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Title:
Effects of Ruqyah Recitation During Phasmophobia (Fear of Ghosts) Attacks: An EEG Analytical Approach

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Abstract:
This paper investigates the effects of changes in electroencephalographic (EEG) signals when Ruqyah recitations are recited during the Phasmophobia attack. Phasmophobia is defined as an extreme fear of ghosts. Ruqyah recitations are used to minimize this feeling of fear. The experiment was conducted on 15 UniKL MITEC students, aged between 20-30 years. Whilst, 19 channels of CONTEC Medical EEG System KT88-3200 have been used as the main recording devices. Based on our study, there is evidence of a correlation between the psychological state, behavior and physiological signals of Phasmophobia candidates. The EEG recording generates a different type of signature regarding the level of fear the candidates encountered. Moreover, the recitation of Ruqyah can reduce the Phasmophobia episodes and transit the candidates into calm and relaxing conditions. This will lead to an advanced method for detecting Phasmophobia episodes automatically based on EEG recognition. A more physiological signal needs to be monitored and correlated with the EEG, such as the Electrocardiogram (ECG) and Electromyogram (EMG).