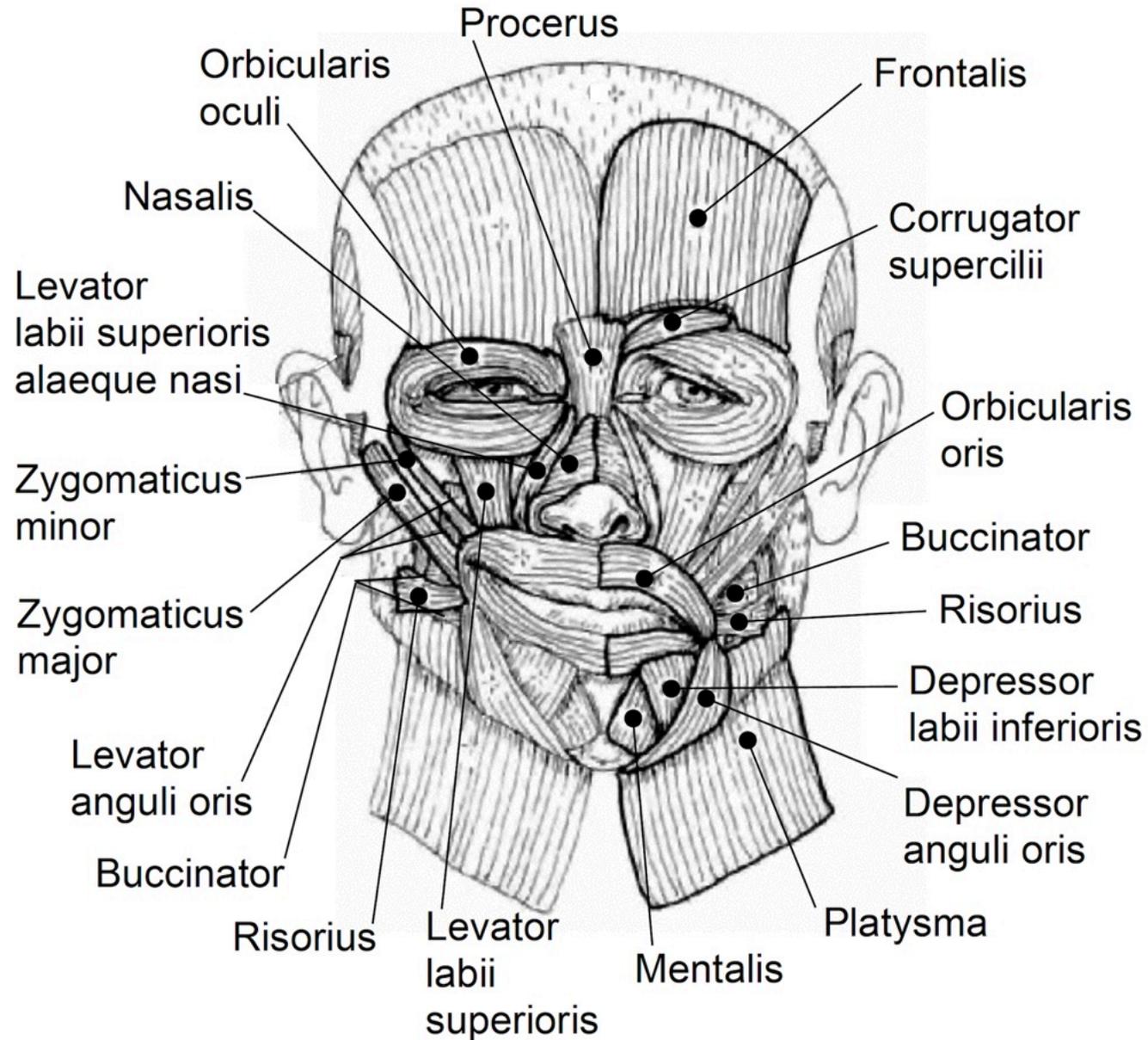


Le espressioni facciali





www.scott-eaton.com

MÉCANISME

DE LA

PHYSIONOMIE HUMAINE

OU

ANALYSE ÉLECTRO-PHYSIOLOGIQUE

DE L'EXPRESSION DES PASSIONS

PAR LE DOCTEUR

G.-B. DUCHENNE (de Boulogne)

Lauréat de l'Institut de France (concours sur l'électricité appliquée)
et de l'Académie de médecine de Paris (prix Itard), chevalier de la Légion d'honneur.

