Philippe Shaver
By Joseph de Rietz, edited by

"The Structure of Emotions"

Emotions, Emotions and Health
Social Psychology of Emotions,
Review of Personality and
Reprints From:
Emotional Relationships

The Structure of
real and legitimate, "individuals," even when we are done, our thoughts and experiences are not completely separable from the social world. "Individuals" are not completely separable from the social world, nor are their thoughts. Our thinking is embedded in networks of relationships, both personal and collective. In short, the idea of the "individual" is not a reality that exists independent of society, but rather a construct that is continuously shaped by social and cultural forces. Our experiences are not isolated, but are always part of a broader social and cultural context. This context shapes our perceptions and understanding of the world around us. This is why it is crucial to recognize the role of social and cultural contexts in shaping our thoughts and experiences. Only through an awareness of these contexts can we truly understand the complexities of human cognition and behavior.
The Dimension of Belonging

more familiar framework - a more fundamental approach. Consider now the relational approach to emotion compared with the

more familiar framework. The relational approach involves the consideration of emotional states and their function in the development of self-recognition and self-internalization. The third dimension considers the recognition of social identity and the value internal in cooperation independent of the second dimension, recognition, which

contributes to the whole. The dimension of belonging involves concepts such as whether the person and other belong in a common unit and share values. This is an essential aspect of the emotional relationships inherent in the person-other (dyadic) system.

The emotional relationships inherent in the person-other (dyadic) system.

transfers across different cultural realities. Universal transfer that makes interpretation possible and enables us to

universal transfer that makes interpretation possible and enables us to

the evolution of significant of human emotion, and their relationship to an individual's adaptation to the environment. I will explore the possibility that these emotions are concerned with attachment.

The structure of emotional relationships

From this point of view, which is the one I want to

much creativity is exhibited in nature, and act performed in the presence of information or imagined other, and

and behaviors are oriented toward others—implied reciprocities of
The Relationship Between Infant and Other
Emotional Dynamics in the Infant-Other Relationships

TABLE 5.1

- Evolution of emotionality and preemotional affect
- Contribution of the infant's emotionality to the infant's relationship with the other
- Influence of the infant's emotional development on the infant's relationship with the other

The emotional relationships shown in Table 5.1 may be coordinated or controlled by the infant's emotional state and the infant's relationship with the other. The emotional relationships between the infant and the other may be assessed by observing the infant's expressions of emotion and the other's responses to these expressions. These expressions are influenced by the infant's cognitive and affective development and the infant's relationship with the other. The infant's emotional development is related to the infant's relationship with the other, and these relationships are influenced by the infant's emotional development.

There are different emotional dynamics that can be observed in the infant's relationship with the other. These dynamics include:

1. Emotional differentiation
   - Emotional differentiation refers to the ability of the infant to differentiate between different emotional states and to recognize and label these states.
   - Emotional differentiation helps the infant to understand and respond appropriately to the other's emotional states.

2. Emotional expression
   - Emotional expression refers to the infant's ability to express and regulate their emotional states.
   - Emotional expression is influenced by the infant's emotional development and the infant's relationship with the other.

3. Emotional interaction
   - Emotional interaction refers to the infant's ability to interact with the other in a way that is emotionally responsive and supportive.
   - Emotional interaction is influenced by the infant's emotional development and the infant's relationship with the other.

4. Emotional regulation
   - Emotional regulation refers to the infant's ability to regulate their emotional states and to respond appropriately to the other's emotional states.
   - Emotional regulation is influenced by the infant's emotional development and the infant's relationship with the other.

These emotional dynamics are influenced by the infant's emotional development and the infant's relationship with the other. The infant's emotional development is related to the infant's ability to differentiate between different emotional states, to express and regulate their emotional states, to interact with the other in a emotionally responsive and supportive way, and to regulate their emotional states in response to the other's emotional states.
in the world, he or she has no way to form a boundary between self and
environment or between the other.

Instead, the infant's inborn interest in the world is completely dependent
on the interaction with the other. The infant responds to the world through
the interaction with the other. The infant learns from the other, and the
other learns from the infant. This interaction is the foundation for the
development of the self. The infant's development is shaped by the
interaction with the other. The infant becomes more complex and
more skilled at forming boundaries and maintaining relationships with
the other as the bond is established. If the bond is not established,
the other is not emotionally available for the infant.

However, the skill of attention can apparently occur only if the bond
between the infant and the other is formed. The infant's development
requires that the infant develop the ability to attend to the
other, to form emotional bonds, and to differentiate the self from
the other. The infant develops this ability in close relationships with
people who provide emotional support and encouragement.

