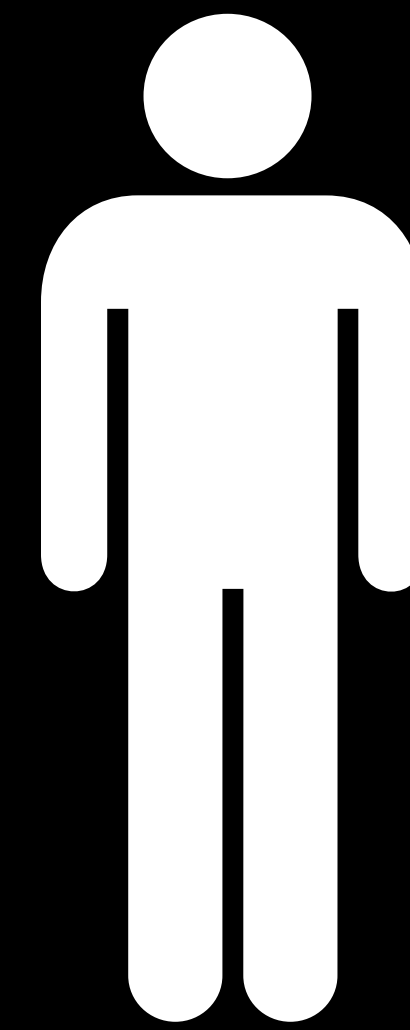
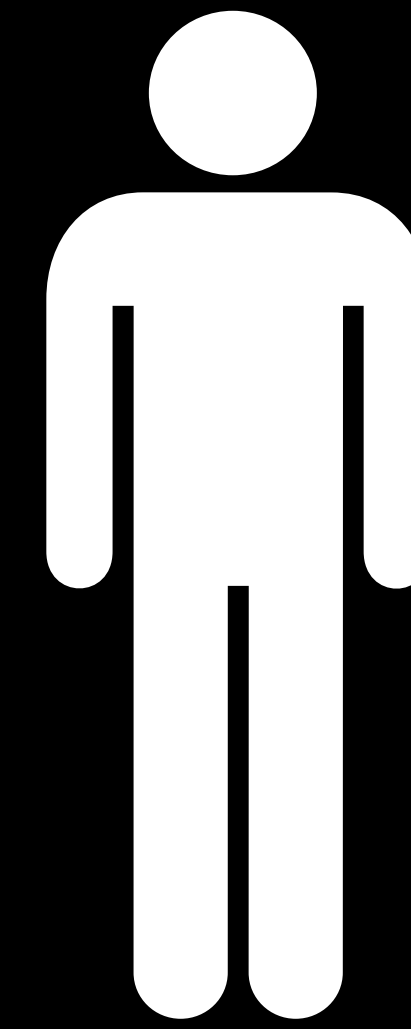
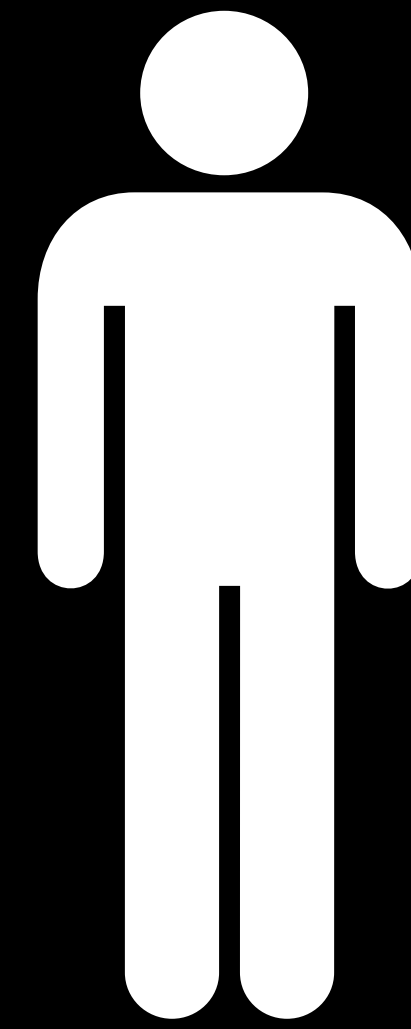
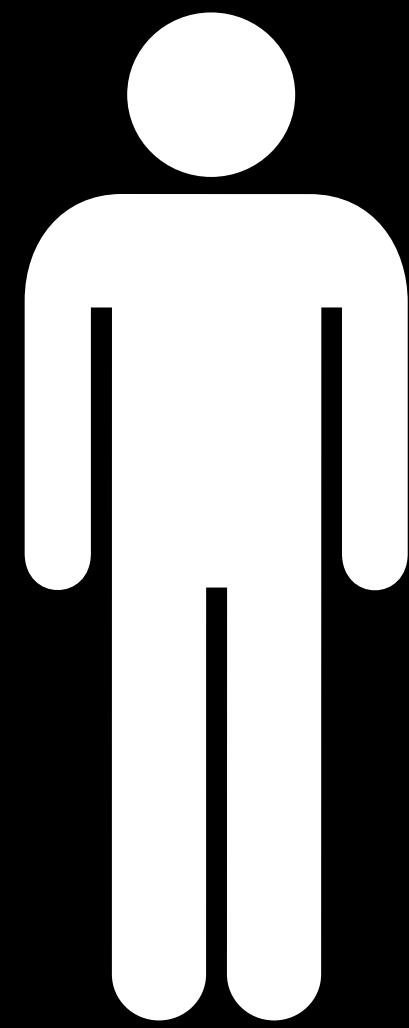
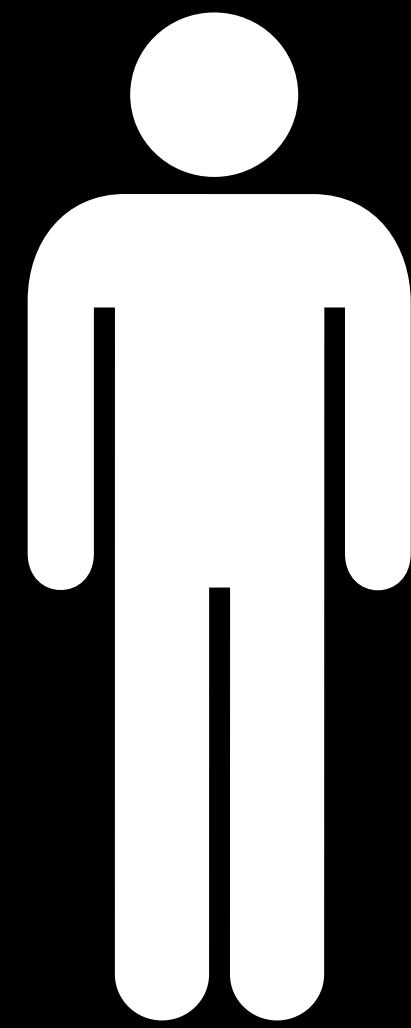


