



社会规范对情绪感染的影响及其潜在机制

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摘要 情绪感染是情绪从表达者传递到接收者并致使接收者情绪体验与表达者趋于一致的过程, 适宜的情绪感染能促进社会关系和合作。情绪模仿和社会评价被认为是情绪感染的主要途径, 但在社会情境中, 社会评价的作用更为突出。然而, 以往研究主要集中在群际关系(如内外群、竞争合作)等, 而作为社会评价过程中的关键因素之一, 社会规范如何影响情绪感染以及可能涉及的机制却未引起重视。本文梳理了情绪感染的含义与测量, 情绪感染的心理机制, 社会评价与社会规范之间的关系, 社会规范的概念与分类、操纵与测量; 归纳总结了社会规范影响情绪感染的相关理论基础和实证研究, 提出了社会规范作用于情绪感染可能的心理机制以及该过程中可能涉及的神经基础, 并对未来研究方向进行了展望。

关键词 情绪感染, 社会评价, 社会规范, 社会情境, 情绪模仿

在社会互动中个体常与他人同时或者继时表现出相同或相似的情绪, 即情绪感染(emotional contagion), 它传递出积极或消极的社会信号, 能增进或破坏人际关系。由于情绪感染总是发生在一定的社会情境下, 这些社会情境会对个体的情绪反应进行约束, 而社会规范(social norms)则是判断在特定社会情境下情绪反应是否恰当的重要依据。如中国文化背景下“在葬礼上笑”难以让他人感染快乐情绪, 而在加纳文化背景下则相反, 因为两国文化关于葬礼上恰当情绪表达的社会规范存在差异。恰当的情绪表达可能引起他人的感同身受并增进关系, 反之可能引起他人的反感与疏离。理解社会规范如何作用于情绪感染对促进关系、合作、亲社会行为等至关重要。然而, 目前较少研究对其进行探讨, 因此有必要回顾社会规范影响情绪感染的相关

理论和研究, 梳理其中可能的心理机制和相关神经基础。

1 情绪感染

1.1 情绪感染的含义与测量

1.1.1 情绪感染的含义

最初情绪感染被定义为个体自动模仿他人的表情(包括面部、声音和姿态表情), 并与之同步, 最终使情绪状态与他人保持一致的过程^[1]。该定义强调了自动化、无意识情绪模仿的作用。随后, 研究者开始重视意识参与在情绪感染中的作用, 认为情绪感染是个体或群体通过有意识或无意识的情绪状态或行为态度诱导, 从而影响他人或群体情绪或行为的过程^[2,3]。综合来说,

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情绪感染指情绪从一个个体传递到另一个个体^[4],往往由他人所激发,并最终使接受者与激发者的情绪体验趋于一致的过程^[5,6].这个过程既可有意识亦可无意识参与,是否有意识参与并不是情绪感染的必要条件,唯一必要条件是“促使两人或多人情绪的相似性”^[7].

1.1.2 情绪感染的测量

情绪感染常用指标包括主观体验^[8,9]、情绪行为反应(如面部运动编码系统(facial action coding system, FACS)^[10]和面部肌电图(facial electromyography, fEMG)^[11,12])以及生理反应(如脑电(electroencephalography, EEG)^[12]、近红外成像技术等^[13]).实验室常用的测量范式有:让接收者观看表情刺激但不要求关注情绪相关特征,并测量接收者的情绪行为反应^[11,12];或模拟互动情境,让接收者观看长时^[8]或短时^[14]表情视频并测量接收者的主观体验、生理或行为反应;或创造真实的互动情境,要求表达者做出指定表情并结合认知神经技术^[13]测量接收者情绪体验、行为或生理反应或接收者与表达之间情绪的趋同程度.

1.2 情绪感染的心理机制

研究认为,情绪感染主要通过情绪模仿和社会评价两种途径实现^[15,16],即个体在观察到表达者的表情之后,可以通过自动、无意识、快速的动作模仿,并根据面部反馈产生与表达者相似的情绪;也可在观察到表达者的表情后,首先与表达者的社会评价进行匹配,再进行情绪匹配,最终产生情绪感染.相较于情绪模仿,在较为复杂的社会情境中,社会评价的作用更为凸显^[16].

