

# Negotiating Emotions Across Cultures

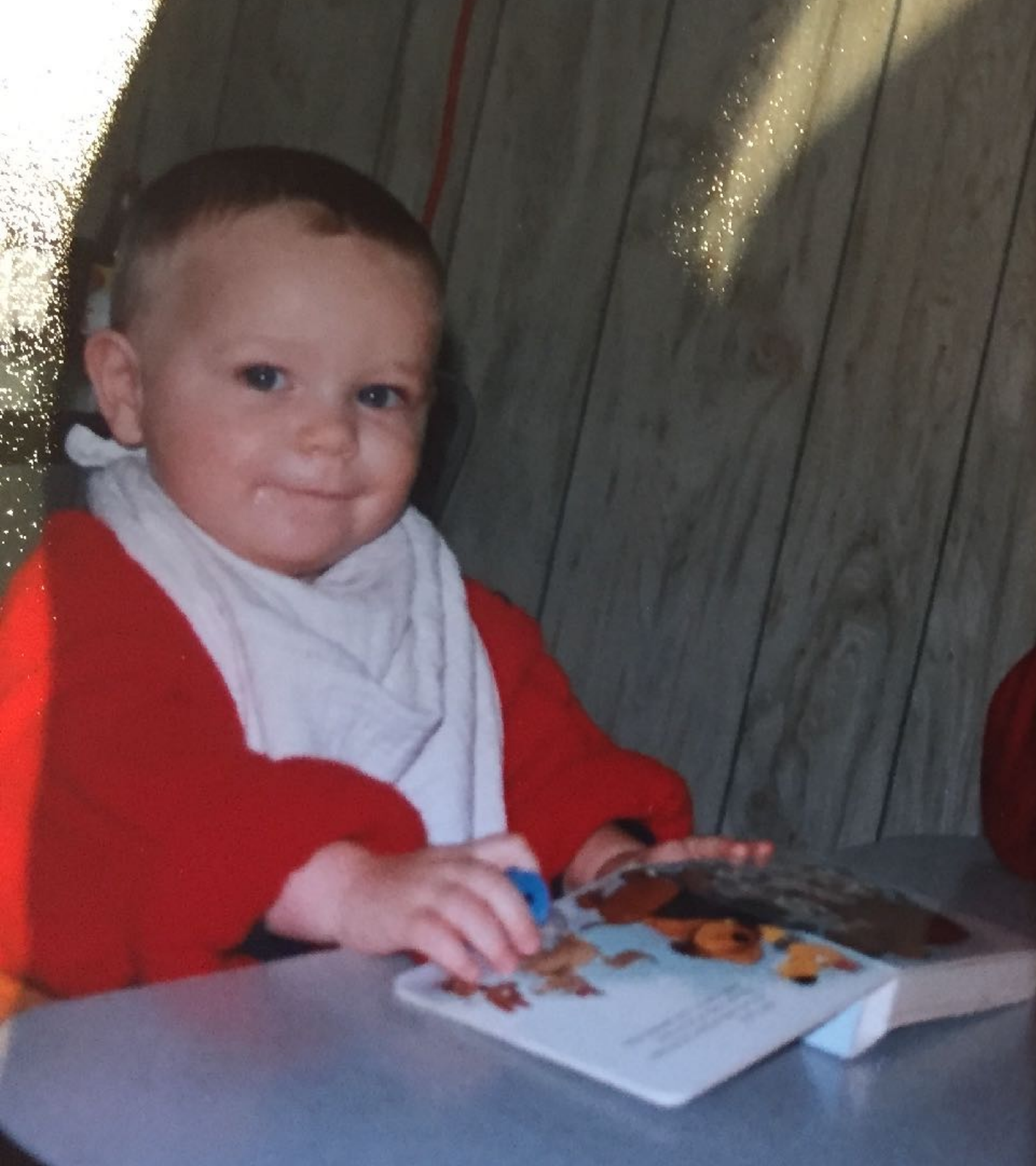
Kellogg Culture & Negotiation Conference

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## **Negotiating Emotions**

All everyday attempts at influencing and/or changing other people's emotions.



## MOTHER OF DIDI (3 YRS OLD, TAIWAN)

Didi walks towards the researcher's camcorder, and is about to touch it

**“Hey, Didi! what did mommy just tell you? You do not listen...does mommy have to spank you?”**

**You really don't listen.....”**

**“We do not want you here. Stand back there.”**

Didi cries

**“Look how ugly your face is, you don't want to be in the film that ugly”**

Didi's sister: **“Ugly monster...you should feel ashamed”**

# NEGOTIATING EMOTIONS

1

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Emotions  
are social  
engagements

2

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Across cultures,  
different types of  
social engagements  
are valued


3

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We negotiate with  
others to  
achieve culturally  
valued social  
engagements

