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Bachelor's thesis

**DECLARATION OF LOVE:  
SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF THE COMMUNICATION  
SITUATION**

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Field of science: 03 “Humanities”

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«Допущено до захисту»

Протокол засідання кафедри англійської філології

та міжкультурної комунікації

Протокол № 10 від 27.05.2024

Зав. кафедри \_\_\_\_\_ д. філол. н., проф. Алла БЄЛОВА

**Kyiv-2024**

## ABSTRACT

**Inzhevatova S. I. Declaration of love: sociolinguistic aspects of the communication situation - Qualification (bachelor's) thesis for obtaining the educational and qualification level of higher education specialisation 035 "Philology" of the educational and professional programme "English Studies and Translation and Two Western European Languages." — Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv, 2024.**

This paper explores the sociolinguistics aspects of love declaration in communication situations. In contemporary sociolinguistic studies the expression of love holds a significant position as it reflects on individual emotions as well as societal norms and linguistic patterns. It examines the notion of love in modern studies within the concept of sociolinguistics. Love declaration is explored in different communication situations, as well as the variations in love declaration across different societal groups. By analysing the multifaceted notion of love within the framework of sociolinguistics, we aim to conclude expressions of affection across different social groups. The exploration of love declaration considers a broad spectrum of communication situations. It ranges from intimate exchanges between romantic partners to more formal interactions in societal settings. Furthermore, this exploration extends beyond verbal expressions to include nonverbal cues, such as gestures and body language, which contribute to the complexity of the communication situation. By examining these variations, we can uncover underlying patterns and dynamics that shape interpersonal relationships within diverse communities. To support our exploration of how love is communicated, the analysis of the five literary works that focus on love declaration is conducted. It provides a better understanding of love communication across different societal groups. By closely examining these texts, we aim to come to the conclusion on how love is communicated and how language evolves depending on various social factors.

**Key words:** *the notion of love, love declaration, sociolinguistic aspect, social factors, communication situation, communicating strategies, gender, age, language development, linguistic features.*

## АНОТАЦІЯ

**Інжеватова С. С. Декларація кохання: соціолінгвістичні аспекти комунікаційної ситуації - Кваліфікаційна (бакалаврська) робота на здобуття освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня вищої освіти спеціалізації 035 «Філологія» освітньо- професійної програми «Англійська філологія та переклад, дві західноєвропейські мови». — Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка, Київ, 2024.**

У статті досліджуються соціолінгвістичні аспекти освідчення в коханні в комунікативних ситуаціях. У сучасних соціолінгвістичних дослідженнях вираження кохання посідає важливе місце, оскільки воно відображає як індивідуальні емоції, так і суспільні норми та мовні схеми. У статті розглядається поняття кохання в сучасних дослідженнях у межах концепції соціолінгвістики. Освідчення в коханні досліджується в різних комунікативних ситуаціях, а також варіації освідчення в коханні в різних соціальних групах. Аналізуючи багатогранне поняття кохання в рамках соціолінгвістики, ми прагнемо зробити висновок про вираження любові в різних соціальних групах. Дослідження освідчень у коханні охоплює широкий спектр комунікативних ситуацій. Він варіюється від інтимних обмінів між романтичними партнерами до більш формальних взаємодій у суспільному середовищі. Крім того, це дослідження виходить за рамки вербальних висловлювань і включає невербальні сигнали, такі як жести і мова тіла. Вивчаючи ці варіації, ми можемо виявити основні закономірності та динаміку, які формують міжособистісні стосунки в різних спільнотах. Щоб підтримати дослідження того, як передається любов, було проаналізовано п'ять літературних творів, присвячених освідченню в коханні. Це дає змогу краще зрозуміти комунікацію любові в різних суспільних групах. Вивчаючи ці тексти, ми прагнемо дійти висновку про те, як передається любов і як еволюціонує мова залежно від різних соціальних чинників.

**Ключові слова:** поняття кохання, декларація кохання, соціолінгвістичний аспект, комунікаційна ситуація, стратегії спілкування, гендер, вік, розвиток мови, лінгвістичні особливості.

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## INTRODUCTION

The notion of love is an important part of human interaction, relationship and social dynamics. The study of love from the scientific point of view gives us a better understanding of the problem. It helps to look into the differences in human interaction depending on various social factors, such as age, gender, social status. The notion of love has been widely explored in modern studies within the aspect of multiple scientific fields. This includes linguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophy, sociology, psychology. This topic is in high demand for exploration and analysis, as it provides society with more knowledge on the notion of love in modern times. Narrowing the motif down to the declaration of love offers us a variety of sub-motifs that could be studied through the sociolinguistics lens. The language of love communication depends on a variety of factors. People from different socio-economic backgrounds, upbringing circumstances, societal statuses will declare love in contrasting ways. Gender differences play an important part in the discourse of love declaration. The variations have been studied to provide a broader analysis of love communication depending on the various communication situations.

Considering the high importance of the love declaration, we are able to outline the **relevance** that lies in the understanding of the importance of the language regarding love declaration. As it has been explored, multiple factors influence behaviour and communication in the aspect of love declaration. The aim is to come to a conclusion about the influence of these factors on the language that is used to declare love. The diachronic aspect of language development has been studied in order to provide a better analysis of the love declaration.

The study analyses the notion of love in modern works, the analysis of love declaration in different communication situations and in contrasting social groups, offering **theoretical value**.

The **practical value** considers the analysis of the literary works to provide the examples on the declaration of love, considering various social aspects.

The **object** of the study is the communicative situation of love declaration.

The **investigation subject** of the research is language means used in the communicative situation. It includes the sociolinguistic dynamics, which represent love declarations across various societal groups and the influence of language development over time.

The **purpose** of the paper is to conduct a thorough investigation of the notion of love in modern studies, including the differences across various societal groups and to analyse the language used to declare emotions, feelings and commitment.

The study reflects on sociolinguistics and interpersonal communication, which provides better understanding on how language and identity are connected. Recognising how love and relationship are expressed linguistically in modern society is especially relevant given the evolving nature of language and social norms. Specifically the declaration of love in sociolinguistics is not a subject of many modern research analyses, which highlights the **topicality** of the study.

The **methods** of the analysis include discourse and rhetorical analysis, the exploration of syntax and lexical units and pragmatics.

The **goal** is to come to the conclusion on how love is declared within particular communication situations, depending on various social factors, such as social class, age, gender.

The **material** of the study includes communicative situations from the five books, namely "Jane Eyre" (Brontë, 1847: 450-456), "The Great Gatsby" (Fitzgerald, 1925:

90-102), "Lady Chatterley's Lover" (Lawrence, 1928: 242 - 311), "Conversations with Friends" (Rooney, 2017: 105-126; 214), and "Normal People" (Rooney, 2018: 56-206).

The paper consists of an Introduction, 2 Chapters with the conclusion to each of them, General Conclusion, List of References and Summary (in Ukrainian).

## **1. SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECT OF LOVE DECLARATION**

### **1.1 The notion of love in modern studies**

Love's complexity makes it more difficult to define what it is. Love is the most intense, perplexing, and ambiguous emotion humanity can experience. The relevance of the concept of love draws the attention of experts from various professions who are attempting to answer questions and provide clarification on a topic that is far more complex than it appears at first glance. Love is an interdisciplinary notion concept and psychologists and sociologists have defined it in a variety of ways over the years. Love is a universal human capacity or experience that unites us at the level of our common humanity (Young, 2017: 197). There are several definitions of love, but it is most described as an emotional and passionate connection between two individuals (Berscheid and Walster, 1974). The study of love can be done simply by talking to people from various cultures and groups in society, which helps to gain a deeper knowledge of the structural and organising elements of love. Sociological discourses often reflect on societal trends. Cultural norms and values shape our understanding of love by providing standards for romantic behaviour. Bandura's Social Learning Theory proposes that individuals acquire knowledge and behaviour, as well as societal standards concerning love, by encountering and witnessing the activity of role models around them, resulting in imitation of the represented behaviour. (Bandura, 1961). Role models can be anyone a child identifies with, but at a young age, they are more likely to be same-sex carers. This means that individuals internalise cultural notions of love through cognitive processes like schema formation, where our previous experiences and

newly acquired knowledge of the world generate internal mental shortcuts to assist us in navigating the world, including experiences of love. (Cherry, 2023) The customs, attitudes, and ideas of love differ from location to place, resulting in several cultural variations of love. According to this, generations of individuals grow up with the same knowledge of love and relationships, which varies between cultures, resulting in a cultural variety of love. Cultural variables can influence language and communication methods, affecting how love is expressed and received. According to a study, cultural variations in attachment terminology reflect cultural ideals associated with relationships (Mesman et al. 2016).

To fully understand and commit to the study of love, we believe the differentiation between types of love should be mentioned. Types of love were discussed by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato. **Philia** is described as affectionate connections or friendship. It is represented by mutual respect, shared interests and loyalty. It represents love between friends. **Eros** represents romantic or passionate love, often connected to desire and longing. According to Plato, eros involves an attraction to beauty and the connection to another person, as well as the desire for union with the beloved. **Agape** is an unconditional or selfless love. It is often described as divine or spiritual. It shows personal desires and attachments. It involves compassion, empathy and commitment to the well-being of others. **Storge** is familial or affectionate love. Typically associated with the bonds between family members. It is characterised by familiarity, loyalty and a sense of belonging within a familial group. Storge represents a natural affection and care that exists within familial relationships. (Plato, 1984).

The linguistics studies concentrated on romantic love provide society with a deeper understanding of human nature, which contributes to the bigger picture of society as a whole, including the communication and interactions between individuals. This comprehension of human characteristics and interpersonal dynamics is an important part of the studies regarding philosophy, sociology, anthropology and linguistics. Getting to the core of the interactions amongst people, the way it is formed and produced gives us a different perspective on the existence of humankind. It helps us to realise the essential parts of multiple interactions and what stands behind them. The studies and research on the topics

related to love are represented in various scientific fields, which often include sociology, philosophy, anthropology, linguistics and sociolinguistics. Various aspects of sociolinguistics, including how language reflects social structures and relationships, which includes romantic love were covered in "The Sociolinguistics of Society" by Ralph Fasold and Roger W. Shuy (Fasold et al. 1991). The influence of gender on communication styles was studied in "Language and Gender" by Penelope Eckert and Sally McConnell-Ginet (Eckert et al. 1995), as well as in "Language, Gender and Sexuality - Traditional Approaches" written by Lucy Jones (Jones, 2022). The reason why the topic of the study is in high demand is because the understanding of it provides a better comprehension of social dynamics, and looking at love-related themes from different perspectives broadens our knowledge on the topic of love.

