



A Pragmatic Study of Emotional Expressions in Selected Literary Texts

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ABSTRACT

Emotional expressions are perceptible verbal and nonverbal practices that communicate an inner emotional or full of feeling state. Emotions give sense to our exists and let us care for ourselves and others. They make us human. Without emotion, we would be like machines that work to serve a purpose but without any definite meaning. Emotions are one of the most vital aspects of our lives. They give meaning to life and the way in which we communicate with the individuals around us. The emotional expressions are (Happiness, Sadness, Fear, Disgust, Contempt, Surprise, Anger, Acceptance, Anguish, Interest, Shame ,Shyness, Guilt, Anticipation).

The present research is a linguistic study that aims at revealing and studying the pragmatic perspectives of emotional expressions in selected literary texts . The study presents a clear theoretical account of the notion of emotion, its types, polarity, intensity and the way it can be conceptually analyzed. The research also offers some other related concepts that pertain to pragmatics, speech act. So, the purpose of this study to answer the questions: What are the emotional expressions used in the literary texts? and,?, investigating the variant types, the polarity and intensity of these emotional expressions.

Because it creates the situations for the largest functional presentation of their pragmatic potential, a literary text was chosen as the source of emotional expressions. To realize the aims, Ekman(1992) as a model of emotions is used to analyze four literary texts that selected randomly .

The research found that emotional expressions help to better comprehension of the speaker's illocution and that linguistic factors determine the severity (intensity) of illocution. The expression of emotions clarifies the speaker's intent and enhanced the pragmatic results. Moreover, it has been shown that the context discovers the exact intention. In addition, this study reveals that literary texts employ the anger as the major emotion and, the negative emotions dominate the selected texts.

Key Words: *emotion, emotional expressions, pragmatic potential, speech act, illocution, literary text.*

INTRODUCTION

In general, every linguistic topic can be studied in many linguistic fields. The current study is concerned with a Pragmatic Study of Emotional Expressions in Selected Literary Texts.

Emotional expressions have been proposed to be significant for regulating social contact as they can work as indications for behavioral intentions. Over the past two decades, emotions have come to be a fast-developing field of research and hypothesizing in disciplines as different as cognitive, social, and developmental, neuroscience, linguistics, anthropology, psychology, philosophy, and others. One of the important themes that appeared from the combined efforts of emotion research is that emotions are not just secretive internal experiences, but essentially social and communicative phenomena (Bartsch and Hübner, 2005).

The Problem

1. What are the emotional expressions used in the literary texts?
2. Analyzing the data in order to achieve the immediate goals of:
 - a. Examining different types of emotional expressions.
 - b. Revealing the polarity of these emotional utterances.

c. Showing the intensity of each emotional expressions.

d. Tabulating the results and find out the dominant emotional expressions in these selected texts.

3. Discussing the findings to demonstrate the pragmatic potential of emotional expressions.

The Aims

The study aims at:

1. Revealing emotional expressions to each text in the given dataset, indicating the predominant emotion type expressed in the text.
2. Investigating the intensity of the emotion expressed in a text.
3. finding out the polarity of the emotional expressions in these texts.
4. Examining the different pragmatic functions of emotional expressions in selected literary texts

The Procedures

The steps followed in carryout the research include:

1. Providing definitions and explanations concerning emotions and Pragmatic in addition to other related terms.

2. Explaining Ekman's (1992) as a model of analysis.

3. Collecting data, by selecting four literary texts from different sources.

4. Analyze the data with the following aims:

a. Investigating the different types of emotional expressions.

b. Revealing the polarity of these emotional utterances.

c. Showing the intensity of each emotional expressions.

d. Tabulating the results and find out the dominant emotional expressions in these selected texts.

5. Discussing the findings to demonstrate the pragmatic potential of emotional expressions.

6. Drawing conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a relatively new language study with a long and illustrious history. Starting with Greek philosophers and continuing through nineteenth-century pragmatic thinkers to today's efforts in exceptional sub-fields of linguistics such

as sociology, psychology, literary studies, and other humanity-related issues and social sciences. This field received linguistic attention in the 1970s (Mey, 2013, p.1).

