Journal Of the Iraqia University (77-1) 30 September (2026)

ISSN(Print): 1813-4521 OnLine ISSN:2663-7502
Journal Of the Iraqia University
available online at
https://iasj.rdd.edu.iq/journals/journal/view/247

A Linguistic Study of Emotional Expressions in the Movie "Fathers and Daughters"

Asst. Inst. Mays Saad Rhema Haider
College of Education Ibn Rushd for Humanities
English Department
University of Baghdad
mays.s@ircoedu.uobaghdad.edu.iq

دراسة لغوية للتعبيرات العاطفية في فيلم "الآباء والبنات"

م.م. ميس سعد رحيمه حيدر
كلية التربية ابن رشد للعلوم الإنسانية قسم اللغة الإنجليزية جامعة بغداد

Abstract:
Emotions are one of the most crucial aspects of human communication. They constitute a defining feature of human existence. They enrich our life with meaning, we would be as machines without emotions. Emotional expressions are (love, happiness, sadness, surprise, fear, anger, and disgust). The study aims to identify and analyse emotional expressions semantically and pragmatically in the movie “fathers and daughters”. It is hypothesized that emotions of anger are the most frequent type of emotions. Also, it is hypothesized that the polarity of positive emotions are higher than the polarity of negative emotions. To achieve the aims of the study, the researcher has analysed the movie according to three criteria which are: the type of emotional expressions (Ekman's model,1992 and Fehr and Russell's model, 1984), the polarity of emotional expressions (Bauissac and Mouton's model, 2010) and the intensity of emotional expressions (Rashad & Jameel's model ,2021). This study is a descriptive qualitative and quantitative one.The research reveals that context plays an important role in determining the type of emotional expressions since the type isn’t always specified semantically and can be identified from a pragmatic point of view through the context which is an essential part which assists to specify the type of emotional expressions by noticing many factors like non-verbal communication (e.g. facial expressions like smiling, frowning, scowling, widening the eyes, grimacing etc.), and paralinguistic features (e.g. shouting, laughing, crying, tone of voice, pitch, intonation etc.). Moreover, happiness and love are the most frequent types of emotions, followed by sadness. Regarding the polarity of emotional expressions, the positive emotions have the highest frequency since the most frequent types of emotions are happiness and love emotions which are positive emotions. Furthermore, according to the intensity of emotional expressions, the frequency of low intensity of emotions is higher than the high intensity of emotions
.**Key words:** emotional expressions, intensity, polarity, semantic and pragmatic analysis, Fathers and daughters.

الملخص:
تُعدّ العواطف من أهمّ جوانب التواصل البشري، فهي تُشكّل سمةً أساسيةً للوجود الإنساني، وتُضفي على حياتنا معنىً، فبدونها نكون كالآلات. تشمل التعبيرات العاطفية (الحب، والسعادة، والحزن، والمفاجأة، والخوف، ،والغضب، والاشمئزاز). تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد وتحليل التعبيرات العاطفية دلالياً وتداولياً في فيلم "الآباء والبنات". تفترض الدراسة أن الغضب هو أكثر أنواع العواطف شيوعاً، وأنّ قطبية العواطف الإيجابية أعلى من قطبية العواطف السلبية. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، قامت الباحثة بتحليل الفيلم وفقًا لثلاثة معايير: نوع التعبيرات العاطفية (نموذج إيكمان، ١٩٩٢، ونموذج فير وراسل، ١٩٨٤)، وقطبية التعبيرات العاطفية (نموذج باويساك وموتون، ٢٠١٠)، وشدة التعبيرات العاطفية (نموذج رشاد وجميل، ٢٠٢١). هذه الدراسة وصفية نوعية وكمية.يكشف البحث أن السياق يلعب دوراً هاماً في تحديد نوع التعبيرات العاطفية، إذ لا يُحدد النوع