1.2.1 情绪模仿

Hatfield等人^[1]提出,情绪感染会历经“情绪模仿-面部反馈-情绪感染”3个阶段,情绪模仿是情绪感染的必要条件之一.但有研究指出,即使情绪模仿发生,情绪感染也不一定发生^[17],因而该观点受到质疑.鉴于此,Hess和Fischer^[18,19]推测,情绪模仿是对他人非言语情绪的匹配,而情绪感染是指对他人主观情绪体验的匹配,二者之间不一定存在联系.实际上述两种观点都存在一定合理性^[20-23],根据情绪感染多路径模型的观点,情绪模仿只是情绪感染的路径之一,且受到社会因素的调节^[6,14,15].目前,情绪感染的相关研究多聚焦于情绪模仿这一路径,譬如群际关系、眼神朝向等因素对情绪模仿的影响^[11,12],而强调社会评价这一路径的研究相对缺乏.

1.2.2 社会评价

社会评价是将他人情绪作为自己情绪评价的指南,从而引起相似的情绪体验^[24,25].个体通过从他人表情获取与当前情境相关的信息,形成与他人相似的对当前情境的评价(而不是情绪感受本身),从而诱发个体相似的情绪体验.社会评价过程的基本假设是:个体不仅要评价情绪刺激本身,还要注意在场他人以及他们的情绪反应,且这个过程可以快速、自动地进行.当个体发现自己处于某种情绪状态时,关于人们通常会如何反应以及该情绪反应可能对他人产生何种影响的知识可能被激活(社会评价的基础),个体评价表达者在所处情境中情绪评价的过程,导致了个体情绪的调节和适应^[25,26].在社会评价过程中,个体的注意既不是聚焦于情境,也不是聚焦于他人的表情,而是表情与情境之间的关系^[27,28].不同于自下而上主导的情绪模仿,社会评价更依靠自上而下的加工,知识经验的作用尤为凸显.从社会评价路径研究情绪感染,将更大可能地揭示社会因素在情绪感染过程中的作用,补充和完善情绪感染相关理论模型;同时有助于调动相关社会因素以发挥个体在情绪感染中的能动作用,促进情绪感染的运用和实践.

1.3 社会评价与社会规范

在社会情境中个体对他人的反应高度敏感,因为他人的反应(社会评价)往往是对突发或模糊事件最合适或有效的行为方式^[29,30].在社会评价的过程中,与情绪相关的社会规范可能被激活^[31].因为他人的存在会自动使人对其行为的社会规范含义敏感.同时,个体将自己的情绪反应与他人进行比较也可提供有关该反应是否恰当的信息^[25].Parkinson等人^[29]认为,社会规范的共享会系统地影响社会评价,并有助于情感融合.总之,社会规范界定了情感行为(包括情感的体验和表达)的社会适宜性,并以命令性和描述性的方式指导情绪行为,构成了关于情绪的社会控制机制,从而促进了群体内的情绪一致性.

2 社会规范

2.1 社会规范的含义与特性

目前,关于社会规范的定义尚未统一,但研究者对社会规范的定义达成了以下共识^[32]:首先,社会规范是“社会的”;其次,它在某种程度上能影响行为决策;最

后,它影响人类的健康和福祉。本文采纳Legros和Cislaghi^[32]的观点,将社会规范定义为:一个人对特定群体或社会中常见事情(在特定情境下做什么行为)和认可事情(在特定情境下对施行特定行为人的认可程度)的信念。社会规范具有约束力和普遍性两个核心特征^[33],约束力指人们“应或不应”在特定环境中施行某些行为^[34],普遍性指社会规范的适用范围为某一文化情境下参与社会实践的所有参与者^[35]。在个体所属的文化群体中,人们对其成员在特定情境下应如何行动的规范的期望^[36],将促使群体成员的行为趋于一致。由于情绪感染的本质是情绪接收者与表达者保持情绪的一致,因此社会规范也可能促进情绪感染。