Many theorists and scholars have distinct pragmatics according to their perspectives, beginning with the Greek philosopher, Charles Morris, who states that pragmatics is the study of the link between signal and image with their interpretations (Morris, 1938, p.107-108). Furthermore, according to Leech (1981, p.319), pragmatics is the study of how meaning is interpreted in a communicative situation in connection to the roles of the speaker and the hearer. Moreover, Yule (1996, p. 4) observes that only pragmatics enable individuals to analyze, and thus views the benefit of analyzing pragmatics as assisting in the analysis of the addressers, their supposed meanings, assumptions, and aims.

Kaburise (2011) adds that pragmatics is a structure of rules that defines the relative of meaning to the context in which it happens. The pragmatic investigation concerns more with the meaning of the expression than with the meaning of the sentence.

Pragmatics is considered a study of meaning that focuses on what humans suggest in a certain context and shows the context that affects what is said. The

desirable domain of pragmatics is the use of language in day-to-day situations, as an alternative to the grammatical factor of language. The right description of pragmatics is the study of conceptual meaning which shows the point of what humans imply in the unique context. In addition, it requires the consideration of how talkers arrange what they want to say to others. (Yule, 1996: 49).

The Context

More generally, the term “context” states to the situation in which language is used. Its significance can be seen in identifying the relevance of the expression based on linguistic and non-linguistic rules (Stranzy , 2005 , p.274), and that “only in the context of a proposition has a word a meaning” (Wittgenstein,1994,p.294). Searle (1965) assumes, “there is no such a thing as zero or null context for the interpretation of sentences”(117). An expression claims no recognition unless it is contextualized (Mey,2011,p. 42).

Emotions

Emotions in language are an integral element of all forms of communication, and they may be found at all levels of the linguistic process. (Zhgun,2019,p.1). Emotions are a set of “states, elicitors, experiences, and

behaviors” that people experience. (Lewis, M, 2000,p.265).(Gerholm,2007)

Emotion, according to James (1884) “a distinct bodily expression. That there are feelings of pleasure and displeasure, of interest and excitement, bound up with mental operations, but having no obvious bodily expressions for their consequence” (p.189). Human emotion shows itself as facial expressions, speech utterances, writing, and signals and activities.

Emotions give sense to our lives and let us care for ourselves and others. They make us human. Without emotion , we would be similar to machines that job to serve a purpose but without any actual meaning. Emotions are one of the most vital aspects of our lives. They give meaning to life and the way in which we communicate with the individuals around us. (Harmless,2008,p. 6-11)

The various kinds of expressions that are considered common emotions are: happiness, sadness, surprise, anger, disgust and, fear which given below:

Anger

Anger is considered a strong emotional response and can likewise be a risky emotion as it would inflame violence. The cause of anger has numerous reasons. Thinking about the disappointment, one can feel anger against

a difficulty on the way to success. Another source of anger is physical danger. When somebody needs to hurt us, we normally feel anger. In addition to the physical violence, verbal dangers or claims also cause the emotion of anger. Different examples are untrue claims in uncertain violations or somebody breaking our own values (Hus'ak,2017) .

Disgust

Taste, smell, or vision may all elicit disgust, which is a negative feeling. Unlike other emotions, disgust is elicited by items that are social or individual in nature, such as food. Vomiting is a remarkable physiological response. (ipid)

Fear

Unsafe or unpleasant conditions trigger fear. Fear can be felt in anticipation of future events, such as the loss of a lover. Fear may be the first reaction to a violent incident, and it may persist or transform into anger. (ipid)

Happiness

Satisfaction or pleasure is a good sensation that is usually associated with a smile. When you achieve your goals, you will experience happiness. (ipid)

Sadness

Sadness shows up when an individual suffers. The most common cause of sadness is the loss of something. This is a calm, non-hurried emotion that is usually accompanied by tears. (ipid)

Surprise

A sensation of surprise is one that occurs unexpectedly. It occurs without warning and lasts only a few moments. The beginning occurs as a result of an unanticipated or incorrectly predicted situation. So, a surprising feeling is either good or not. Surprise can't be expected. If there is time to know the situation ideal, the resulting response won't be a surprise. Surprise regularly continues into another emotion, typically sadness or happiness (ipid) .

There are three primary theories of emotions that can be classified into three major categories: cognitive, physiological, and neurological .

1. Physiological theories claim that emotions and sensations are caused by bodily responses.
2. Neurological theories suggest that brain activity causes emotional reactions.
3. Cognitive theories propose that ideas and other mental processes play an essential part in the formation of emotions.

