

ANALYZING THE PORTRAYAL OF THE CHARACTERS IN CATHRINE MANSFIELD'S LITERARY NOVEL BLISS BY USING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In critical discourse analysis, the frequently of short stories are not appraised and scrutinized from both the literary and linguistic standpoints. This article endeavours at situating the critical discourse analysis as investigative approach from the linguistic viewpoint by considering the seven standards of textuality to the short story "Bliss" by Katherine Mansfield. In this article, the Short Story "Bliss" was scrutinized linguistically in appearance of critical discourse analysis by executing the theory of Seven Standard of Textuality. This theory includes; cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality. The study was designed qualitatively and primary data was collected from the text of the story while secondary data was collected from various articles, journals, books and studies. Data was analysed in qualitative form. The analysis proved that there are numerous buried themes in the story, "Bertha's pain is expressed by Mansfield's use of un-played music as a symbol", which can only be revealed by the linguistic analysis. Women sufferings, pain of isolation, unfaithfulness and dishonesty, modernism etc are themes which can be withdrawn by discourse analysis of the story.

Keywords: Social Discourse, Linguistic Patterns, Narrative Techniques, Discursive Strategies, Feminist Analysis, Semiotics

INTRODUCTION

Human Language is multifaceted and well-mannered phenomena owing to its natural complexity there is no particular rule rather, this is substance of regular innovations. Several researchers in the field of linguistics advanced innovative research works and drawing new discoveries in the world. Therefore, this linguistic phenomenon is miscellaneous and broad. It is impossible to incorporates altogether (Younus, Farhat & Ahmad, 2023; Jeevan et al, (2023). Each standard language has four skills two productive skills as speaking and writing and two receptive skills as reading and listening. Writing is more important than other three skills of language used in various types of writings. Writers write their work by

using this skill (Ahmad, Iqbal & Rao, 2023). The present study aims to analyze the discourse analysis used in a specific English novel. Martin, (2013) expound that an inimitability of writing style and a pacesetter approach to the character's inner life exhibition are in the midst of foremost features that reverberate all through the literary work of Katherine Mansfield. As a female writer of the inauguration of 20th century, she bystander the enormous revolutions inside the social order in addition to artistic world and became amongst the noteworthy emblems of the modernist movement. She was proficient to manage to create a remarkable literary right to be heard hold up by narrative strategies that became far and wide

recognised and by and large eulogized for confining the awareness and the attributes of a personage contained by a broader envelope of society. Katherine Mansfield "Bliss and Other Stories" assembled and brought out in 1920. This encompasses fourteen short stories written involving 1915-1920. Several of the stories are in the middle of the most extensively honoured and predictable works of Mansfield that make obvious the inventiveness and ingenious brain of the writer. Kokot, (2011) clarify that the writings by Katherine Mansfield hint a sagacity of personal genuineness; a slanted exactness based on female occurrence in a culture where female gender was still marginalised. In expressions of structure, Mansfield explored these ideas all the way through the short story. This was partially as her writing profession was slash disastrously petite by her premature death, but also because this form bestowed her configuration within which to polish her characters and experiment in form. Without a doubt, a number of critics go so distant as to imply the short story format is predominantly appropriate to writers looking at a feminist world view. Mansfield present a desolate depiction of life for female gender in early twentieth-century England. For connubial women, even those from the middle classes, life recurrently fetches isolation, helplessness and sexual frustration. For a solitary woman, her social place makes her even supplementary defenceless to mistreatment by men and a lot brings loneliness and poverty. This has been presented in themes of the stories and readers can depict this theme by analysing the diction and text of the stories. For the sake of this paper "Bliss" has been taken to analyse linguistically.

Problem Statement

The themes of the short story "Bliss" can be analysed linguistically by implementing seven standards of textuality. In his study Martin, (2013) revealed that language is not a manifestation of a pre presented certainty. Language is controlled in mold or discourse, there is not just single broad method of connotation the same as in structuralism but a series of discourses, whereby meanings vary as of discourse to discourse. These discursive models are preserved and malformed in discursive performs. The continuation and renovation of the patterns should consequently be explored all the way through analysis of the specific contexts in which language is in action. There are many studies available on the

short story "Bliss" but probably they are limited and not fulfilling these requirements, so there is need for a study to evaluate the features of discourse analysis of texts based of different standard of textuality.

