

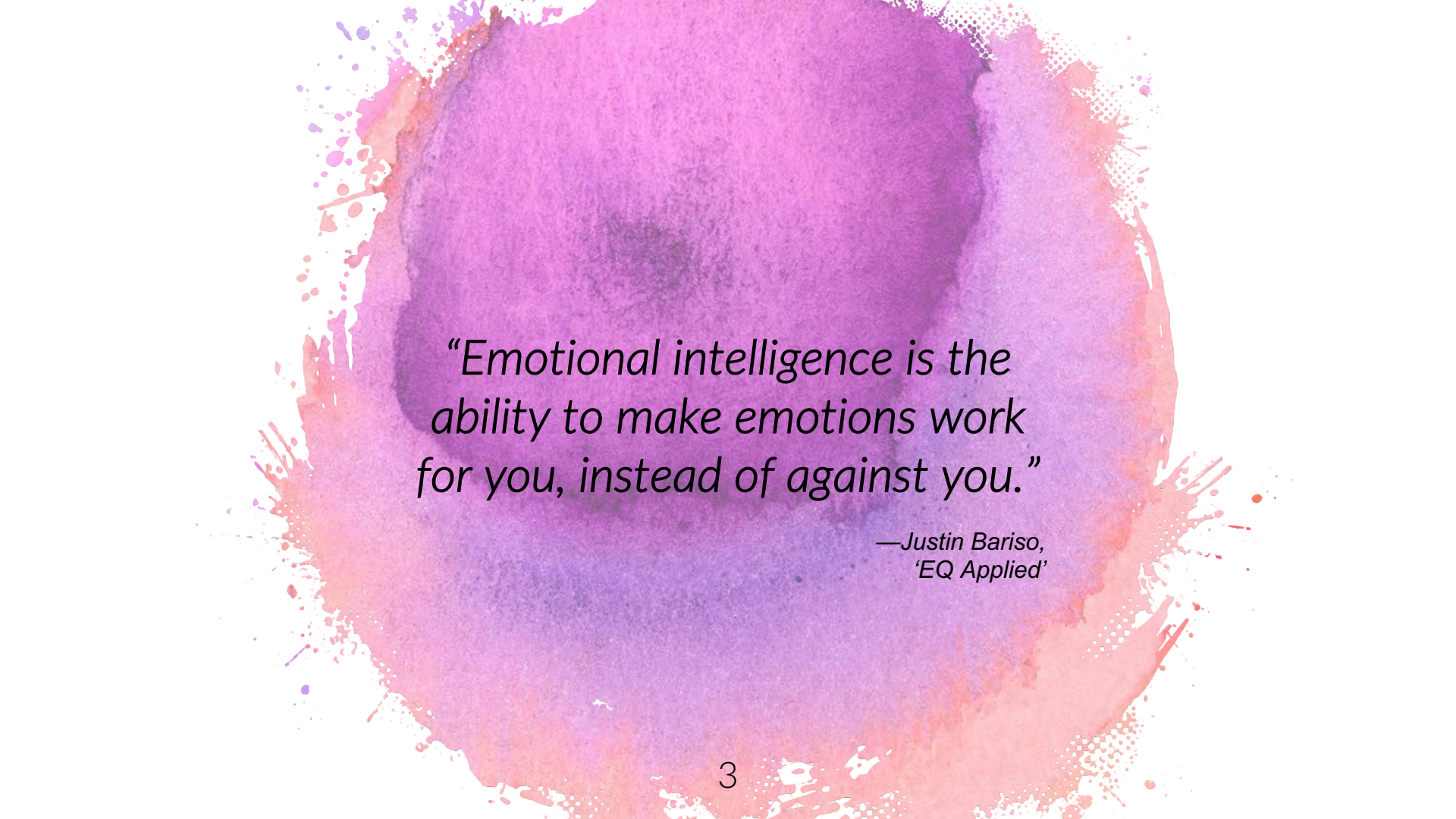


Emotional Intelligence. Introduction

Yulia Ryabukhina
ITMO University
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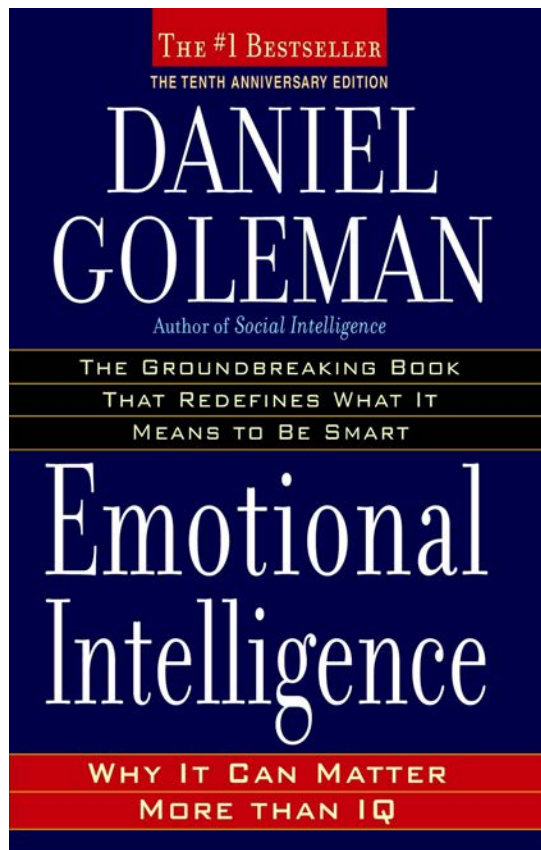


What is EI?

