



What is the Justified Death Attitude? Explicit V.S Implicit evaluation of Justified Death Attitude scale with Victim and Assailant's attention

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Abstract

Background: “JD is imminent and likely paradoxical reactions against self perceived threat to keep of self in modification for elimination of the opponent mentally or physically”. Assailants’ attention is “a data directive system with quantifying less hot cognition and the least of data collections in the fight-or-flight response”; victims’ attention “a data directive system with quantifying more hot cognition and the most data collections in the fight-or-flight response”. We compare explicit and implicit evaluations of the JDAS.

Method: We selected 1089 participants for neutral facial patterns normalization, normal finds participants, and neuropsychological doing tasks with quota, convenience, and Poisson samplings, respectively. Samples are collected in three Iran’s provinces. 100 subjects participated with an analogue method to normalize 400 neutral pictures in likeness of Iranians and attractiveness of faces. 989 subjects carried out Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI II) to find normal participants for the third step. 100 subjects did tasks to compare and evaluate JDAS agents.

Results: Participants evaluated 400 pictures to determine 120 attractiveness of faces and likeness of Iranian pictures using an analogue method. The results showed:

In explicit assessments, only "I" sense of self showed significant differences among general participants, though it was less severe.

General implicit assessments indicated significant differences among the senses of self related to nationality, denomination, and "I," respectively.

Guilty implicit assessments revealed significant differences among three senses of self: nationality, denomination, and "I," respectively.

Both explicit and implicit assessments of the JDAS for victim and assailant agents showed significant differences.

Conclusions: Threatening information against self agents strengthens endangered parts of the self. Normal criminals exhibit less empathy towards victims. Denomination, nationality, and "I" self agents are found to be independent self agents. It highlights the complexity of self-identity, revealing socially, and roles of social and cognitive factors in shaping attitudes towards JD.

Key words: Implicit, Explicit, Attitude, Self

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Introduction

Justified Death (JD) has been defined and evaluated since 2011 (Zandian et al 2016). “JD is imminent and likely paradoxical reactions against self perceived threat to keep the self in modification for elimination of the opponent mentally or physically”, the first author defined. Each component of this definition should be clarified concisely. JD is considered

“justified” and “imminent reaction” because the individual, aware of the moral consequences, engages in immediate, aggressive actions with minimal deliberation against everything to threaten self heuristics. The more delayed the behaviour, it is, the more assimilative or accommodating the self is, and vice versa. If there is no imminent reaction to the opponent physically or mentally, self heuristics will disintegrate. The concept also includes a “likely paradoxical reaction”, where social life demands safety and belonging, often leading to rationalized and isolated attitudes to avoid group opposition. However, when self heuristics are threatened, Justified Death Attitude (JDA) is activated to protect the self (Zandian et al, 2024).

Justified death involves a “self-perceived threat”, where an agent exposes an individual to threats against their sense of self, which is composed of core, concrete, and abstract areas. The importance of these areas varies based on current conditions because the three separate areas of the sense of self are chronologically developed, and the justified death develops over time experimentally (Blackmore, 2024). Pathologically, it is a self-perceived threat because it is likely not to be a real threat. For instance, patients with paranoid personality disorder perceive a self threat although it is not a real threat. Additionally, justified death involves “keeping the self in modification”; the self-heuristics are continuously updated as new information is assimilated or accommodated. Thus, the new self heuristics are not precisely like the former self heuristics, but the self will maintain its boundary. The final agent of justified death is “for elimination of the opponent mentally or physically”. In other words, propositional processes should manage the ambivalence toward the opponent to obtain or eliminate him. If propositional processes aim to eliminate the opponent, empathy decreases from neglect to the point of killing, and propositional processes place opponent the opponent in the out-group. Conversely, if propositional processes aim to obtain opponent, empathy is expressed normally, and propositional processes keep the opponent in the in-group (Gawronski & Payne, 2010).

Neuropsychology of Justified Death Attitude Scale (JDAS)

The JDAS was developed with six scenarios and two types of statements: assailants and victims. Participants' responses and reaction times differ between these statements, suggesting different types of attention. So, we defined two kinds of attention for

assailants and victims to explain these paradoxical responses. Assailants' attention is characterized by “a data directive system with less hot cognitive processing and data collections during the fight-or-flight response” while victims' attention involves “a data directive system with more hot cognitive processing and extensive data collections during the fight-or-flight response”, the first author defined (Zandian et al, 2016; Sternberg, 2016). These types of attention help maintain our evolution by memorizing opponents or allies in self heuristics with confirmation of propositional processes (Zandian et al, 2016, Sternberg, 2016).

