

アンドレア・スカランティーノ教授 国際ワークショップ・講演会・セミナーのお知らせ

イベント概要

2024年8月、日本発達心理学会国際ワークショップ・公開講演会にジョージア州立大学の
アンドレア・スカランティーノ先生を招聘し、日本感情心理学会でも学術セミナーを開催する
ことになりました。会場はいずれもお茶の水女子大学です。偶然にもスカランティーノ先生が
編著者を務めた*Emotion Theory: The Routledge Comprehensive Guide* (全2巻) が7/23に
発売されるタイミングでの初来日となります。多くの皆様のご来場をお待ちしております。

講師紹介

心の哲学や感情の哲学、感情科学がご専門で、感情・情報・コミュニケーションの研究
に主に取り組まれています。これまでに、米国のジョン・テンプレートン財団助成金
(2016)、ドイツのフンボルト財団のフンボルト・フェローシップ (2015~2017)、
IACAP (International Association for Computing and Philosophy) のHerbert A. Simon
Award (2017) など荣誉ある賞を受賞されている卓越した研究者です。



Prof. Andrea Scarantino
(Georgia State University)

日本発達心理学会 主催 (公財) 発達科学研究教育センター (CODER) ・ お茶の水女子大学人間発達教育科学研究所 (IEHD) 共催

国際ワークショップ 事前申込制・先着順

8/3 (土) 10:00-17:30 ・ 8/4 (日) 10:00-12:15 (お茶の水女子大学 本館1階127室)

How Should Emotions Be Defined?

Why Agnosticism is Not an Option for Developmental Psychologists

感情 (emotions) はいかに定義されるべきか? 不可知論が発達心理学者の選択肢ではない理由

- 定員: 30名 ●参加費: 有料 ●資格ポイント: 学校心理士、臨床心理士 (いずれか1つ) ●懇親会有 (8/3夜、別途料金)
- お問合せ先: jsdp.iws@gmail.com (日本発達心理学会 国際研究交流委員会 国際ワークショップ担当)

お申込みはコチラ

<https://forms.gle/K2TEaVaxj8SjoFzY7>



公開講演会 事前申込制・先着順

8/4 (日) 13:30-16:45 (お茶の水女子大学 本館3階306室)

Emotional Development and the New Basic Emotion Theory

感情発達と新しい基本感情理論

- 定員: 150名 ●参加費: 無料 ●資格ポイント: 臨床発達心理士、学校心理士、臨床心理士 (いずれか1つ)
- お問合せ先: jsdp.lec@gmail.com (日本発達心理学会 国際研究交流委員会 公開講演会担当)

お申込みはコチラ

<https://forms.gle/87U2ApCBqkfH689JA>



延長中 申込締切: 2024年7月19日(金) ※国際ワークショップと公開講演会で別途申込が必要です。

使用言語 英語 ※8/4(日)の講演会は通訳がつきます。

参加費等詳細 日本発達心理学会ホームページの「[2024年度国際ワークショップと公開講演会のお知らせ](#)」をご参照ください。

日本感情心理学会 主催 お茶の水女子大学人間発達教育科学研究所 (IEHD) 共催

学術セミナー 事前申込制・先着順

8/5 (月) 13:30-18:00 (お茶の水女子大学 本館3階306室 / Zoom ハイブリッド開催)

第1部: Scarantino先生の招待講演

How to Do Things with Emotional Expressions: From Emotional Signals to Language

感情表出で物事を行う方法——感情のシグナルから言語へ——

第2部: 国際シンポジウム

What Are Kanjo and Jodo?: Scarantino's Motivational Theory of Emotions Meets Japanese Emotion Researchers

感情と情動とは何か? ——Scarantino教授の「感情の動機づけ理論」と日本の感情研究者の出会い——

- 話題提供者: 有光 興記 (日本感情心理学会理事長・関西学院大学教授) ・ 大平 英樹 (名古屋大学教授) ・ 武藤 世良 (お茶の水女子大学講師)
- 討論者: Andrea Scarantino ・ 参加者全員
- 企画/司会/ファシリテーター:
武藤 世良 ・ 白井 真理子 (信州大学助教) ・ 石井 佑可子 (藤女子大学准教授) ・ 中村 真 (宇都宮大学教授) ・ 一言 英文 (関西学院大学准教授)

- 定員: 150名(本館3階306室) ・ 300名 (Zoom会場) ●参加費: 無料 ●懇親会有 (対面会場のみ) ※有料
- お問合せ先: muto.sera[a]ocha.ac.jp (武藤宛) ※[a]を@に変えて、メール件名を「日本感情心理学会学術セミナー問合せ」として送信してください。

申込締切: 2024年7月19日(金) ※定員に達しなければ8月3日(土)まで受付可 (対面会場に限り当日参加も可)

使用言語 英語 ※ご発言・ご質問等は日本語でも可能です。

招聘イベント共通事項 担当者: 武藤 世良 ・ 白井 真理子 ・ 石井 佑可子 ・ 中村 真

お茶の水女子大学までのアクセス: <https://www.ocha.ac.jp/access/index.html>

Abstracts 要旨

8/3(土)-4(日) @お茶の水女子大学 本館127 日本発達心理学会国際ワークショップ

How Should Emotions Be Defined? Why Agnosticism is Not an Option for Developmental Psychologists