دائماً دلالياً، بل يُمكن تحديده من منظور تداولي من خلال السياق، الذي يُعدّ عنصراً أساسياً يُساعد في تحديد نوع التعبيرات العاطفية من خلال ملاحظة عوامل عديدة، مثل التواصل غير اللفظي (كتعبيرات الوجه مثل الابتسامة، وتقطيب الحاجبين، والتجهم الشديد، واتساع العينين، والتكشير، إلخ)، والسمات شبه اللغوية (كالصراخ، والضحك، والبكاء، ونبرة الصوت، وارتفاع الصوت او انخفاضه، وتنغيم الصوت، إلخ). علاوة على ذلك، فإن السعادة والحب هما أكثر أنواع العواطف شيوعاً، يليهما الحزن. فيما يتعلق بقطبية التعبيرات العاطفية، فإن العواطف الإيجابية هي الأكثر شيوعاً، لان أن أكثر أنواع العواطف شيوعاً هي السعادة والحب، وهما من العواطف الإيجابية. علاوة على ذلك، ووفقاً لشدة التعبيرات العاطفية، فإن تكرار العواطف ذات الشدة المنخفضة أعلى من تكرار العواطف ذات الشدة العالية.**الكلمات المفتاحية:** التعبيرات العاطفية، الشدة، القطبية، التحليل الدلالي والتداولي، الآباء والبنات.

1. Introduction

In the seventeenth century, 'emotion' emerged as a word in English language, taken from the French word 'émotion' which means a physical disruption. Emotions, appetite, and passion were classified as mental states before the nineteenth century. The word 'emotion' was regarded as psychological term in the nineteenth century. Emotions, in psychology, are complicated conditions of feeling cause alterations in personality, behavior, actions, and thoughts (Dixon, 2012)Emotional expressions have been suggested to be substantial for managing social communication since they can act as signs for behavioral intentions. Emotions have become a quickly evolving field of research over the past two decades in different branches such as anthropology, philosophy, linguistics, psychology, social, developmental, and cognitive neuroscience, and others. One of the essential concepts that occurred from studying emotions is that emotions are fundamentally communicative and social phenomena not just internal secretive situations (Bartsch and Hübner, 2005) The study of emotional expressions is always progressing and has many various perspectives. Plutchick in Strongman (2003) states that emotions have two functions, (1) to raise the survival chances when encountered with an emergency, and (2) to interact information about possible behavior or intentions. Development is always required in studying the explicitness of human emotions since emotions are an essential part of human life in communication and interaction. It can be clarified that expressing emotions can be delivered through different words as emotional expressions, either figuratively (non-literally) or literally.There are three main theories of emotions which can be categorized into three main classes: neurological, physiological, and cognitive

1. The theories of neurology propose that the activity of the brain produces emotional responses.
2. The theories of physiology suggest that the feelings and emotions result from bodily reactions.
3. The theories of cognition suggest that the ideas and other processes of mind perform a fundamental element in the emotions formation (Myers et al., 2024)

2.Theoretical Background

2.1 Definition of Emotions

James (1884: 189) defines emotions as special bodily expressions. That there are excitement, displeasure and pleasure, and interest feelings connected with mental operations, yet they do not have apparent bodily expressions for their outcome. Human emotions reveal themselves as signals, facial expressions, writing, and speech utterances.According to Lewis (2000:265) and Gerholm (2007), emotions are a group of behaviors, states, experiences, and elicitors that people experience. Zhgun (2019:1) explains that emotions in language are an essential part of all communication forms, and they could be found at all phases of the linguistic process.Harmless (2008:6-11) states that emotions let us take care of others and ourselves and they give meaning to our existence. We would be like machines without emotions that work to serve a goal but without any real purpose. Emotions are one of the crucial parts of our existence. They make us human. They give sense to our existence and the way in which we interact with the people around us.

2.2 Types of Emotional Expressions

The different types of emotional expressions which are regarded common are: sadness, happiness, fear, anger, love, disgust, and surprise which are explained below.

