



Trends in Psychology

ISSN: 2358-1883

Sociedade Brasileira de Psicologia

Michellini, Yanina; Acuña, Ignacio; Guzmán, Juan Ignacio; Godoy, Juan Carlos
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Trends in Psychology, vol. 27, no. 2, April-June, 2019, pp. 473-490
Sociedade Brasileira de Psicologia

DOI: 10.9788/TP2019.2-13

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LATEMO-E: A Film Database to Elicit Discrete Emotions and Evaluate Emotional Dimensions in Latin-Americans

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Abstract

Introduction: Film clips are the most used stimuli to induce different emotional states. Objective: Identify, select, and evaluate a set of film clips according to dimensionality and *discreteness* of emotions. *Film experts* suggested 437 fragments, but only 70 met the criteria to be included in the LATEMO-E film-clip database. Study 1: The 70 film clips were tested for their ability to induce disgust, anger, fear, sadness, amusement, tenderness, and neutral ($n = 147$ participants; mean age = 20.64 years, $SD \pm 2.21$ years). Results: A total of 28 film clips presented adequate scores on intensity and discreteness. Study 2: A total of 28 selected film clips were assessed again in a new sample of 106 participants (mean age = 20.96 years, $SD \pm 2.45$ years). Results: Anger and amusement film clips were the most extreme in the valence and activation dimensions. Anger and fear film clips were the most extreme categories in the intensity, certainty, and control dimensions. Conclusions: These stimuli were useful for inducing emotional states that can be judged from both the dimensional perspective of emotions and the basic emotions perspective. Evoked emotions could be differentiated according to cognitive patterns of evaluation that guide behavior in response to emotional stimulation.

Keywords: Film database, emotion elicitation, discrete emotions.

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This work was supported by the Science and Technology Office (SeCyT), National University of Córdoba, Argentina, under endorsement and subsidy no. 05/P179 and the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET), Argentina, under doctoral grant no. 3424/14. Chamada universal MCTI/CNPq nº 01/2016 Processo 408065/2016-8

No potential conflict of interest is reported by the authors. We thank Angelina Pilatti, Ph.D., Marcos Cupani, Ph.D., and Ricardo Pautassi, Ph.D., for their help with designing the experiments and data analysis.

LATEMO-E: Banco de Dados de Filmes para Suscitar Emoções e Avaliar Dimensões Emocionais para Latino-Americanos

Resumo

Introdução: os clipes são os estímulos mais utilizados para induzir diferentes estados emocionais. **Objetivo:** identificar, selecionar e avaliar um conjunto de clipes de filme de acordo com a *discrição* e dimensionalidade da emoção. 437 fragmentos foram sugeridos por *especialistas em filmes*, mas 70 atenderam aos critérios de inclusão em um banco de dados de filmes. **Estudo 1:** os 70 clipes foram testados em sua capacidade de induzir: nojo, raiva, medo, tristeza, diversão, ternura e neutro ($N = 147$ participantes; $M = 20,64$; $DP \pm 2,21$). **Resultados:** 28 clipes apresentaram escores adequados de intensidade e discrição. **Estudo 2:** 28 clipes selecionados foram reavaliados em uma nova amostra de 106 participantes ($M = 20,96$; $DP \pm 2,45$). **Resultados:** os clipes de raiva e diversão foram os mais extremos nas dimensões de valência e ativação. Clipes de raiva e medo foram as categorias mais extremas nos indicadores de intensidade, certeza e controle. **Conclusões:** os estímulos foram úteis para induzir estados emocionais que podem ser julgados tanto pela perspectiva dimensional das emoções quanto pela perspectiva básica das emoções. Além disso, as emoções evocadas são diferenciadas de acordo com os padrões cognitivos de avaliação que guiam o comportamento em resposta à estimulação emocional.

Palavras-chave: Conjunto de fragmentos de filme, indução de emoções, emoções discretas.

LATEMO-E: Set de Fragmentos de Películas para Inducir Emociones y Evaluar Dimensiones Emocionales en Latinoamericanos

Resumen

Introducción: los fragmentos de películas están entre los estímulos más usados para inducir distintos estados emocionales. **Objetivo:** identificar, seleccionar y evaluar un set de fragmentos de películas según la *discreción* y la dimensionalidad de la emoción. *Expertos en cine* sugirieron 437 fragmentos, pero solo 70 fueron identificados como aquellos que cumplieron con los criterios de inclusión en un set de fragmentos de películas. **Estudio 1:** los 70 fragmentos fueron evaluados en su capacidad para inducir: asco, ira, miedo, tristeza, diversión, ternura y neutro ($N = 147$ participantes; $M = 20.64$; $DE \pm 2.21$). **Resultados:** 28 fragmentos presentaron puntuaciones adecuadas en intensidad y discreción. **Estudio 2:** los 28 fragmentos fueron reevaluados en una nueva muestra de 106 participantes ($M = 20.96$, $DE \pm 2.45$). **Resultados:** los fragmentos de ira y diversión fueron los más extremos en las dimensiones valencia y activación. Ira y miedo fueron las categorías más extremas en los indicadores intensidad, certeza y control. **Conclusiones:** los estímulos resultaron útiles para inducir estados emocionales que pueden ser juzgados desde la perspectiva dimensional de las emociones, así como desde el enfoque de las emociones básicas. Además, las emociones provocadas se diferencian en función de patrones cognitivos de evaluación que guían la conducta en respuesta al estímulo emocional.

Palabras clave: Set de fragmentos de películas, inducción de emociones, emociones discretas.

Emotions are associated with brief mental states that may include multiple events: cognitive processes, physiological responses, motivational changes, motor activity, and subjective perception of the emotional experience (Bianchin

& Angrilli, 2012; LeDoux & Brown, 2017). The study of emotion can be divided into two major approaches. The *dimensional approach* (Bradley & Lang, 2007) argues that emotions are dispositions for action that are regulated

by two basic motivational systems: appetitive and aversive. These systems give emotional valence to emotions, depending on which of the two systems is in primacy in a certain situation, and the arousal of emotions that depends on the intensity of these motivational systems.

The *basic emotions approach* considers emotions as a set of discrete affective states that are associated with specific facial expressions that are shared universally. For example, Ekman and Friesen (1971) suggested the existence of six basic emotions: happiness, surprise, fear, sadness, anger, and disgust. This approach, considered individually, has limitations in specifying different aspects of the emotional experience. For example, recent studies question the universality of emotions and provide evidence of some differences in the identification of emotional faces in communities that have limited contact with more globalized cultures (e.g., Crivelli, Jarillo, Rusell, & Fernández-Dols, 2016). Several authors have emphasized the importance of considering these two approaches in a complementary way (Gabert-Quillen, Bartolini, Abravanel, & Sanislow, 2015; Schaefer, Nils, Sanchez, & Philippot, 2010).