CHAPTER ONE:  
EMOTIONS WE VALUE

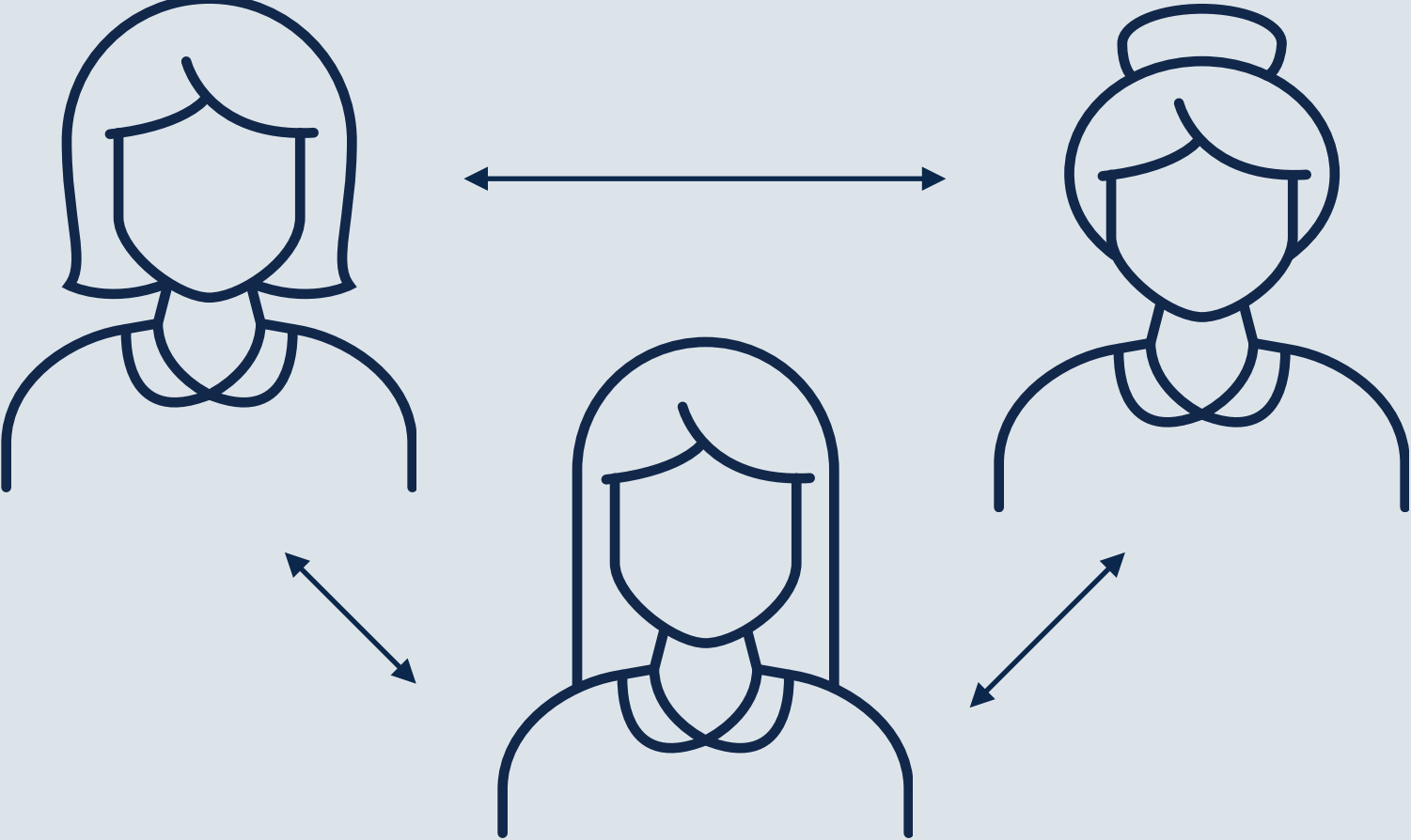
# EMOTIONS WE VALUE




**Autonomy**  
**Self-Focused**  
**Self-Enhancement**



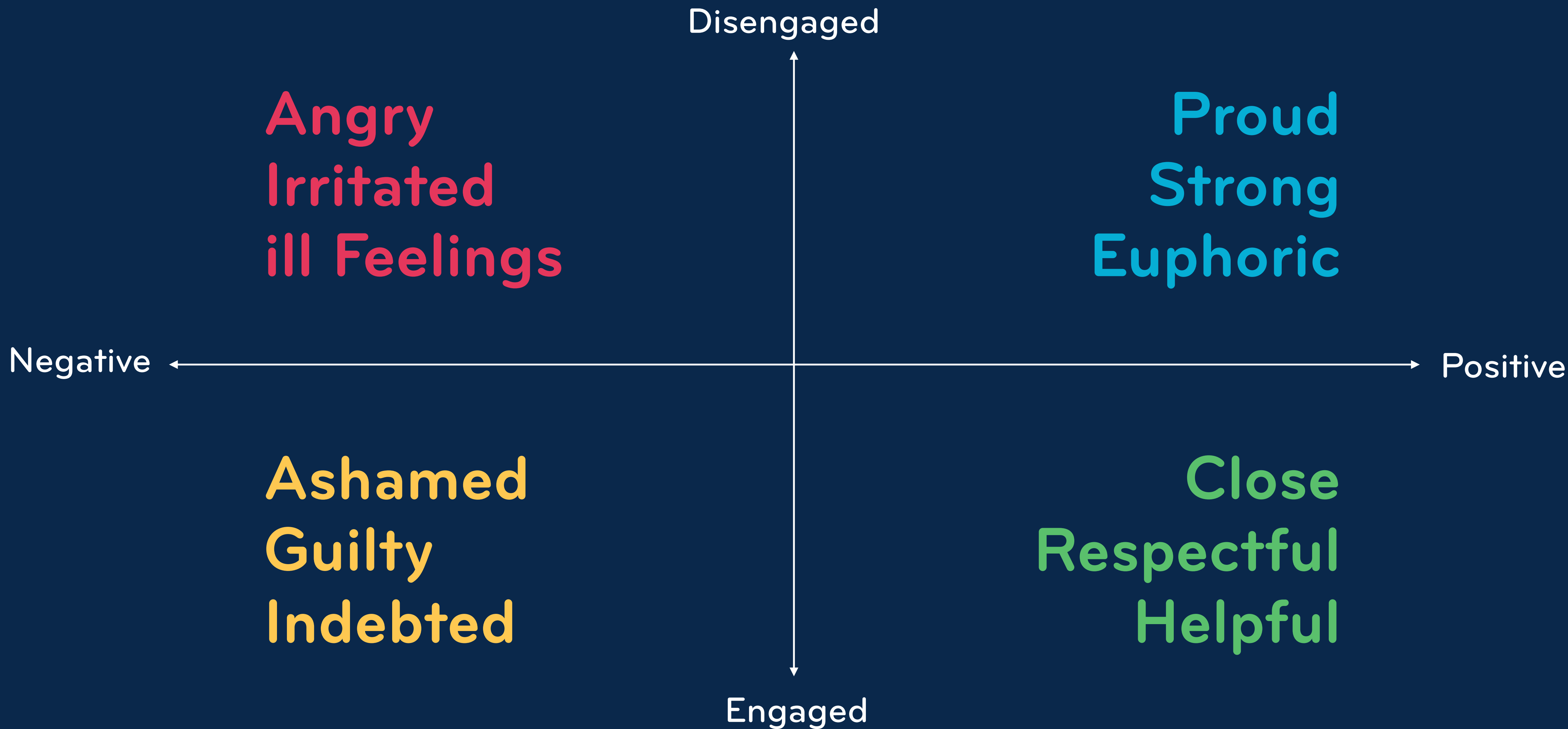
Independence



**Relatedness**  
**Perspective-taking**  
**Self-criticism**



Interdependence



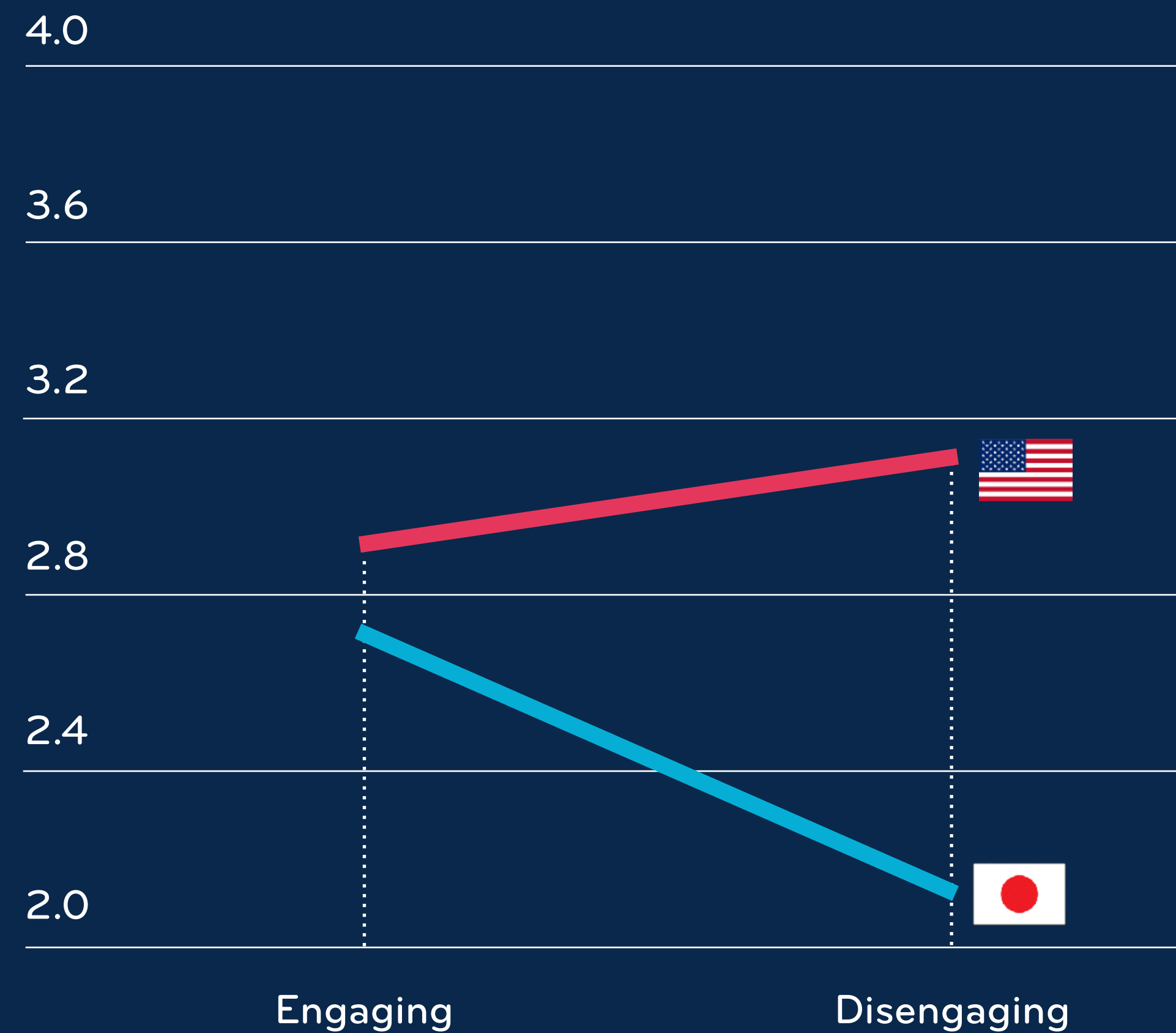
(De Leersnyder, Koval, Kuppens, & Mesquita, 2014)

