The 2nd International Symposium on Psychology, 2019

By Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University and
Graduate School of Arts & Letters, Tohoku University

June 25th, 2019

❋ *The 21st Century Life & Society* ❋

Chaloem Rajakumari 60 Building [Chamchuri 10 Building], Chulalongkorn University

The 2nd International Symposium on Psychology for the 21st Century Life & Society

Collaboration between the Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University and
Department of Psychology, Graduate School of Arts & Letters, Tohoku University

Organized by the Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University

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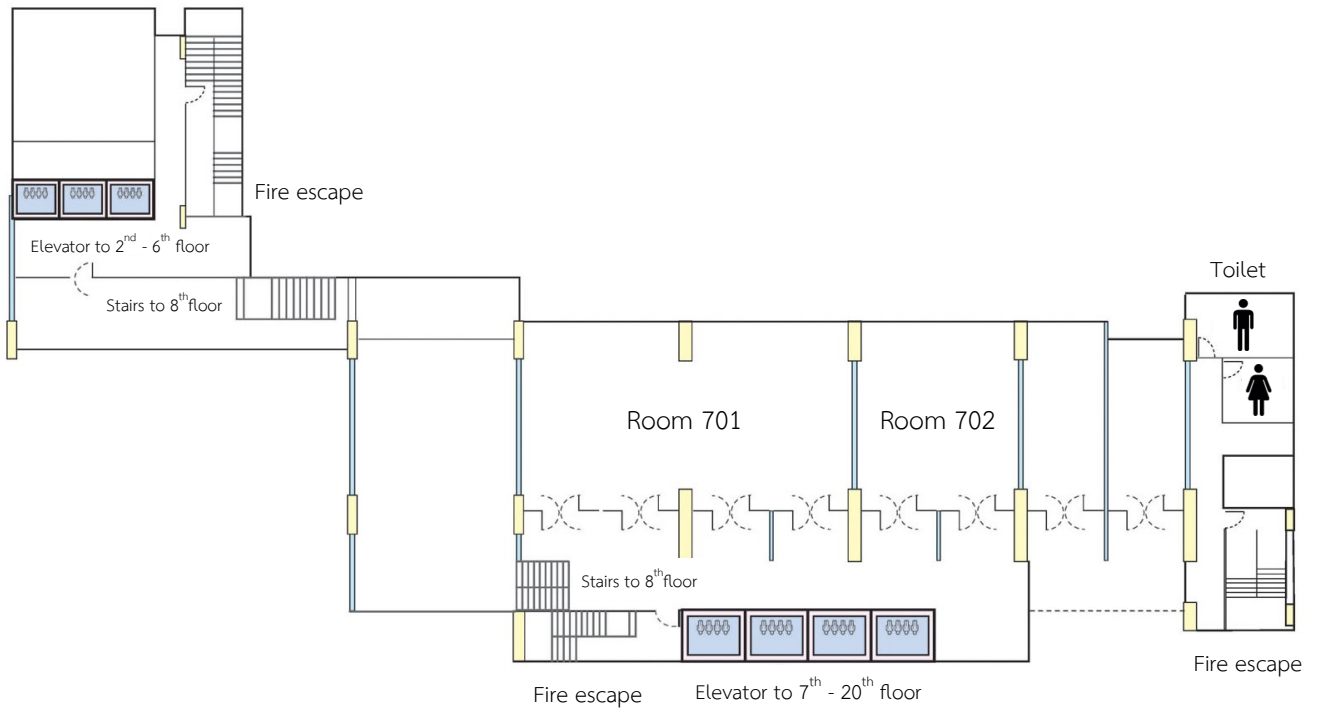
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Message from the Dean

On behalf of the Faculty of Psychology executive committees, it is my greatest pleasure to welcome you to the "International Symposium on Psychology: The 21st Century Life and Society," hosted by the Faculty of Psychology, Chulalongkorn University, in collaboration with the Graduate School of Arts and Letter, Tohoku University.