Human Emotion

Emotions in a Social World







Emotions in a Social World?

Roadmap

Course Logistics

Social Function of Emotion

Relationships

Social Emotions (David DeSteno)

Take-Away Qs & Expert Interview

Course Logistics

Exam 1 Grading

Grades posted on Canvas this week

Exams handed back next week (if you need earlier, email me to pick up)

Gruber 5% boost :)

Course Logistics

Email Reminder

Please remember to use “PSYC 3131” in subject line

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Emotions in a Social World?



**Why are our
emotions so social?**





EEA Properties



EEA Properties

1. Vulnerability of Offspring



EEA Properties

2. Monogamous Bonds



EEA

Properties

3. Emergence
of Caring
and Compassion



EEA Properties

4. Flattening of Social Hierarchy



EEA Properties

5. Need for Collective Action





Levels of Analysis

Social Functions of Emotion

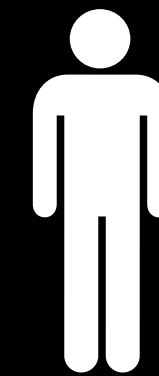
Levels of Analysis



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

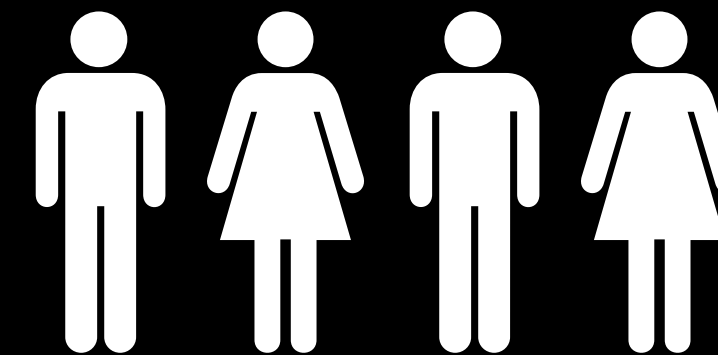
INDIVIDUAL



DYADIC



GROUP



CULTURAL



