

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

We noticed yet a different pattern in the data in Table 1: The group with the highest performance is also the same group from which the experimental stimuli originated (Elfenbein & Ambady, 2002b). All participants in the study

ment about whether it is necessary to force members of different cultures to express their emotions using exactly the same style. Researchers are divided as to whether the studies that have not done this are a valid test of the in-group advantage. Understood in this

participants used to judge stimuli and experimenters used to instruct the posers who

could have contributed to the in-group effect but could

that dialect theory suggests that cultural differences in emotional expression can arise from two sources: the specific affect program and display rules, rather