Linguistics studies love by examining how language is used to express, communicate, negotiate and understand romantic love and relationships. Linguists analyse specific grammatical structures, word choice, metaphors, idioms, similes represented in the various forms of love depiction in order to understand the logic behind the language use of love conveying. The larger patterns and structures are studied within the aspect of discourse analysis, and incorporated into social communication. The aim is to provide the relation between the usage of language depending on social status, and cultural differences (Bucci, 1989: 65).

The connection between language, social identity and expressions of love is complicated and multi-structured. Language is a tool for expressing social identity, but it also plays an important part in understanding romantic relationships. The way individuals speak represents their social identity. For example, depending on cultural differences, people may use various metaphors and expressions. This would show how culture and society change the way they communicate. Therefore, love declaration is directly influenced by the society we belong to. The use of language and social identity are closely related as was observed in "Language and Identity" by John. E. Joseph. Language is a marker of social identity. It is used as a tool through which people express their identities in societal groups. The formation of identity is a contagion on language acquisition. While growing up,

children learn not only specific grammatical structures and vocabulary but also the specific meaning behind them. Language acquisition also shapes the ways in which individuals perceive and experience love. Language strategies are dynamic and may be changed depending on the context of the situation. This helps individuals express their social identities through linguistic strategies such as code-shifting, accommodation and style shifting. However, language is not a separate tool, it is closely connected to other social categories, such as class, ethnicity, gender and age (Joseph, 2004: 25). Gender dynamics play a significant part in love declarations, reflecting broader societal norms and power structures. Race, sexual orientation and socioeconomic status connect with gender dynamics to shape how individuals communicate love within various social contexts. Deborah Tanenn explored differences in communication styles for both genders in her work “ You Just Don’t Understand” (Tenenn, 1990: 18).

Love is present in our everyday life, which is often taken for granted, without realising the importance of it. The differentiation between types of love and its representation narrows down the scope of the search and provides a better understanding of the problem. The study of the depiction of love is a complicated, multilayered concept. This concert requires the study of the topic from different views. Different angles of the study create a better understanding of the study. The study of the language specifically helps to capture the differences within social, cultural and gender norms.

## **1.2. Love declaration in different communication situations**

Love declaration can occur in familial, platonic and romantic relationships. In a familial context, love is represented as unconditional support. In friendships, love declarations may take on a more playful and lighthearted tone. It includes inside jokes, shared experiences, and mutual understanding. Declaration of love refers to the verbal and non-verbal communication of an individual's affection for their loved one. This process is an important part of the interaction between people, as it aims to encourage them to engage in romantic relationships. Declaration of love involves the exploration of a broader category of questions related to the topic, including cultural differences, power dynamics and social

structures. The declaration of love includes more than just verbal expressions of affection. The expression of love and feelings might be considered as a separate broad, general theme, which includes different aspects. Narrowing the motif down to the declaration of love offers us a variety of sub-motifs that could be studied through the sociolinguistics lens.

Considering the cross-cultural differences the declaration of love varies from culture to culture. Collectivistic cultures often use indirect communication strategies, such as hinting, while representatives of individualistic cultures prefer to express their feelings and emotions in a direct and more explicit way (Hofstede, 1980: 13).

Psychologically, the declaration of love is deeply connected with concepts of attachment and emotional intimacy. Researchers suggest that the way individuals express and receive love is contingent on their attachment styles. The attachment styles are formed early in childhood. Those with secure attachment styles tend to express their emotions openly and honestly, while individuals who acquire anxious or avoidant attachment styles struggle with communicating their feelings, as well as declaring love. (Ainsworth, et al. 1978: 22). It is vital to recognise that there are multiple factors that directly or indirectly influence the declaration of love. It is a complicated process that requires examinations of complexities related to it.

In navigating the depiction of love, individuals use various linguistic tools to convey the depth of their emotions effectively. Language serves as a powerful tool for communicating affection and creating intimacy. Each linguistic choice contributes to the unique language of love shared between partners. Love communication includes both verbal and non-verbal aspects. The communication may be delivered by signs, gestures, body language, and physical touch. Love is a complex emotion. It requires nuanced and thoughtful communication strategies for its expression. Language plays a crucial role in conveying feelings of love. Individuals may employ various linguistic techniques to communicate their emotions effectively. Endearments are another language strategy used in expressing love. Endearments convey affection but also create a sense of intimacy and closeness between partners. The choice of endearment can be influenced by cultural norms, personal preferences, and the nature of the relationship. Metaphorical expressions are

another powerful language strategy employed in love communication. Using metaphors allows individuals to convey complex emotions and experiences in a vivid and creative manner. Metaphorical expressions can help individuals articulate their feelings in a poetic way, this will create a strong bond between them (Lakoff, Johnson, 1980: 22).

Love declaration is not only an expression of emotions. It's a complicated form of communication that involves conveying feelings and intentions. Recognizing it as a complex communicative situation highlights the importance of considering different modes of communication. Verbal communication forms the foundation of love declaration. However, non-verbal cues such as body language and facial expressions also play a significant role in conveying emotions. Additionally, visual elements can enhance the message of love. Written communication, through letters or texts, gives a chance for reflection and authenticity in expressing feelings. Thus, by examining the diverse ways in which love is communicated through various modes, we gain a deeper understanding of the complications involved in declaration of love. Love declaration is another form of communication. That is why we believe it is significant to look at different ways of communication, to gain a better understanding of how love is communicated. Verbal communication includes the direct exchange of words and ideas. It is mistakenly thought to be one of the most effective ways of delivering information. However, this belief does not fully explain the complexity of the intercommunication process. Verbal discourse entirely depends on the ability to express one's thoughts and ideas. It relies on others' ability to comprehend the message that is being delivered. If the individuals involved in the interaction have different backgrounds, it might overcomplicate their understanding of each other's thoughts and ideas. The benefit of nonverbal communication often gets underestimated and overlooked, when considering the communication between people. Partly this might occur as a result of nonverbal gestures and signs being subtle and nuanced, they require more attention drawn to them to be fully understood. Much of nonverbal communication occurs subconsciously, which makes it challenging for the participants to notice and understand the signals they are giving or receiving. Nonetheless, nonverbal signals may convey emotions more effectively. (Watzlawick et al, 1967: 99). Visual

communication relies on the usage of visual messages to convey an idea. The visual elements (verbal or written) communicate by providing better understanding (Lester, 2011: 8). Creating art to express one's feelings is a good example of visual communication within the love declaration discourse. Any form of a written message that two people exchange is considered to be written communication. It is important to consider that often written messages are not followed by a verbal explanation, which requires it to be as clear as possible, mentioning all relevant points, for the reader to comprehend the idea that is being delivered. Love letters are a timeless example of written communication between lovers. It allows individuals to express their deepest emotions, feelings and thoughts. The advantage of written communication is that there is no immediate response required, therefore an individual has an opportunity to consider all the aspects while composing a written piece. This way both parties are able to build a structured communication system, gathering their thoughts and feelings together, and trying to convey the message as clearly as possible. Authenticity is another benefit of written communication. Communicating about feelings verbally is often challenging for people, as sharing deep feelings might be daunting due to the fear of emotional intimacy, however since love letters are often written in private, it results in participants of the dialogue showing their true authentic selves. Even though this form of communication has a lot of benefits, there are some disadvantages. Certainly, there is room for interpretation, caused by an inability to support written communication with verbal explanation. In this case, if two participants have different backgrounds, they might misinterpret what was said. People send and receive messages without relying on any prior studied information on the given topic. The knowledge and communication skills are acquired through perceiving and recognizing the social norms that surround an individual. A lot of the knowledge is received in the experience of early upbringing. Therefore, it is possible to say that certain people will communicate and declare their love and feelings based on what they learned and acquired while growing up. Miscommunication is more likely to happen when representatives of different societal, cultural and gender groups exchange information (Joseph, 2004: 30). Due to the disparities in the understanding of "communication" as an act, some people risk being misunderstood or disregarded. Expressing love requires a great level of vulnerability. It can be challenging due to different

factors, such as the fear of emotional connection and rejection. Verbal expressions of an individual's feelings is a demanding and complicated process, which relies on various factors.

It is important to analyse various forms of love. Parenting love is often one of the first types of love a person can experience. That is when communication skills develop. Therefore, it is possible to say that parenting love is the base of the formation of love declaration. Since the moment of birth, the mother's love is what surrounds the child, who, at that stage of life, still is unable to differentiate between people or the source of food or their surroundings. Motherly love is unconditional. However, the major contradiction is that if love is absent, no action can bring it into the relationship between a child and a mother. The notion of love gets more clear in the child's mind, changing its perspective. By the time the children turn approximately 10 years old, a new factor gets in the picture of their development – the feeling of producing love through their own activity (Fromm, 1956: 41). That results in children slowly acquiring the desire to give something to their parents, instead of just receiving it. For the first time, the idea of love is transformed into loving, creating love, instead of just being loved. That is the exact point when love begins to change, probably in many more years, after overcoming their own egocentricity, the childish perspective of love as just satisfaction of one's own needs changes into the desire to give, without just receiving, resulting in the maturing of love (Fromm, 1956: 50). The notion of the declaration of love has been explored within various scientific fields. It provides a better understanding of the problem, therefore it is important to consider multiple angles. Declaration of love involves the exploration of a broader category of questions related to the topic, including cultural differences, power dynamics and social structures. It is believed that psychologically the declaration of love is deeply connected with concepts of attachment and emotional intimacy. Researchers suggest that the way individuals express and receive love is contingent on their attachment styles. Linguistics studies love by examining how language is used to express, communicate, negotiate and understand romantic love and relationships. Declaration of love includes various modes of communication. The analysis of verbal, non-verbal and written cues of love declaration has

been explored within the particular concept. Parenting love serves as a formation of love declaration and communication strategies. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the knowledge is received in the experience of early upbringing.

### **1.3 Variations in love declarations across different social groups**

The way different social groups declare love is an important part of the research, as it expands the understanding of the nature behind communication. However, precisely the declaration of love is not often an object of many scientific studies, the traces of love communication may be found in the works of other fields. They are explored as a submotif in the works related to communication studies, psychology and sociology. The notion has been considered across multiple scientific fields. Erica Hoff, 2005 – ‘Language Development’ (Hoff, 2005), the study of development psychology and language acquisition. Deborah Tannen, 1990 – ‘You Just Don’t Understand’ (Tannen, 1990), the work related to sociolinguistics and gender studies. Lesly Milroy, 1987 - ‘Language and Social Class’ (Milroy, 1978: 10-26), sociolinguistic study of language within the context of social class. Marjory Roberts Gray and Laurence Steinberg, 2014 - ‘Adolescent Romance and the Parent-Child Relationship: A Contextual Perspective’ (Gray, 2014), the research in the field of development psychology. We are going to talk about specific sociolinguistic categories. This aims to provide a better understanding on love declaration depending on various societal factors.

