Stigmatization in Internet language: the effect of adding insulting quasi-affixes after group names to invent new words

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***Abstract*—A form of inventing new Internet words in China may involve stigmatization. People add cancer, bitch and other insulting words as quasi-affixes after a group name and use it to describe people who don't necessarily belong to the group, but share stereotypical and negative characteristics with the group. The current study explored if this word-building procedure leads to stigmatization of the original group and if it does, to what degree. Stigmatization was measured in terms of implicit and explicit attitudes participants had towards this group. Participants were randomly assigned one of two conditions. In the experimental condition 1 (N=35) descriptions were read of a fictitious group labeled with a word meaning "Secret man" and an invented composite word meaning "Secret man cancer". Participants in the control condition (N=36) only read the description of "Secret man". Social Distance Scale (SDS) and Single-Category Implicit Attitude Test (SC-IAT) were used to test participants' explicit and implicit attitudes towards the members of the fictitious group. The results indicated that explicit attitudes in the experimental condition had become significantly more negative, while implicit attitudes hadn't changed. Although more research is needed, these findings do suggest that attitudes towards groups can be affected negatively by this method of word-building.**

I. INTRODUCTION

According to David's definition, Internet language is a type of language that displays unique features of the Internet, arising from its character as a medium which is electronic, global, and interactive [1]. As the Internet grows, a large number of Internet neologisms are being created constantly. In China, some new Internet words are have been invented to describe extremists in a group or people who do not necessarily belong to the group, but share stereotypical and negative characteristics with the group. The popular method of creating these words now is adding an insulting word such like cancer ("癌", aí), bitch ("婊", bǐao) and maggot ("蛆", qū) after a name of a group (these elements are described as *quasi-affixes* below). Here are two classical examples below.

The word "straight man" (直男, zhí nán) is generally used to refer to a man who is only sexually attracted to women. In principle it's a neutral term that does not carry any particular prejudice or preference. In June 2014, the word "straight man cancer" was invented on a Chinese forum called Douban. Contrary to the more neutral word "straight man", "straight man cancer" (直男癌, zhí nán aí) is a strongly pejorative term used by Internet users to satirize people who are male chauvinistic, sexist or like judging and belittling women [2].[1] With the rapid popularization of the use of "straight man cancer", "straight man" seems to become a more pejorative term too. In the online community Zhihu, which is a question-and-answer site like Quora, there are over 200 replies and 890,000 page views for the question "why has 'straight man' almost become a pejorative term now?" An answer with the highest popularity ratings pointed out that people combined the neutral word "straight man" to the derogatory word "cancer", which virtually degraded the word "straight man" and people in the group of straight man [3]. In other words, the form without the quasi-affix "cancer" seems, as it were, contaminated by the usage of the term with this quasi-affix. The current paper tests the likelihood of this popular explanation.

Another typical example is "feminist bitch (女权婊, nǚ quán bǐao)". Feminists generally believe women should have the same rights and opportunities as men. In recent years, the rise of feminist movement and the awakening of female consciousness in China gained public attention. More and more heated discussions on feminism appeared on the Internet and as can be expected, criticism followed [4]. In 2015, Internet users invented the word "feminist bitch" to describe, roughly defined, women who pursue the same rights as men without the willingness to fulfill their obligations and have female chauvinistic tendencies. Many Chinese mainstream media including Sohu, Sina, The Beijing News and Tencent posted articles about "feminist bitch" on their news websites, which gave the word a wider airing. Some people started proclaiming that they were not feminist, while they supported gender equality, which indicated that the misunderstood the meaning of "feminist" as being "feminist bitch" [5].

One of the reasons for inventing or using these words was probably to discriminate specific people from the whole group, rather than causing stigmatizing deliberately to the group at large. But effects of stigmatization such as labeling, status loss, and insult seemingly emerged as a subsequent development [6].

Various theoretical studies have argued that the phenomenon described above involves a distinct method of word-building. Besides discussing previous work in the fields of linguistics and sociology, this paper aims to add an experimental perspective, using methods from psychological research into stigmatization. Its main question is whether adding an insulting quasi-affix to a group label influences

[1] Further research could question whether usage of "straight man" before 2014 was more often "neutral" or (already) moving in a pejorative or ameliorative direction in particular internet contexts; see also the Discussion section below.

attitudes towards the original group, and if it does, how badly the original group would be affected.

II. RELATED WORK

A. Linguistic analysis

The most commonly used insulting words in word formation on the Internet are "cancer" and "bitch" [7-8]. In the linguistic field, researchers discussed the semantic change of "bitch" and analyzed the semantic construction and pragmatic motivations of the word family of "X cancer".

The original meaning of "cancer" in Chinese is a malignant tumor formed by the malignant proliferation of cells, which is basically same as it in English. Then, probably with the help of online media, "cancer" gained its new metaphorical meaning: a bad habit or thought which is difficult to be rooted out and usually cause serious impacts on people [8]. The use of "X cancer" has become popular and the word family of "X cancer" has grown continuously on the Internet. The semantic change of "bitch" and the development of "X bitch" followed a similar path. The meaning of "bitch" is changed from "an unfaithful woman" into "a person's words and actions doesn't match his\her real self" [9].

In studies, researchers found that these words like "X cancer" and "X bitch" in Internet language could be divided into 3 types based on the meaning of "X" [8]. Below examples are added for each type:

TABLE I. EXAMPLES OF 3 TYPES OF THE WORD FORM OF "X + INSULTING WORDS " AS MADE BY XIN SUSU [8]

Types	Examples
The "X" describes people who share particular characteristics	***Straight man cancer*** people who are male chauvinistic, sexist or like judging and belittling women [2]
	Feminist bitch people who believe women should have the same rights and opportunities as men, while don't have the willingness to fulfill equal obligations and probably have female chauvinistic tendencies
	Mother cancer people who worry about others to the degree that it causes conflicts [11]
The "X" describes a state or a trait	***Lazy cancer*** too lazy to get up, eat, go to study etc. [12]
	Poor cancer too poor to satisfy one's shopping desire
	Embarrassing cancer a desire to escape when some embarrassments happened
The "X" describes an item or a kind of behavior	***Studying bitch*** people who like to pretend they didn't learn for exams but secretly learn all night and get good grades in the end [10]
	Language cancer improper language usage in oral or written expressions
	Phone cancer using one's cell phone all the time

Given the large number of these composite words in use on the internet, the insulting components like "cancer" have been called "quasi-affixes" [13]. Quasi-affixes are in a stage between affix and content-morpheme: they are involved in productive word formation in contemporary Chinese. There is a disagreement among grammarians over their status. One view is that affixes are categorized in two distinct ways in Chinese: true affixes and quasi-affixes. The main difference is that quasi-affixes keep meaning when used in isolation, whereas real affixes have lost their meanings in the derived words [14]. Because the words like "cancer", "bitch" and "maggot" still keep their original meaning as nouns, these words should be all identified as quasi-affixes rather than true affixes.