DEUXIÈME ÉDITION

Accompagnée de 9 planches photographiées représentant 144 figures
et d'un frontispice

PARIS

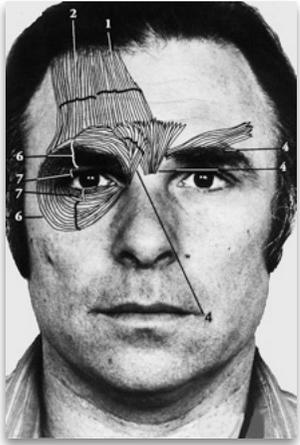
LIBRAIRIE J.-B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS

Rue Hautefeuille, 19, près du boulevard Saint-Germain

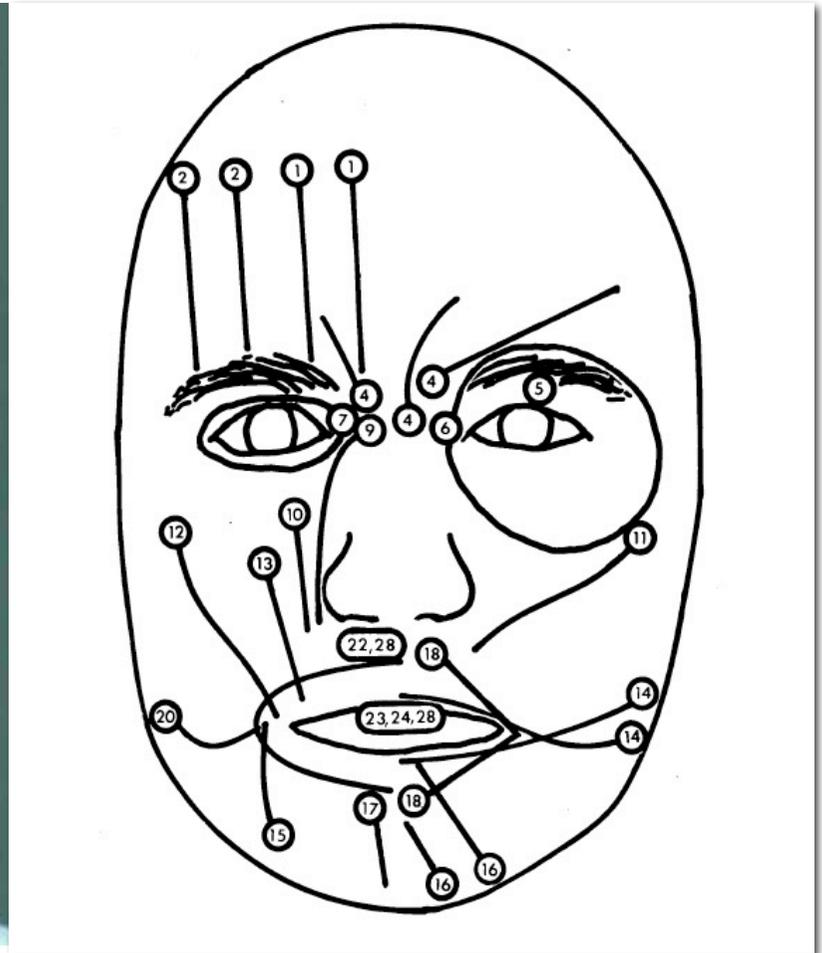
1876

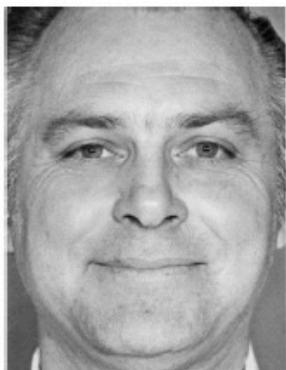
Tous droits réservés.





Paul Ekman e Wallace Friesen: Facial Action Coding System (FACS)



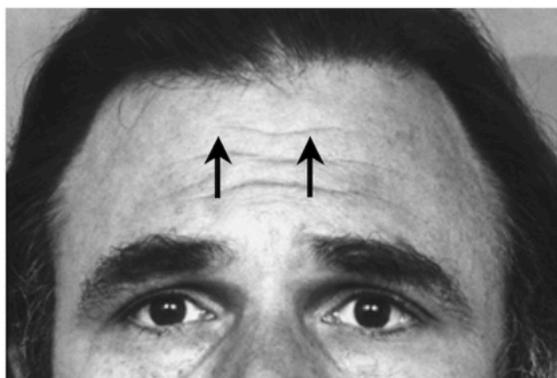


(Get Neutral)

The *pronounced* obliquely upward stretching of the lip corners and deepening and raising of the lower to middle part of the nasolabial furrow, the *pronounced* raising of the infraorbital triangle, and other *marked to pronounced* characteristic signs of AU 12 indicate the C intensity. The lips are thinned, but this narrowing is due to 12, not 24, for which there is no other evidence.

