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Intergroup Conflict Runs in the Family: Parental Social Attitudes and Political Ideology Predict the Ethos of Conflict in their Offspring*

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Ethos of Conflict (EOC) represents a set of societal beliefs regarding violent intergroup conflict. One of the important topic in intergroup conflict research is the political socialization of beliefs regarding conflict – the intergenerational transmission of the conflict-related beliefs from parents to children. However, the empirical data on this process is still very scarce. This is why the main goal of the present research was to examine the associations between EOC beliefs between the parents and their offspring; furthermore, we analyzed which of the parental social attitudes and political ideology beliefs predict EOS in their offspring. The research participants were family members of Serbian nationality (N_{total}=253; 102 families). We examined EOC in the context of the conflict between Serbs and Albanians in Kosovo. The data revealed high correlation in EOC between parents and their children. Furthermore, parental traditional religiousness, materialistic ethnocentrism, high conservative, and low liberal political ideology predicted EOC in the offspring. The research findings showed that parental attitudes can indeed be a major source of EOC in their children. Results specified that religious, self-oriented and conservative parents have higher EOC themselves and tend to share beliefs about the conflict with their children to a higher extent. The results have a conceptual and practical implication for building reconciliation and peace.

Keywords: Ethos of Conflict, family, attitudes, political ideology, political socialization

Highlights:

- Inter-generational transmission of attitudes and Ethos of conflict (EOC) was analyzed.
- EOC highly correlated between parents and their children.
- Conservative attitudes in parents predicted EOC in children.
- Findings demonstrate the importance of political socialization in maintaining EOC.

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Psychometric Properties of the Bangla Version of Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support*

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The Bangla version of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS–B) is a popular psychological assessment tool in Bangladesh. It has largely been used to measure perceived social support of Bangladeshi people. In spite of its popularity, it had not gone through an extensive validation procedure yet. Even its psychometric properties were not tested before, except for the test-retest reliability. This cross-sectional study aimed to examine the psychometric properties of MSPSS–B through a questionnaire survey among 812 adult Bangladeshi people. The MSPSS–B revealed a three-factor structure through exploratory factor analysis (EFA) on the first split sample (n = 403), explaining 71.64% of the total variance. Acceptable goodness of fit indices (χ^2/df = 4.293, p = .000, GFI = .920, CFI = .926, TLI = .904, SRMR = .063, and RMSEA = .078) in the MSPSS–B were obtained through confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) on the second split sample (n = 409). The three-factor structure of the MSPSS-B was the same as the original English MSPSS. Acceptable internal item consistencies, significant test-retest reliabilities, reliabilities between two scale versions, convergent and discriminant validities, and measurement invariance between two gender groups were also established in the MSPSS-B through different statistical analyses. Thus, the MSPSS–B with its three factors can be used as a valid and reliable measure to assess the perceived social support of Bangladeshi people.

Keywords: MSPSS, EFA, CFA, EFA, reliability, validity, Bangladesh

Highlights:

- MSPSS, a popular assessment tool over the world, was adapted and validated in Bangladesh.
- Both EFA and CFA supported the three-factor structure of MSPSS–B.
- Good psychometric properties of the MSPSS-B were established on the Bangladeshi data.

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The Processing of Process and Result Deverbal Nominals in Serbian and English*

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Process and result deverbal nominals are two types of nouns derived from related verbs. These two types of deverbal nominals exhibit different behavior in a number of aspects. The aim of this study was to test the differences of process and result deverbal nominals, in both Serbian and English, with respect to their cognitive processing. Two self-paced reading experiments were conducted. Experiment 1 was conducted in Serbian, with target constructions, process and result deverbal nominals (e.g., *drhtaj/drhtanje* [EN *trembling*]), embedded in the sentence contexts, whereas Experiment 2 dealt with the equivalent constructions in English. Data were analyzed with the Generalized Additive Mixed Models – GAMMs (Wood, 2006, 2011) measuring reading times (RTs) at the word level (deverbal nouns) and the sentence level (the whole sentence, including the deverbal nominal) in both languages. The final results in general suggested that result deverbal nominals were processed faster than process deverbal nominals. It was assumed that these differences were obtained because process deverbal nominals are syntactically more complex than result deverbal nominals.