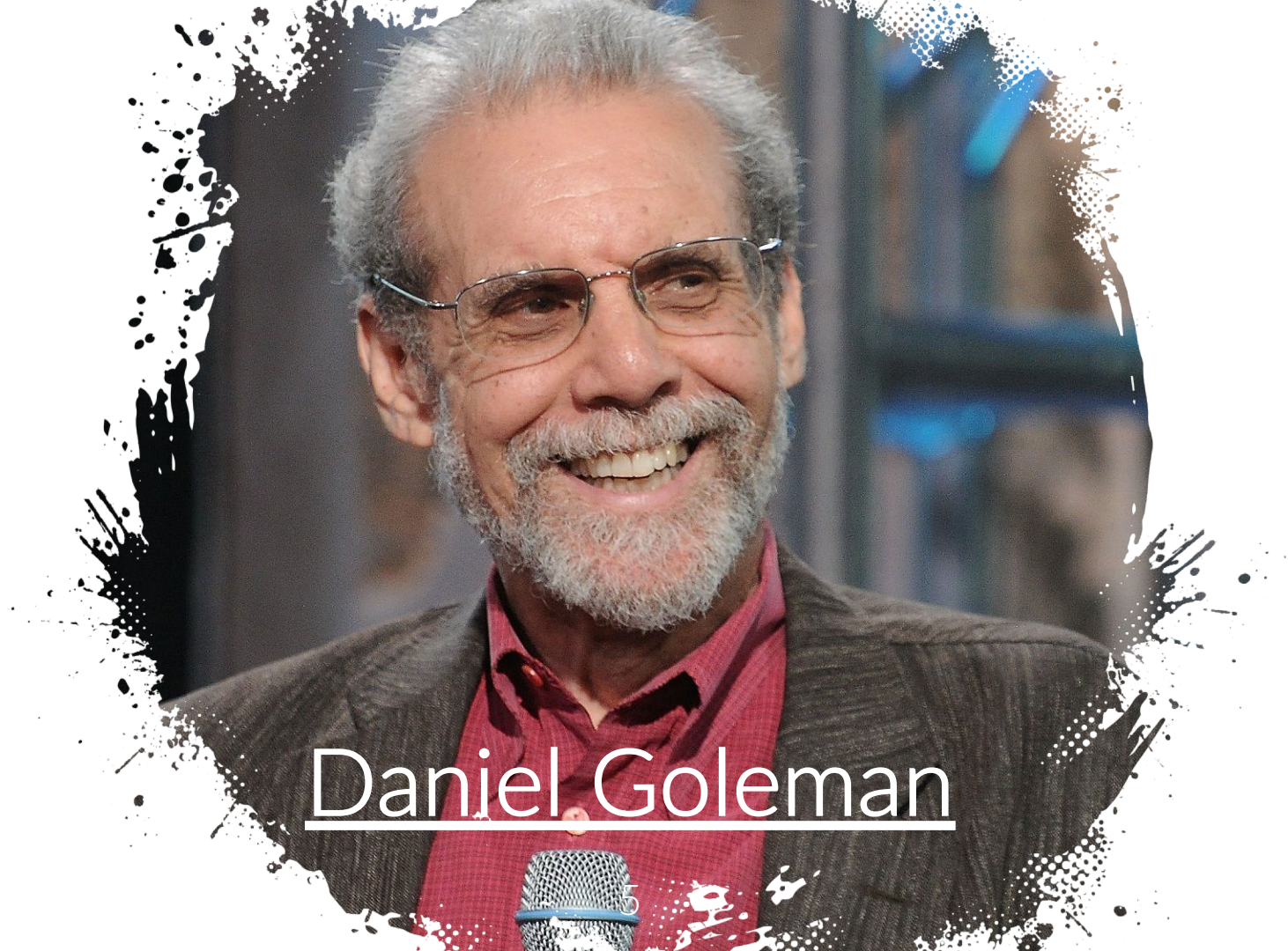


*“Emotional intelligence is the
ability to make emotions work
for you, instead of against you.”*

*—Justin Bariso,
‘EQ Applied’*



Daniel Goleman, 1995



Daniel Goleman

Daniel Goleman

- × Science journalist (*The New York Times*) — reported brain and behavioral science
- × Studied in India, spent time with spiritual teacher Neem Karoli Baba
- × 1977 — the first book, *The Varieties of the Meditative Experience*, which was based on travel in India and Sri Lanka
- × 1995 — famous book *Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ*, and conceptualizing the idea of emotional intelligence

Critique

- × Being popular doesn't make it scientific.
- × Mayer, Roberts, Barasade¹: Goleman's model of EI is "pop psychology" and popular using of this concept.
- × Locke²: EI is a misinterpretation of the intelligence construct. It is intelligence—the ability to grasp abstractions—applied to a particular life domain: emotions.
- × It is difficult to argue it is not a form of intelligence until we know what intelligence is.

¹Mayer, J.D.; Roberts, R.D; Barasade, S.G. (2008). "Human abilities: Emotional intelligence". Annual Review of Psychology. **59**: 507–536. doi: 10.1146/annurev.psych.59.103006.093646.

²Locke, E.A. (2005). "Why emotional intelligence is an invalid concept". Journal of Organizational Behavior. **26** (4): 425–431. doi: 10.1002/job.318.

A: — My dog is so **intelligent**.

B: — Can he read?