Though Table I mentions three types of usage of "X + insulting quasi-affixes", this paper focuses on the first type. Because it involves a certain group and usually includes a word related to gender, compared to the second type and the third type, the first type may cause a greater controversy and have more direct negative influence on particular discourses in society.

The process of word-formation may reflect biases or even discriminations. One of the classic examples is linguistic sexism. Linguists found that in English most nouns related to men are unmarked, while the nouns related with women are marked [15]. The word-formation of English has been argued to be male-dominated. An example is the word "mankind" which is supposed to include men and women, but only "man" shows in the word. Similar processes can be observed in Chinese [16]. The first word type in Table I of "X + insulting quasi-affix" addresses a certain group and clearly depreciates its members. Meanwhile, according to theories of linguistic relativity, structure and semantics of a language affect its speakers' world view and cognition [17]. Therefore, the presence of words such as "X cancer" or "X bitch" in speakers' lexicons could structurally affect attitudes towards the groups indicated by X. As time goes by, the vicious circle could lead to stigmatization.

B. Stigmatization and Pan-stigmatization in the Internet

The huge numbers of words with the form of "a group + an insulting word" can lead to public discrediting of these group. This process has been referred to as "stigmatization", and in the context of online communication as "pan-stigmatization". This section discusses previous research into these concepts.

In 1963, Goffman first put forward the concept of stigmatization in the field of psychology. He defined stigma as an attribute that is deeply discrediting. Such attributes can make a person or a group lose their values and spoil their social identity. Based on Goffman's theory, stigmatization is a process of declining social status of an individual who possesses an unwelcome attribute [18].

Along with the spread of the concept of stigmatization in psychology, researchers expressed their further interpretations in different fields. Turner (1982) thought that stigmatization is a process of stressing people's own psychological advantages by damaging others' reputations [19]. His explanation is mainly focused on the result that stigmatization would have. Crocker et al.'s point is more an extension of Goffman's theory. They believed that stigmatization occurs when a person has "some attribute or characteristic that conveys a social identity that is devalued in a particular social context" [20]. In 2001, Link et al analyzed previous studies on stigmatization and concluded that stigma is the co-occurrence of labeling, stereotyping, separation, status loss, and discrimination. Though until now there is no one officially unified definition of stigmatization, a lot of similar characteristics could be seen in most explanations of stigmatization, for example, the stigmatized group will lose their status or reputations in the process of stigmatization.

Major and O'Brien (2005) suggested that stigma should be viewed as a broader and more inclusive concept than the definitions or processes mentioned above. They did not put

forward a complete definition, but listed four mechanisms about how stigma affects stigmatized people: negative treatment and direct discrimination, expectancy confirmation processes, automatic stereotype activation, and identity threat processes [21]. These mechanisms are able to change one's mental and physical health, behaviors and school achievements. For example, when the identity threat occurs, some people will stop making efforts in that threatened field. In a psychological experiment, a given negative gender stereotype made women give up solving math tasks, and choosing instead to solve different word tasks [22]. Some people choose to increase the identity of their own group, while others may distance themselves from the stigmatized group. Either way, these stigmatized people would be affected negatively. It has been found that although group identification is helpful for maintaining peoples' self-esteem, it also makes their reactions stronger when they perceive prejudices [23].

Since the negative influence of stigmatization have been confirmed in many studies [21-23], researchers are trying to find a way to remove the effect. Link et al (2001) suggested that we can increase the rate of employment of the stigmatized groups by changing employers' opinions, and thus lower the impact of stigmatization [6]. Estroff et al (2004) believed that we should let the public have more contacts to stigmatized groups and know more about them, which could eliminate stereotypes and discriminations [24]. However, so far there is no empirical evidence that can support the working of such measures.

In China, Zhang and Yang (2013) thought that in the Internet era there is a trend of so-called "pan-stigmatization", based on specific occurrences: stigmatization phenomenon display an endless stream of novelties; stigmatized objects and contents are more generalized and varied than before; and the stigma relations are more staggered and complex [25].

Internet users are can freely express their opinions which might be widely spread through social media and cause a sensation. In such situations, individual's views easily find an echo within similar groups', even if these are antagonistic. Now, Internet is giving more of a say to every average citizen, which allowed the pan-stigmatization to happen. In the past, stigmatization usually happened to minorities such as homosexuals, HIV/AIDS patients and obese people. After 2014, professors, straight men and government officials became target populations too. "Straight man cancer", "feminist cancer" and other similar words have been viewed as a part of this pan-stigmatization phenomenon [26].

According to Wang's (2015) analysis of the stigma inversion phenomenon in China, lack of social trust and unscrupulous media are two contributing factors in the rise of pan-stigmatization [27]. In many reports of social events, for attracting viewer, media focuses on participants' identities rather than how events happened. For instance, two men had a fight in the front of a bar in 2008 and one of them died. Actually, it was an incidental conflict between two costumers. But when the identities of them were discovered, the story became "an abusive police killed a student" in the news. The group of police got a lot of accusations because of it. Later, when it was found that the student is a child of the powerful and wealthy, the story became "a dandy bullied a police which made the police fought back" [28]. The public opinions changed quickly and started to discuss what bad behaviors dandies can do. Through it all, the media was aimed to stress a conflict between two groups and never viewed these two guys as individuals. By doing this, negative labels are easily attached to a group and stigmatization can occur frequently. Then, in some other cases which media were not involved, average citizens were also focused on making conflicts of different groups spontaneously. A vicious circle of stigmatization formed due to lacking of social trust and unscrupulous media.

By comparison with traditional stigmatization, the pan-stigmatization events are more unpredictable and sudden. When it occurs, the sources are hard to track or block and its fast transmission make the situation uncontrollable. Once it spread successfully, it can cause more negative effects than traditional stigmatization [26].

C. Experimental Methods for Studying Stigmatization

Though there is no experimental research about the pan-stigmatization phenomenon in China, a lot of research has been done into the "traditional" stigmatization related to homosexuality, obesity and mental illness. Since stigmatization would cause the public to have negative images of other individuals or objects, the main emphasis of experimental researches is to test people's attitudes towards who or what is stigmatized.