2.2.1 Happiness

Happiness is a pleasure or satisfaction which indicates a good feeling. It is commonly accompanied by a smile. An individual will feel happy when he/she achieves his/her goals (Hus'ak, 2017)

٢،٢2 Sadness.

Sadness occurs when a person suffers. The loss of something is the most frequent reason of sadness. This is a non-hurried, a calm emotion that is commonly associated with tears (Hus'ak, 2017)

٢،٢3 Love

Love can be examined as an experience, as an attitude, as a relationship, etc. In this study, love will be analyzed as an emotion. In fact, love is 'a prototypical emotion'. In the Fehr and Russell (1984) study, love obtained the topmost prototypicality ranking of any emotion. It is sometimes forgotten, although it is an essential emotion. Some psychologists such as (Ekman, 1972; Izard, 1977; Tomkins, 1948) have omitted it from the emotion lists. The concept of love has been explained in multiple ways. According to Rubin (1970), love is a behavior directed by one person toward another, including inclination to behave, feel, think, in specific manners toward that person. Swensen (1972) focuses in his definition in love on demeanors like revealing personal details and shared experiences. Skolnick (1978:104) states that love is a created experience formed with cultural symbols, ideas, and feelings (Fehr and Russell,1984)

2.2.4 Fear

Fear is triggered by unpleasant or unsafe situations. The loss of a lover is an example of the feeling of fear which someone feels as a prediction of future incidents. Fear could be the first response to an aggressive situation, and it could last or convert into anger (Hus'ak, 2017)

2.2.5 Anger

Anger is regarded as a strong emotional reaction. Also, it can be a dangerous emotion since it would provoke violence. It can be caused by many reasons. One reason of danger is physical danger. We usually feel anger, when someone wants to harm us. Another reason of anger, feeling disappointed, one can feel anger when he faces an obstacle on his way to success. In addition to the above reasons, the claims or verbal dangers as well trigger the anger emotion, we can get angry when someone says wrong claims about us or when someone breaks our own values (Hus'ak, 2017)

2.2.6 Surprise

Surprise is an unexpected emotion. It appears without warning and only continues for a few moments. At first, it appears as a result of a mistakenly predicted or an unanticipated situation. Therefore, the feeling of surprising is either positive or not. The resulting reaction will not be a surprise if there is time to know the situation. So, it cannot be expected. Surprise usually transforms into another emotion, generally happiness or sadness (Hus'ak, 2017)

٢،٢٧ Disgust

Disgust may be triggered by vision, smell, or taste. It is a negative feeling. Disgust is ,in contrast to other emotions, triggered by items which are personal or social in nature like food. The notable physiological response for disgust is vomiting (Hus'ak, 2017)

2.3 Classification of Emotional Expressions

2.3.1 Facial Emotional Expressions

Often, it is supposed that the emotional state of the person can be deduced easily from his/ her facial motions, which are typically called facial expressions or emotional expressions (Barrett etc., 2019)

2.3.2 Vocal Emotional Expressions

Various types of emotional expressions such as the vocal emotional expressions affect social relationships. It has been clarified that the vocal emotional expressions are transferred by rhythm, prosody, volume at the time of talking, and varieties in tone are reliably recognized in both between and inside societies and in a broad context of environments (Meneses and Díaz, 2017:5)

٢،٤ Polarity of Emotional Expressions

In many cultures, if anyone is asked to classify the kinds of emotions, they will possibly start by stating that there are the "bad" emotions and the "good" ones. It seems that the emotions of fear, anger, or sadness are considered as unpleasant and problematic while the emotions of excitement, happiness, and joy are almost regarded favorite emotions. Many researchers (like Reichenbach & Masters, 1983; Saarrni, 1987) have cleared up that the "negative" or "bad" emotions are subjected to former and more earlier and stronger socialization influences (Ataei, 2019:11)Bauissac and Mouton (2010:45) state that there are two kinds of emotional expressions: positive emotions and negative emotions. Emotional expressions have social, psychological, and physical influences on the person's life. Paul Mark, the psychologist, explained that people are fascinated by laughing and smiling faces since these emotional expressions influence the other's automatic nervous system, to triggering them reflect these expressions. Also, this mirroring can occur when a person is surrounded by miserable people, thus, he/she becomes unhappy. When laughter and smiling become a firm part of the person's character, they might extend life, increase health, and attract friends. Conversely, when a person is constantly

