

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790353803321
Titolo	Categorical versus dimensional models of affect [[electronic resource]] : a seminar on the theories of Panksepp and Russell / / edited by Peter Zachar, Ralph D. Ellis
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., 2012
ISBN	1-280-76923-8 9786613680006 90-272-7475-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (356 p.)
Collana	Consciousness & emotion book series, , 1566-5836 ; ; v. 7
Altri autori (Persone)	EllisRalph D ZacharPeter
Disciplina	152.4
Soggetti	Affect (Psychology) Emotions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Categorical versus Dimensional Models of Affect; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Table of contents; 1. Introduction; 2. An intellectual biography of Jaak Panksepp; 3. An intellectual biography of James Russell; 4. What is at stake in this scientific debate about affect?; 5. The plan of the book and chapter summaries; References; 2. In defense of multiple Core Affects; 2. How does affect relate to prototypical emotional episodes?; 3. What kind of affect might be had by other mammals and/or human infants?; 4. How can we infer affect from observation of behavior? 6. Is affect always conscious?7. What is the relationship between affect and cognition?; 9. What roles do the biological sciences and psychological sciences have in studying affect?; 11. Considering the diversity of theoretical viewpoints in the scientific study of affective and emotional phenomena; References; 1. Psychological construction; 4. What kind of affect might be had by other mammals and/or human infants?; 5. How can we infer affect from observation of behavior?; 7. Is affect always conscious?; 8. What is the relationship between affect and cognition

10. What roles do the biological sciences and psychological sciences have in studying affect?

12. Considering the diversity of theoretical viewpoints in the scientific study of affect; References;

1. The affective neuroscience of raw emotional feelings;

2. The dimensionality of affective experience;

5. Concluding challenges and reflections; References;

5. Preliminary comments on Panksepp;

6. Discrete emotions: From folk psychology to causal mechanisms;

1. Introduction;

2. Panksepp on primary, secondary and tertiary affects;

3. Russell on core affect, affective quality and meta-experience

4. Are discrete emotions causal mechanisms?

6. Why do emotion components co-occur?;

7. A possible reconciliation?;

8. Conclusion; References;

7. Nothing in mammalian psychology makes sense except in light of primary-process capacities;

1. Ancestral voices in the mammalian mind;

2. How we know that we do not know ourselves;

3. In the shadows of doubt;

4. Conclusion; References; References;

9. Affect as appraisal;

1. Introduction;

2. A perspective on affect and emotion;

3. Functionalism;

4. Affect, emotion and cognition;

5. Social influences;

6. Conclusion; References

10. What should theories of emotion be about?

1. Some thoughts on reading Panksepp;

2. Some thoughts on reading Russell;

3. In defense of meta (tertiary) emotional experiences;

4. Emotional causality and realism;

5. Concluding observations; References;

11. Valence, reductionism, and the ineffable;

1. Some questions about valence;

2. Reductionism;

3. Coherence and construction;

4. Levels of analysis; References;

1. Introduction; References;

13. Comparison of affect program theories, appraisal theories, psychological construction theories;

1. Definition of emotion;

2. Emotion causation

3. Empirical research

Sommario/riassunto

One of the most important theoretical and empirical issues in the scholarly study of emotion is whether there is a correct list of "basic" types of affect or whether all affective states are better modeled as a combination of locations on shared underlying dimensions. Many thinkers have written on this topic, yet the views of two scientists in particular are dominant. The first is Jaak Panksepp, the father of Affective Neuroscience. Panksepp conceptualizes affect as a set of distinct categories. The leading proponent of the dimensional approach in scientific psychology is James Russell. Accord