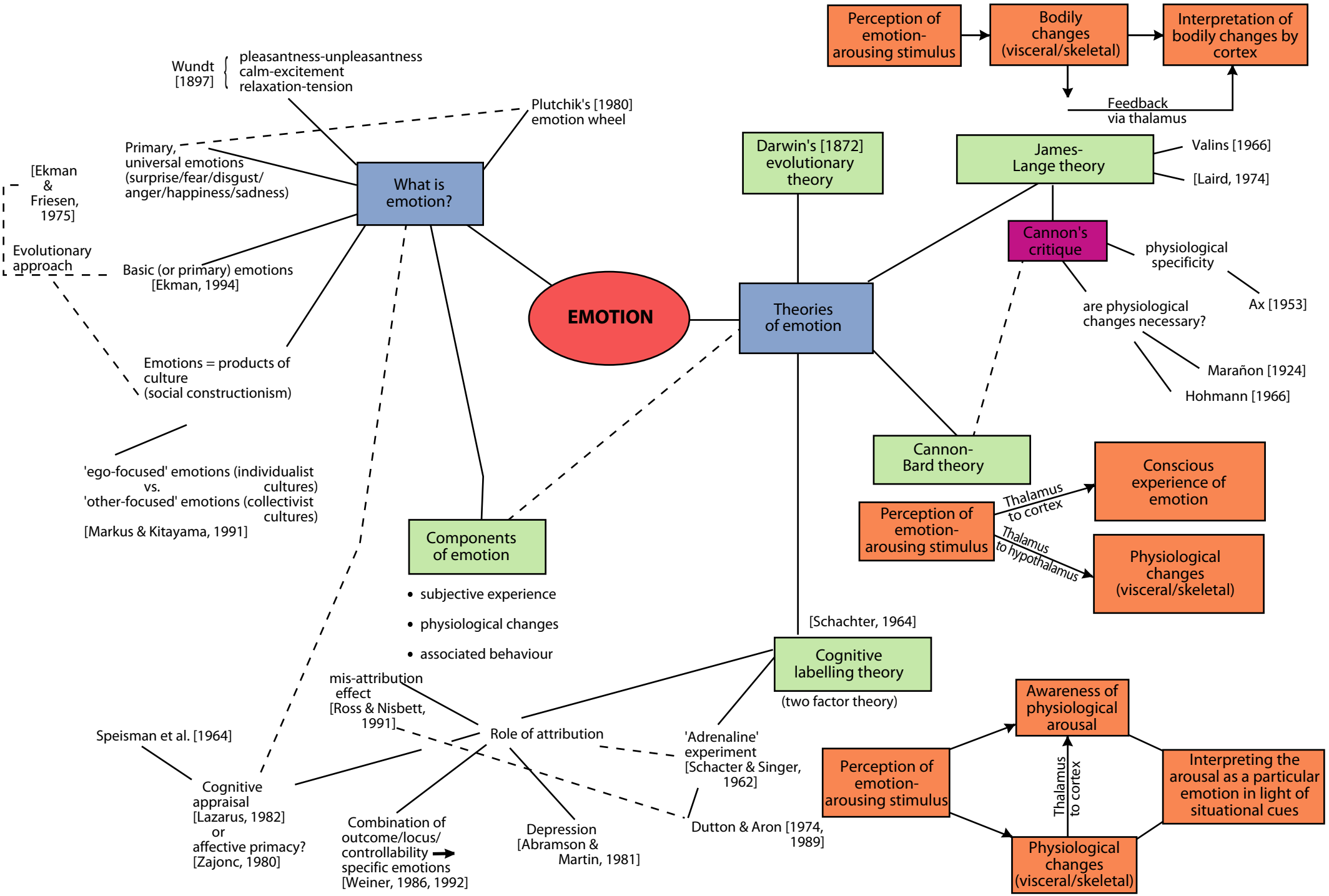
EMOTION
What is emotion?
Wundt [1897]
pleasantness-unpleasantness
calm-excitement
relaxation-tension
Plutchik's [1980] emotion wheel
Primary, universal emotions (surprise/fear/disgust/ anger/happiness/sadness)
[Ekman & Friesen, 1975]
Evolutionary approach
Basic (or primary) emotions [Ekman, 1994]
Emotions = products of culture (social constructionism)
'ego-focused' emotions (individualist cultures)
vs.
'other-focused' emotions (collectivist cultures)
[Markus & Kitayama, 1991]
Components of emotion
• subjective experience
• physiological changes
• associated behaviour
Theories of emotion
Darwin's [1872] evolutionary theory
James-Lange theory
Valins [1966]
[Laird, 1974]
Cannon's critique
physiological specificity
Ax [1953]
are physiological changes necessary?
Marañon [1924]
Hohmann [1966]
Cannon-Bard theory
Perception of emotion-arousing stimulus
Thalamus to cortex
Thalamus to hypothalamus
Conscious experience of emotion
Physiological changes (visceral/skeletal)
Perception of emotion-arousing stimulus
Bodily changes (visceral/skeletal)
Interpretation of bodily changes by cortex
Feedback via thalamus
[Schachter, 1964]
Cognitive labelling theory
(two factor theory)
Role of attribution
mis-attribution effect [Ross & Nisbett, 1991]
'Adrenaline' experiment [Schacter & Singer, 1962]
Dutton & Aron [1974, 1989]
Depression [Abramson & Martin, 1981]
Combination of outcome/locus/ controllability → specific emotions [Weiner, 1986, 1992]
Cognitive appraisal [Lazarus, 1982] or affective primacy? [Zajonc, 1980]
Speisman et al. [1964]
Perception of emotion-arousing stimulus
Awareness of physiological arousal
Thalamus to cortex
Physiological changes (visceral/skeletal)
Interpreting the arousal as a particular emotion in light of situational cues