Keywords: Deverbal nominals, Derivational morphology, Syntax, Cognitive processing

Highlights:

- The paper looks into cognitive processing of two main types of deverbal nominals in Serbian and English.
- Two self-paced reading tasks were designed as experimental tasks.
- Generalized Additive Mixed Models (GAMMs) were used for data modeling.
- Results indicate that result deverbal nominals were processed faster than process deverbal nominals.

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Methodological Insights from a Psychosocial Autopsy Study of Adult Suicide*

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Conducting a psychosocial autopsy after a suicide is a well-known method in the world for a deeper understanding of suicide, but it still raises a lot of debates over how this method could be applied better to avoid questionable reliability of the research. This study represents methodological insights from a psychosocial autopsy study of adult suicide. 145 people, who lost a close relative or friend due to a suicide, participated in the study. The results revealed that it is particularly important to complete a pilot study and a test of the protocol in a specific sample. Insights to organize face to face meetings due to the sensitivity of the experience, the ability to observe and respond to the risk of suicide of respondents, and to require researchers with practical experience in suicide prevention and psychological assistance is emphasized. This study is an attempt to give methodological insights for future research of suicide and facilitate significant progress in our understanding of suicide.

Keywords: suicide, psychosocial autopsy, methodological insights

Highlights:

- The methodological insights of the study showed the importance aspects of suicide research and facilitated significant progress in our understanding of suicide.
- To prevent suicide more effectively and for a better understanding of the context of help seeking behaviour of the deceased a psychosocial autopsy study should be carried out.
- The psychosocial autopsy studies will allow the development of schemes for trauma resolution and a healthy mourning process for family members or friends.

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The effect of overweight stereotype threat on children's motor learning*

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effect of overweight stereotype threat on children's motor learning. Twenty-four children (*M*age = 9.25 ± 0.53 years) were conveniently selected and randomly assigned into two groups of stereotype threat (with emphasis on individual characteristics, namely, overweight) and control group. The task consisted of maintaining the balance on the stabilometer during 30-second trials. One trial in the pre-test, 10 trials in the acquisition phase and 5 trials in the retention test were run. The findings revealed lower motor learning among the overweight stereotype group compared to the control group. Therefore, it is suggested that in similar situations, coaches can reduce stereotype threat emphasizing on the ineffectiveness of individual characteristics, i.e., overweight on motor performance of children thereby prevent performance and learning disruptions.

Keywords: balance, overweight, stereotype threat, children

Highlights:

- Balance performance in children was lower in overweight stereotype threat.
- Overweight stereotype threat conditions had a negative effect on motor learning as well as performance among children.
- It is suggested that educators and practitioners decrease the stereotype threat by emphasizing the ineffectiveness of individual characteristics such as being overweight on performance and thereby prevent the destruction of children's performance and learning.

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The Role of Emotional Competencies in Psychological Responding to COVID–19 Pandemic*

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With stress related to the COVID–19 pandemic, an increase in anxiety and a decrease in overall mental well-being is expected. We investigated the role of emotional competencies (mindfulness and emotional self-efficacy) for psychological responding (mental well-being, general anxiety, and COVID–19 anxiety) during the COVID–19 pandemic. We also examined whether practising mindfulness with inner (meditation-based) and body (yoga-based) exercises supports emotional competencies. Our sample consisted of 364 participants (83.5% females, $M = 37.21$ years, $SD = 12.92$ years). Findings showed that emotional competencies are a viable source of support in psychological responses to COVID–19, with Emotional self-efficacy and Accept without judgement playing the strongest roles. Moreover, practising mindfulness was shown to foster several aspects of emotional competencies (i.e., Observe, Describe, and Emotional self-efficacy). There is an ambiguous finding regarding Observe scale that was also found problematic in other studies. The implications for possible interventions are discussed.

Keywords: COVID–19, emotional competencies, mental well-being, anxiety, inner exercises, body exercises

Highlights:

- Emotional competencies support psychological responding to COVID–19.
- Emotional self-efficacy is the strongest predictor of psychological responding.
- The only mindfulness component connected to all outcomes is Accept without judgement.
- Practising mindfulness positively predicted most of the emotional competencies.

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