sad might deepen a down-mouth or frown facial expression as a firm facial trait duplicating internal emotions unconsciously such as specific pressures, anger, and sadness.

2.5 Intensity of Emotional Expressions

The intensity of emotional expressions is divided into two types: high intensity and low intensity. There are various ways to change or to express the emotional expressions intensity. The using of weak and strong words is one of the ways to express different levels of intensity like 'hate' and 'abhor'. The power of the emotional expression is regularly identified and qualified by the context. Modifiers such as 'small', 'very', 'not', 'somewhat', and others can be utilized to alter the feeling intensity. Modifiers such as 'highly', 'very', 'much', etc. can be used to rise the intensity, for instance, 'highly grateful', 'very happy', and 'much appreciated'. Also, modifiers such as 'somewhat', 'little', 'not', etc. can be used to reduce the intensity, for instance, 'somewhat apprehensive', 'little embarrassed', 'not pathetic'

For example:

-How satisfied must he be.

-They are very happy. (Rashad & Jameel, 2021:71)

2.6 The Relation between Literature and Emotions

Emotional expressions are spread in different texts, yet they are a literary work which particularly seeks to extract the sensations and the emotions of its audience. Literature helps in noticing the pragmatic probability of emotional expressions, since the fiction world is a primary situation for the emotional experience and the display. "Emotion is to fiction as the truth is to science". Also, literary texts give additional background for explanation and demonstrates that it is necessary to exceed the phrase level to perceive the pragmatic probabilities of emotional expressions and the communicative functions (Zhgun, 2019:3)

2.7 The Model of Analysis

In this study, the model which will be used in the analysis of "Fathers and Daughters" movie consists of three criteria. The first criteria will be the types of emotional expressions which belong to Ekman's model (1992). He classifies the types of emotional expressions into six basic types of emotions which are (fear, disgust, surprise, anger, happiness, and sadness). Ekman (1992) does not include love emotion in his basic classification since he concentrates on emotions distinguished by specific and evolutionarily based characteristics, involving universal expressive indicators. Love emotion is an essential type, so it will be taken from Fehr and Russell's model (1984). Thus, the first criteria in this study will be seven types of emotional expressions which are (fear, disgust, surprise, anger, happiness, sadness, and love). The second criteria will be the polarity of emotional expressions which belongs Bauissac and Mouton's (2010) who divide the polarity into two types: positive polarity and negative polarity. The third criteria will be the intensity of emotional expressions which belong to Rashad & Jameel (2021) who classify the intensity into two types (high intensity and low intensity).