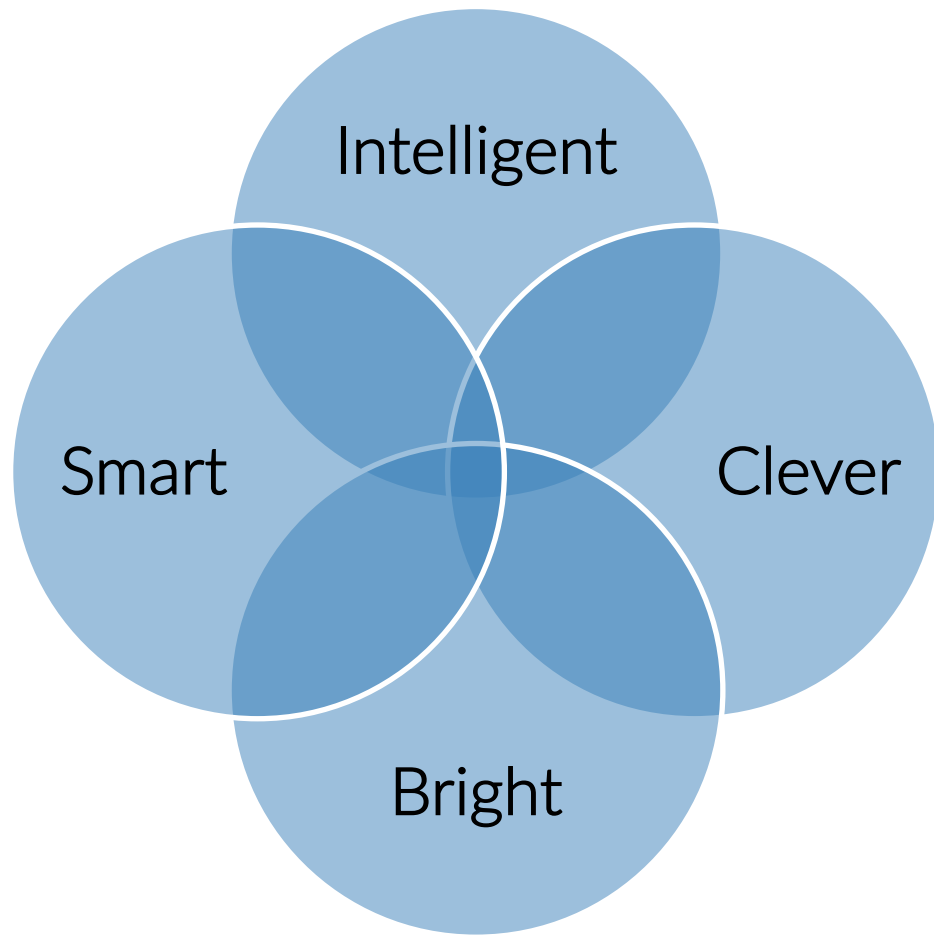
A: — Are you kidding?

Of course not.

B: — Then he is just **smart**.

And you aren't very **clever**
if you still haven't realized
the difference between
these words.







(INTELLIGENT) synonyms :

clever, bright, brilliant,
quick-witted, quick on the uptake,
smart, canny, astute,
intuitive, insightful,
perceptive, perspicacious,
discerning, knowledgeable,
rational, able, gifted, talented

