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A total of 94 sentences were analysed. As a result **29** sentences (30.9%) were found in other documents. 1 sentence was detected as common phrase or irrelevant result and therefore not rated as found sentence.

These sentences are highlighted in the text by using different color shades according to the amount of similarity. The darker the highlighting color, the more words were found in another document. You may click the highlighted sentences in order to get further details about found reference documents. Learn [more about this report](#) and [how to evaluate it](#).

The following graphic shows the distribution of found sentences within the checked document. The colored parts of the overview bar indicate those parts of the document in which sentences were found in other documents. The left boundary of the bar corresponds to the beginning of the document and the right boundary to the end of the document accordingly. By clicking into the overview bar you are directed to the corresponding position in the document.



Reference documents

The following list contains titles and addresses of documents in which similar sentences were found. With a click on the number of found sentences („x Sentences“) the corresponding sentences are highlighted in the document as well as in the navigation bar by a colored border and you are directed to the first position of the corresponding sentences in the document. Another click on „x Sentences“ resets the highlighting.

4 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Why Crying Improves Our Well-being: An Attachment-Theory ...“**, located at: http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-0-387-29986-0_6

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Dr. Jos Brosschot - Staff - Faculty of Social“**, located at: <http://www.socialsciences.leiden.edu/psychology/organisation/staff/brosschot.html>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„CURRICULUM VITAE“**, located at: <http://media.leidenuniv.nl/legacy/cv-brosschot-english-sept-2010.pdf>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Microsoft Word - Pennebaker&Chung_Friedman2009.doc“**, located at: http://homepage.psy.utexas.edu/HomePage/Faculty/Pennebaker/Reprints/Pennebaker&Chung_FriedmanChapter.pdf

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Room 120, Jordan Hall“**, located at: http://psychology.usf.edu/faculty/data/jrottenberg_cv.pdf

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Faculty Scholarship and Creative Work in 2011“**, located at: <http://events.adelphi.edu/newsevent/faculty-highlights-2011-derner/>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„thesis /E-Diss461_thesis.pdf“**, located at: http://repositorium.uni-osnabrueck.de/bitstream/urn:nbn:de:gbv:700-2005102518/2/E-Diss461_thesis.pdf

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Microsoft Word - Document1“**, located at: <http://www.comm.ohio-state.edu/UserUploads/UserDocuments/Pdfs/BushmanVita.pdf>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Alexithymia Network“**, located at: http://alexithymia.med.up.pt/public/links/rightframe_files/links-rightframe.htm

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Karen Louise Weihs, M - University of Arizona“**, located at: http://ahsc.arizona.edu/sites/default/files/weihs_cv.pdf

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Scale validity & reliability: Emotional processing scale (EPS)“**, located at: <http://emotionalprocessing.org/Measuring%20EP/Scale%20validity%20&%20reliability.html>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Shocks, Personality, and Anxiety in Patients with“**, located at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-8159.2008.01099.x/abstract>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Microsoft Word - Brosschot_publicaties.doc“**, located at: http://media.leidenuniv.nl/legacy/Brosschot_Publications.pdf

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Curriculum Vita“**, located at: http://heblab.research.yale.edu/people_cv/people1_Salovey_CV_2012.09.doc

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Emotion Regulation and Well Being New by Ivan“**, located at: <http://www.ebay.com/itm/Emotion-Regulation-and-Well-Being-NEW-by-Ivan-Nyklicek-/160874371060>

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Narcissism, Shame, and Aggression in Early Adolescence:“**, located at: http://dare.uvu.vu.nl/bitstream/1871/12885/2/Dissertation_Sander_Thomas.doc

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„FAX E-Mail“**, located at: http://www.psyc.vt.edu/sites/default/files/profile_vitaes/cv_friedman_aug_2014.pdf

3 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„cv_laurenbylsma1211web /LaurenBylsma_cv.pdf“**, located at: http://uweb.cas.usf.edu/mood/docs/LaurenBylsma_cv.pdf
http://uweb.rc.usf.edu/mood/docs/LaurenBylsma_cv.pdf

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„Anger and Sadness in Response to an“**, located at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3261314/>

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„成功大學電子學位論文服務 /view_metadata?etdun=U0026-0812200915061787“**, located at: http://etds.lib.ncku.edu.tw/etdservice/view_metadata?etdun=U0026-0812200915061787

