EMOTIONS



Scientific definition

Emotions Emotions in art in Painting - Theatre narrative

In the dictionary ...

Emotion: momentaneous psychic state which consists in the opposite reaction of the organism to perceptions or raeresentations which disturb its balance. Or: sudden and strong turmoil provoked by deep feeling or apprehension.





Every affective state of

conscience, positive or negative; every subjective motion of the spirit which gives a particular affective tonality to our sensations, representations, ideas. <u>(No</u> <u>physical implication</u>)

In neurosciences ...

The neuroscientific approach is based on the idea that at least some emotions are the product of neuronal, philogenetically ancient systems (hereditary concepts) and anatomically defined systems, which have developed to allow the surviving of the individuum and the species.

Limbic system

- Cerebral system

 (also) designated to
 perception of
 emotions
- It includes: limbic lobe, hippocampus, <u>amygdala</u>, anterior talamic nuclei and limbic cortex







The most important theories:

 Pavlov: theory of the "classical conditioning". At every stimulus, initially neutral and lacking of an evident psychologic result (conditioned stimulus) can acquire the propriety of suscitating an emotive answer if it is repeatedly accompanied to a significative event from the biologic point of view (unconditioned stimulus).

 Cannon-Bard: "central" theory. The emotional stimulus is at first recognised from the brain stem and later elaborated through somatic modifications.



 James-Lange: The emotional reaction depends on the interpretation of our physic reactions. We don't tremble because we are scared, but we are scared because we are trembling.



Primary... and secondary emotions

- Anger and fear
- Sadness and joy
- Surprise and wait
- Disgust and acceptation

 Happiness, shame, anxiety, resignation, jealousy, hope, forgiveness, offense, nostalgia, regret, disappointment

Emotions in neuroaesthetics

Art and Science are expressions of the extraordinary, creative fantasy and of the unicity of the human mind. Through painting, sculpture, poetry and music, 'humankind expresses in works with high aesthetic level the most elevated concepts, passion and madness, pleasure, turmoil and the intimate thoughts of the human mind. La functional magnetic resonance imaging (FMRI) allowed to visualize the activity of the brain while we make an action, think or are moved.





The Scream by Munch

- 1893- Oslo, Nasjonalgalleriet.
- Painting with a very strong emotive intensity.
- Model for the Fauves and the German Expressionists.
- Situations which the painter really experienced.

« ... I was tired and ill. I stopped and looked beyond the fiord - the sun was setting - the clouds were coloured with blood-red. I felt a scream passing through nature: it almost felt like I heard it. I painted it, I painted the clouds like real blood. The colours were screaming.»

- Synesthesy colour-sound.
- Anguish, Fear, Terror.
- Colours and Forms as means of expression.
- The scream of the soul: the painted man becomes victim of his same feeling losing the human features.



- Founded between the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century in Russia.
- «The actor's work on himself» and « The actor's work on the character».
- Innovative method founded on the analysis of the inner being of the actor, not on the superficial reproduction of the character.







- The actor must not imitate, he must become the character (identification process).
- The given circumstances and the hypothetical self.
- «My aim is not teaching you how to act, my aim is helping you to create a man living from yourself»

The procedure

- The actor starts from the reading of the text (cognitive processes of narration).
- The method predicts a rigid phase of accurate applications that the director suggests every time, depending on the text that should be acted.
- The director works with the intimate sphere of actors; emotive moments taken from the author's inner life.

The actor can not directly pick up elusive, unfathomable contents, which make up his psychic life.

• The unconscious can not be directly stimulated but eluding it, creating the conditions which help it to exhibit.

 There was no need that the actor put himself in the character's shoes, or that he lives his emotions: once known himself he takes awareness of the emotive ropes that vibrate into him, the actor was ready to make the procreated man live on the stage.

- Theater produces in the scene the cognitive processes which take place in the actor's brain.
- «The actor lives, cries and laughs in the scene, but crying and laughing he looks at his cry and his laugh. In this double life, in this balance between life and fiction is the actor's art.»

• Fiction on the stage.

- The perfect interpretation is that in which the total truth of the actor imposes to the spectator a total «I believe you».
- Risk: losing the dividing line between the self and the character.
- Countless cases of suicides.

The emotions in narrative

- Author's mental process = mental process recreated from the beneficiary
- Fictional and real minds: folk psychology and attribution of conscience
- Mental simulation: Role-taking or reader's empathy with the characters of the text

The literary text gains from the mental *frames,* socio-culturally determined to create emotions in the reader



...becomes real

The fictional world...

aquela