

Robinson's criteria contrasting basic emotions

The following table identifies and contrasts the fundamental emotions according to a set of definite criteria according to D. L. Robinson.^[1]

Robinson says the three key criteria defining fundamental emotions include these mental aspects:

1. have a strongly motivating subjective quality, like pleasure or pain
2. are in response to a real or imagined event or object
3. motivate specific types of behaviour or actions

According to Robinson, combinations of these attributes distinguish the emotions from sensations, feelings and moods.

Kind of emotion	Positive emotions	Negative emotions
Related to object properties	<i>Interest, curiosity</i>	<i>Alarm, panic</i>
	<i>Attraction, desire, admiration</i>	<i>Aversion, disgust, revulsion</i>
	<i>Surprise, amusement</i>	<i>Indifference, familiarity, habituation</i>
Future appraisal	<i>Hope</i>	<i>Fear</i>
Event related	<i>Gratitude, thankfulness</i>	<i>Anger, rage</i>
	<i>Joy, elation, triumph, jubilation</i>	<i>Sorrow, grief</i>
	<i>Relief</i>	<i>Frustration, disappointment</i>
Self-appraisal	<i>Pride in achievement, self-confidence, sociability</i>	<i>Embarrassment, shame, guilt, remorse</i>
Social	<i>Generosity</i>	<i>Avarice, greed, miserliness, envy, jealousy</i>
	<i>Sympathy</i>	<i>Cruelty</i>
Cathected	<i>Love</i>	<i>Hate</i>