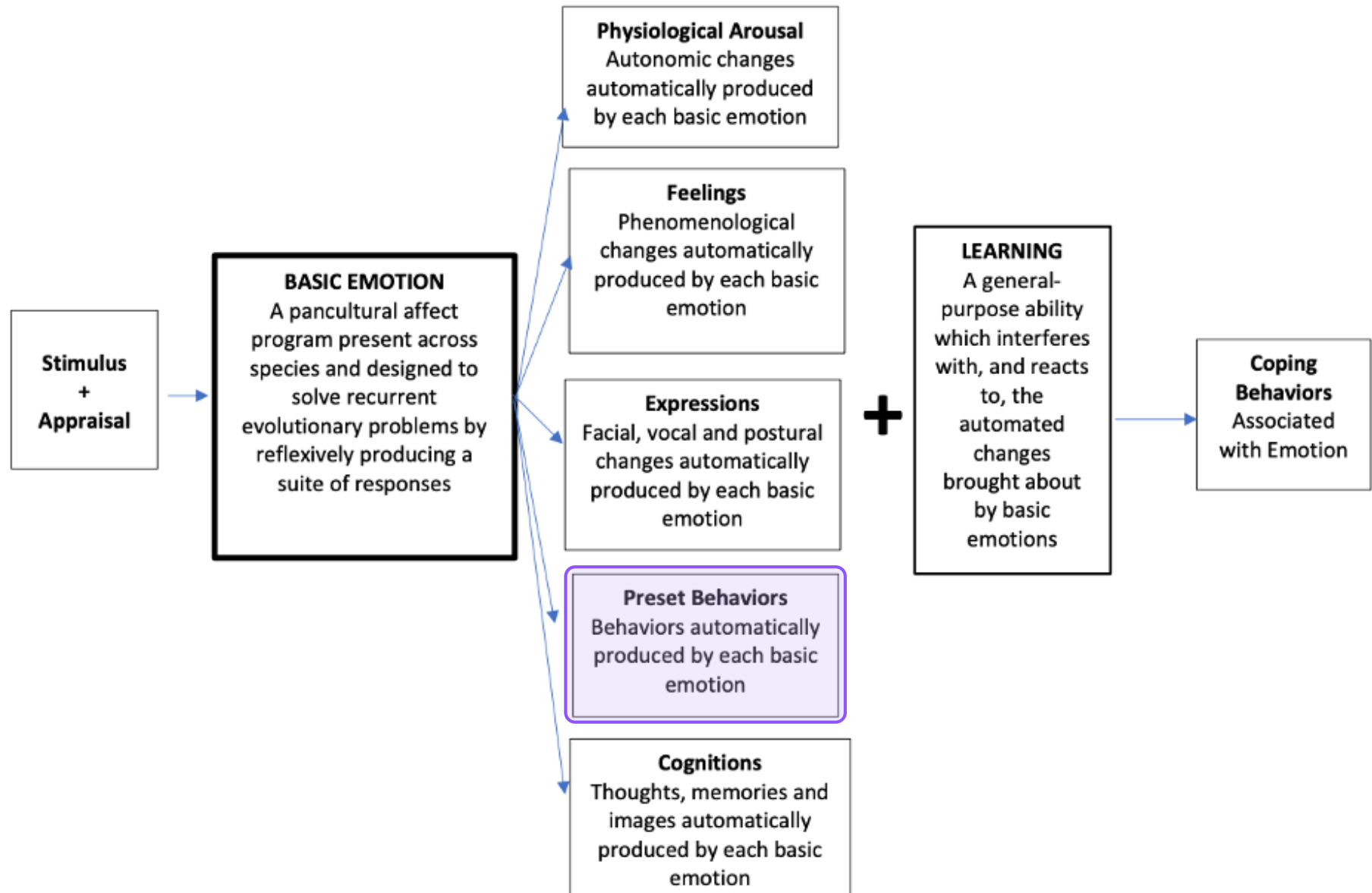
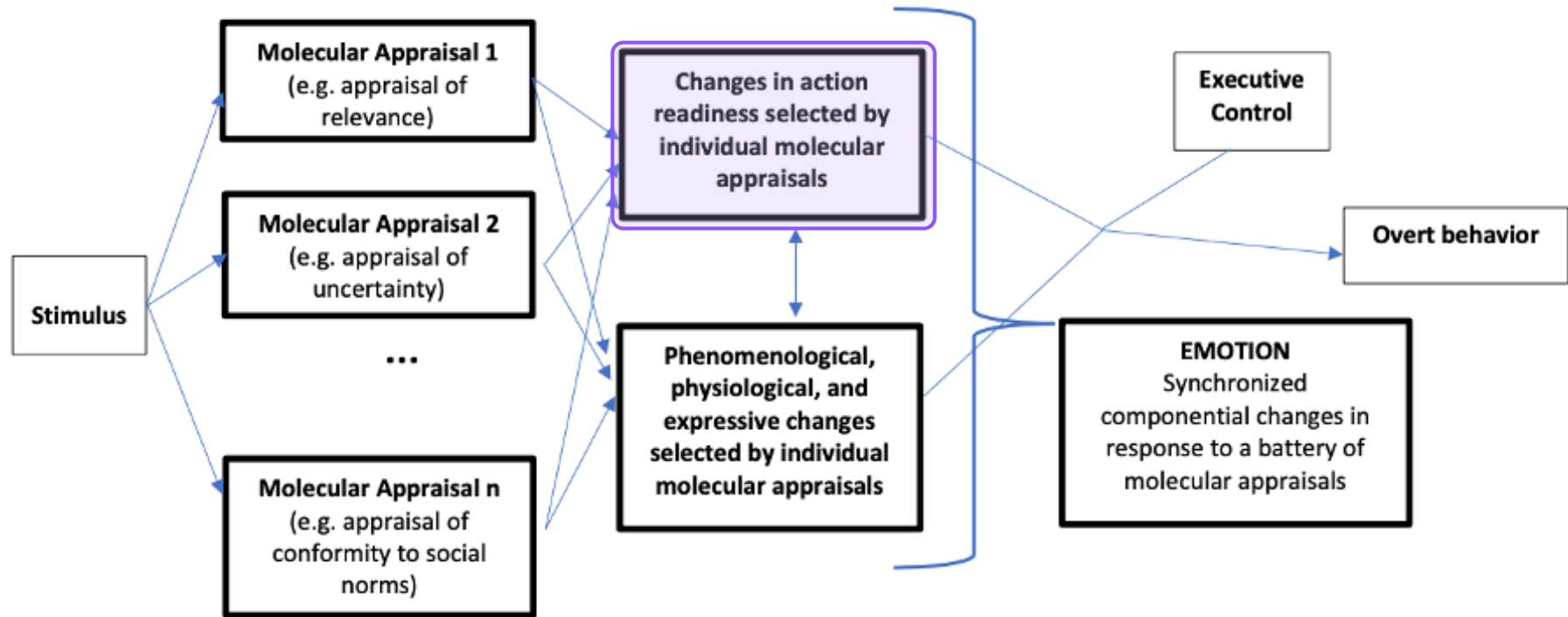