Since its establishment, the Faculty of Psychology has endeavored to contribute to the health and well-being of the individuals from the psychological perspective. We are very fortunate to gain support from our committed academic partners throughout the world for this endeavor. In this second international symposium, we collaborate with our strong alliance, Tohoku University, in showcasing empirical findings regarding ways to enhance health and psychological well-being from the Japanese Perspective. Our research dissemination was also highlighted by the contribution from the keynote speaker, the renowned Prof. Susan Walch, from the University of West Florida, who provides a systematic review of the contents and methods of psychological research in sexual and gender minority population. The sharing from the keynote speaker and research presenters are invaluable and I would like to express my sincere appreciation for their contribution.

With the rapid changes in the 21st Century, the extended psychological knowledge to be obtained from the symposium should help enhance our adjustment both personally and professionally. I strongly hope that the symposium will provide you with these benefits; and I really look forward to the rich exchanges on relevant topics. I do hope that the symposium will be both productive and beneficial to us all.

(Assistant Professor Panrapee Suttiwan, Ph.D.)

Dean of Faculty of Psychology

Schedule

8.30 ~ 9.00	Registration
9.00 ~ 9.15	Opening Ceremony
9.15 ~ 10.15	Special Talk
10.15 ~ 10.30	Refreshment Break
10.30 ~ 11.20	Session 1
11.20 ~ 12.05	Session 2
12.05 ~ 13.00	Lunch
13.00 ~ 13.45	Session 3
13.50 ~ 14.50	Session 4
14.50 ~ 15.05	Refreshment Break
15.05 ~ 16.05	Session 5
15.05 ~ 16.20	Certificate of Presentation Awarding and Closing Ceremony

Content

* No abstract for this topic.

Session 3

Session 4

Session 5

Abstracts

"It Gets Better?" A Systematic Review of the Content and Methods of Empirical Psychological Research on LGBTQ and SGM Populations in the New Millennium

Susan E. Walch [1]

Abstract

Over the past century, the content and methods of empirical research on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) or sexual and gender minority (SGM) populations have evolved. The present study aimed to describe and quantify broad content themes, methodological and design features, and trends over time in the empirical psychological and psychosocial literature base on LGBTQ and SGM populations since the start of the new millennium. A systematic review of 650 study samples from 632 empirical research articles with LGBTQ or SGM terms in the article title, published in English in peer-reviewed journals indexed in PsycINFO and PsychNET in 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015, is reported in this presentation. Findings suggest substantial increases in the number of studies with LGBTQ or SGM participants since the start of the new millennium, although the increase corresponds closely with an overall increase in the number of empirical studies of all types published in journal article, with a fairly stable rate of approximately 0.2% of all empirical studies. Despite this stable rate and increased volume, the literature remains characterized almost exclusively by non-experimental, descriptive, or observational research relying primarily on cross-sectional, retrospective, correlational designs and nonprobability, self-selected, or convenience sampling methods. Despite an increase in utilization of online recruitment and data collection, the majority of sample sizes remain small to moderate in size. Most samples were comprised of adults and an increase in racial/ethnic diversity of study samples was observed over time. Reporting of important sample characteristics, particularly SES, was frequently inadequate. Findings indicate that research sampling has evolved substantially from its historic roots; however, there is much room for greater methodological diversity and rigor in this area of research.

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Odor in Social Psychology

Nobuyuki Sakai [1]

Abstract

In this talk, the three experimental studies showing impact of olfaction in social cognition were introduced. The first study reviews many experiments showing the odor, such as fragrances, body odor and/or fabric softener, of a person affects impression formation of the person. Our experiments are showing there are no general tendency such that every odor can change personal impression of every persons. But it can be discussed that the congruency of odor images with personal images affects impression formation of the person. The second study addresses phenomena called SUMEHARA (smell harassments) in modern Japan and discusses the phenomena can be discussed with the Heider's Balance Theory. The body odor of our boss disgusts us, not because the odor is disgusting, but because the boss is disgusting. The third study shows the background coffee odor implicitly changes our prosocial behavior. In this experimental field study, about 50% passers-by helped the experimenter when the passage had coffee odor, but only 14% passers-by helped without coffee odor. Along with the preceding studies, these studies show the odor impacts our social behavior in many aspects, e.g. prosocial behavior, impression formation, human relation, social cognition etc. The effects of the odor in social psychology is either explicit or implicit level. The modern psychology mainly focuses on vision, but it should be noted that the olfaction also has an impact in humans.