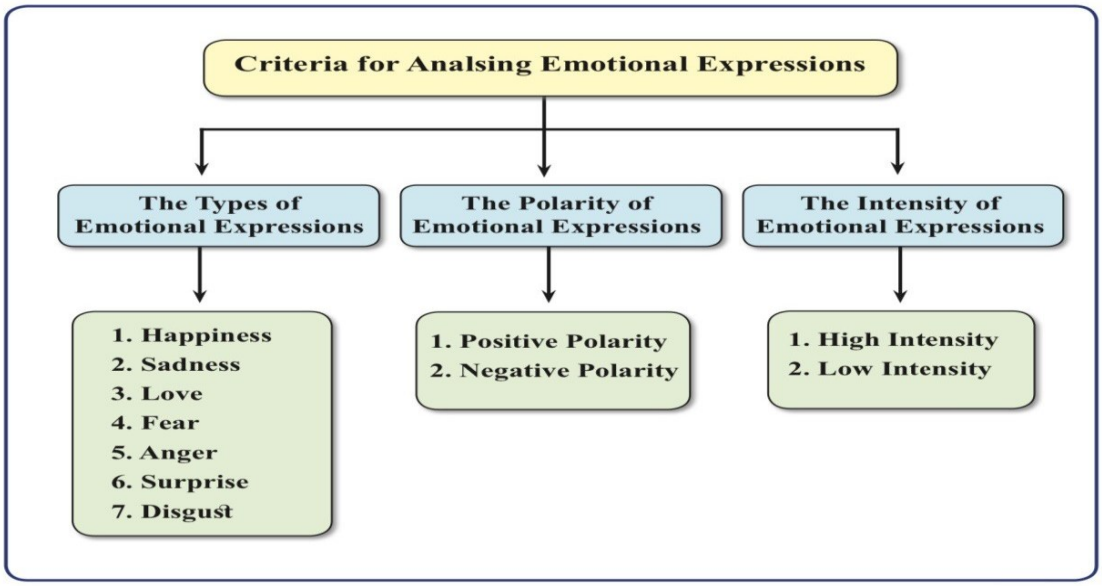


Figure (2.1): The types of emotional expressions (Ekman's model, 1992 and Fehr and Russell's model,1984), the polarity of emotional expressions (Bauissac and Mouton's model, 2010) and the intensity of emotional expressions (Rashad & Jameel's model ,2021). The figure is made by the researcher.

٣. Methodology

٣،١ Data Collection

The present study relies on a mixed method approach, i.e., it is a descriptive qualitative and quantitative study. The descriptive qualitative method will be utilized to identify and analyse emotional expressions semantically and pragmatically in the movie "Fathers and Daughters". Concurrently, the quantitative method will be utilized to calculate the frequency and distribution of emotional expressions in this movie. The data analysis will be "Fathers and Daughters" movie. It is an English drama movie produced in 2015. The writer is Brad Desch and the director is Gabriele Muccino. "Fathers and Daughters" is an interwoven timeline movie which delves into the close relationship between a father and his daughter, and how the trauma of childhood constructs the adult life (IMDb., 2015)The movie revolves around a Pulitzer-winning author Jake Davis who survives a fatal car accident which causes the death of his wife in 1980s. As a consequence of the accident, Jake experiences significant neurological damage and mental breakdowns, necessitating hospitalization in a mental health institution for treatment. He leaves Katie , his young daughter, with her affluent aunt Elizabeth and his brother-in-law uncle William while he is in the hospital. When Jake returns, his resentful sister-in-law and brother-in-law begin an aggressive custody battle to gain legal adoption of Katie. They hold Jake responsible for his wife's death and exhaust his financial resources through prolonged court proceedings. Jake dedicates the rest of his energy into writing his last remarkable novel which is entitled "Fathers and Daughters", ultimately prevailing in the custody lawsuit as his in-laws' marriage falls apart (IMDb., 2015An adult Katie lives in the city of New York after twenty-five years. She works as a social worker and psychologist. She carries emotional scars , though she aids traumatized children in their healing process. She suffers from issues of intense attachment haunted by chaotic childhood and the passing away of her father, resisting intimacy through short-lived, superficial relationships. Her tendency toward self-destructive behavior is challenged by Cameron, a thoughtful and patient writer whose admiration for her father's novel is matched by his desire for an authentic relationship with her. The two timelines intersect as Katie lowers her defenses and embraces Cameron's love. She is obliged to face her past profound emotional wounds, including the heartbreaking end of her childhood, marked by Jake's unexpected death from a fatal seizure, which leaves her entirely alone. Ultimately, the unconditional love Jake leaves behind through his final novel gives the adult Katie the courage to heal, forgive, and allow herself to love again (IMDb., 2015)

3.2 Data Analysis

The whole movie has been analysed by the researcher. The following selected texts are chosen randomly as samples from the movie "Fathers and Daughters".

