

**NONVERBAL MEANS EXPRESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES IN
THE NOVEL “BETWEEN TWO DOORS”**

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Abstract. *This article analyzes verbal and nonverbal means used to reveal the psychological states of characters in O‘tkir Hoshimov’s novel “Between Two Doors”.*

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Intonational means are considered one of the most important components of speech. With the help of intonation, it is possible to convey the speaker’s emotional state, feelings, communicative intention, such as sympathy or anger, irony or sarcasm, to the listener. In oral communication, whether a verbal message has a positive or negative meaning becomes clear precisely through intonation.

Intonation consists of components such as melody, stress, tempo, pause, and timbre. In oral speech, these elements are easily perceived, but in written speech this is not possible. Therefore, writers express characters’ intonation, tempo, or pauses through linguistic means.

In literary texts, the verbal representation of melody is the most frequently encountered intonational means. Melody is one of the main components of intonation and represents the movement of the basic tone of voice. Depending on the communicative type of sentence, intonation may be level, rising, or falling.

The loudness or softness of a speaker’s voice in literary texts is conveyed through words such as whispering, murmuring, shouting, or screaming. Whispering usually expresses secrecy or certain emotional states.

Shouting is often used to ensure audibility but may also reflect anger or aggression. Screaming, unlike shouting, can carry a positive emotional connotation such as joy or excitement. However, shrill screaming usually has a negative connotation and expresses anger or hatred.

Thus, intonational and paralinguistic means play a significant role in expressing characters’ psychological states in literary works.

References are provided in the original Uzbek version.