Using questionnaires with Likert is one of the most common methods in psychological experiments and it is also applied in the study of stigmatization. Scales of stigmatization cover various domains, such as social distance, attribution measures, and stereotype awareness [29]. Considering that the target of this research are general populations, some scales deserved for references would be discussed and listed below:

TABLE II. COMMON ADULTS SCALES USED IN RESEARCHES OF STIGMATIZATION

Name	Introduction
Social Distance Scale (SDS)	- 7 items, 4-point scale - Sample: "How would you feel about renting a room in your home to a person with xxx (an assumed stigmatized person/group)?" [30 - 31]
Semantic Differential	- 7-point scale - Sample: "dangerous to others-not dangerous to others" (target: an assumed stigmatized person/group) [32]
Perceived Devaluation and Discrimination Scale (PDD)	- 12 items, 5-point scale (strongly agree to strongly disagree) - Sample: "Most people would willingly accept a xxx (an assumed stigmatized person/group) as a close friend"[33]

These scales were used to test people's attitudes towards people with a mental illness, leprosy, AIDS patients or obesity. Findings of such researches indicated that these scales have adequate validity [32, 34-35].

However, testing one's attitude toward stigmatized individuals or objects can be more complex. Sometimes people conceal the real contempt to maintain a good image of themselves. Even they would like to be honest in experiments, the conflict between a stereotype of a group with their instincts and moral cognition may cause experimental error.

Thus, besides adopting classical scales to test people's explicit attitudes, researchers also focus on subconscious mechanisms in participants.

In an experiment about attitudes towards obese people, participants were asked to control distance between their photos and photos of the stigmatized people during a computerized fake walk. The computer would automatically record the distance between subjects and the stimuli (photos of

obese people) every 500ms. The results showed that in the first 3 seconds, the level of avoidance displayed by subjects was strongest. Then, in order to hide their prejudice, subjects apparently moved their photos closer to the stigmatized person [36]. This experiment indicated that testing people's explicit and implicit attitudes together is necessary in researches about stigmatization.

The Implicit Association Test (IAT) is another common approach to test people's implicit attitudes. Normal IAT requires that participants categorize two target concepts with an attribute as soon as possible [37] (e.g. the concepts "flower" and "insect" with the attribute "beautiful"). While single Category Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT) requires that participants categorize one concept to different attribute in different blocks [38] (e.g. pair homosexual with the attribute "good" in the first block, then pair it with attribute "bad" in the second block). This test will compare the reaction time of each pairing and calculate an average time according to its rules. The faster response of one pairing in the experiment is interpreted as more strongly associated in memory than the other one. Therefore, researchers could test the reaction times of an assumed stigmatized group with positive words and negative words to measure stigmatization.

For example, in an experiment by Teachman et al (2006), participants' implicit attitudes about mentally ill persons are negative [39]. In another experiment of stigmatization and obesity, participants exhibited a significant anti-obesity bias on the IAT across several attributes and stereotypes [40].

III. METHOD

The aim of this study was to explore whether adding an insulting affix to a word referring a specific group, aimed at discriminating some individuals belonging to a subpart of that group, would affect people's attitude towards the whole, original group. This was done by assessing the implicit and explicit attitudes of participants towards a fictional group called "secret man", invented by the researcher.

A. Participants

Participants were 76 Chinese, ages ranging from 18 to 30, tested in three Beijing's universities. After completing the experiment, 71 of 76 were effective subjects (see *Deleted Data* below). The effective sample had 24 men and 47 women, and 70 of 71 participants were college students.

B. Materials

- *Demographic Statistics Questionnaire*

It's a self-made questionnaires and includes 10 questions, asking gender, age, attitude towards new things, educational level, major, identification, income, Internet surfing times per day, habit of using Internet words and the numbers of doing IAT before (see full questionnaire in the *Appendix*).

- *The Fictive Stimuli*

To avoid interfering factors, the experiment did not adopt existing words with an insulting quasi-affix. Instead the word "secret man" was invented and "cancer" was used as an insulting quasi-affix. The fictive definitions of "secret man" and "secret man cancer" were provided to participants in the experimental condition (whereas the control condition only saw "secret man", see *Procedure* below):

"Secret-Man" At first, Secret-Man was used to describe males who pay attention to protect their own privacy and do not like to share their secrets. Later, this word also applied to females.

"Secret-Man Cancer" This word is used to describe people who protect their privacy in an extreme way (i.e. do not share any secrets with close friends or significant others), or people who like to hear and broadcast others' secrets but never say anything about themselves.

- *Social Distance Scale(SDS)*

To test the explicit attitude of participants, the experiment used the Social Distance Scale. The Social Distance Scale originated in the Bogardus study in 1926 [41]. Then Link et al (1987) modified it. This modified versions includes 7 questions representing different social relationships and uses a 4 points Likert scale [42]. This modified scale is frequently used in the field of mental health and was the basis for testing explicit attitudes in this study. In addition, Question 5 (How about marrying of your children with someone like "Secret-Man"?) was changed in this experiment because most participants were supposed to be young and unmarried. It was assumed to be hard to image an adult son or daughter for them.

TABLE III. SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE(SDS)

No.	Questions
1	How would you feel about renting a room in your home to someone like "Secret-Man"?
2	How about being a worker on the same job with someone like "Secret-Man"?
3	How would you feel having someone like "Secret-Man" as a neighbor?
4	How about having someone like "Secret-Man" as caretaker of your children for a couple of hours?
5	How about marrying someone like "Secret-Man"?
6	How would you feel about introducing "Secret-Man" to a young woman you are friendly with?
7	How would you feel about recommending someone like "Secret-Man" for a job working for a friend of yours?

- *The Single Category Implicit Association Test (SC-IAT)*

Preference for the word "secret man" was measured implicitly with a SC-IAT. The target word was "secret man", and the attribute categories were "good" and "bad". Evaluative stimuli were 21 positive and 21 negative words (see below).

Good (Positive words) Beautiful, Celebrating, Cheerful, Excellent, Excitement, Fabulous, Friendly, Glad, Glee, Happy, Laughing, Likable, Loving, Marvelous, Pleasure, Smiling, Splendid, Superb, Paradise, Triumph, Wonderful.

Bad (Negative words) Angry, Brutal, Destroy, Dirty, Disaster, Disgusting, Dislike, Evil, Gross, Horrible, Humiliate, Nasty, Noxious, Painful, Revolting, Sickening, Terrible, Tragic, Ugly, Unpleasant, Yucky.