Tomkins-Ekman: Emotions as Programs to Produce Automated Responses



Scherer: Emotions as Synchronized Changes in Components Caused by Molecular Appraisals



Teorie motivazionali

La funzione centrale delle emozioni è quella di **motivare il comportamento**

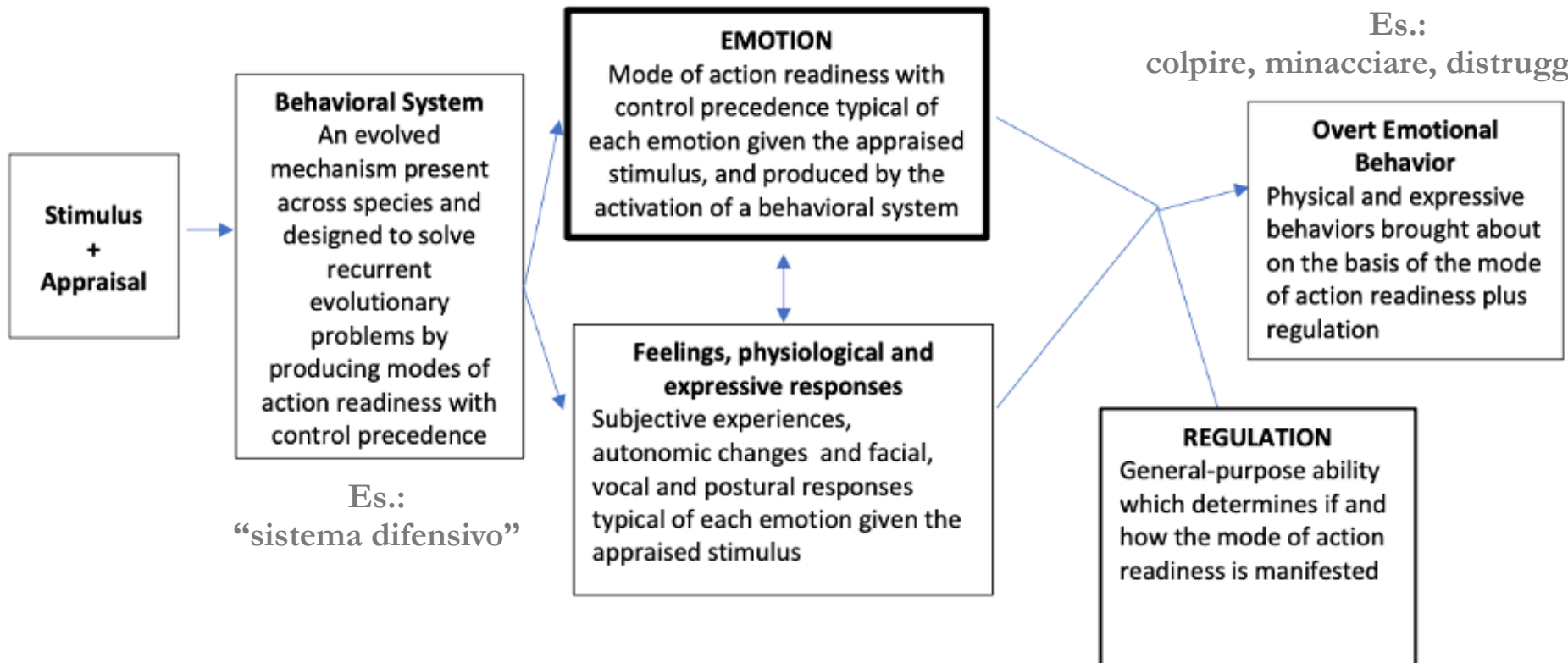
Nico Frijda: le emozioni sono **modalità di prontezza all'azione** (“modes of action readiness”)