In the upper face, the AU 12 is pushing skin into the upper lateral corner of the infraorbital triangle to create and deepen the lower crow's feet wrinkles, but additional *marked* crow's feet wrinkles develop at the eye corners and above, and the eye opening is *markedly* narrowed, indicating AU 6 at the B intensity, using guidelines for 6 with 12. Additionally, the upper eyelid is pulled down, and the lower eyelid is pulled up, straightened, and wrinkled *slightly*, and beyond what the low intensity 6 might do, indicating AU 7 at the B intensity.

Le tre unità di azione (AU) di fronte e sopracciglia



AU 1



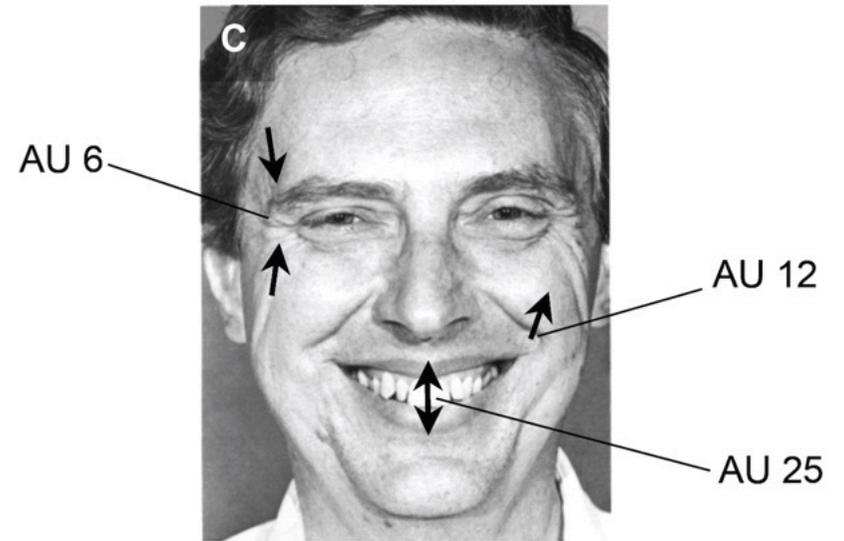
AU 2



AU 4



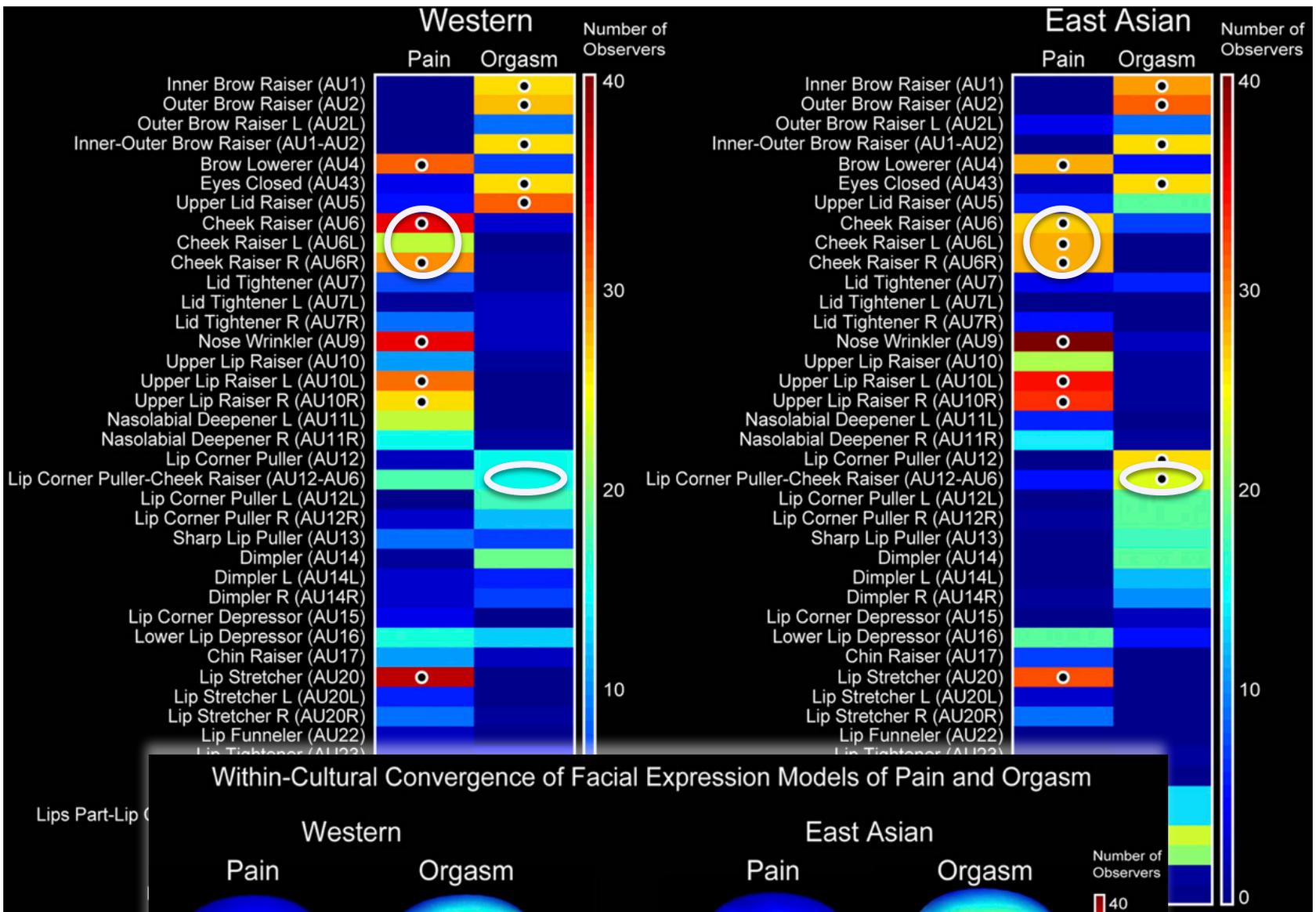
Il “sorriso di Duchenne”



