

Psycholinguistic Analysis of the Narrator's Mental State in *"The Yellow Wallpaper"* by Charlotte Perkins Gilman

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Abstract

This paper examines the psycholinguistic assessment of the narrator's nation-mind in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's story "The Yellow Wallpaper." It discusses language as a paradoxical means of representation and perception, used by the writer to analyze verbal productivity and individuality. The paper focuses on the repetitive usage of words and ideas that reflect the narrator's tone, analogizing her to a girl in captivity. The semantics of similes refer to the servitude systems imposed on her. The paper also highlights how deixis and temper are used to describe the decrease in the mental world. The paper argues, "The Yellow Wallpaper's language can be a strategy for addressing gender issues and social oppression, highlighting its longevity in feminist and literary criticism.

Keywords: Psycholinguistic, Short Story, the Yellow Wallpaper, Linguistics

Introduction

Psycholinguistics opens opportunities to analyze a short story from the psycholinguistic perspective and involve the patterns and markers used within the narrative in the study. This entails the effort to discern the cognitive and emotional compulsions of the characters in the story through the language they adopt. Scholars apply diverse procedures for the detection of linguistic indicators like the use of pronouns, negations, and language of thought. These indicators may reveal all about the character's feelings, motifs, thinking, and, thus, mental state. Lastly, the psycholinguistic approach in analyzing a short story allows one to interpret the major themes, characterization, and plot of the literary work and reveals the essence of life that the author tries to convey.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman's *The yellow wallpaper* initiates the genre of psycho-horror. In addition, he correlates the person in the author's bedroom to the author's insanity that culminates with the doctor's husband. Nevertheless, narrating speech a narrator is able to communicate some elements of the reflection that is reflected in the distorted thought fragments that appear in the speech of the narrator. However, psycholinguistics is an intermediary analysis of speaking and understanding languages that took place together with environmental psychology and linguistics in consideration of the link between mind and language. From a psycholinguistic viewpoint, this writing will be about the psychological state and condition of the narrator in the yellow wallpaper.

Significance of Research

This research paper contributes significantly to our knowledge of this old significant feminist work. It is written in psycholinguistic terms which brings out the linguistic choices that affect the meaning of the text by the author. Through an analysis of the use of repetition, metaphorical language, amongst other linguistic devices to trace the narrator's perspective and mental state, the paper undertakes an in-depth evaluation. The paper also unites and links these linguistic devices with the main themes of the novel wherein the prevailing oppression of women, gender roles, power, and control, among others, are identified. Providing an innovative look at the text through the investigation of the author's linguistic strategies that contribute to the formation of themes, this research paper contributes to the understanding of the meaning of the story this text represents. This paper places a spotlight on the need for psycholinguistic markers and develops the current body of critical work on the analysis of "The Yellow Wallpaper" by establishing the relationship between these markers and the meaning of the text.

In conclusion, our research paper not only offers new insights into *The Yellow Wallpaper* but also enriches our understanding of the psycholinguistic approach and its link to literature. This paper is very important for a student, scholar or a fan of literature will find this paper not only educative but highly insightful regarding the understanding of this masterpiece short and its themes.

Limitations and Scope of Research

Limitations

This research paper, though providing a thorough analysis of the application of the various psycholinguistic markers in the short story "The Yellow Wallpaper," has several limitations.

Scope: This paper discusses exclusively the use of psycholinguistic markers in 'The Yellow Wallpaper' and does not take other literary devices into consideration, as well as the overall literary context that could influence the work's meaning and interpretation.

Limited sources: Though the paper relies on the experience and knowledge of established critics and scholars, it does not go deeper into new and contemporary sources, which could make the boundaries of its analysis narrow.

Interpretations: The results provided in this study paper, along with any other form of literary criticism, are limited and may not precisely reflect what the author intended. However, different readers, with varied interpretations and conclusions, may pick up the text differently.

Scope

Despite some limitations, this paper in research is a detailed analysis of psycholinguistic markers present in the short story *The Yellow Wallpaper* and has results that guide us in understanding the themes and motifs of the story. It highlights the significance of language choices in building 'sense' and contributes to the growing body of critical work on the text. This research paper is focused on the textual side, the literary insights from text and possible connections with the salient themes and topics. It addresses how we should scrutinize the text

and find details and goings on that are discernible in the language level of the story itself. The paper moves psycholinguistics and literature closer by providing a roadmap for researchers to locate valuable meaning in literary works.