(Kitayama, Markus, & Kurokawa, 2000)

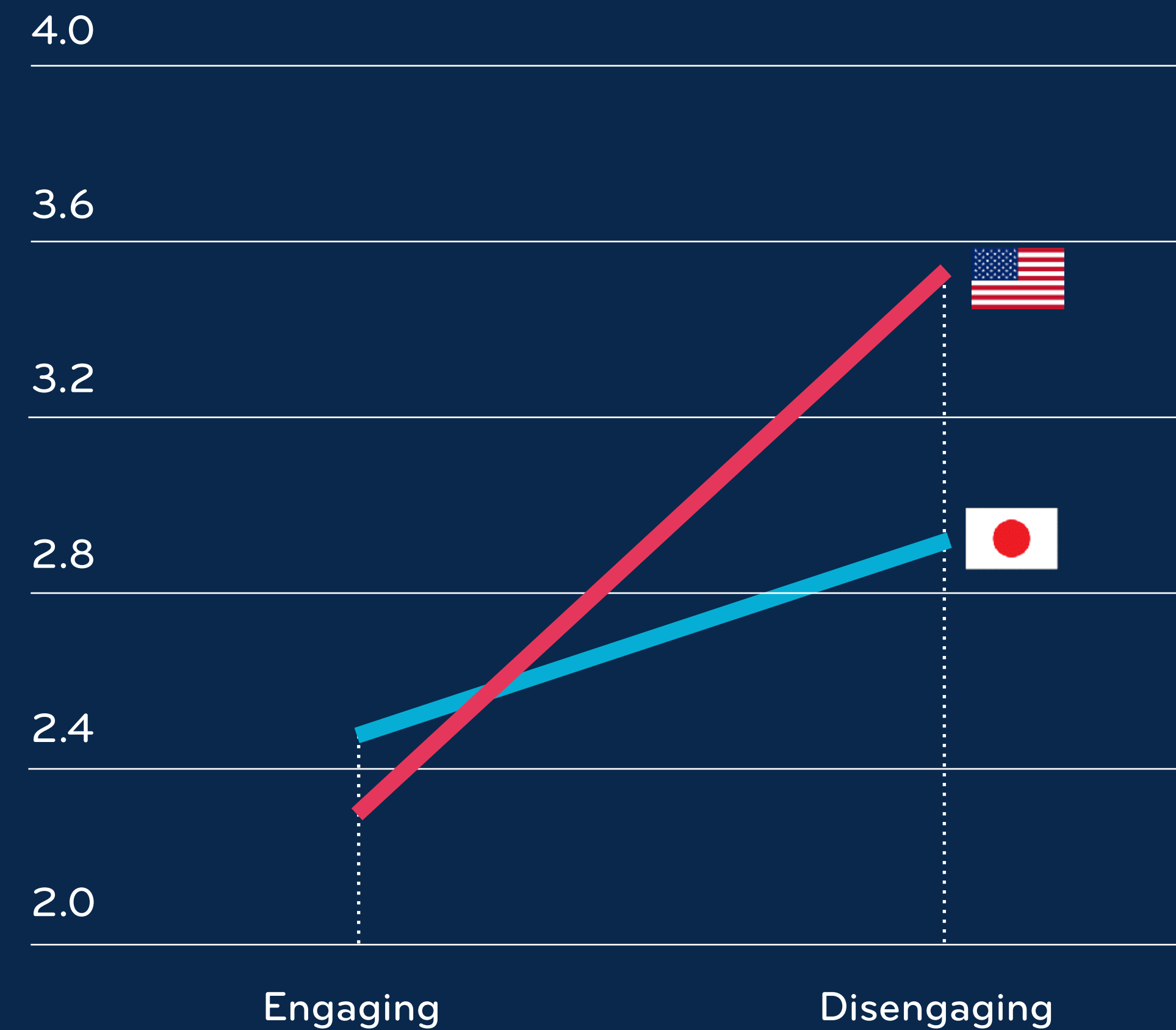


# CULTURALLY VALUED EMOTIONS ARE PREVALENT

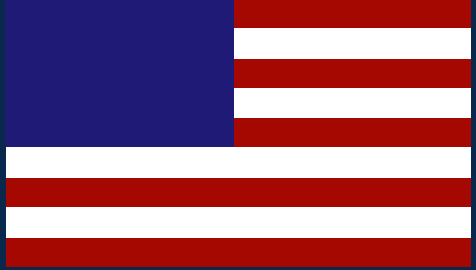
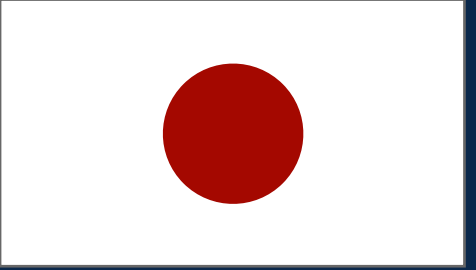
## Positive emotions