Finally, this study aims to assess the differences between propositional and associative processes within JDAS agents. Propositional processes, the scientific part of psychology, have been studied cross-culturally, while associative processes remain less understood. By evaluating both processes simultaneously, we aim to understand the differences between assailants' and victims' attention.

Objectives: To evaluate the effect of implicit and explicit responses of JDA with Tachistoscope and three neuropsychological tasks, approach avoidance, emotional stroop, and dot probe tasks.

Methods

Study Design and Settings

This cross-sectional study was performed from 2021 to 2023. Explicit and implicit Justified Death Attitude (JDA) were studied simultaneously using computerized paradigms in three provinces of Iran: Tehran, Karaj, and Kermanshah. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study. This is a semi experimental and fundamental study. In three steps, 1089 subjects participated for neutral facial patterns normalization, normal finds participants, and neuropsychological doing tasks with quota, convenience, and Poisson samplings respectively. All bottom mentioned normalization, inventories, tests, and tasks were counterbalanced.

1- Normalization of Neutral Facial Pictures: Using quota sampling, 100 participants (Male= 50, Female= 50, $M_{age}=23$, age range: 18-32 years) were selected for normalization of neutral facial pictures in terms of attractiveness and likeness to Iranians at the central library of Shahid Beheshti University. Colour vision deficiency, psychiatric disorders, and face agnosia, were ruled out with the Ishihara colour blindness test and the General Health Questionnaire 12 and the

prosopagnosia test, respectively.

2- Participant Assessment: With convenience sampling, we assessed 989 participants (Male= 401, Female= 588, $M_{age}=25$, age range: 18-33 years) with the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI II) to select normal participants for the third step. The sampling was conducted among students of the Shahid Beheshti University and the Islamic Azad Universities of Tehran Medical Sciences and Technologies, Shahre-Qodse, Roodehen, Karaj, and Kermanshah.

3- Neuropsychological Tasks: With Poisson sampling, 100 participants (Male= 78, Female= 22, $M_{age}=25$, age range: 18-33 years) were selected to simultaneously assess JDAS explicitly and implicitly with the Tachistoscope.

Participants

A total of 1089 subjects (Male= 451, Female= 638, $M_{age}=24$, age range: 18-33 years) participated in this study, which included three stages: normalization of neutral facial patterns, selection of normal participants, and neuropsychological tasks

1. Normalization of Neutral Facial Patterns:

- Sample: 100 participants (Male = 50, Female = 50, Mean_age = 23, age range: 18-32 years).
- Sampling Method: Quota sampling.
- Exclusion Criteria: Psychiatric disorders (n = 32), color blindness (n = 0), facial agnosia (n = 0), and incomplete responses (n = 2).

2. Selection of Normal Participants:

- Sample: 989 participants (Male = 401, Female = 588, Mean_age = 25, age range: 18-33 years).
- Sampling Method: Convenience sampling.
- Exclusion Criteria: Psychiatric disorders (n = 150).

3. Neuropsychological Tasks:

- Sample: 100 participants (Male = 78, Female = 22, Mean_age = 25, age range: 18-33 years).
- Sampling Method: Poisson sampling.

Exclusion Criteria and Participant Attrition

In the first step, out of 100 participants, 34 participants did not fully participate due to the following reasons:

- Psychiatric disorders: 32
- Color blindness: 0
- Facial agnosia: 0
- Incomplete responses: 2

In the second step, out of 989 participants, 59 participants were excluded due to psychiatric disorders (n = 150).

In the third step, out of 100 participants, 39

participants did not fully participate due to the following reasons:

- Psychiatric disorders: 0
- Color blindness: 1
- Facial agnosia: 0
- Incomplete responses: 38

Participants were excluded based on scores from inventories and tests used during the study.

