

- Using contact to read emotions
- Are there universally recognized emotion?
- Do facial expressions affect feelings?
- Emotional Expression
 - Are there universal forms of emotional expression seen on human faces across all cultures?
 - Are there differences by individual, culture, or gender in how emotions are expressed?
 - What is the relationship between emotional expression and the inner experience of emotion?
 - What emotion do we see in these faces and body positions?
 - If these emotions are hard to read, is it because its a different culture from your own, or because its performance?
- Detecting emotion in others
 - People read a great deal of emotional content in the eyes (“the window to the soul”) and the faces.
 - Introverts are better at detecting emotions; extroverts have emotions that are easier to read.
 - We are primed to quickly detect negative emotions, and even negative emotion in words.
 - Those who have been abused are biased towards seeing fearful faces as angry.
- Detecting lies
 - Polygraphs (detecting physiological arousal) fail sometimes at correctly identifying when people are lying.
 - Visible signs of lying: eye blinks decreased and other facial movements change.
- Gender and emotional expression and detection
 - Women seem to have greater and more complex emotional expression
 - Women are also more skilled at detecting emotions in others
 - However, this is an overgeneralization. People tend to attribute women emotionality to their dispositions and attribute mens emotions to their circumstances.
- Culture and emotional expression: are there universally recognized emotions
 - There seem to be some universally understood *facial expressions*.
 - People of various cultures agree on the emotional labels for the expressions on the faces on the right.
 - People in other studies did have more accuracy judging emotions from their own culture.
- Linking emotions and expressive behaviours: facial feedback
 - **The facial feedback effect: facial position and muscle changes can alter which emotion we feel.**
 - In one study, people whose faces were moved into smiling or frowning positions experienced a change in mood.