

# Implications of Noun-Labeling for Others & the Self in the Domain of Mental Disorders



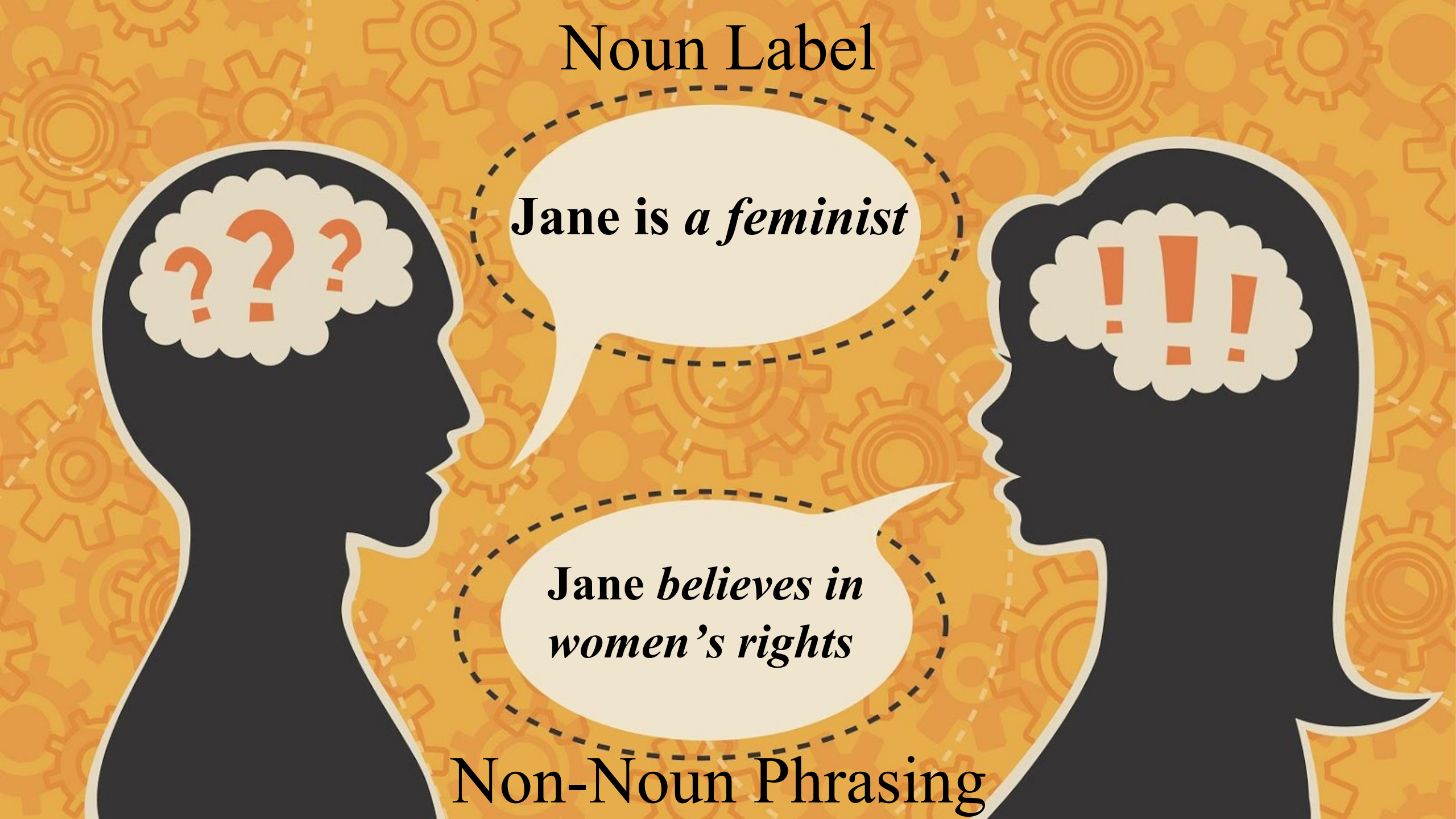
Sarah Williams

# Noun Label

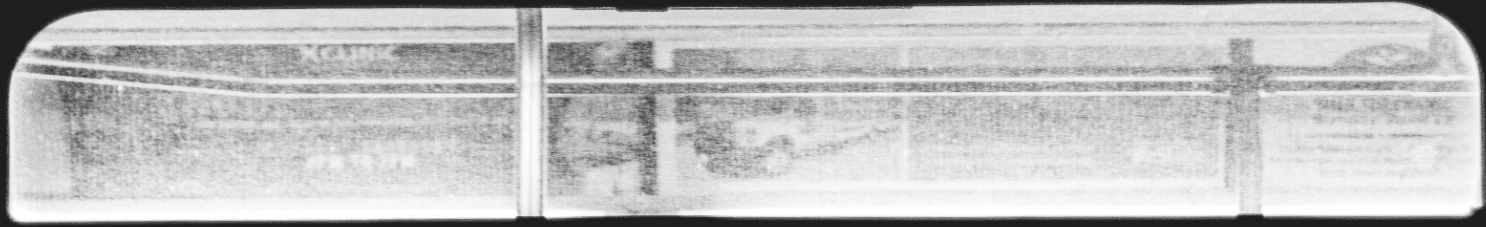
**Jane is *a feminist***

**Jane *believes in*  
women's rights**

# Non-Noun Phrasing







This Room is  
Equipped with a  
Security Camera  
System.

Este Ambiente Está  
Equipado Con Un  
Sistema De Cámaras  
De Seguridad.

## **Noun Label Condition**

“Rose is 6 years old. She likes carrots. *She is a carrot eater.*”

## **Non-Noun Condition**

“Rose is 6 years old. She likes carrots. *She eats carrots whenever she can.*”