Instruments

NimStim

The NimStim set of facial expressions is provided to recognize multiracial facial expressions. According to two testing sessions, the accuracy of validity and reliability of set of facial expressions was determined. The evaluation indicated that the set of facial expressions had accurate expression identification and high intra-participant agreement (Tottenham, N., et al.). In the current study, 43 neutral faces were normalized for Iranians.

UT Dalass

Out of 284 neutral pictures (Male=76, Female=208), 229 pictures were used for normalization. The pictures are all the Caucasians ages 18 to 25 years (O'Toole, A.J., et al.).

Max Plank faces

The Max Planck database contains facial pictures of 61 youths, 60 middle-aged, and 58 elderly Caucasians and Germans, comprising six different facial expression (N = 2052). Raters assessed facial pictures with a 1 to 8 Likert Scale (M=5.5, SD=1.5). Visual motor speed was assessed with the digital-symbol substitution test *Wechsler 1981*, for young women (MYW=66.3, SD=11.1) and men (MYM=64.0, SD=9.6); middle-aged women (MMW=46.0, SD=9.1) and men (MMM=44.8, SD=14.4), and older women (MOW=44.8, SD=10.7) and men (MOM=47.7, SD=12.1) [$F(5,143)= 18.3$, $P < 0.05$, $\eta^2 p=0.39$; Max score= 93]. The interclass correlation between subjects was 0.88, indicating good reliability (Ebner, et al).

The top mentioned facial pictures were normalized (in attractiveness ($z=\pm 1$) and likeness of Iranians ($z\geq +1$)) and counterbalanced for the current study. The likeness of Muslims and non-Muslims was not assessed because of universal facial patterns in religion, but their attractiveness was normalized ($z=\pm 1$). From 400 pictures, 60 pictures were selected to allocate two packs of tasks for males and females.

Forty pictures remained the same between genders, but twenty were interchangeable due to adultery statements.

General Health Questionnaire 12 (GHQ12)

The Persian version of GHQ12 is a 12-question questionnaire with a four-point Likert scale. According to a four-point Likert scale, each item was scored on a scale of 0 to 3, with the total score ranging from 0 and 12 (Scores of general participants < 3.5/12). The Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the Persian GHQ-12 was greater than 0.70 (Montazeri, A., et al. 2003).

Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-II (MCMI II)

The MCMI-II is a paper-based questionnaire normalized by Nahid Khajeh Moogahi and Mohammad Naghi Barahani in Iran. It has acceptable reliability and face validity. The MCMI-II has twenty four subscales: two validity subscales, thirteen personality pattern subscales, and nine clinical syndrome subscales. The inventory consists of 175 statements. The healthy and normal cuts off point are 65 and 75, respectively.

Ishihara diagnostic test

The 24-plates edition of the Ishihara Diagnostic Test has face validity and high test-retest reliability for assessing red-green colour perception deficiencies. It can evaluate pseudo-isochromatic plates effectively.

Methodological Cognitive Sciences problems

Cognitive sciences are not real sciences because they have face validity, but do not have reliable nor criteria. So the bottom mentioned tools and tasks have face validity.

The prosopagnosia

The prosopagnosia test is a paper-based questionnaire with face validity. It includes fifteen pictures of round-face Iranians or foreigners actors, actresses, and politicians on an A3 sheet. At least, participants should recall five facial pictures to rule out prosopagnosia and get permission to participate in neuropsychological tasks. Prosopagnosia patients typically cannot recall faces, including their own or their family members.

Justified Death Attitude Scale (JDAS) Assessment with the Tachistoscope

The Tachistoscope is a computerized device used to display images for a specific amount of time to assess attitudes. Participants' recognition speed can be adjusted to indicate whether images are displayed too

slowly or too quickly for explicit or implicit recognition. Memorable pictorial elements are tested, and the device records explicit responses (e.g., attitudes about descriptions according to pictures) and implicit reaction time (e.g., time taken to react to descriptions according to pictures).

Participants express their attitudes by pressing one of five buttons:

1. Freedom
2. Short prison sentences
3. Long prison sentences
4. Painless execution
5. Painful execution

Simultaneously, the computerized Tachistoscope assesses participants' reaction times implicitly. The JDAS was developed and normalized in 2011, with questions designed and normal neutral pictures added to JDA statements.

Statistical Analysis

With z-score, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Scheffe's test, and one-sample-t-test, data of the current study were performed to analyze with SPSS version 22.0.

