

Chapter 1 : Emotional expression - Wikipedia

The following facial expressions will introduce you to the various human emotions you come across in your daily life. By observing a person, you can uncover what is going on in their mind. Understanding facial expressions will help you build stronger relations.

Check new design of our homepage! As humans, we are able to express our emotions through our words as well as actions. Our body language sometimes becomes a dead giveaway to the real emotions we are going through in our mind. Our eyes, the slight tremor of our lips, the crumpling nose, etc. SocialMettle Staff Last Updated: Even as kids, when our teacher used to give us a stern look, it was enough for us to pull up our socks and behave. Our face is the mirror to our emotional soul. A few people have very expressive faces that conveys everything about their mental state. Humans are capable of exhibiting 10, unique facial expressions. How cool is that?! List of Facial Expressions Indications: Eyebrows squeezed together to form a crease, eyelids are tight and straight, slightly lowered head, eyes look upwards through a lowered brow, tightening of facial muscles, tight lips, flaring nostrils, and an intense gaze. Half-open eyelids, raised eyebrows, frowning lips, relaxed muscles, vacant gaze, immobile face, and head propped up with hand. Fixed eyes, reduced blinking, unconscious movement of tongue, slightly raised eyebrows, and head either erect or pushed forward. Nose and forehead scrunched up, one eyebrow raised higher than the other, and pursed lips. Neutral eyes with one side of the lip turned up and pulled back almost like a half-smile. Raised upper eyelid and lower lip, wrinkled nose, raised cheeks, flared nostrils, and closed mouth. Open-mouthed smile, wide eyes, and raised eyebrows. Eyebrows are raised and drawn together, wrinkled forehead, raised upper eyelid, tensed lower eyelid, whites of the eyes are visible, gaping mouth, and tensed lips. Fixed and intense eyes, biting lips, tilted head, slight smile, and one eyebrow raised higher than the other. Inward slanting eyebrows that are squeezed together, raised chin, lips pressed together, frowning, and mouth twisted to one side with a crease on the cheek. Tensed eyebrows, squinted eyes, and intense gaze. Lips pulled back in a frown, lowering of chin, tense lips, eyebrows tense and drawn together, wrinkled forehead, and head pulled back. Tensed eyebrows, squinted eyes, intense gaze, exposed teeth, and lips pulled back. Widened eyes, gaping mouth, raised eyebrows, lowered chin, and head held back. Wide eyes, open mouth, intense gaze, and eyebrows are raised and drawn together. Inner corners of the eyebrows are drawn in and upwards, frowning of lips, jaw protrusion, pouting of lower lip, and eyes cast down. Half-open eyelids, slightly raised eyebrows, and relaxed muscles. There are different types of expressions that include almost all facial features. When trying to read a facial expression, it is important that you understand the types of expressions first. Only then can you differentiate between slightly similar expressions like surprise and shock. They say, the eyes are the windows to the soul. Eyes can tell you a lot about what a person is thinking, feeling, or trying to express. The rate of blinking will also tell you a lot about their state of mind. When a person is shocked, he may forget to blink for a few moments. A girl trying to seduce a boy may blink her eyes quite a few times in a seductive way. If the person is smiling, it may indicate that he is thinking or feeling happy, content, or satisfied. A slight twitch of the upper lip may indicate aggressiveness, anger, or disgust. You can easily notice when someone is frowning upon something. If you catch a person lying, you may notice a slight twitch in the corner of the mouth. However, you can notice the person is annoyed by looking at the pupils, slightly frowning brows, and the slight grinding of teeth. A person who is worried may have his brows pulled together and may have a thoughtful look. Along with the facial expressions, you also need to keep in mind the overall body language of the person. Observe and learn, as this is the key for reading expressions. The following facial expressions will introduce you to the various human emotions you come across in your daily life. By observing a person, you can uncover what is going on in their mind. Understanding facial expressions will help you build stronger relations. This is because you will be reading expressions and understanding the unsaid needs of your partner, friends, or family.

Chapter 2 : An emotional deep alignment network (DAN) to classify and visualize emotions

Free thesaurus definition of general words used to describe emotions from the Macmillan English Dictionary - a free English dictionary online with thesaurus and with pronunciation from Macmillan Education.