Keywords: olfaction, impression formation, interpersonal perception, prosocial behavior

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Interfaith Chaplaincy Movement in Japan Precipitated by the Tsunami in 2011

Yozo Taniyama [1]

Abstract

Chaplaincy movement in Japan is progressing rapidly after the tsunami disaster in 2011. I outline the recent change of chaplaincy movement focusing on the activity at hospitals and its education. To understand this context, we should share Japanese religious background: modern Japanese society is secular and the government has strict separation policy of religion and politics.

A chaplain is a religious leader who provides spiritual or religious care at public place like as health care facilities, schools, military, prison and so on. Before the tsunami, we have had them in prisons, some hospitals for palliative care units and Christian schools; but none for military. Just after the tsunami, local priests from various denominations got together and started providing mourning services and care for the survivors. Sendai city government permitted them to do so at the city crematory.

Another multi-religious cooperation is also observed in the education of health care chaplains. Tohoku University started Interfaith Chaplain Education Program in 2012. Because it is one of national universities, the religiosity of program must be neutral. So the trainees are educated to pay respect to any kind of beliefs, especially to understand popular folk beliefs that most of Japanese people believe. This program has spread to other eight universities and one NPO, 181 interfaith chaplains (Rinsho-shukyo-shi) are certified, and more than 50 hospitals accept them. In addition, temporary free charge café with counseling service, Café de Monk, was born from the tsunami disaster area and is also spreading to 15 areas. Some are for disaster survivors, others are for patients and bereaved families or community residents.

These are the reasons why their activity goes well. 1) They provide spiritual or religious care along with request of clients and ethical code of conduct. 2) Their multi-religious cooperation makes people feel at ease and free from religious coercion.

Keywords: multi-religious cooperation, spiritual care, religious care, Japanese spirituality

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Age-related Changes in Sensitivity to Linguistic Markers of Social Distance

Sachiko Kiyama [1]

Abstract

It is not uncommon for East and South-East Asian languages to have sentence-final particles (SFPs) to yield various discourse functions. Particularly in Japanese, SFPs have no obvious effect on the truth conditions of a sentence, but they can carry various moods between the addresser and the addressee according to the given context. The most frequent -ne is typically used after addressee-oriented propositions for building rapport. In this talk, I will introduce our recent experimental findings utilizing event-related potentials (ERPs) of electroencephalography (EEG), which shed light on age-related changes as well as an individual difference in terms of autistic traits for understanding of the addressee-oriented -ne. We found a significant effect of late positive potential (LPP) peaking about 350 ms after the onset, which is known as a reliable index of emotional perception. The greater LPP was elicited for utterances with -ne than those without -ne, in older adults compared with younger adults. This effect is particularly evident in older men with higher autistic traits, suggesting that they are hyper-sensitive to the emotionally arousing SFP -ne. The atypical neural reactivity to the SFP by Japanese older men with higher autistic traits may underlie their possible difficulties in using the short linguistic marker of mood to establish a smooth regulation of interpersonal distance during face-to-face encounters.