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

INDIVIDUAL

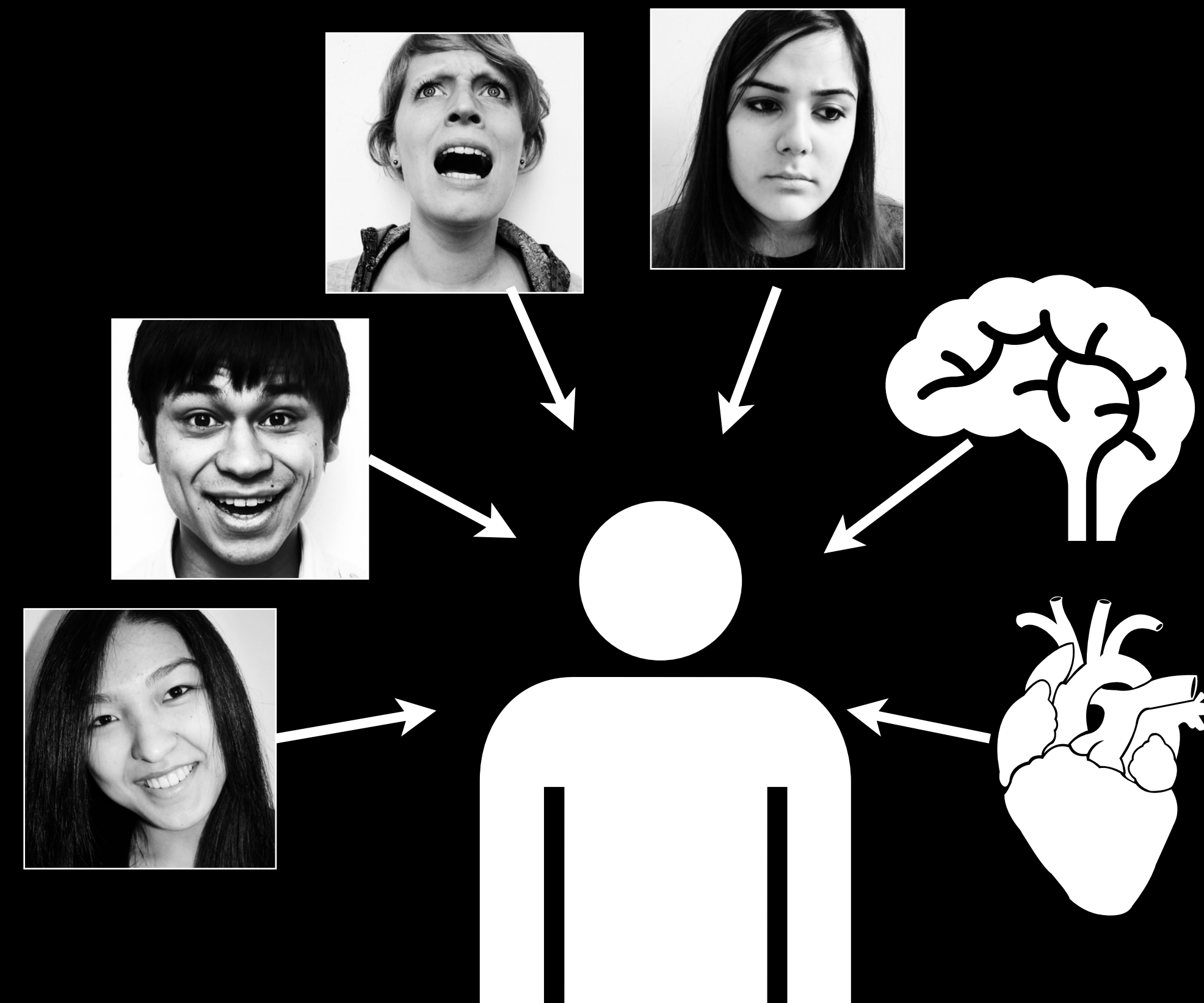


Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

I. Individual Level

- Informs individual about specific social events, to be acted upon or changed.
- Prepare individual to respond to problems or opportunities in social context.
- Involves emotion response system (face, voice, physiology, brain)



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

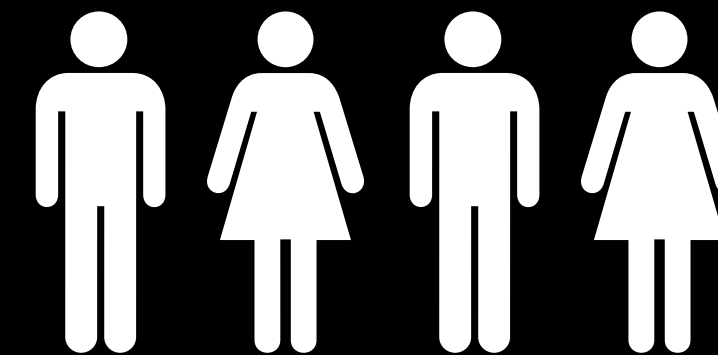
INDIVIDUAL



DYADIC



GROUP



CULTURAL



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

DYADIC



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

II. Dyadic Level

- Help individuals know others' emotions, beliefs, and intentions, thus coordinating social interactions.
- Evokes complementary and reciprocal emotions in others.
- Serve as incentives or deterrents for another's social behavior.

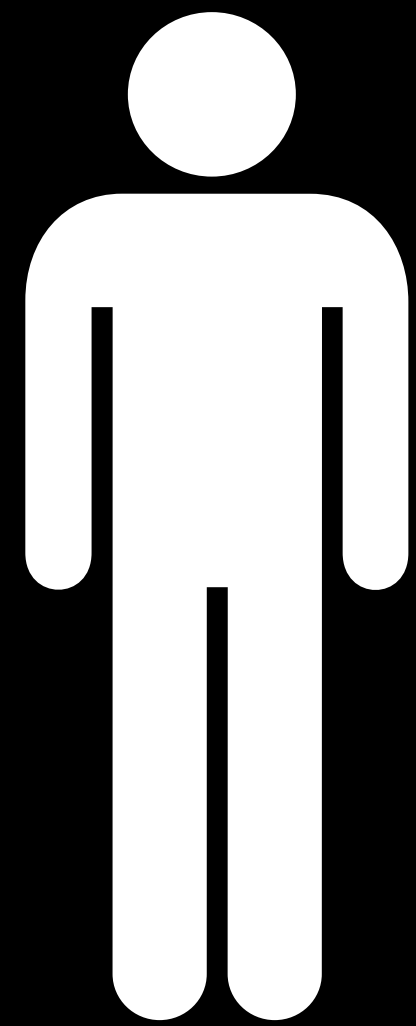


Social Functions of Emotion

“The primary function is to mobilize the organism to deal quickly with important interpersonal encounters.”