How We are Feeling-Defined! What can we learn from the 7 Human Emotions? How can we achieve a higher awareness of the purpose behind these 7 human emotions? How do they differ from other ones that are similar, but not on this list? Find out more information on types of emotions, and more detail on the anger emotion in particular. How we feel is usually what dictates our behaviour. If you want to learn how to control your emotions, or simply understand exactly what it is you are feeling, keep reading. Different types of emotions are described and suggestions are given on what we can do about how we feel. List of 7 Human Emotions

Love This is possibly the most sought-after human emotion. Feelings of personal affection and attachment to a particular person or animal are most commonly associated with love. It can range from slightly affectionate to deep, true, soul-bearing, all encompassing and solid-as-a-rock. It is the subject of songs, books, great feats of strength and great periods of depression. Some say there are only two true human emotions: They are potentially opposites of the same thing. Love for a child will differ from love for a husband, wife, mother or father, long lasting friendship or a forever companion dog. Some emotions related to Love include fondness, passion, contentment and adoration.

Fear Likely known as the emotion most people avoid feeling. A survival or adaptive mechanism, fear is a human emotion that often has unpleasant side effects. In cases of danger or extreme violence, post-traumatic stress disorder can result. Fear can also be protective in that it can help us survive desperate circumstances. It is a response to an immediate perceived threat or source of danger. It allows us to check our surroundings with a heightened vigilance, use our physical senses to locate and assess the source of danger, and quickly react to it. We can also develop fear as a long term consequence to something that has happened and we internalize it. For example, if a childhood friend we knew fell into the water and drowned, we may have learned to fear the water, and carry that fear into adulthood. It is said that many people are motivated more by fear than by love. Related emotions to fear include apprehension, terror, panic, and paranoia.

Grief There are many different degrees of grief that we experience as a result of something we have lost, or a painful emotion we have experienced. The hurt we feel in our heart, or psychological suffering are indicators of this emotion. We can be slightly disappointed or in the depths of despair. This can also be described as anguish or melancholy. Grief may colour our views of other situations, as we may use it as the lens through which we interpret other situations. We may become depressed as a result, and many people attempt to "put a positive spin" on the loss, rather than feel the grief associated with that loss. There is a loss of joy or happiness.

Anger If you are feeling a strong feeling of dislike, disapproval or dissatisfaction, you are likely feeling the first of 7 human emotions, anger. Anger can be felt on a range of intensity, going from slight irritation to totally frustrated! It is usually a result of real or perceived wrongdoing. Rage, fury, exasperation and resentment all relate to the emotion of anger. Anger can be a result of instinct, or can be a reaction to something or someone mistreating or intentionally harming you. Anger turned inwards can lead to depression. If you speak to someone in energy medicine, they will likely tell you anger is to be avoided, as it is one of the most harmful in terms of mindset. Anger is the emotion most avoided, as most children are never taught how to deal with it as a healthy response, we therefore grow up feeling that it is unacceptable to be angry. We can then talk solutions, rather than repress this "hot" emotion.

Anxiety Anxiety can be difficult to describe, as it is subjective and depends on the perception of the person feeling this emotion. Nervousness and uneasiness characterize anxiety, and it may have no apparent reason. Impending danger or perceived danger, public speaking, an upcoming interview, having a baby, and day to day routine stress are all examples of situations that can lead to feelings of anxiety. Anxiety is common in people who are "overwhelmed" and take on too many tasks at once. Conflicting priorities, changing situations, and unknown risks will all contribute to anxiety levels. Apprehension, distress, worry and ambivalence are also related to this 4th of 7 human emotions.

Surprise Surprised this is on the list? The feeling of surprise can be a good thing or a bad thing. It is a sudden emotion, and can also include being bewildered, amazed, astonished he did

WHAT? It is the reaction to something happening that was not anticipated. Trust This refers to an inner strength, or self-assuredness, and allows us to act on our intuition that we rely on to direct how we feel about certain situations, or people. We will also feel confidence or experience hope. A feeling of being secure, certain in ourselves, someone else, or a situation and faith in a process also characterize this emotion. Consistency and predictability increase trust. Trust in self can be cultivated when we hear to listen to what many people refer to as our "sixth sense" or "wise self". Different types of intuition can be heightened. For a process to learn this, check out the newest book review on mBraining , which combines the wisdom of our gut, brain, and heart to live more authentically.

