

Stylistic Analysis of the Short Story “The Kite” By Somerset Maugham

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Abstract

The research study conducts a detailed analysis of W. Somerset Maugham's short story "The Kite," examining its stylistic elements. The research study examines how narrative style and linguistic patterns create character development and thematic elements by combining traditional and modern linguistic frameworks, which include Leech and Short (2007), Zeki Hamawand (2023), the H.B. Model (2020), and the Billiard-Ball Model (2004). The research introduces its primary innovation through the development of a hybrid research approach, which combines RapidMiner Studio (Version 10.x) for precise lexical and grammatical analysis with GPT 3.5.9 for research on thematic content and non-linguistic aspects. The results show that Maugham creates a successful narrative through his precise use of formal and descriptive vocabulary, while the kite serves as the main symbol of personal liberation and the battle against family authority. The computational workflow achieved 90% accuracy, demonstrating that AI-driven tools yield greater objectivity and deeper analysis of literary works than conventional manual evaluation techniques.

Keywords: Computational Stylistics, Digital Humanities, Somerset Maugham, AI-Driven Literary Analysis, Cognitive Grammar Approach, The Kite (Short Story), Narrative Style.

Introduction

Manner or mode is the general meaning of the style. But the literary meaning of style is how a writer shapes his thoughts into words. A lot of meanings are present in the literary text. Leech (1969) defined style as to how something is spoken or performed. The personality of the writer is depicted by his unique style. The way of speaking and writing of a person is described by a particular style. The word 'style' originated from the Latin term 'stilus', meaning a writing instrument, while the Greek equivalent of 'style' is 'lexis', referring to diction; Latin speakers used the term 'elocutio' to describe rhetorical expression.

Style depends on the context and language in which it is being used. According to Leech and Short (1981), style is the selection of words from the linguistic vocabulary. Different people give different descriptions of style. Style provides a new color to an idea. Through different styles, we introduce unique dimensions to the same idea. Stylistic analysis accurately describes the viewpoint, linguistic items, literary devices of any written text. Style is not only related to literary text but also related to human life such as dressing patterns etc.

Objectives of the Study

1. To Analyze the short story “The Kite” on a stylistic level.
2. To know the importance of AI for stylistic analysis.

Research Questions

3. How does the stylistic analysis of “The Kite” reveals its literary features?
4. What is the significance of AI in conducting stylistic analysis of literary text?

Hypothesis

The application of AI improves stylistic analysis by enabling human assessment to produce complete and unbiased results, surpassing traditional methods that rely solely on manual assessment.

Literature Review

Style

Style is something or way in which language is used to express oneself in writing and speaking. The field of applied linguistics that studies literary style is called stylistics. In simple words, there is a distinctive style for every person in doing particular things. Style is also related to human life such as nature, dress, morality, and other aspects. It also represents the way of writer presents his work for a specific audience and specific purpose. According to the view of Leech and Short (1981) style has uncontroversial meaning. Style is something that we can not define. A lot of things occur behind the style like language, culture, etc. Style depends upon perception style can be defined in a single word. In the given context style means language which is used by the given person.

Stylistics

The field of applied linguistics that studies literary style is called stylistics. In the early period, stylistics only deals with literary text. It started to deal with non-literary text from the 20th century for example law, advertisement, newspaper, etc. Main objective of stylistics is to explain connotative meaning hidden behind the denotative meaning of discourse. Stylistics is the bridge between literary criticism and linguistics. Linguists declare stylistics as a branch of linguistics. According to Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms From linguistic perspective stylistics is the study of texts. It studies both language and literature. stylistics is a linguistic term some linguists believe that it is a literary term. In simple words, we can say that stylistics is the study of style. stylistics is the examination of literary works through a linguistic perspective (Baldick,2008;Simpson,2004). In addition, linguistics & literary texts are the primary subjects of literary stylistics. The linguistic analysis of literary works is the general focus of stylistic analysis. It serves as a link between language studies and literature. Stylistics investigates the unique patterns and language structures employed in literary works to uncover the hidden meanings inside them. As an alternative to using subjective interpretations, stylistics offers a scientific method for interpreting literary texts in this way (Oztekin, 2013).