Keywords: Japanese, sentence-final particle, individual difference, autistic traits, event-related potential

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A Mediating Role of Depression on the Relationship between Perceived Discrimination and Physical Health Concerns in Sexual Minorities: A Causal Mediation Analysis

Sakkaphat T. Ngamake[1], Jirapattara Raveepatarakul[1], Witsinee Bovornusvakool[1], and Susan E. Walch[2]

Abstract

Previous research studies demonstrated that the internalization of anti-gay stigma and discrimination among sexual minorities can lead to mental health concerns such as depression and stress, which in turn contribute to deteriorated physical health (e.g., Walch et al., 2016). However, because experimental methods are not suitable for such research questions, virtually all prior studies have lacked strong evidence to support a causal relationship in this chain of unfortunate events. Recently, causal mediation analysis, based on concepts of counterfactual thinking, has been introduced by a group of scholars in political sciences and increasingly welcomed by researchers from various fields (Imai et al., 2010). Hence, the present study aimed to examine the extent to which we can infer a causal mechanism of perceived discrimination on physical health through a mental health mediator (i.e., depression) in gay men, lesbians, and bisexual individuals. As we used five dichotomous items and one ordinal item to assess physical health status, finite mixture modeling was performed in order to classify participants into distinct clusters. As a result, a model with three clusters yielded the best fit to the data: good health cluster, medication-maintained cluster, and poor health cluster. Because we had a continuous mediating variable (depression) and an ordered categorical dependent variable (three clusters of self-reported physical health), a linear model was fitted to predict the mediator whereas two probit models were fitted to predict the dependent variable (with the good health cluster serving as a reference group). In order to examine an indirect causal relationship, several covariates including demographic information and internalized homophobia were added into the models mentioned above. Due to a computational restriction of the statistical program used (mediation package in R Environment; Tingley et al., 2014), we fixed two levels of perceived discrimination to be 0.0 (never) and 2.0 (sometimes) from a possible range between 0 and 4. As a result, when comparing the medication-maintained cluster with the good health cluster, no direct or indirect effects were found. On the other hand, when comparing the poor health cluster with the goo health cluster, both significant direct and indirect effects were observed. Nevertheless, a sensitivity analysis indicated that a correlation coefficient (between residuals from the model predicting the mediator and those from the model predicting the dependent variable) as low as .25 could cancel out the estimated indirect effect to be zero, thereby potentially refuting a causal explanation of this phenomenon. To summarize, this study paralleled previous findings regarding the mediating role of depression on the relationship between perceived discrimination and physical health outcomes, but causality among the variables of interest may not be robustly inferred.

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Phakkanun Chittham [1], Nicolas Geeraert [2], and Rick O'Gorman [2]

Abstract

This study addressed "kinship premium" and "primacy-of-warmth hypothesis" using trait transgression pre-post experimental design. Participants ($N_{competence}$ = 61 and N_{warmth} = 56) reported how warm and competent their friend and sibling were, read two vignettes describing their friend and sibling engaging in either an incompetent (competence transgression) or cold fashion (warmth transgression) and completed trait rating again. For both types of transgression, a 2 (time) by 2 (targets) by 2 (traits) repeated-measures ANOVAs was used. Only significant results are reported as followed.

For competence transgression, main effect of time was significant, $F(1,60)$ = 26.10, $p < .001$. Trait rating was higher before (M = 5.70, SE = .10) the transgression (M = 4.85, SE = .14). Main effect of targets was significant, $F(1,60)$ = 4.55, p = .037. Close friend (M = 5.58, SE = .09) was perceived to have better global impression than sibling (M = 5.29, SE = .13). Interaction of time and traits was significant: $F(1,60)$ =30.72, $p < .001$. Only competence rating decreased following the transgression.

For warmth transgression, main effect of time was significant, $F(1,55)$ = 56.70, $p < .001$. Trait rating was higher before (M = 5.70, SE = .10) the transgression (M = 4.85, SE = .14). Main effect of traits was significant. $F(1,55)$ = 15.70, $p < .001$. Competence (M = 5.45, SE = .11) was higher than warmth (M = 5.10, SE = .12). Interaction of time and traits was significant: $F(1,55)$ = 21.73, $p < .001$. In contrast to the result found in competence transgression, both competence and warmth rating decreased following warmth transgression, despite the decrease was starker in warmth rating.

Our findings show that warmth and competence transgressions affect kin and non-kin similarly, not supporting kinship premium. Primacy-of-warmth hypothesis was validated.