Chapter 3 : List of 7 Human Emotions | Understand Types of Emotions

Feelings, emotions and reactions - idioms, page 1, from 'bare your heart' to 'deep down', with their meaning and an example, for learners of English. Learn English Today Free materials and resources for learners of English.

Their method was found to outperform state-of-the-art emotion classification methods on two benchmark datasets. Developing models that can recognize and classify human emotions is a key challenge in the field of machine learning and computer vision. Most existing emotion recognition tools use multi-layered convolutional networks, which do not explicitly infer facial features in the classification phase. Ivona Tautkute and Tomasz Trzcinski, the researchers who carried out the recent study, were initially working on a system for a California-based startup that could be integrated into autonomous cars. This system was able to count passengers based on data extracted from a single video camera mounted inside the car. At a later stage, the two researchers started exploring models that could do more than this, creating broader statistics about passengers by estimating their age and gender. An obvious extension of this system was for it to detect facial expressions and emotions, as well. An idea came to us after a discussion with a fellow computer vision researcher, Marek Kowalski, who was working on facial alignment with deep alignment network DAN. Location of facial landmarks is straightforwardly related to expressed emotion, so we were curious about whether we could build a system that would combine those two tasks. Thanks to this modification, their model simultaneously learns the location of both facial landmarks and expressed emotion. There is also a transfer of information between stages, which keeps track of the normalized face input, feature map and the landmarks heat map. The researchers were also able to visualize image regions analyzed by their model when making a decision. Their observations revealed that EmotionalDAN could correctly identify facial landmarks associated with the expression of emotions in humans. Verifying what image regions are activated for given classification decision brings us one step closer to understanding the model and how it makes decisions. Despite the very promising results achieved by EmotionalDAN and other emotion recognition tools, understanding human emotions remains a very complex task. While existing systems have achieved remarkable results, they have primarily been able to do so when emotions are expressed to a significant degree. In real-life situations, however, the emotional cues expressed by humans are often far subtler. For example, neurologists state that different facial muscles are involved in real and fake smiles. It would be interesting to discover similar relationships using information learnt from data. Classifying and visualizing emotions with emotional DAN. An emotional deep alignment network DAN to classify and visualize emotions , November 6 retrieved 9 November from <https://> Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.

Chapter 4 : How to Express Your Feelings (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*The turbulent history of the systematic study of facial expressions began with the publication of Darwin's book *The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals* (/). In this book, Darwin proposed that humans across all cultures have particular and distinct facial expressions for particular emotions, and that these expressions are.*

Of the elements that distinguish between the theories of emotion, perhaps the most salient is differing perspectives on emotional expression. If a person is smiling, they are happy. If a person is crying, they are sad. Each emotion has a consistent and specific pattern of expressions, and that pattern of responses is only expressed during that emotion and not during other emotions. Facial emotional expressions are particularly salient stimuli for transferring important nonverbal signals to others. For that reason, emotional expressions are the best direct indicators of affective attitudes and dispositions. There is growing evidence that brain regions generally engaged in the processing of emotional information are also activated during the processing of facial emotions. These theories account for the malleability in emotion by proposing that humans appraise situations and, depending on the result of their appraisal, different emotions and the corresponding expressions of emotion are triggered. The tendency to appraise certain situations as one emotion or another can vary by person and culture; however, appraisal models still maintain that there are basic responses that are specific and consistent to each emotion that humans feel. Darwin claimed that the expression of emotions involves many systems: Most importantly, Darwin claimed that emotional expression was consistent with his theories on evolution and thus, the expression of emotion is universal and should therefore be expressed similarly across race or culture. This is known as the universality hypothesis. Lastly, primates and animals exhibit precursors of muscle actions of the facial expressions of humans. These psychologists, through cross-cultural empirical tests found that there were a number of basic emotions that were universally recognized. Moreover, the expression of each emotion has its own respective response, manifestation in face, voice, and body. FACS is a database of compiled facial expressions, wherein each facial movement is termed an action unit AU. E explains how to become keen at observing emotion in the faces of others. It consists of the Micro Expression Training Tool METT , which trains individuals to disambiguate between emotional expressions through recognizing distinct facial expressions that are unique to each emotion. The second part of this training program trains individuals to read micro-expressions ; a face elicits an emotion very quickly and the individual is prompted to report which emotion was seen. These subtle expressions can occur at the onset of emotions, or when an individual is actively suppressing the emotion. Appraisal models are similar to the basic model of emotion in that both views consider that, once an emotion is triggered, emotional expressions are biologically predetermined and are displayed only in one emotion and every time that emotion is expressed. The main difference between basic emotion models and appraisal models is that appraisal models assume that there is a cognitive antecedent that determines which emotion is triggered. Traditional appraisal theories consider appraisals to be universal and like a set of switches that can be turned on by biological and environmental triggers. When a person makes an appraisal, an individual will react with an appropriate, emotional response that can include an external, emotional expression. More recent appraisal models account for variation in emotional expression by suggesting that cognitive appraisals are more like themes that can be triggered by a number of different actions and situations. Emotional expressions arise from these appraisals, which essentially describe the context of the situation. For example, grief is elicited by personal loss. In this case, personal loss would be the appraisal and one can express grief through emotional expressions. In a psychological construction model, basic psychological processes like affect positive or negative feeling combined with some degree of physiological activation , previous experiences, language, and executive functioning combine to form a discrete emotion experience. While some discrete emotions tend to have typical responses e. Psychological construction models call into question the assumption that there are basic, discrete emotion expressions that are universally recognized. Many basic emotion studies use highly posed, stereotypical facial expressions as emotional signals such as a pout, which would indicate one is feeling sad. These facial expressions can be better understood as symbols of emotion rather than signals. For example, not

