Emotions and communications

Nonverbally, how do we communicate?

School/teacher influences
Peer Influences
Parental influences

What does it mean to be lesbian?
- Gender identity
- Stranger Anxiety: fear of unfamiliar adults

Gender Dysphoria
- female, is between or beyond genders or is some combination of and female/woman
- Agender

What does it mean to be a man?
The cultural expectations about how males or females should feel, think, and act.

Development of self
- Pride
- Embarrassment

Understanding and responding to the emotions of others
Are these negative emotions adaptive?

Dealing with stranger anxiety
Tend to fade by 18 months

Social smile
Anger
Fear
Happiness

5) Other aspects of self
- others
- and people to react in predictable ways

These strategies for adjusting our emotional state to a

Three ingredients required for the emergence of self

Pride
Embarrassment

Indirect learning:
- When do infants use social referencing? ~ early on
- Reaction to decide how to respond in an uncertain

Imitation of adult facial expression
As cognition improves, infants learn to control these emotions

Older infants can use the energy brought on by anger to

Don't label child
Respect child's fear
Be patient

Hold child when introducing to new people slowly and let child warm up to them

When a primary caregiver (usually mom) leaves again soon

When interesting object is removed
When presented with noxious stimulus
When cold, hot, wet, dirty, under stimulated, over stimulated

Social/communicate signal
In 2nd year of life, smile becomes a more deliberate
In response to gentle touches and sounds
When their stomachs are full

Mastery (our own and others)
Adolescence: Pattern of self esteem: high in preschool, drops in middle
Appearance, ability, and behavior in relation to others
Social Comparisons
Compliance
Engage in socially disapproved behavior essential for

Goodness and bad
Gender
Age

Ex: as adults