Many studies indicate that emotional experience affects perception, attention, memory and decision-making (Brosch, Scherer, Grandjean, & Sander, 2013; Michelini, Acuña, & Godoy, 2016). With regard to emotion-cognition interactions, the Appraisal Tendency Framework (ATF; Lerner & Keltner, 2000) is a theoretical approach that considers each discrete emotion that is experienced in a decision or judgment situation and activates a specific cognitive and motivational predisposition to evaluate future events. This predisposition implies an interplay between dimensions of cognitive evaluation: certainty, pleasure, attention activity, control, anticipatory effort, and responsibility (Ellsworth, 2013). These, in turn, imply individual evaluative judgments about whether an event is good or bad and whether the behavior and context that are associated with that event correspond to personal goals and expectations (Keltner & Lerner, 2010).

Among the several methods that are used to study emotions experimentally, film clips and

images are the most frequent stimuli that are used to induce different emotional states (Schaefer et al., 2010). Film clips have some advantages over images. These kinds of stimuli can provoke intense and persistent emotional states over time (Michelini, Acuña, & Godoy, 2015). They also have greater ecological validity (Uhrig et al., 2016).

Over the past few years, some studies have developed and validated sets of film clips. Among the most recent studies, Carvalho, Leite, Galdo-Álvarez, and Gonçalves (2012) developed a 52 non-auditory film-clip battery using a dimensional approach that allows the possibility of introducing additional experimental manipulations of sound. The development of this battery also included physiological measures. In another study, the intensity, *discreteness*, valence, and arousal of 18 film clips were validated based on sex, race-ethnicity, and familiarity with the film clip (Gabert-Quillen et al., 2015). More recently, Samson, Kreibig, Soderstrom, Wade, and Gross (2015) developed a 199 film-clip battery to induce positive (amusement), negative (repulsion), mixed (amusement and repulsion), and neutral emotional states. Cabral, Souza Tavares, Weydmann, das Neves, and de Almeida (2017) tested discrete patterns of emotion elicitation using four films.

Although there are several ways to induce emotions, most of them are for English-speaking samples, thus making application in Latin America difficult. Although some advances have been made (e.g., Michelini et al., 2015), few tools are available that consider multiple perspectives of studying emotions in Spanish-speaking participants. Therefore, the main goals of the present study were to identify and select a set of film clips in the Latin American Spanish language that are able to induce seven discrete emotional states: disgust, amusement, anger, fear, neutral, tenderness, and sadness (Study 1). We then evaluated these film clips according to dimensional and discrete indices of emotion (Study 2). Overall, we expected to obtain stimuli that have the ability to induce and measure discrete and dimensional emotions in Latin-American college students.

Study 1: Identification and Selection of Film Clips

Preliminary Identification of Film Clips

The first step was to identify film clips that are able to induce seven emotional states: disgust, anger, fear, sadness, amusement, tenderness, and neutral. The emotional categories were based on previous research (Schaefer et al., 2010). To obtain the film clips, film experts (195 experienced film consumers, 65.1% women; mean age = 27.15 ± 10.16 years) were asked to identify, describe, and value at least one film clip for each of the seven emotional categories. A total of 17.4% of the sample had a daily frequency of film viewing, and 69.2% had a weekly frequency of film viewing. Moreover, 56% of the sample had a frequency of film viewing of 1-10 years, and 22.1% had a frequency of more than 10 years. All of the participants were recruited via social networks, and the task was performed voluntarily through an online survey.

All of the recommended film clips had to be: (1) a film production, (2) a film that was intended for a young-adult audience, (3) other than an Argentinian film (because of the lack of dubbing into Latin American Spanish), and (4) produced less than 10 years ago (this was later extended to 15 years to meet the rest of the criteria). As a result, the film experts made 437 suggestions, but only those that met the selection criteria were chosen. The selection criteria were the following: (1) the most frequent suggestions, (2) availability on YouTube or in video clubs in the Latin American Spanish language, (3) the coherence of scene argument (i.e., topic) with those considered in antecedent literature (Fernández Megías, Pascual Mateos, Soler Ribaudi, & Fernández-Abascal, 2011), and (4) the availability of scores on the valence and arousal subscales for the suggested clips, evaluated using the Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM; Bradley & Lang, 1994). Finally, 70 film clips (10 for each emotional category) that were dubbed in the Latin American Spanish language were selected. These 70 clips were extracted from films that were produced between 2000 and

2014, with an average duration of 152 seconds. Argentinian Law 11.723 covers the use of artistic pieces of work that are utilized for our research purposes (Legal Regime of Intellectual Property, N°11.723, 1933).

Methods

Participants.

The final sample consisted of 147 college students (60.5% women; age range = 18-26 years, mean age = 20.64 years, $SD \pm 2.21$ years) from Universidad Nacional de Córdoba (UNC) and Universidad Tecnológica Nacional (UTN), Argentina. The inclusion criteria were the following: university student, no neurological or mental disorder and receiving no treatment for such conditions, no difficulty seeing or hearing without corresponding visual or auditory correction, and watching movies at least six times per year. Additionally, for the inclusion of participants in the sample, scores on the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) were considered. The frequency of film viewing was 6.8% daily, 71.4% weekly, 20.4% monthly, and 1.4% annually. Ethical lineaments for investigations with humans by the American Psychological Association were used (2010).

Instruments

Sociodemographic Questionnaire. This questionnaire included questions about age, sex, neurological and mental disorders, use of psychoactive drugs, vision and hearing difficulties, and frequency of watching films. For women, a question was also included that asked about the current phase of their menstrual cycle, depending on the number of days that elapsed since their last menstruation.

The following measures were used to assess emotional experience:

Discrete Emotions Questionnaire (CED; Fernández Megías et al., 2011). Eighteen emotional labels were scored on a 1 to 7 scale (1 = *nothing, no emotion* to 7 = *too much emotion, very intense*). To test the pertinence of this instrument in the local environment, five judges

assessed semantic quality and adaptation to the target population. Pilot tests of the modified instrument were then performed. A total of 20 emotional labels were obtained (six target labels [amusement, anger, disgust, fear, tenderness, and sadness] and 14 labels that described associated emotional states).

Self-Assessment Manikin (SAM). The SAM is a simple and brief non-verbal scale that measures emotional reactions from a dimensional perspective. A version that was adapted to the local population was used. The Argentinian validation has adequate psychometric properties, with internal consistency scores that range from .69 to .96 (Irrazabal, Aranguren, Zaldúa, & Di Giuliano, 2015). It contains three pictographic subscales that correspond to the dimensions of emotional experience. For valence, the figures range from the saddest to the most cheerful. For arousal, the figures range from calm to intense arousal. For control, the figures range from the largest (a lot of control) to the smallest (little control of the emotion experienced). Nine possible scores are presented for each subscale.

Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). The VAS is a 100-millimeter line that is widely used to measure emotional states in emotion induction studies (Aguiar-Bloemer & Diez-García, 2018; van den Hout, Eidhof, Verboom, Littel, & Engelhard, 2014). In this study, the VAS was used to measure the degree of emotion that the participant felt while exposed to each film clip, indicating where he or she was relative to the extremes (0 = *nothing moved* to 100 = *fully moved*).

The following measures were used to control intervenient variables:

Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). The PANAS consists of 20 items (10 for the positive affect subscale and 10 for negative affect subscale) that are used to describe different emotional states. Each item was scored on a 5-point scale (1 = *very little or nothing* to 5 = *extremely*). We used an Argentinian version with adequate psychometric properties. Cronbach's α coefficient was .73 for the positive affect subscale and .82 for the negative affect subscale (Moriondo, Palma, Medrano, & Murillo, 2012).

State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). The STAI consists of two separate 20-item self-assessment scales that measure two independent dimensions of anxiety: state and trait. The items on the state-anxiety scale were scored on a 4-point scale (0 = *not at all* to 3 = *a lot*). The items on the trait-anxiety scale were scored on a 4-point scale (0 = *almost never* to 3 = *almost always*). An adapted version was used. Cronbach's α coefficient of the total score for the Spanish version was .93 (Fonseca-Pedrero, Paino, Sierra-Baigrie, Lemos-Giráldez, & Muñoz, 2012).

Alcohol and other Substance Consumption Questionnaire (ASCQ). (ASCQ; Pilatti, Montejano Rivarola, Lozano, & Pautassi, 2016). The ASCQ was used to determine the quantity (in grams of alcohol) and frequency of consumption of the participants' first and second most consumed beverages. Other substances (e.g., tobacco, marijuana, ecstasy, lysergic acid diethylamide) were also considered.

Procedure

Experimental sessions were conducted at the Instituto de Investigaciones Psicológicas (UNC) using previously described procedures (Michellini et al., 2015; Schaefer et al., 2010). We previously generated 31 sets of 10 film clips, each comprising seven film clips (one for each of the seven emotional categories that were proposed for this study). Three of these emotional categories were presented twice. The order of presentation of the film clips was established according to two criteria: two film clips that belonged to the same emotional category and two film clips of the same valence that were not consecutively presented. Each experimental session (~90 minutes) was conducted in groups of two to five participants. Sometimes, some of the participants did not attend, so individual sessions were held. The participants were first contacted by telephone to administer the sociodemographic questionnaire. Once in the experimental session and after signing an informed consent form, the participants completed the STAI, PANAS, and ASCQ. The participants were exposed to a series of 10 film clips and had to score them using

the VAS, SAM, and CED. The film clips were presented individually on 19-inch color screens with headphones. Each film clip was preceded by a slide with the following instructions: *Dear participant, now you will watch a film clip.* At the end of each clip, another slide said: *Now we ask you, please, to complete the three questionnaires. Once you complete them, we will ask you to please stay relaxed with your eyes closed until new instructions are announced.* Finally, at the end of the audio-visual presentation, the third slide showed: *The experimental session is over. Thank you!*

Data Analysis

First, outliers and inconsistencies in responses were identified. Second, the χ^2 test was performed, and Spearman's correlations and Pearson's correlations were calculated to determine whether the participants' performance was associated with individual/group experimental sessions, alcohol consumption (frequency and quantity of the first and second most consumed beverages), other substance consumption (yes or no), and whether they had seen the film clip previously. Third, to determine the ability of the film clips to elicit the target emotions, frequencies were calculated to obtain percentages of scores on the VAS, SAM, and CED for each film clip. For the VAS, scores < 50 were considered neutral, and scores > 50 were considered emotional. For the SAM-valence, scores between 1 and 3 were considered pleasant, scores between 4 and 5 were considered neutral, and scores between 7 and 9 were considered unpleasant. For the SAM-arousal, scores between 1 and 5 were considered low arousal, and scores between 6 and 9 were considered high arousal. For SAM-control, scores between 1 and 5 were considered a lot of control, and scores between 6 and 9 were considered little control. For the CED, scores between 5 and 7 were considered a lot of emotion. Kappa coefficients were also calculated to determine the concordance of responses for each target emotional label relative to the rest of the emotional CED tags for each film clip. Finally, because the CED does not have any label for the neutral category, the

relative frequencies of scores between 1 and 3 (no emotion) for CED tags were considered.

Results

Preliminary Analysis

No multivariate atypical cases and three univariate atypical cases were identified ($z > \pm 3.29$) but not eliminated. With regard to data distribution, most of the variables presented kurtosis and asymmetry values between -2 and $+2$. No inconsistencies were found in responses on the PANAS or STAI. Scores on the VAS, SAM, and CED for each film clip were not associated with substance use or with whether the participants had seen the film clips previously. Although the evaluations were conducted mainly in groups, in some cases only one participant attended the experimental session (38% of the participants were evaluated individually, but their performance was not affected by this).

Analysis of Emotional Experience

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the emotional experiences that were induced by each film clip: percentages of responses for each film clip on the VAS and SAM and target emotional label on the CED. Most of the indices were theoretically expected when considering scores that are presented in the data analysis section. Additionally, matching between the target emotional labels and the rest of labels from the CED (except for neutral) is also presented. Most of them were matching with no or low significance (Landis & Koch, 1977).

Table 2 shows the percentages of responses for each film clip from the neutral category for the VAS, SAM, and CED emotional tags. All of them were theoretically expected when considering the scores that are presented in the data analysis section. In this case, the percentages of expected scores (between 1 and 3) were also considered for the anxiety and bewilderment labels, of which percentages $> 50\%$ were obtained, except for the *Amelie* clip.

Some clips, such as those that corresponded to *Dumplings* (disgust), *(500) Days of Summer*

(sadness), and *Catch and Release* (tenderness), did not present the expected scores in most of the indices that were considered. Additionally, other clips, such as *Black Swan 1* (disgust), *When All Is Lost* (anger), and *Gladiator* (anger), although they presented expected scores for the emotion and on the subscales of the SAM, the percentage of expected scores for the target emotion of the CED did not reach 20%. Therefore, of the 70 film clips, only those with optimal scores were selected. Considering the scores on the VAS, SAM, and CED, four film clips (underlined in Table 1 and Table 2) were selected for each emotional category with appropriate values according to the defined criteria (28 total).