- Ekman, 1992, p. 171

Social Functions of Emotion



Intrapersonal



Interpersonal

Dyadic Interactions: Married Couples

Criticism

Contempt

Defensiveness

Stonewalling

Married Couples



John Gottman

Could predict
with 90%
accuracy if
couples would
stay together or
divorce

Married Couples

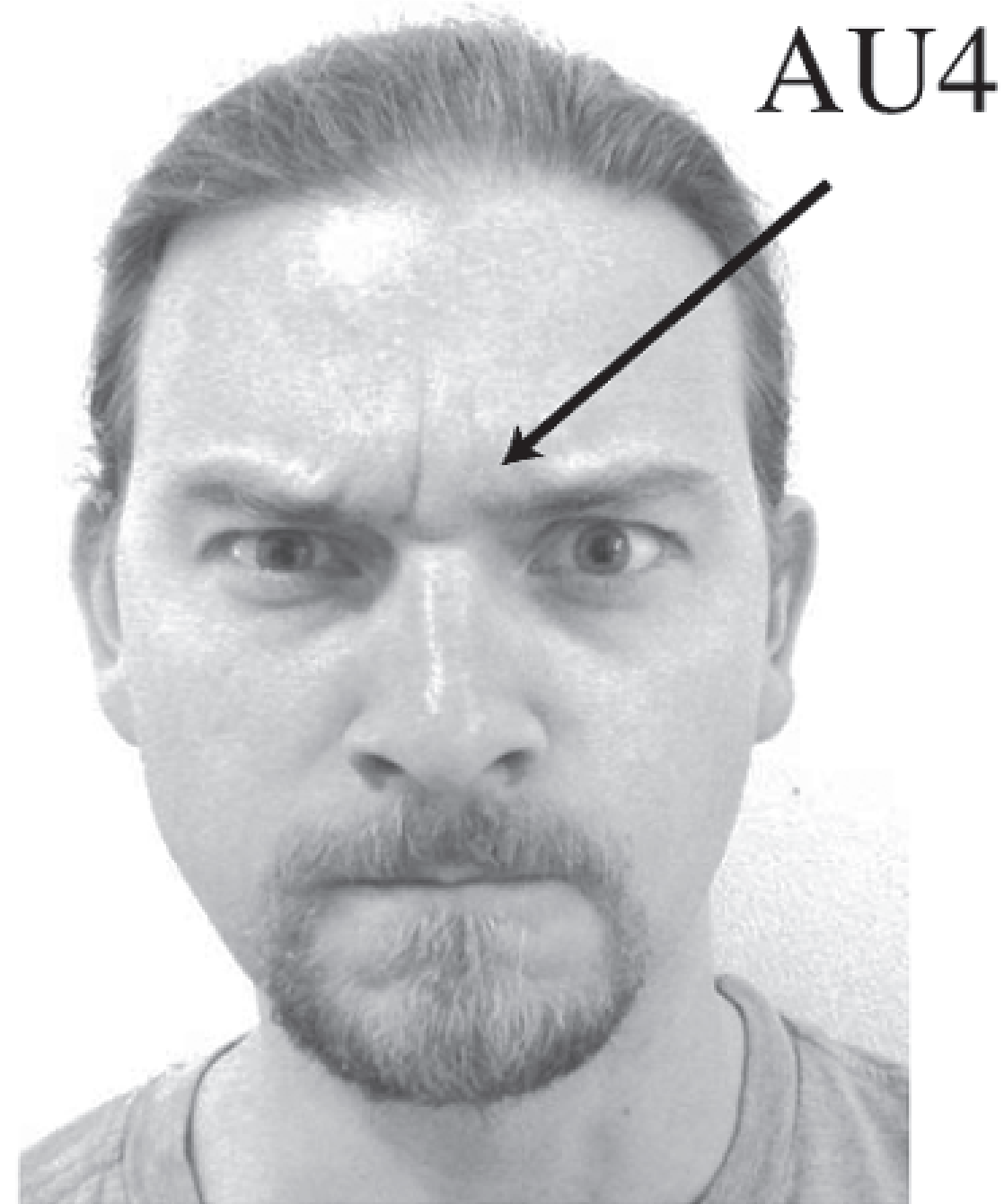


“Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse”

1. Criticism
2. Defensiveness
3. Stonewalling
4. Contempt



Coding Contempt



AUs 4+5, with lip
press, associated
with Anger,
Criticism, Contempt



Unilateral AU14,
associated with
Contempt

Other indicators:

1. Sarcasm
2. Mockery
3. Insults
4. Hostile humor
5. Eye roll



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

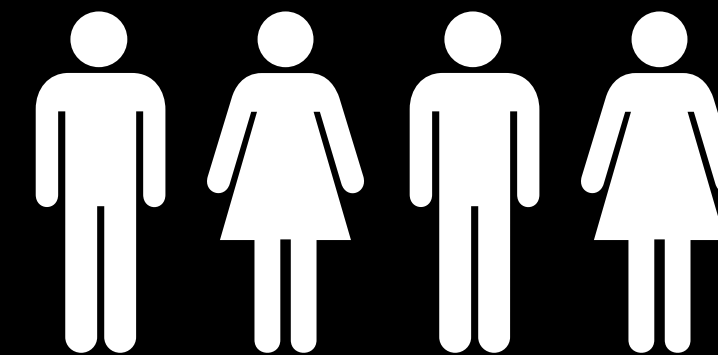
INDIVIDUAL



DYADIC



GROUP



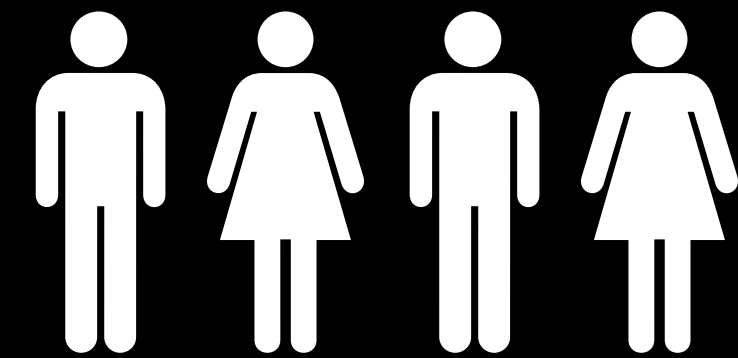
CULTURAL



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

GROUP

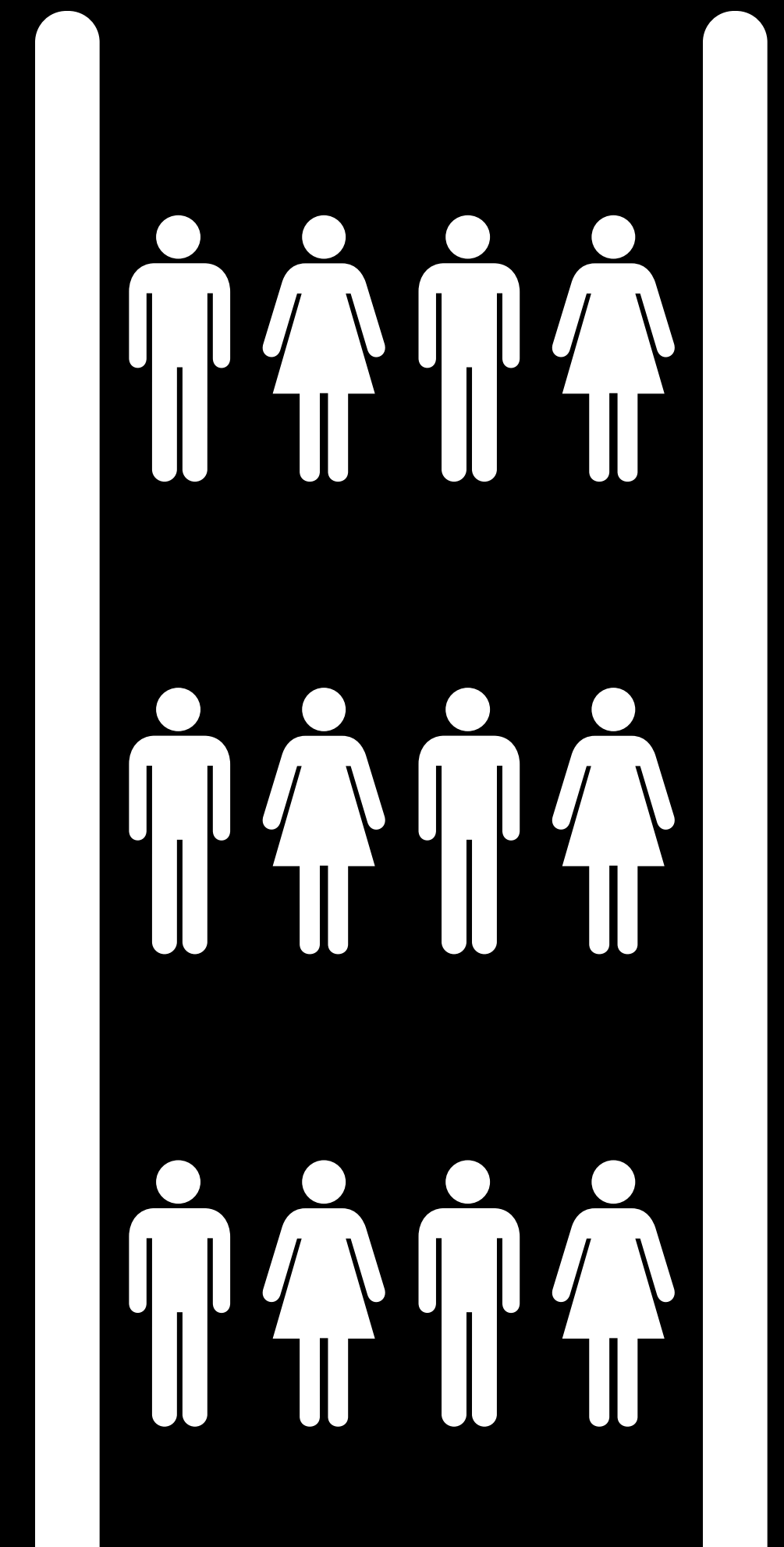


Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

III. Group Level

- Define group boundaries
- Foster collective identity
- Negotiate group-related roles and status hierarchy
- Negotiate group-related problems



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

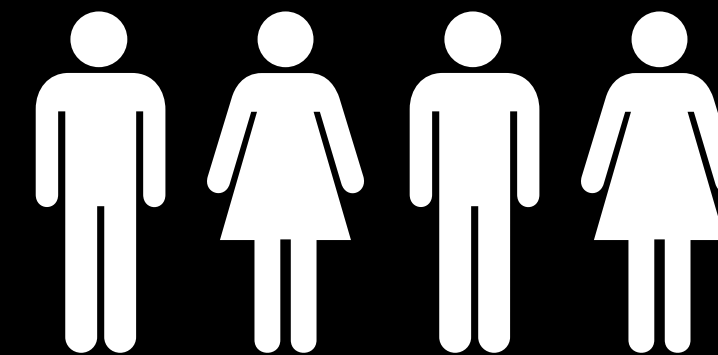
INDIVIDUAL



DYADIC



GROUP



CULTURAL



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

CULTURAL



Social Functions of Emotion

Levels of Analysis

IV. Cultural Level

- Help assume cultural identities.
- Motivate culturally-appropriate behavior.
- Transmit social norms and values
- Reify cultural ideologies and power dynamics



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Experts In Emotion Interview

Dr. Margaret Clark

Professor of Psychology
Yale University

**Emotions and
Relationships**



Two types of relationships:

Two types of relationships:

1. Exchange

No special responsibility for partner needs. Benefits are given with the expectation of receiving benefits in repayment. “Book-keeping” metaphor.

Two types of relationships:

1. Exchange

No special responsibility for partner needs. Benefits are given with the expectation of receiving benefits in repayment. “Book-keeping” metaphor.