Research Questions

1. How could the narrator be psychoanalyzed through language and her linguistic options in?
2. What are the consequences of the narrator's mental conditions with respect to the manner in which she uses language?
3. What was the role of the psycholinguistic markers used by Gilman in describing the mental state of the narrator?
4. How do the narrators linguistic patterns and linguistic markers form part of the thematic and motif interpretation of the story?

Objectives of Research

- For the purpose of identifying the linguistic mechanisms used by the narrator of the Yellow Wallpaper, which portray her psychological condition.
- In order to study the reflection of the narrator in the way she uses the language in the story from her condition of mind.
- To understand how the writer Charlotte Perkins Gilman uses psycholinguistic markers in her short story called The Yellow Wallpaper in order to represent the protagonist's psychological profile.
- To make linguistic patterns and markers in the narrative that are important for the interpretation to understand the themes and motifs in "The Yellow Wallpaper."

Literature Review

Psycholinguistic analysis is an effective and handy tool for knowing the fine nuances of literature. Parker and Martin (2014) analyzed the use of words in "The Yellow Wall Paper" through backgrounds on gender identity and mental health. Yet, they studied the choices of words and how they informed reader interpretation and narrator construction. In the same fashion, Brown (2016) talked about the linguistic elements of the story and how they matched the psychology of the narrator. She also reviewed the language as one that reinforces social mores as well as patriarchy in the earlier text. Friedman (2013) emphasized the opposition of reason and creation, describing how the language of the narrator transformed. In another step, she studied the roles, gender, and societal norms that are reflected in the text selection in "The Yellow Wallpaper." Zuiger (2020) used character-linguistic portrayal to analyze the narrator. Zeiger argued that variations and temporal patterns in the narrator's speech were symptoms of her progressive dementia in confinement. Furthermore, Zeiger observed that the linguistic code in "The Yellow Wallpaper" manifested the social and cultural restrictions of women's existence and emotional life in the Victorian era. Xu and Bilt (2019) targeted tweets from US politicians, which they used as source data during the 2016 presidential election campaign. Through the analysis of the candidates' language, their message structures, and the voters with whom they communicated,. Wijay and Cholik (2020) emphasized the key terms mentioned in the search for news about COVID-19 on the internet. They analyzed English, Spanish, and Indonesian articles, and they observed that there were consistent patterns in the terms used and the way messages were presented.

Reitz and Shivers (2021) depicted 'The Yellow Wallaper by Charlotte' Using this character's language, he narrated the change in the narrator's mind at different levels of the story. They pointed out the particular linguistic devices employed by the narrator to reflect her state of mind and claimed that these devices conveyed both her changing attitude towards the environment and her gradually fading pursuit of well-being. In like manner, Walker (2019) humanized "The Yellow Wallpaper" from a feminist angle. She noted how the linguistic idiolect of the narrator transcriptions pronounces her oppressive gender forces assigned to her; this internal conflict led to her imprisonment. In other words, this paper focuses on psycholinguistic flags that enable us to grasp the narrator's mental situation and its significance for her character. Kim and J. Kim (2018), using linguistic markers in Sylvia Plath's poem "Daddy," have discussed trauma, the concept of feminism, and multiple identities. The study did that by showing how language is a weapon against patriarchal structures and social norms through word choice or patterns of repetition. On the topic of the main story's language, which mirrors the narrator's consciousness and influences the development of certain theme motifs, like wallpaper and the room, Zeiger (2017) delved. Likewise, Arya (2018) determined the thematic importance of psycholinguistic characteristics in "The Yellow Wallpaper" from the narrative viewpoint. Arya studied the story forms and language resources used in the story to reveal the significance of the narrator and the character it creates.

There have been psycholinguistic interpretations of the key characters in *The Catcher in the Rye* penned by J. D. Salinger, created by Rosales et al. (2020), namely, Caulfield said. The psychological condition that the author mentioned about my life was meant to represent how the character lived in the following years. Additionally, Kamps and Apert (2016) performed psycholinguistic analysis on the character's names in case of Rowlings ' Harry Potter ' series: not whereby the language of the name is not what the name means yet Name and what names convey the theme in the text. Utilization of psycholinguistic features is evident from the Kimmel & Egan, (2017) research. 46 aide memorize were used with words to depict patterns and relations with increased suicidal risk. At the unfortunate opposition of their findings, accidentally to note the psycholinguistic markers to an end to the prognostication of suicide and assembling an end to the development of suicide consciousness and prevention activity to the high-risk population.

