

تحليل أسلوبى للتعبيرات العاطفية
في رواية
«أن تقتل طائراً بريئاً» لهاربلي

A Stylistic Analysis of Emotional Expressions
in Harper Lee's Novel To Kill a Mockingbird

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ABSTRACT:

Emotion is a multifaceted reaction pattern that includes behavioral, physiological, and experiential components that a person uses to try to cope with a personally meaningful situation or occurrence. The particular significance of the incident determines the particular nature of the emotion. For instance, anxiety is likely to be formed if the significance contains a threat; shame is likely to be generated if the importance involves someone else's criticism. Although emotion usually entails feeling, it is distinct from feeling in that it involves an explicit or implicit interaction with the outside environment.

The goal of the current linguistic study is to uncover and examine the stylistic viewpoints of emotional expressions in the literary work *TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*.

The study discovers that linguistic elements influence the severity (intensity) of emotional expressions aid in better understanding the speaker's words. Emotional expression improves the stylistic outcome and makes the speaker's intent clearer. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the context reveals the precise intention. Furthermore, this analysis shows that the texts use anger as the primary emotion and that negative emotions predominate in the chosen passages from the novel.

Key Words: stylistic, emotion, expressions, linguistics.

SECTION ONE**INTRODUCTION**

Our identity and quality of life are shaped by how we see and react to the environment. Researchers can learn more about what causes people to react the way they do to particular stimuli and how those reactions impact our bodies and minds by studying emotional expressions. Even though the study of emotional expressions is broad and intricate, scientists have learned a great deal about the nature of emotions and how we respond to them both physically and behaviorally. Emotions are how people respond to

things or circumstances that they deem personally meaningful; they are sometimes mistaken for feelings and moods.

Physiological reactions, emotional experiences, subjective experiences, and behavioral or expressive reactions. An emotional encounter gives rise to feelings. This falls under the same category as hunger or pain since a person is aware of the sensation. An emotion gives rise to a feeling, which can be impacted by memories, beliefs, and other elements. (University of West Alabama, 2019)

1.1 The Problem

The study examines the representation of emotional expressions in *To Kill a Mockingbird*, and shows the various types of emotional expressions are most frequently used in the novel, and investigates the impact emotions on characters in the novel from a stylistic perspective.

1.2 Aims of the study

1. To investigate the impact of emotional states on the writing in the novel *To Kill the Mockingbird*.
2. To examine the different stylistic functions of emotional expressions in the selected novel.

1.3 The Procedures

1. This study provides explanations and definitions for the terms “stylist,” “emotion,” and other related emotional terminology.
2. This study explains Ekman’s (1992) as a model of study analytical frameworks.
3. This study analyzes the collected data that show the intensity of each emotional expression.

SECTION TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Stylistic analysis:

Stylistic analysis is a critical analytical approach that looks at the unique linguistic characteristics of texts to find out how language choices improve reader comprehension, transmit emotions, and generate meaning. Stylistic analysis shows how language form directly links to textual interpretation, offering factual support for particular interpretations of literary and nonliterary works, as opposed to just classifying literary techniques as cosmetic elements. This method develops readers' critical language awareness while providing insights into writers' aesthetic choices and worldviews by bridging the gap between linguistic theory and literary criticism. (Sutrisno et al., 2026)

Since stylistics is a field that lies in between language and literature, it is the study of language use in both literary and nonliterary works. Sociology, psychology, philosophy, literature, and many more academic disciplines are covered. (Mohamed, 2024)

Within the discipline of linguistics is stylistics. This means that, like sociolinguistics or psycholinguistics, it is a specific application of language knowledge. As the name implies, stylistics is the study of spoken and written language style. These decisions create a specific style, and altering the decisions alters the style. The study of stylistics focuses on how writers use language to create effects and how readers perceive those effects. Therefore, stylistics is "simply defined as the (linguistic) study of style, which is the way in which language is used" (Giovanelli & Mason, 2017).

Stylistics validates our interpretation and improves our appreciation of literature with its objectivity, linguistic insights, and practical terms. No serious student can overlook stylistics since it is now an integral part of modern critique. For this reason, literary critics do not usually distinguish stylistic analysis from a more comprehensive philosophy of literature. The writer's goal is to create scenarios and the moral assessment that

follows, and this goal is inextricably linked to the style, which is its methods and its subtle texture. Literary and linguistic patterns blend together like paintings' colors and arrangements. (Jaafar, 2014)

2.2 Emotions:

A sudden disturbance, brief agitation brought on by an acute sensation of fear, surprise, joy, etc., or a mental feeling or affection of pain, desire, hope, etc., as opposed to thoughts or volitions, are examples of emotions. (Cabanac, 2002)

It is because assessments of occurrences in light of our priorities our objectives, our worries, and our aspirations are the most common cause of emotions. A happy glow and smile, a racing heart from worry, or a clenched fist from rage are examples of physical manifestations of emotions. (Oatley, 2004)