everyone furrows their brow when they are feeling angry. Moreover, these emotional symbols are not universal due to cultural differences. Japanese individuals use the information of the surrounding faces to determine the emotional state of the target face. Some even suggest that certain emotions can only exist in the reciprocal exchanges of a social encounter. Since there are unique local languages and local moral orders, cultures can use the same emotion and expression in very different ways. Knowing a social script for a certain emotion allows one to enact the emotional behaviors that are appropriate for the cultural context. Ways of doing this include cognitive reappraisal interpreting a situation in positive terms and expressive suppression masking signs of inner emotional states. Humans can express their own emotions and understand others as well. He has defined it as "the ability to understand and respond to emotions in daily life". This person will face troubles moving on with his or her life. Consequently, emotionally intelligent individuals are better at expressing and identifying their emotions and those of the people around them. Those who are adept at handling their emotions tend to live an easier life than those who are not. Since people with better emotional intelligence are sensitive to emotions, they are considered better team players and are family-oriented. Some researchers argue that emotional intelligence is biological, while others say it is innate. Gunderman states that emotional intelligence is a learned and an instinctual skill. Sy and Cote conducted a study that proved emotionally intelligent are more competent and perform better. Therefore, many companies are using "EI training programs" to increase matrix performance.

Chapter 5 : MASTER LIST of Facial Expressions for Writers! – Bryn Donovan

40 Words For Emotions You've Felt, But Couldn't Explain is cataloged in Beautiful Things, Feelings, Language, Phrases, The feeling when, Uncommon phrases, Words, Words for Emotions, Writing & Expression.