Research Significance

This term paper is significant as it has assessed the discourse analysis of the short story "Bliss". Core of the expression 'discourse' is the common thought that language is prearranged according to unusual prototypes that people's declarations trail as they seize fraction in diverse areas of social life. 'Discourse analysis' is the analysis of these patterns. Even if discourse analysis is germane to the entire vicinity of the research, but it is limited to different theoretical framework. Implementation of discourse analysis in any research can give philosophical, ontological and epistemological premises on the subject of the role of language in the social construction of the world. This study has importance because it is going to apply a critical approach for gathering for granted knowledge present in the text of the story. There is linguistic link between the text of story and historical and cultural context which is possible to assess by implementing linguistic discourse analysis. This study will evaluate the text of the short story "Bliss" which has been neglected linguistically. This would be helpful for linguistic students and researchers. This will open a gateway for the researcher of linguistics.

Research Objectives

1. To present discourse analysis of the short story "Bliss".
2. To analyse the story linguistically on the basis of seven standard of textuality.
3. To analyse how Katherine Mansfield has used text for connotation of different themes.

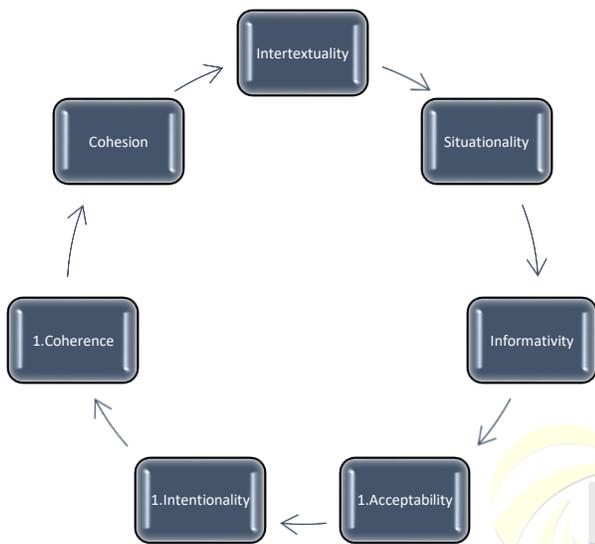
Research Questions

1. What can be the discourse analysis of the short story "Bliss" by implementing seven standards of textuality?
2. How Katherine Mansfield has used text to represent the personal, cultural and social knowledge and discourse of her era through text of the story?

Theoretical Framework

In this study, theory of “The Seven Standards of Textuality” has been implemented. This theory was presented by De Beaugrande- Dressler (1981). Theory has following points in the figure number one blew.

Figure 01
 “The Seven Standards of Textuality”



LITERATURE REVIEW

The main purpose the review of literature is not only to provide accessible evidences related to precise topic, but also offer ideas from previous works related to current research and highlight the worth of these concerning preceding researches. (Ahmad, Maitlo & Rao, (2022).; Jalbani, Ahmad & Maitlo, (2023); (Maitlo, Tumrani & Farhat, 2023); Rao, Jeevan, & Ahmad (2023).

The number of short stories by Katherine Mansfield spotlight on those not speaking and secluded by society, predominantly about her own gender i.e., the short story “Bliss”. It is concerning a juvenile wedded woman pugnacious to comprehend her own revealed sexuality. The premise is represented not solitary in the story but in the text edifying out of sight connotations. Katherine Mansfield wrote at a point in time while females and some males were penetrating conventional gender functions. The short story Bliss by Katherine Mansfield has a blatant sagacity of strength and command. Her stories are an accomplishment of technique, tricky 19th century

realism and surmounting the conservative limitations of plot, chronological enlargement and wrapping up. Even if she was perchance not vital to the modernist movement, she went halves the fortitude of others for embryonic new customs of considering and recitation. In an approach analogous to simultaneous amend in the visual arts, her short stories ponder on communicating mood, impersonation and fleeting emotions (Anderson, 1982; Aihong, 2012; Achiri; 2014).