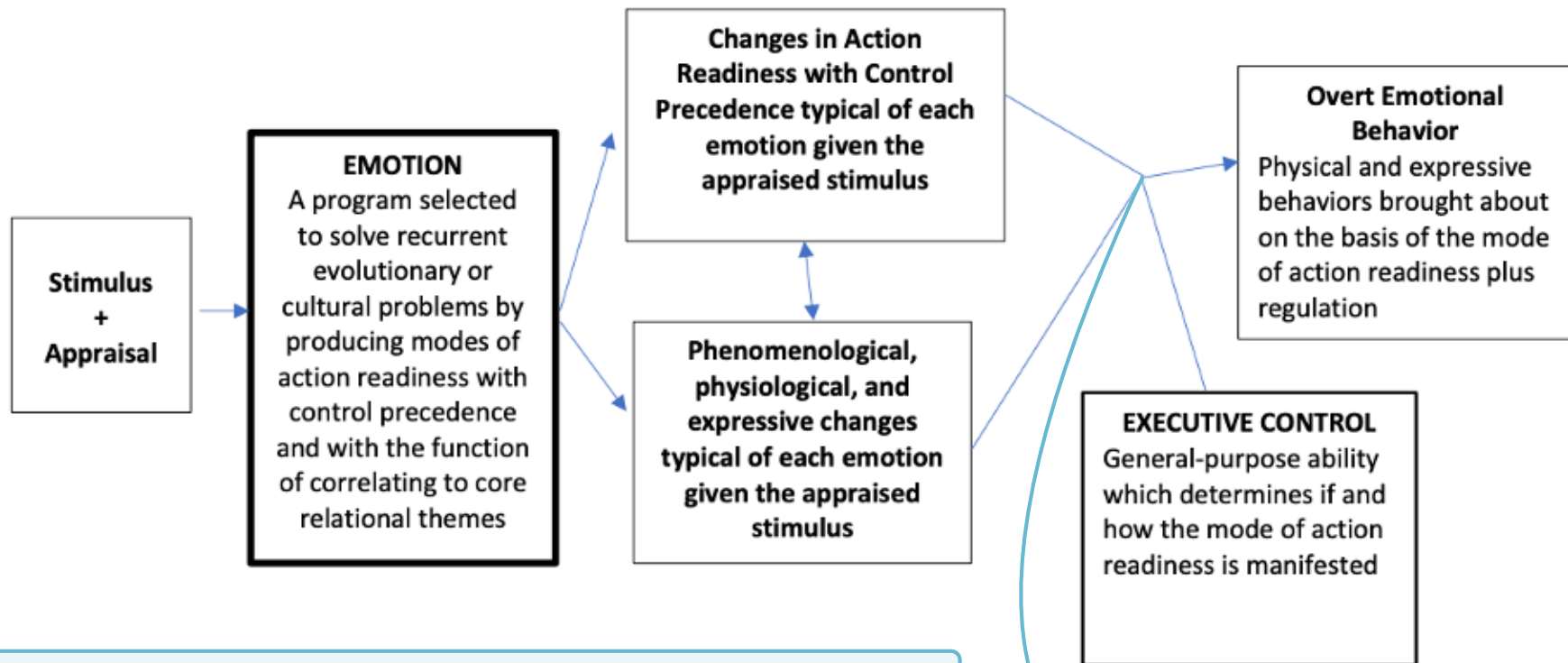
- emozione = **impulso all'azione**, specificato come risultato finale
- le emozioni hanno **precedenza di controllo**
- l'esecuzione deve essere **regolata** da altri sistemi

Es.: rabbia = “tendenza agonistica”

Es.:
colpire, minacciare, distruggere...



Scarantino: Emotions as Programs to Produce Prioritized Tendencies to Action



Emotion	(In)action tendency/ action reflex	Relational Goal	Core Relational Theme
<i>Anger</i>	Attacking	Removal of obstruction	Offense
<i>Fear</i>	Avoiding	One's own safety	Danger
<i>Sadness</i>	Undifferentiated disengagement	Not relating as such	Loss
<i>Joy</i>	Open engagement	Relating as such	Positive Event
<i>Disgust</i>	Expelling	Removal of object	Contamination
<i>Guilt</i>	Repairing relationship	Making up for a flawed behavior	Moral transgression
<i>Shame</i>	Disappearing	Hiding a flawed self	Failure to live up to an ego ideal

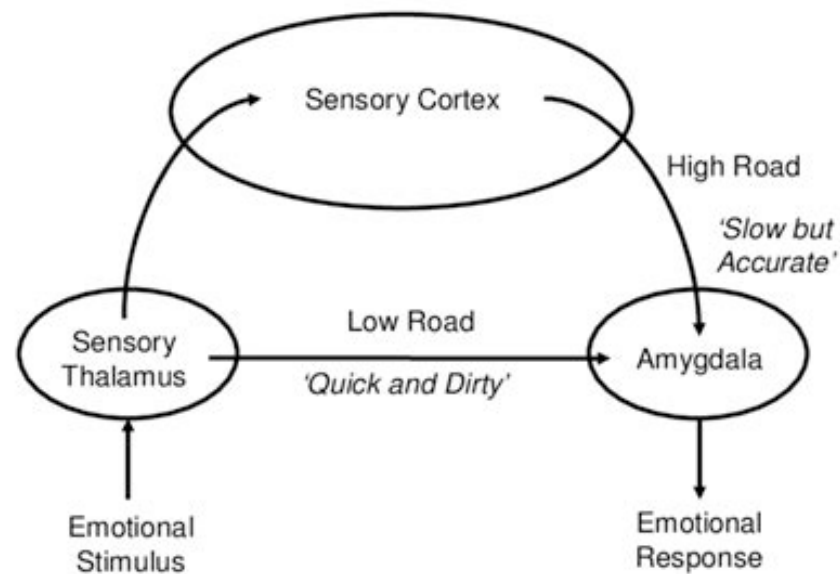
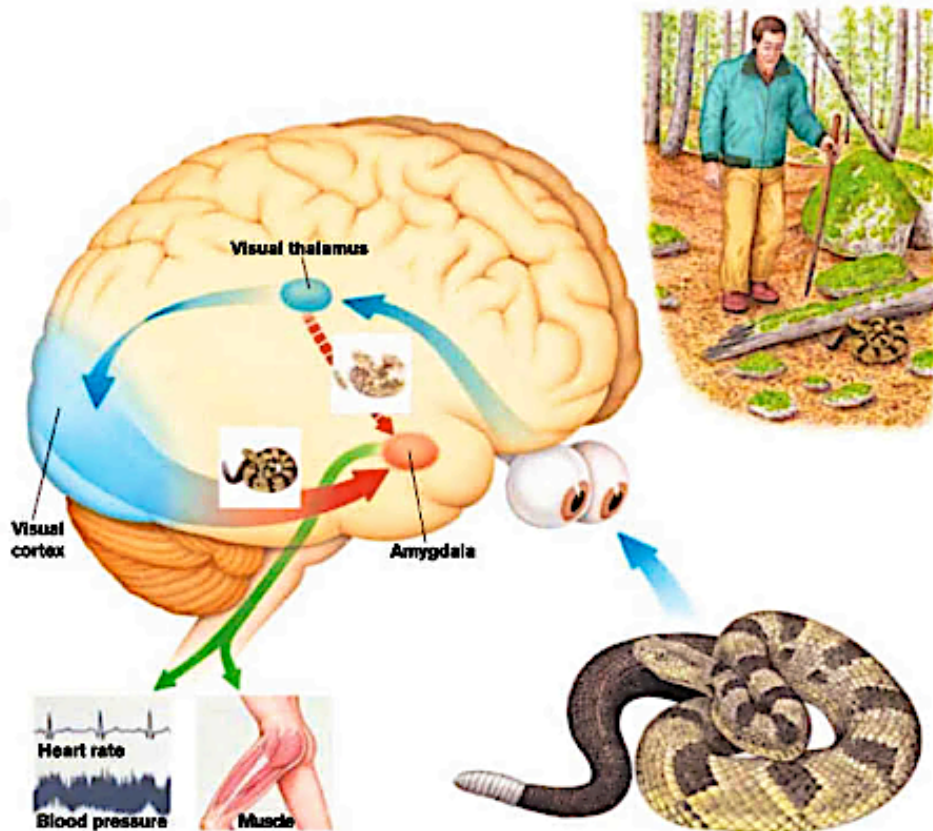
“Compatibility check”
 congruenza con gli altri scopi della persona