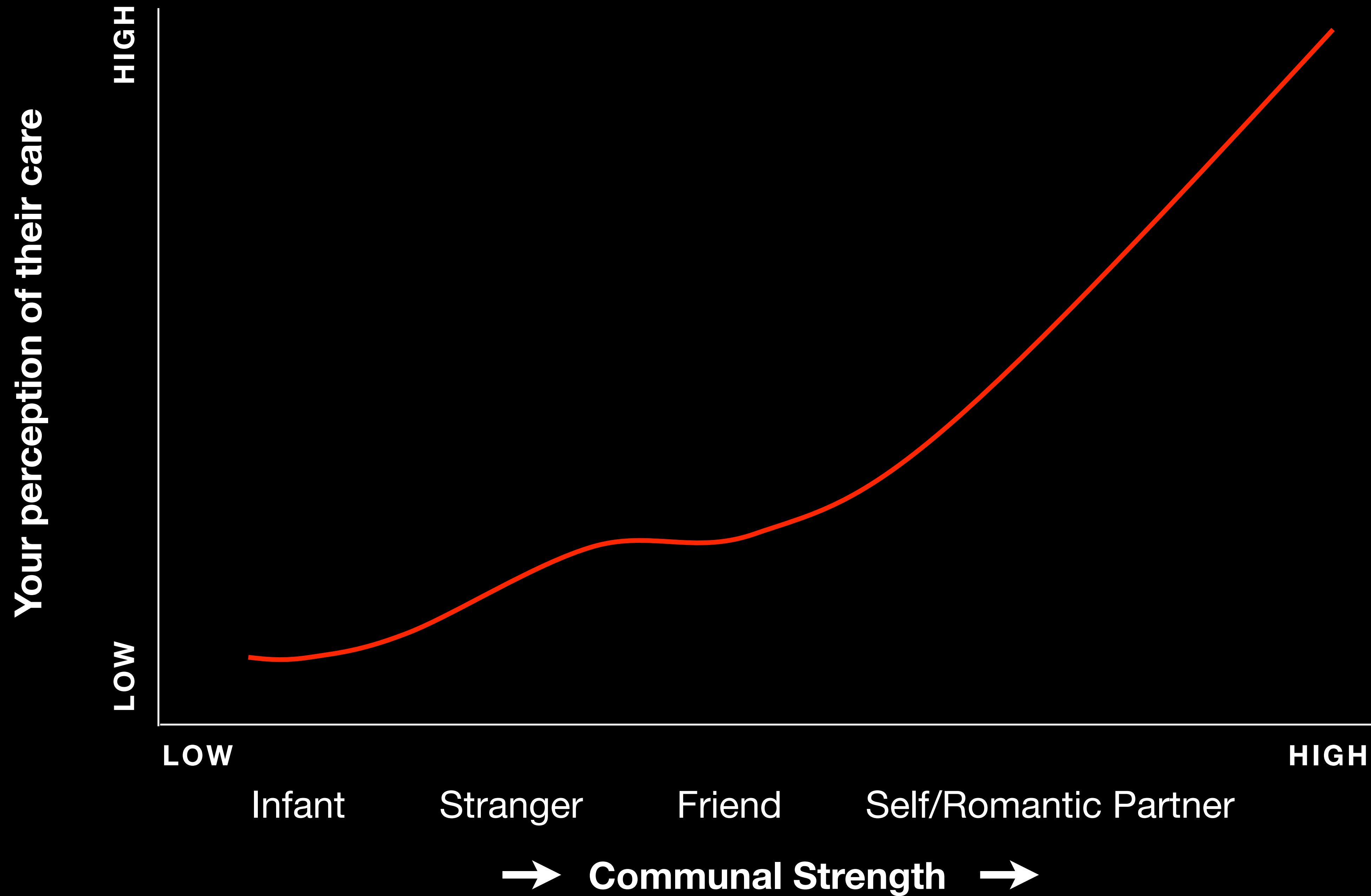
2. Communal

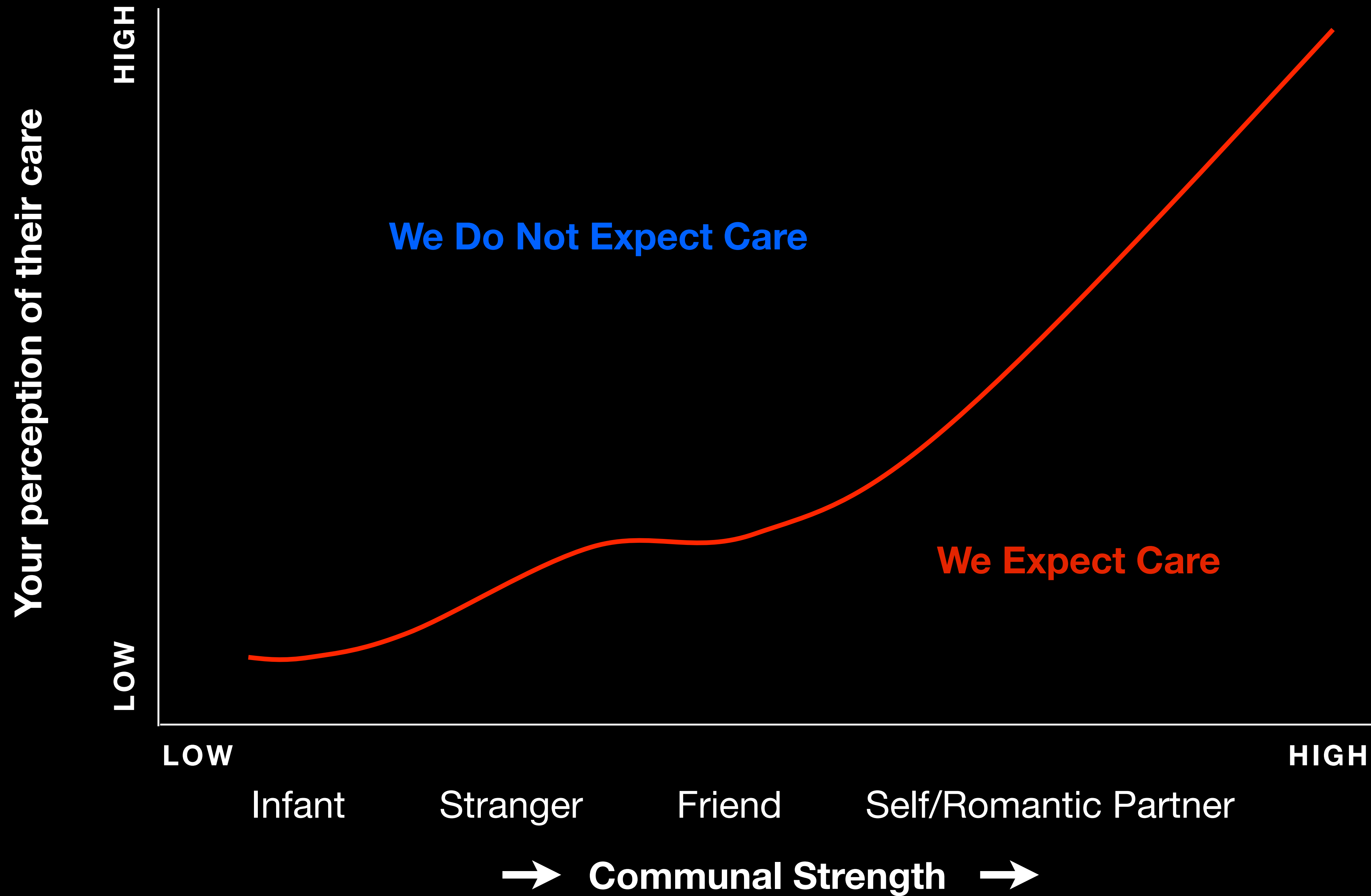
Special responsibility is assumed for a partner. Benefits are given, non-contingently, to support a partner’s welfare.