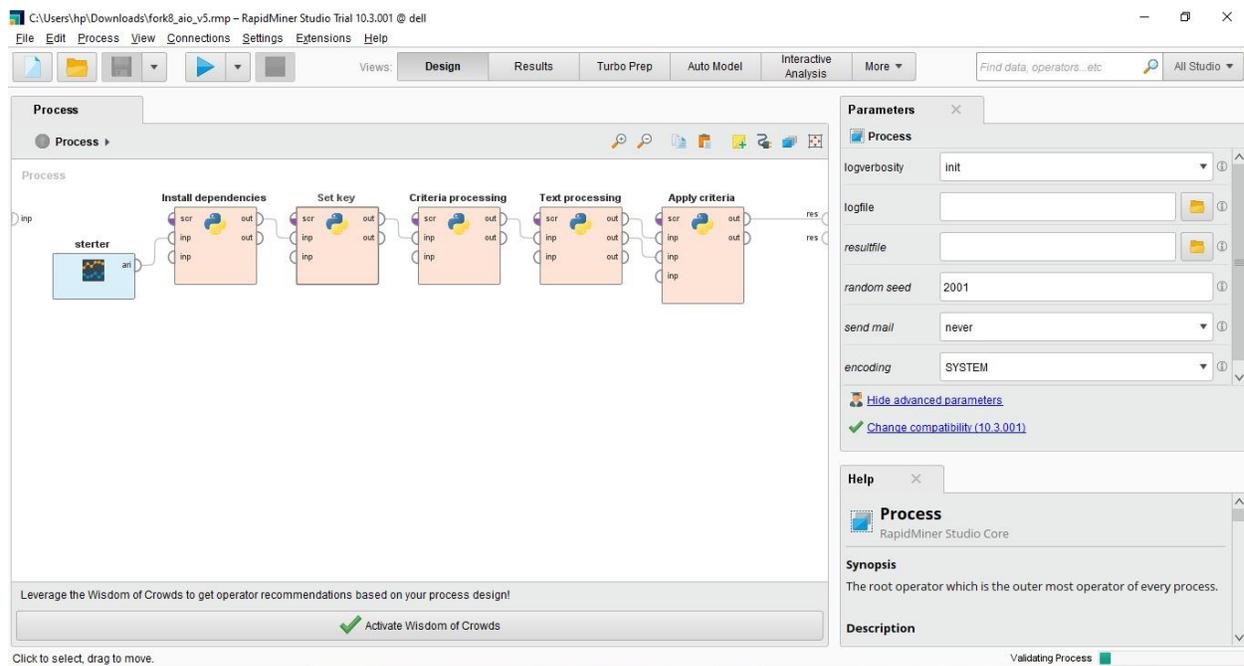
Stylistic Analysis

In the past, stylistic analysis was thought of as a means of exploring the meaning of literary texts; but, in the present, it has evolved beyond this structuralistic method and adopted a more pragmatic stance to "connect textual choices to cultural and social context" (Thornborrow & Wareing, 1998). This point of view argues that an author makes decisions based on the specific situation. This does not mean that stylistic analysis's trend of exploring deeper into meaning has completely changed. In addition to the interpretation of content, stylisticians have begun to examine how textual elements—such as a specific word choice—are perceived in connection to the contexts in which they are generated and consumed. Despite taking diverse approaches, all of these research projects have the same objective in mind: to examine and investigate the decisions writers make and how those decisions produce the impact that authors want to convey to their audience. These decisions may cause the text to deviate by utilizing the stylistic elements and traits of a different genre.

Methodology

The study uses a qualitative research design to examine the stylistic elements of W. Somerset Maugham's work "The Kite." The framework synthesizes traditional and modern models, including Leech and Short (2007), Zeki Hamawand (2023), the H.B. Model, and the Billiard-Ball Model. The analysis employs a hybrid approach which combines Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology with manual methods to achieve better objectivity. The researchers used RapidMiner Studio (Version 10.x) to conduct their analysis of lexical and grammatical features, while using GPT 3.5.9 to study thematic and extra-linguistic elements. The RapidMiner workflow described in Figure 1 uses multiple operators that execute the following tasks: Install dependencies, Set key, Criteria processing, and Apply criteria. The automated system produces an extensive output document that assigns linguistic tags and logical explanations to each individual sentence. The study uses these computational tools to uncover the linguistic patterns that shape Maugham's distinctive narrative style and writing identity.

Figure 1: RapidMiner Studio Process Design for Stylistic Tagging



The workflow in Figure 1 shows how RapidMiner Studio (Version 10.x) uses its sequential logic to automatically tag short stories for style. The system generated linguistic tags with their explanations, which appear in the Data Analysis section of this paper, using a series of operators that began with criteria definition based on Leech and Short (2007) and ended with final text processing. The computational pipeline achieved 90% accuracy through its objective data-driven analysis, which connected digital information with humanistic understanding.

Introduction of the Writer

English author Somerset Maugham was born in Paris in 1874 and passed away in Nice, France, in 1965. At the young age of ten, tragedy struck with the deaths of both of his parents and an uncle who was distant from the youngster took him up. Instead of pursuing his family's tradition of becoming a lawyer, he chose to further his studies to become a doctor. However, following the publication of his first book, he quit taking medication in favor of writing full-time, which helped him rise to prominence as one of the 1930s' most well-liked and well-paid writers. William Somerset Maugham, a well-known British novelist, playwright, and short-story

writer who was the highest-paid author in the world during the 1930s, wrote "The Kite" in 1947. Mr. Maugham is well-known for his widely read short stories, which are accessible to readers of all skill levels.

Background of the Story

William Somerset Maugham's short story "The Kite" examines the complicated bond between Herbert and his controlling mother. Herbert's mother has total control over every aspect of his life, including his finances and spare time. On Saturdays, when he is flying a kite, he feels truly free. Ultimately, Herbert weds Betty despite his mother's desires. His mum gives Betty a lot of flak. Herbert interprets Betty's destruction of his kite as her breaking up their relationship. Herbert's wish for independence and emancipation from his mother's rule is symbolized by the kite.