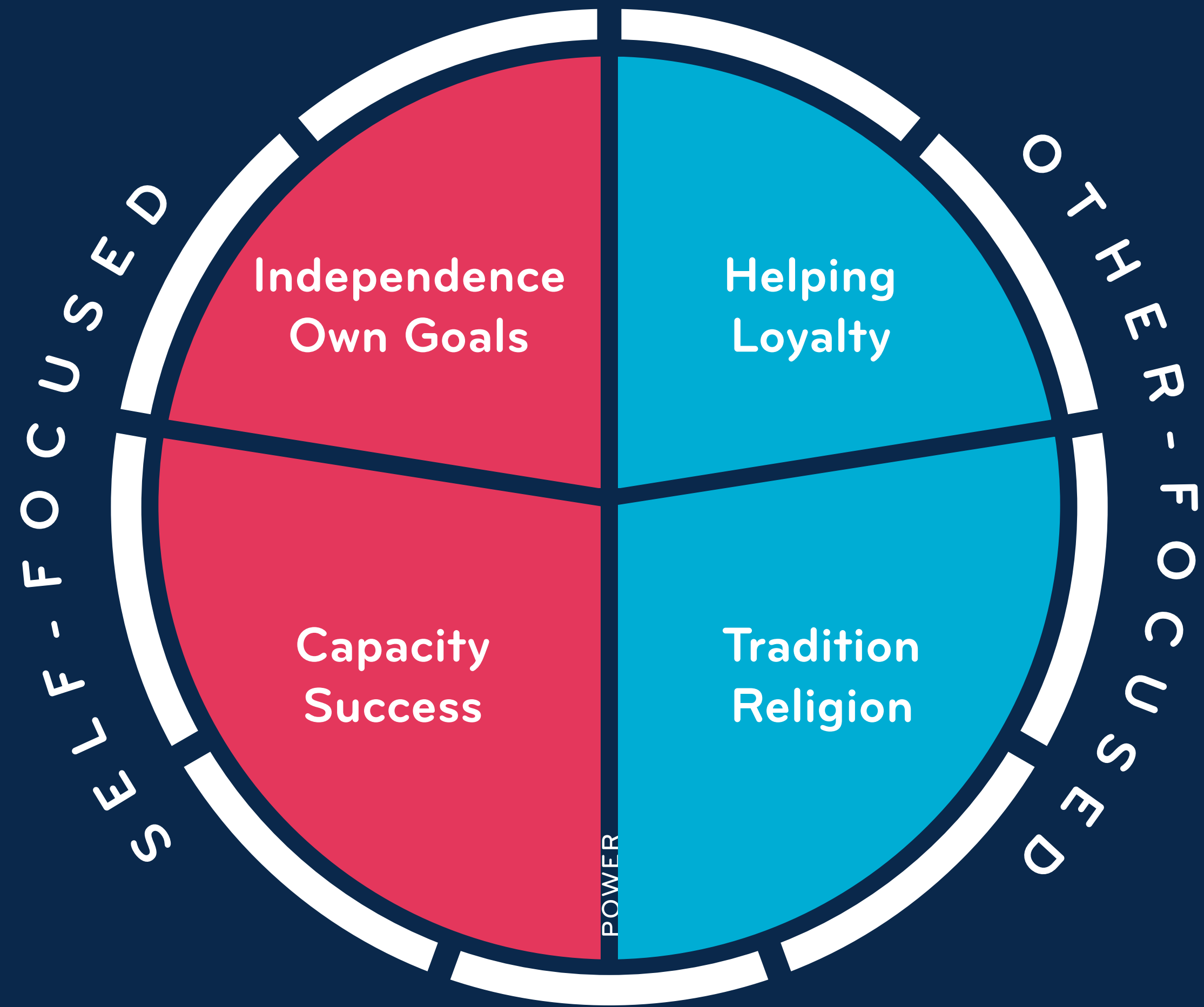
## Negative emotions



# CULTURALLY VALUED EMOTIONS PREDICT WELL-BEING

		
Disengaged Emotions	0.68	0.26
Engaged Emotions	0.50	0.60

# EMOTIONS WE VALUE



## VALUES IN SITUATION

In this situation it was impossible for me to set my own goals.

- A Bit True
- True
- Totally True

In this situation I was able to set my own goals.