Text 1: The following turns are between Katie and Lucy:

Katie: Okay. I'll stay with you, okay? All right, I'm gonna give you a big push and let you go, okay? Go! Go! Go! Go! Go!, Lucy! Yes! Go, Go, Lucy. Go! That's my girl! That's my girl!

Lucy: Yes!

Katie: Yes"!

In these turns, "happiness emotion" is obvious from the context. Katie teaches Lucy how to ride a bicycle and finally Lucy succeeds in riding. So, Katie feels very happy and excited, and Lucy also seems happy. The intensity of emotions is high and the polarity of emotions is positive.

Text 2: The following turn is between Elizabeth and Katie:

Elizabeth: I've had a hard life. I suppose I was hard right back. I'm a grown woman who's never known love. Isn't that something? My parents were just the same, my mother was a terribly mean woman. And my father, someone we saw at the occasional Sunday dinner. You know Katie. Men……they can survive without love. but not us women.In this turn, "emotion of sadness" is contextually clear. Here, Elizabeth complains to Katie about her life and Katie is silent and she is listening to her aunt Elizabeth . Elizabeth expresses her deep sadness. She is crying because she recalled her sufferings with her parents and her husband's betrayal and how she lived a hard life. She have never known love in her life. The intensity of emotions is high and the polarity of emotions is negative.

Text 3: The following turns are between Cameron and Katie:

Cameron: Hi .

Katie: I miss you. And I love you. God I love you so much. I should've said it a million times. Yeah, I really should've. I was so afraid of you leaving me. And I know we both know that I'm not easy. I know I'm not. And… You're the best thing that ever happened to me. And you know what, I can't… I don't wanna live without you.In these turns, There are three types of emotions. First, "emotion of love" is literally clear through the using

of the words in the first line of the turn. Here, Katie expresses her deep love to Cameron after he broke up with her because of her betrayal. Also, there is contextually an "emotion of sadness" since she was crying when she expressed her love. Moreover, "emotion of fear" is very clear because Katie expresses her intense fear literally by using the phrase "so afraid". The intensity of these three emotions is high and the polarity of love emotion is positive and the polarity of sadness and fear emotions is negative.

Text 4: The following turns are between William and Jake:

William: I'm trying to be a very good uncle.

Jake: No, what you're trying to do? Is you're trying to separate a little girl who's already suffering deeply from the loss of her mother, away from the father she loves and who loves her. That is what you're trying to do. I would hope there's a special place in hell for somebody who would do that".

In these turns, There are three types of emotions. First, "emotion of sadness" is contextually clear. Here, Jake talks about his daughter's deep suffering and sadness after she lost her mother. Also, there is "emotion of love". He states literally that he loves his daughter and in return she also loves him. Furthermore, "emotion of anger" is contextually very clear because Jake expresses his intense anger mixed with resentment or hatred by using the sentence "I would hope there's a special place in hell for somebody who would do that" because his brother-in-law wants to take the custody of his daughter. The intensity of sadness and anger emotions is high and the intensity of love emotion is low and the polarity of sadness and anger emotions is negative and the intensity of love emotion is positive.

Text 5: The following turns are between Katie and Dr. Corman:

Katie: You wanted to see me?

Dr. Corman: Well… We have some… We have some great news. Lucy's leaving foster care. She's been adopted.Katie: Oh my god!In these turns, "emotion of surprise" is obvious. Here, Katie expresses her surprise contextually by using the phrase (oh my god!) because Dr. Corman told her there is a family wants to adopt Lucy and she loves Lucy and don't want her to be adopted. The intensity of emotions is high and the polarity of emotions is negative.