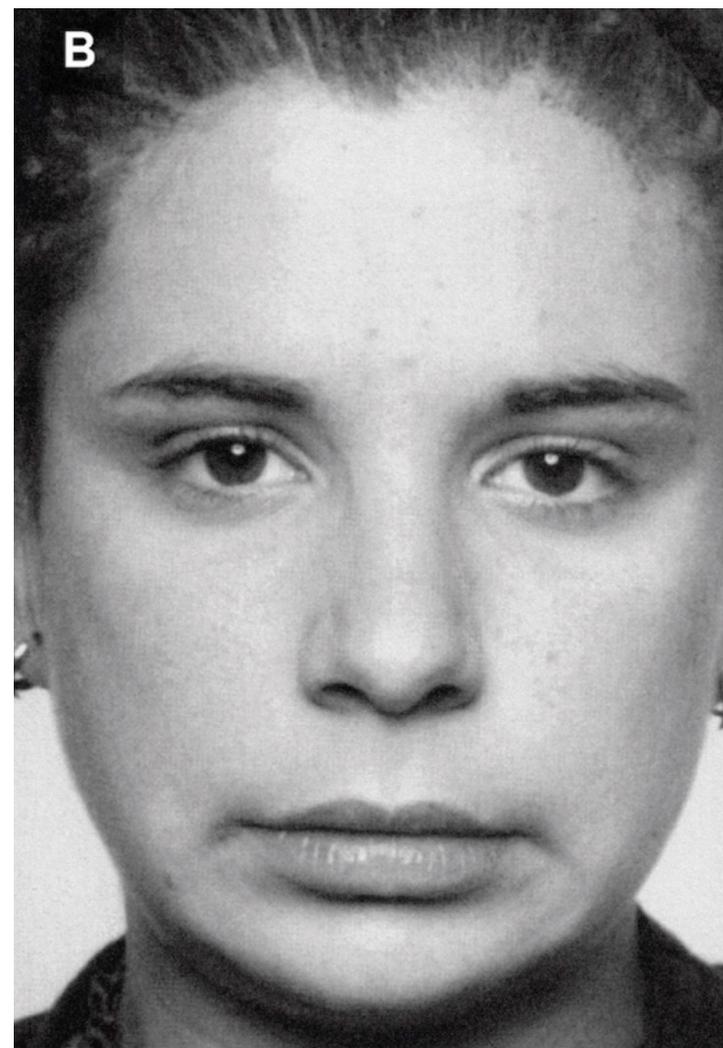
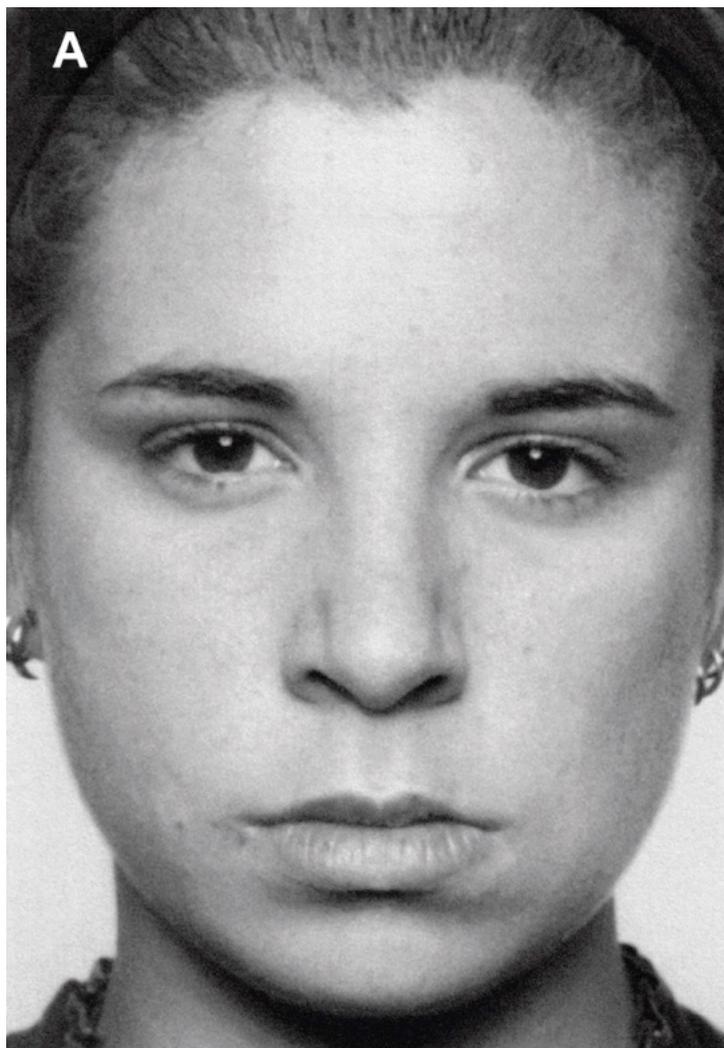
Possibili indizi di spontaneità/sincerità:



- “**Marcatore di Duchenne**” (AU6)
- **Simmetria** dell’espressione (~controllo sottocorticale)
- **Sincronia e durata**

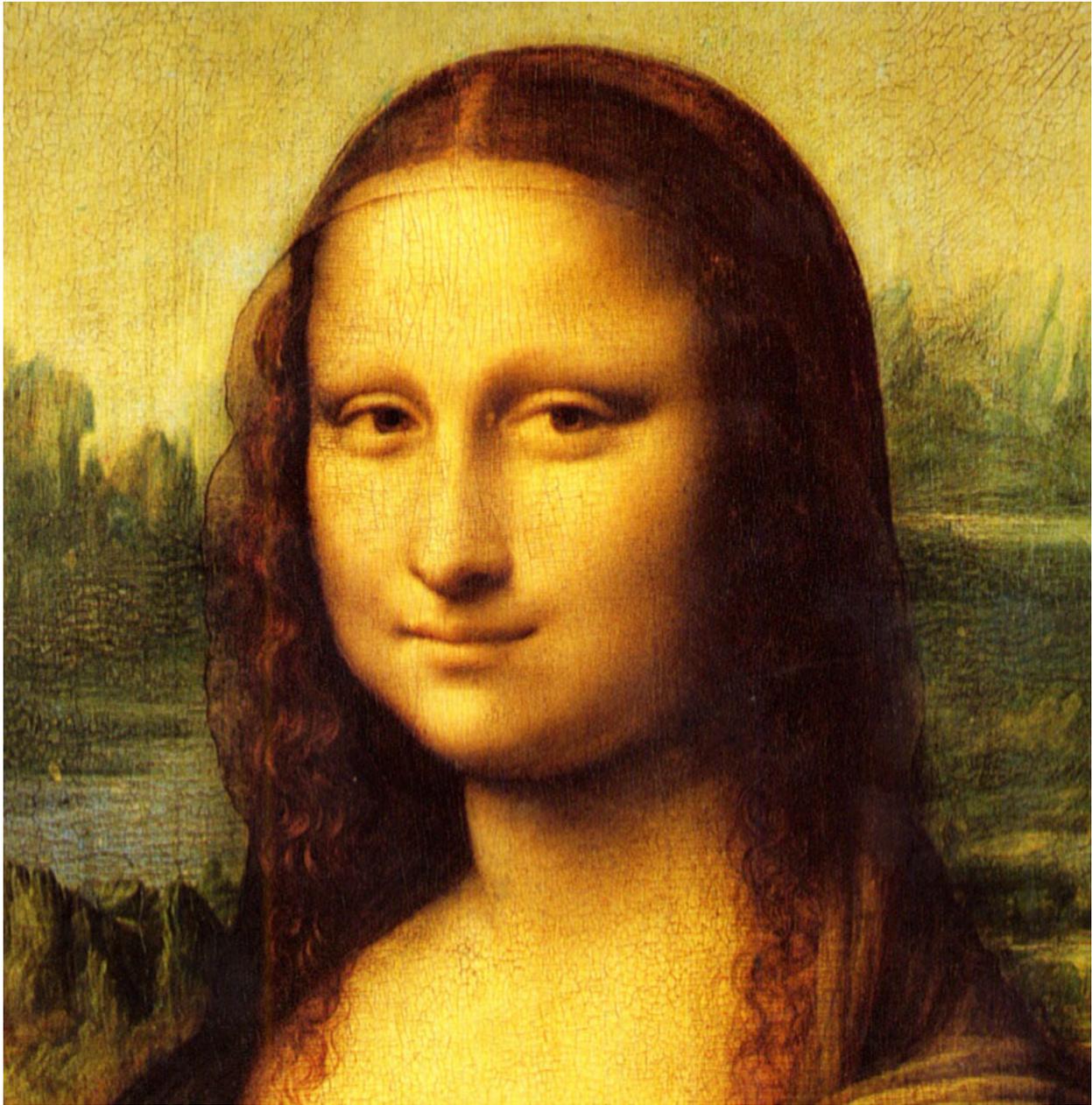


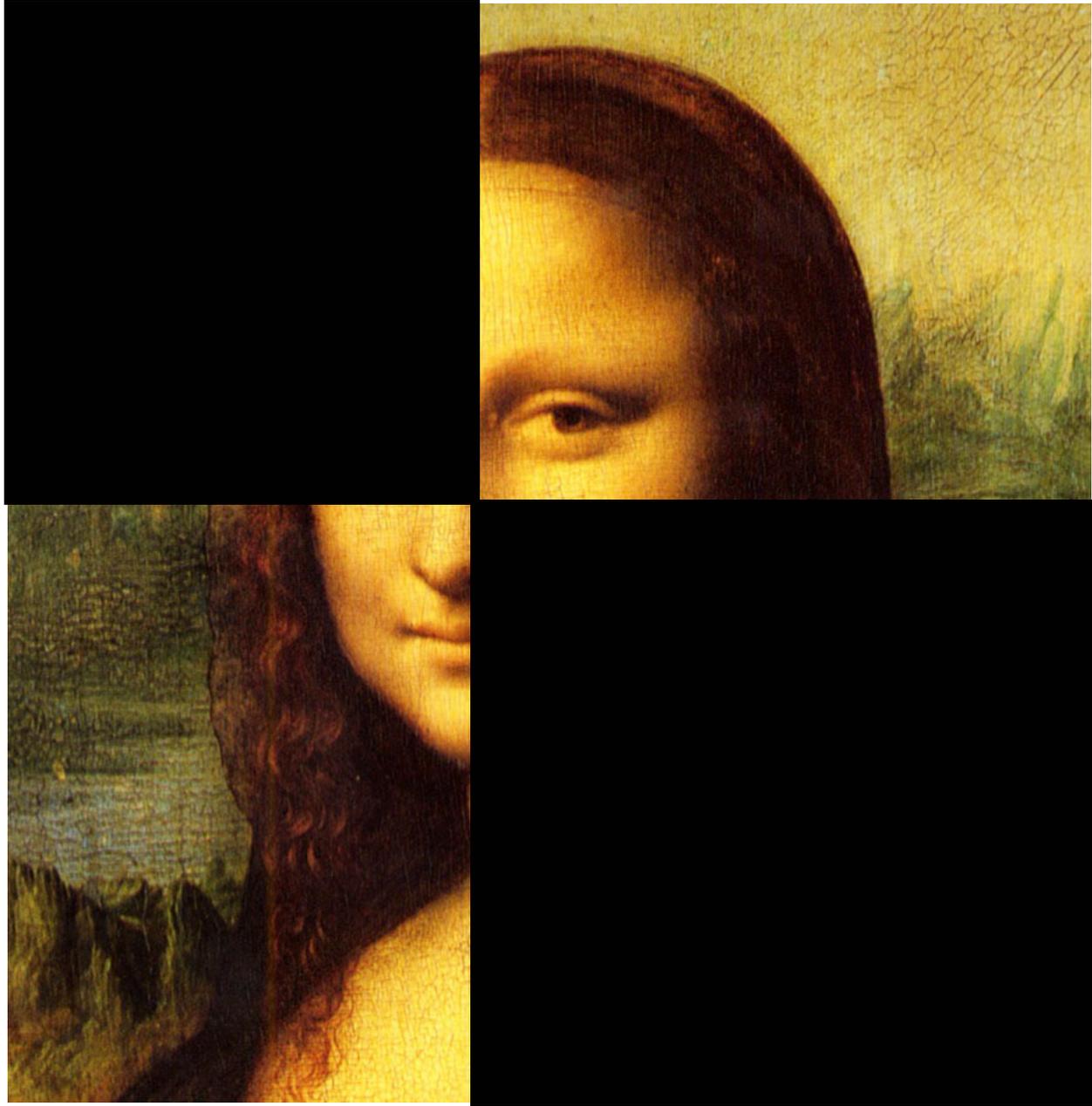
Soppressione/controllo delle espressioni facciali

