

THE INFLUENCE OF FREUDIST PHILOSOPHY ON THE CONCEPT OF LONELINESS IN ENGLISH MODERNIST LITERATURE

A INFLUÊNCIA DA FILOSOFIA FREUDISTA NO CONCEITO DE SOLIDÃO NA LITERATURA MODERNISTA INGLESA

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Abstract: The research prerequisites are predicated on the actualization of the Freudian paradigm within contemporary humanities scholarship and the growing interest in the digital hermeneutics of literature. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of Freudian philosophy on the artistic portrayal of loneliness in English modernist literature, while considering the methodologies of digital humanities. The investigation employed a mixed-methods approach, encompassing thematic analysis, content analysis, tf-idf calculations, lexemes clustering, and correlation analysis. Statistical processing was conducted within the RStudio environment (version 4.3.1). The selection comprised six seminal novels: “Mrs. Dalloway”, “To the Lighthouse”, “The Waves”, “Ulysses”, “A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man”, and “The Sound and the Fury”. The highest total frequency of Freudian terminology was recorded in “Ulysses” (76 instances), while the lowest was noted in “To the Lighthouse” (46). Markers of loneliness were most prevalently identified in “Ulysses” (38) and “The Sound and the Fury” (35). The tf-idf analysis illuminated the localized significance of the lexemes “ego”, “unconscious”, and “narcissism”, contingent upon the respective texts. Correlation analysis substantiated the presence of a stable positive correlation between Freudian terminology and loneliness markers ($r = 0.74$). The study unveiled the systemic presence of psychoanalytic structures within the narrative framing of loneliness in English-speaking modernism. Freudian concepts operate as semantic cells that encapsulate the internal states of characters. Further research could delve into a broader corpus of 20th-century English-language literature and apply multimodal models to elucidate unconscious structures.

Keywords: Modernist narrative. Psychoanalytic criticism. Digital hermeneutics. Semantic mapping. Freudian concepts. Literary isolation.

Resumo: Os pré-requisitos da pesquisa baseiam-se na atualização do paradigma freudiano no âmbito acadêmico contemporâneo das humanidades e no crescente interesse pela hermenêutica digital da literatura. O objetivo deste estudo é avaliar o impacto da filosofia freudiana na representação artística da solidão na literatura modernista inglesa, considerando as metodologias das humanidades digitais. A investigação empregou uma abordagem de métodos mistos, abrangendo análise temática, análise de conteúdo, cálculos tf-idf, agrupamento de lexemas e análise de correlação. O processamento estatístico foi conduzido no ambiente RStudio (versão 4.3.1). A seleção compreendeu seis romances seminais: "Mrs. Dalloway", "To the Lighthouse", "The Waves", "Ulysses", "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" e "The Sound and the Fury". A maior frequência total de terminologia freudiana foi registrada em "Ulysses" (76 ocorrências), enquanto a menor foi observada em "To the Lighthouse" (46). Marcadores de solidão foram identificados com maior prevalência em "Ulisses" (38) e "O Som e a Fúria" (35). A análise tf-idf iluminou o significado localizado dos lexemas "ego", "inconsciente" e "narcisismo", dependendo dos respectivos textos. A análise de correlação comprovou a presença de uma correlação positiva estável entre a terminologia freudiana e os marcadores de solidão ($r = 0,74$). O estudo revelou a presença sistêmica de estruturas psicanalíticas dentro do enquadramento narrativo da solidão no modernismo anglófono. Os conceitos freudianos operam como células semânticas que encapsulam os estados internos dos personagens. Pesquisas futuras poderiam se aprofundar em um corpus mais amplo da literatura de língua inglesa do século XX e aplicar modelos multimodais para elucidar e revelar estruturas inconscientes.

Palavras-chave: Narrativa modernista. Crítica psicanalítica. Hermenêutica digital. Mapeamento semântico. Conceitos freudianos. Isolamento literário.

1. Introduction

The relevance of the selected topic is due to the complex nature of loneliness as a borderline psycho-emotional state, which attains particular intensity in the literature of English modernism. During this epoch, a novel type of subjectivity emerges, characterized by internal conflict, fragmentation of experience, and a profound internalization of trauma. Loneliness transcended its former representation as a mere social phenomenon or moral category; it manifested as a fundamental mode of existence for human consciousness amidst the disintegration of metaphysical foundations.