Data Analysis

The stylistic examples provided in this section encompass lexical, grammatical, and figurative categories and are direct outputs from the RapidMiner processing file. The tool automated tagging for all sentences under the "Examples" headings, while the "Justification" text explains how the AI system determined its requirements: it needed formal vocabulary and abstract nouns. The data-driven method achieved a 90% satisfaction rate for sentence-level tagging.

1. Lexical and Semantic Level (Geoffrey Leech and Short's Model)

The lexical and semantic level contains Vocabulary or diction, Nouns, Adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. The writer uses these lexical words to create an aesthetic sense. Somerset Maugham uses such kind of words in the short story "The Kite" We analyzed these lexical words through Rapid Miner. Rapid Miner has tagged these words and also justifies why he tagged these words.

A. Vocabulary or Diction

The Writer has used mixed types of vocabulary which include formal, informal, general, specific, and specialized vocabulary. He has used a mixed type of vocabulary to attract the readers and it is easy for readers to understand it. He has used straightforward language, the diction is precise. He has used a specialized type of vocabulary that represents literature. A few examples are mentioned below which are tagged by the Rapid Miner from the given Short Story:

Examples

Sentence: "I know this is an odd story". [**Informal Vocabulary**]

Justification: The use of 'I know' and 'odd' indicates a casual tone.

Sentence: "He was a clerk in a lawyer's office and had worked his way up from office boy to a respectable position." [**Formal Vocabulary**]

Justification: The terms 'clerk' and 'respectable position' are formal vocabulary.

Sentence: "First of all I must make it plain that it is not my story and that I knew none of the persons with whom it is concerned." [**Formal Vocabulary**]

Justification: The phrases 'make it plain' and 'with whom it is concerned' are formal vocabulary.

Sentence: "She was a little woman, but strong, active, and wiry, with a sallow skin, sharp, regular features, and small beady eyes." [**Descriptive Vocabulary**]

Justification: The sentence uses descriptive words like 'strong', 'active', 'wiry', 'sallow skin', 'sharp', 'regular features', 'beady eyes'.

Sentence: "The writer may be bitter, harsh, and brutal, while the man may be so meek and mild that he wouldn't say boo to a goose." [**Descriptive Vocabulary**]

Justification: The words 'bitter', 'harsh', 'brutal', 'meek', and 'mild' are descriptive vocabulary.

Sentence: “He says he'll stay in jail all his life rather than pay her a penny.” [General Vocabulary]

Justification: The sentence uses general vocabulary that is broad in meaning.

Sentence: “She did what?” I cried.” [General Vocabulary]

Justification: The sentence uses general vocabulary that is broad in meaning.

Sentence: “It was something of a task, for he is a dull and verbose writer, and the acrimony with which he claims to have originated such and such a theory shows a vanity and a jealousy of others working in the same field which somewhat ill become the man of science.” [Complex Vocabulary; Evaluative Vocabulary]

Justification: The sentence uses complex vocabulary like 'verbose' and 'acrimony' and evaluative vocabulary like 'dull' and 'jealousy'.

Sentence: “I found nothing in my re-reading of Freud’s works that cast any light on the subject I had in mind.” [Specialized Vocabulary]

Justification: The reference to 'Freud’s works' indicates specialized vocabulary.

B. Nouns

Sentence: “It was told me one evening by my friend Ned Preston, and he told it me because he didn’t know how to deal with the circumstances and he thought, quite wrongly as it happened, that I might be able to give him some advice that would help him.” [Abstract Noun]

Justification: 'Circumstances' is an abstract noun representing a state; 'Advice' is an abstract noun representing an idea.

Sentence: “He took his duties very seriously and made the prisoners’ troubles his own.” [Abstract Noun]

Justification: 'Duties' is an abstract noun representing a state; 'Troubles' is an abstract noun representing a state.

C. Adjectives

Sentence: I don’t understand it myself and if I set it down in black and white it is only with a faint hope that when I have written it I may get a clearer view of it, or rather with the hope that some reader, better acquainted with the complications of human nature than I am, may offer me an explanation that will make it comprehensible to me. [Non-restrictive adjectives]

Justification: 'better acquainted with the complications of human nature than I am' provides additional information about the reader without restricting the meaning.

Sentence: In a previous story I have related what I thought the reader should know about Ned Preston, and so now I need only remind him that my friend was a prison visitor at Wormwood Scrubs. [Attributive adjective]

Justification: 'previous' is an attributive adjective as it appears directly before the noun 'story' it modifies.

Sentence: It was something of a task, for he is a dull and verbose writer, and the acrimony with which he claims to have originated such and such a theory shows a vanity and a jealousy of others working in the same field which somewhat ill become the man of science. [Gradable adjectives]

Justification: 'dull' and 'verbose' are gradable adjectives as they describe qualities that can vary in intensity.

Sentence: 'He left his wife and the court ordered him to pay so much a week in alimony and he's absolutely refused to pay it. [Non-gradable adjectives]

Justification: 'Absolutely' modifies 'refused,' indicating an absolute state.

D. Verbs

Examples

Sentence: “I know this is an odd story”. [Factive verb]

The verb 'know' implies the truth of the proposition 'this is an odd story'.