2.2 社会规范的分类

与社会规范的核心特征观点一致,Cialdini等人^[37]将社会规范分为描述性规范(descriptive norms)和命令性规范(injunctive norms)。描述性规范指人们在特定情境下普遍或常见的行为,反映了对他人参与规范行为可能性的看法,而命令性规范指在特定情境中对规范行为的认知,反映了社会认可或不认可哪种行为,从而通过预期社会奖励或惩罚来激励行动^[37,38]。本质上,描述性规范是基于其他人当时实际做的事情,而命令性规范是一个人“应该”做的事情。尽管上述两种社会规范都可以解释行为,但两者的社会影响可能不同甚至相反^[38,39]。这种不同的社会作用也可能体现在其对情绪感染的影响上,如葬礼上很多人在笑(描述性规范)与葬礼上不应嬉笑(命令性规范)对情绪感染的作用可能存在较大差异。

2.3 社会规范的操纵与测量

实验室研究对社会规范的操纵与测量主要有以下几种:一是让被试判断社会规范相关词语或短语,如Prehn等人^[40]在社会规范判断任务中向被试呈现描述遵/不遵守社会规范行为的句子,并要求被试判断句子描绘的行为是否违反社会规范。或是模拟特定社会情境以及在该情境中表现某种行为的角色,让被试判断该角色的行为是否符合社会规范,如社会规范知识评估(social norm knowledge assessment)^[41,42]。或是结合前两种评估方法,首先利用句子构建社会情境(如“某人在看球赛或在图书馆”),再用句子指定一个动作或行为(如“他在尖叫”),根据情境信息,该行为可能被解释为合适或不合适,要求被试评价行为的合适性^[43,44]。

总之,对社会规范的操纵,无论采用文字或图片启动,大都需要事先构建一个相关的社会情境,而后描绘出角色在该情境中的行为,再让被试对相应的指标进行评价。本质上来说,社会规范是基于情境的,这种情境既可是概括的(如文化),也可是具体的(如课堂上),脱离社会情境则不存在所谓的社会规范。因此,在情绪感染中,可借鉴上述范式构建关于情绪的社会规范情境(如葬礼上哭或笑),再对接收者(或表达者与接收者同时)情绪感染相关指标进行测量。

3 社会规范影响情绪感染可能的机制

研究发现,社会规范制约着情绪体验与表达^[45,46]以及情绪感染^[47,48],然而其中可能涉及的机制尚不明确。为此,本节回顾了社会规范与情绪感染相关理论的关系、社会规范作用于情绪感染可能涉及的心理机制和神经关联。

3.1 社会规范影响情绪感染的理论视角

回顾情绪感染经典理论,社会规范这一因素并未受到重视,而一些情绪理论尽管并非直接用于解释情绪感染,但隐含了社会规范影响情绪感染的假设。接下来,本文对这些理论与社会规范作用的关系进行梳理。

3.1.1 情绪感染的经典理论及其与社会规范作用的关系

情绪感染早期理论包括原始情绪感染理论和意识情绪感染理论。其中原始情绪感染理论认为,对情绪信息的觉察伴随着情绪模仿,情绪接收者B与情绪表达者A之间存在动作同步关联性,随后B接收到源于自身动作的反馈,从而产生了与A一致的情绪体验。该过程可简化为察觉-模仿-反馈-情绪体验^[49],它主要强调无意识加工的作用。相较之下,意识情绪感染理论认为,情绪感染始于对A表情有意或无意的感知^[1],而后与自身情绪进行对比和分辨,若A情绪与情境契合便接受A情绪^[50]。该过程可简化为“感知-分辨-接受”,是理性地理解和接受A情绪的过程。尽管早期理论对有意或无意情绪感染过程给予了一定解释,但未涉及影响情绪感染的社会因素。

