Emotions as Moral Intuitions

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With a few notable exceptions, scholars have largely ignored the role of emotions in moral judgment, which are judgments concerning matters of right, wrong, and virtue. More typically, it has been assumed that emotions are antithetical to the reasoned, deliberate, principled qualities of our judgments in the moral realm (for review, see Haidt, 2001). The reasons for this are several, and stem from the age-old dichotomy between passion and reason. Moral judgments are thought by many to be achieved through complex cognitive processes, such as Rawls’ ideas about a prior-to-society perspective, and assumed to be inclusive and universal, applying to all people and all relevant contexts. Emotions, in contrast, often occur as the result of relatively rapid, automatic appraisals, and are highly subjective and context-bound (Smith, David, & Kirby, this volume).

Yet emotions may represent a solution to certain difficulties encountered in the study of morality. One such difficulty is the cultural variation in moral judgment that is apparent in both empirical studies and informal observations. For example, Richard Shweder’s work on the moral judgments of people in Eastern India documents that Indian participants find it morally wrong for a child to cut his hair after the death of his father, for a woman to eat with her husband’s elder brother, and for upper-caste individuals to come into physical contact with lower-caste individuals (Shweder, Much, Mahapatra, & Park, 1997). People of different cultures often differ in the moral prioritization they give to matters concerning individual rights, freedoms, duties, and purity (e.g., Haidt, Koller, & Dias, 1993; Miller, 1984; Vasquez, Keltner, Ebenbach, & Banaszynski, 2001).

Just as striking is the ebb and flow of how social issues are moralized, that is, within-culture temporal variation in the moral significance of social issues. For instance, within US culture, the moral significance attached to various issues—cigarette smoking, animal welfare, the death penalty, abortion, and gay marriage as obvious examples—has shifted over time.

Between- and within-culture variation in moral judgment reveals difficulties in identifying universal moral standards and cognitive rules. One way to understand
EMOTIONS AS SOCIAL COMMITMENTS

A second realm in which emotions are central to the structure of social relations is the role of emotions in moral judgment. In this realm, emotions are often seen as social functions that regulate social interactions and the distribution of approval and disapproval. For example, emotions such as sympathy and empathy can help to foster cooperation and trust, while emotions such as anger and disgust can serve to discourage harm and violation. In this way, emotions can both promote and constrain social behavior, thereby shaping the social order.

In the case of moral judgments, emotions can play a particularly important role in determining what is considered right or wrong. For instance, sympathy for victims of harm can generate a desire for justice and revenge, while empathy for the perpetrator can lead to a desire for forgiveness and reconciliation. These feelings can influence our moral reasoning and the way we evaluate social situations.

Moreover, emotions can also shape our social identity and sense of self. For example, feeling ashamed can lead to a desire to improve one's behavior, while feeling proud can reinforce a positive self-image.

In conclusion, emotions are an essential component of social life, shaping our interactions, our sense of self, and our moral judgments. Understanding the role of emotions in social life is crucial for promoting social harmony and well-being.

References:

Appendix: Additional References
TABLE 9.1 Emotions and their Associated Moral Concerns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emotion</th>
<th>Moral Concern</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Love</td>
<td>Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>Avoidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Revenge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joy</td>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table: Emotions and their Associated Moral Concerns

Some emotions have moral appraisals.

We now turn to the study of the relationship between emotion and moral judgment.

Both (see Chapter 5) and (see Chapter 6) as we have discussed, moral judgments are influenced by emotions. The relationship between emotion and moral judgment is complex and multifaceted. Emotions can both cause and be caused by moral judgments, and they can influence moral reasoning and decision-making. Emotions can also affect our ability to empathize with others and make fair judgments. In this chapter, we will explore the role of emotion in moral judgment and discuss some of the theories that have been proposed to explain this relationship.

Emotions such as happiness, sadness, and anger can all influence our moral judgments. Happiness can lead us to be more likely to forgive others, while sadness can lead us to be more likely to feel empathy for others. Anger can lead us to be more likely to punish others.

