

**MEANS AND METHODS OF CONVEYING THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF  
CHARACTERS IN LITERARY TEXTS**

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the means and methods used to express the emotional state of characters in literary texts. In particular, the descriptive means used to convey the inner experiences, feelings and mental state of characters in works of art (tropes, stylistic figures, selection of linguistic details) and methods of their effective use are considered. In this process, the importance of such means as epithets, metaphors, monologue and dialogues, internal monologue, landscape and portrait depiction, rhythm and intonation is highlighted. Also, the use of elements of folk oral art in expressing emotional states, the coverage of details related to the psychology of the individual, and modern psychological approaches are analyzed. The article was written to study the means of emotional expression from a literary-analytical and linguopoetic perspective.

**Keywords:** Literary text, character emotions, figurative language, linguistic methods, monologue and dialogue, internal monologue, metaphor and epithet, emotional experiences, psychological analysis, linguopoetics.

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**Introduction:** One of the most important aspects of literary texts is a deep reflection of human nature, emotions and inner experiences. One of the main factors that attracts the reader to fiction is the clear and vivid depiction of the emotional state of the characters. Through the emotions of the characters, the writer not only illuminates the events, but also encourages the reader to delve deeper into the world of the work. Therefore, the expression of the emotional state of the characters plays an important role in shaping the characteristics of works of art and determining their aesthetic value.

The process of conveying an emotional state in literary works depends on the writer's stylistic skills and ability to use figurative means. This article analyzes the means and methods used to express the emotional state of characters in literary texts. The diverse possibilities of the literary language are studied, in particular, figurative means such as metaphor, epithet, simile, as well as approaches aimed at reflecting the inner experiences of characters through monologue, dialogue, internal monologue and rhythm-intonation elements. The article also considers aspects of illuminating an emotional state related to new approaches in the field of folk oral literature, personality psychology and modern literary criticism.

Literature is a unique field that allows us to study the deepest and most complex layers of human thought. Each literary work reflects its own unique world, revealing the inner world of characters, their feelings, experiences and spiritual changes. One of the most important factors that enlivens a work and encourages the reader to enter into a spiritual connection with it is the truthful and touching expression of the emotional state of the characters. This process is inextricably linked to the aesthetic skill of the creator, the level and style of using visual means.

The issue of conveying an emotional state in a literary text is an interesting scientific topic not only for artists, but also for literary critics. Because the emotional state of the characters is important for the reader to penetrate deeper into the reality of the work and to have a spiritual connection with it. The creator does this using various means and methods: artistic means of expression, the melodiousness of the language, drawing a mental portrait, monologues and

dialogues of the characters, natural images (landscape), color and light, forcing the reader to be emotionally affected through artistic details.

The main goal of conveying an emotional state in works of art is to make the reader empathize with the experiences of the characters, to encourage them to deeply feel their feelings. In this process, the writer reveals the inner world of the characters by using various forms of psychologism and aestheticism. For example, in the classical literature of the 19th century, the works of such creators as Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and in Uzbek literature, Abdulla Qodiriy and Abdulla Qahhor reflect the complex relationships between society and the individual through the emotional states of the characters.

The role of language in expressing emotional states is of particular importance. In a literary text, words are not only a means of describing events, but also a powerful tool that embodies a certain feeling, tone, and mood. The semantic possibilities of the word, its stylistic function, and its place in the context determine the author's skill in conveying emotional energy. At the same time, the means of expression used in poetry and prose differ from each other. For example, in poetic works, emotions are effectively expressed through rhythm, tone, and rhyme, while in prose works, emphasis is placed on mental images, dialogue, and details.

This article is aimed at a systematic analysis of the means and methods of expressing the emotional state of characters in literary texts. It highlights the role of artistic means of expression, the role of dialogues and monologues in expressing emotions, as well as the methods of revealing the state of characters through landscape, color and details. At the same time, classical and modern examples of national and world literature are analyzed and various methods of expressing emotional states are comparatively studied. The main purpose of the article is to shed light on these important aspects of literary creativity and to reveal the importance of artistic means in the process of expressing emotions.