The participant need to complete 4 blocks in total (see Table IV). There are 2 practice blocks and 2 test blocks. In each block, "secret man" was combined with the "good" category and "bad" category separately. These words showed on the screen and participants needed to categorized them. If "secret man" was combined with positive words, the participant had to respond to the "good" category with one response key and if it was combined with negative words they had to respond to the "bad" category with the other response key. In each group, half of the participants completed the SC-IAT blocks which combined "secret man" with positive words first and half did it in different order. In case participants get

used to combine "good" with "secret man" and receive an inflated scores in SC-IAT.

TABLE IV. FOUR BLOCKS SET IN SC-IAT

	Frequency	Property	Left (Press "E")	Right (Press "I")
Block 1	24	Practice	Good + Secret man	Bad
Block 2	72	Test	Good + Secret man	Bad
Block 3	24	Practice	Bad + Secret man	Good
Block 4	72	Test	Bad + Secret man	Good

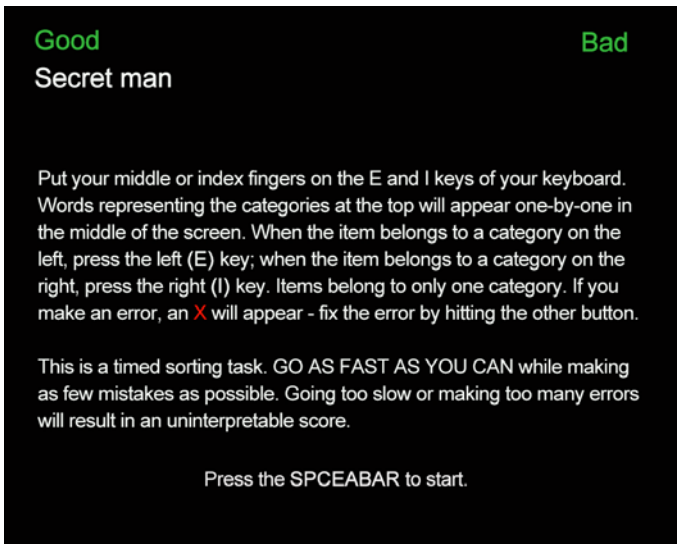

Fig. 1. An example of the initial page of the interface of SC-IAT

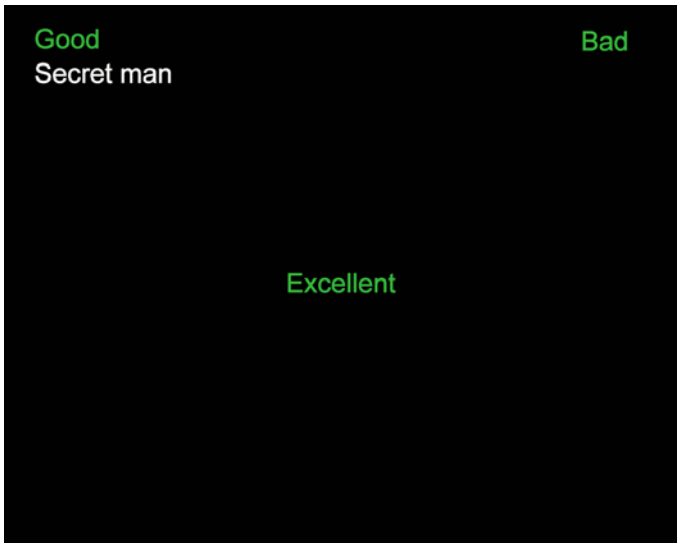

Fig. 2. An example of periods of Block 1 and Block 2 of SC-IAT

In the end, each participant was given a d-score. D-scores were calculated via the improved scoring algorithm as described in Greenwald et al [43]. If participants had a quicker reponse with combination of target word and positive words than the combination of target word and negative words, they got a positive d-score. Otherwise, they got a negative d-score. A positive or negative d-socre means a positive or negative attitude towards the target word. And the larger the absolute value of d-score is, the greater the degree of positive or negative is.

C. *Procedure*

Participants were divided to two groups and tested one by one. First, they were asked to fill out the demographic statistics questionnaire. Next, Group 1 was asked to read both the definitions of "secret man" and "secret man cancer", and Group 2 was only asked to read the definition of "Secret-Man". After completing the reading, all participants were asked to answer the Social Distance Scale questionnaire and do the SC-IAT. The experiment took roughly 10 minutes in total, and participants were thanked for their participation and received a small compensation fee (10 RMB ≈ 1.5 euro). If they had any questions about the experiment, they were encouraged to ask and would be given the answer in the end.

D. *Deleted Data*

76 participants were recruited but the data of 5 participants was discarded due to their unqualified performances in the experiment. First, the 5 participants filled the demographic statistics questionnaire and Social Distance Scale in less than 3 minutes. Second, they gave the same answers in all 7 questions of SDS, which is not in accordance with the design principles of SDS.

E. *Analysis*

This research adopted Inquisit 5.0 to program the SC-IAT. The program calculates the d-score automatically. One-way ANOVA (analysis of variance) and descriptive statistics were calculated via SPSS 18.0.

IV. RESULT

A. *Explicit Attitude (SDS)*

The total scores of 7 questions in SDS of participants in two groups were measured in the one-way ANOVA test. The result shows that the scores of SDS of the experimental group and control group differed significantly [$F(1,69)=21.943$, $p=<0.0001$]. Detailed mean rates and standard deviations of two groups are presented in Table V.

The mean scores of experimental group and control group are 13.06 and 15.81. Higher scores in SDS mean a closer social distance or a kinder attitude towards the specific group in the scale, while lower scores mean that participants have a lower acceptance of that group. Compared to the control group, the acceptance of "secret man" of participants in experimental group and is lower, which is as expected.

TABLE V. MEAN RATES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF SDS

Group	SDS Scores		
	N	***Mean***	***SD***
1 Experimental	35	13.06	2.589
2 Control	36	15.81	2.352
3 Total	71	14.45	2.817

B. *Implicit Attitude (SC-IAT)*

The d-scores of SC-IAT of participants in two groups were measured in the one-way ANOVA test. The result shows that the d-scores of SDS of the experimental group and control group have no significant difference [$F(1,69)=1.259$, $p=0.266>0.1$]. Detailed mean rates and standard deviations of two groups are presented in Table VI.

TABLE VI. MEAN RATES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF SC-IAT

Group	SC-IAT D-scores		
	N	*Mean*	*SD*
1 Experimental	35	-0.029960	0.279
2 Control	36	0.037822	0.227
3 Total	71	0.004408	0.255

In the descriptive statistics it can be seen that the experimental group have a negative and lower mean on the d-scores compared to the control group, who have a positive and higher mean on the d-scores. Though there is no significant difference, there may be a tendency towards the experimental group having a more negative attitude towards "secret man" than the control group. More research would be needed before this can be confirmed or disconfirmed.