在此基础上,情绪模仿的背景观(emotional mimicry in context, EMC)认为,情绪感染的发生取决于接收者对情境中表达者表情亲和意图的解读,该解读同时受表情和社会情境因素的影响^[18,19]。区别于背景观对亲和意图的强调,情绪模仿和感染的校正假说(correc-

tion hypothesis)认为,情绪感染既可自下而上亦可自上而下加工,社会信号在情绪感染加工过程中发挥着重要作用.其中,心智化系统(执行社会信号的自上而下加工)会不停地监控镜像神经元活动(负责情绪模仿),并在对社会情境进行评估之后,若情绪表达不符合社会情境,随时抑制不恰当的情绪模仿^[14].

情绪感染理论经历了从单纯强调动作模仿到逐渐重视社会信号、从情绪模仿到社会评价的发展过程,社会因素在情绪感染中的价值被逐渐凸显.然而,目前为止,这些理论并未明确指出社会规范在情绪感染中的作用.但是,校正假说间接暗示了社会规范在情绪感染中的作用,即社会规范也是一种社会信号,是校正假说中情绪感染的参照标准之一.

3.1.2 情绪的社会建构理论及其与社会规范作用的关系

情绪的社会建构理论认为^[31,51,52],情绪所表征的是在特定情境中社会所规定以及个体所遵循的行为反应方式,包括不同社会角色的个体如何根据相关社会规范以适当方式评价某一情境、如何进行行为反应,以及如何解释自身的主观体验和生理反应等^[53]. Averill^[51]认为,情绪是由情绪相关的社会规范所构成且受其调节,而文化则以内隐规范的方式引导和决定情绪的内容和加工过程.同一情绪在不同的情境中作用可能不同,且社会对这种情绪的允许度亦不相同.该理论还认为,情绪的可塑性很大程度上取决于情绪的社会规范或情绪规范^[31],它们决定了在特定情境下合适的情绪并指导了个体情绪的建构^[52],若未按照社会规范表达情感可能会被视为“情感偏差”^[31].

本文认为,情绪的社会建构理论同样适用于情绪感染,因为情绪感染的本质是情绪的传播.根据情绪的社会建构理论,社会共享情感(情绪感染)促使了社会规范的形成和执行,反过来,情绪相关的社会规范作为群体水平上对个体情绪事件处理过程的约束,本质是情感社会共同建构的过程,能促进社会共享情感的形成.在情绪感染的过程中,无论对于情绪的表达者还是接收者,遵循社会规范的情绪表达有助于维持社会形象以及保持良好的人际关系^[54].

3.1.3 群体情绪理论及其与社会规范作用的关系

近来, von Scheve和Ismer^[55]提出了适用范围较广的(小群体、社区甚至国家,当前强调小群体)群体情绪理论(theory of collective emotions),认为在小群体(包括两人)研究中,“群体情绪”是群体成员情感体验或行为

的相似性以及基于群体成员身份的情感反应的普遍趋同^[29],即情绪感染.该理论指出,共享价值观和社会规范是影响情绪感染社会因素的主要来源之一,由于群体能系统地影响成员的评价,并主要通过社会规范和价值观为群体成员的评价提供指导方针,因此社会共享的认知评价结构可被视为群体情绪认知基础的一部分,它有助于群体情绪的调整或校准^[56].社会规范对情绪的规定促成了群体成员对情感行为社会适宜性和预期性的一致信念,从而促进了群体内的情绪一致性.

尽管情绪的社会建构理论和群体情绪理论均不是针对情绪感染提出的,却都是从建构的角度,直接或间接地强调了社会规范在情绪感染中的重要性.不过两者侧重点不同,情绪的社会建构理论更强调社会规范与情绪感染的双向关系,且尤为重视社会规范的作用;而群体情绪理论更侧重社会规范对情绪感染单向的影响,认为主要影响情绪感染的社会因素除了社会规范外,还有共享价值观.因此,未来的理论可以整合这些视角,明确地提出社会规范在情绪感染中的作用,同时对社会规范如何影响情绪感染的心理机制加以释读.基于这些理论的视角对社会规范作用的解读,本文提出社会规范影响情绪感染可能的心理机制.