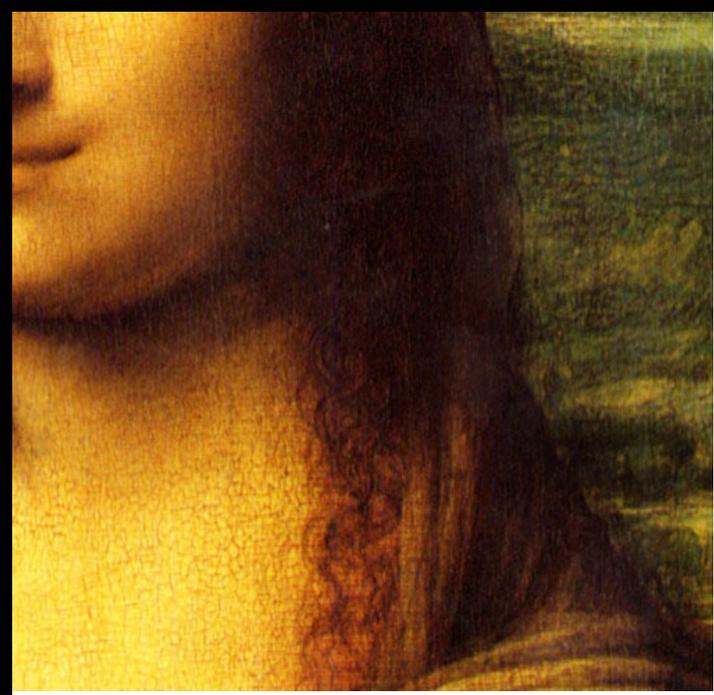
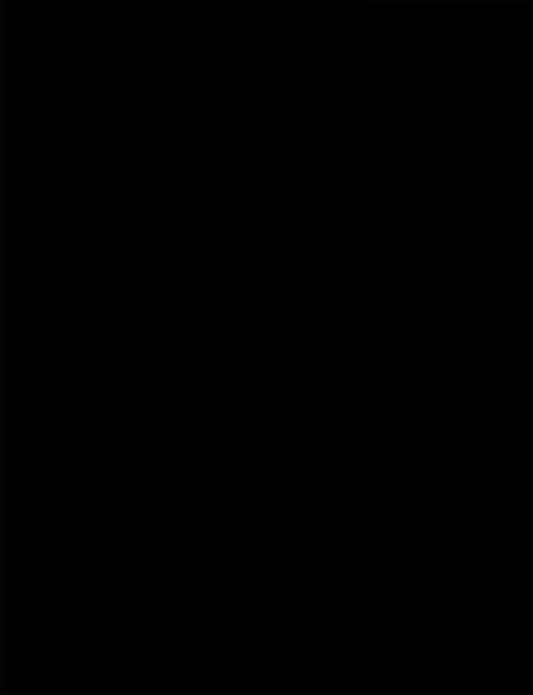
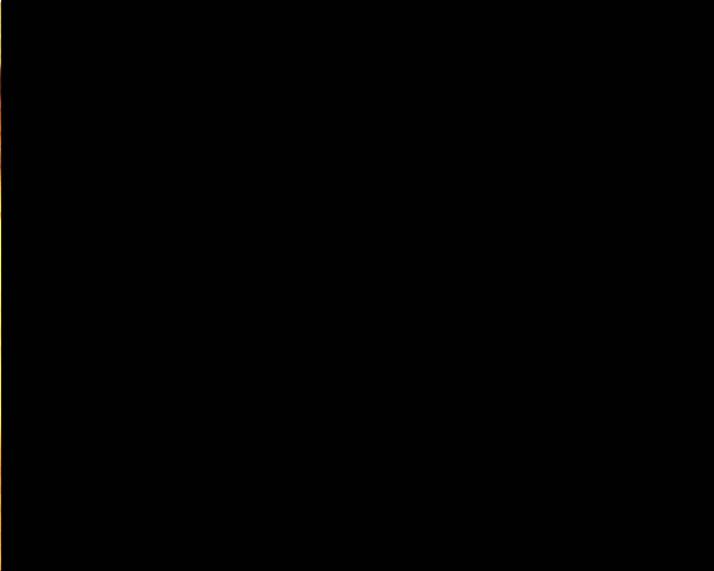
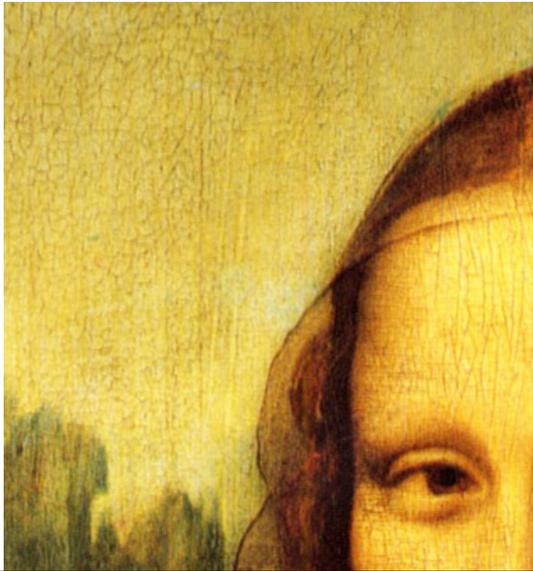