Discussion

The aim of Study 1 was to identify and select a set of film clips in the Latin American Spanish language with the ability to induce seven emotional states: disgust, amusement, anger, fear, neutral, tenderness, and sadness. Consistent with previous studies (Fernández Megías et al., 2011; Schaefer et al., 2010), film clips that have been shown to work as inducers of emotional categories were obtained. In terms of the intensity of emotions, an average of 73% scored higher than 50% for the target emotion that was provoked by the film clip. This result shows that ~27% of the respondents did not experience the target emotion. However, according to the recommendations of Rottenberg, Kovacs, and Yaroslavsky (2018), reporting values of nonresponses to an emotion helps improve some methodological and theoretical aspects of the study of emotion. For example, nonrespondents could present difficulties with social cognition abilities or have an attitude of resistance to emotion induction. Scores for valence and arousal were similar, in which 66%, 73%, and 53% of the participants presented the expected scores on valence, arousal, and control, respectively. Moreover, the film clips were effective in terms of *discreteness*, in which the scores provided evidence of matching the target emotion and discrimination relative to the other emotions that were studied. Similar results were

obtained in previous studies that used the same procedures (Gabert-Quillen et al., 2015; Gross & Levenson, 1995; Samson et al., 2015).

Neutral-category film clips, in most cases, did not induce anxiety or bewilderment, which could be associated with feelings of boredom. Importantly, boredom is an index of the malfunction of neutral stimuli because it might indicate a bias toward negative emotion induction (Bradley & Lang, 2007).

Among the 28 selected film clips, some presented significant concordance between scores that were assigned to the target emotion and scores that were assigned to other emotions, which could affect the *discreteness* of these clips. In fact, the film clips CON4 (fear) and NPR (sadness) presented significant concordance between the target emotion and tenderness. However, this concordance had nonsignificant power (Landis & Koch, 1977). Additionally, this concordance was expected because children act in both scenes. Several studies have shown that stimuli that include children provoke a bias toward pleasantness in the experimentation of emotion (e.g., Irrazabal et al., 2015). The film clip ECHII (disgust) presented significant concordance with anger and sadness. The film clip CEC (anger) presented significant concordance with disgust and fear. The film clip IRR (anger) presented significant concordance with sadness. However, the concordance of all of these had nonsignificant power. Finally, the film clip DJA (anger) presented significant concordance with sadness. Although this concordance was acceptable, this film clip was identified as optimal because of the scores that it received in the other criteria. Gross and Levenson (1995) stated that it is presumptuous to assume that a film clip provokes only a single emotion and not other emotions. *Discreteness* (i.e., a film clip's quality index) refers to the ability of the film clip to provoke an emotion intensely and other emotions to a lesser extent. Additionally, some studies have provided evidence that film clips can induce mixed emotions (e.g., Samson et al., 2015), and obtaining optimum scores for the *discreteness* of anger and fear is difficult (Gabert-Quillen et al., 2015).

Table 1

Percentage of Responses for Each Film Clip on the VAS and SAM and Target Labels of the CED and Associations between Target Label Scores and the Other Label Scores

EMOTION	Film Clip (Abbreviation)	VAS (%)	SAM (%)			CED (%)	CED Target Label × CED Emotional Label					
		Target Emotion	Valence	Arousal	Control	Target Label	Disgust	Anger	Fear	Sadness	Amusement	Tenderness
DISGUST	<i>Planet Terror</i> (PTE)	79	68	90	58	89		.00	-.02	.02	.03	.00
	<i>The Human Centipede II</i> (ECHII)	83	78	96	67	78		.15*	.11	.12*	-.04	.00
	<i>Slumdog Millionaire</i> (QQM)	65	35	80	50	60		.00	-.02	.06	.06	-.03
	<i>Kynódonas</i> (COL)	65	90	85	65	55		-.02	.05	.08	.00	.00
	<i>Inglorious Bastards</i>	40	73	80	27	54		.01	.00	-.07	-.01	.00
	<i>Dumplings</i>	15	20	30	25	15		.02	-.06	.07	.02	-.07
	<i>Black Swan 1</i>	90	65	90	65	10		.05	.35*	-.03	.20	.02
	<i>Black Swan 2</i>	87	33	10	67	34		.05	.06	.23*	-.13	.08
	<i>El Laberinto Del Fauno</i>	60	40	60	20	47		.00	.10	.01	-.08	-.05
	<i>Hostel</i>	80	73	87	67	54		.25*	.03	.09	.03	.00
ANGER	<i>Irréversible</i> (IRR)	84	100	100	53	84	.13		.10	.19*	.00	.00
	<i>Django Unchained</i> (DJA)	93	87	93	73	74	.20		.07	.33*	.05	-.07
	<i>The Kite Runner</i> (CEC)	90	85	90	65	70	.18*		.11*	.00	.00	.00
	<i>12 Years a Slave 2</i> (12A2)	70	95	90	75	65	.11		-.02	.18	.00	.00
	<i>12 Years a Slave 1</i>	85	100	85	50	35	.15		.08	.10	.00	.13
	<i>Taken</i>	60	45	75	60	40	.02		.13	.32*	.00	-.06
	<i>Carrie</i>	68	53	53	37	32	-.01		.02	.14	.06	.01
	<i>All Is Lost</i>	67	67	61	50	18	.00		.05	-.01	.18	.02
	<i>Gladiator</i>	79	73	74	42	12	.09		.27*	-.02	-.07	-.08
	<i>Man on Fire</i>	65	40	60	35	20	.03		.02	.13	-.06	.00
FEAR	<i>The Conjuring 2</i> (CON2)	100	80	100	87	93	.00	.00		.00	.00	.00
	<i>The Conjuring 3</i> (CON3)	75	81	94	63	69	.00	.00		.03	.02	.00
	<i>Mirrors</i> (ESI)	93	86	93	67	67	-.01	-.03		-.07	-.01	-.01
	<i>The Conjuring 4</i> (CON4)	93	71	100	79	64	-.04	-.01		.01	.10	.11*
	<i>The Conjuring 1</i>	65	60	95	60	55	.00	-.01		.00	.05	.00
	<i>The Descent</i>	65	50	70	65	30	.19	.02		.03	-.13	.01
	<i>The Rite</i>	81	50	88	50	44	.09	-.05		.15	.06	.10
	<i>The Woman In Black</i>	61	45	61	33	28	.00	-.14		-.08	.02	.00
	<i>Insidious 1</i>	83	60	96	61	56	.00	-.01		.03	.07	-.02
	<i>Insidious 2</i>	75	60	85	65	40	.01	.16*		.07	.06	.00
SADNESS	<i>The Boy in the Striped Pajamas</i> (NPR)	90	90	95	55	85	-.03	.09	.01		.00	.08*
	<i>My Sister's Keeper</i> (DMD)	89	73	90	47	74	-.01	.00	.11		.00	.10
	<i>Never Let Me Go</i> (NMA)	75	45	80	50	70	.00	-.04	-.03		-.01	-.02
	<i>The Impossible</i> (LIM)	85	75	75	70	65	.01	-.01	-.03		-.06	-.04
	<i>12 Years a Slave 3</i>	65	50	70	35	60	.00	.06	-.01		.00	.02
	<i>(500) Days of Summer</i>	74	11	63	47	21	.02	.12	.00		-.06	-.04
	<i>The Notebook 2</i>	83	35	83	44	50	.00	.02	-.03		-.01	.06
	<i>Interstellar</i>	85	75	85	65	55	.00	.01	-.02		-.03	.07
	<i>Mystic River</i>	60	40	60	45	45	-.02	-.02	.00		-.01	-.04
	<i>Et maintenant. on va où?</i>	60	60	40	27	33	.06*	.06	.01		.05	-.03