In this way, the concept of emotion helps to reconcile differences between people's actions and their surroundings; between their actions and their words; between what they do and what they say; between what they do and what appears to be the most appropriate, useful, reasonable, and well - organized; and between what they do and what they claim to know they should do. (Lewis et al., 2008)

Happiness, sadness, surprise, anger, disgust, and fear are among the many expressions that are thought to be common emotions. These are listed below:

· Happiness:

Feelings of joy, contentment, enjoyment, satisfaction, and well - being are characteristics of happiness, which is a pleasant emotion. Happiness is crucial for both mental and physical well - being. In our day and age, it is a term that is taken for granted. Happiness is defined by psychology as subjective well - being, or people's assessments of their life, and it includes both affective assessments of moods and feelings and cognitive assessments of pleasure. Of all the emotions, happiness is the one that promotes greater health. (Lewis et al., 2008)

· Sadness:

As a natural reaction to circumstances involving psychological, bodily, or emotional suffering, sadness is regarded as one of the fundamental human emotions. Sadness manifests itself both physiologically and behaviorally. Sobbing and crying are signs of despair. Feelings of disappointment, grief, hopelessness, apathy, and depressed mood are characteristics of this emotional state. similar to other feelings. People occasionally have intense, protracted bouts of sadness that can develop into depression. (Lewis et al., 2008)

· Fear:

Is among the most fundamental human emotions and can be crucial to existence. It functions like an instinct and is ingrained in the nervous system. Fear serves to keep us safe. It alerts us to danger and equips us to handle it. In some circumstances, fear can be beneficial. Fear can serve as a warning, a tip to exercise cautious. Our emotional response to anything that appears threatening is called fear. The emotional reaction to an imminent danger is fear. Muscles stiffen, heart rate and breathing quicken, and the body prepares to either flee or fight. Depending on the circumstances and the individual, fear can be minor, moderate, or severe. (Lewis et al., 2008)

· Disgust:

Like other basic emotions like happiness and sadness, disgust is a universal emotion that everyone experiences. Ekman described disgust. A bad taste, smell, or appearance are just a few of the factors that might cause disgust. Disgust serves a variety of purposes. According to researchers, this feeling developed as a response to potentially dangerous foods. It can provide us with a moral compass, shield us from potentially harmful products, and prevent us from being reminded of our animal nature. (Lewis et al., 2008)

· Anger

People frequently act and think foolishly when they are angry. Feelings of agitation, resentment, and annoyance are characteristics of anger, which can be a strong emotion.

An individual's fight response may be significantly influenced by their anger. Both mental and physical repercussions may result from this kind of anger. Anger can spur someone to action and help them solve problems. (Lewis et al., 2008)

· Surprise

Another of Ekman's six fundamental categories of emotions is surprise. Of all the emotions, surprise is the shortest, lasting only a few seconds at most. It is typified by a physiological startle reaction after an unexpected event. Some feelings might last considerably longer, yet they can also be very fleeting. (Lewis et al., 2008)

Classification of emotional expressions:

Facial emotion expressions

The development of facial measuring techniques was sluggish. Some systems describe facial movement in terms of the mood or emotional dimension that is often deduced from clusters of physically distinct motions rather than providing an objective description of face movement. (Russell et al., 2003)

Vocal emotional expressions

The human voice has been referred to as "the mirror to our soul." Individuals infer other people's emotions from their speech on a daily basis. The face has been the subject of the majority of research on nonverbal communication. However, research suggests that the most popular method of determining the emotional states of others in daily life may be to rely on vocal cues (such as speech tempo and pitch). We might be able to comprehend and anticipate another speaker's actions if we can deduce their feelings. That person's behavior may then be influenced by our own emotional expression. Emotional expressiveness is therefore fundamental to social structure. (Juslin et al., 2018)

Emotion and polarity

Extremes in emotional states, perceptions, behaviors, thought processes, and other aspects can be demonstrated by polarity. When people are in a good mood, they are un-

likely to think negatively, and their emotions and actions likely reflect this. The same is true when people are in a bad mood, which can result in additional problems that impact their wellbeing. (PeoplePlus, 2021)

Emotion and intensity

One type of activation is emotional intensity. It elevates the body, neurological system, attention, language, and interpersonal behavior. The world shrinks around the emotion during intense moments. The emotion takes center stage. Perception, memory, interpretation, and reaction are all arranged by it. What validates the emotion comes to life. It gets more difficult to hold onto what complicates the emotion. The person may grow more assured because the emotional system is demanding a conclusion rather than because the situation is straightforward. (Institute for Human Psychology, 2026)

Emotion expressions and literary analysis

Literary writers must use words to convey their ideas; this is not a sensory art. Writers must convey their feelings during the writing process since they are unable to describe the subject directly or mechanically; only in this way can things be better understood. Regardless of the literary language, it requires an internal motivation. Motivated by this feeling, readers are able to enter the emotional world of reading with ease. At the same time, authors have the power to inspire the urge to produce and compose moving works. The semiotic system is the primary source of elements used in literary language to express emotion. Human language serves both utilitarian and artistic purposes. Literary language also possesses the aesthetic taste and sensation of linguistic form as a means of expression. Writers must thoroughly convey their personal experiences and feelings in the form of symbols during the expression process. Certain phrases or words cannot just enhance the manifestation of emotion, but they must also be full of symbolic emotion. (Li, 2022)

SECTION THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The stylistic analysis of emotional expressions is the focus of this section. The texts were selected at random. These passages are taken from *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee. The primary model pertaining to emotional expressions is reviewed in this section. The qualitative method was selected to offer more details and to explain how the data was interpreted. Giving specifics makes the results easier to comprehend and gives a thorough summary of the research.