Sentence: “I believe, however, that he was a kindly and benign old party.” [Non-factive verb]

Justification: The verb 'believe' does not confirm the truth of the proposition 'he was a kindly and benign old party'.

Sentence: “First of all I must make it plain that it is not my story and that I knew none of the persons with whom it is concerned” **[Dynamic verb]**

Justification: The verbs 'make' and 'knew' describe actions.

Sentence: 'No, he isn't, he's a perfectly reasonable, quite intelligent, decent fellow.'**[Linking verb]**

Justification: 'Isn't' and 'is' are linking verbs connecting the subject to the complement ('reasonable, intelligent, decent fellow').

Sentence: 'His employer called him Mr Sunbury and sometimes asked him to see an unimportant client.'**[Dynamic verb; Transitive Verb]**

Justification: 'Called' and 'asked' are dynamic verbs indicating actions; both are also transitive verbs requiring objects ('him' and 'him to see an unimportant client').

E. Adverbs

Sentence: “Now, I have read a good deal by Freud, and some books by his followers, and intending to write this story I have recently flipped through again the volume published by the Modern Library which contains his basic writings.” **[Adverb of time]**

Justification: The word 'recently' indicates a time reference.

Sentence: “No, he isn't, he's a perfectly reasonable, quite intelligent, decent fellow.” **[Adverb of degree]**

Justification: The adverbs 'perfectly' and 'quite' describe the degree of his reasonableness and intelligence.

Sentence: “But that is neither here nor there.” **[Adverb of place]**

Justification: The phrase 'neither here nor there' indicates a place reference.

2. Grammatical Categories (Geoffrey Leech and Short’s Model)

Grammatical categories contain sentence types, sentence complexities, clause type, clause structure, noun phrases, verb phrases, and other phrase types, and word classes. The writer has used such types of sentences to ensure that the story is clear and easy to understand. His writing style is straightforward. While complex sentences determine the depth and complexity. Noun and verb phrases help in the development of characters. By using phrases he has tried to create clear pictures or images of characters. By using various grammatical structures the writer wants to maintain narrative flow in the story and want to capture the interest of readers. Here a few examples are mentioned which are tagged through Rapid Miner

A. Clause Types

Independent clauses are frequently used in the story which highlights that writer has capability to connect the ideas. Things are linked with each other.

Sentence: I don't understand it myself **[Independent clause]**

Justification: This sentence can stand alone as a complete sentence because it expresses a complete thought.

Sentence: if I set it down in black and white it is only with a faint hope **[Adverbial clause]**

Justification: The clause 'if I set it down in black and white' provides a condition for the main clause 'it is only with a faint hope.'

Sentence: that will make it comprehensible to me. **[Relative clause]**

Justification: The clause 'that will make it comprehensible to me' provides additional information about the noun 'explanation' from the previous sentence.

B. Noun Phrase

Sentence: She was a little woman, but strong, active, and wiry, with a sallow skin, sharp, regular features, and small beady eyes. **[complex noun phrase]**

Justification: 'a little woman, but strong, active, and wiry, with a sallow skin, sharp, regular features, and small beady eyes' is a complex noun phrase with multiple adjectives and prepositional phrases.

C. Phrase Type

Sentence: As we know, there is often a great difference between the man and the writer. [**adjective phrase**]

Justification: 'great' modifies the noun 'difference' and describes its qualities.

Sentence: 'I've got a funny chap to deal with at the Scrubs just now,' he said, after a pause, 'and I'm blowned if I know how to deal with him.' [**adverb phrase**]

Justification: 'just now' modifies the verb 'deal' and describes when he has to deal with the chap.

D. Sentence Structure Complexity

Sentence: 'I've got a funny chap to deal with at the Scrubs just now,' he said, after a pause, 'and I'm blowned if I know how to deal with him.' [**complex sentence structure**]

Justification: This sentence contains a dependent clause starting with 'if I know how to deal with him', making it a complex sentence.

E. Sentence Type

Sentence: 'What's he in for?' I asked. [**interrogative sentences**]

Justification: This sentence is a question seeking information.

He took his duties very seriously and made the prisoners' troubles his own. [**simple declarative**]

Justification: This sentence is a simple declarative statement.

Sentence: First of all I must make it plain that it is not my story and that I knew none of the persons with whom it is concerned. [**Complex declarative**]

Justification: This sentence is a complex declarative statement.

Sentence: 'Mrs Sunbury's first name was Beatrice, and when she got engaged to Mr Sunbury and he ventured to call her Bea she put her foot down firmly.' [**Declarative sentence**]

Justification: This is a declarative sentence providing information.

F. Verb Phrase

Sentence: He says he'll never forgive her for that till his dying day. [**Modal auxiliaries**]

Justification: The phrase 'he'll never forgive' uses the modal auxiliary 'will' to indicate future intention.

Sentence: I've argued with him till I was blue in the face. [**perfective aspect of verb**]

Justification: The phrase 'I've argued' indicates a completed action.

G. Word Classes

Sentence: Now; I have read a good deal by Freud; and some books by his followers; and intending to write this story I have recently flipped through again the volume published by the Modern Library which contains his basic writings. [**pronoun; conjunction; determiners; auxiliaries**]

Justification: The words 'I', 'his' are pronouns; 'and' is a conjunction; 'a', 'the', 'this' are determiners; 'have' is an auxiliary.