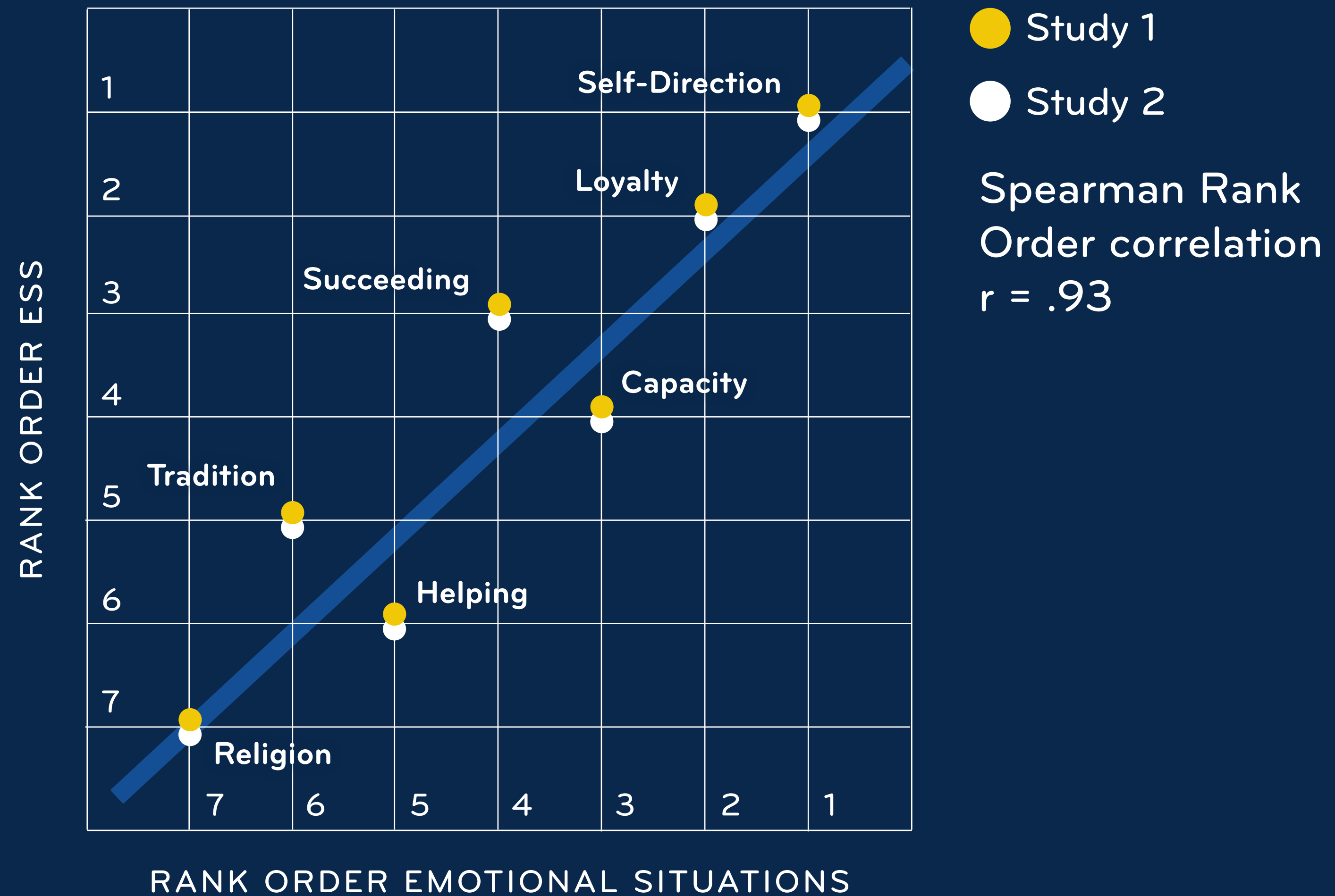
- A Bit True
- True
- Totally True

N/A

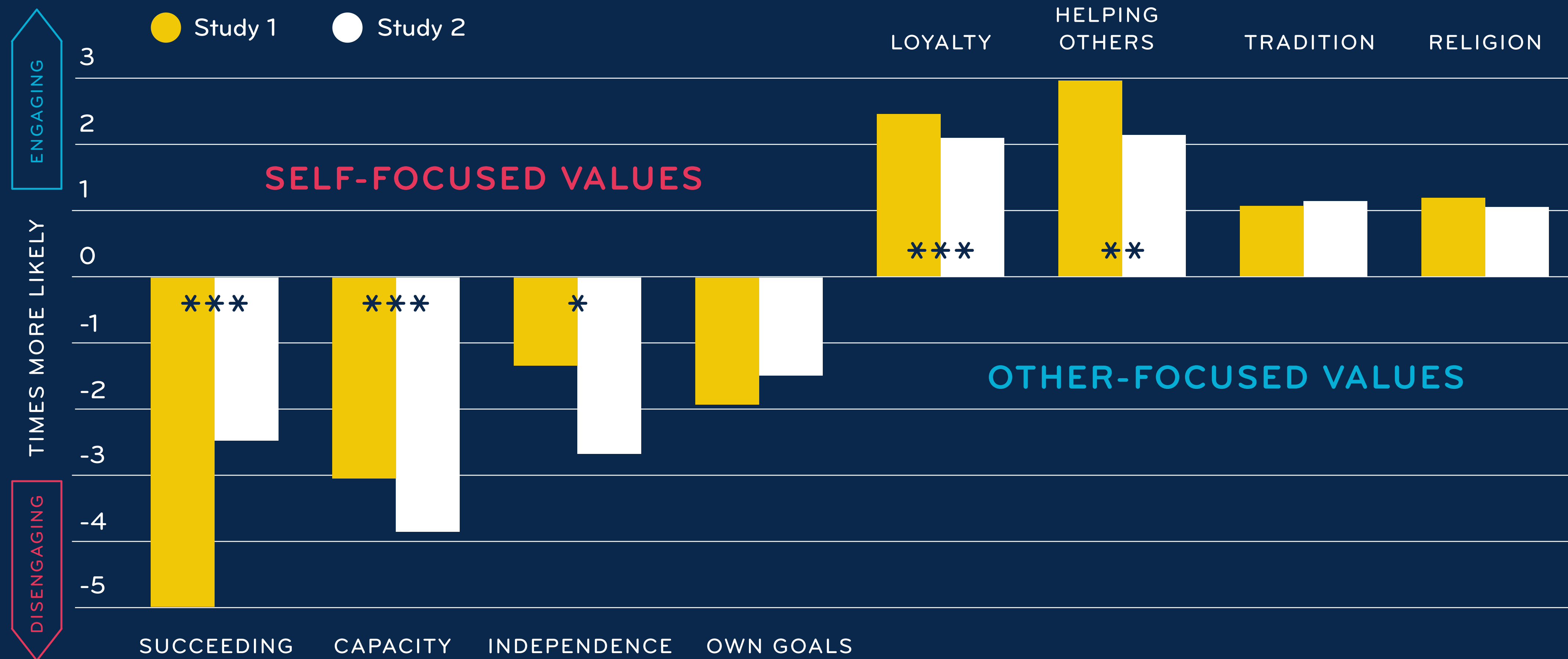
Value Relevant

Value Irrelevant

# EMOTIONS WE VALUE



# EMOTIONS WE VALUE



CHAPTER TWO:

# PROMOTION OF EMOTIONS WE VALUE

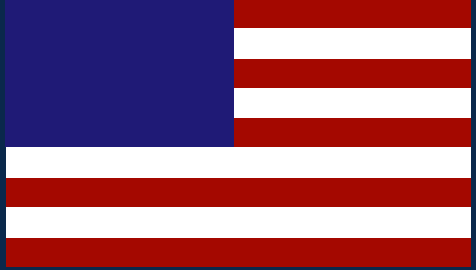
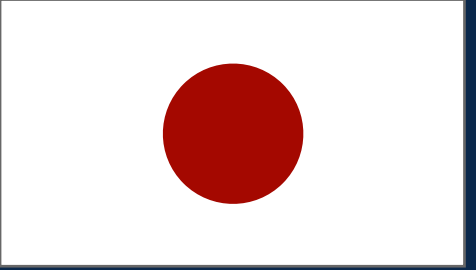








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# PROMOTION OF EMOTIONS WE VALUE

		
Anger		
Shame		

# PROMOTION OF EMOTION NORMS: STUDY ONE



## INTERVIEWS

"Remember a situation in which you felt angry or ashamed."



## DAILY EXPERIENCE

"What did you just experience?"

## SITUATION QUESTIONNAIRE



20 anger & 20 shame situations from each culture

Q: How frequent?

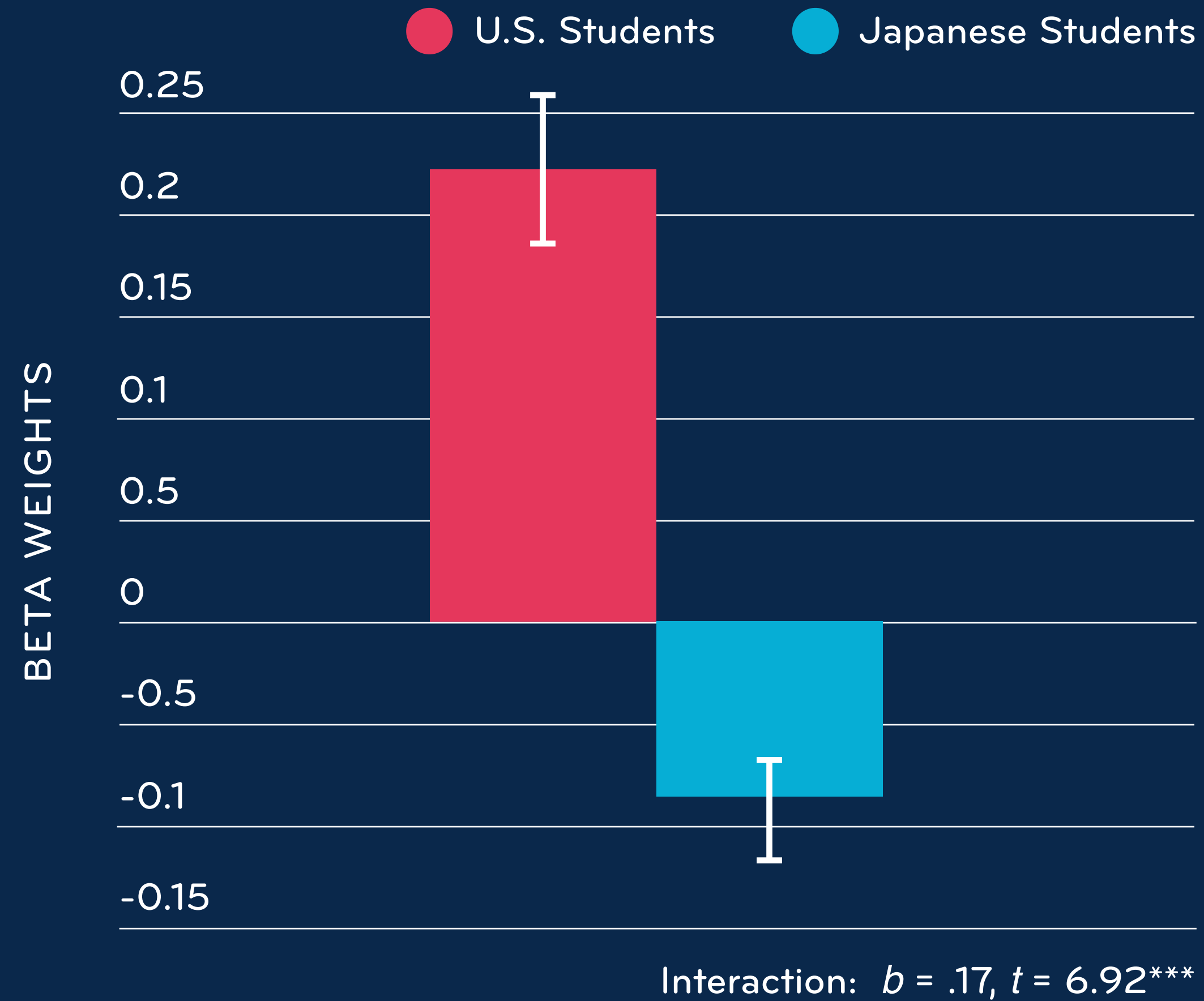
Q: How much anger/shame?

