

Types of Emotional Expression in William Somerset Maugham's Works

Tagaeva Tamara Bahodirovna¹

¹ Department of English Language Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages Senior Lecturer

Abstract:

As is known, a stylistic device is a conscious and intentional strengthening of some typical structural and a semantic property of a linguistic unit (neutral or expressive), elevated to a generalized status and thus becoming a generative model. A stylistic device is an abstract sample, a form into which any content can be poured.

Keywords: creative linguistic personality, cognitive metaphor, thinking and consciousness, translation.

Language is a complicated system that enables humans to share information. Emotions in language, as in life, indicate our attitude towards what is going on, providing a good or negative evaluation of events, people, and phenomena in our surroundings. Emotions describe a person's reactions to external conditions, the environment, and other people. Feelings are a natural part of everyone's lives, regardless of age. Emotions play a significant role in modern linguistics research. Language aims to convey both concepts and emotions. Human awareness is a reflection of our emotional response to reality. Linguistic individuals acquire information from their surroundings and express it through language.

Various approaches are being used to address language and emotions, including stylistic, psycholinguistic, cognitive, linguocultural, and structural-semantic perspectives. Taking a complete approach to the subject will enable researchers to gain a deeper understanding of emotional expressions in language. Linguists and researchers have always been interested in language's power to convey emotions, attitudes, and realities.

Emotional expression in language and speech is challenging due to its ambiguity, since speakers often struggle to provide a clear linguistic design.

Somerset Maugham is known for his meticulously planned storyline, well chosen material, virtuoso command of the richness of sound and semantics in his home tongue, organic conversations, and his works' straightforward, frugal, and uncomplicated style. Maugham's writings are well-known and still important now because of the variety of characters, types, battles between good and evil, the horrible and the amusing, and so on. The writing style of Somerset's novels is superb. A philosophical and artistic examination of the timeless themes of existence—love, death, the essence of life and beauty, and the purpose of art—is obviously traced through the relationships, dreams, and aspirations of the main characters.

William Somerset Maugham's writings are ideal for studying ways and means of depicting emotions, as the author's topics cover a wide range of feelings and emotions, from rage to love. Maugham's works feature timeless values that can bring meaning to anyone's life. He arrives to timeless truths from his extensive life experience. His characters also understand the meaning of life, justice, and cruelty in real life. The findings reached by Maugham are not novel, but when articulated in the writer's distinctive manner, they appear to the reader in a fresh light.

In his novels, Maugham raises important social issues of the time, showing the psychology of a modern person who is trying to find a solution to pressing problems. The novel "Theatre" tells about the life of the famous actress Julia Lambert, who meets a young clerk Tom. Her life is a theater, not only on stage, but also in real life. She understands that a relationship with another man goes beyond the bounds of decency, but through love she tries to change her boring and monotonous life.

The novel "Up at the Villa " depicts an unexpected manifestation of human nature. Mary Panton, once a sensitive, romantic, and sympathetic beauty, quickly transforms into a confused, terrified, and disagreeable mercantile woman. The musician, once a destitute refugee, anti-fascist, and sufferer, quickly transforms into a weak and violent individual. The protagonist, a gentleman, aristocrat, and snob, is a passionate admirer and dependable individual who strives for honesty but ultimately fails to provide. A likeable cynic is often the most honest. Somerset Maugham eloquently demonstrates that individuals are not always how we wish them to be. Each of his novels tells a wonderful and colourful story about the interactions between the main characters. Somerset Maugham is properly regarded as an expert on human souls and character; he was able to depict the feelings of the principal characters with his trademark stylistic perfection. The author employs a wide range of emotional expression methods in his works, including lexical: words denoting emotions; descriptions of emotions; emotionally coloured vocabulary; evaluative vocabulary; interjections; and syntactic: rhetorical questions; inversion; elliptical constructions; emotional metaphors, among others.

Michael came over to England on his leaves and Julia was divinely happy (Theatre, p. 69).

The author conveys Julia Lambert's deep sense of happiness using the adjective happy reinforced by the adverb divinely.

Wounded vanity can make a woman more vindictive than a lioness robbed of her cubs (The Painted Vail, p. 71).

The author shows Catherine's anger by comparing her to an angry lioness.

