The sociological view of emotion covers such topics as:

- Emotional foundation of solidarity in social groups
- Determination of emotions by outcomes of social interaction
- Normative regulation of emotional expression/management of emotional deviance
- Socialization of emotions
- Linkage of emotion to socially derived conceptions of identity and the self
- Variation in emotional experience according to structural variations
- Role of emotions in large-scale societal stability and change

Individual factors are seen as largely dependent on the social, including: motives, personality, identity, self, self-esteem, mind, & emotion

Containment of the individual in the social matrix determines which emotions are likely to be expressed when and where, on what grounds and for what reasons, by what modes of expression, and by whom.

Social Relations and Emotions:

*Theodore Kemper: power, status and emotions:
- Power: relational condition where one compels another
- Status: relational condition of voluntary compliance: one accords status through acts of recognition of the other=s value

* ATheoretically optimum dimensions@ supported empirically

* Kemper proposes that a very large class of human emotions results from real, anticipated, imagined, or recollected outcomes of social relations.

- Any interaction may increase, decrease or maintain the individual=s power/status relative to the other, & vice-versa
- 12 possible outcomes, only 4 of which will occur.
- Emotions will ensue depending on the particular power/status outcomes, & the attribution as to who is responsible (self, other, or a third party).

Research illustrates:

1. Own power: -power increase leads to feelings of security -power decrease leads to feelings of fear/anxiety

2. Other=s power:
   - increase in the other=s power creates fear and anxiety
   - its decrease pumps up one=s own sense of security.
3. Own status:
   - Deserved status increase = satisfaction (pride
if agent/gratitude if 3rd party
  - Increase beyond what was expected = joy
  - Accept more status than deserved = shame/embarrassment.
    - Decrease in status = anger, shame or depression (depends on agent)
4. Other=s status:
  - Emotions depend on one=s liking for the other.
    - If one likes the other, their status increase = satisfaction.
    - If one dislikes the other, this leads to envy or jealousy.
    - If one likes the other, their status decreases = guilt, shame,
      or sorrow (depending on agency)
  - If one dislikes the other, this results in satisfaction

* Kemper=s anticipatory emotions: 3 elements:
  - Past power/status experience
  - Optimism/pessimism
  - Confidence/lack of confidence

* Give rise to 4 feelings:
(1) Optimism + confidence = serene confidence or happiness/contentment
(2) Optimism + lack of confidence = guarded optimism or anxiety
(3) Pessimism + confidence = grudging optimism or anxiety
(4) Pessimism + lack of confidence = hopelessness or
depression.

* Kemper=s socialization paradigm for guilt, shame, anxiety and depression:

  Punishment types + coping responses:

  (i) Power oriented; (ii) Proportionality; & (iii) Affection-oriented.

* Kemper on love relations:

  - Confer extremely high status on another
  - Various types varying by who confers and power positions
  - Distinguished from liking (adequate status/little power differential)

* Empirical tests promising

  Interaction-Ritual Chains: Making Social Class:

* Social cohesion and Emotion:

  - Not simply coercion or self interest
  - Durkheim: shared emotion in ritual
  - Goffmann: self as ritual object

* Randall Collins: Interaction ritual chains and emotional energy link micro-macro levels.

* Three elements required:
1. Common object of ritual interest
2. A common emotion is engendered by activities
3. A feeling of solidarity with other members.

* Optimum interactions: all members gain emotional energy

* More frequently, some people come away with surplus emotional energy, while others experience a deficit. Differentiated by power & status

* Power rituals: order givers & order takers/gain vs. loss in emotional energy adds up to stratification

* Status Rituals: center vs. periphery: gain vs. loss of emotional energy

* Power & status constitute a grid of social relations that underlie all interactions, providing the individual with greater or lesser amounts of emotional resources of a relatively stable nature

**Shame and Social Order:**

* Charles Horton Cooley: looking glass self, pride and shame

* Thomas Scheff: emotional theory of social control: focus on pride & shame

* Overt vs. bypassed shame (former noticeable/latter obsessive).

* Shame spirals problematic

* Practical consequences in education and psychotherapy
* Michael Lewis: (1) AWe-self@ (traditional societies/individual subsumed in roles= guilt)
  (2) AI-self@ (modern societies/ distinct individuals= shame)

* Scheff : shame operates to support the social bond

* Lewis the absence of the social bond is foundation for shame.

**Emotion Work and Emotion Management:**

* Structural vs. cultural approaches to emotion (power/status vs. values)

* Cultural approach: Hochschild, Gordon, and Thoits.

* Hochschild:
  - Emotion has Asignal function@
  - Appraisal of situation key
  - Feeling rules and expression rules govern/require emotion management
  - Emotion work: surface acting vs. deep acting (work and relationships)
  - Gender is key

* Thoits:
  - Focus on emotional deviance (multiple roles, subcultural marginality, role transition, ceremonial rules)
- Typology of coping strategies:
  
  (1) Behavioral & cognitive
  (2) Applied to situation, physiology, expression or label

* Emotional deviance may be precursor to label of mental illness (see DSM).

**Emotions, Selves and Roles:**

*George Herbert Mead: Theory of self:

- Emerges from role-taking/self as object
- Enables control of conduct/planning
- Language/symbols important
- A Symbolic interactionist perspective is rooted here.

* Rosenberg:

- Ability to act back on oneself involved in emotional identification, emotional display, and emotional experience.

- We interpret ambiguous emotional states by attending to:

  (1) Cause & effect logic in a given culture;
  (2) Recognition of social consensus about meaning in the responses of others; and
  (3) Cultural scenarios providing information about emotions.

* Reflexivity also operates in:
- Decisions of appropriate emotional display.
  - Moderating or inhibiting one’s response to the initial stimulus.

* Shott: Areflexive@ vs. Aempathic@ role-taking emotions.

**Affect Control Theory:**

* Attempt to bridge structural cultural divide/ incorporate S.I. identity maintenance.

* Smith-Lovin & Heise: EPA profiles and emotions:
  
  E=evaluation or goodness;
  P= potency or power
  A=activity or arousal.

* Mathematical representations of linguistic dimensions/situations/emotions.

* Basic motive = preservation of identity: predictions of emotions in relation to initial vs. transient emotions in situation.
* Empirical support (e.g. sentencing of remorseful offenders; low-self-esteem subjects acting to maintain).

**Emotions and Macroprocesses:**

* Jack Barbalet: avoids social psychological in favor of emotional effects on macro social organization

* Working class in different industries (ascendant vs. declining). Different emotions/ not monolithic alienated entity.

* Emotions & business decisions: bridge rationality gap in knowledge

* Government policy & business response: acceptance vs. slights.

**Expectations and Sanctions:**


* Social actors are linked in reciprocal forms of action and response: expectations and sanctions.

* Four questions:

1. Is the self meeting expectations?  
2. Is the self receiving rewards?  
3. Is the other meeting expectations?  
4. Is the other receiving rewards?

* A series of permutations represents the many possible states of the expectations-sanctions system & emotion.

* Research is statistically promising.
Other Models:

* In addition to above there are:

  - Sociobiological models attempting to explain social stratification in terms of the need for emotional gratification (Hammond);
  - Phenomenological analyses of emotion as Alived experience (Denzin);
  - A sociology of knowledge approach (McCarthy);
  - A model of the social construction of emotion via socialization into emotional culture (Gordon); and
  - An examination of how emotions and sympathy are employed as political strategies in microinteractions determining social rank (Clark).

* In the next class we will:

  - Dissect many of the approaches introduced today in terms of thematic elements of overlap/difference.
  - Become more aware of some of the debates that divide the sociological approach to emotions.