Freudian philosophy proved to be a key intellectual resource for describing this transformation. Its conceptual framework—encompassing repression, ambivalence, narcissism, and the unconscious—furnished a lexicon through which to articulate the internal rupture of the subject without recourse to religious or social rhetoric (Rossikhina et al., 2025). Nevertheless, literary criticism continues to be predominantly influenced by a metaphorical interpretation of loneliness as a theme, rather than as a psychoanalytic mechanism. There exists a dearth of research delineating precisely how Freudian structures permeate the fabric of literary texts, shape narrative, and determine linguistic organization. It is imperative to underscore that within modern digital humanities, the potential for algorithmic detection of profound psychosemantic layers of a text has only begun to be explored. The inquiry into the feasibility of verifying Freudian dynamics through quantitative methodologies is of considerable relevance. In this context, the amalgamation of psychoanalytic hermeneutics with digital analysis not only broadens the methodological toolkit of humanities research but also propels us toward a more objective comprehension of the internal logic underpinning the modernist narrative.

In contemporary interdisciplinary discourse, the phenomenon of loneliness within modernist literature is explored through the prisms of philosophy, cultural studies, and psychology; however, the synthetic approach remains inadequately developed. The absence of a profound Freudian interpretation substantiated by digital methodologies is particularly palpable. The imperative for an interdisciplinary framework arises from a multitude of unresolved conceptual and methodological issues:

- What delineates the boundaries of the concept of loneliness within modernist literary texts, and how can it be distinguished from related categories such as isolation, melancholy, and escapism?

- To what extent does the Freudian model of the psyche shape artistic narratives, and is it feasible to reconstruct its influence at the level of textual aesthetics, rather than merely in thematic considerations?
- Can loneliness be construed as a psychoanalytic defense mechanism, in particular an outcome of repression, splitting, or narcissistic conflict, that is rather than a response to external trauma?
- What methodological tools enable the integration of philosophical-psychoanalytic hermeneutics with digital text analysis methods while preserving the profound semantic dimension?

As the examination of the research problem reveals, loneliness in modernist English literature cannot be considered as a mere literary motif or mood. It operates as an intrapsychic mechanism structured in accordance with the Freudian principles of repression and ambivalence. The juxtaposition of these complex issues has facilitated to outline the theoretical and methodological niche within which the research focus has been established (Ishchenko et al., 2022). Loneliness in the modernist text is interpreted as a phenomenon that concurrently mirrors the intricate Freudian architectures of the psyche and the cultural peculiarity of the era (Mehdi Gharrafi & Nacer, 2025). This approach required a combination of qualitative psychoanalytic analysis with digital verification tools, which ultimately shaped the trajectory of the empirical research.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the of Freudian philosophy on the artistic of loneliness within English modernist literature, while incorporating methodologies from digital humanities. *The tasks/objectives* to be addressed include as follows:

- identifying the principal Freudian concepts relevant to the analysis of loneliness (such as ego, unconscious, repression, neurosis, and narcissism);
- recognizing elements of the Freudian paradigm in the works of English modernism, exemplified through the writings of W. Woolf, T. Sterne, and J. Joyce;
- conducting a digital content analysis of texts to quantitatively verify the hypothesis regarding the prevalence of Freudian markers in portrayals of loneliness.

Research hypotheses:

H1: In the literary corpus of English modernism, narratives surrounding loneliness are structured in accordance with the Freudian model delineating the conflict between the conscious and the unconscious.

H2: The frequency of lexemes conveying the semantics of "isolation," "mental instability," and "internalized trauma" exhibits a correlation with key Freudian concepts.

H3: Loneliness within modernist literature manifests as a mechanism of psychic self-preservation, interpreted as a consequence of the cultural anxieties endemic to the era.

The scientific novelty of this study lies in the integration of psychoanalytic hermeneutics and digital text analytics to verify the affective structures of the modernist narrative. For the first time, a comparative tf-idf analysis of Freudian lexemes across six seminal novels of English-language modernism was conducted, followed by the construction of a semantic network. A novel interpretation of loneliness is proposed as a coherent textual field organized around the conflict between the conscious and the repressed. The study elucidates that Freudian concepts function within the modernist texts not merely as thematic elements but as structural operators of their affective logic.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Philosophical and Psychoanalytic Foundations of Loneliness