#### **1.3.1 Age**

Language development is a life-span process, which starts with the first interaction with the primary caregiver and continues for the rest of people’s lives. Language acquisition is, in fact, language socialisation (Hoff, 2005: 4). The research in the field of language socialisation aims to explore children’s language use as a tool for socialisation. As children develop language skills, they acquire the possibility to understand and express emotions, including love and affection. By 6 months children recognize their names, and by 8-10 months they begin to understand a few words, children are likely to have little productive speech before they turn 1 year old (Hoff, 2005: 10). By the end of the first year, their

comprehensive vocabulary is approximately 300 words and they are able to produce word combinations. The second year of children's lives is when the most changes happen, they become more communicative and comprehensive. During the third year, most of the grammatical changes take place. By the end of this year, most children are able to compose grammatically correct questions and negated sentences. Their vocabulary continues to grow and the articulation of sounds improves, and their conversational level increases. The period from 3 to 4 years is the one that develops already acquired skills, the only major contribution is the grammar development, as now they are able to produce complex, mult clause sentences. As there is nothing missing from the linguistic competence of 4-year-old children, it is commonly said that language acquisition is done within the first four years of life (Hoff, 2005: 12).

Communication about love and feelings develops as children get older, based on the skills they already acquired earlier in their childhood. The notion of love gets more clear in the child's mind, changing its perspective (Blake, 2019). By the time the children turn approximately 10 years old, a new factor appears in the development – the feeling of producing love through their own activity (Fromm, 1956: 25). At this stage of their life children are more likely to get engaged in such activities as helping, sharing or even comforting others, as they mature. It has been stated before that mothers are the most important figure in a child's development, at the same time fathers and distant relatives provide a supporting role (Bowlby, 2010: 25). As development continues, it is natural that personal growth takes place. The process of individuation was introduced by Fordham (1985), it has been stated that it starts in infancy, however, its predominant development occurs in the second half of life. As this process occurs, the development continues, children become teenagers and the shift from familial to romantic love occurs (Gray, Steinberg, 2014: 234). As the relationship dynamics progress, gender roles majorly influence how young boys and girls communicate about love. It has been stated by Maccoby (1990: 520) that girls apply a more supportive communication approach, while boys choose a more limiting and constructive approach, when these two groups interact with each other, they find themselves in unfamiliar environments, to which they must

adjust. (Maccoby, 1990) Adult language and communication is fully developed and normally explored throughout life-span, therefore the communication that takes place in adult romantic relationships is more advanced (Hendrick and Hendrick, 2000: 466).

### 1.3.2. Gender

The differentiation between men's and women's communication styles can affect romantic relationships. It has been noticed that men prioritise their power and independence in communication, while women prioritise connection and rapport. Men and women use language differently to express affection, negotiate intimacy and resolve conflicts in romantic relationships. It has been observed that women often use indirect communication to convey affection in romantic relationships, as it allows them to express their needs while avoiding direct confrontation and conflicts. On the other hand, men tend to prefer direct communication. They view it as the most authentic and honest way of expressing their emotions. Collaborative and conciliatory language refers to the priorities in cooperation, mutual understanding and conflict resolution. It is used by women more often than by men. In contrast, men employ more assertive and competitive communication, focusing on problem-solving and asserting their needs. Silence is a non-verbal communication tool that is viewed differently by men and women. Women often view it as a sign of emotional distance and disinterest, while men might not take it into consideration. They are referring to it as a natural response to stress or a desire to have more personal space, without considering a lack of feelings and commitment (Tannen, 1992: 95). The concept of indexicality has been explored within the linguistics aspect of love declaration and communication. It refers to linguistic forms such as specific words, phrases or speech patterns that are associated with specific social meanings and context. Linguistic markers of gender that are used to signal identity, including love expression. Gendered speech styles involve various conversational tactics such as turn-taking, topic handling, and methods of politeness. Individuals may exhibit distinct inclinations in their conversational approaches based on gender, influencing how they interact socially. Women, for instance, may employ collaborative language and aim for agreement when making decisions, whereas men may tend to assert authority and direct conversations. Nonverbal signals, including body

language, facial expressions, and gestures, are significant components of gendered communication patterns. Men and women often demonstrate distinct nonverbal actions that enhance their spoken interactions. Women tend to employ more animated gestures and sustain increased eye contact when engaging in dialogue. While men frequently show assertive body postures to adopt a broader stance. Gendered speech styles include various conversational techniques such as regulating turn-taking, managing topics, and including politeness strategies. Differences in how men and women prefer to communicate and handle social interactions can be observed. Women tend to utilise collaborative language and aim for agreement in decision-making, whereas men often display assertiveness in controlling conversations (Eckert et al, 2003: 37).

### 1.3.3. Socio-economic background

Socio-economic background includes financial status, educational level, occupation, and overall social position in society. These factors play a crucial role in shaping our language development and communication skills from an early age. Research has shown that individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds show distinct linguistic behaviours, vocabulary usage, and communication styles (Hoff, et al. 2015: 55). Each socio-economic background brings its own set of linguistic patterns and communication styles. Individuals from privileged backgrounds may use more formal language and communicate expressions of love by reflecting an idea received through socialisation and education. On the other hand, those from lower socio-economic backgrounds employ more colloquial language and gestures to convey their emotions. It emphasises their authenticity and emotional sincerity. Research in the field of sociolinguistics has provided the relationship between socio-economic background and love declarations. (Kraus, 2010) Studies have shown that individuals from different social backgrounds may use distinct linguistic markers, tone of voice, and non-verbal cues when expressing love (Gumperz, 1982: 160). These findings represent the complexity of communication dynamics in romantic relationships. They also highlight the need for understanding between different cultures and empathy. Communication is an important part of every relationship. It is a tool

used for expressing emotions, desires, and intentions. The way people communicate their feelings is influenced by their socio-economic background. Research in sociolinguistics has demonstrated that language use is a tool to convey information, but it is also a reflection of our social identity and cultural norms (Labov, 1964). Social status plays a crucial role in shaping how individuals express their love. Those from affluent backgrounds may have access to resources that allow for big gestures and displays of affection. However, these expressions of love can sometimes be perceived as superficial or materialistic. Individuals from less privileged backgrounds may express their love through actions rather than words. It would emphasise loyalty, commitment, and shared experiences. Socio-economic background also influences how we perceive love and relationships. For some people love may be associated with stability, security, and social status. It shifts the focus to practical aspects such as financial security and the position in society. In contrast, individuals from modest backgrounds may prioritise emotional connection, mutual respect, and shared values in their expressions of love (Northrup, 2013) The study of how various social groups express love is crucial because it deepens our understanding of the nature of communication. They are examined as a submotif in works by sociologists, psychologists, and communication studies scholars. The idea has been discussed in a number of scientific domains. Language development is a lifelong process. Romantic relationships may be impacted by the differences in communication patterns between men and women. It has been observed that women value connection and rapport in communication, while males value their independence and power. Men and women use language differently to negotiate closeness, show affection, and discuss conflicts. Women typically use collaborative language and seek for agreement, while men frequently act assertively in controlling conversations. Socio-economic background includes financial status, educational level, occupation and social position in society. These factors play a crucial role in shaping our language development and communication skills from an early age.

## **CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 1**

The topic of the Declaration of Love has been studied across different scientific fields. The exploration of this subject across different fields broadens our perspective and understanding of the topic. Linguistics studies concentrate on romantic love as they provide more information regarding society and an understanding of human nature, which contributes to the bigger picture of society as a whole. It includes the communication and interactions between individuals. This comprehension of human characteristics and interpersonal dynamics is an important part of the studies in the fields of philosophy, sociology, anthropology and linguistics. The variations in the ways different social groups express love have been studied. It features the interaction between language, socio-economic background, and cultural norms. Understanding the variations of love declarations in communication situations is essential for creating meaningful connections and relationships. By defining the variations of love expressions, we may gain significant insights. The study of love declarations offers a unique insight into the complexities of human communication in the field of linguistics. As language plays an important role in shaping how individuals express their feelings of affection and endearment towards others. The choice of words, the tone of voice, and the grammatical structures carry significant meaning and emotional weight. Language acquisition and socialisation have a significant impact on how individuals declare love and their feelings. Social groups with different economic statuses often have distinct ways of expressing love. For instance, individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds may prioritise gestures and actions over verbal

declarations. However, those from higher socio-economic backgrounds may place greater emphasis on articulate expressions of love. Another aspect that was considered is the role of gender in love declarations. Gender studies have highlighted the disparities in how men and women communicate their affection towards others. Men, traditionally socialised to be less emotionally expressive, may resort to subtle cues or indirect statements when declaring love. In contrast, women, encouraged to be more vocal about their feelings, may employ more direct and explicit language in love declarations. Language acquisition also plays a crucial role in shaping love expressions. Familial love and upbringing shape our communication styles from early childhood, which then influences our communication regarding love declaration. Linguistic diversity creates more complexity in the love declarations. It allows variations in the expression of affection. From socio-economic background to gender dynamics and language acquisition, each element contributes to the expressions of love. The variations in the study of the declaration of love contribute to the whole idea of the topic.