The relationship between the infant and the other is
important for the infant's development. If the bond
between the infant and the other is not formed,
the infant may not develop emotionally or
socially. The infant needs to form emotional
connections with others to develop a sense of
attachment and a sense of identity.
The Structure of Emotional Development

As the baby begins to develop apart from the other, from separation...
The Structure of Emotional Relationships

**Table 2.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotional Dimensions in the Inner-World Relationship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Wanting Internal Tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to the other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Joseph de Korne

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124
Confidence is the belief that one can win. Depression is the belief that one can lose.

Amidst these emotions, the self refers to the part of the subject that is identified as the self. The self is distinct from the body, which is the physical entity that occupies space and can be observed by others.

Anxiety is the emotion that arises when the self is threatened by a perceived threat to its existence. It is a general sense of unease or fear that something bad is going to happen.

Introspection is the act of reflecting on one's own thoughts and feelings. It is a process of self-exploration that allows individuals to gain insight into their own motivations and behaviors.

Emotion is a complex psychological state that involves physiological changes in the body, as well as changes in behavior and cognition. Emotions are often triggered by external events, such as the occurrence of a positive or negative event, or by internal events, such as thoughts or memories.

In this chapter, we will discuss the nature of emotions and their role in the development of personality. We will also explore the relationship between emotions and psychological disorders, such as depression and anxiety.

TABLE 5.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotion</th>
<th>Self-Reference</th>
<th>Other-Reference</th>
<th>Self-Other</th>
<th>Other-Self</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>Tend to withdraw from others</td>
<td>Tend to withdraw from others</td>
<td>Tend to withdraw from others</td>
<td>Tend to withdraw from others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Feel weak and helpless</td>
<td>Feel weak and helpless</td>
<td>Feel weak and helpless</td>
<td>Feel weak and helpless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>Feel threatened and vulnerable</td>
<td>Feel threatened and vulnerable</td>
<td>Feel threatened and vulnerable</td>
<td>Feel threatened and vulnerable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Joseph de Klerk, 1976
The Structure of Emotional Relationships

I say, "choose," because in some contexts we can control the phenomena. I say, "choose," because different emotional phenomena are usually at odds with each other, and the dynamic relationship between emotional phenomena is in the face that it is to the subject of this chapter: The Interaction of the other emotional structures of the subject with the emotional structures of the other subject. The interaction of emotional phenomena is not an overall emotional phenomenon, but rather a series of emotional phenomena that are integrated with emotional phenomena between the other emotional structures of the subject and the emotional structures of the other subject. The interaction of emotional phenomena can be seen only in a dialogue, and in a dialogue, the emotional phenomena can be seen clearly. The emotional phenomena can be seen clearly in a dialogue, and in a dialogue, the emotional phenomena can be seen clearly in a dialogue.

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The Dimension of Social Recognition

Social recognition is a fundamental aspect of our social interactions. It is the process by which we gain recognition from others and in turn recognize others. Social recognition is built on the foundation of mutual respect, trust, and understanding. It is the basis for the development of social bonds and the establishment of a cooperative environment.

In social recognition, individuals are recognized for their contributions and achievements. This recognition can be verbal or non-verbal, and it is based on the individuals' behavior and actions. Social recognition is important because it provides individuals with a sense of value and worth, which in turn motivates them to continue to contribute to society.

Social recognition is also important because it helps to establish a sense of fairness and justice. When individuals receive recognition for their contributions, it creates a sense of trust and mutual respect. This, in turn, helps to build a cooperative environment, where individuals work together to achieve common goals.

In summary, social recognition is a fundamental aspect of our social interactions. It is important because it provides individuals with a sense of value and worth, which in turn motivates them to continue to contribute to society. It also helps to establish a sense of fairness and justice, which is essential for the development of a cooperative environment.
The System of Emotional Relationships Begins With Social Recognition

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the role of social recognition in the development and function of emotional relationships. This interest is driven by the realization that emotional experiences are not just isolated events but are deeply intertwined with social interactions and relationships.

Social recognition involves the perception of emotional states in others and the interpretation of these states within a social context. This process is crucial for the development of social bonds and the regulation of emotional experiences. The ability to recognize and interpret emotional signals from others is essential for effective communication and the establishment of meaningful relationships.

Social recognition is a complex process that involves both cognitive and affective components. It requires the ability to identify emotional expressions, understand the intentions and motivations behind these expressions, and respond appropriately. This process is influenced by a variety of factors, including cultural background, personal experiences, and individual differences.

The importance of social recognition in emotional relationships cannot be overstated. It is through social recognition that individuals can form connections, build trust, and resolve conflicts. A lack of social recognition can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, and interpersonal difficulties. Conversely, a strong sense of social recognition can foster cooperation, empathy, and emotional support, leading to more harmonious relationships.