On the contrary, in the recent years Gass and Selinker (2020) explored the impact of psycholinguistic cue on processor sense of that cue being present or not being present is to inhibit or facilitate second language sentence processing. Even though it has been established by the above-mentioned fact that this provision might be acoustical window dressing as well as eye candy, their study showed that the psycholinguistic cues provision, they could be the lexical cues, they could also be the morphological cues was indeed helpful in sentence comprehension at least by the second language readers.

In regards to the significance to this field, Leung (2017) discusses the function that psycholinguistic markers play in accordance with the learner's L2 vocubular acquisition. However, Leung (2004) research helped to accentuate the virtuosity of psycholinguistic markers as compared with the roles of semantic markers, depicting the necessity of the language structure carrier focus as the second language acquisition tool. Following the psycholinguistic approach in interpreting the figure language Garcia (2018) analyzes the usage of figurative language in "The Yellow Wallpaper" It is clear that the figurative language has a feature that it is metaphorical and metaphor used to describe what narrator is emotional and mental, and it demonstrates the subconscious conflict and theme of this novel.

Methodology

The qualitative and interpretive nature of the present research paper includes a major concentrated aspect, which is the formation of the narrative-authored text of the short story “Yellow Wallpaper.” In fact, the purpose of the study is to identify the psycholinguistic expressions of the presented text and put it in relation to the narrator’s mood. The study also employed an in-depth interview of the language and linguistics in the story. For the analysis of the language the narrator used, the researcher uses the grounding theory from a psycholinguistic perspective, but with a focus on the linguistic markers and bio-cultural explanation that touches upon deixis, pronouns, metaphors, etc. In his particular analysis, the researcher mainly focuses on the analysis of the narratives that rely on.

Discussion and Analysis

Analysis of Narrator's Mental State through Her Linguistic Choices

The condition of narrator in “The Yellow Wallpaper” can be interpreted through her language choices in some ways.

This can be done by searching at her pronouns. Readers are drawn in from the start because the narrator often makes use of the first character pronoun ‘I’ and refers back to the reader as ‘you’. However, her use of pronouns also indicates that her mental state deteriorates. Throughout the story, the narrator progressively starts regarding herself inside the 1/3 character, as a result symbolizing her alienation from her own self. One can also examine her use of metaphors. In many cases, the narrator compares the wallpaper in her room to different things that characterize her own confinement and her deteriorating mental situation.

Additionally, her deictic words (words that depend on context to be understood) may be used to observe her attitude. For example, with the aid of referring to the wallpaper as ‘this’ at the start of the tale, she discloses the dearth of identity with the object. In her deteriorating mental circumstances, she makes use of more unique deixis, inclusive of the ones or these that indicate that she has been alluding more at the wallpaper.

Example from the text

Pronoun usage: The narrator utilises the first-character pronouns, such as “I”, more regularly at the beginning of the tale for growing a tone of intimacy among the narrator and the reader. But, as her mental situation does, she starts off evolved to talk in the third person about herself. She provides a personal example, “*But John says if I don’t pick out up quicker he shall ship me to Weir Mitchell inside the fall.*” She mentions that her connection to her personality is diminishing and she is turning into better disconnected from her self.

Metaphorical language: The narrator on many events makes use of metaphors in discussing the wallpaper in her room. For instance, she says that it is committing every artistic sin and sprawling flamboyantly. The first metaphor indicates that narrator is neglecting truth and the latter indicates her feeling of caging and harassment projected onto wallpaper.

Deixis utilization: And on the outset of the story, the narrator applies the word ‘this’ in describing the wallpaper in her room. This well-known shows some diploma of alienation and lack of hobby from the item. On the alternative hand, as her mental situation continues to say no she starts using extra concrete deixis e.G. ‘those’ and ‘the ones which connotes that she has emerge as greater devoted and enthusiastic about the wallpaper. For instance, she states, “*I pulled at it and she or he shook, I shook and he or she pulled, and earlier than morning we had stripped it off nearly to the naked walls*” that displays the depth attention to the wallpaper. This is illustrated by the above examples in which the narrator’s language selections shed light on her mindset and make the tale’s topic richer.