## **2. LANGUAGE OF LOVE DECLARATION**

Engaging in conversations is an important part of high-quality relationships, especially in romantic discourse (Gable et al. 2004) Words possess great power in expressing love and feelings. The speaker's words are the reflections of their emotions, feelings and desires. The language that is used in the declaration of love is a tool to convey deep feelings and emotions. In the declaration of love, the selection of words is crucial. It is important to consider the aspect of language in love declaration. The idea of the loaded language (emotive language) was introduced by Charles Stevenson (1944: 210). Non-verbal cues and gestures also play a crucial role in love communication. These non-verbal cues serve as powerful indicators of affection and intimacy, allowing individuals to express their love in a more emotional way (Mehrabian, 1971). Conversation analysis examines the structure and organisation of spoken interaction, such as turn-taking (speaking vs. listening), eye contact and body language (Gee, 2011). Rhetorical analysis focuses on the persuasive elements of discourse, including ethos, pathos, and logos (Sunderland, 2018). The methods of the study include discourse and rhetorical analysis, the exploration of syntax and lexical units and pragmatics. Furthermore, cultural variations in non-verbal communication must also be taken into account. What may be considered a loving gesture in one culture could be perceived very differently in another. Understanding these cultural nuances is essential for creating meaningful and authentic connections with others (Hall, 1973). The context in which love declarations take place can significantly influence how they are received. The environment, timing, and surrounding circumstances all play a role in shaping the meaning of the communication. A romantic setting may enhance the impact

of love declarations, while a public or noisy environment could detract from their sincerity. Understanding the context and environment in which communication occurs is essential for interpreting the true intent behind love declarations. We are going to analyse a variety of communication situations, aiming to come to the conclusion on how these variations influence the communication between lovers. When analysing communication situations, we are going to be looking at specific factors such as setting and context, emotional and power dynamics, non-verbal aspects, verbal dialogue and language. Love declarations can occur in familial, platonic and romantic relationships. Language plays a crucial role in conveying feelings of love. Individuals may employ various linguistic techniques to communicate their emotions effectively. By analysing communication situations through the lens of tone, intonation, body language, and context, we can gain a deeper understanding of how love is expressed and received. These factors are connected in complex ways to shape the language of love. They help to provide insight into the intricacies of human relationships and emotional connections (Goffman, 1959: 167). As it was stated before, the language of love communication is strongly dependent on various societal factors, such as age, socio-economic background and gender. In this thesis, we are going to explore love communication based on the analysis of the communication situations that include the declaration of love. We are going to look into the verbal and non-verbal aspects of love declaration to provide a better understanding of what love declaration is influenced by. Material for the linguistic analysis fiction books, written in the 19th, 20th and 21st century, namely "Jane Eyre" (Brontë, 1847), "The Great Gatsby" (Fitzgerald, 1925), "Lady Chatterley's Lover" (Lawrence, 1928), "Conversations with Friends" (Rooney, 2017), and "Normal People" (Rooney, 2018). In total, 257 pages containing the declaration of love in the communication situations have been analysed.

## **2.1. Linguistic features of love declaration**

When it comes to analysing communication situations of love declaration, we believe it is important to focus on the differences that have an impact on communication, especially considering the declaration of love. These various factors include age, gender and socio-economic background. The study aims to analyse and conclude what exactly

influences the language of love and communication strategies depicted in literary works. For the analysis of the depiction of love, we chose literary works that contain love-related communication situations and verbal and non-verbal aspects of expressing feelings.

The communication situation from the book “Jane Eyre” (Brönte, 1847) was chosen for the analysis of the communication situation. This book represents communication between lovers of different socio-economic backgrounds. It serves as a great example for the study. It involves a complex interplay of emotional interactions between the characters Mr. Rochester and Jane. The aim is to explore the communication between lovers of different societal classes to see what specifically influences their behaviour in love declaration. There is a great level of emotional complexity. Both Mr. Rochester and Jane express their emotions clearly and openly. It includes longing, sorrow, regret, love, jealousy, reconciliation and acceptance. These emotions influence the dialogue and actions of the characters. The setting plays a significant part in the story of Mr. Rochester and Jane Eyre. It is set in Thornfield Hall, Mr Rochester's estate. Thornfield Hall is depicted as a dark and sad place. It is a representation of Mr. Rochester's melancholy mood. The interior of the hall is described as having a lone hearth, which adds to the sense of isolation and loneliness. Later when the setting changes, it lightens up the mood of the characters. Mr. Rochester and Jane walk into the nearby woods. The wood is described as *wet and wild*, with *cheerful fields* nearby. Despite the initial gloominess of the wood, Jane describes the fields as bright and sunny, providing a contrast to the darker aspects of Thornfield Hall. Within the wood, Jane finds a hidden spot for Mr. Rochester to rest. This spot is described as *secluded* and *peaceful*. It serves as a tranquil setting for their conversation and provides a sense of intimacy between the characters. Mr. Rochester reveals his thoughts and feelings to Jane. Jane, in turn, confesses her own feelings towards Mr. Rochester and clarifies her relationship with St. John Rivers. "He asked me to marry him.", "He loves (as he can love, and that is not as you love) a beautiful young lady called Rosamond.", "He is good and great, but severe; and, for me, cold as an iceberg" (452). By providing this comparison and clarifying her past experience, Jane provides reassurance to Mr. Rochester. He confesses his dependence on her, his past mistakes, and his new understanding of justice. "I did wrong: I

would have sullied my innocent flower—breathed guilt on its purity." "I did, Jane (455). "I had long had the impression that since I could nowhere find you, you must be dead." "I did wrong: I would have sullied my innocent flower—breathed guilt on its purity." "I did, Jane (455). If any listener had heard me, he would have thought me mad: I pronounced them with such frantic energy." "I began sometimes to pray: very brief prayers they were, but very sincere" (456). The vocabulary is rich and evocative. The words like "sullied," "innocent," "guilt," and "purity" carry strong emotional connotations. The use of repetition "I did wrong... I did" highlights the speaker's sense of guilt. He reflects on past actions with a sense of remorse, he acknowledges the potential consequences of his behaviour. Symbolism and metaphor are used to convey the characters' feelings. For example, Mr. Rochester's comparing himself to a "lightning-struck chestnut-tree" and Jane's reassurance that "You are no ruin, sir—no lightning-struck tree: you are green and vigorous. Plants will grow about your roots, whether you ask them or not, because they take delight in your bountiful shadow; and as they grow they will lean towards you, and wind round you, because your strength offers them so safe a prop." symbolise their resilience. These metaphors add depth and resonance to the characters' emotional expressions. Based on their language, it can be concluded that Mr. Rochester and Jane share a deep and complex emotional bond. Their communication is characterised by honesty, vulnerability, and sincerity. Mr. Rochester's revelation of his thoughts and feelings reflects his desire for redemption, as well as his dependence on Jane for emotional support. Jane's confession demonstrates her desire to forgive Mr. Rochester. Her commitment to honesty and authenticity in their relationship, for example in is evident in this conversation:

"Miss Eyre, I repeat it, you can leave me. How often am I to say the same thing? Why do you remain pertinaciously perched on my knee, when I have given you notice to quit?"

"Because I am comfortable there."

"No, Jane, you are not comfortable there, because your heart is not with me: it is with this cousin—this St. John. Oh, till this moment, I thought my little Jane was all mine! I had a belief she loved me even when she left me: that was an atom of sweet in much bitter. Long as we have been parted, hot tears as I have wept over our separation, I never thought

*that while I was mourning her, she was loving another! But it is useless grieving. Jane, leave me: go and marry Rivers."*

*"Shake me off, then, sir,—push me away, for I'll not leave you of my own accord."* (452). Mr. Rochester's use of imperative sentences "*you can leave me*", "*leave me: go and marry Rivers*" shows his attempt to take control over the situation and persuade Jane to follow with his wishes. In Jane's response, "*Because I am comfortable there*", we can see it as a pragmatic assertion of her own desires and preferences. She clearly expresses her physical comfort and emotional attachment to Mr. Rochester despite his attempts to push her away. Mr. Rochester's use of endearments "*my little Jane*" reflect his emotional investment in Jane and his desire for her affection. Jane's response, "*I'll not leave you of my own accord*", the use of the modal verb "will", shows her determination to stay with Mr. Rochester. It is clear that their language reflects a profound connection and mutual understanding, it is represented as the foundation for their eventual union in marriage. The conversation reflects a power dynamic between Mr. Rochester and Jane. When Mr. Rochester attempts to take control over Jane's actions, but Jane shows her autonomy and emotional attachment to Mr. Rochester.

There are non-verbal cues of love expression. It can be seen in Jane's actions when she realises that Mr. Rochester feels frustrated and upset. She tries to provide him comfort. "*I caressed, in order to soothe him. I knew of what he was thinking, and wanted to speak for him, but dared not. As he turned aside his face a minute, I saw a tear slide from under the sealed eyelid, and trickle down the manly cheek. My heart swelled.*" Then she succeeded: "*Again he smiled: I gave him comfort.*" (453). Another example of non-verbal love expression is shown in Jane's desire to be closer to her lover. *I shuddered involuntarily, and clung instinctively closer to my blind but beloved master. He smiled.* (453). It is clear that Jane is not afraid of expressing her love to Mr. Rochester. "*I shuddered involuntarily*" This phrase describes a physical reaction - a shudder. It is an unconscious, instinctive response. The use of "*involuntarily*" emphasises that this reaction was not under the speaker's conscious control. "*He smiled*" – this statement describes the master's response to the

speaker's actions. This action provides insight into Mr. Rochester's character and suggests a positive reaction to Jane's instinctive behaviour.

Mr. Rochester and Jane come from different social classes. Their backgrounds do influence the way they speak and express themselves. He comes from a wealthy, aristocratic background. It is reflected in his speech. He often uses more formal language, displays a broader vocabulary. Occasionally he employs literary or poetic expressions. Nevertheless, his speech also reflects his passionate and emotional nature. Despite his higher social status, Mr. Rochester's language can be raw and direct, which reflects his authenticity and sincerity. Jane, on the other hand, comes from a lower social class. She was growing up as an orphan and then working as a governess. Her speech tends to be more straightforward and practical, she uses simpler language compared to Mr. Rochester's. However, Jane's language also reveals her intelligence, resilience, and inner strength. She works as governess, she has achieved an education. She is able to express her thoughts and emotions clearly and grammatically correct despite her humble background. Therefore, despite Jane Eyre and Mr. Rochester belong to different social classes, their language is equally sophisticated, due to Jane's education and profession.

The communication between Mr. Rochester and Jane Eyre is characterised by a profound emotional depth, honesty, vulnerability, and mutual understanding. Through their sincere confessions and clarifications about their feelings and past actions, they establish a strong emotional bond that goes beyond societal expectations and class differences. Despite the challenges they face, including Mr. Rochester's past mistakes and Jane's own struggles with identity and independence, their communication creates an eventual union. They are willing to confront their feelings, express their vulnerabilities, and seek forgiveness. This understanding of each other is the foundation for a deep and enduring love. While the phrase "I love you" may not be explicitly said, the sentiments and emotions conveyed through their words and actions leave no doubt about the depth of their affection for one another. Mr. Rochester is expressing his love for Jane through the desire to let her go and set her free, as is represented in his speech. *“Jane, I ever like your tone of voice: it still renews hope, it sounds so truthful. When I hear it, it carries me back a year. I forget that*

*you have formed a new tie.* Jane responds by saying: *“All my heart is yours, sir: it belongs to you; and with you it would remain, were fate to exile the rest of me from your presence for ever.”* (452). Their communication reflects a genuine connection and mutual respect, ultimately leading to a successful resolution of their relationship and a hopeful future together. Eventually, this declaration of love results in the marriage proposal. Despite the difficulties both of them experience, they choose to stay together. They communicate in a gentle, almost shy way. They are careful with their word choice, as they avoid hurting each other.