3.2 社会规范影响情绪感染可能的心理机制

Legros和Cislaghi^[32]总结了社会规范发挥作用有多种途径.首先,社会规范可通过对情绪行为规范的约束,在情绪感染过程中直接对情绪接收者的情绪反应加以引导;其次,社会规范也可对情绪接收者提供具有价值的信息,或创设外部义务(external obligations)或内部义务(internal obligations),从而间接地影响情绪接收者是否与情绪表达者保持情绪一致.具体而言,社会规范(如描述性规范^[57,58])可提供关于“常见/普遍行为”的信息,为情绪接收者做出恰当的情绪反应提供实用或有效的行动方针,但这不一定影响情绪接收者的态度.同时,社会规范也可通过创设外部义务(如社会压力、社会角色、奖惩预期等方式)对个体的情绪行为施加压力,要求个体以特定方式行事^[59,60],因此,情绪接收者会衡量遵守或不遵守社会规范可能带来的经济、名誉、或情感上的积极或消极后果^[57,61,62],从而在情绪感染的过程中决定是否与他人情绪保持一致. Kastendieck等人^[54]的研究为这一路径提供了支持.实验1探讨了表情与情境(社会规范)的一致性如何影响被试的情绪体验、对表达者人格特征的判断以及彼此间的心理距离,

结果表明,表情与情境不一致(违反社会规范)时(尤其是葬礼中表达愉悦),表达者会被接收者感知为不道德或不可信,同时拉远两者的心理距离,暗示接收者会根据表达者的情绪行为是否符合社会规范最终形成社会判断。实验2进一步探讨社会情境与表情之间的关系对情绪模仿的影响以及亲密程度的调节作用,发现对悲伤情绪的模仿主要受社会规范的影响,而对快乐情绪的模仿主要受亲密程度的影响。

当个体不再因违反社会规范的后果,而是因对社会规范的认同并将其内化为内部动机去遵守它时^[61-63],社会规范则可能通过个体的价值观^[57]、身份认同^[61,64]等方式而作用于情绪感染。许多儿童情绪社会化的研究表明,父母、教师或教育机构在儿童早期会将社会规范及其关于情绪体验和表达要求的知识传递给孩子,孩子接受相关知识后会将其内化并转化为自己对情绪的看法,以更好地适应社会对恰当情绪体验和表达的要求^[65-67]。因此,当面对某种社会情境中他人的情绪表达时,自己的情绪实际上是在内化社会规范下的体验和表达,表现为个体会通过人际情绪调节自身的情绪,且这种技能在童年已习得^[67-70],如在葬礼上因他人的悲伤而感染比普通场景更深的悲伤;而且由于“男儿有泪不轻弹”等规范的内化,男性可能比女性表现出更弱的悲伤感染。

总之,社会规范不仅可能通过直接的方式影响情绪感染过程,也可能通过诸多间接的方式对情绪感染加以干预,然而直接或间接影响的作用大小如何,以及在间接路径中哪些因素更显著,仍需要大量研究去探究。

3.3 社会规范影响情绪感染的神经基础

3.3.1 ERP相关神经基础

研究指出,情绪感染的过程主要涉及个体对情境信息、对表达者的表情、情境与表情间的关系以及对自身情绪的评价等心理成分^[71],采用事件相关电位(event-related potential, ERP)技术发现,该过程可能涉及P1、N1、N170、N2、P3、晚期正成分(late positive component, LPP)^[12]和N400等成分。在情绪感染过程中,首先接收者会接收并概览源自情境和表达者表情的物理特征信息,这可能在主要源于外纹状体视觉相关脑区的P1和N1成分上有所体现。研究表明,这些成分反映了大脑早期对面孔和情绪刺激基本特征的选择注意^[72,73]。随后,接收者的注意焦点将汇聚于表达者表情,

