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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**PAINTING THE PICTURE WITH DESCRIPTION IN LITERARY WORK****Makhliyo Yunusovna Umarova***Doctor of philology (DSc), associate professor**Uzbekistan State World Languages University**Tashkent, Uzbekistan**E-mail: umarovamakhliyo76@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: vivid description, imagery, evoke powerful emotions, vocabulary resource, translation, figurative language, main idea.

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Abstract: This article deals with the methods of painting a vivid picture in literary work with descriptions. It mainly focuses on the importance of some techniques, which can be employed in description. It mainly focuses on the descriptions of picture in prose, poetry and drama and highlights its important role in the literature and language. Moreover, it analyzes the main difficulties that students encounter with when reading and they are illustrated with valid examples and reasons in the discussion part. In addition, the effective key points are suggested as the solutions to address the problems associated with painting the picture with words and valid statements come as a supporting part. Using sensory details, showing the facts or emotions through descriptive language, Using figurative language with different stylistic devices, Paying attention to details, Using selective focus, showing character perspectives are used as a the key points of describing the pictures in literature.

In order to highlight all of these features in the article, reliable sources, practical methods are widely employed, particularly, "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë, is used as the examples to explain the importance illustrating the picture with description in literary work

INTRODUCTION

A key component of literary writing is the vivid image that is painted through descriptions, which enables authors to draw readers into the worlds they create. Writers can

captivate readers' senses, arouse their emotions, and create vivid images in their minds by adeptly creating descriptions. The use of exact and thorough language to portray a distinct and vivid image or idea is referred to as specific and descriptive language. It entails choosing words that are detailed, precise, and full of sensory information. Using ideas and methods from the visual arts to written descriptions is known as the philosophy of painting vivid descriptions. Composition, color, texture, and perspective all help to produce more vivid and captivating literary images. By applying these principles, you can infuse your written descriptions with the vividness and visual impact typically associated with paintings. Experiment with different techniques, find your own unique style, and practice incorporating visual elements into your writing to create more immersive and engaging descriptions. In language, descriptive writing is fundamental to communication because it allows us to convey our experiences and create mental images for readers. We may evoke feelings as deep as the ocean, take readers to far-off places, and shed light on concepts as brilliant as the stars overhead using descriptive. The senses that characters experience include hearing, smell, touch, and taste in addition to sight. These sensory elements give a scene a realistic resonance. One way to put readers right in the middle of a scene is to describe specific details, like the taste of a newly picked strawberry, the rough texture of an old wooden seat, the sound of leaves rustling in the wind, or the smell of rain on concrete. Thoughts as radiant as the stars above. Being precise and selective is essential when utilizing sensory details. A sight may seem flat and uninviting when described in general terms. The scene can be made to stand out by emphasizing distinctive and colorful features instead. Saying, for instance, that the flowers "exuded a sweet jasmine fragrance that lingered in the air" rather than just "the flowers smelled nice" creates a more vivid image. Readers into the center of the action with a well-chosen strawberry. Notions as brilliant as the stars overhead. A rich sensory experience can be produced, but there's a thin line between giving the reader too much information and going overboard. Finding a balance is crucial. Using sensory elements should not be done to confuse or divert the reader, but rather to enrich the scene and arouse feelings. The best way to strike this balance is to weave the most pertinent sensory information that enhance the scene's mood or ambiance organically into the story. The secret to employing sensory information effectively is to know when to draw the reader in and when to step back and let their imagination fill in the blanks.

Therefore, this article mainly focuses on improving the descriptive skill through reading and writing a literary work.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Numerous techniques, including comparison and contrast, survey analysis, experimentation, and drawing conclusions based on observations, can be used to investigate the descriptive abilities used in literary works. In order to identify the primary problems with the learning of descriptive talent in literary work and to provide explicit solutions to solve them, the comparing-contrasting approach is first applied by drawing meaningful parallels between facts and statements. Furthermore, literature study is utilized to gather data regarding the significance of descriptive skills and their fundamental advantages. Surveys and experiments are also analyzed. They could be useful for accurately and clearly classifying all of the data and organizing them logically. Furthermore, making observations is essential to gaining a deeper comprehension of how composing a literary work and applying it to language use and literature can improve descriptive abilities.

It is true that all of these approaches should be used in tandem to help students learn about the characteristics of vivid picture descriptions, as well as the challenges they face and how to overcome them using literature in English language instruction. This article uses a variety of novels, essays, and other literary works as material sources.