*“Ah! Jane. But I want a wife.”*

*“Do you, sir?” “Yes: is it news to you?”*

*“Of course: you said nothing about it before.”*

*“Is it unwelcome news?”*

*“That depends on circumstances, sir—on your choice.”*

*“Which you shall make for me, Jane.*

*I will abide by your decision.”*

*“Choose then, sir—her who loves you best.”*

*“I will at least choose—her I love best. Jane, will you marry me?”*

*“Yes, sir.”*

*“A poor blind man, whom you will have to lead about by the hand?”*

*“Yes, sir.”*

*“A crippled man, twenty years older than you, whom you will have to wait on?”*

*“Yes, sir.”*

*“Truly, Jane?”*

*“Most truly, sir.”*

*“Oh! my darling! God bless you and reward you!”* (454).

Mr. Rochester's question *“Is it unwelcome news?”* (454) serves a pragmatic function of looking for clarification about Jane's reaction to his declaration of wanting a wife. This question allows him to understand Jane's feelings. Jane's response, *“That depends on circumstances, sir—on your choice”* (454), also serves a pragmatic purpose. It represents that her readiness for marriage is contingent upon certain factors, such as his choice of a wife and their mutual compatibility. Jane's response *“Choose then, sir—her who loves you best”* utilises the imperative mood *“choose”* and possessive pronouns *“her”*, *“you”* to show her determination and encourage Mr. Rochester to prioritise love and affection in his choice of a wife. The conversation reflects a negotiation of power between Mr. Rochester and Jane. Mr. Rochester deferring to Jane's decision while also expressing his desire for marriage. Jane's acceptance of Mr. Rochester's proposal despite his physical disabilities reflects her unconditional love and willingness to support him, highlighting the strength of their emotional bond. Again the phrase *“I love you”* is not mentioned directly in Jane's speech, but she uses complex sentences and metaphors to express her feelings to Mr. Rochester. *“To be your wife is, for me, to be as happy as I can be on earth.” To be privileged to put my arms round what I value—to press my lips to what I love—to repose on what I trust: is that to make a sacrifice? If so, then certainly I delight in sacrifice.”* (454).

As we analysed the communication situation, which includes the relationship between people who belong to different social classes, we would like to further explore this aspect by providing different examples regarding socioeconomic backgrounds and the declaration of love.

The following communication situation chosen for the linguistic analysis is represented in the book *“The Great Gatsby”* by F. Scott Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald, 1925: 151-167). The communication represented in the given situation is influenced by the tension between the participants. The characters' communication patterns and interactions are deeply influenced by their socioeconomic backgrounds. The distinction of the specific situation is the presence of multiple members. Normally, the declaration of love happens privately between partners, who share their emotions. In this case, there are more people

taking part in the conversation regarding love declaration. Tom Buchanan, Daisy Buchanan, Jay Gatsby, Nick Carraway are gathered in a suite at the Plaza Hotel. It provides a private yet still public space for the characters to engage in their conflict. The brief characteristics of the participants and their attitudes are the following: Tom Buchanan is aggressive and domineering. Tom has a wealthy background. He feels threatened by Gatsby's presence in his life. Especially considering his relationship with Daisy. Daisy Buchanan is torn between her feelings for Gatsby and her marriage to Tom. Daisy comes from a family with established wealth. She was born into a rich family. Jay Gatsby's social status is different from Daisy's. He comes from a humble background and was born into poverty. Gatsby did not inherit his wealth or social status. Gatsby exemplifies the American Dream by achieving wealth and success through ambition and determination. However, Gatsby remains marginalised by the upper class due to his modest origins and questionable past. He believes that Daisy never loved Tom and only married him out of necessity. Nick Carraway serves as both a participant and an observer, occasionally engaging in the conversation, but mostly witnessing the drama. Tom Buchanan asserts his dominance and control over the situation. It reflects his privileged upbringing and social status. Gatsby tries to assert his own authority, despite his lower socioeconomic status. It represents the tension between old money and new money in the novel. The conflict revolves around Gatsby's statement about Daisy being with her husband Tom out of necessity, not love. *"She only married you because I was poor and she was tired of waiting for me"*. (100). Communication dynamics include both verbal and non-verbal aspects. The dialogue is tense, and characters express their thoughts and feelings vividly, employing various techniques. Verbal communication includes accusations: *"You must be crazy!" exclaimed Tom automatically*. Denials: *"She loves me now— isn't that enough? I can't help what's past."* Attempts to persuade: *"Just tell him the truth—that you never loved him—and it's all wiped out forever."* (101-102). The dialogue includes colloquial language *"Just tell him the truth"* and idiomatic expressions *"It's all wiped out forever"*, adding authenticity to the characters' speech patterns. It is possible to trace power dynamics represented in the communication situation. Tom asserts his dominance: *"She's not leaving me!"* (102). Tom's assertive tone and refusal to accept Gatsby's statements represent his attempt to take control of the situation. However, Gatsby

also tries to assert his authority: *"I'm not?" Tom opened his eyes wide and laughed. He could afford to control himself now.*" (102). Gatsby's response to Tom's statement shows how he is trying to question Tom's authority. Men's argument has a significant impact on Daisy, she becomes overwhelmed, which reflects on her speech and non-verbal communication: *"Daisy looked at Tom, alarmed now, but he insisted with magnanimous scorn."* (104). Daisy's reaction reflects her vulnerability and inability to assert herself. *"Suddenly she threw the cigarette and the burning match on the carpet."* (102). Daisy's trembling hand indicates her emotional struggle. More non-verbal cues are represented in the given situation: Gatsby's excitement: *"Gatsby sprang to his feet, vivid with excitement."* (101). His body language represents his emotional state. As well as Tom's aggressive gestures: *"Tom's words suddenly leaned down over Gatsby"* (102). Tom's physical movements show his assertiveness and aggression. The emotional tone is intense. There are moments of anger, desperation and sadness. Tom and Gatsby's dialogue follows a back-and-forth pattern, each of them taking turns to speak and respond to the other accusations. In this communication situation, we can examine how characters use rhetoric to persuade, manipulate, or defend their positions. In this text, the characters employ various rhetorical strategies, including appeals to emotion *"She loves me now— isn't that enough?"* (101), logical reasoning *"Just tell him the truth—that you never loved him—and it's all wiped out forever"* (102), and appeals to authority *"She's not leaving me!"* (102). These rhetorical devices are used to sway the opinions and emotions of the other characters, as well as to assert dominance and control over the conversation. The dialogue is characterised by intensity, drama, and emotional manipulation, as the characters seek to achieve their individual goals and objectives.

The portrayal of love communication in 'The Great Gatsby' is linked to the characters' social classes. It illustrates the influence of wealth and class on their relationships. The disparity between Daisy's established social position and Gatsby's newfound wealth creates a barrier to their romantic connection. The conclusion of the communication situation in the text is represented by unresolved tension and emotional struggles. Despite the characters' attempts to defend their feelings, persuade others, or maintain control over the situation. the

conflicts and misunderstandings remain unresolved. As a result of the inability to overcome societal expectations, Daisy and Gatsby separate. The outcome of the communication situation is negative. Characters were unable to accept the difficulties and struggles that occurred due to the different societal positions.

“Lady Chatterley’s Lover” is a fiction book, which encapsulates the love between two people of different socio-economic backgrounds (Lawrence, 1928). The communication situation represented in this work is related to the sociolinguistics field, as it shows the love between people of different backgrounds, who struggle with navigating their relationships because of fundamental societal differences. The situation chosen for the analysis occurs in the cottage near a wood. The author uses descriptive language to describe a vivid picture of the setting. Words like “*wood*,” “*sun*,” “*lace-work*,” “*daisies*,” “*thicket*,” “*lush*,” “*dark green*,” and “*fluffing up*” (242), evoke imagery and set the scene. The mention of “*a lonely path through the woods*” and the fact that Connie meets the gamekeeper secretly suggests that their encounter takes place away from the attention of society. The phrase “*lonely path*” conveys a sense of desolation or solitude. This isolation allows Connie and the gamekeeper to have their encounter away from the constraints and judgments of societal norms. The chosen location provides them a degree of freedom and privacy in their interaction. This highlights the social gap between them and the need to hide their relationship. The setting creates an intimate environment.

The characters use different dialects and language patterns, which reflect their social backgrounds. Connie’s speech is clear, she does not use dialects. Connie’s speech is clear. It contrasts with Connie's more standard and formal English. “*But I want to love you, and I can't. It only seems horrid.*” “*You love me, don't you?*” she murmured. “*Say you'll always love me!*” she pleaded.” “*And will you never leave me?*” she said (258). “*I want you to keep me, not to let me go,*” she said” (311). Connie’s speech is clear. While the gamekeeper's speech is full of dialects: “*Tha knows what tha knows. What dost ax for!*” he said, a little fretfully.” (311). Gamekeeper’s speech is characterised by usage of dialects. On the other hand, the gamekeeper’s speech includes dialects and colloquialisms, which reflects his working-class background. This difference is evident in phrases like “*Canna ter? Well,*

*dunna fret! There's no law says as tha's got to. Ta'e it for what it is", "Nay, nay!" he said. 'Ta'e the thick wi' th' thin. This wor a bit o' thin for once.'"* "*Dunna* ask them things,' he said., (258). Connie's speech tends to be grammatically correct and uses standard vocabulary. It represents her education and social background. On the other hand, the gamekeeper's speech is characterised by non-standard syntax and the use of dialects and colloquialisms, indicating his working-class upbringing. The syntactic and lexical differences between their speech patterns highlight their differing social statuses, as well as the contrast in their communication styles.

Pragmatics concentrates on the study of language in use and the contextual meaning (Beltrama, 2020). In their communication, the pragmatics is evident in the way the characters use language to express their emotions and intentions. For example, Connie's repeated desire for reassurance "*Say you'll always love me!*", "*And will you never leave me?*" (311) illustrates her desire for emotional security. The gamekeeper's responses include pragmatic features such as silence, abstracted agreement, and physical gestures. There's a subtle power dynamic at play between Connie and the gamekeeper. While Connie holds a higher social status due to her association with Sir Clifford, the gamekeeper creates a certain degree of power and control in their interactions, especially in the intimate moments they share.