而这可能在N170成分上有所体现,研究指出,脑后部早期成分N170在情绪感染过程中不仅对面孔敏感^[74,75],同时也涉及情境与表情之间关系的加工^[76],这将有利于情绪模仿的发生^[77]。随后,大脑可能初步探测表达者表情与情境之间的关系,当感知到表达者表情不符合当前情境,可能引起较强的冲突反应并体现在脑前部N2波幅上^[78,79]。随之,大脑早期侧重对表情、表情与情境关系物理特性的加工逐渐向心理意义转化,这可能是情绪感染过程中情绪刺激获得心理意义的关键过程,并与脑后部P2成分有关^[80-82]。

随着对情绪刺激早期的注意分配、识别和选择,情绪感染进入精加工阶段。此时,情绪感染的加工不再聚焦情绪刺激的物理特征,而更关注心理意义,包括深入评估情境与表情的关系(社会规范)、情绪评价等,这些过程可能与顶枕部P3、LPP以及脑前部N400等成分有关。研究表明,P3与有意注意过程中注意资源的分配和消耗^[83]及社会认知有关^[84,85],而N400与社会规范相关信息的精加工密切相关^[43,44,86]。因此,可以推测,在社会规范影响情绪感染过程中,P3可能负责情绪接收者对社会规范评估中注意资源的分配和认知消耗,从而有助于N400进一步在情绪感染过程中对社会规范信息的深入加工。最后,在一系列加工之后,情绪接收者将对自身情绪状态进行评价,从而最终决定情绪感染是否发生,这个过程可能与LPP密切相关。大量研究表明,LPP与社会线索^[87]、情绪评价关系密切^[88-91],它可能是情绪感染过程中社会评价发生的重要指标。

特别地,在情绪感染过程中,N170和N2可能参与对符合或不符合社会规范表情的早期注意甄别和初步筛选^[76,78,79],而N400可能负责有意加工阶段对社会规范信息的精加工^[43,44,86]。如Mu等人^[44]指出,中央和顶叶区域的N400可能是违反规范的神经机制,Goto等人^[43]也证实不适当的情境引发了更大额区N400。然而N400作为违反社会规范的神经机制主要是基于语义研究,由于N400也被证明是语义不一致的重要机制^[92],而它是否是语义加工下社会规范的神经机制有待进一步研究。尽管大量证据提示,这些ERP成分在社会规范对情绪感染的影响过程中十分重要,但由于目前社会规范对情绪感染影响的实证研究较少,仍需大量研究去证实这一推测。

3.3.2 功能磁共振成像相关神经基础

目前,关于社会规范作用于情绪感染时所涉及神经基础的直接研究较少,由于情绪感染的过程本质上

是社会互动的过程,其神经加工过程可能与社会情绪加工相似,因此情绪感染的过程也可能涉及以下3个与社会情绪加工密切相关的神经网络^[93,94]。首先,在情绪感染发生过程中,接收者可能会对自己的社会角色、与表达者的关系以及与表达者情绪的对比等内容进行评价,因此可能涉及与自我加工和自我评价关联的皮质中线结构(cortical midline structures, CMS),包括内侧前额叶皮层(medial prefrontal cortex, mPFC)、前扣带皮层(anterior cingulate cortex, ACC)、楔前叶(precuneus, PC)、后扣带皮层(posterior cingulate cortex, PCC)、压后皮层(retrosplenial cortex, RSC)等^[95,96]。其次,情绪感染发生的重要表现是接收者与表达者发生了相似的情绪体验,因此与情绪体验和共情等密切相关的皮层可能参与其中,包括前脑岛(anterior insula, AI)、背侧前扣带皮层(dorsal anterior cingulate cortex, dACC)和额下回(inferior frontal gyrus, IFG)^[97,98]。再者,在情绪感染过程中,接收者会推断表达者心理状态并判断表达者情绪表达是否符合社会规范,同时会根据其心理状态推测背后意图,从而完善自己的情绪评价^[71],因此在社会情绪加工中主要负责心理状态推断和意图归因的“社会大脑”区域^[99-101],包括mPFC、PC、PCC、后颞上沟(posterior superior temporal sulcus, pSTS)、颞顶联合区(temporoparietal junction, TPJ)和前颞叶(anterior temporal lobe, ATL)、颞极(temporal pole, TP)等在情绪感染中也可能被发现。