AMUSEMENT	<i>The Hangover Part III</i> (QPAIII)	87	92	88	50	83	-.02	-.01	-.02	.00		-.04
	<i>Blended</i> (LMF)	85	90	100	35	80	.00	.00	.00	.00		-.03
	<i>The Hangover</i> (QPAI)	60	72	68	24	76	-.02	.03	-.01	.00		.00
	<i>The Proposal</i> (LPR)	78	96	83	44	67	.00	.03	.00	.00		.12
	<i>A Dirty Shame</i>	91	61	83	44	64	.06	.01	.04*	.03		.02
	<i>Anchorman: The Legend Continues</i>	60	76	72	48	54	-.01	.02	.00	.00		.07
	<i>The Heat</i>	64	76	72	44	64	-.01	.00	.00	.00		.00
	<i>Bridesmaids</i>	82	72	64	32	66	-.01	.01	.05*	.00		.00
	<i>Napoleon Dynamite</i>	65	75	55	35	65	.04*	-.02	.00	.03		.03
	<i>Easy A</i>	74	61	70	44	61	-.01	-.04	.00	.00		.05
TENDERNESS	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> (OYP)	65	78	61	44	70	.00	.00	.00	-.04	.04	
	<i>Les Choristes</i> (LCO)	61	58	58	42	65	.00	-.01	.00	.02	.02	
	<i>He's Just Not that Into You</i> (SNQ)	79	72	86	38	55	.00	.04	-.01	.00	.06	
	<i>The Notebook</i> (DUP1)	70	65	80	50	50	.06	-0.11	-.05	-.05	.11	
	<i>Her 2</i>	53	40	53	83	30	.04	-0.01	.00	.02	.13	
	<i>Her 3</i>	47	42	63	26	42	.00	.00	.05*	.04	.05	
	<i>And So It Goes</i>	52	48	52	32	20	.00	-.04	.01	.04	.33*	
	<i>Catch and Release</i>	37	4	46	25	8	.00	-.08	-.02	.22*	.11	
	<i>Paris. je t'aime</i>	52	60	40	20	44	.00	.00	-.01	-.02	.02	
	<i>Only Lovers Left Alive 2</i>	46	67	42	33	42	.00	.00	.00	.00	.22*	

Note. VAS, Visual Analogue Scale; SAM, Self-Assessment Manikin; CED, Discrete Emotions Questionnaire; %, percentage of responses by each category; *significant association; 1 Numeration to extracted film clips from the same film; I Numeration belonging to the name of the film.

Table 2
Percentage of Responses for Each Neutral Film Clip on the VAS and SAM and Target Labels of the CED

EMOTION	Film Clip (Abbreviation)	VAS (%)		SAM (%)		Emotional Targets CED (%)							
		Target Emotion	Valence	Arousal	Control	Disgust	Anger	Fear	Sadness	Amusement	Tenderness	Anxiety	Bewilderment
NEUTRAL	<i>Her 1</i> (ELL1)	75	75	62	87	100	96	92	88	83	92	83	71
	<i>Holy Motors</i> (HMO)	96	92	76	76	100	100	100	100	100	96	88	64
	<i>La Vie d'Adele</i> (VDA)	96	100	72	72	100	100	100	96	92	100	76	68
	<i>Samsara</i> (SAM)	68	64	52	68	100	100	100	100	88	88	76	68
	<i>Amelie</i>	72	68	64	60	100	100	100	100	72	84	56	40
	<i>Master and Commander</i>	72	52	72	80	100	100	100	96	68	96	92	80
	<i>The Bourne Legacy</i>	60	84	56	64	100	100	92	92	84	100	60	56
	<i>La Grande Bellezza</i>	96	79	67	92	100	100	100	100	88	100	83	54
	<i>Ingen Numsil – Die Geschichte vom weinenden Kamel</i>	86	92	69	65	100	97	97	97	100	86	83	52
	<i>Only Lovers Left Alive 1</i>	96	88	76	84	100	100	100	100	88	100	80	52

Note. VAS, Visual Analogue Scale; SAM, Self-Assessment Manikin; CED, Discrete Emotions Questionnaire. The data are expressed as a percentage of responses by each category. 1 Numeration to extracted film clips from the same film.

Study 2: Evaluation of Selected Film Clips

Methods

Participants

A new sample consisted of 106 participants (62.3% women; age range = 17-29 years, mean age = 20.96 years, $SD \pm 2.45$ years) from UNC and UTN. The inclusion criteria were the same as those in Study 1. The frequency of film viewing was 17.9% daily, 42.5% weekly, 33% monthly, and 6.6% annually.

Instruments

Film Database. The film clips that were selected in Study 1 are available at <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5372782.v1>

Post-Emotion Eliciting Questionnaire (PEEQ). Based on previous studies (Fernández Megías et al., 2011; Rottenberg, Ray, & Gross, 2007), we provided the following instructions: *Please indicate with a cross what was the emotion you felt while watching the film clip* (response options: *disgust, amusement, anger, fear, neutral, tenderness, sadness, and other*). The participants could choose just one of the given options. In Study 2, the *other* responses were recoded according to the conceptually most related emotional category. We also included the VAS and SAM valence and arousal subscales. The protocol also included six questions to measure certainty (e.g., *Could you predict what will happen in that situation?*) and control (e.g., *What is happening in that situation would be controlled by circumstances beyond your control?*; Ellsworth, 2013). Certainty and control are two dimensions of cognitive appraisal for discrete emotions. Finally, we included one question (*Have you seen this film-clip before?*) to control for prior exposure to the film clip that the participants had just watched.

Study 2 also included the sociodemographic questionnaire, PANAS, STAI, and ASCQ from Study 1.

Procedure

The study was conducted in a classroom that was equipped with computers in groups of five to 15 participants. All of the participants expressed interest in participating voluntarily and signed an informed consent form before starting the experiment. Each participant had a computer and headphones and was exposed to the 28 film clips that were selected in Study 1. The order of film clip presentation was based on the same criteria in Study 1. Three series of film clips were presented in random order to control for order effects. The procedure of Study 2 was similar to Study 1. Comprehension of the PEEQ was tested using the film clip *Blue* (Fernández Megías et al., 2011).

