

**EXPLORING THE CULTURAL CONCEPTUALIZATION OF EMOTIONS ACROSS NATIONAL LANGUAGE  
VARIETIES: A MULTIFACTORIAL USAGE-FEATURE AND CULTURAL-COGNITIVE ACCOUNT OF EMOTION  
CONCEPTS IN EUROPEAN AND BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE**

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This study explores the cultural conceptualization of emotions in the two national varieties of Portuguese, namely European Portuguese (EP) and Brazilian Portuguese (BP). The starting point is the idea that emotions have a biological basis, but are socially and culturally constructed. The study develops a cultural-cognitive (GEERAERTS and CUYCKENS, 2007; SHARIFIAN, 2017) and multifactorial profile-based (GLYNN and FISCHER, 2010) analysis of three emotion concepts, namely anger, pride, and love. The study is also inspired by work in social psychology on emotions (FONTAINE et al., 2013). The data comprise 3,000 occurrences of the different lexemes expressing these emotions, extracted from a corpus of blogs. The different conceptual features (or *behavioral profiles*) of these emotions will be analyzed. Specifically, the arguments of these emotion event-frames, namely Emoter, Cause, Responsible and Receiver will be described. The usage-feature patterns of anger, pride and love in EP and BP are identified and modeled using multivariate statistics. Multiple correspondence analysis reveals different clusters of usage features. Logistic regression uncovers a few predictors for EP and BP. For instance, social allegiance and family causes of pride are predictors for EP (other-directed pride), whereas cause relevance for the Emoter is a predictor for BP (self-centered pride). EP is more consistent with violent anger caused by norm violations, whereas BP is more associated with irritating anger caused by inconveniences. BP also appears to be more closely associated with passionate love, whereas EP seems to focus more on the relationship between love and suffering. These results are in line with cultural conceptualization differences, especially the more *collectivist* Portuguese culture in contrast with the more *individualistic* Brazilian culture (HOFSTEDE, 2001). The impact of these lexical cultural-conceptual differences in the pluricentricity of Portuguese will be examined.

## REFERENCES

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