4. Results and Discussion

The Frequency and Percentage of the Emotional Expressions in the movie "Fathers and Daughters"

Criteria for Analysing Emotional Expressions	Sub Types of Emotional Expressions	Frequency	Percentage
1. The Types of Emotional Expressions	1. Happiness	١١٥	32.85%
	2. Sadness	٨٢	23.42%
	3. Love	١٠٦	30.28%
	4. Fear	٩	2.57%
	5. Anger	٢٣	6.57%
	6. Surprise	١٥	4.28
	7. Disgust	٠	٠
	Total	٣٥٠	
2. The Polarity of Emotional Expressions	1. Positive Polarity	٢٢٥	64.28%
	٢. Negative Polarity	١٢٥	35.71%
	Total	٣٥٠	
3. The Intensity of Emotional Expressions	1. High Intensity	١٢٤	35.42%
	٢. Low Intensity	٢٢٦	64.57%
	Total	٣٥٠	

Table (4-1)

It is obvious from the table above that the most frequent emotions are the emotions of happiness and love. The frequency of happiness emotion is (115), representing (32.857%) of the emotions and the frequency of love emotion is (106), representing (30.285%) of the emotions. Then, sadness emotion is less common which has the frequency (82), constituting (23.428%) of the emotionsAnger, surprise, and fear emotions are the least common emotions which have subsequently the frequency (23),(15), and (9) which representing (6.571%), (4.285%), and (2.571%) of the emotions. The frequency and the percentage of disgust emotion is (0) since it is not found in the movie.According to the polarity of emotional expressions, the frequency of positive emotions is higher than negative emotions. The frequency of positive emotions is (225), constituting (64,285) while the

frequency of negative emotions is (125), constituting (35.71%).According to the intensity of emotional expressions, the frequency of low intensity of emotions is more common than high intensity of emotions. The frequency of low intensity is (226), representing (64,571%) whereas the frequency of high intensity is (124), representing (35,428)This result isn't compatible with Rashad and Jameel's study (2021) which found that the anger emotion is the dominant emotion and the negative emotions are the major emotions.

5. Conclusion

The analysis of the movie has led to the following conclusions:

1. Emotional expressions are one of the most crucial ways to express humans' emotions.
2. The model which adopted for the movie analysis was appropriate, useful, and effective for interpreting the findings and achieving the aims of the study.
3. Context plays an important role in determining the type of emotional expressions since the type isn't always specified semantically and can be identified from a pragmatic point of view through the context which is an essential part that assists to specify the type of emotional expressions by noticing many factors like the non-verbal communication (e.g. facial expressions like smiling, frowning, scowling, widening the eyes, grimacing etc.), and paralinguistic features (e.g. shouting, laughing, crying, tone of voice, pitch, intonation etc.).
4. Happiness and love emotions are the first most frequent emotions as the movie reflects the deep connection between the father and his daughter which is filled with love and care. So, hypothesis 1 is refuted.
5. The second frequent emotion is sadness emotion as the father suffers from the loss of his wife and the daughter suffers first from the loss of her mother and then her father.
6. Concerning the polarity of emotional expressions, the positive emotions are the highest frequency since the most frequent emotions are happiness and love emotions which are positive emotions. Thus, hypothesis 2 is accepted.
7. According to the intensity of emotional expressions, the frequency of low intensity of emotions are higher than the high intensity of emotions.
8. Since anger and surprise emotions are powerful emotions so they are high intensity emotions, while the intensity of other emotions can be high intensity or low intensity

References

- Ataei, S.(2019). Exploring the emotional language in the Twilight novel as a literary discourse: An appraisal theory analysis. *Purdue Linguistics, Literature, and Second Language Studies Conference*. https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/plcc/2019/papers/2

-Barrett, L. F., Adolphs, R., Martinez, A., Ide, D. L., & Russell, J. A. (2019). Emotional expressions reconsidered: Challenges to inferring emotion from human facial movements. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 20(1), 1– 68https://doi.org/10.1177/1529100619832930

-Bartsch, A., & Hübner, S. (2005). Towards a theory of emotional communication. *CLCWeb: Comparative Literature and Culture*, 7(4), 1-8. https://doi.org/10.7771/1481-4374.1278

-Bauissac, P. and Mouton, De G. (2010). *Semiotics at the Circus*. Berlin: The Deutsche National.