特别地,当情绪感染的过程中,社会规范的作用尤为突出时,与社会规范加工相关的脑区激活可能被凸显。关于大脑如何处理与社会规范相关的信息,研究发现,当违反社会规范可能面临惩罚时,个体对规范的遵从性增加且与外侧眶额叶皮层(orbitofrontal cortex, OFC)和右侧背外侧前额叶(dorsolateral prefrontal lobe, dlPFC)皮层的激活呈强烈的正相关。同时,与语法判断相比,对社会规范判断激活了左侧腹侧前额叶皮层(ventromedial prefrontal cortex, vmPFC)、左侧OFC、后部颞下沟(inferior temporal sulcus, ITS)^[40,102]。相似地,在vmPFC损伤的个体中发现,规范的遵从性以及违反规范后的内疚感均会降低^[103]。此外,当个体检测到违反社会规范的行为发生时,大脑不仅在认知上存在判断,同时也会产生相应的情感。违反社会规范可能引起与负性情绪相关的脑区激活,如岛叶^[104]和杏仁核^[105],从而促使个体惩罚违规行为。

总之,在社会规范影响情绪感染的过程中可能涉

及与自我评价、情绪以及社会规范加工相关的脑区,当观察者在某一社会情境下感知到源自表达者的表情,与情绪初步加工有关的杏仁核可能被激活,同时负责对社会情境编码的额叶-边缘网络也可能被激活,随之TPJ进一步加工社会情境中的社会规范信息,再通过vmPFC整合认知与情绪信息,结合OFC传递的关于情绪表达的社会规范信息^[103],由vmPFC控制不当情绪反应,并由AI负责情感体验^[106]。然而,目前的研究证据由于技术限制只能提供一定参考,尚不足以完整地描绘出大脑在加工社会规范作用于情绪感染时的神经过程,各个脑区在不同心理加工中如何协同作用等仍亟待相关研究。未来可结合超级扫描技术并结合多模态方法(包括EEG、fEMG和近红外扫描技术等),在模拟或真实情绪互动中,构建社会规范相关情境。随后,同时测量情绪表达者和接收者在情绪感染过程中所涉及的神经过程。在此基础上,可以结合无创脑刺激技术,如经颅磁刺激或经颅电刺激技术,对其中可能的关键部位进行干预,以确定其中的因果关系。

4 研究展望

本文着重介绍了在研究社会规范如何影响情绪感染过程中可供参考的研究方法、提供支撑的理论视角以及可能涉及的心理机制和神经基础。尽管相关理论和研究强调了在情绪感染过程中社会规范的作用不可忽视,但直接的研究证据较为缺乏,其中涉及的心理机制和神经机制仍有待深入探索,在此基础上,相关理论也需完善。

首先,在社会规范对情绪感染的影响研究中,由于不同社会情境下社会规范存在差异,未来研究需要在不同社会情境下(如不同情绪属性、熟悉或陌生、清晰或模糊、涉及道德或不涉及道德的社会情境等)对社会规范对情绪感染的影响进行探讨,以论证结果的稳定性和可靠性。

其次,社会规范对情绪感染发挥作用的边界条件是一个值得探讨的问题。情绪感染的背景观认为,亲和性是决定情绪感染是否发生的最重要因素^[18,19],但是“在葬礼上笑”可能并不支持这一观点,被认为具有亲和含义的“笑”在葬礼情境下很难引发情绪感染,因为一定社会文化下社会规范并不鼓励该情绪行为。然而,如葬礼上“笑”的表达者与接收者关系亲密时,情绪感染则有可能发生。因此,社会规范对情绪感染的影响受到哪些因素的调节,在什么情境下发挥作用最大,什

