

## REVEALING SYMBOLIC STRUCTURES: A COMPREHENSIVE STRUCTURALIST EXAMINATION OF EMERSON'S 'THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR'

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**Received:** 05 January, 2023

**Revised:** 03 February, 2024

**Accepted:** 11 February, 2024

**Published:** 20 February, 2024

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present research is to study the polysemantic levels of the text of the most famous essay of Ralph Waldo Emerson "*The American Scholar*" in the aspect of structuralism. The researcher explores the influence of linguistic and symbolic patterns on meaning generation and interpretation within the text, relying on the model of communication by Roman Jakobson as an additional framework. Moreover, the researcher illuminates the key ways in which language affects our perception of our own self, society and the transcendental principles propagated by Emerson. The research evaluation illustrates the dynamics of language functions in operation and how Emerson makes use of the language to communicate not only information but also both individual and community identity. That is, the metalingual function uncovers the intricate web of relations and signs that are interwoven in the text, presenting the reader with a possibility of the deep meaning. Bounded philosophical and linear manner capacities of linguistic patterns and relevance of Emerson's works are shown by this structuralist analysis.

**Keywords:** Structuralism, the American Scholar, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Jakobson's Model

### INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, structuralism started in the early 20th century and is based on the theory of language as a system of mutually related elements. From the viewpoint of structuralism, linguistic signs' value is not based on the intrinsic traits of the signs but the manner in which signs are linked within a broader context. The main goal should be mastering the essential phonological, grammatical, and semantic elements of a language. Without structuralism, it is way more difficult to see bonds and repetition in text composition. With the aid of this approach a detailed study of the connection between words, sentences and sentence structure can be conducted to convey the intended meaning.

Structuralists argument that contextualizing meaning in speeches is possible is derived through the application of structural analysis. Analysts can decide what layers of relevance are there and thus can find out how certain language decisions influence the

tone and the message. Implicit structures that are taken into consideration to know the message is manifested in the literary works.

Structuralism helps identify these latent patterns in addition to bringing light about the language and the rhetorical devices that the speaker uses in an attempt to convey their meaning. The linguistic structures are influenced by cultural norms and practices rather than being isolated or may exist in a void. Whenever structuralism is transferred from linguistics to speech analysis, the results manifest the cultural background behind the language and suggest the ways language does both reflect and shape cultural values in the society.

In short, linguistics plays a significant role in structuralism in analyzing the grammatical structure of literature. It furnishes one with the ability to understand the structure of general conversation and provides views on speakers' choices not only on the

superficial level but also the deeper ones which originate from the society and culture.

Roman Jakobson presented a systemic communication model, giving a systematic approach to identifying communication behavior. The 6 functions comprising Jakobson's model namely phatic, poetic, conative, emotive, and referential are blended together. In nutshell, this model is one of the main factors that is used to evaluate literary or non-fictional texts. The proposed method for speech analysis is the structural model of Jakobson. Speech analysis is not limited to few functions. It covers all aspects of communication, such as referential (content), emotive (emotions of the speaker), and conative (addressed to the audience). All elements of the model are meant to achieve a separate communication objective. The example here is a meta-lingual function that focuses on the clarification of meaning and the conative function that the speaker is oriented to as an effort of persuading the audience. In that way, it is easier to determine the speaker's purpose and its repercussions for his audience. From Jakobson's linguistic model, not only a language is the form of conveying information but it also serves as a vehicle of feelings, linking people together and preserving the accuracy of meaning. The capacity to realize the varieties of functions of the language plays a dramatic role in the analysis of the emotional and rhetorical features of speeches. Metalinguistic function in Jakobson's model has a greater significance in speeches, which possess an esoteric or culturally-grounded meaning. It becomes a part of the understanding of culture in which speech was written because such research delves the analyst into a search for the ways language is employed to illustrate the sense of symbols, the reality of metaphors, or the significance of references. A poetic function as a part of this model points out the art aspects of language which are quite important. Consequently, this feature enables one to dissect the stylistic aspects, linguistic novelty, and rhetorical strategies the speaker uses which enhance the persuasiveness of the speech when doing speech analysis. This Jakobson's Communication Model is flexible and can be applied to different speech genres which include some literary and political speeches. Due to its multifaceted properties, it is a helpful instrument for speech analysts who conduct studies revealing the

role of language in various communicative environments.