Classification of emotional expressions

Facial emotion expressions

It is often assumed that a person's emotional state may be inferred readily from his or her facial movements, which are typically referred to as emotional expressions or facial expressions (Barrett,

Adolph, Marsella, Martinez, and pollak. 2019).

Vocal emotional expressions

Different sorts of emotional expressions (for example, vocal emotional expressions) should impact social connection. It has been accounted for that vocal emotional expressions passed on by prosody – varieties in tone, rhythm and volume while talking – are dependably perceived in a wide context of settings and both inside and between societies. (Meneses and Díaz ,2017,p.5)

Emotion and motivations

Motivation has been distinct in many ways over the years, but a mutual element of the different definitions is that motivation is a power that motivates, stimulates and, points behavior. In 2006, Franken defined motivation as the “arousal, direction and persistence of a person’s behavior”. Most theorists who suggested their own clarification of motivation consider that any learned behavior cannot be performed unless it is energized. Thus, motivation is significant in acting on all types of behavior. Also, this means that any variations in motivation reveal on an individual’s behavior (Sincero,2012) .

The relation between Emotions and Literature

Emotional expressions can come from any text, but it is a literary work that specifically aims at elicit the emotions and

sensations of its addressee. Literature assistances in seeing the pragmatic potential of emotional utterances, because “the world of fiction is a prime site for the display and emotional experience: “emotion is to fiction as the truth is to science” (Zhgun,2019,p.3) literary texts also provide additional background for interpretation and display that it is requires going beyond the phrase level to comprehend the communicative functions and the pragmatic possibilities of emotional utterances.(ipid)

Polarity of Emotional Expressions

By asking anyone in our culture to categorize the types of emotions and they will probably begin by saying that there are the “good” ones and the “bad” ones. It looks that the emotions of anger, sadness, or fear are experienced as problematic and unpleasant whereas those of happiness, joy, and excitement are almost by definition favorite practices. Many researchers have resolved that the “bad” or “negative” emotions are exposed to earlier and more powerful socialization forces than the “positive” ones (e.g. Saarni, 1987; Reichenbach & Masters, 1983) (Ataei,2019,p.11) .

There are two types of emotional expressions, according to the person’s emotional formal: positive and negative. Emotional expressions have physical, psychological, and social effects on

people's lives. The psychologist Paul Ekman said "that people are attracted to smiling and laughing faces because these emotional expressions affect the automatic nervous system of others, inducing them to mirror these expressions". This reflecting can also happen when a person is bordered by unhappy people, so she/he becomes miserable. Smiling and laughter could interest friends, increase health, and extend life when they become a stable part of someone's character. By contrast, a person who is always unhappy may improve a frown or down-mouth facial expression as a stable facial feature replicating unconscious internal emotions like sadness, anger and, certain pressures (Bauissac and Mouton, 2010, p.45)

Intensity of Emotional Expressions

There are several ways to express or reformed the intensity of a feeling. One of the ways is the usage of strong and weak words such as 'abhor' and 'hate', which direct various grades of intensity. Frequently the expression of emotional power is qualified and identified by the context. Modifiers like 'not', 'very', 'somewhat', 'small', and others can be used to change the intensity of a feeling. 'very', 'somewhat', 'little', etc. These modifiers act to rise the power, for example: 'very happy', 'highly grateful',

and 'much disappointed', or reduce the strength as in the examples: 'little embarrassed', 'somewhat apprehensive', and 'not pathetic' of expressed emotion

-Examples

They are very enjoy.

How satisfied must he be.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present chapter is devoted to the pragmatic study of emotional expressions. four texts have been chosen randomly. These texts are adopted from different sources. This chapter reviews the main model related to emotional expressions in detail.

Design of the Study

The present study is a descriptive qualitative study because it categorizes, describes and analyzes the expressions of emotion in selected literary texts. It is worth noting that the qualitative approach explains the interpretation of data in order to provide more information. Explaining details makes it easier to understand the findings and gives a detailed overview of the study. The emotional expressions in selected literary texts were categorized and evaluated in order to fulfill the study's goals.

Data Selection

A numeral of literary texts was collected and analyzed in terms of

pragmatics. Pragmatics aims to show the text's purpose and the pragmatic effect, which may be extended by using the pragmatic potential of its linguistic incomes. The reveal of pragmatic potential is determined by the experience knowledge, preceding experience and emotional state of a receiver.