-Dixon, T. (2012). Emotion: The history of a keyword in crisis. *Emotion Review*, 4(4), 338–344. https://doi.org/10.1177/1754073912445814

-Ekman, P. (1972). Universals and cultural differences in facial expressions of emotion. In J. Cole (Ed.), *Nebraska Symposium on Motivation* (Vol. 19, pp. 207–283). University of Nebraska Press.

-Ekman, P. (1992). An argument for basic emotions. *Cognition & Emotion*, 6(3/4), 169-200. https://doi.org/10.1080/02699939208411068

-Fehr, B., & Russell, J. A. (1984). Concept of emotion viewed from a prototype perspective. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 113(3), 464–486. https://doi.org/10.1037/0096-3445.113.3.464
-Gerholm, T. (2007). *Socialization of Verbal and Emotive Expressions in Young Children*. Department Of Linguistics, Stockholm University.
-Harmless, A.L. (2008). *Emotional Expression: Poems and Pacific Voices*. Jackie Fa'asisila, Academic Director SIT Samoa.
-Hus'ak.P.(2017). *Emotive Facial Expression Detection*. (published thesis). Czech Technical University: Massey University, Albany, New Zealand.
-IMDb. (n.d.). (2015). *Fathers and Daughters Plot*. [imdb.com] (https://www.imdb.com/title/tt2582502/plotsummary/)
-Izard, C. E. (1977). *Human emotions*. New York: Plenum Press.
-James, W. (1884). What is an emotion? *Mind*, Vol. 9, No. 34, 188-205.http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/mind/os- IX.34.188
-Lewis, M. (2000). The emergence of human emotions. In M. Lewis & J. M. Haviland-Jones (Eds.), *Handbook of Emotions* (2nd ed., pp. 265–280). New York: Guilford Press.
-Meneses, J.A.C. & Díaz, J.M.M.D. (2017). *Vocal Emotion Expressions Effects On Cooperation Behavior*. UniversidadNacional Autónoma De México:México.
-Myers, D. G., DeWall, C. N., & Gruber, J. (2024). *Psychology (14th ed.).* Worth Publishers.
-Rashad, A. N., & Jameel, A. F. (2021). A pragmatic study of emotional expressions in selected literary texts. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11(3), 51–64. https://doi.org/10.37648/ijrssh.v11i03.004
-Reichenbach, L., & Masters, J. C. (1983). Children's use of expressive and contextual cues in judgments of emotion. Child Development, 54(4), 993–1004. https://doi.org/10.2307/1129903
-Rubin, Z. (1970). Measurement of romantic love. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 16(2), 265–273. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0029841
-Saarni, C. (1987). Cultural Rules of Emotional Experience: A Commentary on Miller and Sperry's Study. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 33(4), 535–540. http://www.jstor.org/stable/23086409
-Skolnick, A. S. (1978). *The Intimate Environment: Exploring Marriage and the Family (2nd ed.)*. Little, Brown.
-Strongman, K. T. (2003). *The Psychology of Emotion*. Wiley.
-Swensen, C. H. (1972). The behavior of love. In H. A. Otto (Ed.), *Love Today: A New Exploration* (pp. 86–101). New York: Association Press.
-Tomkins, S. S. (1948). *The Thematic Apperception Test: The Theory and Technique of Interpretation*. Grune & Stratton.
-Zhgun, D. (2019). Pragmatic potential of emotional utterances in literary texts. *Philology: Scientific Research, 2*, 62–72. https://doi.org/10.7256/2454-0749.2019.2.29421
-The online link of "Fathers and Daughters" movie:
https://osnplus.com/en-id/movie/fathers-and-daughters-64225