

## Clues on the naming of emotions

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The scope of a lexicon of emotions is quite hard to ascertain. What are emotions? How do emotions relate to feelings? How do both relate to states of mind? The set of words that we can gather to include in such a vocabulary depend on linguistic and extralinguistic knowledge, which will certainly include:

<u>Linguistic criteria</u>	<u>Non-linguistic criteria</u> (= Physical correlates)
Synonyms/antonyms	Facial expressions
Hyperonymy / hyponymy	Body fluids
Argument structure	Body organs

Relying on linguistic criteria seems to lead us to a puzzling description.

Consider, for instance, three Portuguese nouns: *sanha*, *ira*, *raiva*.

According to *Infopedia*, their translation into English is as follows:

<b>sanha</b>	<b>ira</b>	<b>raiva</b>
<b>nome feminino</b>	<b>nome feminino</b>	<b>nome feminino</b>
1. ( <i>fúria</i> ) rage; fury	anger; rage; wrath;	1. <b>VETERINÁRIA, MEDICINA</b> rabies; hydrophobia
2. ( <i>rancor</i> ) resentment; grudge		2. ( <i>ira</i> ) anger; fury; rage; <b>cheio de raiva</b> furious <b>mete-me raiva</b> it makes me furious
3. ( <i>ódio</i> ) hate		3. ( <i>ódio</i> ) hate, hatred; ( <i>ressentimento</i> ) grudge

Figure 1

'Rage' occurs in all these bilingual entries; 'anger' can be found twice and 'resentment' occurs in the third case, 'fury' can also be found twice, although not in the same cases, but 'wrath' is used in the other case.

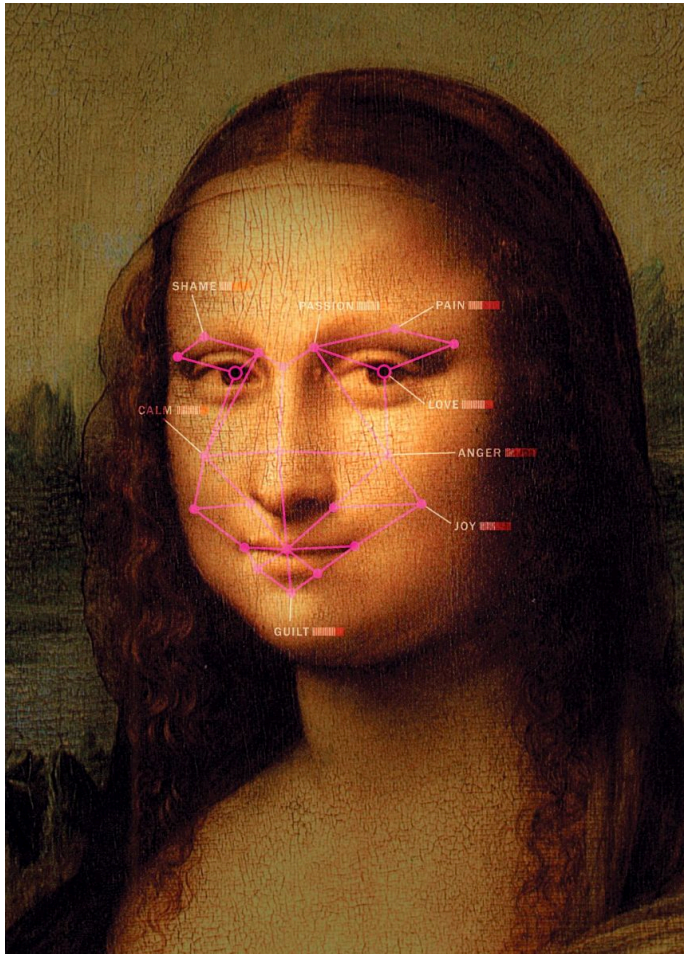
Apparently, we know what we are talking about, but we don't really know which of these words we should choose.



## Physical correlates

The most promising non-linguistic criteria seem to be related to physical correlates, including the most popular observation of facial expressions, but it is also possible to consider body fluids and body organs.

The analysis of facial expressions is crucial to the development of software for automatic detection of emotions, as a recent paper, published by Raffi Khatchadourian<sup>1</sup> on north American software start ups (suggestively named



Affectiva, Emotient, Realeyes, Sensio), clearly demonstrates. Several linguistic properties are measured (i.e. deep patterns in vocal pitch, rhythm, and intensity, word order), but facial gestures certainly dominate.

Apparently, scientific diagrams and comics are frequently used, as well as the observation of pictures and films. This observation led to identify four emotional “classifiers” (i.e. *happy*, *confused*, *surprised*, and

*disgusted*). The success rate of this software seems to be quite considerable.