Study 1



# Study 1

## Noun Label Condition

John is 18 years old. John enjoys drinking. *He is a drinker.*

## Non Noun Condition

John is 18 years old. John enjoys drinking. *He drinks whenever he can.*

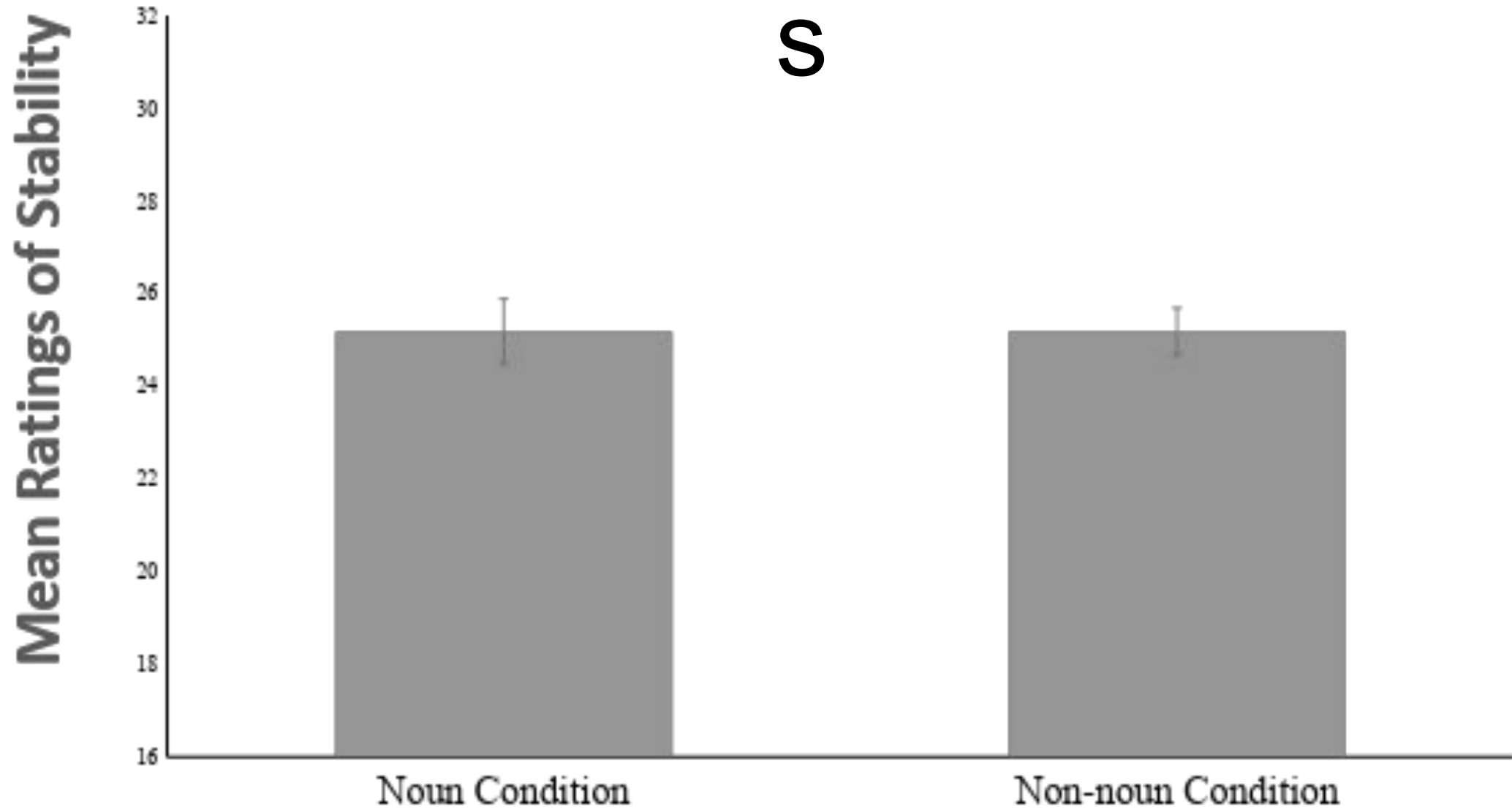


## **Hypothesis:**

Noun Label phrasing will predict higher ratings of behaviour stability relative to Non Noun phrasing



# Result s



HELLO  
my name is

HELLO  
my name is

HELLO  
my name is

HELLO  
my name is

HELLO  
my name is

## Study 2: Self-Labeling

Which statement conveys higher amenability to treatment?