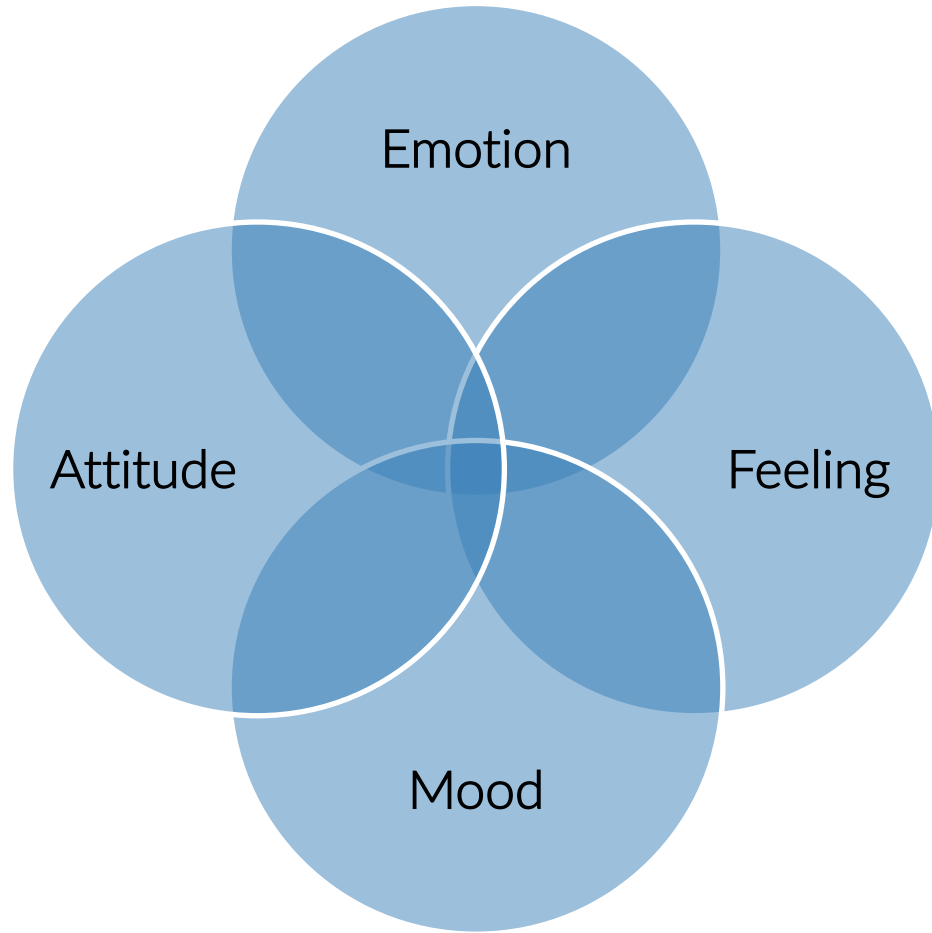


IntelligentPhone



Traditional cognitive intelligence is the ability to plan, reason, and use logical deduction to solve problems, but also the capability to apply abstract thinking while learning from and responding to the environment.