Data Analysis

First, we performed analyses to identify outliers and inconsistencies of responses on the PANAS and STAI and associations with substance use, whether the participants had seen the film clip previously, and the women's menstrual cycle (last week before menstruation, which is particularly sensitive to emotional processes; Sacher, Okon-Singer, & Villringer, 2013). Second, we placed the 28 stimuli in a two-dimensional emotional space, determined by mean scores for SAM-valence and SAM-arousal for the total sample and by sex, and calculated the quadratic correlation between both dimensions. We also performed repeated-measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) to analyze differences in SAM-valence and SAM-arousal scores based on the emotional categories and sex. Third, repeated-measures ANOVAs were performed to analyze differences in VAS, certainty, and control scores based on emotional categories and sex. Statistically significant interactions were further explored using planned comparisons.

Results

Preliminary Analysis

No univariate atypical cases were identified ($z > \pm 3.29$), but two cases were multivariate

atypical. Considering that the presence of atypical cases can distort results, the data analyses were performed both with and without atypical cases, and no differences were found between these statistical approaches. Concerning data distribution, most of the variables presented asymmetry and kurtosis values between -2 and +2. No inconsistencies were found in the responses on the PANAS and STAI. Scores on the VAS, SAM, and CED for each film clip were not associated with substance use, whether the participants had previously seen the film clips, or the women's menstrual cycle.

Dimensions of the Emotional Experience: Valence and Arousal

Two-Dimensional Emotional Space. Figure 1 shows the 28 film clips (points) in the

two-dimensional emotional space, determined by mean scores on SAM-valence and SAM-arousal. The quadratic correlation between the two dimensions was $R^2 = .52$. Figure 1 shows that the film clip distribution has a boomerang shape. From a central and neutral point, it extends two arms, one positive (upper) and one negative (lower). Film clips that belong to the amusement and tenderness categories are located toward the positive quadrant (upper left), and film clips that belong to the disgust, anger, fear, and sadness categories are in the negative quadrant (lower left). Film clips that belong to the neutral category are in a two-dimensional medial position. Although the positive-pole and negative-pole film clips are located to the left (indicating greater arousal), the negative pole has a greater leftward inclination than the positive pole.

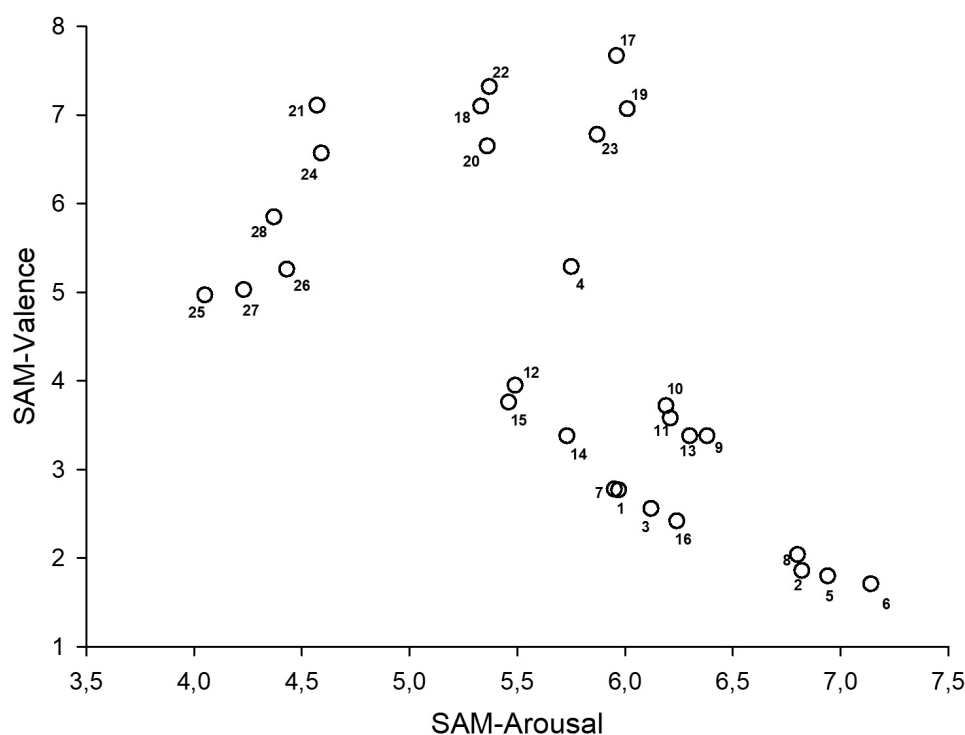


Figure 1. Dispersion of the 28 identified film clips according to SAM-valence and SAM-arousal mean scores. 1, *Planet Terror*; 2, *The Human Centipede II*; 3, *Kynódonas*; 4, *Slumdog Millionaire*; 5, *12 Years a Slave*; 6, *Irréversible*; 7, *Django Unchained*; 8, *The Kite Runner*; 9, *The Conjuring 4*; 10, *The Conjuring 2*; 11, *Mirrors*; 12, *The Conjuring 3*; 13, *My Sister's Keeper*; 14, *The Impossible*; 15, *Never Let Me Go*; 16, *The Boy in the Striped Pajamas*; 17, *Blended*; 18, *The Proposal*; 19, *The Hangover Part III*; 20, *The Hangover*; 21, *Les Choristes*; 22, *He's Just Not that Into You*; 23, *The Notebook*; 24, *Pride and Prejudice*; 25, *Holy Motors*; 26, *Her*; 27, *La Vie d'Adele*; 28, *Samsara*.

Discreteness of the Emotional Experience: VAS, Certainty, and Control

VAS Score. The repeated-measures ANOVA showed a significant main effect of emotional category on VAS scores ($F_{6,522} = 51.11$, $p \leq .0001$, $\eta^2p = .37$). Planned comparisons showed significant differences between all emotional categories, with the exception of differences between disgust and amusement, between disgust and tenderness, between amusement and tenderness, and between anger and sadness (Figure 2). Although no main effects of sex or interactions with sex were found, one-way ANOVAs showed that VAS scores were significantly higher in females than in males in sadness ($F_{1,103} = 4.70$, $p \leq .05$, $\eta^2p = .04$) and tenderness ($F_{1,102} = 5.32$, $p \leq .05$, $\eta^2p = 0.05$).

Certainty Score. The repeated-measures ANOVA showed a significant main effect of emotional category of certainty ($F_{6,516} = 75.05$, $p \leq .0001$, $\eta^2p = .47$). Planned comparisons showed that certainty scores for anger were significantly higher than for fear; scores for amusement were significantly higher than for fear, and scores for anger were significantly higher than for amusement (Figure 3A).

Control Score. The repeated-measures ANOVA showed a significant main effect of emotional category on control ($F_{6,516} = 57.02$, $p \leq .0001$, $\eta^2p = .40$). Planned comparisons showed that control scores for anger were significantly higher than for fear, scores for amusement were significantly higher than for fear, scores for anger were significantly higher than for sadness, scores for amusement were significantly higher than for sadness, and scores for anger were significantly higher than for amusement (Figure 3B).

