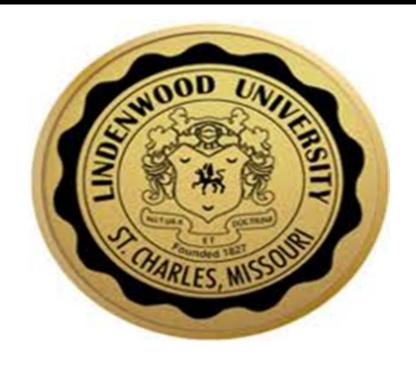


In Your Face: Facial Expressions and Emotions

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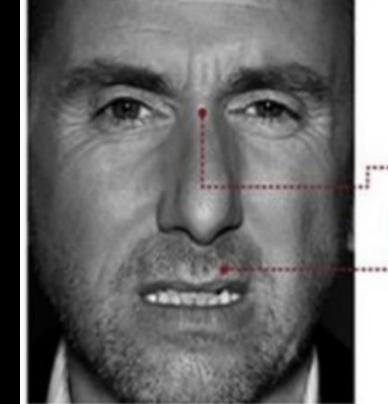




disgust

1 nose wrinkling

2 upper lip raised





Abstract

Facial expressions influence how we process information from infancy through adulthood, and how negative and positive stimuli affect our emotion. This Literary review examines how negative and positive facial expressions affect us during infancy, adolescence, and adulthood as well as the impact during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Research #1: Infants

lip corner tightened

surprise

2) eyes widened

Year 1 of life:



- Sensitivity to emotion and facial expressions which is crucial to social development
- Neural scans showed larger amplitudes to fearful faces
- Support for mother infant interactions
- Positive environments = Positive mindset and brain functioning

Research #2: Adolescents

- Adolescents in maltreated environments showed more recognition to angry facial expression.
- Over attribution of anger
- Exposure to maltreatment amplifies pre-existing bias for anger labeling expressions



Research #3: Adults Relationships

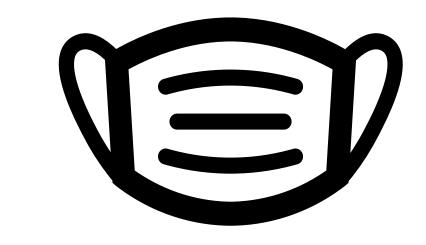


Pairs of friends and strangers were given negative stimuli...which pair do you think were more expressive?

- Friends frowned or smiled more to communicate their emotion
- Strangers were more inclined to frown and show less emotion
- Friend groups = more regulation of emotion

Research #4: What about COVID?!?!

- Alternate strategies of communication employed different social cues
- In person and social anxiety has risen



- In person gestures are felt that they are not needed virtually
- Loss in body language and gesture cues, but a rise in tonal inflections.

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