Impact of Narrator's Mental State on Her Language Use

The narrator's intellectual country has a giant impact on her language use in "The Yellow Wallpaper." As her mental country deteriorates, her language turns into extra fragmented and fragmented, reflecting her emotional and psychological kingdom. The narrator's use of language indicates the development of her mental infection through the years. At the beginning of the tale, her language is extraordinarily sincere and coherent. As the tale goes on, her language becomes an increasing number of disjointed and erratic, reflecting her growing confusion and volatile mental kingdom. Another outstanding effect of the narrator's mental country on her language use is the presence of ambiguity and multiple possible interpretations in her language. She once in a while makes use of phrases or words which are vague and open to interpretation, indicating a lack of readability in her mind and growing feel of disorientation. Furthermore, the narrator's use of metaphorical language is also motivated with the aid of her intellectual nation. Her metaphors and symbols become more elaborate, difficult to understand, and at instances, contradictory as she struggles to make sense of her feelings and surroundings. Overall, the outcomes of the narrator's intellectual country on her language use may be visible within the complexity, ambiguity, and fragmentation of her communicate at some point of the story. Her language displays her deteriorating mental kingdom and makes her mental experiences present and palpable to the reader.

Examples from the text

Fragmentation: The narrator's sentences and thoughts become more fragmented and disjointed as her inner state dwindles; as she says, "*But I am here, and no person touches this paper but me—not alive!*". This represents her confusion and inability to find her thoughts in a clear manner.

Ambiguity: The narrator often uses language that allows for different interpretations. For instance, when she states, "*I know John would think it absurd*", it is unclear whether she means that she thinks John would find it ridiculous or if he would consider her thoughts ridiculous. The vagueness in her speech represents her own confusion as well as the absence of a firm foothold in the real world.

Metaphor: The use of metaphorical language by the narrator in the story varies. From the beginning, her metaphors are mostly straightforward as when she is saying, "*The colour is sounded disgusting, rather revolting*" but as her mind starts to decay, the metaphors become more surrealistic and abstract. For example, she says that the wallpaper 'is like a woman stooping and creeping about behind that pattern'. The narrator's vision gets distorted with passing time.

Contradiction: The language of the narrator sometimes contains a note of irony in her thoughts and beliefs. For instance, in reference to her husband and brother, she says, "*Personally, I disagree with their ideas*" and even later contradicts herself by declaring that, "It is so discouraging not to have any advice and companionship about my work." This reveals the narrator's inner conflict about her place and position in society.

These illustrations showcase how the narrator's language usage evolves over time and how it corresponds to her psychological condition. She becomes increasingly disconnected from her thoughts and her milieu, and her language indicates the intricacy and disintegration of her mental collapse.

Psycholinguistic Markers

The yellow wallpaper, to a certain extent, has psycholinguistic markers inserted by Gilman whose exploitation of these markers contribute significantly in creating the narrator as a character. However, through semantic markers, even in considering their choice with great

attention to their consistency within a narrative as a whole, Gilman correctly reflects the tension placed over the narrators psyche.

The narrator features the high introspection and self-consciousness displaying it in her speech when reacting to the situation, in the pronouns “I”, “we”, making the narrator’s personality deepening in solidarity with the “we” of her husband and unifying the personalities. This translates explicitly in the remark, *‘Of course I shall never utter it to a live person but the situation that the person I am addressing is dead, is associated paper, and great relief to my mind.’* In the latter case, the narrator uses two common names, I and my mind. Her petition is the one to which she assigns a dubious relation to herself. Third among the psycholinguistic signs that Gilman incorporates in *Tell It All* is the use of metaphor language by the narrator. As an example, just the yellow wallpaper itself reveals an ‘intolerable’ amount of details, repeated over and over again, that outline it as criminally insane and disgustingly horrid. The significant component of such a language is that it echoes the degree of narrator involvement in questioning her role as a cannon and her enslavement to it.

Furthermore, Gilman utilizes deixis traverse of the slight alterations in the psyche state even in the discontinuity of the position. For instance with the continuing damage to her psychological condition she substitutes “that” which most commonly is a pronoun into “this”. However, as she becomes conscious of her location, presence there with the certainty of mastery over her space, she changes in her language use; she replaces ‘here’ and ‘there’ by ‘this’ and ‘that’ onward with the ‘these’ and so forth.