Keywords: competence, warmth, kinship, friendship, relational transgression

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Dialectal Differences in Asking a Favor as Appeared in Folklore Materials in the Northeastern Japanese

Daisuke Terashima [1]

Abstract

The Japanese people's shared lay theory says that speakers of the local dialects of the Tohoku (northeastern) region prefer straightforward communication without elaborate polite expressions. Indeed, those dialects have just four kinds of linguistic forms for asking a favor, whereas the Osaka dialect of Kansai (western) region has at least eight (Maeda, 1977). In order to reveal to what extent the lay theory is reflected in orally transmitted folk tales, this study explored the uses of sentence-final expressions for asking a favor, utilizing a local folklore material of Miyagi prefecture in Tohoku region. Among the material, we searched for sentences to ask a favor, and classified their sentence-final expressions into the following four types: 1) bold imperative verb form, 2) a verb with a particle -kero (for me), 3) a verb with a particle -rain (please), and 4) a verb with -kerain, a combined form of -kero and -rain. It was found that the most frequent type of sentence-final form used by the folk tale characters, male or female, was the bold imperative verb form without any polite expressions (more than 60%), which was consistent with the lay theory. Nevertheless, the female characters attached the polite particle -rain more often than the male counterpart ($\chi^2(3) = 12.542$, $p < .01$, the standard residual: 2.99). The preference for the bold imperative form appeared in the folklore material is noticeable in the light of the tendency of standard Japanese, as well as that of the Osaka dialect, whose speakers seldom use the imperative forms (Maeda, 1977). Our examination suggests that the sentence-final expressions may play a role for projecting an image the Tohoku people onto folk tales.

Keywords: folklore, Tohoku (northeast) dialect of Japan, politeness, speech act

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Flexible Uses of Japanese Idioms: A Corpus Study of Adjective Antonyms Substitution

Asumi Suzuki [1]

Abstract

An idiom is not deducible if individual word is replaced with another. However, some idioms can allow to replace a word with its antonym, without losing the idiomatic meaning. Cognitive linguists argue that idioms based on metaphor (i.e., abstract idea is represented by specific thing) can allow the antonym substitution, whereas those based on metonymy (i.e., the name is indicated by its part) cannot. For example, a metaphoric idiom "a thin skin (sensitive mind)" has the counterpart idiom "a thick skin (insensitive mind)". As for a metonymic idiom like "lie low (hide)", however, its counterpart "lie high (intended meaning: appear)" does not function as an idiom. This study investigates whether or not ordinal speakers create idioms with the antonym substitution, depending on the idiom types, by utilizing National Institute for Japanese Language and Linguistics (NINJAL) Web Japanese Corpus. Particularly, we compared the antonym pairs of Japanese adjectives in a sentence such as "ki ga ookii (mind is big: be generous)" and "ki ga chiisai (mind is small: be timid)", and the pairs like "shikii ga takai (threshold is high: feel awkward to visit somewhere)" and "sikii ga hikui (threshold is low)". These two pairs are supposed to be based on metaphor and metonymy, respectively. We predicted that the both adjectives of the former metaphoric pair are used to the same degree in the corpus, while those of the latter metonymic pair are biased in frequencies. Contrary to this prediction, the result revealed that the all types were frequently used, irrespective of the idiom type. Notably, sentences with an adjective as the antonym of a metonymic idiom were about two times as frequent as those of a metaphoric one. These findings demonstrate that idioms can be created in flexible ways with no restrictions of idiom types, which suggests ordinal speakers' high ability of analogy.