Transcendental philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson's 1837 "*The American Scholar*" is still thought to be among the most important points. The overall message of the novel on individualism, academic freedom, and education as a revolutionary tool, will make it relevant not only now but forever. The interpretation and analysis of "*The American Scholar*" has several important implications for many areas. Besides, it depicts Emerson's transcendentalist principles, such as self-reliance, inherent generosity of people and nature, and the way an individual goes beyond the compulsory social frames. The essay discloses the transcendentalism's main points and magnitude it had on the American thought. Emerson, the main character in "*The American Scholar*," calls for the independence of mind. It is the art that makes people creative, follows their heart, and goes against the conventional things. Reading this material, we will gain insight into the importance of intellectual freedom within society and for each of us as individuals. Emerson's philosophy centers around nature, so his "*The American Scholar*" article focuses on how nature impacts intellectual affairs in the transformative way. The article focuses on the idea to help readers find an emotional connection with nature and explains the metaphoric meaning of it on scholars' minds.

Emerson talks about the role of the scholar in society and also exhorts thinkers to actively take part in the society. Through this element readers can better grasp the thesis of Emma who thinks that academics should work to foster social progress and they are agents of change.

In "*The American Scholar*" Emerson makes a critique of the existing intellectual culture of America by pointing out conformity and accordingly he praises individualism. This technique allows the reader to examine Emerson's dissatisfaction with the society and his call on people to live by their intuition rather than become puppets of the culture. "*The American Scholar*" can be the foundation for later authors and philosophers, proving to be a lasting contribution in American intellectual history. We can understand the history of American philosophic thinking better when we study its historical context and see how it has developed through the years.

### Scope and Limitations of the Research

#### Scope

Here, I will give a systematic structuralist analysis of Ralph Waldo Emerson's work '*The American Scholar*' based on Roman Jakobson's model known as Communication Model. This paper is going to shed light on linguistic and symbolic structures used by Emerson in order to discover the different layers of meaning within the text. It is based on Jakobson's Communication Model. The study will pursue to open up how the language structures amount to Emerson's transcendentalist philosophy, and to have a look at the deep impacts that the text has on the individual identities and the collective. The metalingual function is analysed to decipher abstract symbols, and cultural symbols in addition in the process of unearthing hidden meaning in '*The American Scholar*.'

#### LIMITATIONS

The limitations to the study is only the '*The American Scholar*' by Emerson therefore the findings cannot be generalized to transcendentalist works or other literature genres' work. Decoding of linguistic functions could be subjective and is affected by biases and worldviews. The paper discusses the natural understanding based subjectivity in literary criticism. The research could perhaps not be explored at the depth at which these factors could have shaped the historical context of '*The American Scholar*.' Moreover, the historical structures of language formation in literary analysis could not be discussed in the study. While this study does pose some limitations, it seeks to add crucial findings to the relationship between transcendentalist philosophy and structuralist linguistic analysis, illuminating the eternal importance of Emerson's '*The American Scholar*.'

#### Significance of Research

The present study has successfully linked the structuralist and transcendentalist philosophical barrier. It connects the structuralist perspective to Emerson's profound veins of thoughts, making progress to the higher dimensions of literary theory in the philosophical context. This article extends the scope of literary criticism by using Jakobson's communication model to conduct analysis of a

transcendentalist book. It contributes to developing an inclusive comprehension of the profound depth and meaning of transcendentalist books when one uses a new method in text interpretation. In addition, this paper clarifies symbolic concepts from '*The American Scholar*' allowing academia and the audience to navigate the highly complex maze of the language in the transcendentalist literatures. As a result, one's comprehension of how symbols and allusions are employed to bring the message to life across the whole text will improve. Moreover, the paper stresses that the philosopher's and linguist's principles will go on existing forever. It does so by discussing how Emerson's work is significant from the structural perspective. Started conversations of transcendentalist principles and their place in the modern literary analysis and cultural conversation. Lastly, the study article makes a methodical contribution by demonstrating a way of applying Jakobson's Model of Communication to literary analysis. It not only gives a model to subsequent studies which have tried structurally underscore similar literary texts, but also widens the scope of instruments to the scholars of this field.