*'Don't! Don't go! Don't leave me! Don't be cross with me! Hold me! Hold me fast!' she whispered in a blind frenzy, not even knowing what she said, and clinging to him with uncanny force. It was from herself she wanted to be saved, from her own inward anger and resistance. Yet how powerful was that inward resistance that possessed her!* (254). The imperative mood is used to convey a sense of urgency and desperation. It reflects her intense emotions and their desire for comfort and reassurance. It also emphasises the immediacy of the situation. Connie's actions are described as being driven by "*blind frenzy*," indicating a level of intense desperation. The phrase "*clinging to him with uncanny force*" suggests that Connie's actions are almost instinctual. She is holding onto the gamekeeper with remarkable strength. This action highlights the depth of her emotional distress. Connie's desire to be saved "*from herself*" indicates a deeper internal struggle. The

paragraph concludes by emphasising the power of Connie's *"inward resistance"* that possesses her. This highlights the strength of her internal struggles. This action suggests that overcoming them may be a significant challenge for her. Connie's love language is explicit, she is vulnerable about her feelings. She uses words like *"love," "pleaded," "assertive," "want," "cling," and "grief"* to convey her emotions. In their conversation, the discourse is structured around the characters' attempts to express and understand their emotions, particularly love and insecurity. There is a pattern of repetition and escalation in Connie's desire for reassurance. This represents her desperation for emotional connection and stability. The gamekeeper's responses, which we may characterise by silence, physical gestures, and pragmatic ambiguity, contribute to the overall discourse by highlighting the complexities of emotional expression and interpersonal communication. On the contrary, the gamekeeper's language is more logical and practical. He responds to Connie's inquiries with simple affirmations or dismissals, using dialectal expressions that reflect his working-class background. His language is straightforward and lacks the emotional depth that Connie has. *'Say you'll always love me!' she pleaded. 'Ay!' he said, abstractedly. And she felt her questions driving him away from her (258).* He speaks of love in a matter-of-fact manner, focusing more on physical intimacy and practical arrangements rather than expressing his emotions in romantic terms. It is evident in this non-verbal communication: *And he held her silently. And she curled on his breast, perfect. But his silence was fathomless. She wanted him to touch her, to say something to her, but he said nothing, only waited politely. 'Where are you? Speak to me! Say something to me!' He kissed her softly, murmuring: 'Ay, my lass!' But she did not know what he meant, she did not know where he was. In his silence he seemed lost to her. 'You love me, don't you?' she murmured. 'Ay, tha knows!' he said (258).*

Rhetorical analysis focuses on the persuasive or emotive effects of language use. In this text, rhetorical devices such as repetition *"Say you'll always love me!", "Don't! Don't go! Don't leave me!"* (258) and emotive language *"Hold me! Hold me fast!"* (254), *"perfect", "lost to her"* (258) are used to convey the characters' intense emotions and the urgency of their desires. The contrast between Connie's impassioned calls and the

gamekeeper's more reserved responses creates tension and emotional depth in the dialogue. The use of sensory imagery "*softly*", "*tender and soothing*", "*warmth of his embrace*" (257) highlights the rhetorical impact by evoking physical sensations and enhancing the reader's immersion in the scene.

As it was explored before, men prefer a more direct way of communication, they view it as the most authentic and honest way of expressing their emotions. Collaborative and conciliatory language refers to the priorities in cooperation, mutual understanding and conflict resolution. It is used by women more often than by men. (Tannen, 1992: 103). Based on the provided analysis we can come to the conclusion that Connie is more inclined to the usage of the conciliatory language, as she actively tries to build a verbal communication with gamekeeper, while he responds to it with either non-verbal cues or indirect communication.

Connie and Oliver come from different social backgrounds, therefore they have different communication techniques, which are based on their experience. Oliver refers to Connie as "*Ladyship*" highlighting her social status. Oliver comes from a modest, working-class background, it reflects his language use and communication styles. *'I haven't thanked your Ladyship for doing me the honours of my tea-pot,' he said. 'At your Ladyship's service,' he replied* (249). Individuals from less privileged backgrounds may express their love through actions rather than words. (Schwartz, et al. 2013). Connie comes from a more privileged background. She looks for verbal reassurance and affirmation of love from her partner. She repeatedly asks for verbal confirmation of his love and expresses her emotions through words, such as "*Do you love me?*" and "*Say something to me!*" (258). On the other hand, Connie's partner comes from a less privileged background. He expresses his love more through actions rather than words. He demonstrates his love through physical touch, comforting gestures, and acts of intimacy. Despite his limited verbal expression, he conveys his affection through his actions and physical presence." *He held her close for a moment, kissed her softly, and then, very gently, began to caress her.*" *He reached out and stroked her hair, his touch tender and soothing.*" *She leaned into him, allowing herself to be comforted by his presence and the warmth of his embrace*" (257).

The situation contains a great level of non-verbal factors, which play a significant part in declaring love and feelings. This includes physical touch, facial expressions and gestures. *He looked at her, and met her heavy, anxious eyes* (249). Silence is a non-verbal communication tool that is viewed differently by men and women. Women often view it as a sign of emotional distance and disinterest, while men might not take it into consideration. (Tannen, 1992, p. 90-111). “*In his silence he seemed lost to her; his words were small comfort. She sobbed aloud*” (253). As was explored before, silence is an important non-verbal communication tool that has a big impact on the emotional state of the participants. In this case, the protagonist (Constance Reid, female) feels upset as a result of her partner being silent, without expressing much emotion. *She wanted him to touch her, to say something to her, but he said nothing, only waited politely* (242). However, for her partner (Oliver Mellors, male) this act does not have much of an emotional weight.

Connie's language is more emotive and introspective, while the gamekeeper's language is pragmatic and grounded in reality. Their contrasting ways of expressing love highlight their different backgrounds and perspectives on relationships. Overall, there are significant differences in their love declaration that are based on their social background and gender. The language that they are using reflects their perspectives and emotional states. Connie's words represent longing, uncertainty, and a deep desire for reassurance. Her language conveys her vulnerability and need for validation in their relationship. In contrast, the gamekeeper's language is more practical and straightforward, reflecting his working-class background and a focus on physical intimacy rather than emotional expression. Thus, we may conclude that both gender and socioeconomic background have a direct influence on the way people declare their feelings.

We analysed three communication situations from three fiction works written in the 19th century. Based on the given examples we may come to the conclusion on how people with different socioeconomic background and age declare their love. Based on the linguistic analysis of the conversations it can be noted that the upper class often declare their love through a combination of pragmatic language choices, syntactic structures, discourse strategies, and rhetorical devices. They may employ indirect speech acts, such as rhetorical

questions and conditional sentences, to identify the other person's feelings and intentions. This allows them to navigate the complexities of social norms and expectations while expressing their emotions. The use of modal verbs, possessive pronouns, and imperatives has been noticed. It is used to express their desires and negotiate power dynamics within the relationship. They engage in a dialogue characterised by turn-taking, negotiation, and mutual understanding. This allows both parties to express their feelings, concerns, and desires while aiming to reach an agreement. Rhetorically, Emotive language, repetition, and endearments convey the depth of their emotions and the sincerity of their intentions. This is done to strengthen their emotional bond and create intimacy in the relationship. The declaration of love among the upper class is a nuanced process that involves careful consideration of social expectations, linguistic conventions, and emotional expression. By navigating these elements effectively, individuals can communicate their love and commitment in a manner that is both sincere and socially acceptable within their cultural context. Based on the linguistic analysis of the interactions between characters of varying social classes, it's evident that individuals from lower social classes may express love in ways that differ from those of higher social status. In the provided texts, characters from lower social classes tend to employ more direct, pragmatic language, often characterised by colloquialisms, dialects, and non-standard syntax. Their expressions of love may be less overtly romantic and more focused on practical concerns, such as loyalty, commitment, and physical intimacy. Moreover, the power dynamics within these interactions also influence how love is expressed. Characters from lower social classes may employ assertive language and non-verbal cues to assert their authority and maintain control over the conversation, especially when interacting with individuals from higher social classes.

## **2.2 Declaration of love in Modern Times**

The next work chosen for the analysis is “Normal People” by Sally Rooney. It is set during the post-2008 Irish economic crisis. It represents the love story of two young teenagers, who experience their first love together. The book is relevant to the analysis as it describes the love story of people of different ages, with unique backgrounds. The aim of the analysis of the given work is to trace how love communication changed over time,

compared to the previous works, which were set in different time periods. The pair attend the same school, but operate in two different spheres. Marianne comes from the upper society class and Connell comes from a working-class background, but he is at the top of the high school social class. Connell and Marianne come from very different socioeconomic backgrounds. It influences their relationship throughout the novel. They have different communication styles, which greatly complicates their communication. For example, Marianne often responds to direct questions with evasive or non-committal answers. *“What about your family? he said. I guess they'd never forgive me either. She shrugged, she dropped her hand back into her lap”* (99). *She shook her head. She looked away, she held her hand against her cheek.* (100) These non-verbal cues indicate her reluctance to engage in the conversation about the sensitive subject. Marianne tends to downplay or suppress her emotions, especially when discussing personal topics such as her family dynamics. *She covered her face using her flattened hands for a moment, and then she rubbed her nose briskly and sniffed. Connell knew she had a strained relationship with her family.* (101) Marianne often communicates indirectly, relying on gestures or subtle cues to convey her feelings. Marianne tends to reveal only minimal information about herself or her feelings, even to Connell. The characters' pragmatic choices in language and behaviour shape the dynamics of their interaction and contribute to the overall understanding of their relationship. By analysing her behaviour through non-verbal aspects we are able to come to the conclusion that Marianne is a reserved and private person, which has direct influence on her love communication. Connell experiences his own personal struggles and challenges. *She comes to sit down with him and he touches her cheek. He has a terrible sense all of a sudden that he could hit her face, very hard even, and she would just sit there and let him. The idea frightens him so badly that he pulls his chair back and stands up.* (105) *His hands are shaking.* It is challenging for him to express it, he keeps it to himself, which results in the miscommunication from both parts. *He feels a kind of tingling in his fingers now and he can't breathe right. Oh, I don't know, he says. I don't know, sorry. Did I do something? No, no. Sorry. I had a weird ... I feel weird. I don't know.* (106) Despite experiencing distressing thoughts and physical symptoms, Connell avoids directly addressing the issue or seeking help from Marianne. He attempts to dismiss the conversation by saying, *“Forget about it.”*