C. Age and Educational Level

The factors in demographic statistics questionnaire were taken as the independent variables and scores of SDS and SC-IAT separately as dependent variables to do the one-way ANOVA test.

The one-way ANOVA results show that scores of SC-IAT of different age groups differed significantly [$F(1,67)=7.439$, $p=0.008<0.01$]. Participants with age ranges 17 to 20 have a negative and lower scores in SC-IAT, which generally means they have a quicker responses when "secret man" combined to negative words. Participants with age ranges 21 to 24 have a positive and higher scores, which means they have a quicker responses when "secret man" connected to positive words. And the data of participants aged 25 to 28 was dropped in the analysis, because there are only 2 participants ranged in age from 25 to 28. Their scores might not reflect people's real responses in that ages. Detailed mean rates and standard deviations of three groups are presented in Table VII.

TABLE VII. MEAN RATES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF DIFFERENT AGES

Age	SC-IAT Scores		
	N	*Mean*	*SD*
1. 17-20	50	-0.036399	0.235
2. 21-24	19	0.140431	0.252

The one-way ANOVA result also shows that the scores of SC-IAT of participants who are undergraduates or master students differed significantly [$F(1,69)=5.726$, $p=0.019<0.05$]. In the SC-IAT, undergraduates have relatively lower scores and masters have relatively higher scores, which means participants whose highest degree is master have a more positive attitude towards "secret man" than whose highest degree is bachelor. Detailed mean rates and standard deviations of three groups are presented in Table VI.

TABLE VIII. MEAN RATES AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age	SC-IAT Scores		
	N	*Mean*	*SD*
1. Undergraduate	49	-0.042554	0.242
2. Master	22	0.109008	0.256

Considering that older participants in the experiment are more likely to have higher degrees, the two significant differences above may be driven only by one factor. Further discussion will be presented in next section.

V. DISSCUSION

A. The analysis of the significant difference in SDS

Participants who read both the definitions of "secret man" and "secret man cancer" have a higher social distance score towards "secret man" than participants who just read the definition of "secret man". Looking into the individual questions in more detail, they could accept a "secret man" as a colleague or roommate, but would not be friend or marry with such a person. The result confirmed that adding an insulting quasi-affix after a group name, can make the attitude towards the original group more negative (where the original group is thus referred to without the quasi-affix added).

- *Negative association*

It has been shown previously that when people read negative material about a target object or group, their explicit attitudes can change negatively [44]. Explicit attitudes thus seem easily affected by receiving information from outside. According to the so-called "associative-propositional evaluation (APE) model", changes in associative evaluation can lead a change in explicit attitudes. A context stimulus is able to lead to a change in pattern activation and then influence the associative evaluation of the target object. In the end, it will cause evaluative judgments toward the object [45]. In this case, the definition of "secret man cancer" is the context stimulus. It is mere existence next to "secret man" changed participants' explicit attitudes toward "secret man".

- *Was "secret man" viewed as "secret man cancer"?*

In the questionnaire, "secret man cancer" was implied to be a subpart of the group of "secret man". Later, participants were asked to fill out the questionnaire. Though only "secret man" occurred in questions of SDS, in the conversations after the experiment, some participants admitted that when they read the definition of "secret man cancer", they did automatically replace the word "secret man" with "secret man cancer" in their mind. In these case, "secret man caner" is more than a negative association with "secret man" but replaced the "secret man" to some degree. As mentioned in the introduction section, some people think the meaning of "feminist" equals "feminist bitch", which fitted the situation in experiments. Why this situation happened and whether it relate to APE model and the familiarity of target groups are needed further studies.

- *Findings about existing words*

Is this result also relevant for the analysis of the real-world cases of "straight man cancer" and "feminist cancer"? To explore this, "straight man" was entered as the key word in Google search. There were around 3,280,000 results from January 2010 to December 2013 and around 28,900,000 results from June 2014 to May 2018. Thirty results from each period in the first 4 pages (the results are sorted by relevance) were selected to do a semantic analysis. According to the contexts, the meaning of "straight man" in each result would be divided into three categories. When it used to describe one's sexual orientation, it would be classified to "neutral". Otherwise, it would be classified to "negative" and "positive", based on related attributes in the contents of results.

TABLE IX. SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF "STRAIGHT MAN" IN DIFFERENT PERIODS

Period	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Jan.2010 ~ Dec. 2013	1	25	4

Jun.2014 ~ May.2018	17	10	3

As the table shows, from June 2014 to May 2018, people seemed to have used "straight man" more negatively than before. 10 of 30 results in the second period involved "straight man cancer". By contrast, more than half of results from January 2010 to December 2013 focused on how to turn a straight person into a gay person. After the word "straight man cancer" was invented, only 3 of 30 results related to homosexuality and "straight man" was more often used to describe people who are non-romantic and have poor aesthetic standards. This exploratory internet study should be repeated and followed up more systematically to build firmer conclusions.

B. The analysis of the result in SC-IAT

Unlike for the SDS, the implicit attitudes of the experimental group versus the control conditions toward "secret man" showed no significant difference. There are two possible explanations for this.

- *Lack of past experiences*

Implicit memory is acquired from previous experiences unconsciously. It can affect people's thoughts and behaviors [46]. For example, it helps people to remember how to ride a bike without thinking about it. Greenwald (1995) suggests that implicit attitude is similar to implicit memory [47]. People acquire implicit attitudes toward things unconsciously and are affected by them in daily life. Besides, different from explicit attitude, implicit attitude is more stable and will not change easily [45].

In this experiment, "secret man" is a fictive concept. Participants only learned it from the definition provided in the questionnaire. Participants lack past experiences with "secret man", so the implicit attitude couldn't be formed completely, which was reflected in the result of SC-IAT.

- *The correlation of explicit and implicit attitudes*

Many studies tested both explicit and implicit attitudes and calculated their correlations. Their findings showed that correlations between IAT and tests of explicit attitude were quite low in general and can vary in a wide range. Greenwald and Nosek (2001) thought that statistical factor, social desirability factor and other factors related to participants' characteristics affected these results [48]. Karpinski and Hilton (2001) designed an experiment to control the social desirability factor. They found that the correlation of explicit and implicit attitudes was still low. Thus, they believed that explicit attitudes and implicit attitudes acquired by IAT might be rather independent [49]. Nosek (2005) also pointed out that explicit and implicit attitudes are related, but they are distinct constructs. Intrapersonal and interpersonal evaluative features moderated their relationship [50]. There is psychometric and neurological evidence in supported of this conclusion [51-53].