Results

With z-score, 400 neutral pictures of NimStim, UT Dallas, and Max Plank faces were normalized in attractiveness ($z = \pm 1$) and likeness of Iranians ($z \geq +1$) with an analogue method (a 5-cm line for each picture).

In general explicit assessment of JDA, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA I [(F(2,298)=146.123, $p=0.0001$)]. A Scheffe post hoc test revealed that assessment of JDA with compatriots ($M=22.402$, $SD=1.538$, $p=0.0001$; $M= -0.736$, $SD=1.538$, $p=0.892$, respectively) and denominations ($M=23.138$, $SD=1.538$, $p=0.0001$; $M=0.736$, $SD=1.538$, $p=0.892$, respectively) were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to I ($M= -22.402$, $SD=1.538$, $p=0.0001$; $M= -23.138$, $SD=1.538$, $p=0.0001$, respectively).

In the explicit assessment of JDA for assailants and victims, an independent one-sample t-test was conducted to compare assailants' attitude and victims' attitude. There was a significant difference in the scores for assailants' attitude ($M=56.222$, $SD=15.643$) and victims' attitude ($M=61.777$, $SD=12.948$); $t(2,298)=2.321$, $p=0.022$. According to the two-tailed test, these results suggest that when you are a victim,

the severity of your attitude about the crime is more severe than the time when you are culpable.

In general explicit assessment of JDA, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [$F(5,594)=62.920, p=0.0001$]. A Scheffe post hoc test revealed that assessment of JDA with rape ($M=2.430, SD=1.469, p=0.436$; $M=17.819, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=11.527, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$, respectively) murder ($M=-2.430, SD=1.469, p=0.436$; $M=15.388, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=9.097, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$, respectively) were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to adultery ($M=-17.819, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-15.388, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-6.291, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$, respectively), were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to drug traffic ($M=-11.527, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-9.097, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=6.291, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$, respectively).

In the implicit assessment of JDA, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA I [$F(2,297)=23.547, p=0.0001$]. A Scheffe post hoc test revealed that assessment of JDA with compatriots ($M=45.324, SD=6.604, p=0.0001$; $M=22.464, SD=6.604, p=0.004$, respectively), denominations ($M=22.860, SD=6.604, p=0.003$; $M=-22.464, SD=6.604, p=0.004$, respectively), and I ($M=-45.324, SD=6.604, p=0.0001$; $M=-22.860, SD=6.604, p=0.003$, respectively) were statistically significantly more different in the state stages of compatriots, denomination, and I compared to each other 45, 22, and -45, respectively.

In the implicit assessment of JDA for assailants and victims, an independent one-sample t-test was conducted to compare assailants' attitude and victims' attitude. There was a significant difference in the scores for assailants' attitude ($M=152.669, SD=45.818$) and victims' attitude ($M=175.026, SD=56.543$); $t(2,198)=2.607, p=0.01$. According to the two-tailed test, these results suggest that when you are a victim, the reaction time of your attitude about the crime is significantly slower than the time when you are culpable.

In general implicit assessment of JDA, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [$F(5,594)=62.920, p=0.0001$]. A Scheffe post hoc test revealed that assessment of JDA with adultery

($M=11.527, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=2.430, SD=1.469, p=0.436$; $M=17.819, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$, respectively) and drug traffick ($M=6.291, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-9.097, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-11.527, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$, respectively) were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to murder ($M=15.388, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=9.097, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-2.430, SD=1.469, p=0.436$, respectively), rape ($M=17.819, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=11.527, SD=1.469, p=0.0001$; $M=2.430, SD=1.469, p=0.436$, respectively).

In explicit assailant assessment of JDA, there were statistically insignificant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [$F(2,297)=0.560, p=0.572$] for I, compatriots, and denominations.

In explicit assailants assessment of JDA, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA rape [$F(5,494)=69.057, p=0.0001$]. A Scheffe post hoc test revealed that assessment of JDA with adultery ($M=-1.972, SD=0.469, p=0.001$; $M=-4.861, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-6.083, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$, respectively) and drug traffic ($M=1.972, SD=0.469, p=0.001$; $M=-2.888, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-4.111, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$, respectively) were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to murder ($M=4.861, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$; $M=2.888, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$; $M=-1.222, SD=0.469, p=0.082$, respectively), rape ($M=6.083, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$; $M=4.111, SD=0.469, p=0.0001$; $M=1.222, SD=0.469, p=0.082$, respectively).