Keywords: idioms, metaphor, metonymy, antonyms substitution

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Native Japanese Listeners' Normalization of Incorrect Lexical Pitch Accent: An ERP and ERSP Evidence

Taiga Naoe[1], Shingo Tokimoto[2], Qiong Ma[3], Min Wang[1], Masatoshi Koizumi[1], and Sachiko Kiyama[1]

Abstract

Previous studies suggest that Japanese listeners have the ability to normalize incorrect pitch accent. However, the temporal process of this normalization remains unclear. It has been assumed that there are three stages of spoken word recognition: (1) the pre-lexical stage, which reflects phonological processing; (2) the lexical stage, which activates the mental lexicon, and (3) the post-lexical stage, which verifies the whole word according to the context. In order to identify at which stage native Japanese listeners normalize incorrect pitch accent, the present study recorded the electroencephalography (EEG) while they engaged in a cross-modal priming task with auditory and visual stimuli. In particular, we utilized indices of event-related potential (ERP) and event-related spectral perturbation (ERSP) to ensure that the processing cost reflected the pitch normalization. First, we investigated ERP for auditorily presented words, to identify when the processing cost for incorrect pitch accent was induced during the word recognition stages. Then, we examined ERSP for the subsequently presented visual stimuli depicting the words with a particular focus on gamma power (30-40Hz), which is known to reflect the integration of intracerebral representation and visual information. The ERP result for auditory stimuli indicated a significant effect of P350, which has been reported to be related to the facilitation/ suppression of (2) lexical identification for incorrect pitch accent in comparison with the correct one ($p < .05$). The ERSP indicated that the visual stimuli following word presentation with incorrect pitch accents induced the increased gamma power, in comparison with when the visual and auditory stimuli did not match ($p < .05$), suggesting that words spoken in incorrect pitch accent are normalized to correct accents. The present study concludes that native Japanese listeners normalize a word pronounced with incorrect pitch accent at the (2) lexical stage.

Keywords: Japanese, word recognition, cross-modal priming task, electroencephalogram, gamma power

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A Development of the Thai Sign Language Skills Test for Thai Deaf Children

Parinya Siriattakul [1], Panrapee Suttiwan [1], and Nipat Pichayayothin [1]

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to develop the Thai sign language skills test for Thai deaf children. Sample were 30 deaf children with hearing loss level above 90 decibel and studied P3 to P6 in a school for the deaf, Thailand.

The results revealed that the Thai sign language skills test for Thai deaf children, constructed according to Peabody picture vocabulary test (4th edition) of Lloyd M. Dunn and Douglas M. Dunn (2007), could be used to measure their Thai sign language development with quality and the important evidence was as follows. 1) Regarding the average difficulty index between .20 to .80. 2) According to the reliability was .706 and corrected item-total correlation: CITC between .254-.499. 3) For the test validity, concurrent validity by using Pearson's correlation between score of Thai sign language skills and GPAX ($r = .707$, $p<.01$). The Thai sign language skills test is appropriate to be used.

Keywords: Thai sign language skills, deaf children, test

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The Study of Perceived Warmth, Competence, and Attitude Towards LGBT

Chatdao Sittipol [1]

Abstract

This study attempted to examine the role of LGBT sexual orientation on perceived warmth, competence, and attitude towards LGBT. The attitude in this study fuscous on work dimensions. Using an experimental research design, participants were asked to read through a cv of a target person. They were randomly assigned into 1 of 8 conditions; the target person who was either 1) male; 2) female; 3) lesbian; 4) gay; 5) bisexual man; 6) bisexual woman; 7) transgender man; or 8) transgender woman. The sample of this study was 160 Bangkok heterosexual residents, aged between 20-39 years. Although the past research found the differences on perceived warmth and competence in LGBT, findings from this study showed no significant differences in social judgment among targets with different sexual orientation. There were no effect of the role of LGBT sexual orientation on perceived warmth, competence, and attitude on work dimensions in this work.