**“I am a drinker” vs “I drink whenever I can”**



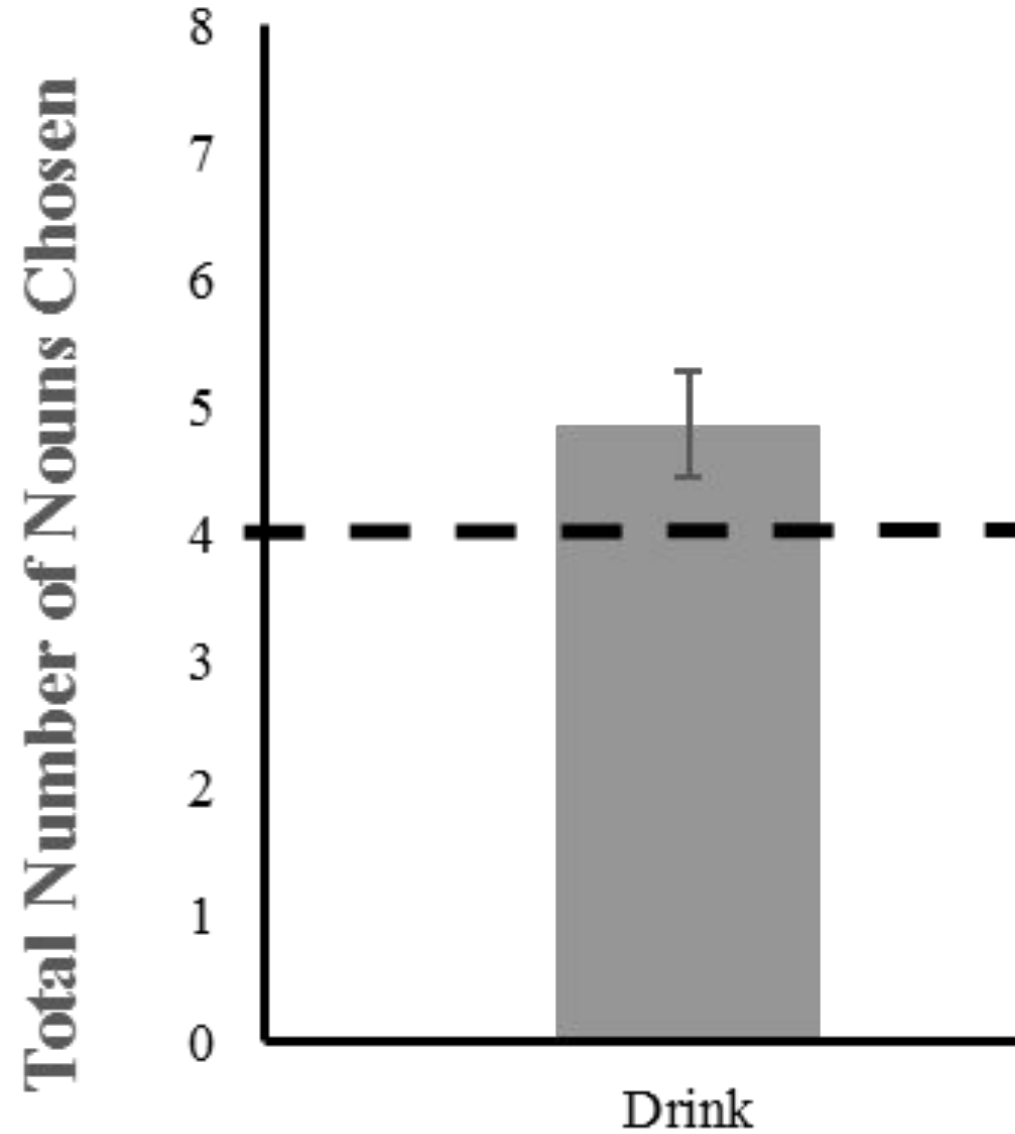
# Hypothesis

The Noun Label

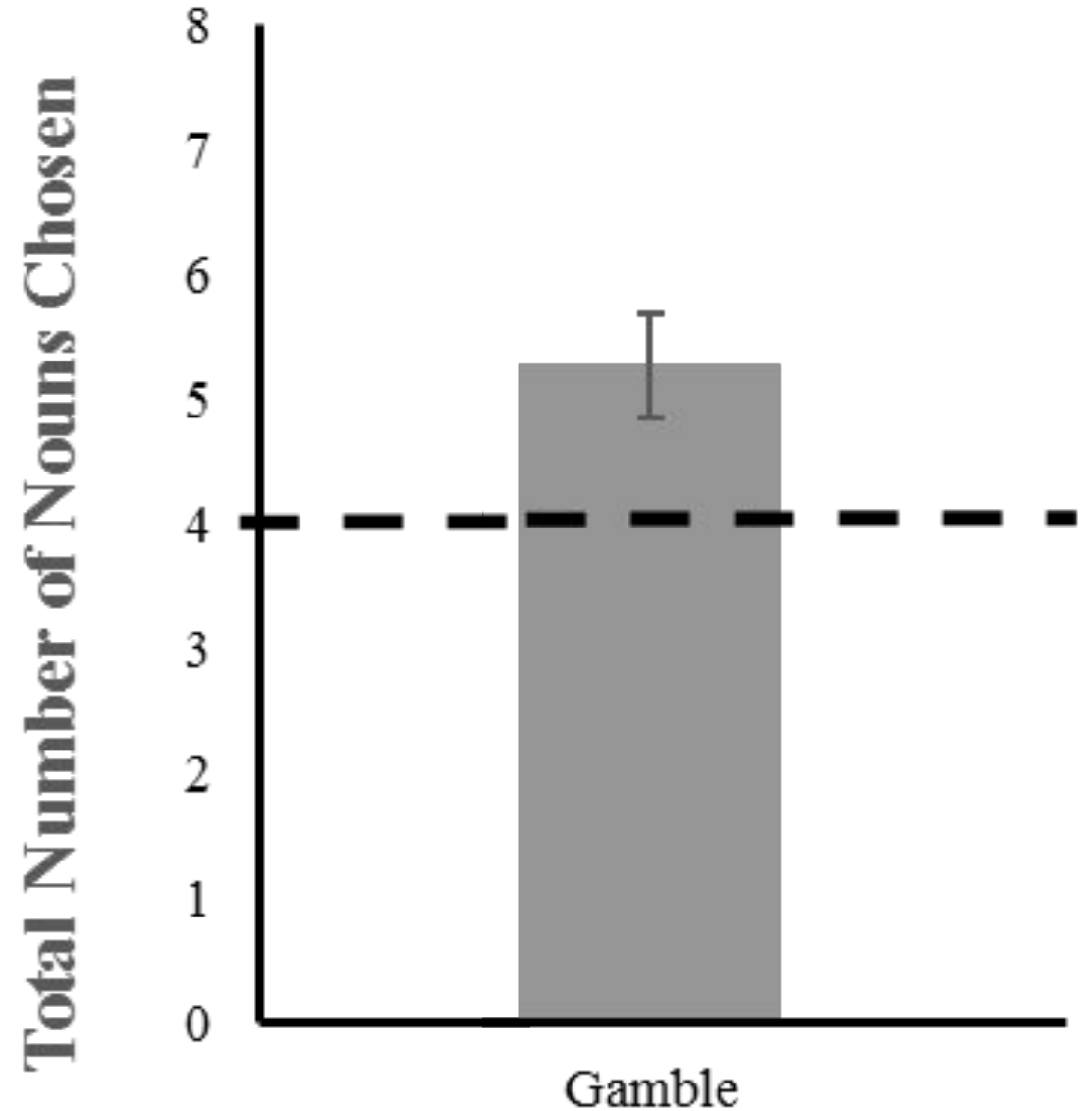
choice will be selected  
more often than  
chance as conveying  
higher amenability to  
change.



# Results: Drinking Condition



# Results: Gambling Condition



# Conclusions