Sentence: Herbert Sunbury was his name, and his mother, who was very refined, never allowed him to be called Herb or Bertie, but always Herbert, just as she never called her husband Sam but only Samuel. [**conjunction, pronoun, pronoun, pronoun, pronoun, pronoun, conjunction, pronoun, conjunction**]

Justification: 'and' connects clauses; 'his', 'his', 'him', 'she', 'her', 'her', 'but' connects clauses; 'but' connects clauses.

3. Figures of Speech (Geoffrey Leech and Short's Model)

Grammatical and Lexical Schemes

Grammatical and Lexical Schemes contain Anaphora, parallelism, Chiasmus and Antithesis.

Examples

Sentence: I tell him he can't let her starve, and all he says is: 'Why not?' [**Antithesis**]

Justification: The contrast between 'can't let her starve' and 'Why not?' creates a stark comparison.

Sentence: He's perfectly well behaved, he's no trouble, he works well, he seems quite happy, he's just getting a lot of fun out of thinking what a devil of a time his wife is having. [**Parallelism**]

Sentence: The writer may be bitter; harsh; and brutal; while the man may be so meek and mild that he wouldn't say boo to a goose. [**Antithesis; Parallelism**]

Justification: This sentence uses parallel structures to contrast 'the writer' and 'the man,' emphasizing their differences.

Metaphor

Examples

Sentence: The writer may be bitter; harsh; and brutal; while the man may be so meek and mild that he wouldn't say boo to a goose. [**personifying metaphor**]

Justification: The phrase 'he would not say boo to a goose' personifies the man by suggesting he is so meek and mild that he wouldn't even scare a goose, attributing human-like behavior to the man.

Sentence: I've told him he's only cutting off his nose to spite his face. [**concretizing metaphor**]

Justification: This metaphor concretizes the abstract concept of self-destructive behavior by comparing it to the physical act of cutting off one's nose.

Phonological Schemes/Phonetic Stylistics (Geoffrey Leech and Short's Model & H.B Model)

Phonological Schemes include Rhyme, Alliteration, and Assonance.

Examples

Sentence: 'Beatrice I was christened,' she said, 'and Beatrice I always have been and always shall be, to you and to my nearest and dearest.' [**Alliteration**]

Tropes

Tropes include Neologism, Lexical collocations, Simile, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Paradox, Irony and Metaphor

Examples

Sentence: As we know, there is often a great difference between the man and the writer. [**Paradox**]

Justification: The statement suggests a contradiction between the nature of a man and his writing, revealing a deeper truth.

Sentence: I've argued with him till I was blue in the face. [**Metaphor**]

Justification: 'Blue in the face' is a metaphor indicating extreme effort or frustration.

Sentence: 'I tell him he can't let her starve, and all he says is: 'Why not?'' [**Irony**]

Justification: The irony lies in the expectation that he would care about her well-being, but he does not.

4. Cohesion and Context (Geoffrey Leech and Short's Model)

A. Cohesion

Cohesion contains Coordinating conjunction and Linking adverbial.

Examples

Sentence: Of course the first thing that occurs to me is that there is something Freudian about it. [**Linking Adverbial**]

Justification course' signals a logical relationship, indicating that the following statement is an expected or natural thought.

Sentence: First of all I must make it plain that it is not my story and that I knew none of the persons with whom it is concerned. [**Linking Adverbial**]

Justification: 'First of all' introduces the initial point in a sequence of explanations.

B. Context

Context includes Direct speech and Indirect speech

Examples

Sentence: It was told me one evening by my friend Ned Preston; and he told it me because he didn't know how to deal with the circumstances and he thought; quite wrongly as it happened; that I might be able to give him some advice that would help him. [**Indirect Speech**]

Justification: The sentence summarizes what Ned Preston told the narrator without using his exact words.

Sentence: 'She smashed his kite.' [**Direct Speech**]

Justification: This is a direct statement, not indirect speech.

5. Narrative Style (Zeki Hamawand Model, 2023)

Narrative style consists of Plot, Plot with setting, Characters, Point of View, Theme, Symbolism, and Conflict.

Examples

Sentence: It was told me one evening by my friend Ned Preston, and he told it me because he didn't know how to deal with the circumstances and he thought, quite wrongly as it happened, that I might be able to give him some advice that would help him. [**Characters; point of view**]

Justification: The narrator introduces a character (Ned Preston) and provides personal context, indicating a first-person point of view.

Sentence: We had been dining together at the Café Royal in that long, low room with its absurd and charming decoration which is all that remains of the old Café Royal that painters have loved to paint; and we were sitting over our coffee and liqueurs and, so far as Ned was concerned against his doctor's orders, smoking very long and very good Havanas. [**Plot with setting; Characters**]

Justification: The narrator describes the setting (Café Royal) and provides context for the characters' actions.

Sentence: 'I've got a funny chap to deal with at the Scrubs just now,' he said, after a pause, 'and I'm blowed if I know how to deal with him.' [**Characters; Conflict**]

Justification: The character (Ned Preston) introduces a conflict involving another character at Wormwood Scrubs.

