

Recalling word's taboo and nontaboo

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Abstract

Emotional and taboo words are more easily remembered than neutral ones. Words processed at a deep (semantic) level are better remembered than words processed at a shallow (purely visual) level, as is well known. A levels of processing paradigm was used to investigate how emotional and taboo words were remembered by depth of processing. It has not been determined whether this effect applies to emotive and taboo words previously. Two experiments demonstrated that neutral words outperform taboo and emotional words when it comes to deep processing. Even under conditions of shallow encoding, this is consistent with the idea that memories for taboo and emotional words are a function of the level of arousal they evoke. Even when taboo words were cued to be remembered after neutral and emotional words, recall was higher for taboo words. Cognitive neuroscience and brain imaging studies support the fact that taboo word recall performs better.

Keywords: *Taboo, Non Taboo, remember, recalling*

INTRODUCTION

Examples from everyday life provide ample evidence that information and events associated with strong emotions are remembered better than experiences that lack emotional depth (Pranoto, 2021). We remember when and where we learned about 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon but not the clothing we wore the day before. People also feel more confident about the accuracy of their memories (Fithratullah, 2019), they view as emotionally charged (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), whether they are more accurate or not (EWK, 2018). Laboratory experiments with emotional material (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), have confirmed everyday impressions (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021), regarding the effect of emotion on memory (Samanik, 2018), research on flashbulb memories indicates that people retain vivid (Fithratullah, 2021), detailed memories of emotional events (F. M. Sari & Putri, 2019). Our research focuses on emotionality and memory for taboo words (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). Taboo words represent a class of emotionally arousing references with respect to body products (Istiani & Puspita, 2020), body parts (Kardiansyah, 2019), sexual acts (Kuswoyo et al., 2021), ethnic or racial insults, profanity, vulgarity (Heaverly & EWK, 2020), slang, and scatology (Suprayogi, Samanik, & Chaniago, 2021). Emotionally arousing words are remembered better than nonarousing words (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), and taboo words show the most exaggerated version of this effect (Aminatun, 2021). One compelling reason for superior recall of taboo words is based on their emotional qualities (Suprayogi, Pranoto, et al., 2021). Taboo words have uniquely strong connotative meanings (Utami et al., 2021), in fact, their primary meaning is connotative (Aminatun, Mulyah, et al., 2021), which is unusual relative to nontaboo words (Wahyudin & Sari, 2018), which are more denotative. Research suggests that it is

the emotional arousal attached to taboo words that makes them memorable (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). Word arousal is the degree to which a word is calming (e.g., water) (Suprayogi, Samanik, Novanti, et al., 2021), or arousing (e.g., fuck) (E. Putri & Sari, 2020), which is correlated. Many taboo words have both negative valence (i.e., "bad" words) and arousal (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021), as measured by physiological measures like skin conductance response (Amelia & Daud, 2020). This is in contrast to words like sorrow, which have negative valence but are not arousing (Aminatun, Ayu, et al., 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Results demonstrated evidence for both an LOP effect and an emotionality effect. An LOP effect was obtained for the neutral words but not for the taboo words or emotional words (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021). Taboo word recall exhibited an emotionality effect (Qodriani, 2021). The lack of an LOP effect for emotional and taboo words is a striking effect that has not previously been reported in the literature. Why would taboo and emotional words not benefit from deep processing (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). One explanation is that superior memories for taboo and emotional words are formed on the basis of their arousal levels and processing in the amygdalar-hippocampal pathway (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). But taboo and emotional words may also benefit more during retrieval (Puspita, 2021). In Experiment 1 we did not manipulate participants' recall strategies (Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021). Experiment 2 was designed to examine encoding and retrieval factors involved in processing taboo and nontaboo stimuli (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). To determine whether emotional and taboo words form superior memories regardless of the shallow or deep task, we monitored participants' electrodermal activity. If words' emotionality produces arousal (Pustika, 2020), then taboo and emotional words should elicit higher SCRs in both shallow and deep encoding conditions (Puspita & Amelia, 2020). We cannot rule out memory effects due to retrieval strategies (Amelia, 2021), so to investigate retrieval factors, we varied recall instructions across participants. Some participants engaged in free recall (i.e., noncued), and some were asked to recall some categories of words before others. It has for some time been perceived that profound words have better review than impartial words (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). Be that as it may, as of not long ago there were not many clarifications for why this happens (N. R. Putri & Sari, 2021). These analyses tried the accompanying clarification (Kasih, 2018). The close to home undertones of no and profound words are exciting, so memory for untouchable words is great paying little mind to task directions. A particular theory is that close to home words will help less when research members are given undertakings that initiate further handling. This speculation was affirmed.

METHOD

This study focuses on Recalling word's taboo and nontaboo and how students remember the words they forgot when communicating with others. To find out. This survey uses a qualitative survey by distributing the survey to multiple participants who want to survey.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Trial 1, no and close to home words didn't show a review advantage while profound encoding guidelines were given, albeit impartial words showed the exemplary profound encoding advantage. Requesting that members center around the denotative parts of untouchable words was not helpful. In Analysis 1, we found that one explicit profound errand, the sentence confirmation task, really diminished review for untouchable and close to home words, contrasted and the shallow assignment (capitalized versus lowercase ID). This could have happened in light of the fact that the sentence confirmation task draws

consideration from the close to home implications of the words that are stirring by constraining members to zero in on less exciting denotative parts of their implications. At the point when an alternate profound errand was utilized, the class check task (Examination 2), a Cut impact for close to home and no words was found. In Trial 2, no and profound words benefited less from profound encoding than did impartial words. These discoveries demonstrate that implications of profound and untouchable words are exciting and paramount significantly under shallow handling instructions. Acknowledged the force of feeling to impact the memorability of words, the Cut methodology doesn't straightforwardly address the job of feeling in word encoding. The ebb and flow research adds to the Cut worldview by showing how a semantic encoding task doesn't perpetually further develop review over a shallow undertaking. For words that are exciting during word perusing, profound encoding directions are excessive for working with memory.

CONCLUSION

In addition, the emotionality advantage's strength is influenced by the idea of the errand. In Analysis 2, skin conductance was observed to test the hypothesis that untouchable words do not benefit from profound encoding directions because they are sufficiently intrinsically exciting. This hunch was confirmed: SCRs recurred more frequently in both shallow and profound encoding tasks thanks to untouchable words. It was not anticipated that childish words would be reviewed more frequently than profound ones. Having a category that could be easily cued for recall was made possible by using animal words as our neutral stimuli. In addition, we were able to use stimuli that fit into a logical category, just as the taboo words fit into a logical category based on their negative valence and level of arousal. The LOP effect is lower for words that are taboo or emotional. We came to the conclusion that the inherent arousal levels of these words improve memories even when task instructions are not present.

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