3.1 Data selection

By employing stylistic techniques derived from the text's linguistic elements, stylistics seeks to expose the text's purpose and stylistic effects. The objective of this analysis is to collect and identify different kinds of emotions in the chosen novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* (Lee, 1960), then categorize these expressions and connect them to emotion terms, such as love, hatred, fury, etc., and conduct a stylistic analysis.

3.2 Model of analysis

According to Paul Ekman's (1992) Model, which he first described in his seminal paper "An Argument of basic Emotions," basic emotions function as categories of connected states. The fundamental feelings are: (Happiness, Sadness, fear, Anger, Disgust, Surprise).

3.3 Data analysis

Quote	Emotion	Intensity	Polarity	Stylistic explanation
١ : “Inside the house lived a malevolent phantom”	fear	High	Negative	This word gives a frightening image of (Boo Radley).
٢ : “The old house was the same, droopy and sick”	sadness	medium	negative	The house looks lifeless, sad, and gloomy.
٣ : “A tiny, almost invisible movement, and the house was still”	surprise	medium	negative	They heard about the scary mystery, and that made them scared of any sudden movement.
٤ : “I never looked forward more to anything in my life”	happiness	high	positive	Scout expresses his thoughts about his school days.

٥: “The boy’s condescension flashed to anger”	anger	high	negative	The excerpt shows that Ewell is suddenly becoming very angry.
٦: He was the filthiest human I had ever seen.	disgust	high	negative	The description makes a feeling of disgust toward Ewell.

3.4 Results and conclusion

The previously mentioned samples show the artistic potential of identifying emotional states. It shows how words’ meanings are utilized in different contexts. The context analysis helps illustrate the styles options. There are numerous stylistic, including blame, contempt, disgust, humiliation, and judgment. According to this study, the findings show how much association the classifiers can discover between the attributes and the anticipated class in texts. An analysis of the text’s emotional expressions was presented in this study. The study discussed efforts made to identify and analyze textual representations of emotion from a stylistic perspective. In this study, random texts of *to kill a mockingbird* novel were analyzed to determine how emotions function in literary texts after identifying the forms and polarity of emotional manifestations. A few textual analyses were tallied. After doing this, the analysis revealed specific ways in which emotions could be expressed.

The following findings have been drawn from the examination of these literary works:

The results of the data analysis. Both positive and negative emotions, attitudes, and

moods can be controlled by emotional expressions. Many times, people try to avoid criticism, show that they understand the relationship, or, on the other hand, overstate their feelings. Additionally, the study found that a person's emotions might positively or negatively affect their speech. For instance, people express their emotions to others through emotional expressions. Because positive and negative emotions have various functions and produce fundamentally different types of feelings, people will experience them quite differently.

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الملخص

العاطفة نمط تفاعلي متعدد الأوجه، يشمل مكونات سلوكية وفسولوجية وتجريبية متنوعة، يستخدمها الفرد للتأقلم مع موقف أو حدث معين ذي مغزى شخصي. وتحدد الأهمية الخاصة للحدث طبيعة العاطفة. فعلى سبيل المثال، من المرجح أن ينشأ القلق إذا كان الحدث ينطوي على تهديد، ومن المرجح أن يتولد الشعور بالخجل إذا كان الحدث يتعلق بنقد من شخص آخر. ورغم أن العاطفة عادةً ما تنطوي على شعور، إلا أنها تختلف في كونها تتضمن تفاعلاً صريحاً أو ضمناً مع البيئة الخارجية.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن وجهات النظر الأسلوبية للتعبيرات العاطفية في رواية «أن تقتل طائراً بريئاً» ودراساتها.

وقد توصلت الدراسة إلى أن العناصر اللغوية تؤثر على شدة التعبير اللفظي، وأن التعبيرات العاطفية تساعد في فهم التعبير اللفظي للمتحدث بشكل أفضل. يُحسن التعبير العاطفي من جودة الأسلوب ويُوضّح نية المتحدث. كما تم الحديث عن أن السياق يكشف النية بدقة. ويُظهر هذا التحليل أن النصوص تستخدم الغضب كعاطفة أساسية، وأن المشاعر السلبية هي السائدة في المقاطع المختارة من الرواية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأسلوب العاطفي، العاطفة، التعبيرات، اللغويات.