Share19 Shares 2K The alleged universality of facial expressions has been debated since Darwin. Some seem more universal, while the more nuanced emotions can get lost in translation between cultures. Lips are typically pursed together as well, although the expression of confusion tends to be most accentuated around the eyes and nose. The origins of the confused face can be paralleled with our closest living relatives, chimpanzees. Confusion represents a lack of understanding, and the expression itself is created by one increasing their efforts to understand something. When a chimpanzee, especially a younger one, experiences a new sensations for the first time a look of surprise or confusion appears that is very similar to the human one. We both share the desire to understand the world around us, although on a different level. As we are dumbfounded by new ideas, experiences, sights, and problems, our face will still share the same wonder as our ancestors and modern-day great ape cousins. It typically includes eyes averted downward with a saddened or worried appearance. The head is also often positioned to face down with a frowning or neutral mouth. When simplified, shame is closely related to submission. In primates, after the dominant individual has succeeded in forcing the other into submission, the losing side will keep his or her eyes aimed downward to acknowledge loss and end the conflict. In our complex societies, defeat can be classified as personal or competitive. It may be the defeat and shame that follows from losing a game, not meeting expectations that you set for yourself, or failing to meet the standards that others have set for you. These broad terms manifest themselves in endless ways, but all return to the simple feeling of shame that evolved from admitting loss. The emotion of surprise or shock is a close relative of fear. The surprised face is one of the most instinctual faces we make. Most of the time we do not consciously make the face—it is an instantaneous reaction to something. All primates, and many other animals for that matter, widen their eyes in fear or when they are spooked. Putting it more generally, when something unexpected occurs, our eyes widen and our pupils grow in order to take in our surroundings more fully and react more quickly. If the person is focused on a particular task, their eyes will be fixed on it. If one is focused on a thought or idea on the other hand, they may be looking upward or with eyes averted to the side. There is also typically less blinking. Interestingly, when someone is focusing on accomplishing a task either cognitive or physical, their tongue will twist and move from side to side. Most are not conscious that they are doing this. The phenomenon is not limited to the tongue—for some, the eyes may blink less for the same reason. Eyebrows are also frequently raised in an attempt to stay awake. Fatigue is a weariness caused by a lot of exertion without sufficient rest. In primates, especially the more intelligent great apes, their fatigued expression is just as prominent. When preparing for or engaging in a conflict, apes can size one another up and gauge their chances of winning a fight by examining the demeanor of the opposition and their energy level. A look of fatigue serves as a benefit to the opposing party because they appear to be less threatening. We humans also indicate our level of functionality with our face. By roughly indicating the amount of energy we have, others can also be aware of our capabilities. A seductive facial expression tends to vary greatly, yet there are still some features that remain relatively constant for everyone: Eyes are fixed with a look of intensity at the other person, occasionally narrowed slightly as if to focus on a particular object. Lips are either pursed together or slightly apart. The head is frequently tilted slightly to one side, exposing the neck more. This expression more than others is self-explanatory in its origins: Adding a look of intensity is typically attractive to the opposite party. Accentuating the lips and neck highlight areas that most find attractive and sensual. When combined with increased blinking and the occasional faint smile, a seductive appearance and demeanor is achieved. The look and demeanor is unmistakable: Eyebrows are squeezed together to form a crease, and eyelids are tight and straight. The head is often slightly lowered as the eyes look through a lowered brow. Anger is associated with unpleasant, irritating, or frustrating situations. It is a very primitive feeling that manifests itself across many species. Our facial expression of anger parallels other primates through the strained, tightened features on the face. The tenseness of the face is usually coupled with

similar body language to send a clear indicator of the emotion to surrounding people. The facial expression itself, tense and strained, is made to parallel the strain the person is feeling internally. The mouth is usually open to some degree as well. Fear, like surprise, is closely rooted to instinct and indicates a desire to avoid or escape something. A scientific study was done specifically to study the fearful face. Researchers discovered that those who displayed fear breathed in more air and could track targets more quickly because of their widened eyes. Overall, the facial expression increased sensory perception. Outwardly displaying fear is actually quite practical and aids the individual in avoiding a situation by increasing the capacity of the senses. Sadness is coupled with feelings of loss and helplessness. The face is often displayed by those who are withdrawn. The origin or reason for this expression is rather simple: All aspects droop downward, not necessarily accentuating any specific area. It is an indication of defeat as well, a sense of giving up or a lack of attempt to engage with others. Indicated by a smile and crescent-shaped eye, this face is even innate in infants. Scientists and evolution experts have formulated many specific origins to the expression of happiness with particular regard to the smile. Many speculate that our smile stemmed from this in some way, and that by displaying our teeth we are indicating our health. While it may not carry with it an air of intimidation, it still indicates to others that you are well. In our complex social situations, the smile is typically inviting perhaps because it shows some level of strength or self-sufficiency, either physically or emotionally, and people gain more acceptance when they display it genuinely. Saving the world one vegan meal at a time.

MASTER LIST of Facial Expressions for Writers! Writing Resources. comments Writers need good descriptions of facial expressions in their stories to help the readers picture the characters, to convey emotions, and to set up lines of dialogue without having to write "said" or any of its synonyms.