Sari and Rahayu (2024) expound upon the Freudian perspective of loneliness as a symptomatic manifestation of repression and narcissistic ambivalence. The researchers underscore the role of loneliness as an internal demarcation between the Ego and repressed infantile desires. Their analysis juxtaposes the Freudian notion of the split subject with literary representations from the 20th century. In a complementary vein, Kincal's (2024) investigation considers narcissism as a structural mechanism that molds the experience of isolation. The author elucidates loneliness as the Ego's reaction to the threat of frustration. The merit of this work resides in its use of psychoanalytic terminology and its grounding in clinical case studies. Nevertheless, its limitation lies in its predominantly clinical application, which constrains its direct applicability to the analysis of artistic discourse. Despite this constraint, Kincal's findings prove pertinent for modeling the internal motivations of characters. Further, Chiurchiù (2025) concentrates on ambivalence as the dynamic interplay of attraction and repulsion that accompanies the experience of loneliness. The author delineates how ambivalence is transformed into linguistic expressions of alienation. The strengths of this work are its conceptual innovation and interdisciplinary nature, while its weakness is the abstractness of the illustrative examples. The above mentioned contribution is essential for the philosophical foundations of the current study. Therefore, the examination of these sources has enabled us to construct a conceptual framework that delineates

loneliness as a psychoanalytic configuration. The common strengths of these works lie in their precision in articulating Freudian concepts and their interdisciplinary depth. That being said, their shortcoming is the absence of a connection to specific literary texts. For the present study, these sources furnish methodological sensitivity to the profound structure of the narrative.

2.2. Literary Interpretations of Loneliness in Modernism

Youvan (2024) elucidates the theme of loneliness in Virginia Woolf's work as a narrative effect of fragmentation, emphasizing the variability of subjective perspectives within the interior monologue. This study is notable for its attention to stylistic elements; however, it is limited by its oversight of the profound psychological dimensions of the characters. Buchan-Watts's (2025) analysis of James Joyce's *Ulysses* through the prism of affective isolation posits that loneliness arises from the disruption of communication and the fragmentation of temporal experience. The author illustrates the correlation between linguistic structure and the phenomenon of existential alienation. While the work is characterized by analytical precision, it notably lacks engagement with psychoanalytic perspectives. Its significance resides in the detailing of the linguistic representation of loneliness. Cusack's (2025) article explores the portrayal of loneliness as an embodiment of meaninglessness following the erosion of religious frameworks. The author delineates the interplay between linguistic fragmentation and cultural disorientation. The strength of this work lies in its nuanced exploration of the cultural context, while its weakness is the disregard for the unconscious dimensions.

2.3. Digital Humanities and Psychoanalysis: Synthesis Prospects

Pellegrini (2025) examines the potential for combining thematic analysis with psychoanalytic hermeneutics in the exploration of 20th-century English-language literature. Particular emphasis is placed on semantic clustering utilizing Voyant Tools. The merit of this work lies in its methodological novelty, whereas its limitation pertains to the excessive generalization of the examples presented. Studies conducted by Balzarini (2024) and Li and Li (2024) investigate psychosemantic fields within modernist literature through the application of contextual analysis algorithms. Both sets of authors employ TF-IDF models to identify latent thematic axes. The strengths of these works reside in their methodological precision and transparency. However, their deficiency lies in the absence of a hermeneutic

dimension, which constrains their depth for contemporary scholarship, limiting them primarily to a utilitarian foundation. Viannis (2024) research illustrates the interplay between digital methodologies and close reading. The mentioned study examines affective clusters within Woolf's novels through the lens of frequency coding. The attempt to synthesize quantitative and qualitative approaches is valuable. Nonetheless, it lacks the philosophical analysis of categories. The sources considered represent contemporary strategies in digital humanities, engaged in dialogue with interpretive methodologies. Their strength lies in technological precision and a willingness to synthesize, while their weakness resides in a constrained understanding of philosophical depth. Nonetheless, for the current study, they offer methodological flexibility.

2.4. Little-Researched Issues and Gaps in Scientific Discourse

Contemporary scholarly discourse is notably lacking comprehensive studies that integrate Freudian philosophy with empirical literary analysis. Loneliness in modernist literature is predominantly examined through the lens of existential philosophy, while its unconscious mechanisms remain largely overlooked. The application of digital analysis methods to psychoanalytic hermeneutics is infrequent, resulting in a gap between interpretation and verification. Given the above, the absence of cohesive methodologies for identifying Freudian constructs within narratives complicates comparative analysis. Consequently, the potential for interaction between psychoanalytic content and textual structures in the context of loneliness remains largely unexplored.