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: **„The University of Hong Kong“**, located at:

http://www.psychology.hku.hk/huiharry/Leung_Cindy.pdf

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**Emotional Tears as Biological Signals - PDF**“, located at:
<http://pdfcast.org/pdf/emotional-tears-as-biological-signals>

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**If I cry, do you care? Individual differences in**“, located at:
http://www.academia.edu/1920378/If_I_cry_do_you_care_Individual_differences_in_empathy_moderate_the_facilitation_of_caregiving_words_after_exposure_to_crying_faces

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**Berg, E**“, located at:
<http://davidakenny.net/doc/apimbiblio.doc>
<http://davidakenny.net/doc/apimbiblio.pdf>

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**Motivation and emotion/Book/2013/Crying - Wikiversity**“, located at:
http://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Motivation_and_emotion/Book/2013/Crying

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**Microsoft Word - AAA Master reference List 9-1-10.doc**“, located at:
<http://prepinc.com/docs/content/articles/AAAMasterreferenceList%209-1-10.pdf>

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „ **/file84518.pdf**“, located at:
<http://www.bgsu.edu/departments/psych/file84518.pdf>

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „ **/03_paper.pdf**“, located at:
http://agnaldogarcia.files.wordpress.com/2010/12/03_paper.pdf

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**An Idiographic Approach to the Understanding of Similarity, Complementarity, and Relationship Satisfaction**“, located at:
<http://academic.udayton.edu/CatherineLutz/Graduate%20Student/Brian's%20Final%20thesis.doc>

2 Sentences were found in a text with the title: „**Selected Publications - Welcome to academic.udayton.edu**“, located at:
<http://academic.udayton.edu/CatherineLutz/Graduate%20Student/Publications.rtf>

► In 144 further documents exactly one sentence was found. (click to toggle view)

Subsequent the examined text extract:

Individuals' kind of crying as a predictor of their reaction to
 others' crying



Running Title:

Crying predicts reaction to others' crying

Abstract

Crying is a universal expression of extreme emotion and also a natural emotional response to certain feelings, usually sadness and hurt, but sometimes under other circumstances and occasions, such as joy. Crying has an impact on others and the social environment. In other words, emotional tears determine how others perceive and react to a person. The current study investigated the relations between individuals' kind of crying (the reasons behind their crying) with their reactions to others' crying. For this purpose, 200 individuals (120 females and 80 males) were selected among Persian Gulf University students using multistage cluster sampling. They were requested to fill out Pakizeh Scale of Crying Reasons and Pakizeh Scale of Reaction to Adults Crying. The findings showed that individuals' crying as an indicator of mental weakness is the best predictor of attitudinal, affective, and behavioral reactions to others' crying as an indicator of mental weakness. The results also revealed that, individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength is the best predictor of attitudinal, affective, and behavioral reactions to others' crying as an indicator of natural emotions and mental strength. The findings of the present research provided a new perspective on reactions to others emotional tears and indicated that the reasons behind individuals' crying are important factors in their reactions to others' crying.

Key words: Kind of crying, predictor, reaction.

Crying is the excretion of tears in response to emotional stimuli, and occurs in various emotionally charged settings. The act of shedding emotional tears is exhibited only by humans and it is an important communication device. Therefore, Crying may best be described as a typical human emotional expression, with as its main characteristic the production of tears. In other words, Crying is a universal and uniquely human way of expressing emotions, and it is typically accompanied by alterations in facial expression, vocalization, and respiration [1]. It can be elicited in a variety of situations, often with negatively evaluated situations related to separation, loss of beloved persons or cherished goods, and failing at important events, but also with positive events, such as reunions, weddings, the birth of a child, or winning a sports game [2, 3]. The human beings, regardless of any ages or cultures, cry on certain occasions to express their emotions [1]. In other words, all important emotional events are typically associated with the shedding of tears. Throughout our lives we find ourselves and those around us crying for a multitude of reasons: personal suffering, physical pain, separation, loss, failure, anger, guilt, and joy [4]. Crying, also is considered as a powerful signal in communication [5-7]. Bowlby [8] considered child crying as attachment behavior, securing the proximity of the caregiver. Other researchers, also suggested that people are most likely to cry in the presence of family and friends, in present of someone with whom they share a close relationship or at home, where intimates are usually present [9]. The findings, also shows that People may find it less appropriate when a stranger cries in their presence than when a friend or family member does [1, 10]. According to Kottler [6], crying is of the most effective ways to stop intimidation by aggressors. He also, suggests that crying is a nonverbal language that functions when words fail or are inadequate. According to other researchers, crying is an effective mean to discharge negative affect and to reduce internal tension, to discharge tension in situations in which an individual is unable to cope effectively [11], to bring people closer and strengthen the bonds between them [12], to convey emotional support and empathy [13], to plea for support when attachment bonds are broken [14], or to reduce tension and facilitates physiological recovery after having been in distress