(105) Marianne and Connell's inner struggles can lead to misinterpretations of each other's actions and words. In the novel they overcome various challenges. They engage in the relationship with other people, these actions result in both of them being hurt. It reflects on the way they build verbal communication. *Are you in love with her? she says. Yeah. I do love her, yeah* (126). Their communication is also often marked by emotional intensity, conflict, and a struggle for understanding. *Jesus, says Connell. Marianne. Fuck off.* (126). In this communication situation the syntax is characterised by simple, declarative sentences and fragmented expressions. It shows the characters' emotional struggle and uncertainty. The use of short, direct statements *"Forget about it", "Just go away"* (105) and colloquial language *"Fuck off"* (126) conveys the intensity of the characters' emotions and the informality of their communication style. Additionally, the characters employ a range of lexical units, including emotional adjectives *"weird", "awful"* (106), expressions of uncertainty *"I don't know"* (106), and intimate terms of endearment *"I love you"* to convey their feelings and emotions. Marianne and Connell use informal language, reflecting their close relationship and comfort with each other. They employ colloquial expressions and contractions. *"Well, yeah, he says. I mean, I don't know"* (110). Non-verbal communication plays a significant role in their interactions. *"Now Marianne starts crying, the most embarrassing thing that has happened to her in her entire adult life. Connell touches her back and she jolts away from him, like he's trying to hurt her. She puts the cup down on the counter to wipe her face roughly with her sleeve"* (127). Marianne and Connell engage in turn-taking during their conversation. They give each other time to speak and respond. However, interruptions occur occasionally. *"Just go away, she says. Leave me alone."* (127) Connell attempts to reduce tension by apologising and acknowledging Marianne's feelings: *"Marianne, don't. I feel awful, okay? I should have told you before, I'm sorry"* (127). Marianne tries to establish boundaries and state her emotional needs. *I don't want to talk to you. Just leave. Please, she says. Please just go* (127). Marianne's direct requests for Connell to leave her alone show her need for space and her attempt to establish boundaries in their interaction. In their final communication of love declaration they both demonstrate directness, vulnerability, and emotional depth. Both Marianne and Connell express their thoughts and feelings with straightforward language. *"You should go, I mean. You should*

*accept the offer, you should go" (214). "I'm not going to New York without you. I wouldn't even be here if it wasn't for you" (214). These examples indicate a level of honesty and transparency in their communication. Marianne and Connell openly acknowledge their emotions. They reveal their deep connection and the impact they've had on each other's lives. Connell confesses his love: "You know I love you. I'm never going to feel the same way for someone else." (214) However, Marianne does not respond to it directly, we can see her internal monologue: *She closes her eyes. He probably won't come back, she thinks. Or he will, differently. What they have now they can never have back again. But for her the pain of loneliness will be nothing to the pain that she used to feel, of being unworthy. He brought her goodness like a gift and now it belongs to her. Meanwhile his life opens out before him in all directions at once. They've done a lot of good for each other. Really, she thinks, really. People can really change one another. You should go, she says. I'll always be here. You know that* (214). The characters employ various rhetorical strategies, such as appeals to emotion *"I feel awful"*, expressions of vulnerability *"Please just go"*, and attempts to reassure *"You know I love you"*, to convey their feelings and influence the other's behaviour. Marianne's internal monologue reflects her introspective as she is trying to navigate her emotions and evaluates her relationship with Connell. The characters' rhetorical choices shape the emotional tone and dynamics of their interaction. The conversation takes on a reflective tone. Both characters understand the consequences of their decisions and the impact on their relationship. This is illustrated through Marianne's inner thoughts about their shared history and the potential for growth and change. Marianne and Connell's communication is marked by struggles with communication. It can be seen in their simultaneous expressiveness in confronting their emotions. Despite the challenges they face, they are able to express their love. Their story reflects the complexities of human relationships. Through their complicated journey, Marianne and Connell show the example of the transformative power of love.*

The following communication situations are represented in the book "Conversations with Friends" written by Sally Rooney. This work is relevant for the analysis as it represents the declaration of love between two people of different ages and social statuses. We are

going to explore how love communication changes depending on the context and the age of the participants. It is set in contemporary Dublin. The story shows the lives of Frances and Bobbi, two college students and former lovers who navigate complex dynamics with an older married couple – Nick and Melissa. The nuances of verbal and nonverbal communication are examined in the novel. It reveals the power dynamics, desires and insecurities that shape interactions between characters. To begin with, it is important to establish that characters belong to different social classes. It is evident in Frances's conversation with her mother. *“And they're rich, are they? said my mother. I think so. The husband is from a wealthy background.”* (48) The characters have different positions in society, which will complicate their relationship. The necessity to keep their new formed interactions private adds more challenges into interpersonal communications between Nick and Frances. Their interest forms suddenly and spontaneously: *“Are we flirting now? I kissed him. He let me.”* (56). *We probably shouldn't do that in here, he said. I swallowed. I said: I should go.* The response *“I should go”* from Frances highlights the acknowledgment of their actions being inappropriate. It implies a decision to leave the situation to avoid further temptation or to maintain boundaries. As the narrative continues we are able to see characters' frequent communication via text and email. It plays a significant role in shaping their relationship dynamics. Text and email provide a convenient means of communication, it allows characters to stay in touch regularly. The exchange highlights the complexities of relationships and the potential for judgement. It also reflects the importance of communication, empathy, and mutual understanding in resolving conflicts or addressing uncomfortable situations: *“hi frances, i'm really sorry about what happened last night. it was fucking stupid of me and i feel awful. i don't want to be that person and i don't want you to think of me as that person either. i feel really bad about it. i should never have put you in that situation. i hope you're feeling ok today”* (80). The use of the strong, emotive language *“ it was fucking stupid of me and i feel awful”*, *“i feel really bad about it”* emphasizes the speaker's regret and self-criticism, showing strong emotion. *“I should never have put you in that situation”* demonstrates the speaker taking ownership of his actions. *“I hope you're feeling ok today”* shows concern for Frances's well-being. Nick and Frances demonstrate a desire to take responsibility and look for understanding and forgiveness after a regrettable

incident. Frances directly addresses Nick's marital status. *So, you're married, I said.* (66) Nick's response to Frances's mention of his marriage is somewhat nonchalant. *Yeah, it looks like it. Do you want a drink?* He responds in a casual manner, instead of reacting defensively almost as if he's accustomed to conversations about his marriage. This could suggest that Nick has emotionally detached himself from his marriage to some extent. Frances's internal monologue reveals her inner anxiety about the situation. She recognizes that she has already crossed a moral boundary. *"I felt restless, the way you feel when you've already done the wrong thing and you're anxious about what the outcome is going to be. I told him I didn't want to be a homewrecker or whatever. He laughed at that."* (66) As they proceed with building their relationship, they face multiple difficulties and attempt to put an end to it. *Eventually a notification came through on instant messenger.* (82) *"Nick: so yeah look Nick: i don't know what you want Nick: obviously we can't see each other very often Nick: and having an affair is reasonably stressful"* (82) Nick starts the conversation by addressing the difficulties of their affair. He highlights that it's stressful due to their limited ability to see each other. *Nick: if we never actually see one another Nick: then the affair just consists of like Nick: worrying about the affair Nick: do you see what i mean* (82) This demonstrates a degree of honesty and straightforwardness in his communication. *"me: I can't believe you're breaking up with me over instant messenger me: I thought you were going to leave your wife so we could run away together"* (82). Frances's response to Nick's statements reflects a mix of defensiveness and vulnerability. She jokes about the situation but also expresses hurt and disappointment at the perceived rejection. This communication ends with an idea of closure, as Frances implies that her feelings no longer matter since the relationship is ending. Their messages contain emotional subtext that requires interpretation. The absence of nonverbal cues in text messaging means that emotional nuances must be guessed from the context or choice of words. However, it might lead to misunderstandings. Based on the given examples, we may conclude that their communication is often confusing, expressive and sometimes even hurtful. Nevertheless, they are extremely careful of each other's feelings, which is possible to see both in verbal and non-verbal cues. *I'm not very good at these conversations, he said. We don't have to talk, I said.* (142) This exchange reflects a respect for boundaries and a recognition of each

other's comfort levels. Their communication includes confrontation, defensiveness, emotional intensity, and manipulation. They have a number of conflicts based on the complexities of their life situations. Both characters express strong emotions throughout the communication situations. In some cases Frances feels frightened and defensive while Nick becomes frustrated and accusatory. *"I wasn't used to being attacked like this and it was frightening"* (192). This emotional intensity increases the tension in the communication. *You're fucking married, I said.* (192). Nick's marital status provides him a certain degree of power in the relationship. It establishes a social position where he holds the status of a married man. This power dynamic is evident in his assertion: *Yeah, thanks. That's very helpful. I guess because I'm married that means you can just treat me however you want. I can't believe you're trying to play the victim. I'm not, he said. But I think if you're honest with yourself, you're actually glad I'm married, because it means you can act out and I have to take the blame for everything.* (192) Frances' assertion of independence meets her fear of criticism and isolation. *I thought of myself as an independent person, so independent that the opinions of others were irrelevant to me. Now I was afraid that Nick was right: I isolated myself from criticism so I could behave badly without losing my sense of righteousness.* (192). Despite the uncertainty and aggression Nick shows in communication with Frances, he is deeply concerned about her feelings. As a result he often apologises for his own actions. *I'm really sorry about the other night, he said. I felt like you were trying to hurt my feelings and I overreacted, I'm sorry.* Nick expresses vulnerability by admitting that he hasn't previously expressed his love for Frances. This verbal love declaration shows a desire to be open and honest about his feelings. *I know I'm not a great guy, he said. But I do love you, you know. Of course I do. I'm sorry I didn't tell you before, but I didn't know if you wanted to hear it. I'm sorry* (206). Nick's declaration of love is sincere. He expresses his affection for Frances. He realises the importance of verbalising his feelings. Frances responds with a mix of playfulness and genuine affection. She teases Nick about the timing of his declaration of love. However, she still responds in a playful tone *"I love you too"*. (206) The non-verbal communication adds depth to their love declaration. Their words are "light", but there still is a level of emotional intensity. *He kissed my forehead. When he spoke, his words were light but in his voice I heard a concealed emotion, which moved me.*

(206). Despite the complexities of their relationship, they find a moment of connection and clarity. This conversation serves as an important moment in their journey. It highlights the power of communication in navigating the complexities of love and relationships. *“Well, you've suffered enough. Let's just be very happy from now on.”* (206). Their communication has been portrayed as a complicated subject. They often struggle with mutual understanding. It is evident in their conversations and dialogues. Despite all the difficulties, this particular communication situation has a positive outcome.

