Affect Control Theory

Relabeling

Updates

- Mixed up a few dates –
  - Lab 2 is due **Feb 24 at 8 am**
  - Lab 3 is available online today, but we'll be spending more time on Wednesday actually completing it in class.
  - Lab 3 is due on **March 1 at 8am**

- No class on March 31
  - Both Prof. Smith-Lovin and I will be at a conference
  - Website schedule has been updated to reflect any changed deadlines

Annotated Bibliography

- For each class day with an empirical reading (about occupational status / uses data), you will need to paste an entry in a shared google document here: https://docs.google.com/document/d/17zDg9zBFoUX9DIuO8OkbXfYuRhQD65QASnGmhkiO5bw/edit?usp=sharing

- Post them by 8 am on course days
- This link is on the course website as well.

Lab 1 comments

- Do you see any shifts in identity meanings for your 10 identities between 2002 and 2015? If yes, do you have any hypotheses as to why? If no, do you have any hypotheses as to why not?

I see a few shifts in identity meanings between 2002 and 2015, specifically the potency of athletes decreased. One possible reason that this could have changed is because there have been arguments more recently that some athletes are exploited which could have decreased their potency . The other values did not change much because their role has remained relatively constant over the past 13 years. Then the four identities that did not have values in 2002 are because these (i.e gamer) are relatively newer concepts. Would be interesting to test this by splitting up the broad athlete identity into more specific sub groups (football player, soccer player, gymnast, etc.) and see if those most associated with stories about exploitation saw most decrease in potency

Reflect on these EPA scores – what potential hypotheses do you have about what they might indicate about important distinctions in US and German culture?

Although I am not very familiar with German culture, smile_at was an interesting behavior that varied largely in the potency category, with 2.60 in the USA dictionary and 0.50 in the Germany dictionary. A potential hypothesis used to explain this difference can be based in my stereotypical understanding of German culture, where Germans smile less frequently than Americans. In US culture, not smiling can be considered rude or impolite oftentimes. This difference in potency can be due to the different meaning of what smiling at means in the different cultures, where smiling at someone (i.e., a stranger) in German culture may not be considered rude and may even considered to be too familiar, unlike US culture.

Furthermore, the kill behavior variable really interested me. It seems that kill in US culture is considered to have lower activity (-0.11), whereas kill in German culture has a higher activity (2.42). A potential hypothesis of the difference in activity in the kill behavior can stem from the prevalence of firearms. The US has a high rate of gun violence, compared to other countries with stricter gun laws like Germany. The prevalence of gun-related killings in the US could be a potential reason why kill is considered to be lower in physical activity compared to knife-related violence or crime in Germany, which may be more physically strenuous.

Choose at least three occupational identities from the same **industry/institution** (e.g. Medicine, Education, Finance). How do they vary on EPA? Where does evidence of a hierarchy in the industry show up in the differences between EPA scores?

Each of them is relatively high in terms of Evaluation, which makes sense because each are teaching students, something that is good. I see the most variation in activity. It would make sense for a kindergarten teacher to be higher than a professor because they are much more hands on with their students. There isn't necessarily a hierarchy based on these three in the education department. However, a kindergarten teacher is higher in evaluation and activity.

identity	E	P	A
Driving school teacher	1.49	0.92	0.36
Professor	1.74	1.78	0.03
Kindergarten teacher	2.6	1.26	1.58

Bonus

- Sum of squared differences between the median EPA and each occupational identity's EPA – find the smallest

term	ssd
beer_maker	0.007425
crating_and_moving_estimator	0.028025
real_estate_agent	0.030425
termite_exterminator	0.037025
sales_engineer	0.041225
cinematographer	0.042725
horse_breeder	0.045225
plumber	0.050925
pump_house_engineer	0.058725
sailor	0.062525
electric_meter_installer	0.063725
wood_model_maker	0.069425
wholesale_distributor	0.075725

Activity

- Like the game telephone…
- Groups of 3-4
  - Count off
- Before we re-arrange ourselves though, let’s review the activity

Each group will have 4 members

- The first person in the group will receive the original narrative printed on a piece of paper and will spend 1 minute reading it
- Then, they will spend 30 seconds making as many possible words as they can out of letters I will give to you.
- Finally, they will spend 2 minutes re-writing the paragraph to pass onto the next player.
- We repeat this process until all 4 players have read a paragraph, done the word task, and written a new paragraph.
- I will keep time!

Assume that the story’s original teller is not lying, but keep in mind that the information as they present it may be mistaken, misinterpreted, or misleading

Coding in Groups

Retained in its original form (or very close)

- For example: The surgeon stole prescription pads
- Even though (from other surgeons) is not present, it is implied

Modified – some aspect of the original statement changed

- For example: the surgeon had killed a woman → "Surgeon hurt woman"
- Same general idea, but less intense in the behavior
- If it's modified, indicate which of the elements were modified (can be more than one!)