Keywords: LGBT, prejudice, sexual minority, sexual orientation, stereotype, work-selection

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Effectiveness of Brahmavihara 4 Clinical Supervision Model in Counselor Trainees

Poonsub Areekit [1] and Nattasuda Taepant [1]

Abstract

This study used a Single-Case Research Design to examine the effectiveness of incorporating Brahmavihara 4 (loving-kindness, compassion, empathetic joy, and equanimity) into the clinical supervision process; how it developed on counselor trainees' self-efficacy, self-criticism, and PAÑÑĀ. 8 counselor trainees participated in clinical supervision with Brahmavihara 4. The data was collected using Counseling Self-Estimate Scale, Levels of Self-Criticism Scale, and PAÑÑĀ Scale, from pre-supervision stage to follow-up stage, totally 15 times. Results indicated that the supervision had an effect on most of the participants' self-efficacy in counseling, instantly after the intervention, and it remained long-term effectiveness after the end of the program. The supervision also decreased most of the participants' level of self-criticism in counseling, instantly after the intervention, and it remained long-term effectiveness after the end of the program. Lastly, the supervision increased some of the participants' level of PAÑÑĀ in counseling, instantly after the intervention, and it remained long-term effectiveness after the end of the program.

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The Effect of Personal Cost on Thai Children's Active and Passive Compassionate Behavior

Parima Sithi-Amnuai [1], Teerasut Chotchoungmaneerat [1], and Napoj Thanomkul [1]

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of personal cost on compassionate behavior in Thai children. In this study, an experiment was conducted based on the previous research by Green et al. (2018) by using puppets as a method of expressing distress when playing games with children, and then observed whether the children would show helping behaviors when find the puppet in a troubled situation. In addition to active helping behaviors, our study included passive helping behaviors as another variable in discerning the children's compassion. The results illustrated that Thai children, similar to Australian children in Green et al. (2018)'s study, showed less active prosocial and compassionate behaviors when personal cost was involved, regardless of the presence or absence of distress expressed by another. On the other hand, when examining passive prosocial and compassionate behaviors, results suggested that personal cost did not decrease these helping behaviors. However, the presence of another's distress decreased passive helping behaviors. Therefore, personal cost affects only active helping behaviors, while distress affects only passive helping behaviors. Furthermore, no interaction was found between personal cost and distress for both active and passive helping behaviors.

Keywords: compassion, distress, active helping behavior, passive helping behavior, active prosocial behavior, active compassionate behavior, passive prosocial behavior, passive compassionate behavior, cost

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The Sensory Science of Palatability and Crispness of Japanese Rice Crackers

Atsuhiro Saita [1], Keisuke Oyamada [1], and Nobuyuki Sakai [1]

Abstract

People know that palatability of rice crackers and snacks attribute to their mouthfeel. However, crispness, which means specific mouthfeel evoked during eating rice crackers and snacks, is not a sense defined by their physical characteristics. There are only a few reports studying how crispness of foods is concerned with the subjective palatability of the foods. This study aimed to reveal what component of crispness is associated to palatability of Japanese rice crackers, Kakinotane. The components of crispness were evaluated with onomatopoeia that is specific sensory expression in Japanese in this study. Twelve university students participated in this study. We used 5 type of Kakinotane, each of which has different crispness. The experiment was composed of Temporal Dominance of Sensation session (TDS) and Time-Intensity based liking session (TIL). In TDS session, the temporal changes of sensory perception were measured, and temporal changes of subjective liking evaluation in TIL session. The participants showed different liking evaluation for each sample and gradually decrease of liking for all samples. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) revealed that the data from TDS session showed that the first component is an axis of dampness (dry-sticky) and the second component is an axis of roughness (fine-rough). We also calculated Liking While Dominant (LWD) value with Temporal Drivers of Liking (TDL) based on combination of TIL data with TDS data, and found that sticky mouthfeel was key factor in most samples. Therefore, we concluded that crispness of Kakinotane is combination of several mouthfeel and that dampness axis of mouthfeel is important component of palatability of Kakinotane.