Another recent stud<sup>2</sup>, based on the observation of facial gestures, has also claimed that only four emotions have facial gestures correlates, contradicting previous claims of six. In the original paper, they are *happy*, *sad*, *surprise*,

<sup>1</sup> Raffi Khatchadourian, We Know How You Feel Computers are learning to read emotion, and

<sup>2</sup> Rachael E. Jack, Oliver G.B. Garrod, Philippe G. Schyns, Dynamic Facial Expressions of Emotion Transmit an Evolving Hierarchy of Signals over Time. Current Biology 24.2 [http://www.cell.com/current-biology/abstract/S0960-9822\(13\)01519-4](http://www.cell.com/current-biology/abstract/S0960-9822(13)01519-4).

*fear, disgust, anger* (reduced to four categories, but no new names – *happy, sad, surprise/fear, disgust/anger*); in the Portuguese translation, the set of six comprises *alegria, tristeza, surpresa, medo, nojo e raiva* and the set of four is formed by *felicidade, tristeza, medo* and *irritação*. Quite curiously, one of the stable categories has a new name (*alegria* vs. *felicidade*), one of the complex categories keeps one of the previous names (cf. *surpresa, medo* vs. *medo*) and the other complex category receives a new name (cf. *nojo, raiva* vs. *irritação*).

In sum, these two studies seem to agree upon the adequacy of four basic categories, but their names are far less consensual, which brings us back to the same problem of lexical vagueness:

<i>happy</i>	<i>confused</i>	<i>surprised</i>	<i>disgusted</i>
<i>happy</i>	<i>sad</i>	<i>surprise / fear</i>	<i>disgust / anger</i>
<i>alegria / felicidade</i>	<i>tristeza</i>	<i>surpresa, medo / medo</i>	<i>nojo, raiva=irritação</i>

Aranda (2010) presents a terminological glossary for emotional intelligence for Portuguese. The final output is not particularly interesting, but the quest for basic categories led the author to the adoption of a binary opposition (*prazer* ‘pleasure’ / *desprazer* ‘displeasure’) that seems more interesting, since it contrasts positive and negative emotions. If we combine this basic opposition with the four basis categories, we can obtain the following system:

<i>PRAZER - PLEASURE</i>	<i>DESPRAZER - DISPLEASURE</i>		
<i>happy</i>	<i>confused</i> <i>sad</i>	<i>surprise(d)</i> <i>fear</i>	<i>disgust(ed)</i> <i>anger</i>
<i>alegria</i> <i>felicidade</i>	<i>tristeza</i>	<i>surpresa</i> <i>medo</i>	<i>nojo</i> <i>raiva</i> <i>irritação</i>

Apparently, this is a way that doesn’t add much to our departure point, represented in diagram 1. All those words seem to belong to the fourth

subcategory, but these subcategories don't help to elucidate how each of those words relate to each other.

<i>aborrecimento</i>	<i>cólera</i>	<i>irritação</i>	<i>rancor</i>
<i>agastamento</i>	<i>crueldade</i>	<i>mágoa</i>	<i>repugnância</i>
<i>agitação</i>	<i>ferocidade</i>	<i>malevolência</i>	<i>repulsa</i>
<i>agressividade</i>	<i>fúria</i>	<i>nojo</i>	<i>ressentimento</i>
<i>antipatia</i>	<i>furor</i>	<i>ódio</i>	<i>sanha</i>
<i>ardor</i>	<i>horror</i>	<i>paixão</i>	<i>violência</i>
<i>arrebato</i>	<i>ímpeto</i>	<i>precipitação</i>	
<i>aversão</i>	<i>ira</i>	<i>raiva</i>	

As an alternative, we will look at each of these words from an historical point of view, from a morphological point of view and from a contrastive point of view. Hopefully, the integration of these three approaches will help us to understand the semantic correlates to emotions and to their physical manifestations.

We will firstly look at simple words (i.e. *aversão*, *cólera*, *fúria*, *horror*, *ímpeto*, *ira*, *mágoa*, *nojo*, *ódio*, *paixão*, *raiva*, *rancor*, *repulsa*, *sanha*, *violência*). The remaining words will be dealt within the word families that they are part of (i.e. *aborrecer*, *agastar*, *agitar*, *agressivo*, *arder*, *arrebatar*, *cruel*, *feroz*, *furar*, *irritar*, *precipitar*, *repugnar*, *ressentir*). Finally, we will account for neoclassical compounds (*antipatia*, *malevolência*).