If this experiment did reflect participants' implicit attitudes toward "secret man", the d-scores of SC-IAT may have been moderated by social and cognitive factors. For a more accurate conclusion on this point, further studies are needed.

C. The differences caused by age and educational level in SC-IAT

In the experiment, participants with different age ranges and educational levels showed significant differences in SC-IAT. Participants with age range 17 to 20 showed a lower and negative mean d-score, while participants aged 21 to 24 had higher and positive mean d-score. In terms of educational level, undergraduates got lower d-scores than master students. The data of two categories shared a similar tendency and in the 50 participants aged 17 to 20, 48 of 50 are undergraduates. Thus it's hard to distinguish of these two factors, or perhaps an underlying third factor correlating with both caused the difference in d-scores. In consideration of no difference in SDS, there are two possibilities to explain it:

- *The awareness of protecting privacy*

Both experimental group and control group have participants in different groups of age or educational level. Thus, if the significant difference is related to the target word "secret man", the influence factor is not the quasi-affix "cancer" but the definition of "secret man". In other words, the awareness of protecting privacy showed in "secret man" may be the reason. As people get older, they prefer to share less privacy information in the social network [54-55]. So, older people may pay more attention to protect their privacy and understand the group of "secret man" better, which gave them positive SC-IAT scores. Similarly, people with higher educational level may be more likely to aware the importance of protecting privacy and respect personal habits.

- *Age effects in (SC-)IAT*

There is some evidence that age can lead to different results in IAT. This conclusion might also applied to SC-IAT. The category words (in this case, 21 positive words and 21 negative words) could trigger different reactions of people of different ages. This due to their different familiarity and understanding of these category words [56]. Besides, studies suggested that IAT scores of older subjects were affected by lower cognitive fluency or slower overall response times [57]. Thus, significant differences in analysis might be caused by age effects in IAT rather than participants' different implicit attitudes toward "secret man".

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

- *Conclusions*

From results and discussion of the experiment, it can be concluded that adding an insulting quasi-affix to a group label can affect people's explicit attitudes towards the original group negatively. Whether and how it affects people's implicit attitudes and the effect of factors of age and educational level need further study.

- *Limitations and future work*

First, compared to most published studies in the field of stigmatization, the number of participants in this study is smaller. The effect of some factors such as gender, age and educational level still needed testing in a larger population.

Second, this study used only the "secret man" and "secret man cancer" group labels, plus their descriptions, as stimuli. To discuss the target phenomenon of this paper systematically and integrally, a more diverse set of test stimuli should be adopted.

Third, this study used a fictive word as experimental material. Though in this way interference with existing usage patterns was avoided, it also resulted in new problems. For example, it's hard to determine which factor drove the result of SC-IAT. If an existing word is used, it can be known whether and how past experiences affect peoples' attitudes. In the future, ways should be found to test also words that are used in actuality, such as "straight man cancer".

To conclude, since adding an insulting quasi-affix after a name of a group could bring negative influence for the group, research into this topic should be taken into account by everyone who would like to act against stigmatization.

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APPENDIX

- ***Questionnaire (English ver.)***

Part 1. Demographic Statistics Questionnaire

(1) What's your gender?
A. Female
B. Male

(2) What's your age?
A. < 17
B. 17 – 20
C. 21 – 24
D. 25 – 28
E. 29 – 31
F. > 31

(3) What's your attitudes towards new things?
A. Very conservative
B. Relatively conservative
C. Neutral
D. Relatively liberal
E. Very liberal

(4) What's your education level?
A. <= High School
B. Undergraduate
C. Master
D. PhD

(5) Which classifications below your major belongs to? (In your highest educational level)
A. Economics
B. Law
C. Literature
D. Science
E. Engineering
F. Agronomy
G. Management
H. Art

(6) What's your identification?
A. Student
B. Worker
C. Both

(7) What's your income per month (RMB)?
A. >=3000
B. 3000-6000
C. 6000-10000
D. 10000-20000
E. >20000

(8) How you spend on Internet per day?
A. <2hrs
B. 2-4hrs
C. 4-6hrs
D. 6-8hrs
E. >8hrs

(9) Do you use new Internet words in your chatting?
A. Never
B. A few
C. Sometimes
D. Most time
E. Every time

(10) How many times you did the IAT tests?
A. 0
B. 1-3
C. 3-5
D. >5

Part 2. "Secret man" *(*Group 1 only read "Secret-Man" and Group 2 will read both.)*

Recently a new word "Secret man" appeared on Internet and caused wide public concern. This research wants to know people's attitude towards "Secret man". If you don't know what the "Secret man" is, you could read the definition below.

"Secret man": At first, secret man was used to describe male who pay attention to protect their won privacy and don't like to share their secrets. Later, this word also applied to female.
"Secret man cancer": This word use to describe people who protect their privacy in an extreme way (i.e. don't share any secrets with close friends or significant other), or people who like hear and broadcast other's secrets but never say anything about themselves.

3. Explicit Attitude – Social Distance Scale

Please rate the following questions related to the group of "secret man" on a scale of 0 to 3 (disagree to agree).

How would you feel about renting a room in your home to someone like "secret man"?	Disagree ---> Agree			
How about being a worker on the same job with someone like "secret man"?	0	1	2	3
How would you feel having someone like "secret man" as a neighbor?	0	1	2	3
How about having someone like "secret man" as caretaker of your children for a couple of hours?	0	1	2	3
How about marrying someone like "secret man"?	0	1	2	3
How would you feel about introducing "secret man" to a young woman you are friendly with?	0	1	2	3
How would you feel about recommending someone like "secret man" for a job working for a friend of yours?	0	1	2	3

- ***Questionnaire (Chinese ver.)***

你好！我们正在进行一项对某一特定群体的社会态度的研究，非常希望得到你的帮助，你的答案对我们来说很重要，希望你认真填写。研究完成后你可以向我们询问研究结果。再次谢谢你的配合！

所有题目均无关好坏、对错，请你根据自己的情况作答。请放心作答，我们会对你的个人信息进行保密。
要求：请在选项上对应的**数字或字母**上**画圈或打钩**。例如 1，对某道题而言，你选择 A.男，请在对应的字母 A 上**画圈或打钩**，Ⓐ男，B.女。

