation in the intertextual connection of these examples in contemporary literary criticism. **Methods of research** were used in the process of "intertextual" work. The problems intertext in the interaction of literature and language has been made in the process of research. **Findings and Results.** One of the questions concerning oratory is to assign the most traditional oratorical words of speakers. The words surrounding the ancient people sounded impressive speech on behalf of reputable people had been made by the speakers. Of course this is one way to attract the attention of public. However, it is illogical to assign certain speakers and traditional oratorical speech. It was difficult to determine the first representatives of traditional oratory even historical facts, chronicles and written archives. However, we cannot deny that the traditional oratorical speech of reputable people reached us verbally. No need to prove that the oratorical speech was distributed and stored in oral form. Works of Zhambyl and Abai were poetic and expressive. The poets have sympathy for the social contradictions occurring in the country and looked for the ways out of this crisis. Zhambyl poems were constructed from reminiscences resembling images rich and poor in the poems of Abai and in the text from the works of Ybyrai Sultanmakmud describing the life of the poor. In the poem of A. Akhmatova "White Flock" (1915) the term "beggar" was associated with civil voice indicating sympathy for the "poor", with the word of historical significance "beggar" approached in the works of Bunin, Gorky, Blok, also social meaning in poems and Zhambyl and Abai. In the poem, the poet can see how to implement the intertext.

Conclusions and Recommendations

It is possible to define the literary works as a system of presentation in folklores which can be understood conditionality component of the intertext. "Folklore text is literally formed from anonymous, elusive and has appeared quotes without quotes. Literary texts are quoted the folklore (or stylize it), usually emphasizing the fact citation, demonstrating its folklorism ("signaling" folklore, according to PG Bogatyreva). In Kazakh folk literature the intertext is the base to enter into the force activity of folk consciousness".

In fact, not only Kazakh akyns-zhyraus and speakers of the XV-XVIII centuries knew the art of aitys, also akyns and writers, masters of art the XIX-XX centuries were considered to be in the process of creating different poetries of akyns-zhyraus. There were own traditions and customs, national history, philosophy and the legislature's Institute as "Jeti zhargy" their people

Keywords:

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The Role of Educational Psychologists in Promoting Ethical Research with Children: An African Perspective

Jace Pillay, South African Research Chair in Education and Care in Childhood, Faculty of Education, University of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Abstract

Research conducted with children as participants is often a contentious issue, especially when it violates their rights. In this paper it is noted that research conducted with children by educational psychologists is crucial in order to promote their well-being. Furthermore, it is argued that educational psychologists have a critical role to play in ensuring ethical research involving children. Hence, a qualitative research design was used to collect data on ethical considerations from several educational psychologists through questionnaires, individual interviews, a focus group discussion and document analyses. Content analysis was used to identify the main themes that emerged from the data.

Several measures were undertaken to ensure trustworthiness and ethics during the course of the study. The findings clearly articulate several challenges concerning ethical measures undertaken in research conducted with children within an African context, especially with orphans and vulnerable children. One of the major themes identified in the study is children's participation in research activities from a rights-based perspective rather than a needs-based one. Based on the findings several recommendations are made on the role of educational psychologists in ensuring sound ethical measures are adhered to when research is conducted with children in an African context.

Keywords: African context, children, educational psychologists, ethics, research

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