The aim of this analysis is to gather and identify various types of emotions in these literary texts; and then, classify these expressions and link them to emotions' words; for example, love, hatred, anger,..etc. and analyze it pragmatically.

Model of Analysis

This section demonstrates the procedures that could be adopted in the analysis. It involves a presentation of Ekman(1992) as a model for the analysis of emotional expressions in selected texts.

Ekman (1992) Model of emotions

Paul Ekman is an emotional researcher of specific significance concerning studying particular emotions. His theory of fundamental emotions (Ekman, 1992) has had a significant impact in the field of emotion research, as well as widespread public in the media. Ekman calls the advanced hard-wired emotions (basic emotions) and recommends the presence of seven fundamental feelings: anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise, joy, and dislike (Ekman

and Cordaro, 2011), despite the fact that disrespect is the most antagonistic feeling, Ekman did not consider it a basic emotion at first. It's worth noting that the number of fundamental emotions offered by different theories of basic emotion varies, and even Ekman's list of fundamental emotions has varied over time. (Wingenbach,2016,p.16) Ekman (1992) classifies the emotional Expressions: (Happiness, Sadness, Fear, Anger, Disgust, Surprise).

The Analysis of texts

The researcher will choose the expressions that contain emotional expressions . The expression will be numbered from number one and continued till the end of the texts. The table contains six columns. The first is the number of the expression from the start of the texts till the end of them. The second is the expressions containing the emotional expressions, which are pointed out. The third is the types of emotional expressions . The fourth is the intensity of these emotions whether they are low or high. The five one is the type of emotions whether they are negative or positive (polarity). The sixth is the explanation in which the researcher will give an explanation of the texts .

1.“My legs are wobbly, and I have to steady myself with one hand against the desk. I take a deep breath, trying to pull it together”.(Dozois,2007)

The phrases ‘my legs are wobbly, I have to steady myself, I take a deep breath’ convey many emotional potentials. physiological signs of fear or worry include weak muscular tone, bodily shock, vocal changes, shyness and, hard breathing. The “wobbly” legs, on the other hand, allude to fear rather than worry, because fear causes the body to freeze. A larger context also helps to understand why the girl is afraid: The pragmatic potential is found in the description of the physiological response to the situation, and it denotes a high level of fear with the ability to shock one's body or mind. The phrase ‘pull it together’ (to regain one's composure) also has a pragmatically meaning as well. Thus, the pragmatic potential of the expressions of emotion includes the intention of carrying the influence of fear on self-possession and calm.

2. “SAY THAT AGAIN! SAY THAT ONE MORE TIME AND I SWEAR YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO PLAY IN THAT GAME!” she roars at him . (Backman,2017)

The text describes a situation that includes pragmatic information. Although the reason for the evaluation is not stated, it is clear from the context that the teacher was insulted by her pupils. Exclamation and repetition refer to the deep anger, hate

and, anguish of the woman and this is pragmatically direct a caution or danger.

3. “How the hell did this happen? Why weren't you and Bonnie watching what she was doing? You fix it! Fix it now!”.(Moriarty,2014)

The woman's bad behavior toward her spouse is the subject of the text. The recipient is supposed to be affected by the emotional coloring, and the expression is pragmatically full. The entire statement has the following pragmatic potential: blame and unfavorable judgment of the husband's behaviors, as well as inattention to his daughter. Because one and the same expression might have several illocutionary aims, the implicit meaning of emotional expressions can cause worry in understanding the speaker's purpose.

4. “His ignoring of her maddened Mrs. Fletcher almost more than she could bear. ‘I'm talking to you!’ she stormed.”(Zhgun,2019)

The lexical term 'stormed' means to blow, move rapidly, forcefully, angrily, or be in a violent passion.

The pragmatic potential of the term is to inform the reader about the main character's unrestrained and strong anger, which causes her to neglect her husband.