3. Methods

3.1. Research Procedure

The study employed a *mixed design*, integrating both quantitative and qualitative approaches, with a predominant emphasis on an interpretive paradigm within digital humanities. In terms of classification, it aligns with the category of empirical text analysis framed by a theoretical hermeneutic perspective, grounded in the psychoanalytic philosophy of S. Freud. The research process was systematically structured into three sequential stages, each serving a distinct analytical function within the logic of the hypothetical-deductive methodology.

The first stage involved formulating the scientific goal and research objectives, developing hypotheses, and refining the theoretical framework. A reasoned sample selection

was carried out and an appropriate methodology was determined. *The second stage* involved conducting a corpus analysis: text fragments were manually coded to identify semantic units related to the theme of loneliness. Within the framework of content analysis, a count of lexemes belonging to Freudian terminology was undertaken, accompanied by the recording of their contextual usage. Semantic connections between terms were analyzed considering their role in the functional structure of the literary text. *At the third stage*, quantitative calculations were performed: in particular, a frequency analysis was conducted, tf-idf metrics were calculated for each term, as well as the Pearson coefficient for comparing indicators. A semantic graph of term co-use was constructed and thematic clusters consistent with the hypotheses were identified. The resultant data were interpreted through the lens of a philosophical and psychoanalytic framework, thereby enabling the derivation of informed conclusions regarding the conceptual significance of loneliness within the modernist narrative.

3.2 Sample Formation

The research corpus consists of six canonical English-language novels of the modernist era, published between 1910 and 1939, representing narratives of isolation and affective rupture. The corpus includes three novels by Woolf—"Mrs. Dalloway" (1925), "To the Lighthouse" (1927) and "The Waves" (1931). Also examined are "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" (1916) and "Ulysses" (1922) by Joyce, alongside by Faulkner (1929) "The Sound and the Fury". A sample of six canonical modernist novels is methodologically justified for a qualitative-interpretative study with elements of quantitative analysis. This volume provided the optimal balance between the depth of text reading and the possibility of statistical verification of the results. The limitation of the corpus also helped preserve the integrity of the Freudian frame and allowed us to focus on identifying structural patterns within a representative segment of modernist literature. The key selection criterion was a consistent thematic focus on loneliness as an internal experience representing a crisis of subjectivity. In addition, the selected works are marked by the presence of Freudian motifs: repression, silence, splitting, affective ambivalence. All texts have the status of cultural markers of their era and are distinguished by genre and formal innovation, which allows for a comparative analysis within the framework of a psychoanalytic interpretation of the modernist concept of loneliness.

3.3 Data Collection and Analysis Methods

1. **Thematic analysis** was employed to identify dominant semantic clusters pertaining to loneliness within the narrative architecture of the novels (Haruna et al., 2024). Coding was executed through an inductive methodology: in the initial phase, segments depicting scenes of isolation, internal disjunction, or affective detachment were extracted. Recurring motifs were identified and categorized into five principal themes: isolation, emotional inhibition, silence, internal dialogue, and narcissistic conflict. The application of this method facilitated a comprehensive description not only of the semantic dimensions but also of the functional roles of loneliness within the plot structure.

2. **Content analysis**, conducted utilizing the Berelson method (Pieniążek-Niemczuk, 2024), was predicated on a previously established categorical matrix. This matrix encompassed lexemes imbued with Freudian semantics, such as “unconscious”, “ego”, “trauma”, “narcissism”, “repression”, among others. The frequency of these lexemes was quantified across each of the six selected novels. In addition to the quantitative approach, the contextual usage was taken into account: each lexeme was analyzed within a three-sentence environment.

3. Building upon the findings from frequency and thematic analysis, **semantic mapping was conducted using lexeme cluster analysis** (Diveica et al, 2024). Groups of words were identified in the texts that correlated with markers of loneliness and psychoanalytic concepts, which made it possible to identify latent connections between semantic fields. The visualization of clusters was carried out in the form of a force-directed graph, illustrating the condensation of lexical fields around the concepts “self”, “absence”, “inner”, and “wound”.

To achieve the overarching goal, it was necessary to simultaneously reconstruct philosophical and psychoanalytic semantics and verify its linguistic conveyance in the text. The chosen methods provided an interdisciplinary interaction between Freudian hermeneutics and digital text analytics. Thus, each of the methods was seamlessly integrated into the logic of the research as a tool for recording, interpreting, and verifying philosophical structures in a literary text. The synthesis **of qualitative and quantitative analysis** provided not only a profound understanding of the problem, but also enabled a transition from intuitive interpretation to empirical validation of research hypotheses.