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Activities of the Cerebral Cortices Accompanying Emotional Arousal with IAPS: Evaluation with NIRS

Naoyuki Sasaki [1]

Abstract

Our life is full of emotion and we are interested in the underlying brain mechanisms. The brain is divided into the left and right hemispheres with asymmetric functions and activities. Although the hemispheric asymmetry has been claimed for emotional functions, the evidence is not conclusive. Recent development in the study of emotion includes the application of near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS). In measurement NIRS only uses near-infrared light, allowing subjects to move somewhat their head. This method is non-invasive. This study investigated the cortical activities of frontal, temporal, and occipital cortices induced by emotional arousal using International Affective Picture System (IAPS), controlling the arousal at medium, and evaluated differences of areas of activities on cerebral cortices for positive and negative emotions with NIRS. The occipital cortex was activated when subjects perceived pictures regardless of the types of emotions. Some left frontal and left temporal cortices was activated when subjects perceived positive pictures. Mainly from the right temporal to the middle frontal cortices, oxy-Hb was decreased when subjects perceived negative pictures. The activity of occipital cortex reflected the processing of visual information. The response in positive condition was activation of dorsal prefrontal cortex and the surrounding area. Since the negative emotion is related with the depth of brain and NIRS has not sufficient spatial resolution, the right hemisphere in negative condition was not activated. A system being capable of measuring at the depth of brain, like fMRI, may find the asymmetric functions and activities of emotion.

Keywords: emotion, cerebral cortex, NIRS, IAPS

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'Tabunka Kyosei' Policy among Increasing Religious Diversity in Japan

Andi Holik Ramdani [1]

Abstract

The *tabunka kyōsei* policy, which is known for having programs and activities to assist newcomer immigrants with their lives, has been common in arenas where *tabunka* (multicultural) is featured as a slogan. Migrants from abroad face a number of problems as they settle in Japan ranging from issues concerning housing, work, social security and welfare, child rearing, education of children, and the maintenance of ethnic culture. Volunteer groups, NPOs, and local governments have organized services such as multicultural child-rearing spaces or free multicultural schools.

With the largest population and expanding group of foreign workers, international married couples, and international students in the Tohoku area; Sendai began its *tabunka kyōsei* movement in 2009. Shortly thereafter, the 2011 Great East Japan Tsunami and Earthquake in combination with issues of domestic violence among international married couples encouraged the Miyagi government to develop this program earnestly to educate foreigners about disaster preparedness and deal with language barriers.

Following an increase of Muslim students and workers from Islamic countries within Miyagi prefecture, this presentation will explore trends in social change, focusing on religious minorities and its correlation with countries policies named *tabunka kyosei* where they live.

This presentation will focus on highlighting problems faced by Tohoku University Muslim students in Sendai while performing their prayers in the midst of Japan's *tabunka kyōsei* policy as a strategy to create mutual understanding between Japanese society and foreigners in a heterogeneous environment. This presentation attempts to explore the problems they face while they perform prayers in the framework of either a national university or a local government and how Japanese people react even though *seikyō bunri* binds their social structure.

Keywords: Tabunka Kyōsei, Seikyō Bunri, Sendai, Muslim students

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Nostalgia for Native Place in Narratives of the 3.11 Disaster Survivors

Madoka Nagoya [1]

Abstract

A massive earthquake and tsunami attacked on east Japan on March 11, 2011 (The Great East Japan Earthquake). As a result, a lot of people were forced to leave their native place. Some of them eager to back to their native place although their new housing prepared for them by the government are in the more urban place where the infrastructures are completed. To reveal the background of the eagerness, I carry out a case study of ethnography in Namiita (Ogatsu-cho, Ishinomaki City, Miyagi Prefecture).

Namiita is a small village suffered from the disaster. In Namiita, 11 families leave there after the disaster and 10 families are living now. They face to decrease of population and aging, and they have a sense of crisis that Namiita can extinct. So they are struggling to avert an extinction of their native place. In narratives by people in Namiita, it is read that they treasure the nature, specialties, relationships, memories, etc. When they talk about the treasure, they become talkative and they always say "Not to remove the name of Namiita from a map, we use them as a tourism resources and attract young person," and the same time they say "We think of getting back Namiita where we have run around with a wood stick."

It can be said that Nostalgia allied to their long life before the disaster made people spark to the zeal for Namiita. Also, Nostalgia can be a power of getting over crises like the disaster.

Keywords: nostalgia, narratives, disaster

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