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EMPATHY

empathy

- Edward Titchener
- 1909
- Einfühlung



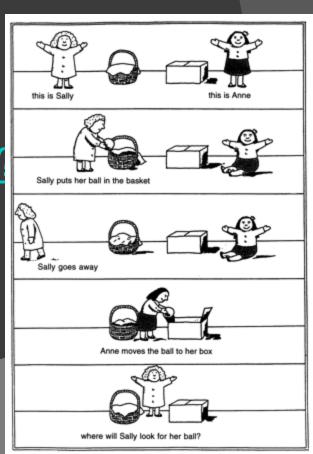
Empathy is . . .

the ability to identify with the feelings and perspectives of others AND . . .

to respond appropriately to the feelings and perspectives of others

Development of empathy

- Subject of debate
- Evidence for 1 year old babies
- ToM around 4 years
- http://www.youtube.com/watch's QtggLH4



Stages

Awareness of Self

Understanding of emotions

- Enhance sensitivity to the feelings of others
- Take the perspective of the other person

Self - Awareness

• "Kids who have learned to acknowledge and master their emotions are more selfconfident, healthier, score higher in math and reading, get along better with friends and have lower levels of stress." John Gottman

Understanding of Emotions

 awareness of one's emotions and their effect on him, helps recognizing emotional states in people around him (and the effects induced by different emotions)

more emotionally literate

Enhance Sensitivity to the Feelings of Others

 children who are sensitive can correctly interpret people's emotional cues: their tone of voice, posture and facial expressions

Take the Perspective of the Other Person

- 'Understanding a person does not mean condoning: it only means that one does not accuse him as if one were ... a judge placed above him.' Erich Fromm
- to imagine how the other person feels or to place oneself in that person's position is a way to nurture empathy

Mirror neurons



Fig. 1. Examples of transitive and intransitive actions performed by the experimenter in front of the recorded monkey (right column); same gestures made by the monkey (left column). Intransitive monkey actions, although rarely evoked during recording sessions, are shown here to outline their similarity with the same actions performed by the experimenter. From top to bottom: grasping of a piece of food; sucking juice from a syringe; lips protruded face.

Mirror neurons

- "embodied cognition framework"
- explicit motor
 representations partially
 constitute many
 concepts
- common representational format for action and perception that facilitates imitation

Based on mirror neurons research...

- Role of imitation and mimicry in empathy
- Imitation connected with the ability to empathize and understand other minds
- Human a strong inclination to align their behavior with their fellows during social interactions (Lieberman 2007)
- Priming research
- Imitation and liking
- Imitation and empathy

Emotions and moral judgment

- emotions as the source of our intuitive moral judgments
- E influence moral judgment or merely motivate morally relevant action
- What are some of the "motivating" emotions in preventing us from immortal actions?

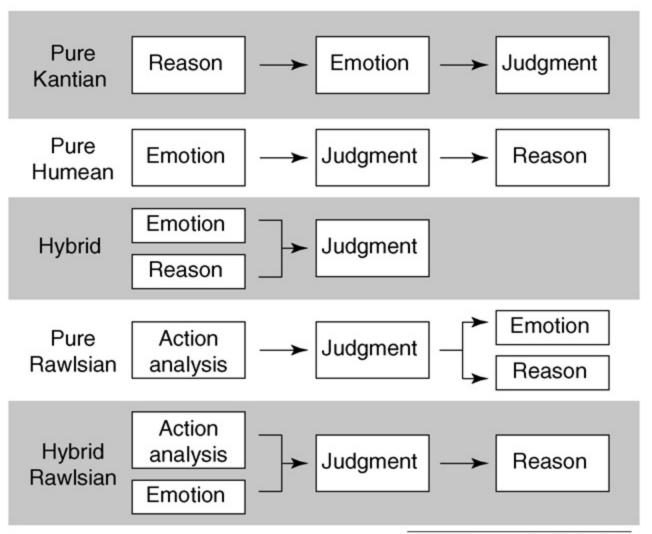
Emotions and moral judgment II

- (i) Perceived moral violations often evoke contempt, shame, anger or disgust
- (ii) Emotion often leads to moralization
- (iii) Neuroscientific studies demonstrate thatemotional structures are recruited in making moral judgments
- (iv) Morally relevant action is often emotionally motivated

"...emotion is both necessary and sufficient for the possession of moral concepts, that making a moral judgment is nothing more, nor less, than being in a particular emotional state and that emotional structures are recruited in making some or all moral judgments ."(Huebner et al., 2008)

5 models of moral psychology

- <u>Kantian approach-</u> rational aspect of moral behavior; voluntary endeavor; emotion only reactive attitudes to the rational appraisals
- Humean approach- reason is the 'slave of the passions'
- Hybrid models- emotional and deliberative mechanisms
- Pure Rawlsians- "emotional mechanisms are recruited antecedent to moral judgment to translate moral judgments into morally relevant actions."



TRENDS in Cognitive Sciences

Experimental evidence

- Disgust modulates moral judgment
- Bodily states (positive or negative) modulate judgment of another person
- Hypnotic Disgust Makes Moral Judgments More Severe (Wheatley & Haidt, 2005)
- -making moral judgments in vignettes where a neutral word associated with disgust occurs or not
- Oisgust as Embodied Moral Judgment (Schnall et al., 2008)
- -making moral judgments while experiencing disgust
- -disgust increased the severity of moral jud.
- -Disgust was induced: by exposure to a bad smell, by working in a disgusting room, recalling a physically disgusting experience, through a video induction
- Role of gut feelings in moral judgments.

- http://www.ted.com/talks/lang/eng/jerem y_rifkin_on_the_empathic_civilization.ht ml
- http://www.ted.com/talks/lang/eng/joan halifax.html
- http://www.ted.com/talks/frans_de_waal do animals have morals.html