	Bluteau	Figueiredo	Infopedia	CRPC
<i>aversão</i> - NR <i>aversão</i> N		✓		454
<i>coler</i> - NR <i>cólera</i> <i>colérico</i> <i>colericamente</i> <i>anticolérico</i> <i>encolerizar</i> <i>encolerizado</i> <i>desencolerizar</i>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		1273 58 3 0 32 33 0
<i>furi</i> - <i>fúria</i> <i>furente</i> <i>furial</i> <i>furibundo</i> <i>furioso</i> <i>furiosamente</i> <i>furiosidade</i> <i>enfuriar</i> <i>enfurecer</i> <i>desenfurecer</i>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		2018 1 0 85 1080 206 0 1 479 0

<i>horror</i>				2545
<i>horroroso</i>				
<i>horrorosamente</i>				
<i>horrorizar</i>				99
<i>horrorizado</i>				371
<i>Ímpeto</i>				1021
<i>Impetuoso</i>				305
<i>impetuosamente</i>				11
<i>impetuosidade</i>				100
<i>ir-</i> NR (IE. *eis-, paixão)				
<i>ira</i> N	✓	✓		1669
<i>irar</i> V	✓	✓		2
<i>irado</i> ADJ	✓	✓		200
<i>iradamente</i> ADV	✓	x		5
<i>iroso</i> ADJ	✓	✓		1
<i>irosamente</i> ADV	✓	x		0
<i>iracundo</i> ADJ	✓	✓		8
<i>iracundamente</i>	x	x		2
<i>iracúndia</i> N	✓	✓		4
<i>irascível</i> ADJ	✓	✓		110
<i>irascibilidade</i> N	✓	✓		0
<i>airar</i> V	✓	x		0
<i>airado</i> ADJ	✓	✓		0
<i>mágoa</i>				
<i>nojo</i>				
<i>ódio</i>				
<i>odiar</i>				
<i>odiento</i>				
<i>odioso</i>				
<i>odiosidade</i>				
<i>odiosamente</i>				
<i>odiável</i>				
<i>paixão</i>				
<i>raiv-</i> NR (IE. impetuosidade, raiva)				
<i>raiva</i> N	✓	✓		
<i>raivença</i> N	✓	✓		
<i>raivoso</i> ADJ	✓	✓		
<i>raivosamente</i> ADV	✓	✓		
<i>raivar</i> V	✓	✓		
<i>raivecer</i> V	✓	✓		
<i>raivejar</i> V	✓	✓		
<i>enraivar</i> V	✓	✓		
<i>enraivecer</i> V	✓	✓		
<i>enraivecido</i> ADJ	✓	✓		
<i>enraivecimento</i> N	✓	✓		
<i>rancor</i>				
<i>repulsa</i>				
<i>sanh-</i> NR				
<i>sanha</i> N	✓	✓		338
<i>sanhoso</i> ADJ	✓	✓		1
<i>sanhudo</i> ADJ	✓	✓		2
<i>sanhudamente</i> ADV	✓	x		2
<i>assanhar</i> V	✓	✓		42
<i>assanhado</i> ADJ	✓	✓		104
<i>assanhadice</i>	x	x		1
<i>assanhadamente</i>	x	x		2
<i>assanhadamente</i>	✓	✓		0

<i>assanhadiço</i> <sub>ADJ</sub>		✓	x	1
<i>assanha</i> <sub>N</sub>		✓	✓	0
<i>assanho</i> <sub>N</sub>		✓	✓	1
<i>assanhamento</i> <sub>N</sub>		✓	x	0
<i>desassanhar</i> <sub>V</sub>		✓	x	0
<i>ensanhar</i> <sub>V</sub>				
<i>violencia</i>				

## Diachronic description: four words for ‘anger’

### Ira < lat. ĪRA (anger, rage, fury)

Documented in the XIII century Galician-portuguese medieval songbooks, *ira* and *irado* often occur referring to God's wrath:<sup>3</sup>

*et aia a ira de Deos* (he must have God's wrath)

*penssarõ que a hyra de Deus era sobre eles* (they thought that God's wrath had fallen on them)

*os dioses auiã yra et saña* (the gods had anger and rage),

Yet, we can also find these words in phrases such as

*non ei de Dona Elvira seu amor e ei sa ira* (I do not have the love of D. Elvira but I have her anger).

In the XVth, the relatinization of the Portuguese language leads to the emergence of new words such as *hiracivel* (irascible, < IRASCIBILIS) and, later, in the XVIIth century, *iracundo* (wrathful, < IRACUNDUS).

The oldest Portuguese dictionary, Jerónimo Cardoso dictionary (1569-70) registers *ira* (or *sanha*) as the latin translation of IRA or IRASCENTIA and refers to *ira de Deus* (God's wrath), including *ira* in the list of sins: *resiste a ira & a luxuria & a todos os outros peccados* (he resists anger and lust and all sins). A few years later, in Agostinho Barbosa dictionary (1611), *ira* corresponds to latin IRA and INDIGNATIO and means irritation and passion. The definition presented in Bluteau's *Vocabulario* (1712-28) is quite interesting: *affecto impetuoso, & ardente a modo de chama, ou desejo de vingança; medicamente fallando a Ira he hum fervor de sangue no coração* (impetuous and ardent affection as a flame, or desire for revenge; medically *ira* is the blood boiling in the heart).

