differences between the conditions for item memory, source memory as well as for item and source guessing parameters. Taken together, language was highly effective in establishing a context of threat-of-shock and safety, however, recognition performance was comparable during both context conditions.

Keywords: Affektive Wissenschaft, Gesunde Probanden

The Role of Emotion Regulation in Future-Oriented Thinking: A Double Dissociation

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Biased future-oriented thinking has been implicated in mental health for several decades. Ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) volume, a key area in emotion regulation, has recently been related to future-oriented thinking in social contexts. Behaviourally, the link between future-oriented thinking in social contexts and emotion regulation has not been tested explicitly, however. Here, we therefore tested future-oriented thinking in social contexts in relation to typically adaptive versus maladaptive emotion regulation strategies, i.e, cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression. In a sample of 511 healthy individuals, we indexed future-oriented thinking in social contexts using a novel German adaptation of the levels of dispositional expectancies for social threat and reward scale (LODESTARS), an instrument measuring anticipated social threat and reward. Cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression were assessed at the trait level via the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ). The German LODESTARS exhibited satisfactory psychometric properties. Crucially, whilst cognitive reappraisal was positively associated with anticipated social reward, it was negatively associated with anticipated social threat. Conversely, expressive suppression was negatively associated with anticipated social reward and positively associated with anticipated social threat. These findings highlight the role of cognitive reappraisal in promoting positive future-related expectations along with reducing anticipated social threat. Expressive suppression, by contrast, may elevate negative future-related expectations and diminish positive expectations. Our results thus provide a novel insight into the potential social effects of habitually adopting typically adaptive versus maladaptive emotion regulation strategies. They may also have particular implications for emotional disorders, which are characterised by deficits in future-related thinking.

Keywords: Affektive Wissenschaft, Gesunde Probanden

Validität von Automatic Facial Coding bei emotionalen Gesichtsausdrücken

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Automatic Facial Coding (AFC) ist eine relative junge Forschungsmethode zur objektiven Messung emotionaler Gesichtsausdrücke. Bestehende Forschung konnte zeigen, dass AFC Bewegung verschiedener Merkmale des Gesichts (Action Units) und emotionale Gesichtsausdrücke standardisierter Bilderinventare vom trainierten Schauspielern akkurat klassifiziert. Allerdings scheint eine Klassifizierung häufigeren Fehlmessungen zu unterliegen, wenn untrainierte Studienteilnehmer solche Gesichtsausdrücke darstellen. In der vorliegenden Studie wurden daher 70 untrainierte Studienteilnehmer gebeten aktiv die Gesichtsausdrücke von Freude, Ärger, Traurigkeit, Ekel, Angst und Überraschung darzustellen, während die Gesichtsausdrücke mittels Videokamera aufgezeichnet wurden. Videoaufnahmen der intensivsten Gesichtsausdrücke wurden mit einer etablierten AFC Software analysiert (FaceReader, Noldus Information Technology) und sowohl Action-Unit-Parameter