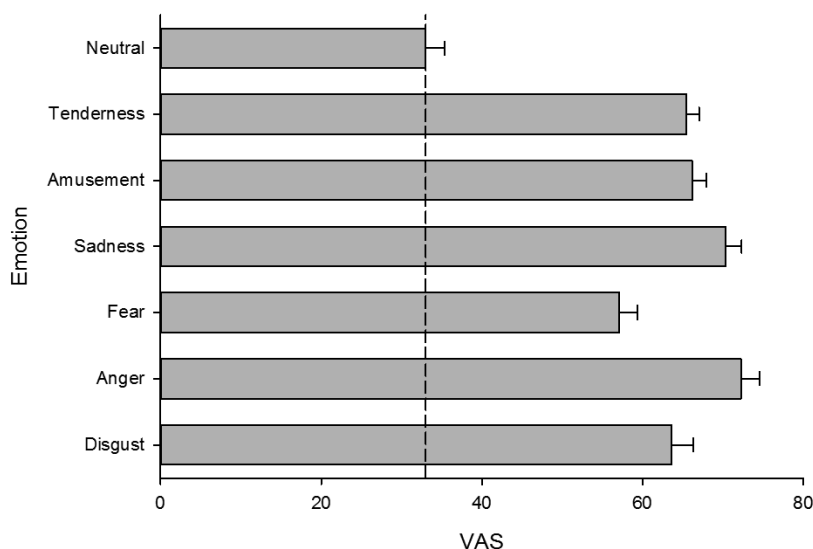
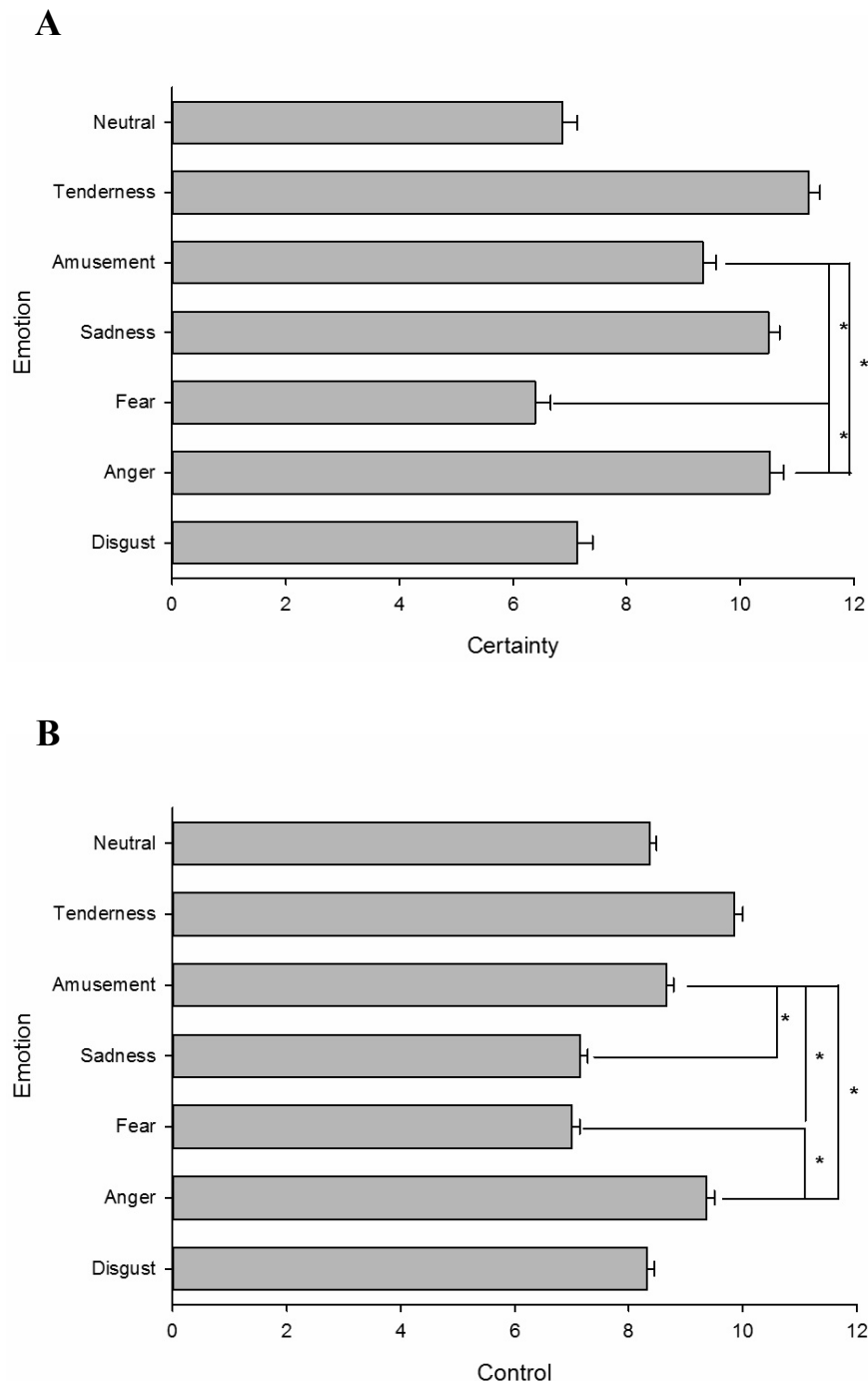


Figure 2. Mean + standard error of Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) scores according to emotional categories.

Discussion

The aim of Study 2 was to evaluate the film clips that were selected in Study 1 according to dimensions of the emotion (valence and arousal), a subjective analogical report of the intensity of the emotional experience (VAS), and other dimensions of cognitive evaluation of the discrete emotions (certainty and control).

After locating the 28 film clips in the two-dimensional emotional space that was delimited by valence and arousal, the distribution of the stimuli adopted the typical boomerang shape that was previously reported in emotional image validation studies (Irrazabal et al., 2015; Moltó et al., 2013). This boomerang shape refers to a neutral center of low arousal from which two arms (one positive and one negative) split



Figures 3. Mean + standard errors of certainty (A) and control (B) according to emotional categories.

increases in arousal. Consistent with these previous studies (Aguado, Fernández-Cahill, Román, Blanco, & Echegaray, 2016; Irrazabal et al., 2015; Moltó et al., 2013; Zupan & Babbage, 2016), the boomerang placed neutral film clips in a neutral and calm center, and the rest of the clips were distributed at the poles. The negative pole (anger, disgust, fear, and sadness) has more

arousal than the positive pole (amusement and tenderness). Some of the anger clips had the most valence and arousal in the negative pole, and some of the amusement clips had the highest valence and arousal in the positive pole. The set of film clips adopted the expected distribution in the two-dimensional emotional space, consistent with the dimensional properties of the

emotional experience (Bradley & Lang, 2007). Additionally, the location of another kind of stimuli, in this case audio-visual stimuli, result in a novel contribution to research on emotions.