In summary, social recognition plays a pivotal role in the development and maintenance of emotional relationships. By understanding and interpreting the emotional states of others, individuals can build stronger bonds, resolve conflicts, and create more fulfilling interactions. This highlights the importance of fostering social recognition skills in both personal and professional settings.

If you have any questions or need further clarification, feel free to ask!
The Structure of Emotional Altruism

The Dimension of Hinge

Interactions among the Dimensions

Joseph de la Ferna
The System of Emotional Relationships Defining with Being

TABLE 3.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotion</th>
<th>Corresponding Self-Emotions</th>
<th>Other Emotions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurt</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Compassion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self-Pity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self-Gratification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self-Distress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self-Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self-Validation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grief</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Self-Blame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and that much that happens is senseless. This can cause a tension to feel

and discover that there are no announcements that norms are prevalent,

During adolescence, I mentioned earlier, many people in our -

In order to maintain peace, the mental balance shown in Table

We are willing to speak of a transactional other with whom the self mutual

The emotion is not the same as the emotional process that is a part of the emotional

There is an emotion in the definition of a set of emotional

meets with emotional processes that are experienced like others.

emotion is an emotional state that is a part of the emotional

A sense of a possible disconnection

Source: "The Structure of Emotional Relationships" by Joseph de Rivera
cannot accept not to have an enemy, because it is the only way our evolution
through high energy convoluted is hindered in the cause of defense.
Worse, much of the nation's energy is devoted to finding a common
enemy (Philology in German?; Joseph, 1969; Gronow, 1970).

With or without the framework of meaning provided by faith, these
traits are the essence of our identity. In the absence of faith, the
vision of a kinder, more peaceful society may be found in a place far
together: the dream of a better world. The reality of our example,
In the current wave we may witness: the destruction of the dream.

Information Among Relationships Dimensions

In the construction of communities, it makes possible states as parts
for the unification of persons in a community. The state is an
impossible state of affairs, the state is an impossible state of
persons, which is described (Joseph, 1969) as an impossible state of
persons in an impossible state of affairs. In other words, we see
in the other in all of our persons, the other is to be found in our
persons, and the other is to be found in our persons. However, the
abstract of our other is to be found in our persons, the other is
to be found in our persons. However, the abstract of our other
is to be found in our persons, the other is to be found in our persons.

In the current wave we may witness: the destruction of the dream.

Deception is commonly defined as the act of deception or the act
of deception, whether it is the act of deception or the act
of deception. However, deception is deceptive when it is
the act of deception. However, deception is deceptive when it is
the act of deception. However, deception is deceptive when it is
the act of deception.

Unlike rape, in which the sex is on the scale of destruction or in
which the sex is on the scale of destruction, the scale of destruction
is in the scale of destruction. Therefore, the scale of destruction
is in the scale of destruction. Therefore, the scale of destruction
is in the scale of destruction.
Figure 5.2. Matrix of emotion, adapted from a structural theory of emotion.

The Structure of Emotional Relationships

Chapter 1: Implicit meaning of emotion

The matrix of emotion is a tool used to understand the relationships between different emotional states. It is based on the idea that emotions are not isolated but are interconnected and influence each other. The matrix helps to visualize these connections and understand how emotions can be triggered by different factors.

One of the key aspects of the matrix is the concept of emotional valuation. This refers to the perceived worth or importance of an emotion. Emotions with a higher valuation are more likely to be experienced and recognized, while those with a lower valuation may be overlooked.

The matrix also highlights the role of emotional regulation. This is the process by which individuals manage their emotional responses. Emotional regulation can help to prevent negative outcomes and improve overall well-being.

In conclusion, the matrix of emotion provides a useful framework for understanding the complex relationships between different emotional states. It can be used in various fields, such as psychology and social science, to gain deeper insights into human emotion.
Emotional Relationships and Emotional Phenomena

Emotional relationships determine who we are and act as the foundation of our emotional experiences.

Emotional relationships are the product of evolution and not just dependent on the emotional reactions, but also on emotional relationships with others. The emotional connections are always in some emotional relationship with others, and these relationships are formed through the emotional interactions with others. Any emotional reaction stems from the emotional relationships formed with others. The emotional relationships are the result of emotional reactions, which are formed over time. Emotional relationships are formed through emotional interactions with others, and these relationships are not just dependent on emotional experiences, but also on emotional relationships with others. Emotional relationships are formed through emotional interactions with others, and these relationships are not just dependent on emotional experiences, but also on emotional relationships with others.
REFERENCES

The Structure of Emotional Relationships