Key Finding #1

People should expect more care in relationships which have greater communal strength.

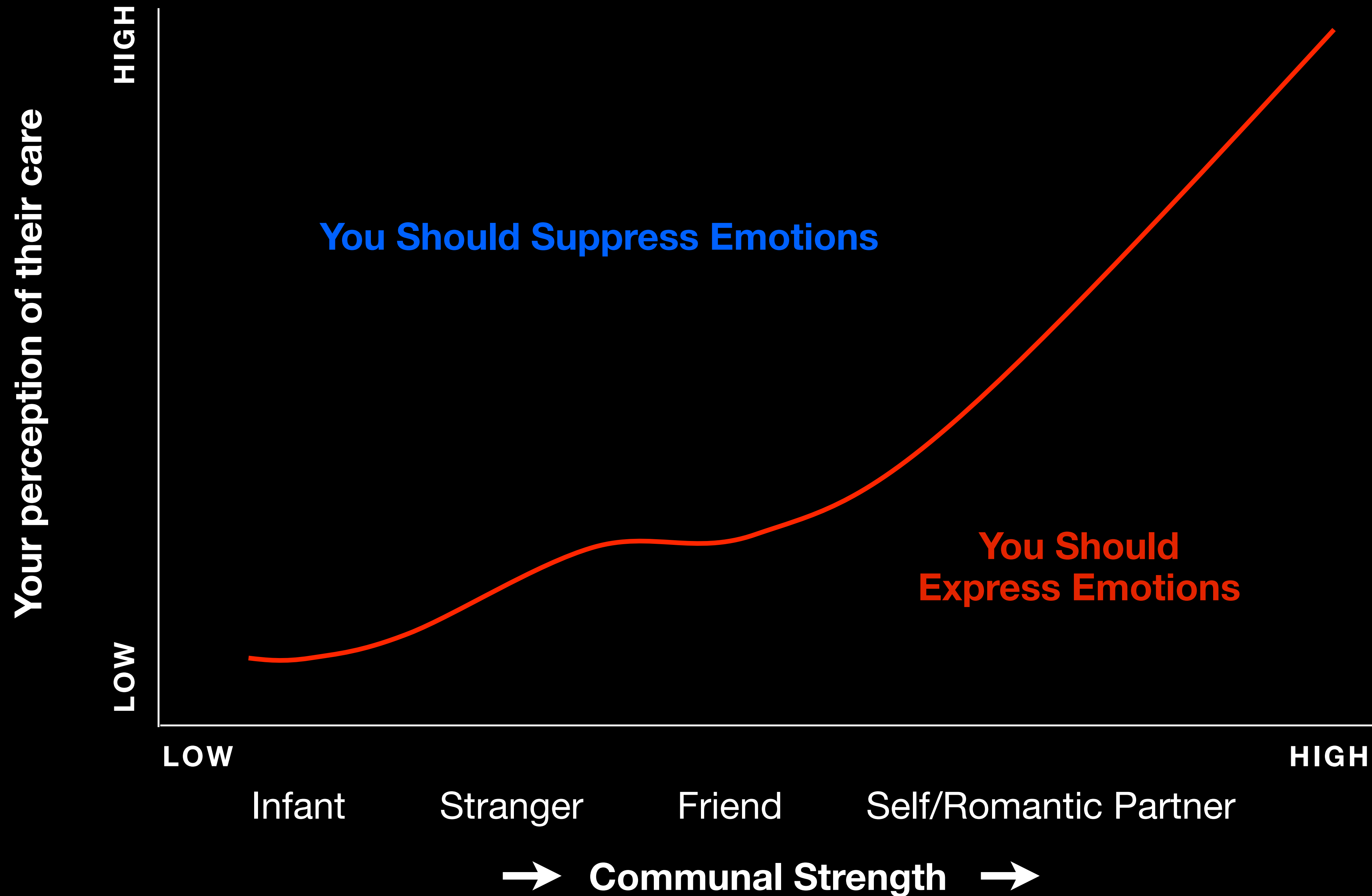






Key Finding #2

People should express more emotion in relationships which have greater communal strength.