So, how to express emotions that are difficult and complex? Nature has given us two wonderful ways in which we could do this. One is talking and the other is crying. Talking about how we feel is really one of the most adequate ways of expressing feelings. It takes courage, timing, opportunity and a good listener. We can only talk about painful emotions when we are ready to. Grief, pain and hurt can often render us silent and encourage us to hold our feelings within. This is an important part of the process and one that should not be rushed. However, when the time comes to talk, then we need to be able to trust a patient, understanding listener. To enable talking, we need a listener. How to Express Emotions - Listening A listener needs to listen and really hear, to be tuned in to the speaker and to hear with every part of their mind, body and soul. Listening is best done with plenty of eye contact. Even if the speaker finds this difficult, a good listener will be completely engaged in this manner. People often stop talking because they have identified that the listener has ceased to be really present for them. If you are fully focused in talking about your feelings, you can tell how your energy is being received. When the listener fails to identify fully with you, it can be a palpable feeling and one that can arrest your flow of words. When identifying with you, the listener needs to be aware of not interrupting your flow of thinking by bringing in their own material or agenda. This takes skill, but is part of being present for the other. Reflecting, or mirroring what is being heard can greatly help the speaker to dig deeper into their feelings. Questions such as, when have you felt this before and struggled to speak about, can often help the speaker to address memories. If you need to talk and have trouble finding a good listener, I would encourage you to seek out professional help. How to Express Emotions - Talking It takes courage to address our feelings. So much of what we experience has been felt throughout our lifetime and stored deep within us as if on a tape recorder. Speaking out about our feelings can be like pressing play, and allowing the free flow of feelings to come out. This means we need to have an adequate feelings vocabulary in order to make our feelings known. It also presupposes we can understand what it is we are feeling. We can feel frightened of telling about the thoughts we have kept hidden deep within us, embarrassed to see ourselves clearly and ashamed of what we hear ourselves saying. Often we can feel guilty about taking up time and space to express our emotions. But these too are only feelings and once we embark on the notion of expressing them, the reward is in the relief we can feel once we have let them out. Courageously revealing our private shames, blames, guilt and fears can often put them into clearer perspective and certainly makes us feel freedom from the weight of negative emotions held within. How to Express Emotions - Here is the text of a person speaking out their feelings:. I have transcribed this directly from a recording with a client. Permission granted and names have been changed to protect identity. It makes me feel tight and tense. I can feel it in my shoulders and neck and my stomach feels clenched - sort of sick. I just want to yell. No, no, I think I want to cry, sorry, sorry. I feel dreadful, really upset. Cries quietly for a few minutes. What happened during this talking time was that the person discovered that what she thought was intense anger was really intense hurt. Once she had spoken out about feeling angry, she was able to feel the emotion underneath it which was hurt. She was then more readily able to identify what her feelings were telling her. How to Express Emotions - Journalling Journalling is another wonderful way of speaking out. Writing requires a language of emotions and to that effect it is a good idea to become conversant with the various names for emotions, both positive and negative. A proven method is to get into the habit of keeping a feelings journal. Not only is this completely private, but it helps you to be gentle and kind to your self while allowing you the time to observe. Writing in it daily is a wonderful way of getting to know your feelings more clearly. Just allowing yourself to write "freeflow" allows for your feelings to tumble out onto the page. Sometimes we can be surprised by the clarity of our writing - pent up feelings reveal themselves on the page. Often a pattern to our thinking is revealed in this way, and blocked ideas find clarity. Journalling is a powerful tool and not one to be

underestimated. Read about Journalling here How to express emotions through crying. Crying is a natural way of releasing emotions from our bodies. Those, for whom crying comes easily, often remark about how much better they feel after a good cry. But for many, there is much fear associated with appearing vulnerable and letting go, shame about being seen to cry, or a life time of suppressed tears that just will not come. More articles in the Happy Child series: Emotional Intelligence - What is it? Having emotional intelligence means not only recognising your emotions but acting on them reflectively and rationally. It also involves your ability to feel and express a whole range of feelings and to understand your resistances, boundaries and projections while moving toward emotional wholeness.

Chapter 7 : Expression Quotes (quotes)

So this is the ability model of emotional intelligence that says emotional intelligence is a standard intelligence, emotions are data, emotions can help you think, you can reason about emotions.

Chapter 8 : Emotional Pain Quotes (quotes)

Free thesaurus definition of feeling or expressing strong emotions from the Macmillan English Dictionary - a free English dictionary online with thesaurus and with pronunciation from Macmillan Education.

Chapter 9 : 40 Words For Emotions Youâ€™ve Felt, But Couldnâ€™t Explain | Thought Catalog

It can range from slightly affectionate to deep, true, soul-bearing, all encompassing and solid-as-a-rock. It is the subject of songs, books, great feats of strength and great periods of depression. Some say there are only two true human emotions: Love and Fear.