crying as an indicator of mental weakness. This scale provides a series of situations and respondents are requested to specify how much the situations make them weep. Ten options were provided for each type of crying. For instance, crying when being criticized is evaluated as an indicator of mental weakness, crying when grief is evaluated as an indicator of natural emotions, and it is evaluated as an indicator of mental strength when praying God. Content validity of the scale was studied and confirmed using the experts' opinions. Criterion-related validity of the scale was studied and evaluated using similar external scale. Reliability of the scale was obtained using test-retest correlation coefficient and Cronbach's alpha as 0.76 and 0.87, respectively.

Religious Scale of Reaction to Adult Crying (unpublished): This scale includes 6 scenarios

	A	A	At	A	A	A	b	be	b
	tt	tt	tit	f	f	f	e	ha	e
Individuals	it	it	ud	e	e	e	h	vi	h
reaction to	u	u	in	ct	ct	e	a	or	a
adults crying	d	di	al	iv	iv	c	vi	al	vi
	i	n	re	e	e	t	o	re	or
Individuals kind	n	al	ac	r	r	i	r	ac	al
of crying	al	r	tio	e	e	v	al	ti	re
	r	e	n	a	a	e	r	on	a
	e	a	to	ct	ct	e	e	to	ct
	a	ct	cr	io	io	r	a	w	io
	c	io	yi	n	n	e	ct	ar	n
	ti	n	ng	t	t	a	io	d	to
	o	t	as	o	o	c	n	cr	w
	n	o	an	cr	c	t	t	yi	ar
	t	cr	in	yi	r	i	o	n	d
	o	yi	di	n	yi	o	w	g	cr
	c	n	ca	g	n	n	a	as	yi
	r	g	to	a	g	r	an	n	g
	yi	a	r	s	a	t	d	in	g
	n	s	of	a	s	o	cr	di	a
	g	a	m	n	a	yi	n	ca	s
	a	n	en	n	n	c	n	to	a
	s	in	tal	di	in	r	g	r	n
	a	di	w	e	di	y	a	of	in
	n	c	ca	a	c	i	s	na	di
	i	a	kn	t	a	n	a	tu	c
	n	t	es	o	t	g	n	ra	at
	d	o	s	r	o	in	l	e	or
	ic	r		o	r	a	di	e	of
	a	o		f	o	s	c	m	m
	t	f		m	f		at	ot	e
	o	n		e	n		o	io	nt

Attitudinal Affective Behavioral Reactions to Others' Crying

crying as an indicator of mental strength	0.28**	0.06	0.12	0.24**	0.02	0.03	0.22**	0.02	-0.01
crying as an indicator of natural emotions	0.11	0.28**	0.12	0.07	0.27**	0.09	0.17*	0.18*	0.06
crying as an indicator of mental weakness	0.03	0.23**	0.27**	0.11	0.25**	0.18**	0.05	0.19**	0.20**

** p<0.01 *p<0.05

As shown in table1, there are positive significant correlations between the individuals' kind of crying as an indicator of mental strength with their attitudinal, affective, and behavior reactions toward others' crying as an indicator of mental strength. The findings also indicate that there are positive significant correlations between the individuals' kind of crying as an indicator of natural emotions with their attitudinal, affective, and behavior reactions to others' crying as an indicators of natural emotions and also with their behavioral reaction to others' crying as an indicators of mental strength. Finally, as could be seen in table 1, there are positive significant correlations between the individuals' kind of crying as an indicator of mental weakness, with their attitudinal, affective, and behavioral reactions to others' crying as indicators of mental weakness and natural emotions.

Stepwise regression was conducted to examine the predictive power of individuals' kind of crying for their attitudinal, affective, and behavioral reactions to others' crying. Tables

2 to 4 show the results.