No.	Utterance of emotional expressions	Types of emotional expressions	Intensity	Type of emotion (Polarity)	Explanation
1	- My legs are wobbly, and I have to steady myself with one hand against the desk. I take a deep breath, trying to pull it together	Fear	High	Negative	-Here the emotion 'fear' is appear from the context and from the explaining of the state of the person.
2	- SAY THAT AGAIN! SAY THAT ONE MORE TIME AND I SWEAR YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO PLAY IN THAT GAME!" she roars at him	Anger	High	Negative	Here the emotion 'anger' is very clear by the capital letters and the threaten of mother to her son by the prohibition from the game .
3	-How the hell did this happen? -Why weren't you and Bonnie watching what she was doing? You fix it! Fix it now!"	Surprise Anger	High High	Negative Negative	-This term is used when someone surprising. -The emotion 'anger' here is appeared by the context by blaming of the mother to her husband .
4	-His ignoring of her maddened Mrs. Fletcher almost more than she could bear. 'I'm talking to you!' she stormed	Anger	High	Negative	The term "'I'm talking to you!' she stormed' is indicated to the emotion 'anger'

Table (1) The Analysis of Texts

Discussion of the results

The above-mentioned instances indicate that units identifying emotional states, display their pragmatic possibilities. It indicates that the meaning of words is exploited in various context. The context analysis aids in demonstrating the pragmatic possibilities. Blame, scorn, disgust, humiliation, judgment, and many other pragmatic connotations can be found.

The conducted analysis of the data determines that emotional expressions have a rich pragmatic potential that determines itself in the construction of positive and negative reactions, attitudes and, states. These reactions and situations can be either conveyed or implied by means of suggestion, explanation and, tropes and, figures of speech. In many cases, the causes for covering emotions in expressions contain the effort to avoid criticism, signal to understand of the relationship, or on the opposing, exaggerate emotions without being impolite. Also, as it has been presented in the examples, emotional expressions establish a richer meaning is studied in a communication situation, or context. It is often the context that influences the outcome of pragmatic interpretation and helps to discover new emotive meanings.

After looking at the results above, several things can be highlighted:

This study interprets the results as indicative of how much correlation the classifiers can learn between the characteristics and the predicted class. Two texts refer to the emotion 'Anger', one text also indicates the emotion ;surprise', one text refers to the emotion 'fear'.

Furthermore, the preceding tables show that a speaker can use an interrogative phrase, but the illocutionary actions include mocking, criticizing, challenging, expressing love and feelings, and other illocutionary acts, rather than inquiring. For example, How the hell did this happen? ,Why weren't you and Bonnie watching what she was doing? You fix it! Fix it now!”, The speaker did not ask for a response, yet she is accusing the listener 'her husband'.

Moreover, the last kind is imperative sentences. For example, SAY THAT AGAIN! SAY THAT ONE MORE TIME AND I SWEAR YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO PLAY IN THAT GAME!” she roars at him, here the example showing the threatening not to command him .

Declarative, imperative, and interrogative structures can perform a variety of roles depending on the context, and the meaning is determined by the context in which the speaker is speaking or writing. So, the pragmatic potential of the utterance of

emotions supports to understand the writer's or speaker's intention.

CONCLUSION

This research described an investigation of emotional expressions in the text. The report covered works achieved to recognize textual expressions of emotion and analyze them pragmatically.

In this research, after analyzing four literary texts and determining the emotional expressions with their types and polarity and for the resolution of determining how emotions function in literary texts was applied to random texts from various sources. Certain analysis of the texts was approved and tabulated. Having done this, definite forms for the expression of emotions appeared from the analyses, the analysis of these literary texts has come up with the following conclusions:

1. Results revealed that literary texts employ the 'Anger, Surprise and Fear' emotions, and that this selection contributed to the function of literary texts as an interesting type. . The reader must experience empathy, fear, happiness, insecurity, shock, etc. in his own life of worldview and realism, in order to feel associated and faithful to the text; then, the text would not appeal to the reader as it

may otherwise. As a result, being indirect in expressing emotions in the text allows the reader to interpret the material in their own unique way.

2. It was also discovered that the negative and positive emotions dominate the literary texts and this was also connected with the features of the interesting.

3. According to the data analysis. Emotional utterances have a rich pragmatic potential that controls the creation of positive and negative emotions, attitudes, and moods. In many situations, the causes for concealing emotions in expressions contain of the try to avoid criticism, signal comprehending of the relationship, or on the contrary, exaggerate emotions. Also, as it has been discovered in the chosen text, emotional expressions prove a richer meaning is studied in a communication situation, or context. It is often the context that affects the finding of pragmatic analysis and supports to reveal new emotive meanings. Therefore, it can be determined that the way the language of emotion is organized in this literary text is not unexpected, Rather, it influences the reader.