The declaration of love in the modern times changed significantly. It is evident in the provided examples from both works. There has been a shift in how love is expressed and understood. This process can be influenced by factors such as socioeconomic backgrounds, generational differences, and societal norms. In the works that have been chosen for the analysis, love communication is marked by both directness and indirectness. It reflects characters' personal struggles, and the complexities of their relationship dynamics. They often rely on non-verbal cues, gestures, and subtle expressions to convey their feelings, which shows a hesitancy to fully open up. However, as the relationship evolves, the language of love communication becomes more openly and honestly. The aspect of digital communication plays a significant role in shaping the dynamics of love communication between the characters. Text and email provide a convenient means to stay in touch regularly. Despite the limitations of the physical interactions, there is still a possibility to communicate. However, it is important to acknowledge that the absence of nonverbal cues in text messaging might lead to the misinterpretation. Digital communication tends to be characterised by informality. It can sometimes mask deeper emotions or intentions, adding another layer of complexity to their interactions. In real-life interactions, people can use more formal language, but in text communication, language tends to be more casual and informal. The language of love has evolved overtime due to multiple changes in society. It is possible to notice how in the way of understanding and expressing love. This process was influenced by various factors, including socioeconomic background, gender and societal norms. The dialogue between characters is characterised by authenticity and emotional depth.

## **CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 2**

This chapter has been dedicated to the exploration of the evolution of language in expressing romantic feelings. The communication situation has been chosen from five literary works. Through the analysis we aimed to come to the conclusion on how the language of the love communication changed overtime, depending on gender, social status and age. The first part of the chapter has been dedicated to the analysis of the works from the 19th, 20th and 21st century. They reflect on the societal norms of the love declaration of that time and represent the idea of love communication. "Jane Eyre" written by Charlotte Brontë, was set in the Victorian era, and love is portrayed as a complex interplay between passion, duty, and social status. The language of love communication is characterised by a formal tone. It reflects the societal norms of that era. Moreover, the communication was influenced by expectations of gender roles. "The Great Gatsby," written by F. Scott

Fitzgerald, which was set in the twenties in the United States, represents a love influenced by the superficiality and materialism of that time period. It leads to misunderstandings and conflicts between characters. D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover" set in the early 20th century, challenges the norms of that time by exploring themes of sexual desire and emotional connection. Through the central relationship the importance of open and honest communication was explored. Explicit dialogue and vivid descriptions show the societal taboos to convey the depths of love and intimacy between characters. The language of love communication serves as a reflection of the cultural and social norms of each time period. As well as a means of exploring the complexities of romantic relationships. To provide a better analysis of the love communication through different time periods, the works written in the modern time have been chosen for the analysis. "Normal People" and "Conversations with friends" written by Sally Rooney. It explores contemporary love. Language of love communication is marked by its realism and emotional authenticity. The complexities of contemporary romance were explored. According to the linguistic analysis of the communication situations, the upper class frequently expresses their love using a combination of pragmatic language choices, syntactic structures, discourse techniques, and rhetorical devices. They may use indirect speech acts, such as rhetorical questions and conditional phrases, to determine the other person's emotions and intentions. This allows individuals to negotiate the complexities of societal norms and expectations while expressing their emotions. The usage of modal verbs, possessive pronouns, and imperatives has been observed. It allows them to express their wants and negotiate power dynamics within the partnership. Lower-class representatives use more direct, pragmatic language, typically with colloquialisms, dialects, and non-standard grammar. Their love displays may be less obviously romantic and more realistic, emphasising loyalty, commitment, and physical intimacy. Furthermore, power dynamics in these relationships determine how love is expressed. Characters from lower social classes may use assertive language and nonverbal signs to express their authority and keep control of the discourse, particularly when interacting with those from higher social classes. In modern times individuals often rely on both verbal and non-verbal communication to express their feelings and intentions. Non-verbal cues such as gestures, facial expressions and physical touch, play a significant

role in conveying emotions and establishing intimacy between partners. Verbal communication also plays a crucial role in modern love language, with characters using a variety of linguistic strategies to express their emotions, negotiate boundaries, and navigate the complexities of their relationships.

## **GENERAL CONCLUSION**

Exploration of the declaration of love across different scientific fields and through the analysis of literary works has provided valuable insights into the complexities of human communication and emotion. Through an interdisciplinary approach that includes insights from linguistics, sociolinguistics, philosophy, sociology, and psychology, we have explored the importance of understanding the language of love declaration. The study has revealed the connection between language, socio-economic background, cultural norms, gender dynamics, and language acquisition in shaping the ways in which individuals declare love. Variations in love expressions have been observed across different social groups, highlighting the importance of understanding these variations for fostering meaningful connections and relationships. As language plays an important role in shaping how individuals express their feelings of affection and endearment towards others. The choice of words, the tone of voice, and the grammatical structures carry significant meaning and

emotional weight. Language acquisition and socialisation have a significant impact on how individuals declare love and their feelings. Social groups with different economic statuses often have distinct ways of expressing love. Our research highlights the significance of considering factors such as age, gender, social status, and upbringing circumstances in understanding how individuals express love. We have observed that variations in language use reflect broader societal norms and cultural dynamics, shaping the ways in which love is declared and perceived. Furthermore, our analysis of literary works has provided concrete examples that illustrate the diverse ways in which love is communicated across different communication situations and social contexts. According to the linguistic analysis of the communication situations, it has been stated that the upper class society frequently expresses their love using a combination of pragmatic language choices, syntactic structures, discourse techniques, and rhetorical devices. The use of indirect speech acts, such as rhetorical questions and conditional phrases was observed in their speech. It was used to determine the other person's emotions and intentions. This allowed individuals to negotiate the complications of societal norms and expectations while expressing their emotions. The usage of modal verbs, possessive pronouns, and imperatives has been noticed. Lower-class representatives use more direct, pragmatic language, typically with colloquialisms, dialects, and non-standard grammar. Their love communication may be less obviously romantic and more realistic. It would emphasise loyalty, commitment, and physical intimacy. Furthermore, we analysed the power dynamics in these relationships to determine how love is expressed according to their influence. The tone and volume of speech can also indicate power dynamics. A louder or more forceful tone might suggest dominance, while a softer or more submissive tone could indicate a lack of power. Characters from lower social classes may use assertive language and nonverbal signs to express their authority and keep control of the discourse, particularly when interacting with those from higher social classes. In modern times individuals often rely on both verbal and non-verbal communication to express their feelings and intentions. Non-verbal cues such as gestures, facial expressions and physical touch, play a significant role in conveying emotions and establishing intimacy between partners. Verbal communication also plays a crucial role in modern love language, with characters using a variety of linguistic strategies

to express their emotions, negotiate boundaries, and navigate the complexities of their relationships.

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## SUMMARY

Любов є однією з найважливіших складових нашого життя. Вивчення кохання є важливим, оскільки воно є не тільки складовою людської природи, а й суттєвим аспектом міжособистісних відносин. Розуміння того, як мова впливає на вираження почуттів, допомагає нам краще спілкуватися та розкривати себе одне перед одним. Ця робота присвячена аналізу висловлення любові в межах соціолінгвістичного аспекту. Висловлення любові розглядається в різних комунікативних ситуаціях, для кращого розуміння того як суспільство спілкується про кохання, враховуючи окремі фактори, а також варіації висловлення любові в різних соціальних групах. Було вивчено конкретне питання у працях сьогодення, аби надати теоретичну основу для аналізу літературних творів, де висвітлюється тема кохання. Прояви кохання можуть значно відрізнятися залежно від соціальних спільнот і культурних контекстів. Дослідження цих проявів має велике значення, оскільки воно дозволяє краще розуміти, як соціокультурні чинники впливають на виявлення та вираження кохання, а також як це

впливає на взаємини між людьми. Для того, щоб зрозуміти якою саме мовою представники різних соціальних категорій спілкуються про кохання, було проаналізовано роботи відомих науковців, які вивчали кохання у різних наукових категоріях. Висловлення кохання являється комунікативною ситуацією, отже було важливо взяти до уваги варіації в комунікативних стилях, які притаманні певним спілкам населення, для кращого розуміння того, як відбувається саме спілкування про кохання. Те, як різні соціальні групи освідчуються в коханні, є важливою частиною досліджень, оскільки розширює розуміння природи комунікації. Однак саме освідчення в коханні не часто є об'єктом багатьох наукових досліджень, сліди любовної комунікації можна знайти в роботах з інших галузей. Вони досліджуються як підмотив у роботах, пов'язаних з психологією та соціологією. Згідно з лінгвістичним аналізом комунікативних ситуацій, було встановлено, що представники вищого класу суспільства часто висловлюють своє кохання, використовуючи комбінацію прагматичних мовних засобів, синтаксичних структур, дискурсивних технік і риторичних прийомів. У їхньому мовленні спостерігалось використання непрямих мовленнєвих актів, таких як риторичні запитання та умовні фрази. Це використовувалося для визначення емоцій та намірів співрозмовника. Це дозволило їм обговорювати складнощі суспільних норм та очікувань, виражаючи свої емоції. Помічено використання модальних дієслів, присвійних займенників та імперативів. Представники нижчого класу використовують більш пряму, прагматичну мову, як правило, з розмовною лексикою, діалектами та нестандартною граматикою. Їхнє любовне спілкування може бути менш очевидно романтичним і більш реалістичним. Воно підкреслює вірність, відданість і фізичну близькість. Крім того, було проаналізовано динаміку влади в цих стосунках, щоб визначити, як виражається кохання відповідно до їхнього впливу. Представники нижчих соціальних класів можуть використовувати напористу мову та невербальні знаки, щоб виразити свою владу та утримати контроль над дискурсом, особливо при взаємодії з представниками вищих соціальних класів. У наш час люди часто покладаються як на вербальну, так і на невербальну комунікацію для вираження своїх почуттів і намірів. Невербальні сигнали, такі як жести, міміка та фізичні дотики, відіграють важливу роль у передачі

емоцій та встановленні близькості між партнерами. Вербальна комунікація також відіграє важливу роль у сучасній мові кохання, де герої використовують різноманітні лінгвістичні стратегії, щоб висловити свої емоції, домовитися про кордони та розібратися в складнощах своїх стосунків.