## SAMPLE SITUATION FOR ANGER

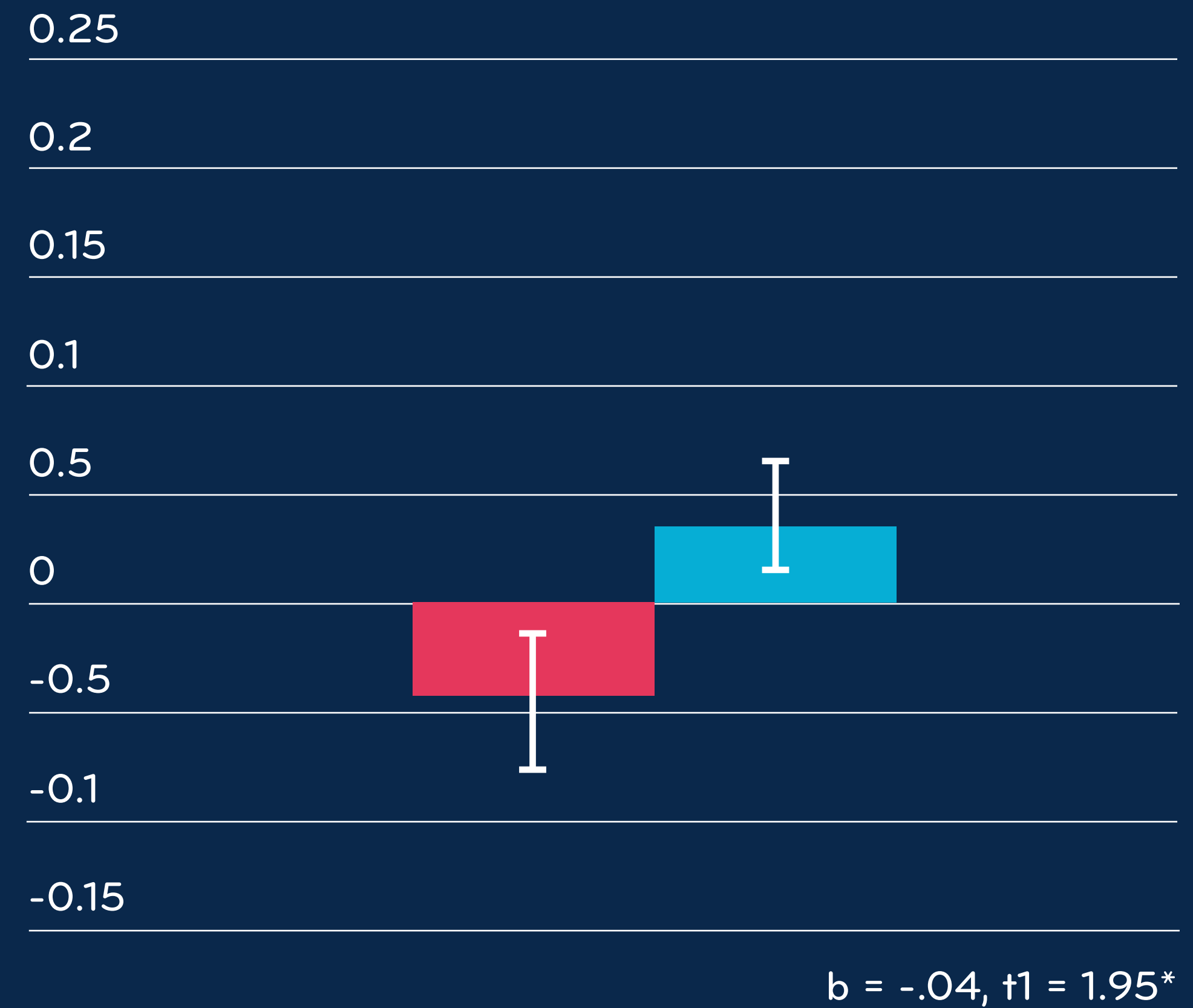
“Ryan went to college away from home and came to see his family over the holidays. Whenever Ryan started talking about something of which he felt proud, his father changed the topic to his younger brother’s football career.”

# PROMOTION OF EMOTION NORMS: US AND JAPAN

## Anger



## Shame



## STUDY TWO



116

Belgians

58

Couples

58

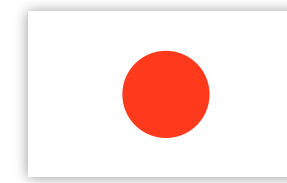
Median  
Female Age

15.6

Years

42.5

Median  
Male Age



160

Japanese

80

Couples

42.2

Median  
Female Age

15.0

Years

43.5

Median  
Male Age

## STUDY TWO

### ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE



Conflict topics in the relationship  
(adapted from CPI)

Relationship satisfaction (CSI-16):  $\alpha_{JP}=.95$ ,  $\alpha_{JB}=.96$ ;  
autonomy/relatedness

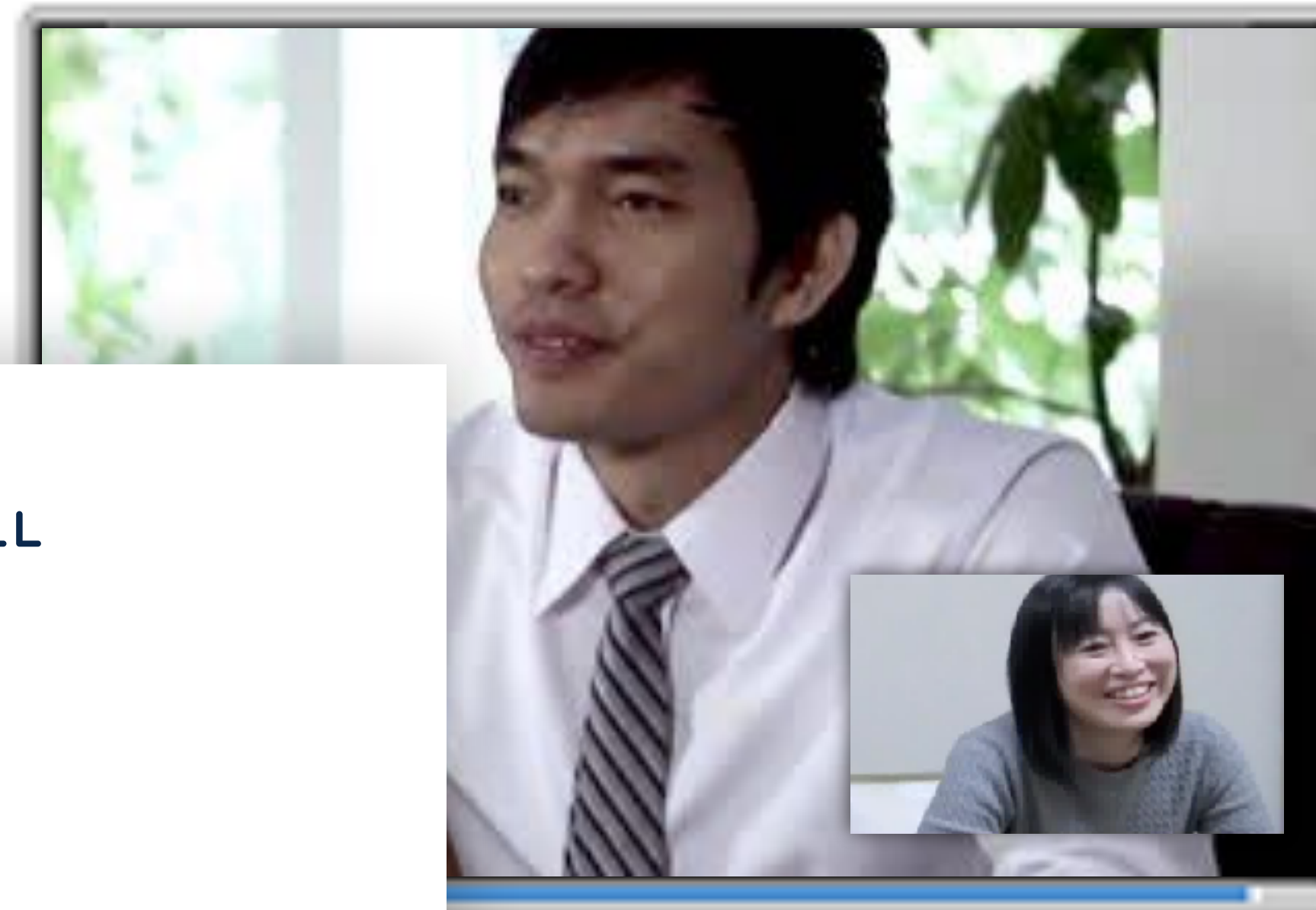
### INTERACTION (LAB)



