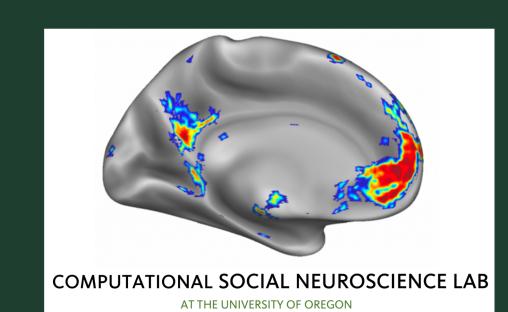


# Valence Modulates Self/Other Recapitulation Effect During Interpersonal Perception



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## Hypothesis

Is a subject's positive selfrepresentation similar to the group's positive representation of them over and above how the group sees someone else?

## Introduction

Previous research has demonstrated that neural responses during self-referential thought are recapitulated in the brains of close friends thinking about the self. However, we also know that these processes are influenced by the affective valence of the stimuli and these processes recruit similar areas of the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC). We sought to test this question by recruiting small groups of close-knit individuals in a round-robin fMRI design. Subjects reflected on positive and negative traits about both themselves and their group members to estimate neural responses to self and every other person in the group.

## Method

#### Subjects

• N= 114; mAge: 23; Range 18-51 y/o; 44:70M; right-handed

### 20 groups

- Each group consisted of 5-6 people
- Academic, groups, friend groups, local businesses
- Each subject was monetarily compensated for their time

#### fMRI Task

Each member was brought into the scanner individually to do a trait adjective task.