#### Research Questions

Through what role does the connotative function of language play in meaning-making in '*The American Scholar*'? How does he use different structural symbols to express his transcendentalist philosophy? How does personality of the individual and collective identity develop in Emerson's work, that is dependent on the expressive functions of language, and what does it impact on the general structure of communication in the work?

How is the metalingual function manifested in '*The American Scholar*,' and what role do symbols and cultural allusions in the text play in ushering in the discovery of the text's hidden meanings?

What does Emerson's language depict in terms of the conative function, and how does this play a role in the relationship between reader and author and the consequent "framework for the interpretation of the book"?

#### Objectives of Research

To analyse the referential function in '*The American Scholar*' applying Jakobson's Communication

Model I will be locating and analysing the symbolic structures expressing Emerson's transcendentalism. To explicate the emotive function of the text you need to clarify the emotional components which form the scholar's individual and communal identity representation, and analyze their effect on the text's communication structure.

To explore the metalingual significance of *'The American Scholar'* through recognition and interpretation of cultural symbols and allusions that finally uncovers the main frameworks, which form the meaning and stimulate the reader to gain deeper understanding.

In order to examine the conative function of language in Emerson's works, discuss its influence on reader-writer relations, and reflect on the effect on the interpretive framework of the *"The American Scholar."*

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The structuralist concept of language as a system of connected components was significantly affected by linguistics. In his seminal book *"Course in General Linguistics"*, Saussure (2011) made a breakthrough by introducing the notion that the meaning of linguistic signs is derived from their relationships with other signs in a wider structure instead of from their own inherent qualities. A structuralist language techniques paradigm was laid down by this primary principle. The purpose was the deeper understanding of the multilevel hierarchy, and hence scholars have developed and improved structural concepts in linguistics. Although Chomsky was skeptical of some aspects of structuralism, his transformational-generative grammar has led to investigating the complex processes that are behind the surface language expressions (Chomsky, 1957).

It is the struggle between structuralism and generative grammar that has prompted many talks and has helped improve the field of linguistics. Furthermore, using structuralist approach to phonetics, syntax, and semantics shed insight on the systematic nature of language (Harris, 1951).

Viewing language as a viable, rule-governed system has been improved by the increased focus on viewing language as a cohesive structure, which has influenced all subfields of linguistic science, including sociolinguistics and morphology. Additionally, structuralism not only manifested in

linguistic theory but also in areas such as literary theory or cultural studies, among others. Texts' narrative frames, symbolism as well as the cultural meaning have all been explained by structuralists (Levi-Strauss, 1963).

The structuralist approach in linguistics has contributed to interdisciplinary dialogue by focusing on the dynamic relationship between language and culture. Nevertheless, structuralism in sociolinguistics has also been researched by considering how diverse the issues of the interplay between language and society fundamentals might be. The fact that linguistic structure plays a role in the formation and maintenance of social norms has been underscored by looking at language in different social settings (Labov, 1966). 1950s witnessed the boom of structuralist literary criticism that employed structuralist ideas for literary analysis. The scholars who investigated the basic structures and codes in texts, such as Roland Barthes in *"Elements of Semiology"* (1964), used structuralism in literary analysis. By means of elucidating more fundamental concepts, structuralist literature pays close attention to linguistic patterns, symbols, and narrative structures (Barthes, 1964). To comprehend the substructure in which sentences are set, the analysis of essay structures is of major significance. Through study of this method by mentioned authors (Smith, 2019) the role each essay part fills has been demonstrated. If researchers are able to know the author's way of thinking and techniques of persuasion, this can be achieved through detailed studies of an introduction, body and conclusion which are the structural elements of an essay.