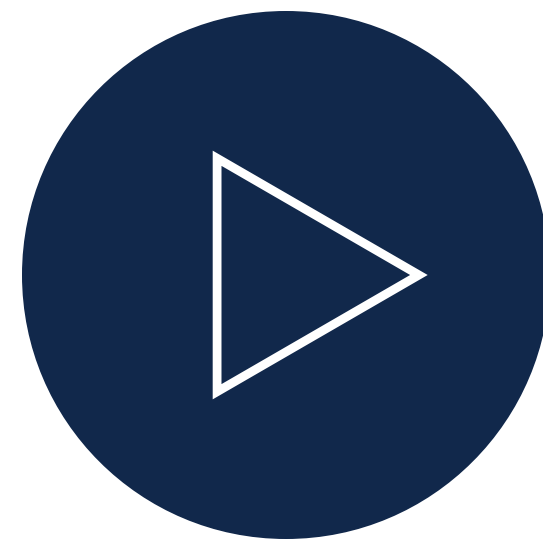
Neutral > Conflict topic > Positive ending

“Conversation like at home”

10 min (recorded partners  
frontally / overview)



## VIDEO-MEDIATED RECALL



Played video of partner  
/ participant (PiP)

Video stopped every 30 sec

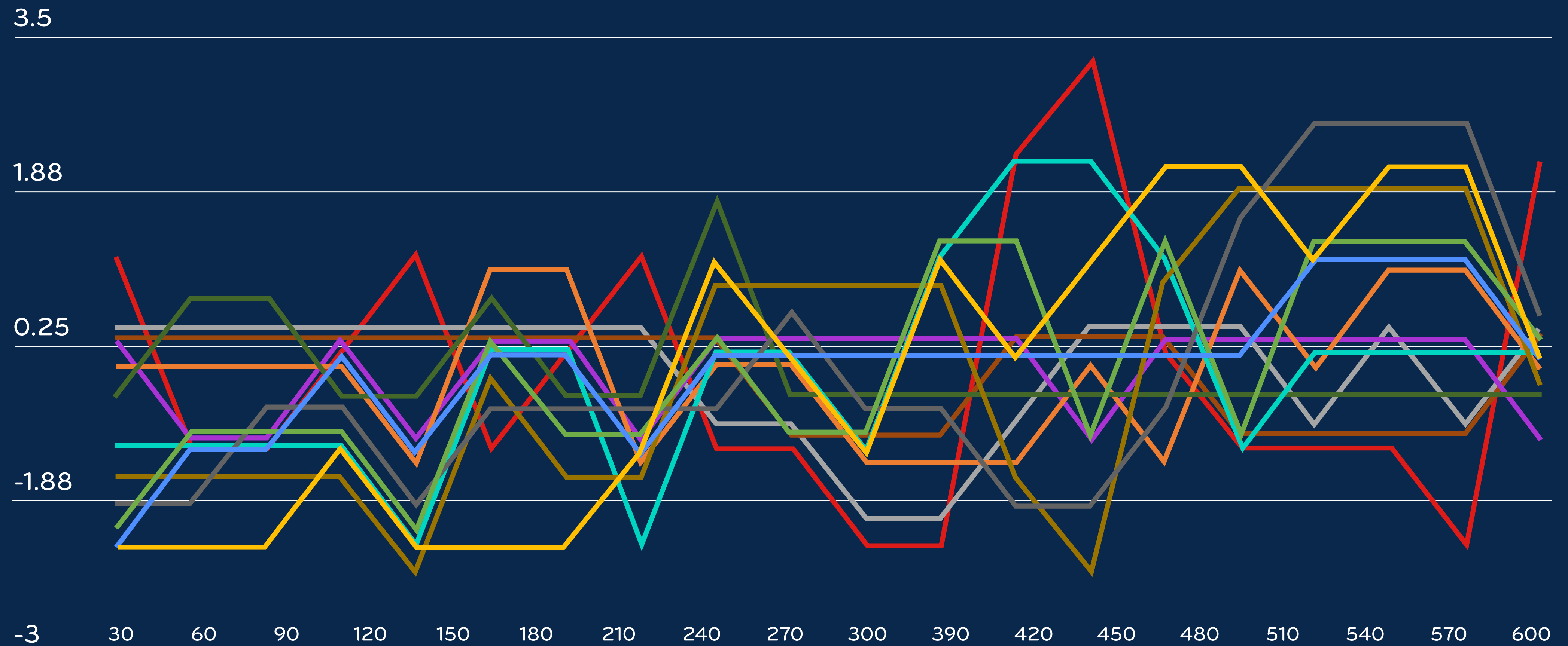
Rated intensity of 12 emotions

n ervaren hebben tijdens het gesprek met uw partner. U kan aangeven in welke mate u zich  
maal niet ervaren) tot 6 (helemaal wel ervaren). Antwoord alstublieft spontaan. Er zijn geen juiste of  
selecteert u "helemaal niet".

(me) ... voelde	Helemaal niet				Erigszins			Heel erg
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
schuldig	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	