Moreover, many moral principles are themselves linked to emotions. For example, the principle of fairness is often associated with the emotion of compassion. When we feel compassion for others, we are more likely to judge actions as fair or unfair.

In sum, the relationship between emotion and moral judgment is a complex and dynamic one. Further research is needed to fully understand this relationship and to develop more effective ways to influence moral judgments.

References:

INTEGRAL EMOTIONS CAN COLOR MORAL DECISIONS

Judged—these, 'incidental emotions'—can shape moral judgments. They are part of our everyday experience, and they can influence our decisions, even when we don't realize it. We may not be aware of the role our emotions play in our moral reasoning, but they are there, influencing our judgments and decisions.

In fact, recent studies have shown that emotions play a significant role in our moral reasoning. For example, research has revealed that our emotions can affect our ability to make moral judgments. When we are emotionally provoked, our ability to reason and make judgments may be impaired, leading to more impulsive and less considered decisions.

These findings suggest that more research on the emotional aspects of moral decision-making is needed. Further studies are needed to explore different emotions and how they affect our moral reasoning.

Therefore, it is essential to consider the role of emotions in our moral judgments and decisions. By recognizing the influence of our emotions on our moral reasoning, we can better understand ourselves and our decision-making processes.

In conclusion, emotions play a crucial role in our moral judgments. As such, it is essential to be aware of the impact of our emotions on our decision-making processes. By understanding the role emotions play, we can make more informed and ethical decisions.
We begin our chapter by positing a common denominator: our core, fund mental moral judgments.

**MORAL JUDGMENT: EMOTIONAL INTUITIONS AND CONCEPTIONS**

In order to understand how emotions appear to shape judgments, we need to consider the role of moral intuitions. These intuitions are thought to be processed in parallel with our reasoning processes, and they can influence our decisions in a way that is independent of the information available to us.

The nature of moral intuitions is complex, and their relationship to emotions is not fully understood. However, it is clear that emotions play a significant role in shaping our moral intuitions and, in turn, our moral judgments.

**EMOTIONS WILL HAVE DOMAIN-SPECIFIC EFFECTS**

The effects of emotions vary depending on the domain in which they are felt. For example, in some domains, emotions may lead to more reasonable judgments, while in others, they may lead to more irrational ones.

In the context of moral judgment, emotions can influence our decisions in a number of ways. For example, guilt may lead us to make more empathetic decisions, while anger may lead us to make more aggressive ones.

Understanding the role of emotions in moral judgment is crucial for developing a more nuanced understanding of how we make decisions in different contexts. By recognizing the influence of emotions on our judgments, we can work to develop more effective decision-making strategies.
The study of emotional intuition—both embodied and abstract—has grown in recent years due to its potential to inform our understanding of how people make decisions and solve problems. This research has been particularly focused on the role that emotional intuition plays in complex decision-making scenarios, where traditional analytical approaches may not be sufficient.

Recent studies have shown that emotional intuition can provide valuable insights into the decision-making process, enabling individuals to make more effective choices. However, the exact mechanisms by which emotional intuition operates are still not fully understood.

CONCLUSION

Specific emotions are not merely subjective experiences, but are integral to many aspects of decision-making. Emotional intuition can provide valuable insights into complex decision-making scenarios, where traditional analytical approaches may not be sufficient. Further research is needed to better understand the role of emotional intuition in decision-making and its implications for a wide range of fields, including business, psychology, and social sciences.

We suggest that emotional intuition is a critical component of effective decision-making and that further research is needed to better understand its role in complex decision-making scenarios. This research has the potential to inform the development of more effective decision-making strategies and to provide valuable insights into the role of emotional intuition in complex decision-making scenarios.
REFERENCES

Copied elements of the social-order
make it clear that the dominant and important phenomenon in this part
of the text is the effect of confusion and complexity on the human:
the idea of confusion and complexity in the driver's car navigation system
and the effect of confusion and complexity on the human's decision-making.

The reference continues to elaborate on the specific elements of confusion
and complexity in the human's decision-making and the implications for
the driver's car navigation system. The text is brief and concise,
highlighting the importance of understanding the intersection
of these elements in the real world.