Psycholinguistic markers used in “*The Yellow Wallpaper*” by Gilman are a means of a novel’s narration that performs a crucial function and contributes to the presentation of the narrator’s peculiar state of mind in a particularly powerful way. Gilman draws the reader’s attention to definite linguistic objects and patterns and so points to the main themes of this story such as being enclosed, of being subject to engagement, and of internal struggles.

Examples from the text

Pronoun usage: The narrator’s pronouns, however, are critical the unconventional to show her new sense of self-consciousness and self-awareness. For example, she notes that, *“There are times after I assume that, possibly, with much less opposition and more society and stimulus the right for me could be realized—but John says that the worst issue I can do is to consider my condition.”* This serves as a reflection of the narrator’s discomfort along with her identification and the uncertainty to accept her place in society.

Metaphor: The use of metaphor by the narrator is also an essential example of the psycholinguistic markers within the tale, labored out through Gilman. For instance, the yellow wallpaper itself is portrayed as a “*abhorrent*” and “*poisonous*” pattern commonly. Such a language functions to depict the converting cognizance of the narrator in a way of her feelings of being imprisoned and restricted as she gets hypnotized and submerged into the sample of the wallpaper.

Deixis usage: Deixes are used by Gilman as well to imply sure subtle adjustments of the narrator’s mental state. For example, the narrator makes use of unique deixis, like ‘these’, ‘*the ones*’ in the starting of the tale whilst speakme about the items round her inside the room. Still, continuing her intellectual decompensation, she starts offevolved pronouncing “this”, whilst describing things in her room. This information the subtle change of her attachment to the surroundings.

Repetition: One greater example of Gilman’s usage of psycholinguistic markers in the tale is using repetition. In specific, the narrator’s mounting experience of encasement and disorientation is emphasized with the aid of repetition. For example, while the narrator says, I slowly stumbled so as not to disturb the paper to see if it moved after I got returned, John became conscious, she is replaying an in advance behavior inside the story that now feels threatening

via its repetitive, obsessive nature. Such points are shown in these instances and emphasize both the intensity of the narrator 's country of thoughts and upload to the story's photo and subject due to the choice of psycholinguistic markers.

Importance of Linguistic Patterns and Markers in Portrayal of Story's Themes and Motifs

The patterns of language, as well as the verbal traits characteristic of the narrator in *The Yellow Wallpaper* are rather significant for the understanding of the themes and motifs underlying the plot presented in the story. When analyzing the narrator's choice of words, the other can really sense what she was feeling, how often it was happening and what was happening inside her head, which, in turn, makes the language as a tool clarify the power, control and women's situation discussed in the story.

Linguistic patterns of the poet are very essential as the attitude of a person she reveals her psychological nature and beats to the feeling of being enclosed and defeated. For instance, repetitive patterns and motives as the narrator' obsession to the nature of the wallpaper pattern and the picture of a woman within the wallpaper point to repetition and nowhere within the repetitive motives of the narrator being trapped from within is shown. The linguistic tools like the metaphors directed to the wallpapers contribute to this feeling of entrapment by prompting sense for imprisonment, impotence, and the state of despair in an individual's mental makeup.

The language also underscores the gender themes present in the story: Although she obviously belongs to a patriarchal power system with her society and is definitely oppressed as a woman in this system through personal subjectivization, these two phenomena do not seem to be interdependent. We indicate that, in narrator's sentence, she uses we-pronoun with John, providing her backgrounds how she lost who she is because she was behaved under John's control. This also echoes the big social patterns and boundaries attributed on women in modern society. The metaphor, in return, is used toward the society, to how it imprisons and impoverishes women, and impoverishes them, alone as half-developed persons. These, through crucial analysis of either the narrator's linguistic devices or linguistic markers, addresses the themes and motifs of the story to readers. The language is worn two-faced; it functions not only as a structural element denoting the expression of the narrator's unmasked self but also as a veiled statement commenting on some social forces that have put the narrator into the cage.

Examples from the text

Repetition: The repetition in the narrator's speech obviously accentuates the imprisonment and trapped atmosphere present in the story. Of course, repetition is seen in the utterance " *I wonder if they all come out of that wall-paper as I did?*" and " *It creeps all over the house... I don't like to look out of the windows even – there are so many of those creeping women*". These verbiage indicates that the narrator becomes more and more fixated on the wallpaper. This motif of repetition throughout the story emphasizes the sense of breed's rootedness and desperation in her predicament.