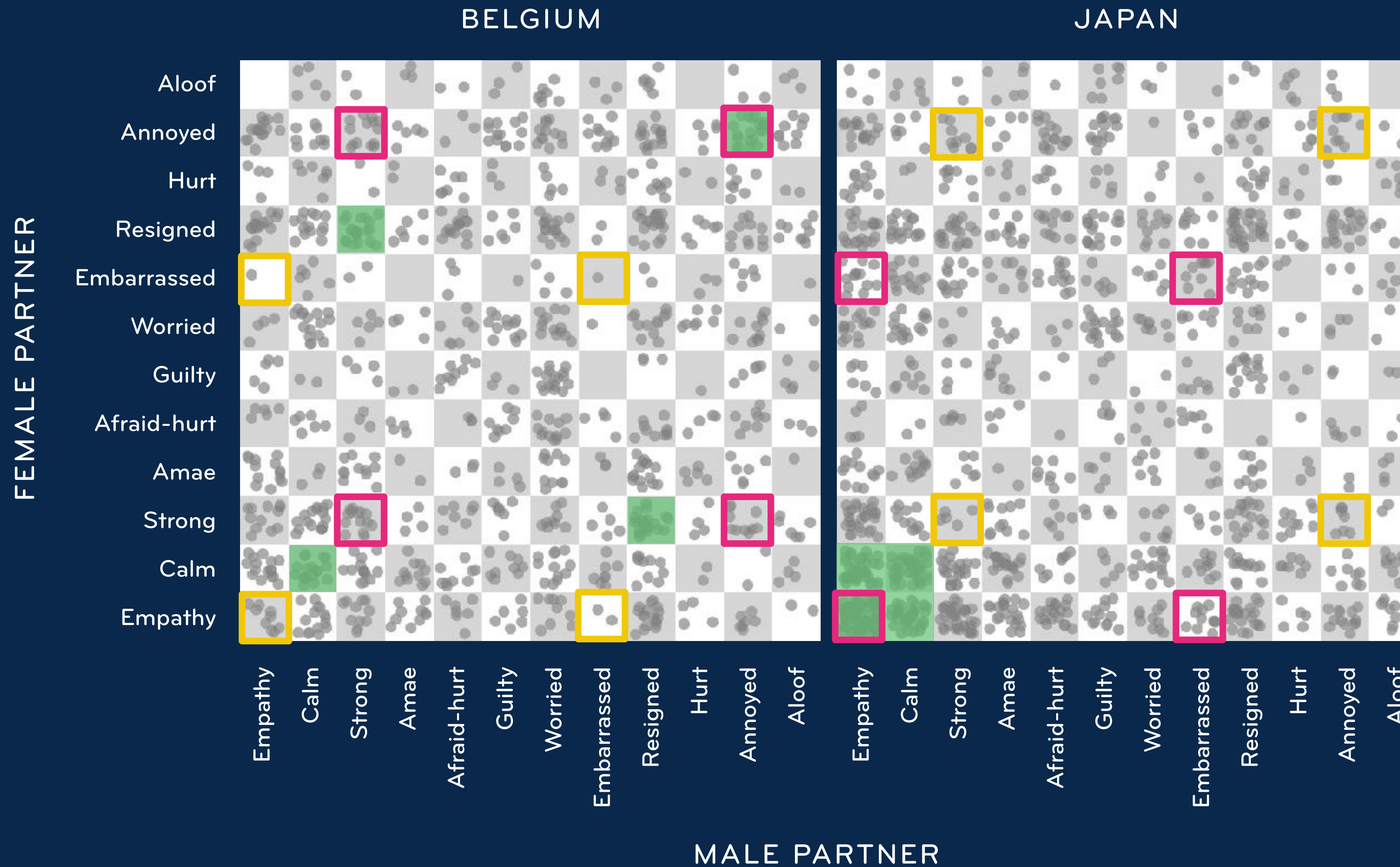


# PERSON-CENTERED DATA – PARTICIPANT 20072



- |                          |                       |            |               |          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| ● Empathy for my partner | ● Afraid hurt partner | ● Resigned | ● Hurt        | ● Guilty | ● Annoyed |
| ● Strong                 | ● Calm                | ● Worried  | ● Embarrassed | ● Amae   | ● Aloof   |

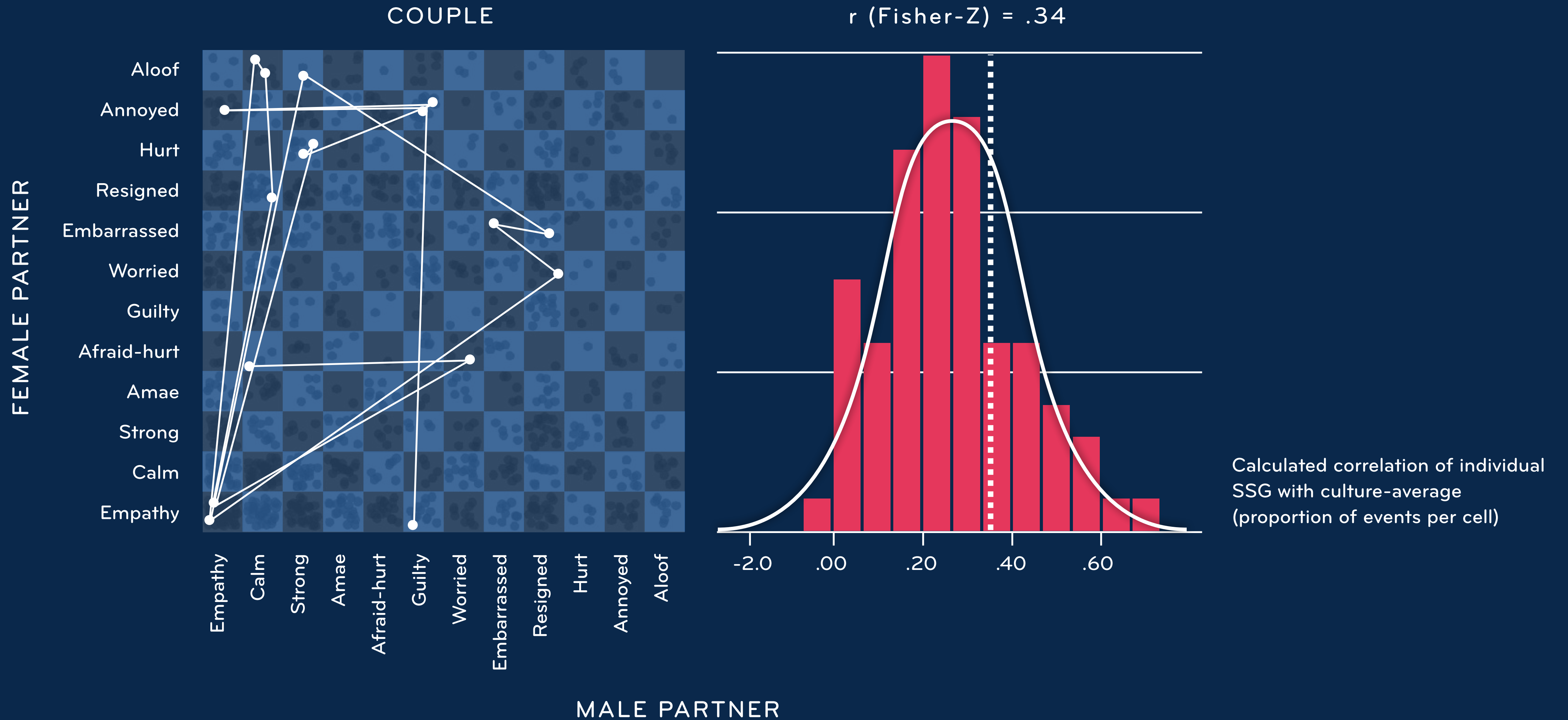
# INTERACTIONS GRAVITATE TOWARDS VALUED EMOTIONS



Note. Green cells show attractor states inductively derived by winnowing for an H-proportion drop  $\geq .30$  (Hollenstein, 2012). Red boxes show emotional states that were significantly more common in the respective culture.



# INTERACTIONS GRAVITATE TOWARDS VALUED EMOTIONS



## EXPERIENCING CULTURALLY FITTING EMOTIONS IS BENEFICIAL

	BELGIUM	JAPAN
Couple Satisfaction Index	.39**	.06
Emotional Support	.32*	.09
Sympathy for Partner	.11	-.06
Autonomy	.34*	.16
Relatedness	.01	.08

Note. Correlations with fit index (Fisher-z transformed correlations between individual and cultural average SSG).

## CONCLUSION

Across cultures, social interactions produce systematically different affect/emotions

## CONCLUSION

The most prevalent states — the states to which our interactions return — are culturally valued

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THANK YOU