"The Art of Fiction" by John Gardner is used for emphasizing the importance of the descriptive skill and making recommendations for boosting this skill with use of various strategies. The value of strong and vivid description is just one of the many topics covered in this timeless manual on fiction writing. For writers who want to become experts at creating rich, intricate scenes, Gardner offers exercises and helpful guidance. "The Art of Description: World into Word" by Mark Doty examines the effectiveness of description in both poetry and prose in this work. The author explores the nuances of language, sensory perception, and observation to provide insightful advice on how to write intriguing and memorable descriptions. "The Describer's Dictionary: A Treasury of Terms and Literary Quotations" written by David Grambs is an invaluable tool. It offers a vast lexicon of terms, expressions, and sayings that can improve your capacity to accurately and imaginatively describe individuals, locations, and objects. "The Sense of Style: The Thinking Person's Guide to Writing in the 21st Century" written by Steven Pinker : While not directly related to descriptive writing, this book provides insightful information regarding writing style and efficient communication. You may significantly improve your descriptive abilities by learning about issues like elegance, clarity, and the use of metaphors and other rhetorical tactics. Janet Burroway's "Writing Fiction: A Guide to Narrative Craft" covers a wide range of fiction writing topics, including description, in this extensive manual. She provides helpful advice and real-world examples to help authors hone their descriptive skills and make their scenes come to

life. Alice LaPlante's "The Making of a Story: A Norton Guide to Creative Writing": The craft of description is one of many subjects linked to creative writing that are covered in LaPlante's book. She offers advice on how to write vivid and captivating descriptions in your writing by utilizing figurative language, sensory details, and other strategies. "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë was also taken as a source to make investigations about overall description of vivid picture in literary work. It can be stated that there are other informative and reliable source that are used to gather information for this article.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is important to note that a literary work's use of vivid description is crucial. It makes it possible for readers to lose themselves entirely in the narrative, use all of their senses, and create mental images of the settings and people. A story is made more interesting and memorable for the reader by adding richness, depth, and emotional resonance through vivid description. In the process of analyzing some surveys and experiments, many important difficulties with vivid description are identified. According the results of observations by David Lodge (1935), Many prepare the ground carefully over weeks or months, making diagrams of the plot, compiling C.V.s for their characters, filling a notebook with ideas, settings, situations, jokes, to be drawn on in the process of composition. Every writer has his or her own way of working [7]. A vivid description in any literary work is associated with understanding the main meaning of the words from the text and it is not only about words or sentences, but it is mainly about thoughts and ideas. Strong sense of place is created through vivid description, which gives readers the impression that they are there in the story's setting. You can take readers to other eras, places, and moods by giving them rich and vivid descriptions of the environment. What descriptions-or good ones, anyway-actually describe then is consciousness, the mind playing over the world of matter, finding there a glass various and lustrous enough to reflect back the complexities of the self-that's doing the looking [3]. Readers might experience a wide range of emotions when reading well-written descriptions. You can evoke feelings of joy, grief, terror, amazement, or any other intended emotional response in readers by carefully selecting sensory details and employing language that speaks to their emotions. Characters are brought to life by vivid descriptions, which give readers tactile, visual, and auditory cues to help them visualize the characters in their minds. Readers can learn more about the personalities, motivations, and inner lives of the characters by reading descriptions of appearances, gestures, expressions, and other physical characteristics. Different writers gave the different descriptions using their own writing style and experience. If we take some examples from "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë, in the beginning of the work the red room which was used as the punishment room

was described in the following way: "The red-room was a square chamber, very seldom slept in, I might say never, indeed, unless when a chance influx of visitors at Gateshead Hall rendered it necessary to turn to account all the accommodation it contained" [2]. The crimson room's layout and mood are readily visualized thanks to Brontë's description of it as a "square chamber" and reference to its seldom use. The lines "seldom slept in" and "chance influx of visitors" set the tone for key plot points by giving the chamber a sense of mystery and seclusion. Description of Thornfield Hall: "A splendid midsummer shone over England: skies so pure, suns so radiant as were then seen in long succession, seldom favour even singly, our wave-girt land. It was a lovely day: my spirits were excited, and with pleasure and ease I talked to him [Mr. Rochester].[2] "This passage not only captures the beauty of the summer day but also reflects Jane's heightened spirits as she converses with Mr. Rochester. Description of Mr. Rochester: "He had a dark face, with stern features and a heavy brow; his eyes and gathered eyebrows looked ireful and thwarted just now; he was past youth, but had not reached middle-age; perhaps he might be thirty-five [2]". This description provides details of Mr. Rochester's appearance, emphasizing his strong and intense features, which gives readers a clear image of his character. Description of Lowood School:

" There was now visible a house or houses—for the building spread far—with many windows, and lights burning in some; we went up a broad pebbly path, splashing wet, and were admitted at a door; then the servant led me through a passage into a room with a fire, where she left me alone.." [2] This description paints a picture of Lowood School, highlighting its somber atmosphere, the blocked windows, and the overall neglected state of the building and its surroundings. These illustrations highlight Charlotte Brontë's ability to use evocative descriptions to deepen the reader's comprehension of the people and situations in "Jane Eyre."

It is important to note that adding dynamic language to descriptions can make them more engaging and vivid. The concept of dynamic description combines the use of dynamic language and descriptive elements to create vivid and engaging narratives. It involves capturing the attention of readers by infusing descriptions with action, movement, and sensory details, rather than relying solely on static or passive descriptions.