**Material and methods:** The emotional expressiveness of a literary text is one of the main components that form the unity of the content, style and artistic aspects of the work. Emotions are the main spiritual force conveyed to the reader through the text, they make the reader feel the most subtle aspects of the characters' inner world. In this process, the writer's artistic skill, methods and style of using visual means play a special role. The expression of the emotional state of characters in a literary text is based on several important tools and methods. Below we will dwell on each of them in detail.

One of the most basic tools for expressing the emotional state of characters is dialogue and monologue. In dialogues, characters reveal their feelings through mutual communication. Dialogue is not only a means of exchanging information, but also shows the emotional connection between characters, changes in their inner psyche. For example, through heated arguments, disputes or sincere conversations, the character's personality and experiences are revealed.

A monologue is a tool that directly reveals the character's inner world to the reader. Through monologues, the writer describes the character's inner thoughts, suspicions and contradictions and deeply analyzes his spiritual world. For example, Raskolnikov's monologues in Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel "Crime and Punishment" convey his mental state, regrets and suspicions to the reader's heart. Also in Uzbek literature, in Abdulla Qodiriy's work "Days Past", the inner experiences of Otabek play an important role in truthfully depicting his psyche.

The writer widely uses artistic means of expression to express the emotional state of the characters. Means such as metaphor, epithet, simile, personification help to make emotions more vivid and impressive.

Metaphor expresses the character's emotional state by comparing it to another object or event. For example, the phrase "his eyes sparkled" reveals the character's state of joy or surprise.

An epithet is a powerful means of expression used to describe the character's experiences, increasing emotional diversity. For example, descriptions such as "words that make the tongue tremble", "a shy face" help to feel the character's psyche more deeply.

In literary texts, images of nature (landscape) play an important role in illuminating the emotional state of the characters. Through the interaction, harmony or contrast between nature and the character's emotions, the writer more effectively expresses changes in the character's psyche. For example, while events such as rain or a storm often express the character's inner turmoil, a sunny day or a calm morning landscape expresses a state of peace and happiness. In the works of Abdulla Qahhor, landscapes are depicted in harmony with the emotional experiences of the characters.

Small but meaningful details are of particular importance in revealing the emotional state of the character. For example, the character's facial expressions, hand movements, or tone of voice reveal his inner feelings. This method is used more in naturalistic images. For example, images such as "his lips trembled, his eyes filled with tears" can reveal the character's fear, excitement, or joy.

Color and light play a large role in expressing emotional states. For example, black often represents sadness, grief, and loneliness, while white represents purity and hope. The character's emotional state can also be described through light and shadow. Such images are especially common in works of a psychological style in literature.

The writer uses techniques such as gradation (gradual increase in emotion) and climax (the highest point of an emotional state) to convey the character's emotional state to the reader. In this case, the development of events, dialogues, and emotional images complement each other, leading the reader to the most important emotional point of the work.

Internal monologue directly displays the character's thoughts and feelings. Psychological imagery shows these states in the context of the environment and events. These methods are mainly characteristic of modernism and psychological literature, and their vivid examples are observed in the works of Joyce, Proust, and Dostoevsky.

Sometimes the work depicts not the emotional state of an individual character, but a collective mood. This is often used to describe war, revolution, or social change. For example, in the works of Chingiz Aitmatov, social problems are expressed in harmony with the personal experiences of the characters.

The above tools and methods allow the emotional state of characters to be expressed at different levels in literary texts. This allows the reader to immerse himself more deeply in the events of the work and to have an emotional connection with the writer. Therefore, the emotional power of a work of art is one of the main factors determining its specific aesthetic values. In analyzing the means of conveying the emotional state of characters in literary texts, several main directions can be distinguished.