It seems, therefore, that *ira* can also be a kind of disease.

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<sup>3</sup> In French, *ire*, attested in the X century, is rare in the seventeenth century, and used as a literary artifact. It was used in collocations such as ‘wrath of God’, ‘heaven's wrath’.



A search in the *Corpus do Português*, a database that includes Portuguese varied types of documents from the XIVth to the XXth century, reveals a constant and a growing presence of *ira* and *irado*; we also see that the verb *irar* must derive from *ira*, since it only occurs from the XVIth century on:

	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
<b>ira</b>	3	49	250	183	138	170	418
<b>irado</b>	3	9	55	36	21	39	64
<b>irar</b>	0	0	1	2	2	1	1

*Corpus do Português*

**Sanha** < lat. **ĪNSĀNĪA** (madness) or from vulg. lat. **ĪNSĀNĪĀRE**, relates with **SĀNĪES** (corrupted blood).

This is also documented in Portuguese and Spanish (*saña*) from the XIIIth century on, as well as *sanhudo*, *assanhar* and *assanhado*:

*e logo que a vyu mui sannudo a ela leixou-ss' ir e deulle gran punnada* (when he saw her he became angry and hit her).

*Sanha* seems to be a very common word until the XVth century; however, Nunes de Lião, on his work *Origem da Língua Portuguesa* (XVIth century), says that *sanha* and *sanhudo* are “vozes antigas”(old words).

	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
<b>sanha</b>	67	310	40	11	12	98	36
<b>sanhudo</b>	44	70	4	2	1	29	6
<b>assanhar</b>	1	15	1	2	0	4	1
<b>assanhado</b>	1	3	4	3	0	19	13

*Corpus do Português*

On Cardoso and Barbosa dictionaries, *sanha* was translated by latin words IRA, FUROR and IRACUNDIA; Bluteau adds INSANIA, *porque há iras, que obrão desatinos, & loucuras* (because anger causes madness); the author defines *sanha* as *raiva teimosa, como a do cão* (a stubborn anger, as a dog's anger). It seems, therefore, that Bluteau relates *sanha* with madness and disease.

**Raiva** < vulg. lat. RĂBĪA, from clas. lat. RĂBIES (disease).

This is a later word, documented in Spanish from the XIIIth century on and in Portuguese sporadically in the XIVth century, meaning 'disease' (rabies, hydrophobia):

*de ravia ou doutra doença* (from anger [hydrophobia] or other disease)

*cam cõ rrayua* (rabid dog)

*outra moller era rraueosa et cõ a rrauea fogia como sandia porlos lugares despobrados* (another woman was angry [hydrophobic] and ran away like crazy through empty lands)

Barbosa did not register *raiva*; Cardoso defined *raiva* as *ira* and *doença dos cães* (a dogs' disease), such as Bluteau, who claims that *rayva, na pessoa, que a padece, he hum incendio de colera adusta em a boca do estomago, o qual lançando vapores quentes ao cerebro, lhe tira logo o sentido, & causa muyto terriveis, & perniciosos accidentes* (in humans, anger is a cholera fire in the stomach, which releases warm vapors to the brain and causes terrible accidents).

*Raiva* becomes more frequent from the XVth century on:

	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
<b>raiva</b>	0	6	15	47	29	579	768
<b>raivoso</b>	0	0	3	7	1	25	57
<b>enraivecer</b>	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
<b>enraivecido</b>	0	0	0	0	0	9	24

*Corpus do Português*

**Cólera** < lat. **CHŎLĚRA**, from gr. choléra. (bile disease)

In Portuguese this word is not documented until the XVth century, initially as a synonym of disease; in the XVIth century it already occurs and it is used in the sense of anger.

	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
<b>cólera</b>	0	1	14	57	47	866	412