Dynamic language brings a sense of energy, movement, and liveliness to the descriptions. It employs vivid verbs, evocative adjectives, and expressive adverbs to create a more immersive experience for the reader. By using dynamic language, the descriptions become more active and vibrant, allowing readers to visualize and experience the scene more vividly. Dynamic language emphasizes the energy, movement, and liveliness of the language. It involves the use of vivid imagery, figurative language, engaging dialogue, and

action-oriented descriptions. Dynamic language aims to create a sense of urgency, excitement, or intensity in the reader's experience. It often involves employing active verbs, expressive adjectives, and rhythmic patterns to convey a dynamic and immersive atmosphere. Dynamic language is commonly used in action scenes, dialogue-driven narratives, and descriptions of movement or intense emotions. Most stories founded on revelation have a double plot structure. The story moves both forward and back (sometimes, but not often, by means of flashback). The unraveling of the secret, perhaps against opposition, is paralleled by the move backward from the beginning to the source of the mystery itself [4].

It is incomplete to say that description describes conciseness, it is more like a balance between terms, saying what you see and saying what you see. Descriptive language plays a crucial role in storytelling as it helps create a vivid and immersive experience for readers. Here are some key reasons why descriptive language is important in storytelling. Descriptive language allows readers to engage their senses and experience the story more fully. By incorporating sensory details such as sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and textures, descriptive language brings the story to life and enables readers to form a deeper connection with the narrative. It helps readers imagine the settings, visualize the characters, and feel like they are part of the story world. Descriptive language sets the tone, atmosphere, and mood of a scene or an entire story. By carefully choosing words and employing vivid descriptions, authors can create a sense of tension, excitement, tranquility, or any other desired emotional response. Descriptive language helps to evoke specific emotions and create an ambiance that enhances the overall storytelling experience. Descriptive language is instrumental in character development. By describing a character's physical appearance, mannerisms, gestures, and expressions, authors enable readers to form a mental image of the character and gain insights into their personality, motivations, and emotions. In the book "The describers' dictionary" there is given the definition to the word description; "Description is (with argumentation, exposition and narration) one of four traditional forms of discourse. It is art of realistic depiction, or what the literary like to call verisimilitude [5]. Descriptive language helps readers connect with the characters on a deeper level, making them more relatable and memorable. Descriptive language fuels the reader's imagination and invites them to actively participate in the story. By providing detailed descriptions, authors leave room for readers to fill in the gaps with their own interpretations and mental imagery. This interactive process deepens the reader's engagement and investment in the story, making it a more personal and enriching experience. Well-crafted descriptive language contributes to the overall flow and pacing of a story. It can slow down the narrative to emphasize

important moments or speed it up during action-packed sequences. By using descriptive language strategically, authors can create a rhythm and balance that keeps readers captivated and ensures a smooth and enjoyable reading experience. Descriptive language is essential in storytelling as it helps create a sensory experience, set the atmosphere, develop characters, engage the reader's imagination, and enhance the overall flow of the narrative. By harnessing the power of descriptive language, authors can transport readers to new worlds, evoke emotions, and make their stories more engaging, memorable, and immersive.

While dynamic language emphasizes movement, energy, and engagement, descriptive language focuses on providing detailed and sensory-rich descriptions that enable readers to visualize and connect with the depicted elements. Both approaches have their place in literature, and skilled writers often utilize a combination of dynamic and descriptive language to create a compelling and immersive reading experience.

CONCLUSION

According to all the definitions, information, explanations provided above, the importance of the description, its role in literary work, main difficulties related to it and effective methods can be deduced. Descriptive skill plays the crucial role in painting the picture with description in literary work as it enables writers to create vivid, immersive, and memorable literary experiences for readers. Descriptive writing allows readers to visualize and engage with the world created by the writer. Through rich and detailed descriptions of people, places, objects, and events, writers can transport readers to different settings and evoke a sensory experience. Descriptive skill brings the story to life in the reader's mind, making it more tangible and compelling. The capacity of a writer to creatively and successfully describe people, places, objects, events, and feelings in a way that appeals to the reader's senses and imagination is known as descriptive skill in writing. It entails employing words to paint clear, detailed pictures in readers' minds so they can picture and relate to the story's environment. Professional writers enhance their descriptions with depth and multiple levels of meaning by utilizing figurative language, which includes personification, similes, metaphors, and symbolism. By using physical and tangible imagery to represent abstract concepts, feelings, or attributes, writers can make their descriptions more thought-provoking and captivating. Descriptive skill involves selecting words and phrases that evoke strong emotions and create a specific mood. Writers use language that is rich, evocative, and emotionally charged to elicit a desired response from the reader. This helps to establish the atmosphere, tone, and emotional resonance of the literary work.

Overall, the use of descriptive skills is varied in literature. Writers can use it to create rich settings, interesting characters, feelings and sensory details to express, symbols to improve narrative flow, and an impression that readers will remember. Authors may enhance their tale and produce rich, engrossing reading experiences by employing descriptive skill successfully.

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