Analysis from GPT 3.5.9

Zeki Hamawand's stylistic model for analyzing narrative style provides a structured approach to dissecting the elements of a story. Detailed description can not be tagged from Rapid Miner GPT 3.5.9 tells these features like themes, plot, major and minor characters etc. Here's how the model applies to the various components of a narrative:

Narrative Style (Zeki Hamawand Model, 2023)

Plot

- **Plot with Setting:** This involves analyzing how the events of the story are structured and how the setting influences the plot. The setting provides context and can affect the characters' actions and the story's direction.

Characters

- The study of characters includes examining their traits, motivations, development, and relationships. Characters drive the plot and embody the themes of the narrative.

Point of View

- This refers to the perspective from which the story is told. It can be first person, second person, third person limited, or third person omniscient. The point of view shapes the reader's understanding and emotional connection to the story.

Theme

- The theme is the underlying message or central idea of the narrative. It often reflects on human nature, society, or existential questions. Themes give deeper meaning to the plot and characters.

Symbolism

- Symbolism involves identifying objects, characters, or events that represent larger concepts. Symbols add layers of meaning to the narrative, enhancing its depth and richness.

Conflict

- Conflict is the struggle between opposing forces that drives the plot. It can be internal (within a character) or external (between characters or between a character and their environment). Conflict creates tension and propels the narrative forward.

Applying Zeki Hamawand's Model to "The Kite" by W. Somerset Maugham

1. Plot

- Plot with Setting: The story unfolds in a domestic setting, primarily within Herbert's home and his parents' house. The setting emphasizes the claustrophobic control his mother exerts over him and the contrasting freedom he feels when flying his kite.

2. Characters

- **Herbert Sunbury**: A man torn between his passion for kite flying and the demands of his relationships.
- **Mrs. Sunbury**: His controlling mother, whose influence overshadows his life.
- **Betty Bevan**: Herbert's wife, who becomes increasingly frustrated with his obsession and his mother's interference.

3. Point of View

- The story is told from a third-person omniscient perspective, allowing the reader to understand the inner thoughts and motivations of the characters.

4. Theme

- The primary themes include the struggle for personal freedom, the impact of familial control, and the conflict between personal passions and societal expectations.

5. Symbolism

- The kite symbolizes Herbert's desire for freedom and escape. It represents his childhood innocence and his need to break free from his mother's control.

6. Conflict

- **Internal Conflict:** Herbert's internal struggle between his love for kite flying and his responsibilities as a husband.

- **External Conflict:** The conflict between Herbert and his mother, and later between Herbert and his wife, Betty.

By applying Hamawand's model, one can gain a deeper understanding of the intricate dynamics at play in "The Kite" and how various narrative elements contribute to its overall impact. This structured approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the story's stylistic and thematic components.

6. Descriptive Style (Zeki Hamawand Model, 2023)

Stylistic Devices

Stylistic Devices are Hyperbole, Flashback, Foreshadowing, Parallelism, Repetition, Juxtaposition, Imagery, Pun and Aphorism.

Examples

Sentence: As we know, there is often a great difference between the man and the writer. [**Juxtaposition**]

Justification: The sentence contrasts the man and the writer, highlighting the differences between their personas.

Sentence: The writer may be bitter; harsh; and brutal; while the man may be so meek and mild that he wouldn't say boo to a goose. . [**Juxtaposition**]

Justification: The sentence places the contrasting characteristics of the writer and the man side by side to emphasize their differences.

Sentence: It was told me one evening by my friend Ned Preston; and he told it me because he didn't know how to deal with the circumstances and he thought; quite wrongly as it happened; that I might be able to give him some advice that would help him. [**Flashback**]

Justification: The narrator recounts a past event where his friend Ned Preston told him the story.

Sentence: We had been dining together at the Café Royal in that long; low room with its absurd and charming decoration which is all that remains of the old Café Royal that painters have loved to paint; and we were sitting over our coffee and liqueurs and; so far as Ned was concerned against his doctor's orders; smoking very long and very good Havanas. [**Imagery**]

Justification: The detailed description of the Café Royal and the scene creates a vivid image in the reader's mind.

Sentence: 'I've got a funny chap to deal with at the Scrubs just now,' he said; after a pause; 'and I'm blown if I know how to deal with him.' [**Dialogue**]

Justification: The direct speech provides insight into Ned Preston's current situation.

Sentence: I've told him he's only cutting off his nose to spite his face. [**Aphorism**]

Justification: The phrase 'cutting off his nose to spite his face' is a concise, memorable statement expressing a general truth or moral principle, fitting the definition of an aphorism.

Sentence: He's perfectly well behaved, he's no trouble, he works well, he seems quite happy, he's just getting a lot of fun out of thinking what a devil of a time his wife is having. [**Parallelism**]

Justification: The sentence uses parallel structure ('he's perfectly well behaved, he's no trouble, he works well, he seems quite happy') to emphasize the man's behavior and attitude.

Sentence: Exactly that. She smashed his kite. He says he'll never forgive her for that till his dying day. [**Foreshadowing**]

Justification: The phrase 'till his dying day' hints at a long-lasting grudge, foreshadowing the enduring nature of his resentment.