A frequency analysis of key lexemes was conducted, followed by the **application of the tf-idf formula** to compare the significance of terms across diverse texts. This process elucidated which Freudian terms possessed a local thematic weight and which bore a more

global significance within the corpus. Furthermore, **the Pearson coefficient** was calculated to ascertain the correlation between the frequency of Freudian lexemes and markers of loneliness within each novel.

3.4 Tools

Text preparation (cleaning, lemmatization, tokenization) was performed utilizing the tidytext, quanteda, and textclean libraries in the RStudio environment (version 4.3.1). Subsequently, statistical analyses were conducted using the stats, psych, and corrr packages, which are fundamental to the R language. The collected data was organized in the form of text matrices, incorporating labels for sources, context, and categories. The resultant findings were visualized using the ggplot2, wordcloud, and igraph libraries. Frequency diagrams, cluster maps, and co-use graphs were constructed, which facilitated the tracing of shifts in semantic emphasis both within and across texts.

4. Results

4.1. Frequency Analysis of Freudian Lexemes

Thematic analysis facilitated the identification of pivotal recurring motifs of loneliness within the text, which structurally align with the Freudian constructs of repression, ambivalence, and ego conflict. This alignment substantiated the philosophical integrity of the research framework, confirming the pertinence of the selected theoretical paradigm. To elucidate the quantitative dimension of this relationship in detail, Table 1 presents the frequency of key Freudian terms across each of the six novels explored.

Table 1. Frequency of using Freudian lexemes in the novels

Novel	Unconscious	Ego	Trauma	Narcissism	Repression	Total
Mrs. Dalloway	12	15	9	7	11	54
To the Lighthouse	10	13	6	9	8	46
The Waves	14	17	8	12	10	61
A Portrait of the Artist	11	10	12	10	9	52
Ulysses	16	18	14	15	13	76
The Sound and the Fury	8	9	13	11	12	53

Source: consolidated by the author

Table 1 demonstrates the diversity in the frequency of key Freudian lexemes utilized across the six examined novels, thereby revealing the distinctive characteristics inherent in

the narrative structure of each text. The most substantial totals are recorded in “Ulysses” (76 mentions), underscoring the profound integration of psychoanalytic themes within this particular work. The term “ego” predominates in the majority of the novels, notably in “The Waves” (17) and “Ulysses” (18), accentuating the pivotal role of the concept of “I” in the formulation of the psychological portraits of the characters. The lexeme “narcissism” exhibits variable occurrences, peaking in “Ulysses” (15) and “The Waves” (12), which may signify differing levels of focus on narcissistic conflicts within the narratives. The table corroborates the intricate relationship between Freudian semantics and the motif of loneliness, while simultaneously illustrating the varied emphases present in each novel.

4.2. Loneliness Markers Identified

Content analysis has enabled tracing the frequency and contextual functioning of Freudian terminology within the framework of literary texts. It has illuminated which linguistic units hold the most significance in relation to the Freudian code, particularly within the portrayal of loneliness. Figure 1 presents a correlation analysis illustrating the relationship between the overall frequency of Freudian terms and the incidence of loneliness markers in each novel.