*Corpus do Português*

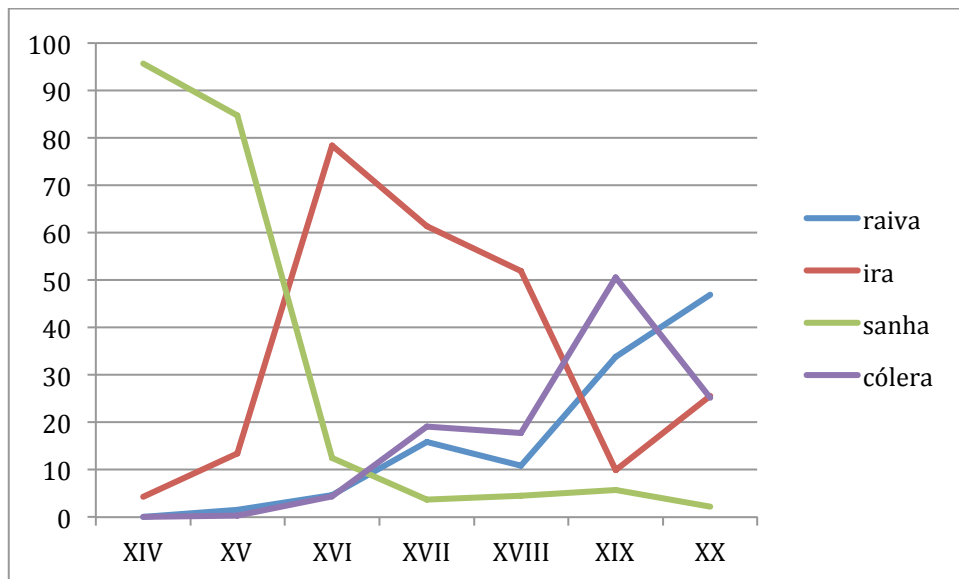
Cardoso defined *cólera* as *melancolia* (melancholy, another form of disease), as well as Barbosa (*bilius*, *cousa doente de cólera*, ‘sick of cholera’). Bluteau speaks of *accensãõ do sangue na paixãõ da cólera* (rise of the blood in the passion of anger) and defines *cólera* as *hum dos quatro humores do corpo humano* (one of the four humors of the body).

We can conclude that although *ira* was always applied in the sense of irritation - meaning, also, a kind of disease-, *sanha*, *raiva* and *cólera* were originally related to an idea of physical illness. Used metaphorically, these words came to designate diseases of the soul.

Looking at the distribution of, *ira*, *sanha*, *raiva* and *cólera* in the *Corpus do Português*, we realize that *sanha*, the oldest word, becomes residual from the XVIth century on, when *ira* became the most frequent word; from the XVIIth century on, the use of *ira* decays (although it increases in the XIXth) and was supplanted by *cólera* and *raiva*; in the XXth the use of *cólera* decreases and nowadays *raiva* is the most frequent form.

<b>absolute values</b>	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
<b>raiva</b>	0	6	15	47	29	579	768
<b>ira</b>	3	49	250	183	138	170	418
<b>sanha</b>	67	310	40	11	12	98	36
<b>cólera</b>	0	1	14	57	47	866	412
<b>TOTAL</b>	70	366	319	298	266	1713	1634

%	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
<b>raiva</b>	0	1.6	4.7	15.8	10.9	33.8	<b>47.0</b>
<b>ira</b>	4.3	13.4	<b>78.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>51.9</b>	9.9	25.6
<b>sanha</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>84.7</b>	12.5	3.7	4.5	5.7	2.2
<b>cólera</b>	0	0.3	4.4	19.1	17.7	<b>50.6</b>	25.2



a. Contrastive description - cognate words

Português	Castelhano	Francês	Italiano	Romanian
<i>sanh-</i> NR <i>sanha</i> N <i>sanhoso</i> ADJ <i>sanhudo</i> ADJ <i>sanhudamente</i> ADV <i>assanhar</i> V <i>assanhado</i> ADJ <i>assanhadiço</i> ADJ <i>assanha</i> N <i>assanho</i> N <i>assanhamento</i> N <i>desassanhar</i> V <i>ensanhar</i> V	<i>saña</i> N            <i>ensañamiento</i> N			
<i>ir-</i> NR <i>ira</i> N <i>irar</i> V <i>irado</i> ADJ <i>iradamente</i> ADV <i>iroso</i> ADJ <i>irosamente</i> ADV <i>iracundo</i> ADJ <i>iracúndia</i> N <i>irascível</i> ADJ <i>irascibilidade</i> N <i>airar</i> V <i>airado</i> ADJ	<i>ira</i> N      <i>iracundo</i> ADJ <i>iracúndia</i> N <i>irascible</i> ADJ <i>irascibilidad</i> N <i>airar</i> V <i>airado</i> ADJ	         <i>irascible</i> ADJ <i>irascibilité</i> N	<i>ira</i> N  <i>irato</i> ADJ  <i>iroso</i> ADJ  <i>iracundo</i> ADJ <i>iracúndia</i> N <i>irascibile</i> ADJ <i>irascibilità</i> N <i>adirarsi</i> V <i>adirato</i> ADJ	         <i>irascibil</i> ADJ <i>irascibilitate</i> N
<i>raiv-</i> NR <i>raiva</i> N <i>raivença</i> N <i>raivoso</i> ADJ <i>raivosamente</i> ADV <i>raivar</i> V <i>raivecer</i> V <i>raivejar</i> V  <i>enraivar</i> V  <i>enraivecer</i> V <i>enraivecido</i> ADJ <i>enraivecimento</i> N	<i>rabia</i> N  <i>rabioso</i> ADJ      <i>enrabiar</i> V	<i>rage</i> N       <i>enrager</i> V <i>enragé</i> ADJ	<i>rabbia</i> N  <i>rabioso</i> ADJ      <i>arrabbiare</i> V <i>arrabbiato</i> ADJ	<i>rabie</i> N (med.)
<i>cólera</i> <i>colérico</i> <i>colericamente</i> <i>anticolérico</i>   <i>encolerizar</i>	<i>cólera</i> <i>colérico</i>     <i>encolerizar</i>	<i>colère / choléra</i> <i>colérique</i> <i>colériquement</i>  <i>coléreux</i> <i>coléreusement</i>	<i>collera</i> <i>collerico</i>	<i>holeră</i> (med.) <i>coleric</i>  <i>antiholeric</i> (med.)