Metaphor: The metaphorical speak portrayed by the narrator represents both the internal sense of self, and society in general. For instance, in the description of the wallpaper narrator uses words that refers to strong and patriarchal societal structures that lock and suppress women such as " *imprisoning*" and " *deadly*". Other metaphors can be noted when the narrator refers to the wallpaper pattern as cages, which keep the women approaching, crawling. Thus, the figurative language emphasizes the motifs of power, dominance, and women's identity within the story.

Pronouns: The detail of pronoun also plays an important role in gender themes brought by the narrator in the story. For instance, when the narrator states, " *John is a physician, and*

perhaps- I would never say it to a living soul, of course, but this is dead paper and a great relief to my mind,-perhaps that is one reason I do not get well faster," she belittles her own thoughts and attitude through seeking confirmation from her husband. Her viewpoint is considered less significant and her husband's is given priority, which represents the restrictions and expectations regarding women that existed in her community.

Linguistic markers: The linguistic indicators serve as tools that contribute to the presentation of the narrator's mind set. For instance, continuous use of this pronoun where there could be specific deixis (like these or those) means a disorientation and detachment of the narrator from her environment. Furthermore, when the story unfolds, the atmosphere becomes increasingly tense and irregular to represent that the narrator's mental state worsens.

These instances demonstrate how language and patterns and markers in it, can be successfully used to make accents on the wider themes and sociocultural issues that are inherent to *'The Yellow Wallpaper.'*

Conclusion

In conclusion, psycholinguistic markers are essential to know-how *The Yellow Wallpaper* by using Charlotte Perkins Gilman as shown in this paper. The popularity of linguistic styles and markers permits us to grasp numerous elements of the specifics of the narrator's psyche, the pressure society places on a female at the time, and the fundamental issues and motives of the power, control, and gender roles that the existing story conveys. Particularly, notions of repetition and metaphorical phrases, as well as the usage of deixis and pronouns, verified the way in which the narrator perceived his ensnarement and the way his experience of self, and subjugated identification, unravelled earlier than the reader. The linguistic markers wherein the illustration of the narrator's deteriorating mentality become heightened, delivered approximately a mental feel of the trauma of the reader's imprisonment. This paper, that's based on the software of literary evaluation, has delivered a few contribution towards the information of the arguable troubles that Gilman makes use of within the storytelling. The analysis of psycholinguistic markers in "The Yellow Wallpaper" gives a deeper know-how and analysis, but greater importantly, it gives a glimpse into the history of feminist concept and culture practices in 19th century.

Overall, the existing research paper has shown that the close analyzing of language in literature may be pretty beneficial within the notion of themes and meanings within the textual content. Delving into the interdependence of language with literature this text would provide a relevant contribution to the developing subject of psycholinguistics that might offer readers novel units and allow them to grasp the classic literature books.

Recommendations

After having investigated in psycholinguistic markers in "The Yellow Wallpaper", it is possible to offer some suggestions for a further study.

1. Comparative analysis: As the next step, for the further research, it is possible to investigate the occurrence of psycholinguistic markers in other women authored literature from the same historical and literary endate. This contrast might help the reader perceive a more direct connection between the language applied and issues with gender identity.
2. Literary context: Future retrospection may provide a more thorough analysis on chronologic scratching of the epochs in which the style applied and the exceptional situations are.
3. Intersectional analysis: The application of intersectional feminist critique to the study of psycholinguistic markers, on the other hand, may give fresh perspectives to unfold the ideally

varied differences in reflections of intersectional experiences such as race, sexuality, and socio-economic class that would be captured in such psycholinguistic markers.

4. Multilingualism: Using psycholinguistic markers as the basis of investigation might be the future exploration of multilingual literary works because the markers help show how the markers migrate from one of the languages to another.

5. Technological approach: Using computational methods to analyze linguistic patterns might become a quantitative approach toward finding such markers and could offer grounds for wider sociolinguistic studies.

It will have revealed new information on psycholinguistic markers, language and literature to the extent that they might prove to be complex. These may help to come up with new lenses through which to view major works of literature in the face of contemporary socio-cultural, and sociolinguistic practices.

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