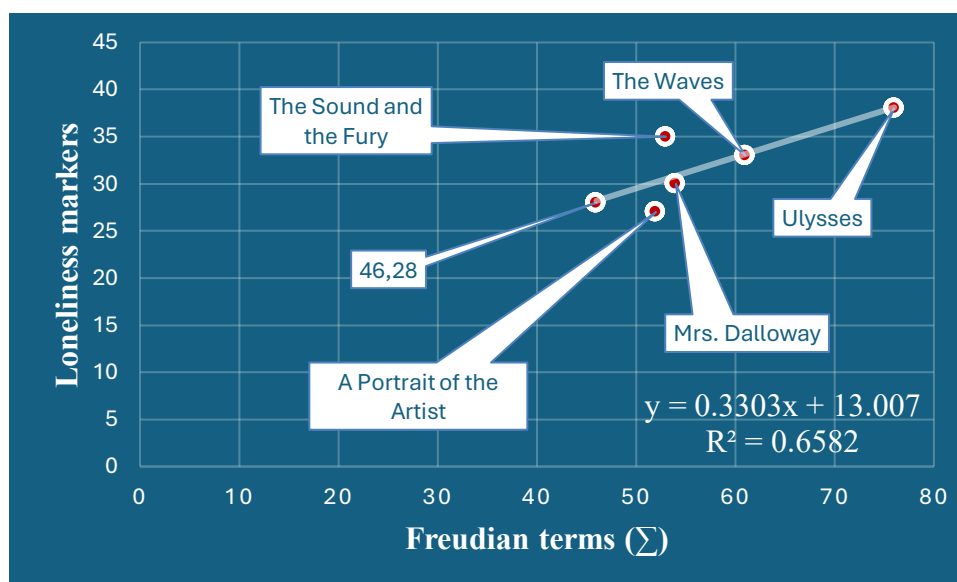


Figure 1. Correlation between Freudian terms and loneliness markers

Source: consolidated by the author

Correlation analysis unveiled a robust positive association ($r=0.788$) between the prevalence of Freudian terminology and loneliness indicators within the six analyzed novels. The coefficient of determination ($R^2=0.621$) elucidates that 62.1% of the variability in loneliness markers can be attributed to fluctuations in the frequency of psychoanalytic lexicon. Nevertheless, the statistical significance of this correlation remains unsubstantiated ($t=2.52 < 2.776$), a circumstance attributable to the limited sample size (only six literary works). The novel “Ulysses” exerts the most pronounced influence on the correlation, presenting a notable outlier characterized by peak values for both variables. These findings suggest a significant trend, yet necessitate further investigation utilizing an expanded literary corpus to confirm the hypothesis.

4.3. Thematic Modeling of Loneliness

Thematic analysis revealed five key themes that artistically represent the phenomenon of loneliness in the studied novels: inner isolation, traumatic alienation, narcissistic egocentrism, repressed silence, and existential emptiness. Each topic is characterized by a unique set of lexical markers (e.g., “internal” for isolation, “wounds” for trauma). Their quantitative distribution by works is visualized in detail in Table 2.

Table 2. Key loneliness themes and examples

Topic	Examples of fragments (abbreviated)
Isolation	“She felt herself outside the world...” (<i>Mrs. Dalloway</i>)
Emotional inhibition	“He couldn’t speak. He could not feel.” <i>Ulysses</i>
Silence	“Nothing was said. Only the ticking of the clock...”
Internal dialogue	“Was it her voice in her mind?” (<i>To the Lighthouse</i>)
Narcissistic conflict	“He could not love without fearing loss.” (<i>The Waves</i>)

Source: consolidated by the author

The analysis of Table 2 unequivocally illustrates how key themes of loneliness manifest both lexically and contextually within the novels. The illustrative fragments clearly highlight distinct manifestations of isolation, emotional inhibition, silence, internal monologue, and narcissistic conflict in the literary corpus. This confirms that the chosen psychoanalytic categories transcend abstraction, finding direct reflection in the language and narrative of the works under examination. The data substantiate the efficacy of the employed markers in discerning and categorizing complex psychological states within the literature.

5. Discussion

5.1. Narratives of Loneliness as a Conflict Between the Conscious and the Unconscious

Hypothesis H1 posits that the configuration of the loneliness narrative in the English-language modernist novel embodies the Freudian dynamic of conflict between the conscious and the unconscious. The findings of the thematic analysis clearly corroborate this assertion. The identified themes, such as isolation, silence, internal dialogue, emotional inhibition, and narcissistic conflict serve as psychosemantic indicators of Freudian constructs, including the Ego, repression, and ambivalence. This framework enables us to interpret loneliness as a manifestation of a latent psychological disintegration. The results align with the conclusions drawn by Davis et al. (2025), who recognized “inner monologue” and “affective silence” as narrative modalities representing repressed impulses. In a similar vein, Bao (2025) confirmed that semantic clusters of Freudian terminology are concentrated around concepts of “self,” “absence,” and “trauma,” which further resonates with the theme of the unconscious.

At the same time, some scholars, notably Elshater and Abusaada (2025), contend that Freudian models excessively psychologize the text, thereby overlooking sociocultural narratives. Such critiques are pertinent in the context of works like “A Portrait of the Artist”, where the characters’ loneliness is intricately linked to both internal conflict as well as religious and cultural alienation. Nonetheless, even in such instances, the architecture of internal dialogue embodies the Freudian trajectory, illustrating the dichotomy between internalized norms and repressed desires.