第一部分：基本情况

	题目	选项
1	性别：	A.男　B.女
2	年龄：	A.18 岁以下 B.18-22 岁 C.23-26 岁 D.27-30 岁　E.30 岁以上
3	学历（包括在读）：	A.高中及以下 B.大学 C.硕士 D.博士
4	你所学专业的专业类别为：	A.经济学 B.法学 C.文学 D.理学 E.工学　F.农学 G.管理学 H.艺术 I.教育学 J.医学 K.军事学 L.哲学
5	你的身份是：	A.学生　B.工作人士　C.在职学生
6	你的个人月收入？	A.　0-3000 元 B.3000-6000 C.6000-1 万 D.1 万-2 万　E.2 万以上
7	你平均每天的上网时间为：	A.2 小时以内 B. 2-4 小时　C. 4-6 小时 D.6-8 小时　E.8 小时以上
8	你对于尝试新鲜事物的态度？	A.非常保守　B.相对保守　C.中立 D.相对开明　E.非常开明
9	你在聊天中使用新鲜网络词语的频率是？	A.从不　B.偶尔使用　C.有时会使用 D.经常使用　E.每次都会使用
10	你从前进行内隐联想测试的次数？	A.0 次　B.1-3 次　C.4-6 次　D.6 次以上

第二部分

“隐男”是最近在网上流行的一个新词，用以指代一个群体。本项研究想要知道人们对于“隐男”这一群体的态度。如果你不知道“隐男”的含义，你可以阅读下方的简介。

“隐男”：最初用于代指非常注重隐私、不愿分享自身秘密的男性，现在也有人会用这个词形容女性。“隐男”正在逐渐演变为指代注意隐私保护的群体的形容词。
“隐男癌”：在“隐男”一词出现后，“隐男癌”也随之出现。部分网友用“隐男癌”形容一些在人际交往中过度注重隐私的人（比如对亲密的朋友或者在爱情中也不愿意分享秘密的人），或者是一些注意保护自己隐私，却不把他人隐私当回事儿的人。

第三部分

下面列出的是一些关于“隐男”群体的问题，请阅读每一个问题并在右边作答，0-3 表示从不愿意到愿意的程度。你的答案并无对错之分，不要对任何一个问题花太多的时间去考虑，但所给的回答应该是你最真实的感受。

序号	问题语句	不愿意 ———————— 愿意			
1	如果和像“隐男”一样的人合租，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3
2	如果和像“隐男”一样的人做同事，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3
3	如果和像“隐男”一样的人做邻居，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3
4	如果让像“隐男”一样的人照顾你的孩子几个小时，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3
5	如果和像“隐男”一样的人结婚，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3
6	如果让你把像“隐男”一样的人介绍给你认识的年轻女性朋友，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3
7	如果让你推荐像“隐男”一样的人去你朋友那里工作，你感觉如何？	0	1	2	3

- ***Codes used in SC-IAT***

Original codes from: https://www.millisecond.com/download/library/iat/sc_iat/
Software: Inquisit 5.0
Changed part in original codes:

```
**************************************************************************
-<item attributeBlabel>
/1 = "好"                /*1= “Good” (Delete the translated part when you run the code)
</item>

-<item attributeB>
/1 ="美丽"                /*1 ="beautiful"
/2 = "庆祝"               /*2 = "celebrating"
/3 = "欣喜"               /*3 = "cheerful"
/4 = "卓越"               /*4 = "excellent"
/5 = "激动"               /*5 = "excitement"
/6 = "奇妙"               /*6 = "fabulous"
/7 = "友善"               /*7 = "friendly"
/8 = "高兴"               /*8 = "glad"
/9 = "欢乐"               /*9 = "glee"
/10 = "快乐"              /*10 = "happy"
/11 = "大笑"              /*11 = "laughing"
/12 = "喜爱"              /*12 = "likable"
/13 = "迷人"              /*13 = "loving"
/14 = "神奇"              /*14 = "marvelous"
/15 = "愉快"              /*15 = "pleasure"
/16 = "微笑"              /*16 = "smiling"
/17 = "辉煌"              /*17 = "splendid"
/18 = "极好"              /*18 = "superb"
/19 = "天堂"              /*19 = "paradise"
/20 = "胜利"              /*20 = "triumph"
/21 = "美妙"              /*21 = "wonderful"
</item>


-<item attributeAlabel>
/1 = "坏"                /*1= “Bad”
</item>

-<item attributeA>
/1 = "生气"               /*1 = "angry"
/2 = "野蛮"               /*2 = "brutal"
/3 = "毁灭"               /*3 = "destroy"
/4 = "肮脏"               /*4 = "dirty"
/5 = "灾难"               /*5 = "disaster"
/6 = "恶心"               /*6 = "disgusting"
/7 = "讨厌"               /*7 = "dislike"
/8 = "恶魔"               /*8 = "evil"
/9 = "恶劣"               /*9 = "gross"
/10 = "可怕"              /*10 = "horrible"
/11 = "羞辱"              /*11 = "humiliate"
/12 = "下流"              /*12 = "nasty"
/13 = "有害"              /*13 = "noxious"
/14 = "痛苦"              /*14 = "painful"
/15 = "背叛"              /*15 = "revolting"
/16 = "厌恶"              /*16 = "sickening"
/17 = "糟糕"              /*17 = "terrible"
                          /*18 = "tragic"
                          /*19 = "ugly"
                          /*20 = "unpleasant"
```

/18 = "悲剧" /*21 = "yucky"
/19 = "丑陋"
/20 = "不适"
/21 = "难吃"
</item>

-<item targetAlabel>
/1 = "隐男" /*1= “Sercet man”
</item>

<item targetA>
/ 1 = "隐男" /*1= “Sercet man”
/ 2 = "隐男" /*2= “Sercet man”
/ 3 = "隐男" /*3= “Sercet man”
/ 4 = "隐男" /*4= “Sercet man”
/ 5 = "隐男" /*5= “Sercet man”
/ 6 = "隐男" /*6= “Sercet man”
/ 7 = "隐男" /*7= “Sercet man”
</item>

****
EDITABLE INSTRUCTIONS: change instructions here
****

<item instructions>
/ 1 = "**<%expressions.buttoninstruct1%>**属于不同类别的词语将一个一个地呈现在屏幕中心，这些类别标签将始终显示在屏幕上方。当呈现的项目属于左边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>;** 当呈现的项目属于右边的类别时，请按**<%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>**. 每个项目只属于一个类别。如果按键错误，将出现 X，需要按另一个键修正并继续进行。

这是一个计时分类任务。需要你尽可能快且准确地进行反应。反应太慢或者犯太多错误会导致结果不准确。这个任务需要大约五分钟时间完成。"

/ *1 = "<%expressions.buttoninstruct1%>Words representing the categories at the top will appear one-by-one in the middle of the screen. When the item belongs to a category on the left, press the left <%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>; when the item belongs to a category on the right, press the right <%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>. Items belong to only one category. If you make an error, an X will appear - fix the error by hitting the other button.