4. Moreover, It was found that most kinds of emotional expressions are recognized by pragmatic potential since they contain the speaker's personality, ethnic, his social, age, cultural, as well as professional

features. Emotional expressions also depends on the kind of narrator in a literary texts and the narrator's attitude towards the character.

5. Furthermore, the study discovered that one's feelings have a good or bad impact on one's speech. People, for example, use

emotional expressions to communicate their feelings to others.

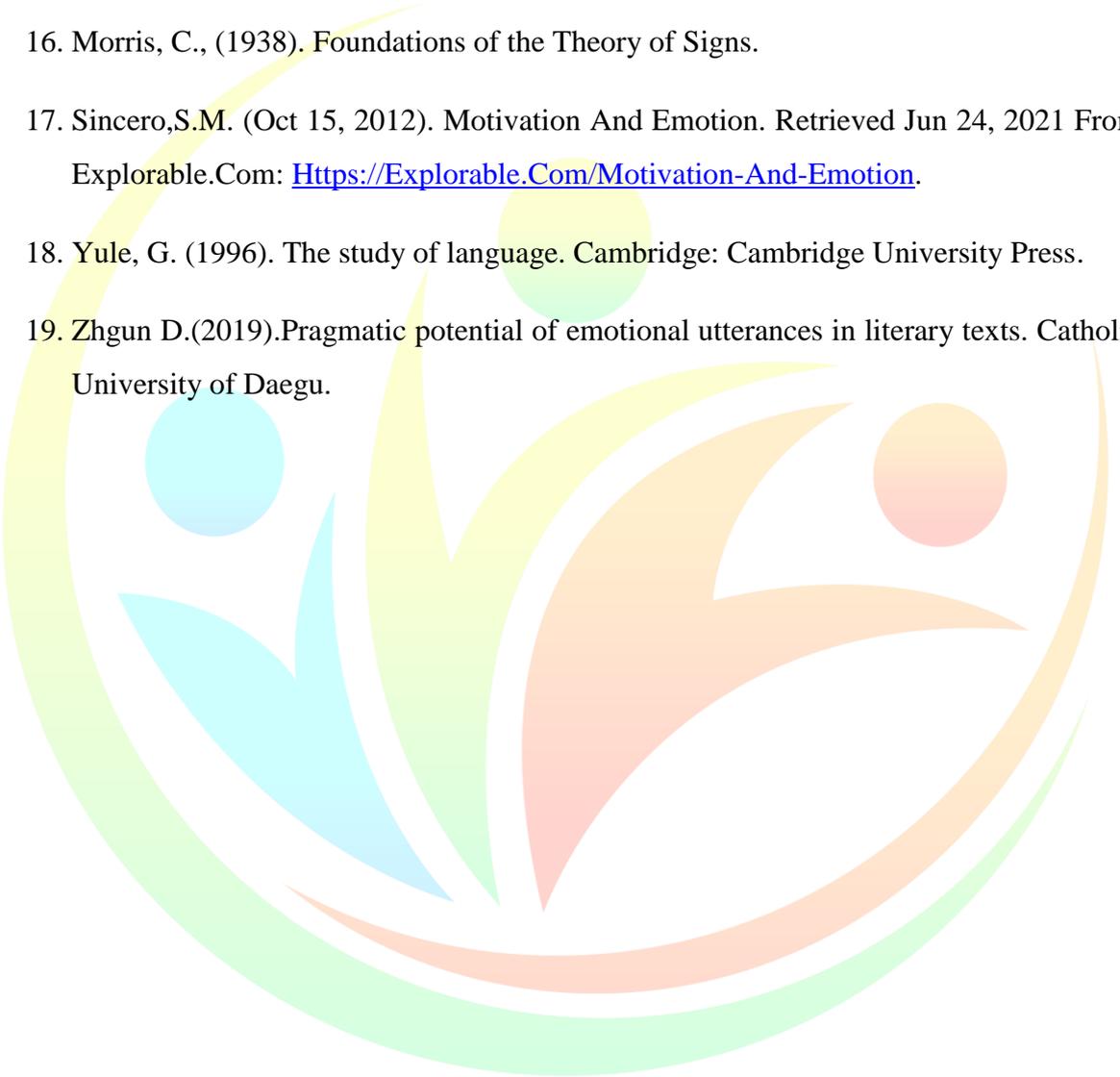
7. A person will experience positive and negative emotions quite in a different way because they create qualitatively changed sorts of feelings, and because they serve different purposes.



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