Contributi dalle neuroscienze

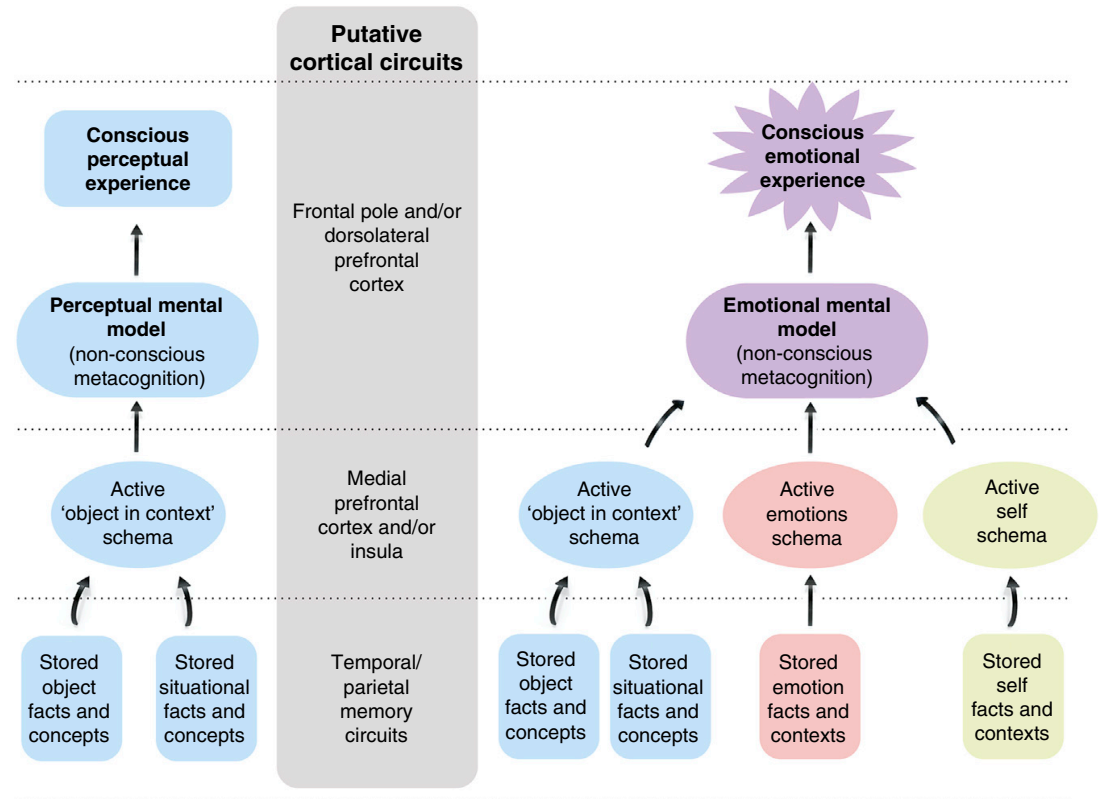
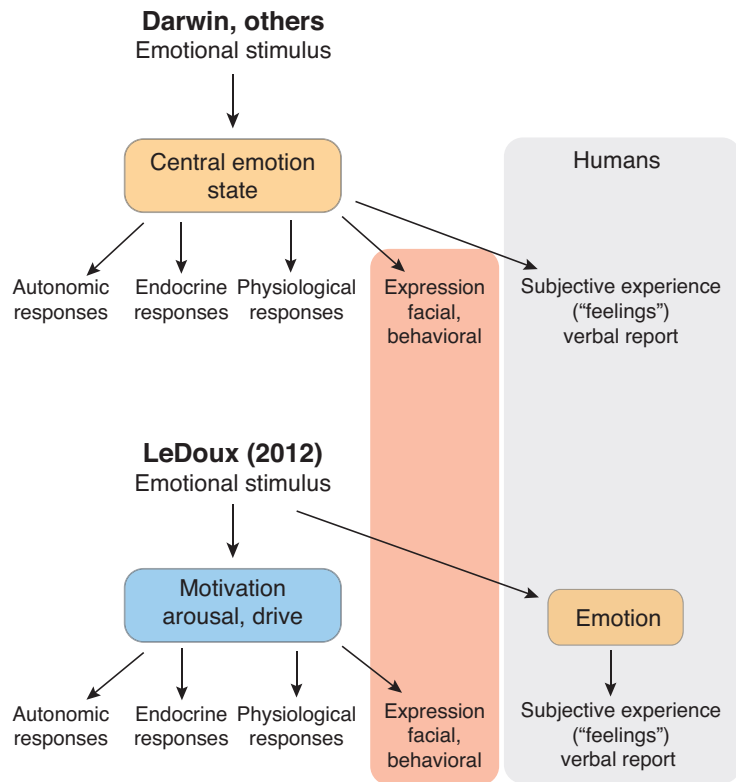