**Result and discussion:** In a work of art, such descriptive tools as epithets, metaphors, and similes are widely used to express the emotional state of characters. For example, epithets help to clearly and effectively express the state of the character ("heavy sad eyes", "calm, calm gaze"). Metaphor, on the other hand, allows you to illuminate the emotional state in a poetic way ("the sea of his soul began to waver").

Monologue and internal monologue are effective means of directly expressing the emotional and spiritual experiences of the character. Through this method, the writer takes the reader into the inner world of the character. The inner monologue describes the character's thoughts, doubts, and desires, which increases emotional intensity.

In addition to illuminating the relationships between the characters, dialogue also serves to reveal their emotional state. Information about the character's mental state can be obtained through the intonation, word choice, and rhythm of the dialogue.

Expressing the character's emotional state through a landscape or portrait is one of the most common methods in works of art. For example, the natural landscape can be used to reflect the character's feelings by blending them with his inner world ("The pitiful whisper of the rain deepened the emptiness in his soul").

The rhythm and intonation of the work also play a large role in expressing the emotional state. A fast and sharp rhythm expresses the character's anxiety or excitement, while a slow and steady intonation reflects a state of peace and tranquility.

The emotional state of the characters is more effectively expressed through the sayings and images of folk oral literature. In addition, it is important to use modern psychological approaches to illuminate the mental state of the characters. By creating a psychological portrait of a person, the writer allows the reader to deeply feel the emotions of the hero.

The means and methods of conveying the emotional state of the characters in literary texts are very rich and diverse. The writer's skill is manifested in how subtly and effectively he uses these means. The emotions of the characters are clearly and impressively conveyed through such descriptive means as epithets and metaphors, methods of reflecting mental experiences as monologue and internal monologue, as well as through dialogue, landscape and portrait depiction. In addition, elements of folk oral art and modern methods of psychological analysis increase the depth of emotional expression. This article can be noted that the expression of the emotional state of the characters is of great importance not only in attracting the reader to the work, but also in making him empathize with the characters, and in increasing the impact of the work of art. Therefore, it is important to study these aspects in depth when analyzing literary works.

**Conclusion:** Literary texts are one of the most subtle means of studying and describing the human spiritual world, and conveying the emotional state of the characters is one of the central elements of this process. The tools and methods considered in this article - dialogue and monologue, means of artistic depiction, harmony of landscape and emotion, details, color and light, as well as psychological imagery and gradation - all of these play an important role as artistic techniques that increase the impact of the literary work on the reader.

The truthful and sincere conveying of the emotional state of the characters in literary texts depends, first of all, on the artistic skill of the writer. In this process, the writer, using various forms of visual means, reveals the inner world of the characters, brings their feelings closer to the reader, and creates a deep spiritual connection with the events of the work. The emotions expressed in dialogues and monologues come to life in the reader's imagination; the images of the landscape and nature, in harmony with the experiences of the characters, give them deep meaning.

The possibilities of language in expressing emotional states are limitless. By increasing the semantic load of words, introducing tone, rhythm, and stylistic details, the writer turns his work into a work of art that is not only read with the eyes, but also felt with the heart. Also, the



symbolism of details, color, and light serves to more vividly depict the spiritual experiences of the characters.

Looking at the history of literature, one can see that the means of expressing the emotional states of the characters acquired their own stylistic features in different periods. This process was manifested in various guises through the means of aesthetic expression in classical literature, the strong and dramatic impact of emotions in romanticism, and the deep analysis of psychologism in realism and modernism. Our national literature also has rich experience in this direction, and Uzbek writers have been able to truthfully reflect the inner world of characters based on national mentality and cultural values.

In conclusion, a deep study of the means and methods of expressing the emotional state of characters in literary texts is important not only for creative people, but also for readers and researchers. By analyzing these methods, we not only feel the aesthetic and spiritual power of the work, but also understand the subtle and complex aspects of the human psyche. Therefore, the issue of expressing emotional states in literary texts is one of the main sources that reveal the deep secrets of not only artistic creativity, but also human thinking.

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