In implicit assailants assessment of Justified Death Attitude, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [$F(2,297)=23.547, p=0.0001$]. A Scheffe post hoc test revealed that assessment of JDA with compatriots ($M=22.464, SD=6.604, p=0.004$; $M=45.324, SD=6.604, p=0.0001$, respectively), denominations ($M=-22.464, SD=6.604, p=0.004$; $M=22.860, SD=6.604, p=0.003$, respectively), and I ($M=-45.324, SD=6.604, p=0.0001$; $M=-22.860, SD=6.604, p=0.003$, respectively) were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to each other.

In implicit assailants assessment of JDA, there were statistically significant differences between two identical groups as determined by one-way ANOVA [$F(5,594)=10.137, p=0.0001$]. A Scheffe post hoc

test revealed that assessment of JDA with drug traffic (M= -11.422, SD=4.6, $p=0.106$; M= -16.990, SD=4.6, $p=0.004$; M= -24.602, SD=4.6, $p=0.0001$, respectively), adultery (M=11.422, SD=4.6, $p=0.106$; M= -5.567, SD=4.6, $p=0.691$; M= -13.179, SD=4.6, $p=0.44$, respectively), were statistically significantly more different in state stage compared to murder (M=16.990, SD=4.6, $p=0.004$; M=5.567, SD=4.6, $p=0.691$; M= -7.611, SD=4.6, $p=0.435$, respectively) and rape (M=24.602, SD=4.6, $p=0.0001$; M=13.179, SD=4.6, $p=0.044$; M=7.611, SD=4.6, $p=0.435$, respectively).

Discussion

The survivor principles have evolved the human brain to locate a neural region, the fusiform face gyrus (FFG), specifically for perceiving human faces. This evolutionary advantage of fast recognition allows for the fast recognition of emotions and intentions, aiding in human survival. As a result, images of human faces are normalized because they serve as suitable stimuli to assess emotion (associative processes) and motivation (propositional processes) simultaneously (Ebner, Riediger, Lindenberger 2010; Morand, Grosbras, Caldara, Harvey 2010; Laven, Svard, Ebner, Herlitz, Fischer 2014).

According to the fight-or-flight rule, social dangers are organized within the associative system, which compromises propositional and associative (Gawronski, Bodenhausen 2011). Traumatic events such as crime and death create biased behaviour patterns controlled by associative processes; knowledge and enlightenment rarely influence the mind explicitly (Mallett et.al 2021). These events are likely to penetrate to self-characteristics, leading to automatic tendencies.

The current study participants' tendencies significantly react to the crime *rape and murder, adultery, drug traffick*, and death *conscious patients and unconscious patients* differently in associative processes. Generally, rape and murder garnered more attention, while euthanasia of *conscious and unconscious patients* received less. In the associative processes, participants' reaction times significantly get more decreased rape and murder, adultery, drug traffick, euthanasia of conscious and unconscious patients, respectively. On the other part of associative system, propositional processes partially overlap with associative processes. Generally in the propositional processes, the severity of participants' attitudes toward punishment gets decreased for these same

crimes in the same order. Overall, the associative system produces stereotyped ideas about dangers to facilitate faster reactions to each threat separately (Luke, Gawronski 2021). Comparisons of general explicit assessments and explicit guilty assessments with the six subscales of the JDAS show that participants' propositional processes behave similarly, as the results overlap. This indicates that the associative system separately generates a spectrum of attitudes for each danger, allowing timely consistent responses (Gawronski, B., & Payne, 2010). Explicit assessments exhibit high reliability, validity, and criterion measures, whereas implicit assessments show partial overlap because of lower reliability, face validity, and vague criteria (Gawronski, Bodenhausen 2011).