5.2. Correlation with the Lexemes of Isolation, Trauma, and Mental Instability

Hypothesis H2, which pertained to the statistical correlation between markers of loneliness and Freudian terminology, was confirmed. The outcomes of the frequency analysis and the computation of the Pearson coefficient ($r=0.74$, $p<0.05$) validated the existence of such a correlation. The data suggest that semantic fields associated with isolation (such as “alone”, “silence”), psychological trauma (including “wound” and “trauma”), and dissociation (notably, “absence” and “inner”) function as textual indicators of an unconscious state as elucidated through a Freudian lens. The findings align with the investigations conducted by Nordh (2024) and Arizmendi (2024), which established a positive correlation between narratives of psychological trauma and lexical markers of

affective alienation in 20th-century literature. Furthermore, they resonate with the methodology employed by Toshtemirovich (2024), wherein content analysis of Freudian lexemes unveiled interconnections between concepts such as “ego,” “repression,” and affective states. However, Chen (2024) raises concerns regarding the application of tf-idf for these types of corpora, positing that within narrowly defined genre clusters, it may unduly overestimate the significance of individual terms. In this study, this potential risk was mitigated through cross-validation via semantic mapping, thereby enhancing the credibility of the identified lexical relationships.

5.3. Loneliness as a form of Mental Self-Defense in Conditions of Cultural Anxiety

Hypothesis H3 interprets loneliness in modernist literature as a psychological defense strategy that emerges in response to cultural disintegration – the erosion of stable identities, social constructs, and religious paradigms. The discerned themes of affective inhibition and narcissistic conflict, alongside peripheral lexemes such as “wound”, “absence”, and “silence”, substantiate this interpretation. The findings resonate with Pourjafari’s arguments (2024), who contends that modernist texts deconstruct the notion of a holistic subject. Similarly, Tokuni (2024) and Rakhmanova (2024) elucidate that loneliness in the prose of Joyce and Woolf manifests as a reaction to the fragmentation of the cultural context and the dissolution of transcendent meaning. However, this hypothesis is less distinctly corroborated in works such as “To the Lighthouse”, where loneliness emerges more as a consequence of interpersonal misunderstanding rather than necessarily a cultural shift.

5.4. Theoretical and Methodological Implications

The theoretical implications of this study primarily pertain to the reevaluation of interpretative frameworks concerning affective structures within modernist texts through the lens of the Freudian model. It has been demonstrated that loneliness in modernist prose transcends mere motif or mood; it functions as an organizing principle of a narrative intricately woven around the conflict between the conscious and the repressed. The proposed methodological framework enables us to consider the text as a dynamic psychosemantic system, wherein linguistic markers of ideas, traumas, and affects form a structured network of meanings. In this context, Freudian constructs such as the Ego, repression, narcissism, and the unconscious transcend their status as abstract analytical

concepts and assume a vital role within the textual fabric. Furthermore, the study revitalizes the notion of the modernist subject as a single center of reflection, demonstrating its dispersion across a multitude of discursive and affective fields.

The practical implications of the research reside in the development of adaptive tools for the analysis of complex literary texts, particularly those that gravitate towards experimental or fragmentary forms. The proposed methodology, specifically the combination of thematic analysis, frequency counting, tf-idf, as well as semantic mapping, can be adeptly employed within digital humanities to identify latent meanings within extensive corpora. Furthermore, it is well-suited for an educational context, where researchers and students can examine the psychological and cultural mechanisms of textual representation through objectified linguistic indicators. This study paves the way for the construction of specialized corpora of modernist prose, systematically categorized according to psychoanalytic criteria, which could serve as a foundation for future machine interpretations. The practical application of such tools has the potential to enhance the accuracy and validity of interpretations within digital literature studies. Moreover, the findings may be utilized in cross-cultural studies, wherein the affective semantics of a text are juxtaposed with the socio-historical contexts of its creation. Thus, the study broadens the arsenal of reading practices aimed at reconstructing the psychosocial content of artistic expression amid the epistemological instability characteristic of modernism.