Table2. Stepwise regression analysis for the predictive power of individuals kinds of crying for their attitudinal reaction to others' crying

critierion variable	Predictor variables	MR	R ²	F (p)	Regression coefficients
Attitudinal reaction to others' crving as an	Individuals' crying as an indicator of	0.28	0.08	17.43 (0.001)	β=0.28 t=4.17

indicator of natural mental weakness P<0.001

Attitudinal reaction to Individuals' crying 0.17 0.03 5.71 $\beta=0.17$
 others' crying as an as an indicator of (0.001) $t=2.39$
 indicator of mental mental strength P<0.001
 strength

As shown in table 2, among the three kinds of individuals' crying, individuals' crying as an indicator of mental weakness is the best predictor of attitudinal reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental weakness ($\beta=0.28$, $P<0.001$) and also, individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength is the best predictor of attitudinal reaction to others' crying as an indicator of natural emotions ($\beta=0.23$, $P<0.001$) and mental strength ($\beta=0.28$, $P<0.001$).

Table3. Stepwise regression analysis for the predictive power of individuals' kinds of crying for their affective reaction to others' crying

criteria variable	Predictor variables	MR	R ²	f (P)	Regression coefficients
affective reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental weakness	Individuals' crying as an indicator of mental weakness	0.24	0.06	12.02 (0.001)	$\beta=0.24$ $t=3.46$ $P<0.001$
affective reaction to others' crying as an indicator of natural emotions	Individuals' crying as an indicator of natural emotions	0.27	0.07	15.58 (0.001)	$\beta=0.27$ $t=3.94$ $P<0.001$
affective reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental strength	Individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength	0.15	0.03	4.39 (0.001)	$\beta=0.15$ $t=2.11$ $P<0.01$

As table 3 shows, among the three kinds of individuals' crying, individuals' crying as an indicator of mental weakness is the best predictor of affective reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental weakness ($\beta=0.24$, $P<0.001$), individuals' crying as an indicator of natural emotions is the best predictor of attitudinal reaction to others' crying as an indicator of natural emotions ($\beta=0.27$, $P<0.001$), and individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength is the best predictor of affective reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental strength ($\beta=0.15$, $P<0.01$).

Table4. Stepwise regression analysis for the predictive power of individuals' kinds of crying for their behavioral reaction to others' crying

criteria variable	Predictor variables	MR	R ²	f (P)	Regression coefficients
behavioral reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental weakness	Individuals' crying as an indicator of mental weakness	0.23	0.05	10.48 (0.001)	$\beta=0.23$ $t=3.24$ $P<0.001$
behavioral reaction to others' crying as an indicator of natural emotions	Individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength	0.19	0.04	7.44 (0.01)	$\beta=0.19$ $t=2.72$ $P<0.01$
behavioral reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental strength	Individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength	0.24	0.06	2.01 (0.001)	$\beta=0.24$ $t=3.46$ $P<0.001$

As could be seen at table 4, among the three kinds of individuals' crying, individuals' crying as an indicator of mental weakness is the best predictor of behavioral reaction to others' crying as an indicator of mental weakness ($\beta=0.23$, $P<0.001$) and also, individuals' crying as an indicator of mental strength is the best predictor of behavioral reaction to others' crying as an indicator of natural emotions ($\beta=0.19$, $P<0.001$) and mental strength ($\beta=0.24$, $P<0.001$).

Conclusion

The present study investigated the relationships between individuals' kind of crying with their reactions to others' crying. The results revealed strong support for our hypothesis suggesting predictive power of individuals' kind of crying for their attitudinal, affective, and behavioral reactions to others' crying. The findings are consistent with the findings of previous studies suggesting; perceived similarity in attitudes predicts higher attraction, communication, and friendship intensity [22], people treat more favorably individuals who they consider self than individuals whom they regard others [23], attribute more positive views to in-group members than to out-group members [24], and engage in more favorable behaviors towards people who share with them some attitudes and behaviors [25]. The findings could also, explain why perceived similarity in personality could enhance conflict resolution [26], create a feeling of recognition, self-confirmation,

and self-reassurance, which could then lead to more enjoyable interactions [27, 28], and relationship satisfaction [29].

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