Joseph LeDoux: circuiti di sopravvivenza

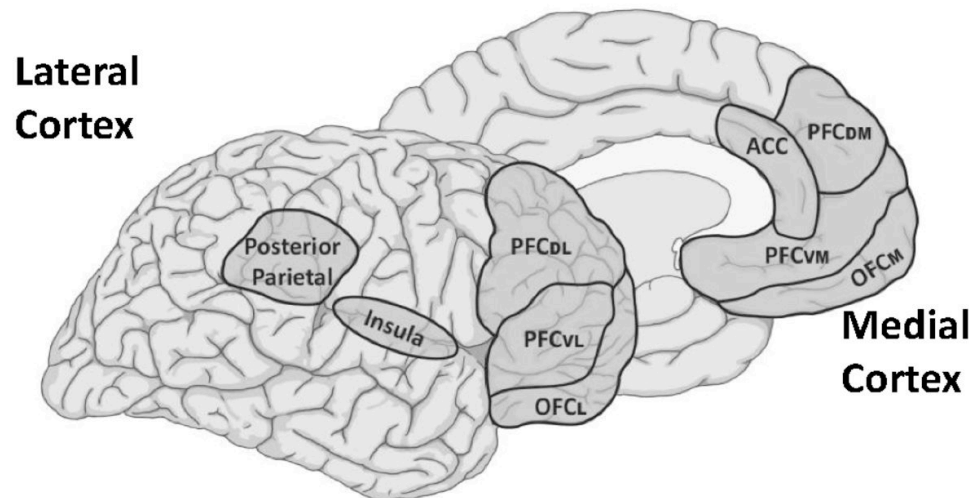
- Risposte emotive: la “via alta” e la “via bassa”

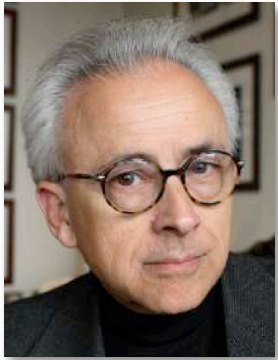


Distinzione netta tra **stati motivazionali** (non coscienti) e **emozioni** (esperienze coscienti)

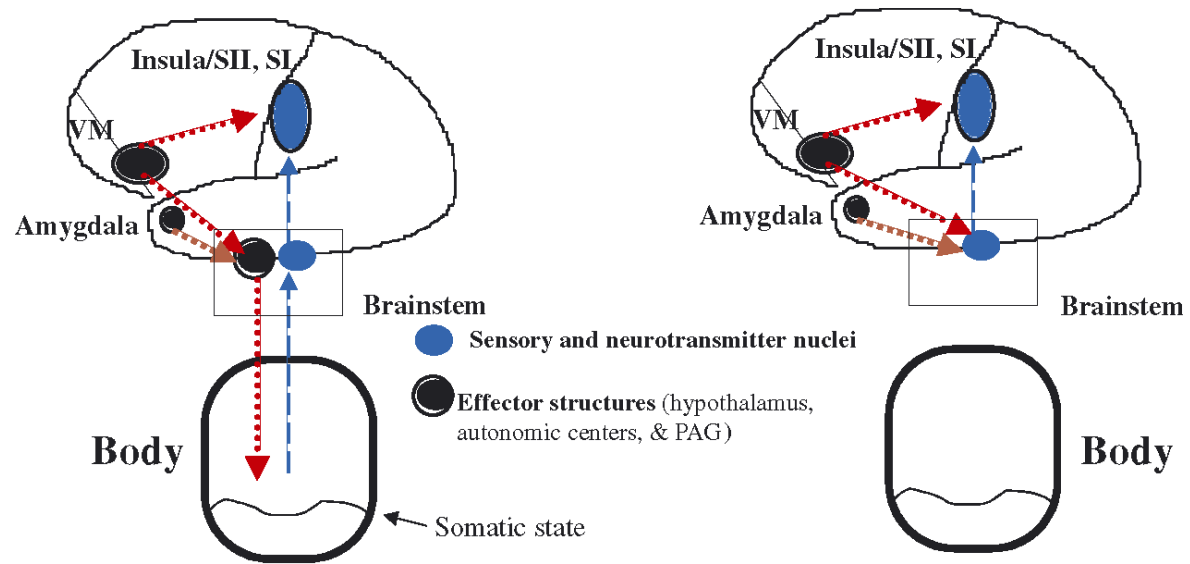


LeDoux (2020)