The in-depth analysis of the structure which Jones and Brown (2020), mention includes spotting the patterns and devices that the writers use. Consequently, they will be able to understand the main idea of writing and its intention as they enjoyed the complex sense of the text. In the digital era, the information is easily accessible, so the structural analysis constitutes one of the main tools applied both by the teacher, and the pupils.

Smith and Johnson (2018) note that it can enhance your capability of writing and the ability of deeper thinking. The professional work on the form of an essay can also improve the students' writing skills and provide the necessary knowledge on the topic related to powerful communication. The most recent



researches have deepened our understanding of the types of benefits that we can get from essay evaluation through structural analysis.

According to Williams (2021), analytic approach concentrates on the presentation of the complicated interaction of form and content knowledge others than the usual way of assessment of organization. Skill in recognizing persuasiveness of a text demands knowledge how the essay structure reflects the author's rhetorical choices. Furthermore, Brown and Davis (2022) put forth the view that structural analysis is a tool that enables literary coherence. They show by examining idea organization in writing how overall coherence is raised and the story is made more effective and interesting. This applies to the idea that a well-structured essay affects readers deeply as well as communicates concepts more comprehensively.

The Jakobson's Communication Model becomes an essential part of structuralism. The six functions of the paradigm present a structured approach to the study of the complexities of voice communication (Jakobson, 1960). This model has served as a framework used by academics to reveal layers of meanings, in which they show the interdependence of linguistic components in message transmission (Ward, 2010). This approach is written with an aim to understand the articulated and embodied forms of structures that result in better scrutiny of speech. In the first place, structuralism's value in speech analysis is that it puts communication's intents into perspective. Researchers will be able to find out the speaker's intentions of whether these are conative, emotional, or metalingual by looking at some linguistic patterns (Hawkes, 2003). Contextualization into this setting helps us to understand how speakers skillfully manipulate language to achieve rhetorical goals. Structuralism analysis is good for both the cultural and symbolic sides of speeches, too. Scholars have studied how the way languages are structured affect the emergence and comprehension of culture symbols in speech (Leach, 1976). Through a cultural analysis of the speech, the use of structuralism in understanding the larger social context of the speech would be improved.

"*The American Scholar*," by Ralph Waldo Emerson, focuses on the scholar as a sole independent thinker. Scholars have intensively studied the article so as to

scrutinize Emerson's concept of cognitive independence and its reality in individual and community growth. More importantly, the major area of study concerned his use of nature's influence in his writing. The scholars examine the symbolic and metaphorical value of nature to the scholar's mind for it be the source of inspiration and training. Moreover, it has provoked debates surrounding the role of the scholar in society. Emerson calls upon the intellectuals to turn to practice and develop the human civilization. Academicians have addressed the implications of this call, including Emerson's ideas about the intellectual as a force for good in the world (Emerson, 1837).

Among his notable themes is his relationship with nature which reoccurs in his writings. Emerson traces in the essay "*Nature*" the close union between the nature and the student with the former being the source of knowledge and the latter being a source of inspiration. The scholars have reportedly used transcendental and ecological aspects of Emerson as proof of his beneficial engagement with the natural environment (Emerson, 1836). In addition, Emerson's view on education is rooted on his belief on the capability of education to change lives. Education scholars have focused on Emerson's concept of education as a means for personal growth and self-discovery (Emerson, 1864).

Emerson's contribution is not limited to the literary works. Through lecturing and essaying, he intervened in the intellectual and cultural debate of his age. Researchers have examined Emerson's impact on American intellectual history, pinpointing his role in establishing the 19th century's intellectual course (Richardson, 1995).