With regard to the results for the VAS for each emotional category, film clips that belonged to disgust, anger, fear, sadness, amusement, and tenderness provoked a significantly more intense emotional experience than neutral film clips, and anger and sadness were the most intense categories. This result may be considered an improvement over a previous study in which intense emotions were generated for sadness but not for anger (Zupan & Babbage, 2016).

Finally, the certainty and control indices were considered only for some of the emotional categories. Based on the ATF, specifically anger, fear, sadness, and amusement, these emotions are the most accurate with regard to the certainty and control indices (Ellsworth, 2013; Keltner & Lerner, 2010). Thus, anger and amusement were the emotional experiences that were most associated with certainty and control over fear. Additionally, for both certainty and control, anger scores were significantly higher than for amusement. Both anger and amusement, which are considered emotions that are associated with certain situations and for which it is possible to identify a human agent that controls the situation, are relevant when considering the impact on different cognitive processes. For example, evidence indicates that anger and amusement affect decision-making and increase optimism and tolerance to risky situations compared with fear and sadness (Angie, Connelly, Waples, & Kligyte, 2011). Furthermore, differences in certainty and control between anger and amusement may respond to differences in other properties. They are emotions with different valence and arousal levels. Furthermore, negative emotions are generally more precise and correspond to a response pattern, whereas positive emotions tend to be more diffuse (Ellsworth, 2013). Sadness is expected to show a similar pattern to fear, however, it presented greater certainty than fear. Ellsworth (2013) stated that certainty is not

a simple evaluation pattern and is rather linked to numerous contextual factors. Therefore, some film clips likely provoked sadness that was associated with accurate evaluative judgments. For example, some studies reported that an anger stimulus also induced sadness (Cabral et al., 2017; Gross & Levenson, 1995). Sadness can also be distinguished from anger and amusement in more complex ways. Lench, Tibbett, and Bench (2016) explained that sadness, compared with anger, is associated with irreparable loss, lower emotional expression, and lower psychophysiological activity.

General Discussion

The aim of the present study was to construct a set of film clips in the Latin American Spanish language (LATEMO-E) that are able to induce discrete emotions and measure dimensional aspects of emotion. To achieve this, we performed two studies. In Study 1, film experts were asked to identify pertinent stimuli that induced seven emotions: disgust, anger, fear, sadness, amusement, tenderness, and neutral. Although the film clips were obtained from fictional and commercial stories, which may affect the power of these stimuli to induce emotions (Arminjon et al., 2015), it is important to highlight the advantages of such film clips. For example, all of the films pertained to different countries and cultures. Some were independent films, and all were produced in the last 15 years. Therefore, the film clips are stimuli that have moderate popularity and are applicable to young-adult audiences. LATEMO-E is an emotion-inducing tool with sound ecological validity and quality (Gabert-Quillen et al., 2015).

The LATEMO-E set of film clips includes both intense and discrete stimuli. Extensive evidence shows the existence of specific patterns of responses in subjective emotional reports and central and peripheral nervous system activity in response to specific emotions (Aguado et al., 2016). Several studies have shown that the impact of each discrete emotion on cognition, together with other factors (e.g., age and sex),

is reflected by singular cognitive and behavioral patterns (Ferrer, Maclay, Litvak, & Lerner, 2016; Michelini et al., 2016). Nevertheless, in some cases, the *discreteness* of emotions is relative (Cabral et al., 2017; Gross & Levenson, 1995). Consequently, some emotions can overlap, which might hinder studies of the effects of different emotions.

Study 2 tested a database of 28 film clips with normative data on the dimensionality (valence and arousal), *discreteness* (intensity), and other dimensions of the cognitive evaluation of discrete emotions (certainty and control). We were able to assess both the dimensionality and *discreteness* of the same set of stimuli that induce emotions (e.g., Gabert-Quillen et al., 2015). For example, in the present study, anger had the most exciting and intense traits. However, in the anger category, it was easier to identify the source of control of the emotional situation. Fear was not associated with extreme values of valence, arousal, or intensity. In a fearful situation, an individual may be less able to have tools available to face the situation because of high uncertainty and control that is outside of unidentified circumstances (Ellsworth, 2013).

The integration of categorical and dimensional perspectives has been useful for explaining the mechanisms that underlie the perception (Fujimura & Umemura, 2018) and expression (Mehu & Scherer, 2015) of emotions. Importantly, emotional experiences should be understood as complex, multi-dimensional, and dynamic processes (Keltner & Lerner, 2010). Effects of specific aspects of emotions over cognitive and behavioral processes can thus be elucidated.

Among the limitations of this study, Study 2 should be replicated with a larger sample and with the inclusion of objective measures of emotion, such as heart rate, skin conductance, and electroencephalographic activity (Bianchin & Angrilli, 2012; Bos, Jentgens, Beckers, & Kindt, 2013). Likewise, it would be convenient to advance in replications that include data analysis strategies for each of the clips, which could contribute to report results more accurate

for each one of the emotional categories (Gabert-Quillen et al., 2015). Based on the approach of Carvalho et al. (2012), it would also be interesting to test the ability of LATEMO-E to induce emotions without their linguistic features and validate LATEMO in other languages, such as Portuguese.

In summary, the present study advanced the study of emotions by assessing an audio-visual tool in the Latin American Spanish language. LATEMO-E was shown to be useful for inducing several categories of emotions. Normative data were obtained with regard to dimensionality, *discreteness*, and the cognitive evaluation of emotional experiences. We also evaluated sex differences. Finally, if considering recent criticisms to the theory of basic emotions proposed by Ekman (see, for instance, Crivelli et al., 2016) or, the critical views regarding the vast use of WEIRD people in psychological research (Henrich, Heine, & Norenzayan, 2010), such tools as LATEMO-E are becoming increasingly required for the experimental study of emotions, including studies of both development (Gambetti & Giusberti, 2016) and psychopathology (Seeley et al., 2016).

Authors' Contributions below:

Substantial contribution to the concept and design of the study: Yanina Michelini and Juan Carlos Godoy

Contribution to data collection: Yanina Michelini, Ignacio Acuña and Juan Ignacio Guzman

Contribution to data analysis and interpretation: Yanina Michelini, Ignacio Acuña and Juan Ignacio Guzman

Contribution to manuscript preparation: Yanina Michelini and Juan Carlos Godoy

Contribution to critical revision, adding intellectual content: Yanina Michelini and Juan Carlos Godoy

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest related to the publication of this manuscript.

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Received: 25/03/2018

1st revision: 13/06/2018

Accepted: 17/08/2018



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