Additionally, the mind makes two data canalization systems for processing data in violent situations to attend or neglect the impact of violent events. When you attack others, cold cognition processes the data and assailants' attention collects less peripheral data because it is goal-oriented cognition. But when you are a victim of an assailant, your hot cognition attends to data processes and it collects all main and peripheral data as a battle for survival (Green, et.al 2021). So, when participants read their JDAS victimization statements, their reactions are significantly slower compared to their guiltiness statements in the implicit assessments. Indeed, their victimization statements of JDAS keep more attention due to the interference of hot cognition and participants react slower in the associative processes. Significantly, the study's simultaneous explicit assessments support this claim, with participants expressing more hostile attitudes towards the same crime when they are victims in propositional processes. Both propositional and associative processes show significant overlap in responses to JDAS victimization or guiltiness statements.

In the implicit part of the study, assessments of three structures of the self *I, denomination, and compatriot* indicate that the associative processes significantly react slowly, moderately, and quickly to the national, religious, and I borders of the self, respectively, when participants read JDAS statements. Comparisons between implicit and explicit studies indicate partially overlaps. Given the Likert scale of JDAS about the punishment of heinous crimes, participants explicitly display more hostile attitudes towards alien assailants compared to compatriot and denomination assailants. Participants show no significant differentiation at the

highest severity of punishment against national and religious enemies, explicitly. Surprisingly, the self preferences of participants are their nationality and religion more than those of I in implicit and explicit simultaneous assessments and it is against evolutionary developmental chronological sequences of the three selves. On the one hand, the first mind skill comes into the fetus is the "I" self according to neural development. On the other hand, the self is likely to develop for the social profit. So, sexual selection encourages sacrifice whose genes passed on more (Blackmore 2024).

Tautological self evolved from totemism to scientism over seventy thousand years due to the development of collective consciousness and comparisons of others with myself (Blackmore 2024). Nationalism self comes into the self seriously after the industrial revolution when sources get extended more and more and mind has less preoccupations of basic needs spring to psychological needs. Since the industrial revolution, men domestically have had less threatening feelings, but threatening gets wider from the neighbour to the world nations because each nation should fight to keep his sources from other nations for surviving (Engels, F1820-1895). More than 250 years historical enmities of Russia, Britain, and America for dismemberment of Iran are likely to centralize the energy of the self of Iranians on the national self boarder. Besides, Western media's Islamophobia over the past half-century has centralized the religious self-border for Iranians. In other words, the discrimination is likely to cultivate common inheritance like the nationality or religion for safety reason (Mallat, R., Mello, Z., R., Wanger, D. E., Worrell, F., Rise, B. N., & Andretta, J. R. 2011). So, participants expose to two mass media streams against two structures of their borders of the *self nationality and religion* (Rosenthal L, Levy SR). Threatening situations energize structures of the borders of the self to help you evolve for threatening situations, although the sense of self reveals in a calm condition and the structures of the borders of the self develop in an ordinary situation normally (Luke, Gawronski 2021).

When participants are guilty in JDAS statements, assailants' attention explicitly show a lack of empathy for all the three self agents (compatriots, denomination, I), with no significant relationship among responses to victim statements. As a self serving behavior, JDAS guilty statements would be an attitude to keep your integrity and eliminate opponents (Zandian et.al, 2016; Zandian et.al, 2017).

Automatically, the social self adjusts to societal expectations to maintain a sense of belonging and avoid threats (Han & Popple, 2011). Assailants may attribute victims' weaknesses as internalized traits, rationalizing fairness in propositional processes with little hot cognition, because it makes no difference for assailants oppress who. It is likely to be an isolation defence mechanism. However, there are conflicts between propositional and associative processes, as the latter significantly reacts differently to the three self-agents. In other words, implicit assessments indicate significant differences in the national, religious, and I agent responses, with associative processes setting precedent factors for participants. Although associative processes significantly have more different reaction time for their nationality, religion, and I respectively, propositional processes veto the associative processes to block the cognitive processes for unempathetic behavior.

Conclusions

The study indicates that national and religious structures of participants' selves are more energized because propositional processes perceived collective threats (the self develops for the social profit because sexual selection encourages sacrifice). When participants are guilty in JDAS statements, propositional processes explicitly decide on less severe punishments for all three selves (I, denomination, and compatriot). Indeed, the three selves are different explicitly insignificantly when participants are guilty. Finally, the sense of self typically develops in calm conditions, but threats can highlight different aspects of the self, potentially predisposing individual to express a sense of self socially.

Limitation: Neuropsychological tasks depend on guessing and inferences.

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