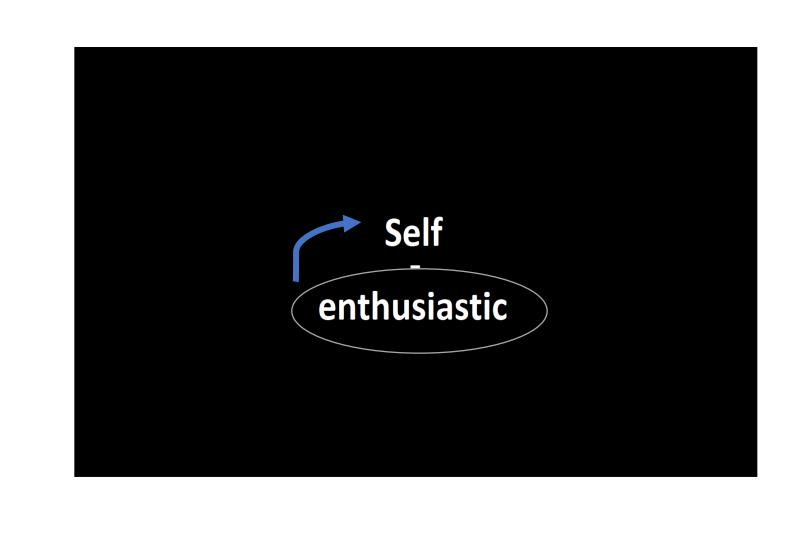
#### 5 total runs

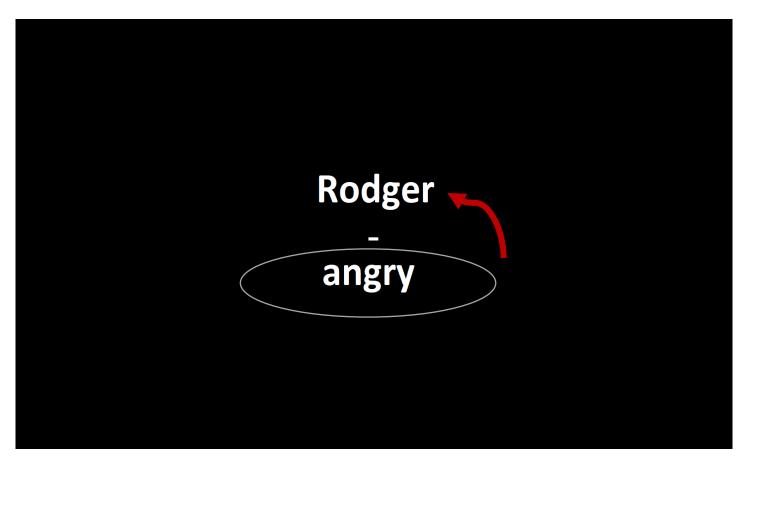
Yes

• Half negative words, half positive words

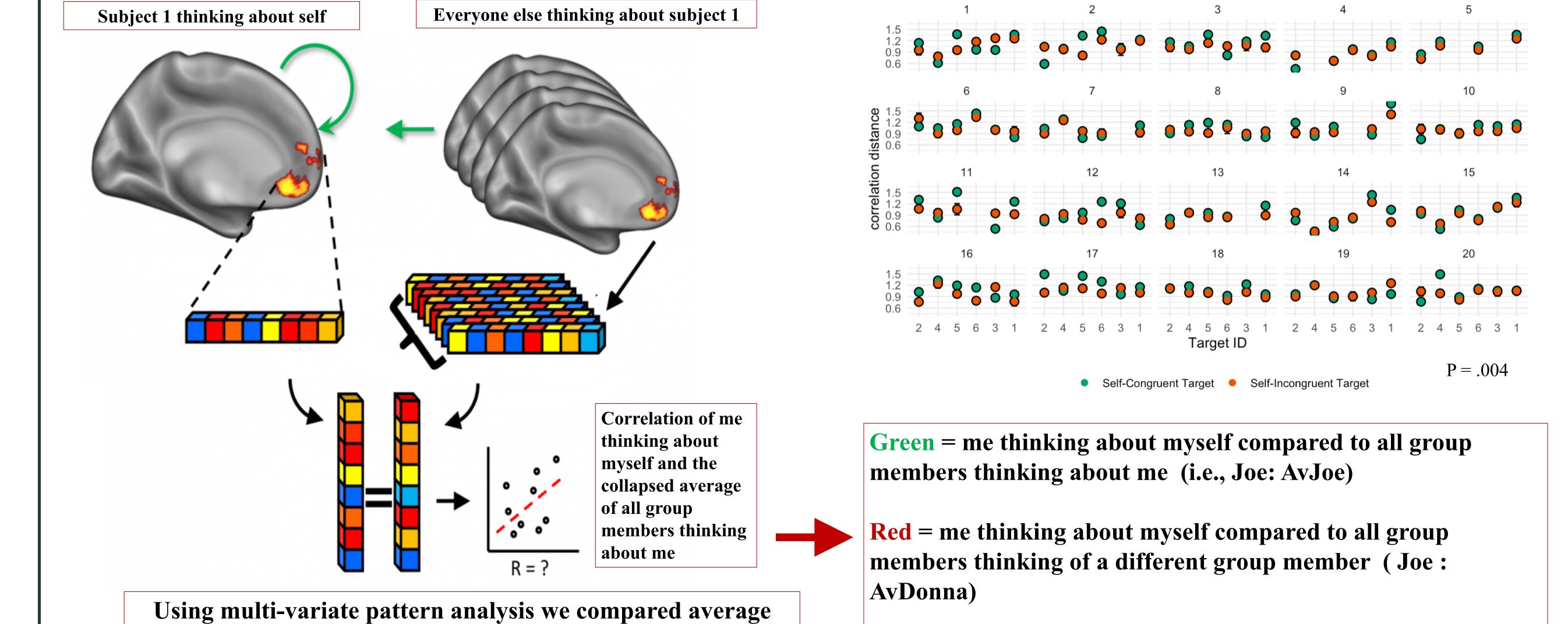
No

- All words were used with every target
- Yes/no response to whether trait word described target on top
- Full round-robin design, everyone was a target and a perceiver





Yes



Results

#### Conclusion

the brain representations.

• Hypothesis predicted that positive self-representation was going to be similar to the positive groups representation of that target.

voxel brain activity of positive self to the average positive

representation the group had of that person.

- Positive congruent trails (green dots) were significantly different than positive incongruent trails (red dots) but in a direction that was inconsistent with our hypothesis such that positive congruent trails were less similar than positive incongruent trails F(1:564.99) = 8.1465; p = 0.004473
- Positive self-representation was less similar than the group's positive representation about that target.

#### References

Chavez, R. S., & Wagner, D. D. (2019). The neural representation of self is recapitulated in the brains of friends: A round-robin fMRI study. *Journal of personality and social psychology*.

Smaller values on the Y-axis indicate more similarity between