In Julia's monologue, both positive and negative emotions are inextricably linked, resulting in a single meaning: love. According to the famous actress, the sense of love encompasses not only happiness and calm, but also negative emotions such as anguish, torment, shame, depression, and anxiety. The author heightens the impact of influence on the reader by presenting synonymous pairings of emotional words.

Positive emotions are those states of a person that have a pleasant emotional background, are experienced as one or another pleasure; everything that is associated with a feeling of joy,

happiness, satisfaction. To convey life situations, Maugham used the most relevant lexical expressions of emotions. Despite the novel's depictions of harsh life conditions, there are numerous examples of happy emotions and feelings expressed.

The author uses a wide range of emotions with a positive connotation in his novels, such as: love, happiness, affection, admiration, tenderness, joy, generosity, manliness etc. Using nouns to describe the emotions experienced by the main characters, the author gives a general idea of these feelings. Without going into details, without describing the shades of feelings, only the main and fundamental: love, attraction, etc.

Emotions are a manifestation of both a strong feeling, for the sensation of which a certain level of intelligence is necessary, and simple ones, which only involve the sensation of a certain state of affairs:

Most people, as far as I can see, when they're in love with someone and the love isn't returned feel that they have a grievance.

I tried not to bore you with my love; I knew I couldn't afford to do that and I was always on the lookout for the first sign that you were impatient with my affection.

She knew that she would never see again in his eyes the look of affection which she had once been so used to that she found it merely exasperating.

The author uses nouns to express the emotions of the key characters, providing a general understanding of their experiences. Without delving into detail or detailing the various shades of sentiments, only the most important and fundamental ones: love, attraction, etc. The classification of emotions also involves dividing emotions into personal, that is, those directed at one's own experiences, and impersonal emotions, addressed to others. The parts of speech (verbs, nouns) used for this by Somerset Maugham fulfill the assigned task.

The most commonly used part of speech, used by the author in novels to describe the emotional states of the characters, is the adjective. With the help of adjectives, the author describes the mood in which the event takes place, the degree of expression of the manifestation of emotions. In situations of non-verbal expression of feelings, adjectives are the main way of describing external changes of a person: smile, facial expressions, posture, pitch and timbre of the voice. Thanks to adjectives, one can understand the attitude of the characters to the surrounding environment: assessment, pet names, personal attitude: bad/good, beautiful/ugly.

Noun is the author's second most common method of expressing emotionality. Noun provides a broad understanding of feelings and emotions, eliminating the need for additional clarification. However, when combined with adjectives, it becomes a deeper and brighter tone. An adverb describes a technique of acting or expressing feelings that has intensity, direction, and polarity. A verb describes activities that, in the case of nonverbal communication, define how sentiments and emotions are expressed: kisses, hugs, smiles, and looks; in verbal communication, verbs are used to portray the primary characters' inner state and experiences.

It is impossible to imagine a work of art without conveying feelings, mood, moments of despair and grief and descriptions of incredible and endless love. The phenomenon of emotion accompanies a person everywhere, in all spheres of life and at every age stage.

References:

1. Azarenko N.A. Features of metaphorization of artistic space in the novels of F.M. Dostoevsky. Socio-economic phenomena and processes. Modern linguistics and literary criticism. No. 5, 6 (039-040), 2012, pp. 188 – 190.
2. Alefirenko N.F., Korina N.B. Problems of cognitive linguistics. Univerzita Konstantina Filozova , Nitra , 2011, p. 216.
3. Lakoff J., Johnson M. Metaphors We Live By. Theory of Metaphor. M., "Progress", 1990, p. 33.
4. Telia V.N. Introductory article. Metaphor in language and text. Moscow, "Nauka", 1988, pp. 3-11.
5. Timofeeva O.V. Metaphor in artistic representation of the world (based on the works English and American literature". Abstract of Cand. Philologist. Science, M., 2011, 36 p.
6. Tyukova I.N. Communicative universals and their lexical embodiment in the lyrics of B. Pasternak (based on the book "Sister is my life"). Abstract of diss ... candidate of philological sciences, Tomsk, 2005, 30 p
7. Tagaeva T.B. Individual features of the artistic style of W.S. Maugham. In Science, volume 3, no. 11, pp. 132–137.