Antonio Damasio: l'ipotesi del marcatore somatico

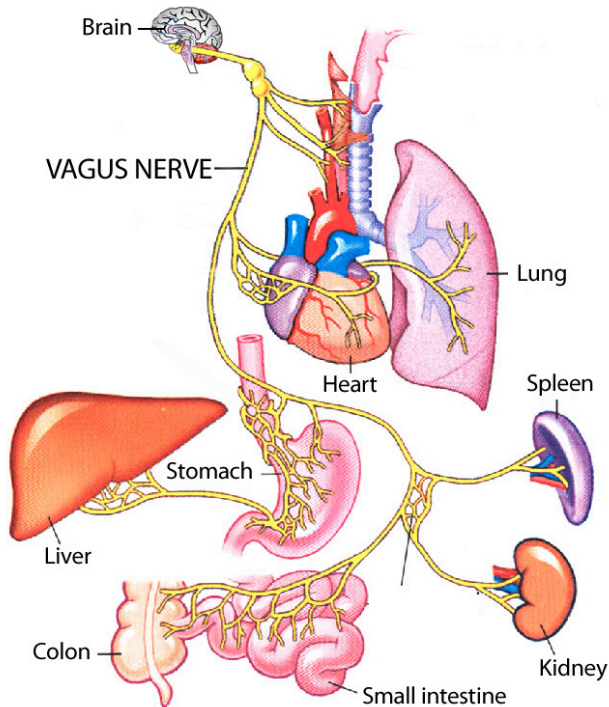


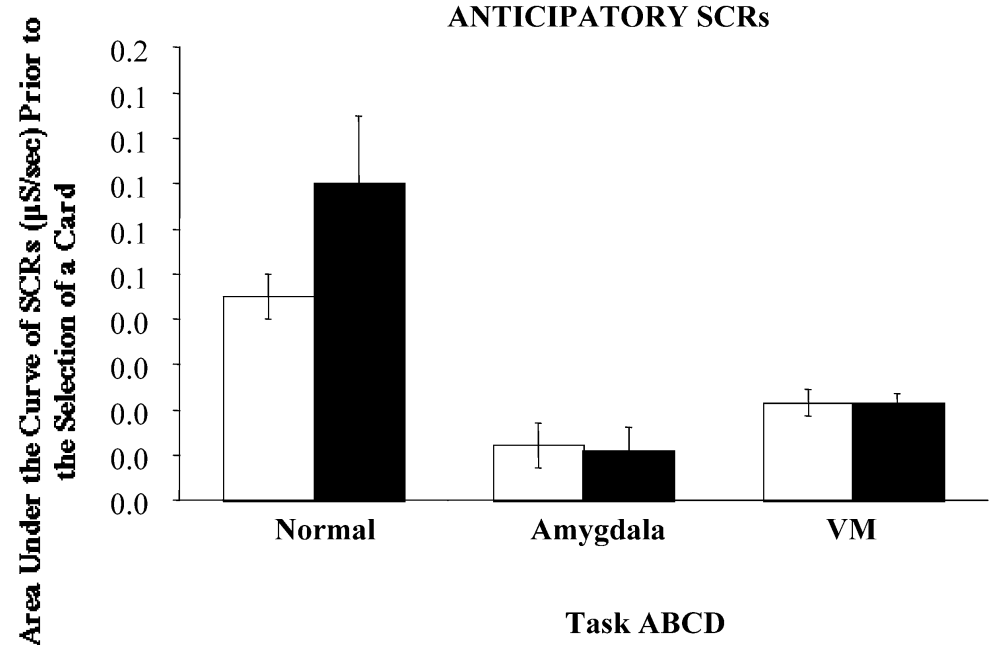
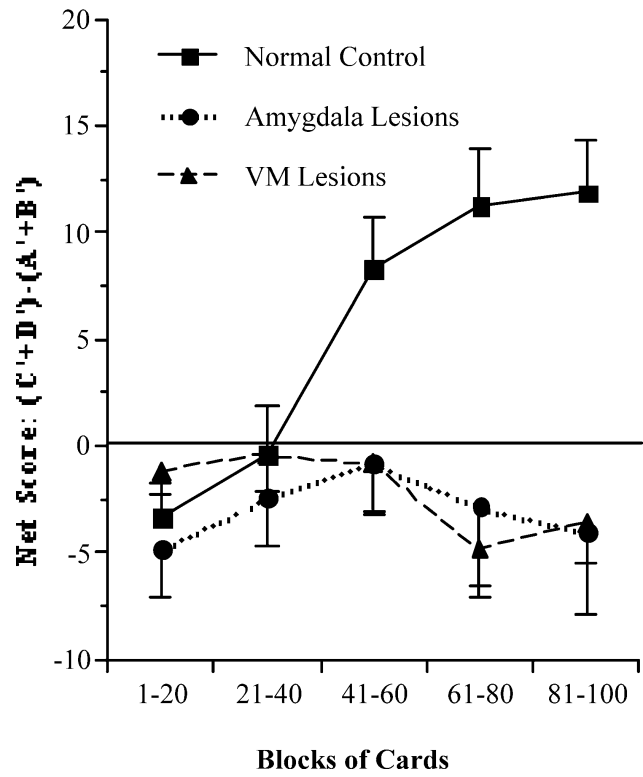
“Body Loop”

“As If Body Loop”

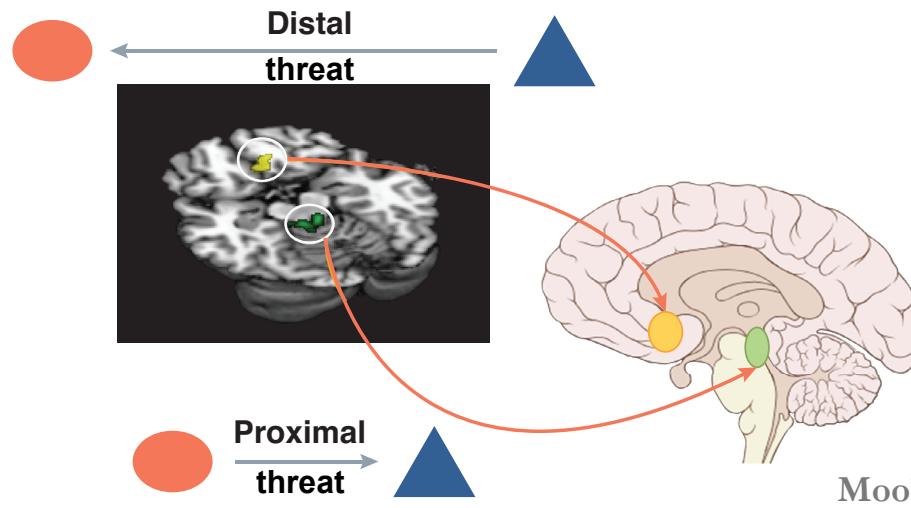
[VM = corteccia prefrontale ventromediale]

