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LINGUISTIC REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT *JOY* IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S WORKS

In modern anthropocentric linguistics, the study of the verbalization of human emotional states occupies an important place, as emotions are an integral part of the conceptual picture of the world. Despite the considerable number of studies devoted to emotional vocabulary, linguistic research has mainly focused on negative emotions, while positive ones – particularly *joy* – have received much less attention. The analysis of the ways the concept *joy* is verbalized in John Galsworthy's literary works is relevant, as it helps to identify the specific features of representing positive emotions in English artistic discourse.

The aim of the study is to determine the structure of the concept *joy* and the peculiarities of its verbalization in the writer's works. The objectives include:

- identifying the cognitive structure of the emotion *joy*;
- analyzing the verbal representations of the concept *joy* in Galsworthy's texts;
- exploring the emotional fragment of the English linguistic worldview based on his prose.

The material of the research consists of texts from *The Forsyte Saga* cycle: *The Man of Property*, *In Chancery*, *Indian Summer of a Forsyte*, and *To Let* [1].

The methods applied include descriptive, contextual, and conceptual analysis, which made it possible to explore the semantic, structural, and functional characteristics of the emotional concept *joy* in literary discourse.

The study is based on the principles of cognitive linguistics (V. Maslova, A. Prykhodko, O. Taranenko, A. Wierzbicka, S. Zhabotynska, and others), which regard the concept as a mental formation combining linguistic, cultural, and emotional information. According to V. Maslova's classification, *joy* belongs to the group of emotional concepts that represent the positive emotional experience of an individual.

The conceptual field of *joy* in English includes *pleasure* – *delight* – *happiness* – *bliss* – *rapture* – *satisfaction* – *gladness* – *contentment* – *gaiety* – *enjoyment*, etc. Within this paradigm, *joy* functions as the dominant element, uniting semantically close lexemes that express various shades of the emotion of happiness.

The analysis of Galsworthy's texts revealed 179 contexts representing the concept *joy* and its correlates. The most frequent lexeme is *pleasure* (58 contexts), followed by *enjoy* (32), *glad* (21), *happy* (19), and *delight* (10). The word *joy* itself occurs in 10 cases. Sporadic occurrences of *jolly*, *satisfaction*, *gaiety*, *bliss*, *rapture*, *contentment*, *merry*, *ecstasy*, and *jollity* were also recorded.

In Galsworthy's prose, *pleasure* denotes satisfaction derived from both material and immaterial sources – nature, work, conversation, or contemplation. *Enjoy* verbalizes the component of “enjoyment,” reflecting the sensory delight in everyday moments. *Glad* conveys spontaneous or conscious emotional reactions, while *happy* describes either an emotional state or an etiquette formula. *Delight* denotes aesthetic pleasure or admiration for beauty and harmony.

The analysis revealed a three-level structure of the concept *joy*: core: *enjoy*, *happy*, *glad*, *enjoyment*; near periphery: *delight*, *jolly*, *satisfaction*, *gaiety*; far periphery: *bliss*, *rapture*, *contentment*, *merry*, *ecstasy*, *jollity*.

In Galsworthy's artistic worldview, *joy* manifests itself in three main forms: personal joy (55%) – inner satisfaction, delight in life and self; interpersonal joy (24%) – pleasure arising from human connection, affection, and shared experiences; transpersonal joy (21%) – emotions that transcend individual experience and are associated with nature, art, and spirituality.

The most characteristic means of verbalizing *joy* in Galsworthy's prose include: the use of personal and possessive pronouns (*I*, *he*, *her joy*); impersonal constructions (*It was a pleasure to see her*); passive forms (*He was pleased enough*); imperative forms (*Enjoy yourself!*).

These linguistic means emphasize the subjectivity and individuality of emotional perception typical of Galsworthy's narrative style.

The concept *joy* constitutes a significant component of the English emotional worldview and represents the positive dimension of human feelings. In Galsworthy's works, it is verbalized through a wide range of lexemes, among which *pleasure* predominates. The emotion of joy in his prose is multidimensional, encompassing both individual experiences and generalized aesthetic or spiritual feelings.

Further studies of the concept *joy* may be conducted in a contrastive aspect – between English and Ukrainian – as well as within gender and cultural approaches to the interpretation of emotional concepts in literary discourse.

Література

1. Galsworthy J. The Forsyte Saga. Complete. Project Gutenberg, 2002.
URL : <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/4397>.