This is a timed sorting task. GO AS FAST AS YOU CAN while making as few mistakes as possible. Going too slow or making too many errors will result in an uninterpretable score. Continue on with some practice trials."

/ 2 = "
请再次将词语分类。

属于不同类别的词语将一个一个地呈现在屏幕中心，这些类别标签将始终显示在屏幕上方。当呈现的项目属于左边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>;** 当呈现的项目属于右边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>.** 每个项目只属于一个类别。如果按键错误，将出现 X，需要按另一个键修正并继续进行。

这是一个计时分类任务。需要你尽可能快且准确地进行反应。反应太慢或者犯太多错误会导致结果不准确。"

/* 2 = "
Sort the same three categories again.

Words representing the categories at the top will appear one-by-one in the middle of the screen. When the item belongs to a category on the left, press the left <%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>; when the item belongs to a category on the right, press the right <%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>. Items belong to only one category. If you make an error, an X will appear - fix the error by hitting the other button.

This is a timed sorting task. GO AS FAST AS YOU CAN while making as few mistakes as possible. Going too slow or making too many errors will result in an uninterpretable score."

/ 3 = "
上方的三个词语分类现在变换了方位。记住, 每个词语只属于一个组别。

规则是一样的:属于不同类别的词语将一个一个地呈现在屏幕中心，这些类别标签将始终显示在屏幕上方。当呈现的项目属于左边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>;** 当呈现的项目属于右边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>.** 每个项目只属于一个类别。如果按键错误，将出现 X，需要按另一个键修正并继续进行。

这是一个计时分类任务。需要你尽可能快且准确地进行反应。反应太慢或者犯太多错误会导致结果不准确。"

/* 3 = "
See above, the three categories now appear together in a new configuration. Remember, each item belongs to only one group.

The rules stay the same: Words representing the categories at the top will appear one-by-one in the middle of the screen. When the item belongs to a category on the left, press the left <%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>; when the item belongs to a category on the right, press the right <%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>. Items belong to only one category. If you make an error, an X will appear - fix the error by hitting the other button.

This is a timed sorting task. GO AS FAST AS YOU CAN while making as few mistakes as possible. Going too slow or making too many errors will result in an uninterpretable score. Continue on with some practice trials."

/ 4 = "
请再次将词语分类。

属于不同类别的词语将一个一个地呈现在屏幕中心，这些类别标签将始终显示在屏幕上方。当呈现的项目属于左边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>;** 当呈现的项目属于右边的类别时，请按 **<%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>.** 每个项目只属于一个类别。如果按键错误，将出现 X，需要按另一个键修正并继续进行。

这是一个计时分类任务。需要你尽可能快且准确地进行反应。反应太慢或者犯太多错误会导致结果不准确。"
</item>

/* 4 = "
Sort the same three categories again.

Words representing the categories at the top will appear one-by-one in the middle of the screen. When the item belongs to a category on the left, press the left <%expressions.buttoninstruct2%>; when the item belongs to a category on the right, press the right <%expressions.buttoninstruct3%>. Items belong to only one category. If you make an error, an X will appear - fix the error by hitting the other <%expressions.buttoninstruct4%>.

This is a timed sorting task. GO AS FAST AS YOU CAN while making as few mistakes as possible. Going too slow or making too many errors will result in an uninterpretable score."

****
General instruction expressions: adjust the instruction text depending on device used to run script
****

-<expressions>
/buttoninstruct1 = **if** (**computer.touch** && **!computer.haskeyboard**) {"";} **else** {"将你双手的食指或中指放在键盘的 E 键和 I 键上。";}
/buttoninstruct2 = **if** (**computer.touch** && **!computer.haskeyboard**) {"感应键 ('E') 会出现在你屏幕的左边";} **else** {"(E) 键";}
/buttoninstruct3 = **if** (**computer.touch** && **!computer.haskeyboard**) {"感应键 ('I') 会出现在你屏幕的右边";} **else** {"(I) 键";}
/buttoninstruct4 = **if** (**computer.touch** && **!computer.haskeyboard**) {"感应键";} **else** {"键";}
</expressions>

/*buttoninstruct1 = if (computer.touch && !computer.haskeyboard) {"";} else {"Put your middle or index fingers on the E and I keys of your keyboard. ";}
/*buttoninstruct2 = if (computer.touch && !computer.haskeyboard) {"response button ('E') provided on the bottom left of your screen with your left middle or index finger";} else {"(E) key";}
/*buttoninstruct3 = if (computer.touch && !computer.haskeyboard) {"response button ('I') provided on the bottom right of your screen with your right middle or index finger";} else {"(I) key";}
/*buttoninstruct4 = if (computer.touch && !computer.haskeyboard) {"response button";} else {"key";}

```
*****************************************************************************
Performance summary
*****************************************************************************

-<trial summary>
/ stimulustimes = [0=summary]
/ validresponse = (" ")
/ recorddata = false
/ ontrialbegin = [values.magnitude = "微度"]                    /* ”little to no”
/ ontrialbegin = [if( abs(expressions.d) > 0.15 ) values.magnitude = "轻度"]      /* “a slight”
/ ontrialbegin = [if( abs(expressions.d) > 0.35 ) values.magnitude = "中度"]      /* “a moderate”
/ ontrialbegin = [if( abs(expressions.d) >= 0.65 ) values.magnitude = "重度"]     /* “a strong”
/ ontrialbegin = [if(expressions.d >= 0.0) expressions.attitude = "消极"]         /* “positive”
/ ontrialbegin = [if(expressions.d < 0.0) expressions.attitude = "积极"]          /* “negative”
</trial>

-<text summary>
/ items = ("你的得分是<% expressions.d %>, 这代表你对 <% item.targetALabel.1 %> 群体的态度是 <% values.magnitude %> <% expressions.attitude %> .~n~n~n按空格键结束本次实验。")
/* items = ("Your IAT score (D) was <% expressions.d %>, which suggests <% values.magnitude %> <% expressions.attitude %> implicit attitude towards <% item.targetALabel.1 %>.~n~n~nPress the spacebar to complete this session.")
/ size = (60%, 60%)
/ hjustify = left
</text>

*****************************************************************************************
```