Katherine Mansfield created characters in such a way that they feel living in the world where women are limited. Women are reliant on men in like chalk and cheese facets. They squander their lives in mediocre conditions. Katherine does not formulate any instantly connotation but this is detectable at the same time as putting into operation the discourse analysis. The story Bliss constructs no undeviating indication to the suffrage crusade nor to the stipulate for the parity of female gender. On the other hand, it unmistakably corresponds to her expression and diction of the subordination of women; a subordination that bestowed ascends to these movements. The plain words in short story *Bliss*, in a instant of throbbing poignancy, Bertha’s sexual initiation is rapidly followed by her detection of her husband’s unfaithfulness with Miss Fulton. Her ache is expressed by Mansfield’s use of un-played music as a symbol. The discourse analysis demonstrates the concealed themes of the short story Bliss which are women agony, displeased sexual desires, deceitfulness and ruse, modernization and emotional problems and tenderness of separation etc (Kokot, 2011; Martin, 2013).

Previous Related Studies

Greenwood, (1965) in his doctoral dissertation at British university Columbia investigated the technique used in this story; Wadsworth, (1969), in his doctoral dissertation explored symbolism in Mansfield’s stories; Anderson, (1982) analyzed the hidden love triangle in Mansfield's; Silveira, (2013) analyzed aspects of imageries in this story. Harland, (2017) in his doctoral dissertation; Mahmood & Mohammad, (2019) analyzed this story regarding its style; Ibrahim, (2020) analyzed its feminist style. Afanaseva, (2020) studied stylistically the feminist criticism: in this story; Abdurrahman, et al, (2023) a critical discourse analysis of feminism in Katherine

Mansfield's Bliss. In Pakistani context Zainab & Farhat (2020) critically analyzed the work, Fatima Bhutto; Sharif et al, (2021) comparatively analyzed the translation study of Bulleh shah's Punjabi poem "Ek Nuktay Vich Gal Mukdi Aey"; Amin, et al (2023) in her study comparatively analyzed Urdu novel Udass Naslien but no one analyzed English work Mansfield's stories in Pakistani context. Instead of all these works there is no proper research which critically analyzed this work, so the researchers find this gap and decided conduct research study on this topic in Pakistani context. For the purpose to fulfill this they used following research methodology.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

"The methodical study of the procedure is called the research method" (Ahmad, Shahid & Farhat, 2023). Research methodology wrap exact aspects related to research method (Maitlo, Soomro, & Lashari, 2023). Moreover, it's a part researcher explains procedures used by him in his study (Ahmad, Maitlo & Jeevan, 2023). This study involved qualitative research approach and explanatory research type and analysed the collected data qualitatively as per the requirement of the study. This type of research is employed in the studies to collect information from pre-defined sets (Maitlo, Tumrani & Ali, 2022). No figures, tables or graphs have been included. Data was collected from two sources: primary and secondary. Primary source of data collection was the text of short story "Bliss" while secondary data collection resource was consisted of different articles, previous journals, studies and books.

Analysis of the Contents

The story "Bliss" has third person narrative and consisted of 16 paragraphs. Major themes of the story are women sufferings, pain of isolation, unfaithfulness and dishonesty, modernism etc which are depicted in the text of the story. Information gushes from diminutive emission containing news and themes, fleeting all the way through greater waves full of hypthermes and hypernews then, it accomplishes tidal waves restraining macothemes, macronew and beyond. Simultaneously, these several breeds of waves permit texts to have their own tempo, own punch and steadiness of information flow which Martin & Rose (2003) label periodicity. The story is concerning Bertha and how bliss buds in

her life. The story extract has a three staged macrotheme, as it is separated hooked on the first three paragraphs. The extract also has a macronew, which transmits coming back to realty o Bertha, when she divulges she is attainment hysterical (Paragraph 16). Hyperthemes meaning as topic sentences, which articulate the hope that texts unfold. Hypernews enlighten new information in each clause. Fiddle is also present in the macrotheme.

In addition, there are erstwhile discernible themes, e.g., 'How idiotic' (Paragraph 3), "But in her bosom" (Paragraph 10), 'and with it' (Paragraph 11), 'These last' (Paragraph 14), and 'When she had finished with them and had made two pyramids of these bright round shapes' (Paragraph 15). Such manifest themes dish up as indicators of new phases in discourse, realising discontinuity.