Dropped – not included in the narrative at all

- For example: If Person 2 does not include anything about nurses gossiping, then "nurses gossiped with each other about the doctor" is dropped

Discussion

Optimal behavior

- What is the behavior EPA profile between our chosen actor and behavior

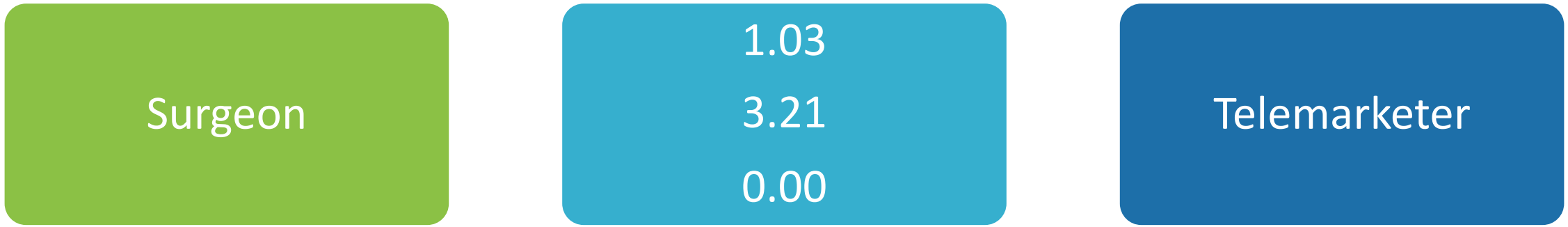
Surgeon

??

Telemarketer

Optimal behavior

- What is the behavior EPA profile between our chosen actor and behavior



Optimal behavior

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Surgeon

Influence

Telemarketer

Optimal behavior

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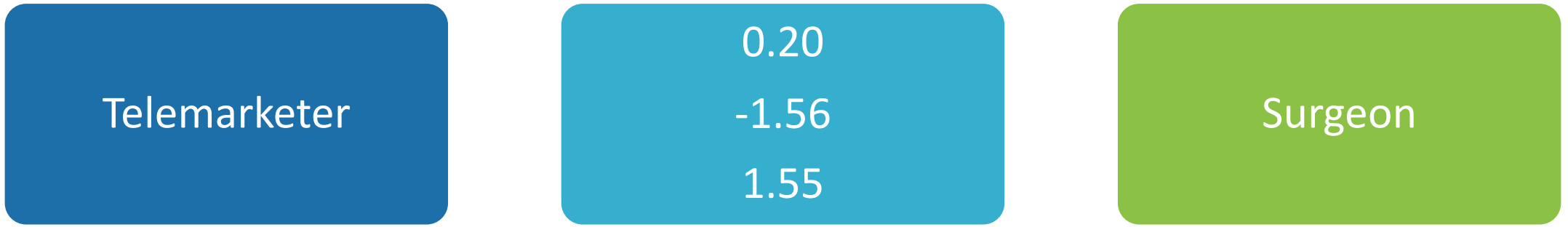
??

Surgeon

Optimal behavior

- What is the behavior EPA profile between our chosen actor and behavior 0.20 -1.56 1.55



Optimal behavior

- What is the behavior EPA profile between our chosen actor and behavior 0.20 -1.56   1.55

Telemarketer

Babble to / Mimic

Surgeon

Emotions

- Emotions as **signals**
  - Help others to define situations
  - Assess how recent situation/interaction proceeded

- "Events involving you produce impressions of **who you seem to be**, and your **identity defines who you are supposed to be**. Your emotion connects the two. Your emotion, combined with your identity, creates the impression of you that is emerging in the current event. The impression generated by the conjunction of your emotion and identity duplicates the impression of you generated by the event" (Heise Expressive Order, 59)

Emotions

Doctor

Makes Fun of

Nurse

	Fund.	Transient
E	2.28	-1.85
P	2.22	1.53
A	0.70	1.29

What emotion combines with the fundamental EPA profile to produce the transient outcome?

-2.53 0.13 2.51

~ Bad Tempered

Characteristic Emotion

- The emotion predicted for an identity that is **perfectly confirmed** through an interaction
  - Perfect confirmation = no movement away from the fundamental sentiment
  -

Doctor

	Fund.	Characteristic Emotion
E	2.28	2.33
P	2.22	2.84
A	0.70	0.92

Entries matching

proud, 2.17 2.28 1.15, 0.63
self_satisfied, 2.37 2.39 0.48, 0.63
optimistic, 2.91 2.57 0.91, 0.64
passionate, 2.69 2.70 1.70, 0.87
glad, 3.17 2.41 0.76, 0.96
euphoric, 3.02 2.22 1.33, 1.01
elated, 2.92 2.11 1.47, 1.09
happy, 3.44 2.93 0.92, 1.11
satisfied, 3.05 2.39 0.17, 1.13

Characteristic Emotion

- The emotion predicted for an identity that is **perfectly confirmed** through an interaction
  - Perfect confirmation = no movement away from the fundamental sentiment
  -

Telemarketer

	Fund.	Characteristic Emotion
E	-1.21	0.05
P	-1.19	-0.63
A	1.13	1.35

Structural Emotion

- Emotions that are a result of optimal interactions between a dyad

Surgeon

Influence

Telemarketer

After the event, surgeons are predicted to feel:
0.51 1.40 1.12
Eager

After the event, telemarketers are predicted to feel:
1.42 0.13 0.63
Awestruck, Charmed

Optimal behavior

- What is the behavior EPA profile between our chosen actor and behavior 0.20 -1.56 1.55

Telemarketer

After the event, telemarketers are predicted to feel:
0.41 0.61 1.45
Shocked

Babble to / Mimic

Surgeon

After the event, surgeons are predicted to feel:
0.85 -1.19 0.46
Emotional

Relabeling

- Given the Behavior-Object pair, what actor would we have expected to behave this way?

Telemarketer

Pimp

Harm

Surgeon

-3.20 1.42 1.54

Relabeling

- Given the Actor-Behavior pair, what object would we have expected to receive this action from this actor?

Telemarketer

Harm

Streetwalker

-0.38 -2.41 0.09