- amigdala: trigger per **induttori primari** (eventi presenti)
- VM: trigger per **induttori secondari** (ricordi, immaginazione...)
- VM attiva **“pattern somatici”** sulla base dell’esperienza
- **Nervo vago**: ruolo centrale nel “body loop”
- **N.B.:** insula non solo sensoriale; **controllo efferente SNS/PNS**

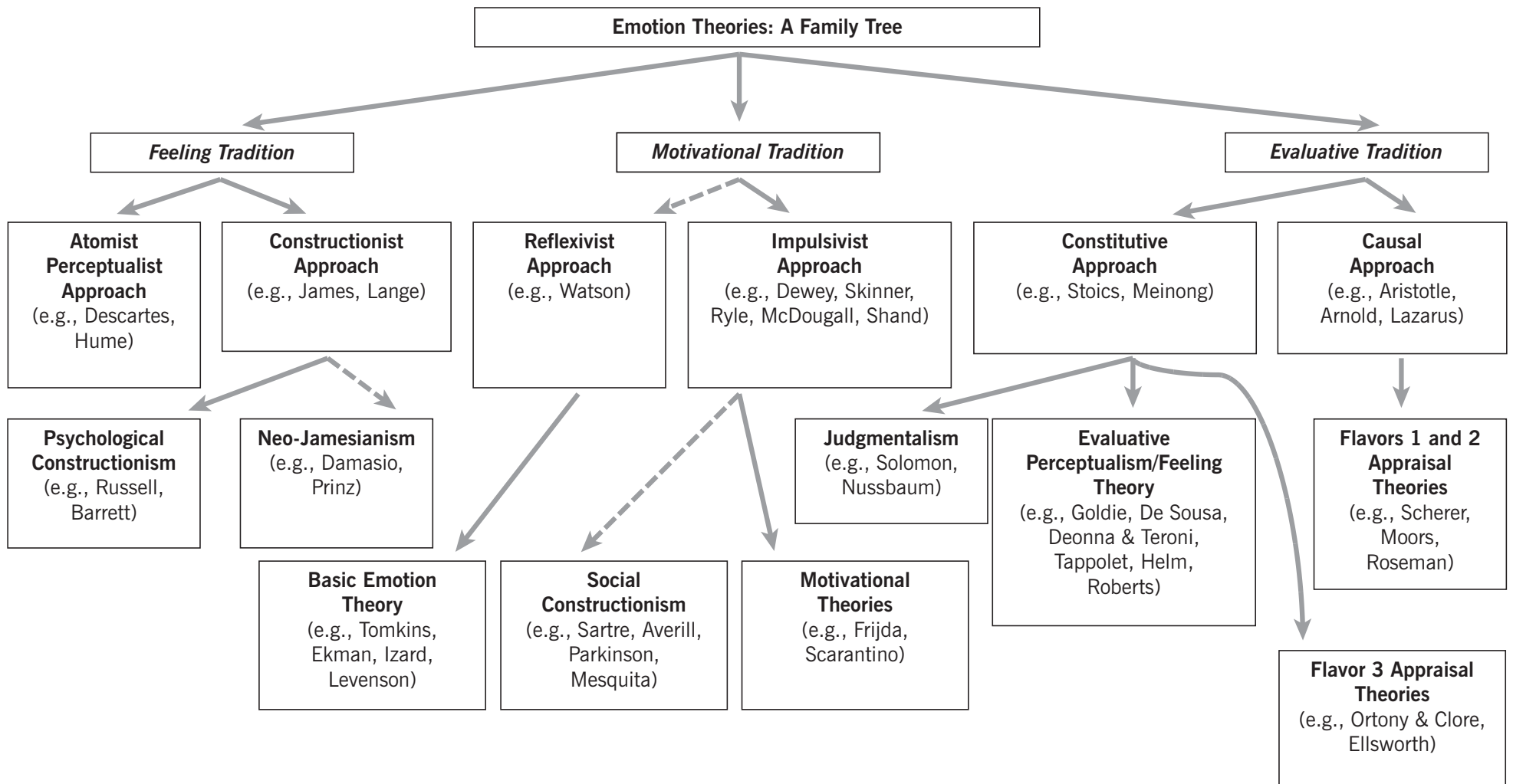


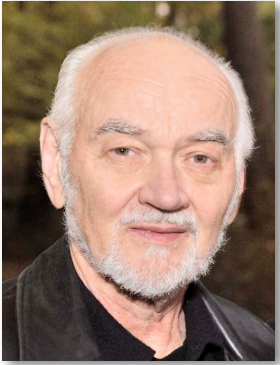


Bechara & Damasio (2005)



Moobs et al. (2007)