There are cryptic themes as interpersonal themes i.e. paragraphs (4, 5, 6, 7, 12 & 13) which are familiar in dialogues. Existential developments in paragraph (3) and (14) also function as themes; the former works to pioneer a inquiring on the narrator's part while the latter illustrate the continuation of the fruits as well as introduces their adequateness to the dining-room. In paragraphs (2) and (3), 'you' can be tracked. This contributor presents an exophoric reference, because it is impersonal. The use of 'impersonal you' is a common resource for writers to draw the reader's attention to the story and in this case such occurrence is detectable through three speculative questions that demand information.

Conjunctions connect events together into sequences and are regarded as a semantic system. In the story conjunctions are peripheral as they are apprehensive with connecting figures, whereas internal conjunctions are related to argumentative matters. The nominal group 'the fruit' come into sight in paragraphs (6), (8) and (11) playing the roles as superordinate, for the reason that it is a common technique to categorize tangerines, apples, pears and grapes in paragraph (14). The latter are labelled as hyponyms. Paragraph (10) is there to elucidate a correlation of events through conjunctions.

In paragraph (4), 'her bag' is declared, and it is possibility of perceiving it anaphorically, i.e., 'her bag' is Bertha Young's bag, a sort of recognition also presents in paragraph (16), e.g., 'And she seized *her bag* and coat and ran upstairs to the nursery'. This type of identification by means of the persons of

discourse presumes reference, as we already know the participant.

In paragraph (10), “But in her bosom there was still *that* bright glowing place - *that* shower of little sparks coming from it”, the mention by means of affectionate ‘that’ facilitates to highlight Bertha’s sensations and sentiments and this affixes supplementary connotations to her feelings. Additionally, the employ of this type of reference is called text reference.

In paragraph (2), ‘had swallowed’, congruently interruption is a behavioural practice, as it disquiets a physiological performance but figuratively exclamation, in this context ‘had swallowed’ does not articulate such behaviour. It conveys how Bertha perceives the afternoon sun. Then ‘had swallowed’ is a mental process, a result of a lexical ideational metaphor.

In paragraph (3), the following sentence ‘Oh, is there no way you can express it without being ‘drunk and disorderly’?’ presents a predicator and a finite that together form a verbal process ‘can express’, followed by the evaluative narrator’s opinion inside a prepositional phrase

In paragraph (2), the storyteller gives explanation about elation of Bertha to the readers by saying that she is overcome by a feeling of absolute bliss. The attitudinal epithet ‘absolute’ deepens the connotation ‘bliss’, which gets up for an augmenting positive admiration of the force kind. In paragraph (3), in the course of the sentence ‘How idiotic civilisation is!’, the narrator endows us with his negative pleasure, uttered by the attitudinal soubriquet ‘idiotic’. Paragraph (10) demonstrates us an amalgamation in which the attitudinal appellation ‘bright’ is positive and its sagacity is extremely passionate, while the attitudinal epithet ‘glowing’ is in some way less positive than ‘bright’, since in that it acquires a less positive feature due to its lack of intensity. The following sentence in paragraph (15) ‘This, of course, in her present mood, was so incredibly beautiful...’ describes her positive appreciation of her ‘psychotic trip’ in the dining-room, which she finds beautiful, considering her euphoric mood.

Conclusion

A literary piece can be analysed literary and linguistically. It is indispensable to dig up the exact and correct theme and philosophy of the literary quantity by employing in cooperation of the literacy

and linguistic approaches. Discourse analysis is most likely unswerving approach to consider the text linguistically. In this term paper, discourse analysis of the short story “Bliss” was done by implementing the theory of Seven Standard of Textuality. The analysis proved that there are many hidden themes in the story i.e., women anguishes, twinge of loneliness, treachery and deceit, improvement etc are themes which can be withdrawn by discourse analysis of the story. The story is with reference to a modern woman who was of the sight that her life is enormously blissful. Hitherto, it was almost immediately ascertained throughout the story that her sentiments of ecstasy were inaccurate. Ignorance is an innermost value that is obliquely distinguished to Bertha. This portrayal was so potent that it rooted numerous critics twirled aligned with Bertha and sticker her metropolitan female who is unsympathetic, unpredictable, egocentric and stropopy. In the story, Katherine Mansfield has used 3rd point of view narrowed to lay bare Bertha’s unpredictable opinion, which are found as question, interjections and exclamations. In conclusion, Bliss by Katherine Mansfield is about modernity and ignorance. Despite the fact that, the story has an ambivalent finale, it can be supposed that Bertha would concur with the saying “Ignorance is Bliss”.

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