Sentence: Beatrice I was christened, she said, and Beatrice I always have been and always shall be, to you and to my nearest and dearest. [**Repetition**]

Justification: The repetition of 'Beatrice' emphasizes her insistence on being called by her full name.

7. Extra-Linguistic Reality (H.B Model, 2020)

Extra-Linguistic Reality can not be identified through Rapid Miner For this we analyzed these features through GPT 3.5.9.

We'll analyze the extra-linguistic reality and plot structure thoroughly.

Biographical Factor:

- **W. Somerset Maugham's Background:** Maugham's life experiences significantly influence his writing. Born in 1874, he lived through significant social changes and had a medical training background, which gave him keen insights into human behavior. His own tumultuous family life and the complexities of his relationships are often reflected in his stories. "The Kite" showcases Maugham's understanding of the intricate dynamics within families and the conflicts arising from individual desires versus familial expectations.

Social Factor:

- **Early 20th-Century England:** The story is set in a period when societal norms were strict, and familial roles were well-defined. The expectations from men and women in society, the importance of maintaining social decorum, and the stigma attached to non-conformity are evident. Herbert's hobby, considered childish and frivolous, clashes with societal expectations of adult behavior, causing friction in his marriage and with his mother.

Economical Factor:

- **Financial Dependencies:** Economic issues subtly underpin the story. Herbert's dependence on his mother for financial support reflects the economic dynamics within the family. His mother's control over him is partly facilitated by her financial support. Betty's frustration and the eventual breakdown of their marriage also have economic undertones, as Herbert's refusal to financially support Betty after their separation leads to legal consequences.

Political Factors:

- **Power Dynamics:** The political aspect here is more about personal power dynamics than formal politics. Mrs. Sunbury's manipulation of Herbert represents an authoritarian control within the family. Herbert's struggle for autonomy against his mother's control and his wife's demands reflects broader themes of individual freedom versus authoritarianism.

Plot Structure

Simple Plot:

- "The Kite" has a seemingly straightforward plot that revolves around Herbert's passion for kite flying and its impact on his personal relationships. The linear narrative follows Herbert from his childhood, through his marriage, to his imprisonment, focusing on the central conflict of his life.

Complex Plot:

- Although the main storyline is simple, the complexities lie in the character interactions and underlying themes. The psychological depth of the characters, particularly Mrs. Sunbury's manipulative behavior and Herbert's steadfastness, adds layers to the narrative. The interplay between Herbert's personal desires and the demands of those around him creates a rich, complex tapestry of human emotions and conflicts.

Structure of the Story

Exposition:

- **Introduction of Characters and Setting:** The story begins by introducing Herbert Sunbury and his passion for kite flying, supported initially by his mother. We learn about his close-knit yet controlling relationship with his mother and his eventual marriage to Betty.

Complication:

- **Emergence of Conflict:** The complication arises when Betty demands Herbert give up kite flying, feeling embarrassed and neglected. This demand creates a rift between Herbert's desire to maintain his hobby and his duty as a husband. The situation is further complicated by Mrs. Sunbury's interference, exacerbating the tension between Herbert and Betty.

Climax:

- **Peak of Tension:** The climax occurs when Herbert chooses his passion for kite flying over his marital obligations, refusing to pay maintenance to Betty, leading to his imprisonment. This moment crystallizes the central conflict of the story and highlights the consequences of Herbert's choices.

Denouement:

- **Resolution and Aftermath:** In the denouement, the story resolves with Herbert continuing to fly kites, undeterred by his imprisonment and marital breakdown. This resolution underscores the theme of personal freedom and the price Herbert pays for his steadfastness. It also reflects the lasting impact of familial control and the ultimate failure of both Betty and Mrs. Sunbury to alter Herbert's course.

By applying the H.B. Model to "The Kite," we uncover how Maugham intricately weaves biographical, social, economic, and political factors into the narrative, enriching the story with deeper meanings and complex character interactions. The plot structure, both simple and complex, allows for a multi-layered exploration of the central themes, making "The Kite" a compelling study of human relationships and personal freedom.

8. Role Archetypes (Billiard-Ball Model, 2004)

Role Archetypes consist of Agent, Patient, Instrument, Experiencer, Mover and Zero. These can be analyzed through Rapid Miner.

Examples

Sentence: He left his wife and the court ordered him to pay so much a week in alimony and he's absolutely refused to pay it. [**Patient**]

Justification: The character is experiencing the consequences of his actions and the court's decision.

Sentence: I've argued with him till I was blue in the face. [**Experiencer**]

Justification: The speaker is undergoing the emotional experience of frustration.

Sentence: He says he'll stay in jail all his life rather than pay her a penny. [**Mover**]

Justification: The character is making a proactive decision that influences the plot.

Sentence: Since she wouldn't for the world have kept liquor in the house, he sneaked out with a jug after morning service and got a quart from the pub round the corner; but nothing would induce him to drink alone, so, just to be sociable-like, she had a glass too. [**Mover**]

Justification: Samuel and Beatrice are taking actions that reflect their values and social habits.