<i>encolerizado</i> <i>desencolerizar</i>	<i>encolerizado</i>		<i>incollerire</i>	
<i>ódio</i> <i>odiar</i> <i>odiento</i> <i>odioso</i> <i>odiosidade</i> <i>odiosamente</i> <i>odiável</i>	<i>odio</i> <i>odiar</i>  <i>odioso</i>  <i>odiable</i>	<i>odieux</i>	<i>odio</i> <i>odiare</i>  <i>odioso</i>  <i>odiabile</i>	<i>odios</i>

b. Contrastive description - semantic equivalents

<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>Romanian</b>	<b>English</b>
“não é uma pintura , é um sentimento , uma <b>paixão!</b> ”	nu e o pictură, e un sentiment, o <b>pasiune!</b>	it's not a painting, but a feeling, a <b>passion!</b>
“começo a compreender por que é que ficavam doentes de <b>paixão</b> ”	încep să înțeleg de ce ne îmbolnăvim de <b>pasiune</b>	I start to understand why <b>passion</b> makes us ill
“a cachoar e a subir em labaredas de <b>paixão</b> ”	a fierbe și a se înălța în flăcările <b>pasiunii</b>	to boil and rise in flames of <b>passion</b>
“um anjo não sabe o que é <b>ódio</b> ”	un înger nu știe ce e <b>ura</b>	an angel doesn't know what <b>hatred</b> is
“A expulsão será também aplicada aos " pregadores do <b>ódio</b> , os imãs que incitarem à violência”	Expulzarea va fi aplicată și predicatorilor <b>urii</b> , imamilor care incită la violență	The expulsion will also be applied to the preachers of <b>hate</b> , to imams who incite to violence
“Quando se pergunta pelo preço , é o <b>ódio</b> , a irritação , a separação antes mesmo da boda”	Când se întreabă de preț, e <b>ura</b> , iritarea, separarea chiar înainte de căsătorie	When the question is about price, it is the <b>hatred</b> , the irritation, the separation right before marriage
“E se algum dia a banalização do <b>horror</b> nos tomar insensíveis ao drama que uma guerra representa, ...”	Și, dacă într-o zi banlizarea <b>ororii</b> ne face insensibili la drama pe care un război o reprezintă, ...	And, if someday the trivialization of <b>horror</b> turns us insensitive to the drama that a war represents, ...
“Lurdes ouvia dizer no cabeleireiro que ia ser um <b>horror</b> o primeiro fim-de-semana, mas arriscou.”	Lurdes auzea ce se zice la coafor că prima săptămână va fi de <b>groază</b> , dar riscă.	Lurdes heard what was being said at the hairdresser's that the first week will be <b>horror</b> , but she took the risk.
“o PÚBLICO presenciou situações de <b>horror</b> para os animais ali internados.”	PUBLICUL a urmărit situațiile de <b>groază</b> a animalelor internate acolo.	The PUBLIC followed the <b>horror</b> situations of the animals hospitalised there.
“Tudo indica que tenha agido	Totul indică că a acționat	Everything indicates that