See Ojose, B. (2008). Applying Piaget's theory of cognitive development to mathematics instruction. *The Mathematics Educator*, 18(1).



Emotion =
energy in motion?

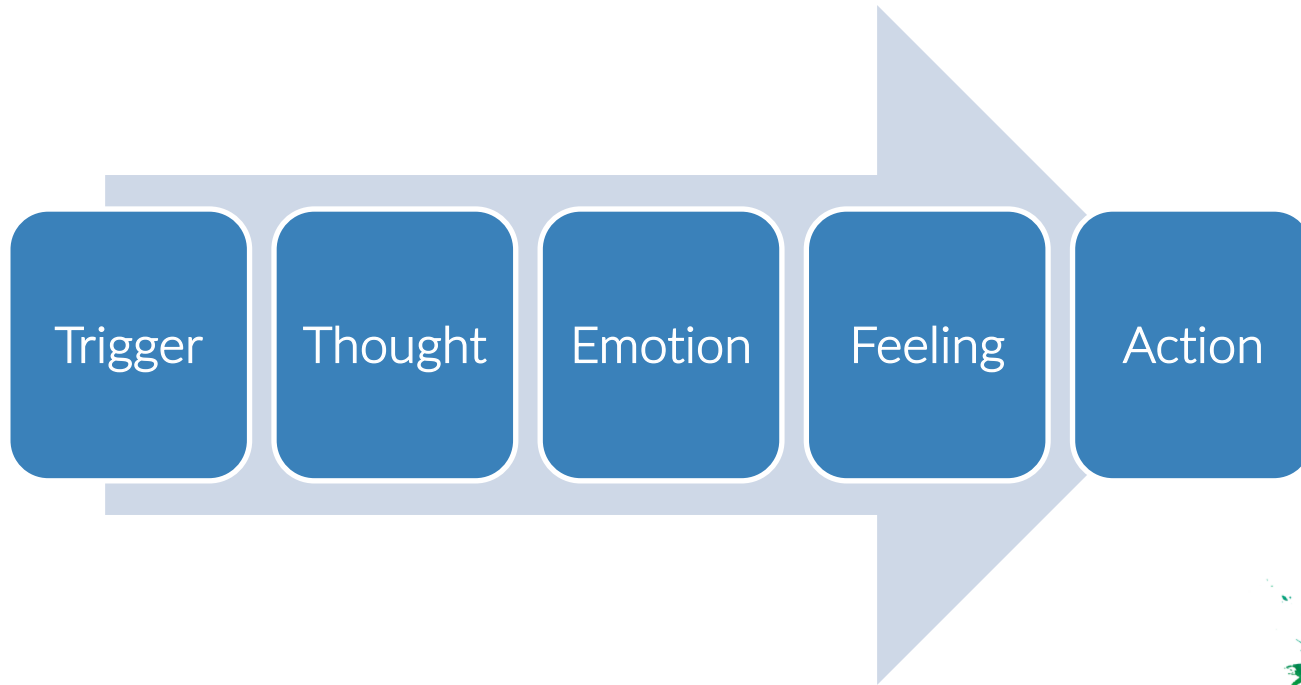


~~Positive / negative~~

Pleasant / unpleasant

Promoting / disruptive







Thank you!

Any questions?

yvryabukhina@itmo.ru