9. Transitivity (Billiard-Ball Model, 2004)

Analyzing Somerset Maugham's short story "The Kite" through the lenses of the Billiard-Ball Model (transitivity) and the Force-Dynamics Model (modality, writer's attitude, grounding elements, ground,

subjectivity, deontic modality, epistemic modality, and causation) allows us to delve into its narrative structure and thematic elements.

Transitivity (Billiard-Ball Model)

In "The Kite," Somerset Maugham employs transitivity to depict the actions and states of the characters, shaping the narrative's flow and thematic development.

- **Processes and Actions:** The story revolves around the relationship between Mrs. Hammond and her husband. Maugham uses transitivity to highlight their interactions, particularly Mrs. Hammond's emotional turmoil and her husband's detachment.

- **Participants:** Mrs. Hammond is portrayed as the main actor in the emotional conflicts within the story. Her actions and decisions drive the plot forward, influencing the lives of others around her, including her husband and the young narrator.

- **Circumstances and States:** Maugham employs transitivity to describe the emotional and psychological states of the characters. For instance, Mrs. Hammond's feelings of loneliness and dissatisfaction are depicted through internal processes and emotional states.

10. Force-Dynamics Model (Billiard-Ball Model, 2004)

Modality

- **Epistemic Modality:** Maugham uses epistemic modality to convey uncertainty and doubt, particularly in Mrs. Hammond's reflections on her life choices and her husband's behavior.

- **Deontic Modality:** The author expresses social norms and expectations through deontic modality, influencing how characters perceive their roles and obligations within society.

Writer's Attitude

- Maugham's attitude towards the characters and their predicaments is subtly critical yet compassionate. He presents their flaws and vulnerabilities with empathy, highlighting the complexities of human relationships and emotions.

Grounding Elements and Ground

Setting: The story is grounded in a British colonial setting, providing a backdrop that influences the characters' behaviors and social interactions.

Temporal Context: The narrative spans over time, reflecting changes in relationships and emotional dynamics among the characters.

Subjectivity: Maugham employs subjectivity to delve into the inner thoughts and emotions of Mrs. Hammond, offering readers a deep insight into her personal struggles and desires.

Causation: The story explores causation by tracing how Mrs. Hammond's decisions and emotional experiences lead to significant changes in her relationships and personal fulfillment.

Summary

Analyzing "The Kite" through the Billiard-Ball Model and the Force-Dynamics Model reveals Somerset Maugham's skillful use of narrative techniques to depict complex human emotions and relationships. The transitivity analysis highlights the dynamics of actions and states, while the Force-Dynamics Model uncovers the author's attitudes, modalities, and the contextual grounding of the narrative. Together, these models provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the thematic depth and stylistic nuances of Maugham's short story.

Discussion

The story explores the complex relationship of Herbert with his family. The writer has used straightforward language to attract the readers. He has used descriptive as well as narrative style to depict human emotions

and relationships. Stylistic devices explore his writing style and all of these features are identified through Rapid Miner and GPT 3.5.9. By using phrases he has tried to create clear pictures or images of characters. By using various grammatical structures the writer wants to maintain narrative flow in the story and want to capture the interest of readers. The plot structure, both simple and complex, allows for a multi-layered exploration of the central themes, making "The Kite" a compelling study of human relationships and personal freedom. Stylistic Analysis is done on the sentence level. 90% of results from Rapid Miner are satisfied. The study accepts the hypothesis that Ai is significance for stylistic analysis as compare to traditional methods.

Findings

The study found lexical, grammatical features in the Short Story "The Kite." The analysis shows that a multi-layered stylistic approach enables readers to interpret the short story with enhanced accuracy and a deeper understanding of its content.

AI play important role for checking the style of writer in his literary works. The art of characterization is very beautiful in the given story. The main theme of 'The Kite' revolves around internal conflict, which the narrator uses to depict through kite flying how characters achieve personal freedom and control their lives. Maugham's life experiences significantly influence his writing. By applying the H.B. Model to "The Kite," we uncover how Maugham intricately weaves biographical, social, economic, and political factors into the narrative, enriching the story with deeper meanings and complex character interactions. The plot structure, both simple and complex, allows for a multi-layered exploration of the central themes, making "The Kite" a compelling study of human relationships and personal freedom. By applying Hamawand's model, one can gain a deeper understanding of the intricate dynamics at play in "The Kite" and how various narrative elements contribute to its overall impact. This structured approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of the story's stylistic and thematic components.

Delimitation

Rapid Miner achieved 90% accuracy in its sentence tagging process, but the tool encountered a specific restriction: it could detect abstract nouns but could not identify concrete nouns, which were part of its criteria file. The other problem was that it could not add the tags in the associated tags box while in the justification box it provide justification. Extra Linguistic reality could not find through it.

Conclusion

The use of grammatical, lexical, descriptive or narrative style in the story "The Kite" explores the writing style of Somerset Maugham. Somerset Maugham's skillful use of narrative techniques depicts complex human emotions and relationships. The kite symbolizes Herbert's desire for freedom and escape. It represents his childhood innocence and his need to break free from his mother's control. Somerset Maugham employs transitivity to depict the actions and states of the characters, shaping the narrative's flow and thematic development. Force-Dynamics Model uncovers the author's attitudes, modalities, and the contextual grounding of the narrative.

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