impulsionada por um acesso de <b>fúria</b> aparentemente justificado”	impulsionată de un acces de <b>furie</b> aparent justificat	she acted under an apparently justified impulse of <b>rage</b> .
“Quando lhe contei , com a <b>fúria</b> bateu com a mão no vidro da janela”	Când i-am povestit, a lovit cu <b>furie</b> cu mâna în fereastră	When I told him, he <b>furiously</b> punched the window.
“Julgou que Joel ia estourar em <b>fúria</b> e era o que de melhor podia ter acontecido”	Am crezut că Joel o să răbufnească de <b>furie</b> , iar asta era cel mai bun lucru care se putea întâmpla.	I thought that Joel would burst with <b>fury</b> , and this was the best thing that could happen.
“Hilário tem o semblante ainda mais carregado . E uma <b>raiva</b> surda e justificada contra todas as instituições ...”	Hilário are o expresie și mai îngrijorată. E o <b>furie/ură</b> surdă și justificată contra tuturor instituțiilor ...	Hilário has an even more preoccupied expression of the face. It is blind and justified <b>rage</b> towards all the institutions ...
“Isto inflamou a sua cólera e a sua <b>raiva</b> ”	Aceasta i-a sporit mânia și <b>furia</b> .	This increased his <b>wrath</b> and <b>rage</b> .
“o que levou o deputado unionista a explodir de <b>raiva</b> , acusando o IRA de não estar disposto a tomar”	ceea ce l-a făcut pe deputat să explodeze de <b>furie</b> , acuzând IRA că nu e gata să-și asume ...	which made the deputy burst with <b>rage</b> , accusing IRA that it is not ready to take over ...
“acrescentada pelo punho de Nicolas Sarkozy para tentar acalmar a <b>cólera</b> social provocada pela reforma.”	adăugată de pumnul lui Nicolas Sarkozy pentru a încerca să calmeze <b>furia/mânia</b> socială provocată de reformă	added by Nicolas Sarkozy’s fist to try to calm down the social <b>outrage</b> provoked by the reform
“A esperança fugazmente renascida cedeu lugar à <b>cólera</b> surda de uma França enganada.”	Speranța efemer renăscută a cedat locul <b>mâniei</b> surde ale unei Franțe înșelate.	The temporarily reborn hope made room for the deaf <b>wrath</b> of a disappointed France.
“Não , seus olhos tinham uma <b>cólera</b> terrível , que só muitos séculos depois poderia ser apaziguada”	Nu, ochii săi aveau o <b>mânie</b> îngrozitoare, care doar după multe secole ar putea fi potolită	No, he had an awful <b>wrath</b> in his eyes, which only after many centuries could be tempered
“Quando Balac despejou a sua <b>ira</b> sobre Balaão, o profeta ainda pronunciou oráculos que predisseram”	Când Balac și-a vărsat <b>mânia</b> asupra lui Balaam, profetul încă a pronunțat oracole care prevestiseră ...	When Balac poured out his <b>wrath</b> over Balaam, the prophet still pronounced some oracles that had foresaw ...
“Apertou os dentes com força. Sentiu perfeitamente que uma <b>ira</b> surda lhe tomava aos poucos todos os músculos.”	Înceleșă dinții cu forță. Simți clar că o <b>mânie</b> surdă pune stăpânire pe toți mușchii.	He clenched his teeth with force. He clearly felt that a deaf <b>wrath</b> was taking hold of all his muscles.
“A <b>ira</b> voltou -se então contra este homem”	<b>Mânia</b> se întoarse împotriva acestui om	The <b>wrath</b> turned against this man.

“o conhecimento público desta situação tivesse suscitado a mais viva <b>repulsa</b> ”	cunoaşterea publică a acestei situa�ii ar fi suscit�t <b>repulsia</b> cea mai vie	the public knowledge of this situation would have aroused the most vivid <b>repulsion</b>
“havia tamb�m motivo para eu sentir amor quando poderia sentir <b>repulsa</b> , nem �dio quando deveria ter piedade .”	nu aveam motive s� simt dragoste c�nd a� fi putut sim�i <b>repulsie</b> , nici ur� c�nd ar fi trebuit s� simt pietate.	I didn't have any reason to feel love when I could feel <b>repulsion</b> , neither hate when I should have felt piety.
“Depois da express�o genu�na de choque e <b>repulsa</b> , os comentadores passaram naturalmente � an�lise das probabilidades de”	Dup� exprimarea autentic� a �ocului �i a <b>repulsiei</b> , comentatorii au trecut �n mod natural la analiza probabilit�ţilor de ...	After genuinely expressing the shock and the <b>repulsion</b> , the commentators naturally started to analyse the probabilities of ...
“� urgente dar novo <b>�mpeto</b> ao di�logo social para que se encontrem os meios que”	Este urgent s� se dea un nou <b>impuls</b> dialogului social pentru a se g�si modalit�ţile care ...	It is urgent to be given a new <b>impulse</b> to the social dialogue in order to identify the ways ...
“A invas�o huna daria um enorme <b>�mpeto</b> � migra�o generalizata de povos”	Invazia hunilor ar da un <b>impuls</b> considerabil migra�iei generalizate de popula�ii	The invasion of the Huns would give a considerable <b>boost</b> to the generalized migration of the peoples ...
“O final da tradu�o refere-se exactamente ao <b>�mpeto</b> conquistador dos portugueses.”	Finalul traducerii se refer� chiar la <b>impulsul</b> de cuceritori al portughezilor	The final part of the translation refers precisely to the Portuguese people's <b>desire</b> to conquest
“Santa Casa da Miseric�rdia de Campo Maior expressando a sua <b>m�goa</b> pela solu�o dada ao problema do pagamento”	Santa Casa da Miseric�rdia din Campo Maior exprim�ndu-�i <b>m�hnirea</b> pentru solu�ia g�sit� pentru problema pl�ţii	Santa Casa da Miseric�rdia in Campo Maior expressing their <b>sorrow</b> for the solution found to the payment problem
“raz�es n�o existissem , essas seriam suficientes para sentirmos muita <b>m�goa</b> pelo seu afastamento.”	chiar dac� alte motive nu ar exista, acestea ar fi suficiente pentru a sim�i mult� <b>durere</b> provocat� de dep�rtarea lui	even if other reasons didn't exist, these would be enough to feel a lot of <b>pain</b> for his being far
“desejo manifestar a minha <b>m�goa</b> por esta gralha, que me colocaria na posi�o de”	doresc s�-mi exprim <b>regretul</b> pentru aceast� eroare, care m-a pus �n situa�ia ...	I wish to express my <b>regret</b> for this error, which placed me in the position of ...
“� tamb�m j� conhecida a <b>avers�o</b> que o fc porto nutre pelo setubalense carlos valente”	e deja cunoscut� <b>aversiunea</b> pe care fc porto o nutre�te pentru carlos valente din Set�bal	the fc porto's <b>aversion</b> to carlos valente from Set�bal is already known
“a rapidez com que deixaram	rapiditatea cu care au l�sat	the speed with which they