Soppressione/controllo delle espressioni facciali



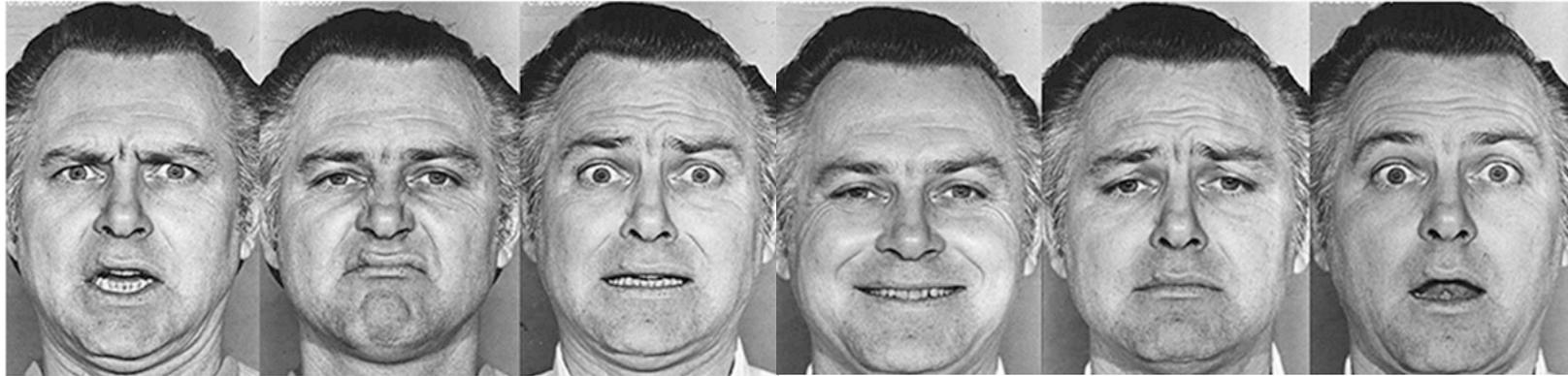




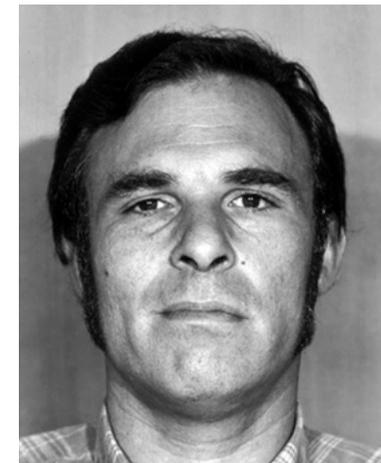


La teoria delle emozioni di base (BET)

Punto di partenza: alcune espressioni intense e “prototipiche” vengono riconosciute attraverso le culture



Gioia, tristezza, rabbia, paura, sorpresa, disgusto (+ disprezzo)



→ Si sviluppa in un'importante teoria **neo-darwiniana** delle emozioni

Le **emozioni di base**:

- sono **adattamenti evoluzionistici** utili in specifiche situazioni
- sono **universali**, con precursori presenti in **altri mammiferi e/o primati**
- sono prodotte da dei **programmi affettivi** localizzati in **circuiti neurali innati...**
- ...attivati da **processi di valutazione automatici** (modificabili dall'apprendimento)...
- ...che producono **risposte rapide, involontarie, automatiche** (passibili di regolazione volontaria)...
- ... **specifiche** per ciascuna emozione...
- ...e associate **segnali universali** (facciali, vocali, gestuali, tattili)

Le espressioni emotive possono essere **soppresse/controllate**, ma solo **parzialmente**

- **“microespressioni”**, espressioni parziali, espressioni controllate, ecc. (lie detection)
- le espressioni saranno tanto più **prototipiche** quanto più l'emozione è intensa/improvvisa





Ekman
 (6/7 emozioni di base)



Plutchik
 (8 emozioni di base e
 “ruota delle emozioni”)