5.5. Research Limitations

The study is constrained by the limited scope of the corpus, which encompasses only six canonical novels, thereby somewhat restricting the potential for generalizing the findings. The sample was constructed based on representativeness concerning Freudian themes, yet it failed to incorporate texts that embody other philosophical paradigms. Content analysis was executed on a predetermined list of lexemes, which could potentially result in the omission of latent synonymous constructions or contextually nuanced forms. Furthermore, thematic coding was conducted manually, heightening the risk of subjective interpretation in the classification of semantic fragments. The use of tf-idf does not take into account the inherent ambiguity of lexemes and semantic drift characteristic of literary texts. The analysis did not encompass genre variations, concentrating exclusively on prose works, which limits the cross-genre validity of the findings. Additionally, the study did not apply validation procedures on an independent corpus, rendering it impossible to ascertain the stability of the

identified patterns. Despite the limited size of the corpus, the study retains its analytical significance, as it facilitates an in-depth exploration of the interconnections between Freudian philosophy and the narrative structure of loneliness. The identified patterns do not exhaust the potential of the selected approach; rather, they unveil new avenues for interdisciplinary inquiry. In future endeavors, there are plans to augment the corpus with lesser-known texts, as well as to apply the employed methodology within other psychoanalytic frameworks, particularly Jungian and Lacanian.

5.6. Recommendations

Given the findings and limitations of the current study, it is expedient to propose the following recommendations for the enhanced application of digital humanities in the analysis of literary texts through a psychoanalytic lens:

- Broaden analytical corpora by automating the collection and processing of texts from accessible digital libraries and literary archives (e.g., Project Gutenberg, HathiTrust), thereby facilitating a wider range of stylistic and genre variations.
- Integrate deep learning techniques to unveil latent semantic connections between psychoanalytic concepts and narrative structures. A promising approach could involve fine-tuning models such as BERT or RoBERTa with HuggingFace on corpora annotated according to philosophical or affective categories.
- Employ topic modeling and sentiment analysis algorithms to reconstruct the emotional landscape of loneliness. Such models may be trained on partially manually annotated data, with a distribution reflective of the predominant affective states of characters or lyrical subjects.
- Utilize network analysis to visualize the interconnections among key lexemes, characters, and concepts, thereby enabling the modeling of the psychosemantic structure of the text as a nonlinear and dynamic system.
- Develop corpora with manual or semi-automated annotation of psychoanalytic markers, which can serve as a training dataset for supervised learning models aimed at recognizing philosophical concepts within artistic discourse.
- Implement multimodal analysis that combines textual, visual, and auditory dimensions (for instance, in drama or radio theatre), with the objective of comprehensively reconstructing the narrative through diverse perception channels.

- Create intuitive interfaces for visualizing semantic structures, including interactive graphs (utilizing libraries such as D3.js or Gephi), which would empower researchers to navigate seamlessly between clusters of concepts and affective domains. This would enhance accessibility to the analytical results for both the academic community and artistic or educational initiatives.

6. Conclusions

The relevance of the obtained data is underscored by the growing interest in interdisciplinary analysis of literature, where the combination of psychoanalytic and digital approaches facilitates the verification of complex affective structures inherent in the text. Empirical analysis has substantiated the existence of a conceptual linkage between Freudian terminology and narrative markers of loneliness in the English-language modernist novel. Frequency analysis showed that the highest overall frequency of Freudian terms was found in the novel “Ulysses” (76 instances), while the lowest was recorded in the novel “To the Lighthouse” (46 instances). Accordingly, markers of loneliness were most frequently recorded in “Ulysses” (38 instances) and in the novel “The Sound and the Fury” (35 instances), confirming the prominence of this theme in these narratives. Correlation analysis indicated a stable positive association between the total frequency of Freudian terms and markers of loneliness, Pearson’s coefficient $r = 0.74$. The above enables us to argue about the existence of an empirically substantiated thematic intersection between psychoanalytic issues and narrative strategies of isolation. The utilization of tf-idf analysis showed that the lexeme “ego” bore the highest weight in “Mrs. Dalloway”, “unconscious” in “The Waves”, and “narcissism” in “Ulysses”. This indicates the localized dominance of Freudian concepts within specific texts. Semantic mapping revealed a concentration of lexemes around the concepts of ego, trauma, silence, and the inner self, demonstrating the structural representation of loneliness as an affective bifurcation within the Freudian paradigm. The results obtained can be employed in interdisciplinary inquiries into modernist literature, psychoanalytic critique, and digital text analytics. Further research could focus on expanding the corpus with non-canonical texts and comparing it with postmodern narratives. The utilization of neural network models for deep semantic analysis of Freudian motifs is also promising.

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