que a <b>aversão</b> se instalasse entre eles.”	<b>aversiunea</b> să se instaleze între ei.	allowed <b>aversion</b> to appear between them
“Mas todas elas não bastam para cabalmente explicar a <b>aversão</b> universal aos Judeus ao longo de todas as idades.”	Dar toate nu ajung pentru a explica suficient <b>aversiunea</b> universală pentru evrei de-a lungul timpului	But all these do not completely explain the universal <b>aversion</b> towards the Jewish throughout the time
“Nem me interessava falar contigo ! Metes <b>nojo</b> ! Metes <b>nojo</b> ! Por que me mordes quando eu estou fraco,”	Nici nu mă interesa să vorbesc cu tine! Provoci <b>dezgust</b> ! Provoci <b>dezgust</b> ! Pentru că mă rănești când sunt vulnerabil	I’m not interested in talking to you! You make me <b>sick</b> ! You make me <b>sick</b> ! Because you are hearting me when I’m vulnerable
“também um elemento de primeira ordem para provocar caretas de <b>nojo</b> ”	e, de asemenea, un element de primă mână pentru a provoca mult <b>dezgust</b>	It is also a first-hand element to cause a lot of <b>disgust</b>
“O gajo bebeu demais, disse com <b>nojo</b> , e evitava olhar para o arquejante e enjoativo Sousa”	Tipul a băut prea mult, a zis cu <b>dezgust</b> , și evita să se uite la ...	The lad drank too much, he said with <b>disgust</b> , and he was avoiding looking at ...
“Todo o ódio, todo o <b>rancor</b> que eu sentia há dois dias desvaneceram-se”	Toată ura, toată <b>furia</b> pe care o simțeam de două zile s-au stins	All the <b>hate</b> , all the <b>fury</b> that I had been experiencing for two days disappeared
“No meio da tristeza , dava para ver o <b>rancor</b> que todos tinham ao Steve Gomel”	În mijlocul tristeții, se putea vedea <b>furia</b> pe care toți o aveau pentru Steva Gomel	In the middle of the sadness, there could be seen the <b>fury</b> that all of us had for Steva Gomel
“mãe inclinou a cabeça com despeito, um pouco de <b>rancor</b> vincou mais o seu rosto pregueado por muitas rugas que”	mama a înclinat capul cu ciudă, o oarecare <b>furie</b> accentuă ridurile de pe fața sa	mother inclined her hair with vexation, a certain type of <b>fury</b> deepened the wrinkles on her face
“Esta <b>sanha</b> anti-americana explica -se em poucas palavras”	Această <b>ură</b> anti-americână se explică în puține cuvinte	This anti-American <b>outrage</b> could be explained in a few words
“Trata-se apenas de um afloramento de uma certa <b>sanha</b> antiplanificadora que subalterniza o papel do Plano no desenvolvimento económico”	È vorba doar de apariția unei anumite <b>uri</b> antiplanificatoare care subordonează rolul Planului în dezvoltarea economică	It is about the emergence of a certain anti-planning <b>outrage</b> that subordinates the role of the Plan in the economic development
“Os últimos ataques de forças de Jonas Savimbi demonstram a <b>sanha</b> assassina daquela organização.”	Ultimele atacuri ale forțelor lui Jonas Savimbi au demonstrat o <b>ură</b> asasină a acelei organizații.	The latest attacks of Jonas Savimbi’s forces showed a murderous <b>rage</b> of that organisation.

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