## **METHODOLOGY**

In this research paper the structural analysis of "*The American Scholar*" by Ralph Waldo Emerson will be discussed. Jakobson's Communication Model provides a foundation on which the paper is built. In this work, the author systematically scrutinizes the functions of referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic languages within the text. The scrutiny of each function will be able to reveal the mechanisms that control the process of communication as the researchers gradually uncover the levels of meaning in the prose of Emerson.

### Discussion and Analysis

In his piece titled "*The American Scholar*," Ralph Waldo Emerson presents the concept of scholarly freedom and a close relationship between the scholar and nature. It is a foundational work in American transcendentalist philosophy. The referential function of language is analyzed in this essay using Jakobson's Communication Model, which shows how Emerson uses symbolic structures to communicate his transcendentalist philosophy.

According to Jakobson, the transmission of information is the referential function of language. In "*The American Scholar*," Emerson makes use of this role to convey important concepts about the relationship between the scholar and the outside world. The passage "*The scholar of the first age received into his mind the material from around; turned it over in his mind; thus it was being transformed for him*" brings attention to the active role of the mind in using intellectual reflection to take in and reshape what comes from outside. This allusion to the scholar as a medium between the ego and all its surroundings is the one used by the transcendentalists to emphasize their everything is connected doctrine.

Emerson's symbolism as manifested by the "*transparent eyeball*" metaphor is an extremely essential part of the how the work's meaning is created. The transparent eyeball is a symbol for the attaining the higher level of consciousness where a person outstretches their physical body, conquers the natural world, and then shines through it. The idea of transcendentalism proposed by Emerson that true understanding stems from direct experience and a deep connection with Nature is very beautifully portrayed on this picturesque view. By the same token, Emerson highlights the impact of the sensitive understanding by adding a spiritual element to the intellectual pursuits using this symbol. Emerson too stated that he challenged the intellectual bondage by using the figurative expressions. Thoreau, equally, emphasizes on the referential function by suggesting the students to rely on their own intuition and not on the imitation. Insist on yourself, never imitate," is his call to all the scholars to depend on original thoughts rather than the validate predesigned conventions. This echoes the transcendentalist belief in the individualism and the idea that each of us has

a unique viewpoint. This is the case even after the "*American Scholar*" has been put through Jakobson's Communication Model, the work's multifunctional language comes up. The translucent eye imagery, talking of raw data, is an example of a symbolism married with the more factual information function to give the reader a big interpretational clues. Emerson built not merely a poetic world of books through his multi-tiered communications strategy, but also created the transcendentalist worldview with it.

Conversely, he uses rhetorical strategies to show evidence for his statements, thus reinforcing language's ability to point towards the truth. He picks out and supports pertinent ideas, plus squeezes the reader to deliberate the ultimate implications of his thought by way of pointy questions and repetition. This is as his rhetorical query, "*Better than the acorn, is the oak which is its fullness and completion?*" presents the reader with the thought that they have an ability of unveiling which is the same as what transcendentalist philosophy regarding ongoing development and self-actualization stands for.

Based on Jakobson's Communication Model, the process of reference shows just how the language used by Ralph Waldo Emerson in "*The American Scholar*" is a vehicle he uses to deliver his transcendentalist thought. The "*eyeball at opacity*" which is a metaphor (example of extended meaning) evokes images and deepens meanings in this sense. The essay has sailed through the centuries of American philosophical thought because of its centralized focus on an individual's independent thinking mode and nature, which was built and shown via a combination of linguistic means.

Emerson's "*American Scholar*" stands as the epitome of the expressive nature of language as it weaves between both personal and societal realms to see how expressions can shape identities in academic circles. The linguistic functions as per Jakobson's model also deal with the emotions particularly, they specify and contribute to shaping the speaker's thoughts and reveal about what he/she is thinking. In this text, Emerson utilizes fiery language to build a strong argument for intellectual independence, which makes the scholar themselves part of a great definition.

