**THE MEANS OF CREATING EMOTIONAL STYLIZATION OF LITERARY TEXT AS A TOOL FOR EMOTIONAL-EXPRESSIVE IMPACT ON THE RECIPIENT/ADDRESSEE OF THE LITERARY TEXT.**

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**Abstract**: This article explores the role of emotionally expressive vocabulary in literary works, emphasizing how various stylistic devices are employed to convey emotional states and create expressive texts. Its aim is to identify the contribution of this vocabulary to reveal the characters and impact on the reader. It discusses the emotional stylization of literary texts, focusing on the use of emotionally expressive vocabulary and syntactic devices to evoke specific emotions in readers. We use the method of reviewing and studying articles relevant to the chosen topic, the method of searching and analyzing examples of expressive vocabulary in literary works of renowned English-speaking writers. These examples play the main role of our work because they show how various stylistic devices such as epiphora, alliteration, simile and imagery contribute to the emotional impact of the text. The article also refers to the research on the impact of expressive elements in literary works, emphasizing expressive and figurative means of conveying emotions. In general, this study emphasizes the importance of emotional expressiveness in a literary text and its impact on the reader's perception and his involvement in understanding and analyzing any work of fiction.

**Key words**: emotional stylization, emotionally expressive vocabulary, literary text, means of emotional expressiveness, stylistic devices, syntactic devices.

Feelings and emotions as the most important part of the inner world of a person, are the key object of depiction in literary works. All elements of the structure of a literary text - lexical and phraseological expressions, morphemes, syntax, composition - are aimed at displaying it. [4, p. 191]

Emotional stylization of literary texts is a technique that involves conveying the emotional state of characters or the author to the reader or viewer by using specific stylistic devices such as metaphors, epithets, metonymy, rhythm, etc. The purpose of such stylization is to evoke certain emotions, sympathy, or empathy towards the characters and make the text more expressive and memorable.

In parallel with this concept, it is necessary to consider emotionally expressive vocabulary. According to the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, emotionally expressive vocabulary consists of stylistically marked lexical units used to express feelings, moods, and subjective attitudes towards something.

By using expressive means, the author more completely expresses their opinion on the issue touched upon in their artistic work, emphasizes the most significant aspects of this issue, underlines their position, and elicits the necessary emotions and reactions from the reader through various techniques and means.

Expressive vocabulary in literary texts serves several functions. The main one is the creation of the emotional content and emotional tone of the text. [3, p. 169.].

So, specific textual functions of expressive vocabulary include:

* creating a psychological portrait of the characters;
* emotional interpretation and assessment of the world depicted in the text;
* revealing the inner emotional world of the character influencing the reader.

The main means of conveying emotional expressiveness in artistic texts are word-formation, lexical, and syntactic means. Here are the most important ones:

1. Emotionally colored words and expressions such as metaphors, similes, and epithets; stylistic devices related to evaluative vocabulary such as hyperbole and litotes. They help to describe objects in a way that evokes specific feelings in the reader.

*So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her, rippling and shining like a* *cascade of brown waters*. (O. Henry, "The Gift of the Magi") [2, p. 2] – this simile emphasizes the beauty and flow of Della's hair. It is described as a cascade of brown waters, giving it liveliness, brightness, and extraordinary attractiveness.

1. Syntactic devices, such as parallelism, anaphora, epiphora, or inversion, can also influence the emotional impact of the text on the reader.

For example, the use of epiphora can give the text a more memorable structure and enhance its emotional impact on the reader with the help of repeated phrases or expressions:

*On went her old brown jacket; on went her old brown hat* (O. Henry "The Gift of the Magi") [2, p. 2] – this sentence can function as an epiphora due to the repeated component "on went," creating a rhythmic pattern that draws the reader’s attention and emphasizes the main character's similar sequential actions. In addition, this repetition can create the visual idea of routine or inevitability, heightening the emotional impact of the scene.

1. Rhythm and sound effects:

An author can use repetitions, alliteration, assonance, rhyme, and other sound effects to create a specific rhythm and musicality in the text. These devices have the power to transform ordinary character descriptions into something that is not only memorable, but also and engaging. A simple description can be elevated into a work of art, capturing the reader's attention and leaving a lasting impact.

***W****e learned to****w****hisper almost****w****ithout sound. In the semi-darkness****w****e could stretch out our arms,****w****hen the Aunts****w****eren’t looking.* (Margaret Atwood “The Handmaid’s Tail”) [2, p. 11] – the alliteration in this extract is characterized by repetition the “w” sound that may create a peaceful and almost meditative atmosphere and indicate the sound of whisper

1. Use of descriptions and images:

An author can use detailed descriptions to convey the emotional atmosphere and create visual images that evoke the necessary emotional reactions from readers, which the author intends to achieve.

*Still dark green near its stem, with its serrated edges tinted with the yellow of dissolution and decay, it hung bravely from the branch some twenty feet above the ground* (O. Henty "The last leaf") [2, p. 182] – in this example the author uses descriptive language to create a vivid image of a dying leaf hanging from a tree. The use of words like “*dark green*”, “*serrated edges*”, “*yellow of dissolution and decay*”, and “*hung bravely*” all work together to paint a picture in the reader's mind of a leaf holding on to life despite its inevitable decline. These images evoke a sense of resilience, bravery and the passage of time, setting the emotional tone of the story. In general, the use of descriptions and images in this passage effectively conveys an emotional atmosphere and attracts the reader's attention.

In the study conducted by Ramazanov D. A., Khasbulatov H. M. and Kurbanov Z. G. “*Expressiveness in Literary Text and Means of its Expression*”, indicated the following means of emotional and expressive influence on the recipient of a literary text: [5, p. 4].

1. Expressive means: rhetorical question, inversion, etc.
2. Figurative means: all types of figurative (reverse) use of phrases, words (periphrasis, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, litotes, etc.)

The emotional stylization of the literary text, as a powerful tool for emotional and expressive impact on the recipient, relies on stylistically colored vocabulary and syntactic devices. The use of metaphors, hyperboles, litotes, irony, inversions, rhetorical questions, and other means allows the author to create a specific emotional atmosphere, reveal the inner world of the character, emphasize key moments of the plot, and evoke empathy, sympathy or on the contrary negative emotions in the reader. The analysis of the use of such means in a literary text helps to understand not only the ideological content of the text, but also the depth of the author's artistic intention.

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