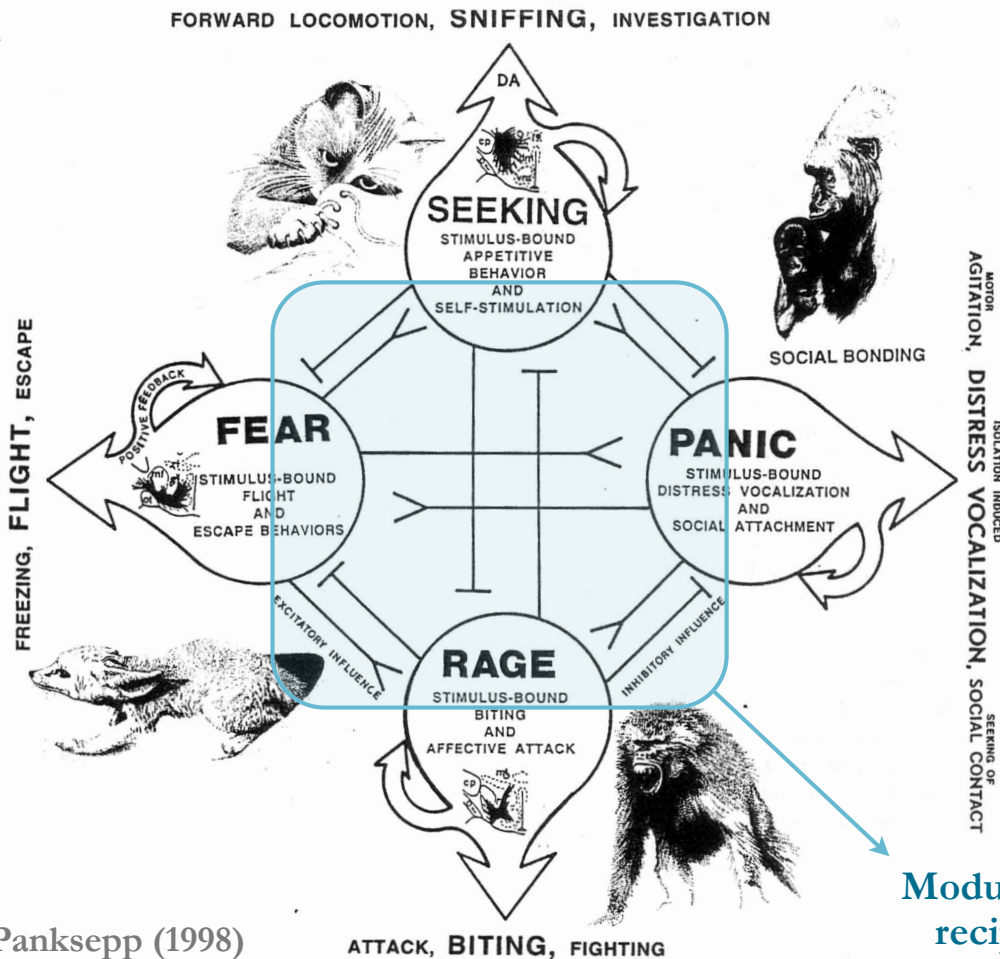


Jaak Panksepp: sistemi affettivi di base

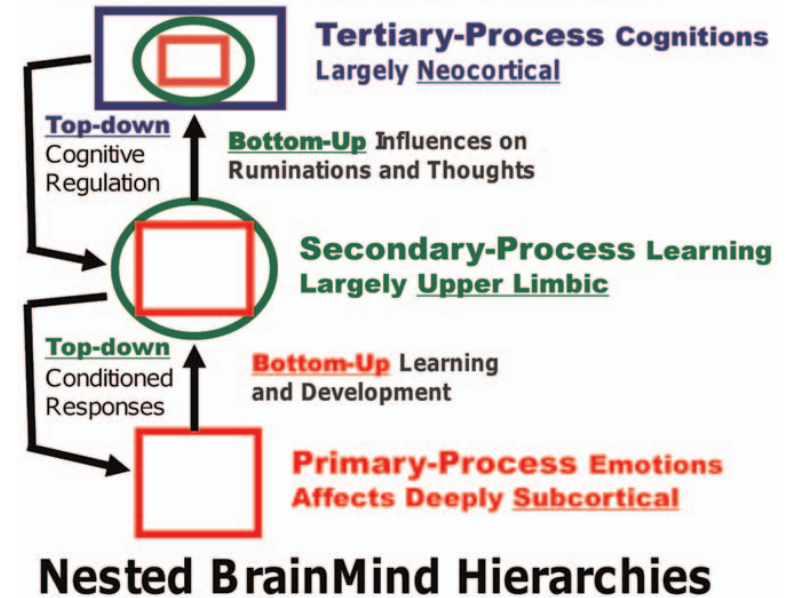
7 circuiti sottocorticali innati che generano **stati affettivi primari**:

SEEKING, **RAGE**, **FEAR**, **PANIC** (separation panic; sadness),
CARE (nurturance), **PLAY** (joy), **RAGE** (anger), **LUST**

- identificati tramite **studi farmacologici** e di **stimolazione elettrica**
- filogeneticamente antichi e **condivisi da tutti i mammiferi**



Panksepp (1998)



Basic Emotional Systems	Key Brain Areas	Key Neuromodulators
General Pos. Motivation SEEKING / Expectancy System	Nucleus Accumbens – VTA Mesolimbic and mesocortical outputs Lateral hypothalamus – PAG	DA (+) , glutamate (+), opioids (+), neurotensin (+) , orexin (+) , Many other neuropeptides
RAGE / Anger	Medial amygdala to Bed Nucleus of Stria Terminalis (BNST). Medial and perifornical hypothalamic to PAG	Substance P (+) , Ach (+), glutamate (+)
FEAR / Anxiety	Central & lateral amygdala to medial hypothalamus and dorsal PAG	Glutamate (+), DBI, CRF, CCK, alpha-MSH, NPY
LUST / Sexuality	Cortico-medial amygdala, Bed nucleus of stria terminalis (BNST) Preoptic hypothalamus, VMH, PAG	Steroids (+), vasopressin, & oxytocin, LH-RH, CCK
CARE / Nurturance	Anterior Cingulate, BNST Preoptic Area, VTA, PAG	oxytocin (+), prolactin (+) dopamine (+), opioids (+/-)
PANIC / Separation	Anterior Cingulate, BNST & Preoptic Area Dorsomedial Thalamus, PAG	opioids (-), oxytocin (-) prolactin (-), CRF (+) glutamate (+)
PLAY / Joy	Dorso-medial diencephalon Parafascicular Area, PAG	opioids (+/-), glutamate (+) Ach (+), cannabinoids, TRH?