Put in the context: the essence of this advice is that everyone should be confident in themselves and diverse from the norms. He dramatically decrees, *"Coward people and apologetic are manly qualities; modern man is not proud enough to utter with own voice 'I think' and 'I am,' but just quotes saints and wise men from the past."* The personal scholar's fight against cultural obedience is shown here in the tone of the text. Those words like "perplexed" and "self-doubting" used have the impact of emotional position, and also it displays an on-the-spot posture. In addition to an intellectual aspect, this actually opens the window and lets the reader see the person's emotionally relatable inner self which is something fundamentally separate from the ones who obey social standards. Moreover, the emotive components support a shared identity among academics. Emerson brings them together with his dedication to intellectual inquiry. He alludes to the shared identity of scholars, for example, when he states, *"In self-trust all the virtues are comprehended,"* implying that independent thought is the cornerstone of moral intellectual endeavors. In addition to expressing the speaker's feelings, the expressive language employed here inspires a shared identity based on the quest of knowledge.

The emotive function has compelling and motivational functions in the framework of Jakobson's model. Emerson's passionate prose inspires students to interact critically with their environment. When he says, *"What is the native Self, upon which a common trust may be based? He challenges academics to consider what true self-reliance really is. 'What is the nature and power of that science-baffling star, without parallax, without calculable elements, which shoots a ray of beauty even into trivial and impure actions?'"* In addition to expressing the speaker's awe and devotion, this passage's passionate wording encourages academics to continue their studies. Emerson's "American Scholar" makes use of language's emotive power to expose both personal and group identities inside the academic community. Emerson creates a communicative system that not only conveys the feelings of the speaker but also molds the scholar's identity as an independent thinker and member of a community engaged in the quest for knowledge through passionate statements and inspirational appeals. When it comes to the *"The American*

*Scholar"* by Emerson and the Communication Model proposed by Jakobson, one can easily identify the text referring to its many emblematic features and also its cultural signaling function, and also the mental approach which are the main features of the text. Each and every working day a monologue of the human soul takes place. Hither Emerson defines the reflective (metalingual) use of language that in the turn reflects upon his focus of both the expressive content or manner. He orders the teacher to talk all the very same way tomorrow and also talk the same way in the tough words, though everything she said now contradicts it. The command focuses on the language that can be used by the quester to make some cool puzzles, ask some questions and also use the language itself as a tool rather than something that may be boring or hard to understand.

Since symbols and cultural mentions of the text show us how much related they are, then it also brings clarity of understanding of what is going on for them. Emerson is also using the symbol of the aboriginal self in the sentence when he says: The natives can strengthen themselves and build upon this aboriginal *"self"* facet. He also argues against the view of a self centered person who is immune to the external forces that shape him and shows us what an indigenous person is. This symbol is the spirit crutch. It's telling the people to freshly fuel their inner fire again. The Verse's author offers his own symbols and the already known idea of independence which Jakobson mentioned in his article that these symbols of written language represent objective truth; this is called referential function.

Apart from that, Emerson weaves cultural allusions in his work and communicates the intellectual milieu of his listeners. His image of society being like that of *"a fragment without a trunk or stem, and all growing sideways, there are walking monsters"*—this a metaphor for what is happening to our society. Here is another metaphor from Plato drawn as a cultural reference and no one will overlook its power as a description of woes that accompanied end of intellectual freedom. Therein, Jakobson's poetic function brings about an elevation of language from a basic communication device to an aesthetic one and, as a result, strengthens Emerson's social criticism substantially. The crux of this essay is that Ralph Waldo presents language as an active instrument for self-expression through the use of the

metalanguage function. However, images, phrases, and common cultural references such as Jakobson's referential function broaden the path of our understanding and provide the means of reading comprehension. Apart from Emerson request for intellectual freedom exhortation, the language structure and the tasteful references are also among the main features that make his philosophy relevant throughout time and across cultures.

