

predicted by NLP. Reasons for the existence of the myth that liars display specific eye movements are discussed.

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## **DRAWING TO SUPPORT EPISODIC REMEMBERING: INCREASING CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

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Current UK best practice for eliciting information from vulnerable witnesses advocates a modified version of the Enhanced Cognitive Interview (CI, Fisher & Geiselman, 1992), which includes the mental reinstatement of context (MRC) mnemonic. Here, the interviewer assists the witness to mentally recreate the physical and internal context of the to-be-remembered event, at the time of retrieval, using a series of verbal instructions to facilitate the feature overlap between the event and the retrieval environment. The CI improves adult witnesses' remembering, with the MRC component thought to be one of the most effective CI mnemonics. However, for children, the CI is less effective, and the MRC in its current form has produced conflicting results. We investigated how children might be environmentally supported to recreate the context of a to-be-remembered event. 180 children ( $n = 60$  aged 5 to 7 years;  $n = 60$  aged 8 to 11 years; and  $n = 60$  aged 12 to 16 years) viewed a film, one minute in duration, portraying a non-violent shop theft, and then completed a series of distractor tasks (1 hour in duration). Following which, participants were randomly allocated to one of the three retrieval conditions: (i) Sketch Reinstatement of Context (SRC) — it has been suggested that sketching may help vulnerable witnesses to reinstate context (ABE, 2011). Hence the free recall component of interviews in this condition commenced with participants drawing about the stimulus event (instructions provided during the presentation), following which participants were asked to explain what they remembered; (ii) the traditional MRC — free-recall commenced with the MRC instructions (Dando et al., 2009a; 2009b), designed to support rememberers to mentally reinstate the environment, at retrieval, that existed at the time of encoding (see Fisher & Geiselman, 1992); (iii) or Control — where no retrieval support was provided. Participants had unlimited, uninterrupted time to complete the free-recall retrieval. Contemporaneous notes taken during the free-recall guided the following questioning phase. Overall, the SRC technique was most effective, improving remembering without a concomitant increase in intrusions. The apparent benefits of sketching may stem from salient, self-initiated retrieval cues and reduced split-attention

effects. It is our contention that SRC supports a more effortful, more effective, but less cognitively demanding memory search for children. Our findings will be reported and discussed. (378).

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## **THE RELATION OF THE "MORAL" EMOTIONS SPHERE DYSFUNCTION WITH THE EEG SPECIFICS IN THE SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS WHO DID SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTS**

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The mechanisms that consolidate the decision making process in the critical situations on the one side and the emotional and moral spheres on another, are of big interest in the modern psychology. Our study aimed the systemic physiological mechanisms of the emotional and motivational spheres dysfunction in the schizophrenia. We studied specifics of their moral faculties and emotions related to the different psychic hierarchy levels (according to the L.M. Vekker conceptions) as well as the ability to recognize and express emotions.

15 subjects — schizophrenia patients aged from 23 to 35, who did socially dangerous acts — participated in our study (experimental group). The control group included 34 healthy subjects aged from 21 to 40. Subjects from both groups watched videos (27 fragments in total) that stimulated positive and negative emotions of higher and lower levels of hierarchy. Simultaneously with the videos watching the electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded (19 leads, 10-20 international system). Also the peculiarities of the moral decision making (tasks that were suggested by *Philippa Foot* (1967) and abilities to recognize and express emotions (*Vishnevetskaya, Shakurova*, 2006).

We calculated the fractal dimension of the EEG curve; this EEG characteristic reflects the specifics of the systemic processes in the brain. In *Mekler* (2008), *Mekler&Gorbunov* (2012) this value was interpreted as a physiological measure of the psychic processes complexity.

In the experimental group we found that ability to recognize and express emotions significantly relates ( $p < 0.05$ ) with the peculiarities of decisions in the moral dilemmas (*Foot*, 1967). Also we have found significant differences

between experimental and control groups in the way that the EEG fractal dimension values differ in emotions of different levels.

Our study leads to conclusion that emotional and motivational dysfunctions in schizophrenia patients are attended by the loss of the differentiation in the emotional processes complexity and this loss is reflected in the EEG characteristics. These deviances lead to the degradation of ability to recognize and express emotions that may lead to the changes in the moral decision making.

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### **CONDITIONS FOR OVERCOMING OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS' VALUE ORIENTATION ON CRIMINAL SUBCULTURES**

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Value orientation is structure-forming basis of man's self-consciousness emerging under conditions of ordinary being and maturing in the process of development of man's inner position as a personality. Value orientations form at the early age in childhood as significant guideline for individual life. They reflect man's inner position to himself, others, to the world and to being in general.

In adolescents from asocial environment inner position forms due to value orientation on immorality and powerful adherence to special understanding of criminal subculture's moral norms, in which "honesty", "adherence to one's word", meaning of freedom and oaths are always under control. Criminal ideology rather than norms of ordinary life and laws of jural state attracts delinquent adolescents. Being in opposition to normative forms of behavior, aggressive and dominant ones of criminal subcultures' representatives that can be observed by adolescents in their asocial environment impress the latter deeply.

Asocially oriented to but not incorporated in criminal subculture adolescents idealize criminal norms and "freedom of expression" of senior representatives of asocial environment.

Adolescents commonly fall into asocial community from dysfunctional families or, later, because of deprivation of parental rights from orphanage.

Thus, asocially orientated adolescents group into *conventionally hierarchical groups*. In these groups an inclination of the strongest members (physically and emotionally) for leadership as well as a tendency of the whole group to single out an outsider — a person who will be constantly and hard pressed by the group members to assert themselves — could be seen.

This stratification apparently influences their psychological condition. Very often not due to imitation but according to "law of the pack" they divide people into "friend-or-foe" — phenomenon of "We" and "They" that was described in psychology by B. F. Porshnev. They also show almost spontaneous tendency to asocial communicative patterns with very special slang collocations, nicknames and tattoos as the way of self-presentation. Eventually, at the age of 14-16, they start unlawful practices (theft, robbery, bodily injury, etc.), which inevitable leads to punishment.

In the project "*Psychological support of adolescents deprived of parental care*" group of psychologists have developed the conception of organization of conditions for psychological support aimed at development of oriented at real world person's inner position.

For the past four years, there have been held meetings with the priests (for raising spiritual awareness); economists (for learning skills of organizing everyday life); psychologists and social teachers (leading individual or group discussions on significant for adolescents issues); cadet corps experts (training the skills of subordination and basic military skills including physical drill). Correspondence with and adolescents' video address to life-sentenced convicts have been organized; the meeting with life sentenced convicts (according to the project) is planning.

Annually with the assistance of Ministry of Education of Irkutsk Region, "School of Social Adaptation" is organized. In this School within the bounds of five essential initiations, the value of true socially and personally oriented inner position is discussed with adolescents (contextual peculiarities of the meetings vary from year to year).