As Linda Camras notes in a forthcoming chapter, “much of the research on emotional development is explicitly or implicitly agnostic with respect to the nature of emotion itself” (“How Do Emotions Develop in Children?”, in A. Scarantino (ed). *Emotion Theory: the Routledge Comprehensive Guide*). This creates a paradox, namely the paradox of trying to explain emotional development without a clear idea of what emotion – the thing that allegedly develops – actually is. This would be a trivial paradox if developmental psychologists could simply borrow from other disciplines a working account of emotions. But this is not really an option, because there continue to be major disagreements regarding what emotions are in both philosophy and in the affective sciences, with no resolution in sight. The purpose of this seminar is to explore what the main options are when it comes to defining emotions, and how different ways of conceptualizing emotions affect the study of emotional development, both in terms of the research questions being asked and in terms of the empirical methods required to answer them. As it turns out, emotions have historically been understood in one of three main ways: as feelings, as cognitions and as behavioral impulses. I will trace the history of each definitional approach, and then consider contemporary proponents within each camp: psychological constructionists for the feeling perspective, appraisal theorists for the cognitive perspective and basic emotion theorists for the behavioral impulses perspective. Once the space of theoretical options has been clarified, I will consider the pros and cons of each definitional approach for the study of emotions in infants and children, and how developmental psychology needs to abdicate agnosticism on the nature of emotions.

8/4 (日) 13:30~16:45 @お茶の水女子大学 本館306 日本発達心理学会公開講演会

Emotional Development and the New Basic Emotion Theory

The purpose of this lecture is to defend a specific view of emotional development informed by a New Basic Emotion Theory I have recently introduced. The New BET's core proposal is that emotions are open behavioral programs selected to provide generalized solutions to recurrent evolutionary and cultural problems by coordinating, in a highly context-dependent yet goal-oriented way, clusters of components driven by underlying super-ordinate mechanisms. Unlike traditional BET, the New BET considers affect programs to be highly flexible and not characterizable in terms of stereotyped and rigid response patterns. The New BET entails a novel view of emotional development, understood as the elaboration over time of two principal abilities: (a) the ability to deal with an increasing number of evolutionary and cultural challenges and (b) the ability to exercises more and more sophisticated forms of compatibility regulation (monitoring consistency among goals) and executive regulation (engineering instrumentally adequate pursuits of goals) over our emotions. I will conclude by connecting this approach to other common approaches in the developmental psychology of emotions.

8/5(月) 13:30~18:00@お茶の水女子大学 本館306 日本感情心理学会学術セミナー

第1部：招待講演

How to Do Things with Emotional Expressions: From Emotional Signals to Language

We tend to think of emotional expressions as primitive and automatic, and of language as sophisticated and under voluntary control. In this talk, I will try to bridge the gap between emotional and linguistic communication by exploring how emotional expressions manage to manifest several of the design features of language. In particular, the core tenet of the Theory of Affective Pragmatics I have developed in the past few years alongside my New Basic Emotion Theory is that emotional expressions are a means not only of expressing what's inside, but also of directing other people's behavior, of representing what the world is like and of committing to future courses of action. Because these are some of the main things we can do with language, the take home message of my analysis is that, from a communicative point of view, much of what we can do with language we can also do with non-verbal emotional expressions, in ways that potentially explain the emergence of language itself. I will conclude by presenting some new experimental evidence collected with psychologists Ursula Hess and Shlomo Hareli in support of the view that merely by expressing our emotions we make complex demands on others to do, feel and think particular things.

第2部：国際シンポジウム

What Are Kanjo and Jodo?: Scarantino's Motivational Theory of Emotions Meets Japanese Emotion Researchers

Japanese emotion researchers and affective scientists have struggled to reach a consensus on how to define and translate the two Japanese words, *kanjo* (感情) and *jodo* (情動). *Kanjo* is a polythetic concept because Japanese laypeople and even scientists often use it to mean one or more of the following: affect, emotions, or feelings. *Jodo* is a Japanese scientific concept that corresponds to emotions such as joy, sadness, fear, and anger in psychology and affective neuroscience. However, researchers in other disciplines sometimes argue that this translation is problematic and that affect should be translated as *jodo*. Moreover, Japanese researchers often depend on English definitions to define *kanjo* and *jodo* (e.g., *kanjo* as affect, emotions, or feelings; *jodo* as emotions or affect). In other words, we inevitably deal with issues in defining affect, emotions, and feelings to define *kanjo* and *jodo*. Furthermore, different emotion theories can drastically change definitions of various emotion-related concepts, or relationships between components of emotions. The Japan Society for Research on Emotions (JSRE) has been working on these issues since 1992. Now, Scarantino's Motivational Theory of Emotions (MTE) meets Japanese emotion researchers. His emotion theory and historical overview of three traditional ways to define emotions—as feelings, as cognitions, or as behavioral impulses—will inspire many Japanese researchers. On the other hand, if emotion researchers desire to go beyond WEIRD psychology, how we define *kanjo* and *jodo* may offer valuable insights into the nature of emotions.

This international symposium aims to discuss future directions for defining *kanjo* and *jodo*, hoping to contribute to defining emotions more cross-culturally. Japanese presenters will share their ideas on defining *kanjo* and *jodo* and raise questions about Scarantino's MTE or his other ideas on defining emotions scientifically. Since each presenter comes from a different theoretical background, this program will also provide an opportunity to consider emotions through both theoretical and cultural lenses.

All those interested in *kanjo*, *jodo*, and emotions are welcome. Let us think together about what they are.