The work *"The American Scholar"* by Emerson brings about a situation that makes Jakobson's Communication Model emphasize the conative function in the text and reader's discussion. This leads to the foundational basis to the interpretative divisions. Emerson stresses his very craving for the intellectual independence and originality in his whole work mainly in his impassioned urge of the readers to think for themselves. He asserts, for example, quite forcefully, *"Trust thyself: Meant, 'be yourself,' afterwards the song emphasizes it, 'every heart vibrates to that iron string'"* as a repeated cry for self-reliance and to open one's heart in order to trust one's own ability to think. This is a well-intended deliberate attempt to change the way a reader behaves by making them see self-trust not just as a nice to have but as a life-changing virtue that the people should seek and embrace. Furthermore, Emerson's frequent metaphors are of a special kind because they enhance a conative quality. In saying, *"Whoso would be a man, must be a nonconformist,"* he is directing the reader towards a particular way of living in addition to sharing a philosophical concept. Emerson uses the metaphor of nonconformity as a lighthouse to help the reader comprehend what it takes to be a genuine scholar. Emerson approaches the scholar squarely in the text, emphasizing the imperative tone with the words, *"Act singly, and what you have already done singly will justify you now."* This encourages the reader to take personal responsibility for their actions in addition to highlighting their significance. Emerson's text is imbued with a motivating energy that actively works to mold the reader's ethical and intellectual perspective; it is neither cold nor impartial. Additional evidence supporting the conative function comes from the effective rhetorical strategy of repetition. Emerson's constant insistence on *"Man thinking"* acts as a call to action for the reader to actively use their mind rather than merely

accumulating knowledge. Take his statement, *"In the proper state, he is, Man thinking,"* as an example. Repetition of *"Man thinking"* emphasizes how important it is to foster the individual mind since in the depraved state, the victim of society tends to become a mere thinker, or worse, the parrot of other men's thinking.

In short, beyond simple communication, Emerson's creative use of language in *"The American Scholar"* actively molds the reader's thoughts and actions. By imperatives, potent analogies, and deliberate repetition, Emerson actively encourages readers to engage in the thought process he promotes. The interpretive framework of *"The American Scholar"* becomes more than just a passive reception of ideas; rather, it becomes an involved and transformational experience thanks to the conative dimension, which creates a dynamic relationship between the author, the text, and the reader.

## CONCLUSION

This study has conducted a thorough investigation of Ralph Waldo Emerson's seminal work, *"The American Scholar,"* using the structuralism-based analytical framework offered by Jakobson's Communication Model. Variation in the thought of Jakobson and Emerson has allowed to uncover deeper meaning levels behind the symbols that obviously lay in the story surface. Initially, Emerson, a major figure in the American Transcendentalism reflected a philosophy of independent intellectual and inner strength attributed to him in his essay *"American Scholar"*. The text was sliced up into its communicative components with the help of Jakobson's model. This highlighted the many interlinked channels of addressor - addressee - message - context - contact - and code. At the same time the structuralist perspective let us grasp how Emerson skilfully plays of the signs and symbols while conveying his philosophical ideas and the place of man in society. Homemade dish of various kinds of proverbs, stories, playstiles, traditions, ceremonies and philosophical outlooks is helping to maintain the cultural heritage of the Acoma peoples. Emerson might have done it knowingly or unknowingly, but Symbols he left behind qualify those traditions that are so intrinsically the part of our culture. The researcher saw a series of symbols standing for notions of liberty of intellect, ward of



human being's universality, and the fullness potential of that of education through an in depth study the language symbols. Such symbols that do not block a cultural filter and heinichronous border invite bewilderment-ridden readers into an affecting dialogue with the "problems of the heart through all time."

This research goes further to argue that structuralist methods are not only functional, but core tools in literary analysis. Jakobson's model provides a carefully thought through structure for the analysis of how the literary acts present themselves within the characters in communication. Through the decryption of the rhetorical structures utilized by Emerson in "*The American Scholar*," we delve deeper into both the author's tactics and literature's enduring impact on society and culture. We are able to lay a foundation of a better grasp of the important concepts covered by the Emerson's work with each sentence through the detailed network of symbols, communication and conformity found in "*The American Scholar*". The outcome of such research can be a contribution to the ongoing researches in the area of culture, language and meaning interaction.

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