Key Finding #2

Study 1 - Individual Self-Report Data

42 people rated the communal strength of their relationships with:

a stranger, their mother, a casual friend, a sister or brother, their boss, their professor, a neighbor, a close friend, a teammate, a classmate, their cousin, a member of their church or temple, their clergy person, a fellow employee, their father, a member of their fraternity/sorority, their roommate.

How far would you be willing to go to visit _____?

How happy to you feel when doing something that helps _____?

How large a benefit would you be likely to give _____?

How large a cost would you incur to meet a need of _____?

How readily can you put the needs of _____ out of your thoughts?

How high a priority for you is meeting the needs of _____?

How reluctant would you be to sacrifice for _____?

How much would you be willing to give up to benefit _____?

How far would you go out of your way to do something for _____?

How easily could you accept not helping _____?

Then they rated the extent to which they would suppress or express different emotions to each person:

-3

-2

-1

0

1

2

3

Definitely Suppress

Definitely Express

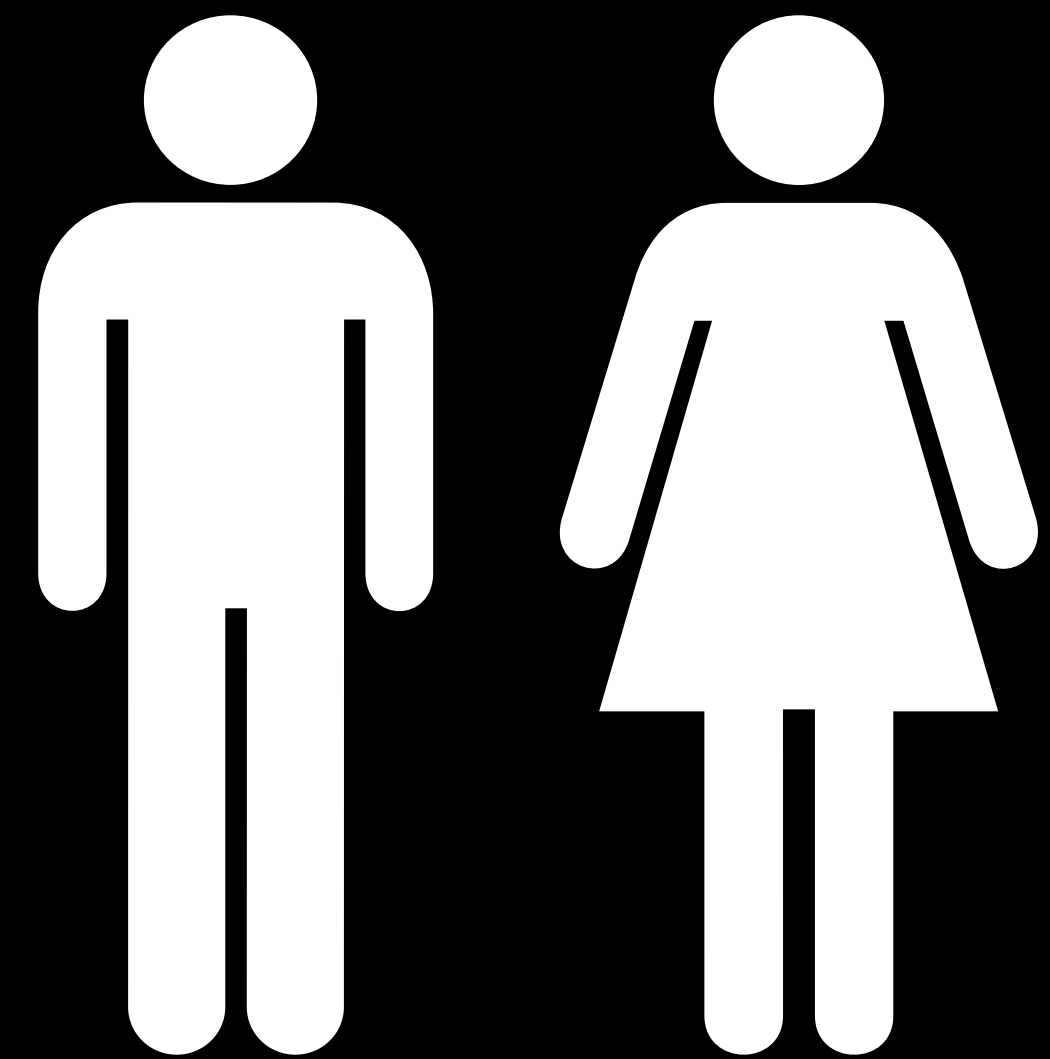
Key Finding #2

Study 2 - Married Partners

108 married heterosexual couples

Both husbands and wives were asked

1. Extent to which their spouse followed communal norms
2. Extent to which they expressed fear, sadness, and happiness to their spouse.
3. Extent to which they expressed fear, sadness, and happiness to other people.



Communal Strength Predicts Emotion Expression to Spouse but not Others

	Express to Spouse	Express to Others
Fear	0.21 p <.01	0.05, <i>ns.</i>
Sadness	0.15 p <.05	-0.04, <i>ns.</i>
Happiness	0.18 p <.02	0.14, <i>ns.</i>

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Yale

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Experts In Emotion

***EXTRA CREDIT
OPPORTUNITY***

Experts In Emotion Interview

Dr. Margaret Clark

Professor of Psychology
Yale University

**Emotions and
Relationships**



Experts In Emotion Interview

Dr. David DeSteno

Professor of Psychology
Northeastern University

**Emotions and Social
Interaction**



Experts In Emotion Interview

Dr. David Rand

Assistant Professor of Psychology
Yale University

Emotion and Cooperation



Thank You!

Psychology 3131
Professor June Gruber