么情境下作用会被削减等都需要进一步研究。

再者, 社会规范的焦点理论认为, 描述性社会规范与命令性社会规范对行为影响的途径不同, 其社会影响也不同^[37,107]。当只凸显某一社会规范时, 情绪感染更易受哪一种规范影响? 当两种规范同时凸显时, 描述性规范与命令性规范谁对情绪感染的作用更明显, 以及两者之间的关系如何作用于情绪感染等问题, 仍需进一步探讨。

最后, 除社会规范的作用途径对情绪感染可能造

成影响外, 社会规范的强度(松紧)对情绪感染也可能造成影响。由于个体期望遵守社会规范付出的成本能获得相应回报^[108], 因此即使轻微地违反指导情感行为的社会规范也会影响人际互动过程和过程中的情绪感染。不同社会情境(如工作情境与日常生活)下规范松紧度不同^[109], 对违反社会规范情绪表达的许可度和惩罚程度不同^[110], 最终情绪感染的程度也可能不同。因此社会规范的松紧如何作用于情绪感染, 是否与表情的效价存在交互影响仍需探索。

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Summary for “社会规范对情绪感染的影响及其潜在机制”

The effect of social norms on emotional contagion and its potential mechanisms

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Emotional contagion refers to the process by which emotions are transmitted from the expresser to the receiver, leading to a convergence of emotional experiences between the two parties. Appropriately, emotional contagion can promote interpersonal relationships and social cooperation. Research suggests that social appraisal—Rather than mere emotional mimicry—May be the primary pathway for triggering emotional contagion in social contexts. However, previous studies on emotional contagion have primarily focused on intergroup factors, such as in-group/out-group dynamics, competition, and cooperation, while, as one of the key factors in the social appraisal process, social norms have not received adequate attention regarding how they affect the occurrence of emotional contagion and the possible mechanisms involved. However, the solution to these issues is essential for explaining real-life phenomena, such as the lack of emotional resonance when smiling at a funeral, and for advancing theories related to emotional contagion. Therefore, this paper provides a brief review of the meaning and measurement paradigms of emotional contagion and decodes the two key pathways that trigger emotional contagion and their interrelationship. It also highlights the importance of social norms within the pathway of social appraisal, a topic that has been neglected in previous research. The paper further outlines the concepts and classifications of social norms, along with manipulations that can be considered in emotional contagion studies. Additionally, it summarizes relevant discussions from the perspectives of classic theories of emotional contagion, the social construction theory of emotions, and collective emotion theory regarding the influence of social norms on emotional contagion. Based on this foundation, the paper proposes potential psychological mechanisms through which social norms impact emotional contagion. It suggests that social norms may influence emotional contagion both directly and indirectly. The indirect pathways include providing valuable information (such as descriptive social norms), creating external obligations (such as interpersonal pressure and anticipated rewards or punishments), and transforming external obligations into internal obligations (such as personal values and identity). Subsequently, the paper speculates on the event-related potential (ERP) components that may be involved in the processing of emotional contagion, including the P1 and N1 components related to the physical characteristics of social context and facial expressions, the N170 and N2 components associated with the processing of the expresser's facial expressions and their relation to the social context, the P2 component involved in the transformation of physical stimuli into psychological meaning, and the P3, N400, and late positive potential (LPP) components associated with social cognitive processing and emotional experience. It additionally discusses relevant brain regions implicated in emotional contagion, such as the amygdala, ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC), orbitofrontal cortex (OFC), anterior insula (AI), and temporoparietal junction (TPJ). However, further theoretical and empirical research is needed to explore the psychological and physiological mechanisms through which social norms influence emotional contagion as well as the social consequences arising from these processes. In conclusion, the paper provides an outlook on future research directions, offering suggestions and recommendations to inspire subsequent studies in this field.

emotional contagion, social appraisal, social norms, social context, emotional mimicry

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