

"YOSH ILMYI IJODKORLAR: SHARLOTTA BRONTENING "JEYN EYRE" ASARI ASOSIDA"

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THE EXPRESSION OF ROMANTIC EMOTIONS THROUGH PARAPHRASING IN CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S JANE EYRE

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Abstract. *This article explores the literary technique of paraphrasing as a means of expressing romantic emotions in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre. Rather than conveying feelings through direct declarations of love, Bronte employs paraphrased expressions, metaphors, and abstract language to articulate the emotional complexity of the characters, particularly Jane Eyre and Edward Rochester. The analysis highlights how paraphrasing reflects emotional restraint, internal conflict, and social constraints of the Victorian era. Furthermore, it examines how this technique enriches dialogue, adds psychological depth, and engages the reader in interpreting subtextual meaning. Ultimately, the study reveals that paraphrasing serves as a subtle yet powerful device for conveying deep romantic attachment while preserving the characters' dignity and moral integrity.*

Keywords: *Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, romantic emotions, paraphrasing, emotional restraint, Victorian literature, literary style, dialogue, subtext, character development.*

Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* is a masterwork that intertwines themes of passion, morality, and independence through a rich tapestry of language. One of the most notable literary devices employed by Bronte to convey romantic emotions is paraphrasing, which not only reflects the internal world of the characters but also enhances the emotional depth of their relationships. Through the strategic use of paraphrasing, Bronte is able to suggest intense feelings while maintaining narrative restraint. This article explores how paraphrasing functions as a tool for expressing romantic emotions in the novel, particularly in the interactions between Jane Eyre and Edward Rochester.

To begin with, Bronte frequently uses paraphrasing to maintain a level of emotional ambiguity that aligns with Victorian norms of emotional reserve. Rather than declaring love overtly, characters often rephrase their feelings in a way that suggests depth without direct confession. For example, when Rochester hints at his affection for Jane, he rarely uses explicit romantic vocabulary. Instead, he paraphrases his emotions by referring to her as his "better self," thereby conveying affection and admiration in an indirect but powerful manner [5, 199-216].

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Moreover, Jane herself often rephrases her thoughts in order to suppress or manage her feelings. This form of emotional self-control reflects her moral integrity and her refusal to be dominated by passion. In one instance, Jane states: *"I am not talking to you now through the medium of custom, conventionalities, nor even of mortal flesh:—it is my spirit that addresses your spirit."* Rather than directly expressing "I love you," she paraphrases this intense emotional connection in spiritual terms. This allows her to convey depth of feeling while maintaining propriety and control [2, 300-323].

In addition, paraphrasing in *Jane Eyre* is often employed to reveal internal emotional conflict. Jane, throughout the novel, struggles between her passionate feelings for Rochester and her commitment to moral principles and self-respect. Consequently, her romantic expressions are often layered and paraphrased to reflect this tension. For instance, when she leaves Thornfield after discovering Rochester's secret marriage, she paraphrases her heartbreak not by saying she is heartbroken, but by stating that "laws and principles are not for the times when there is no temptation: they are for such moments as this." Through this, Bronte allows readers to infer Jane's deep emotional pain, while the character herself remains verbally restrained. Furthermore, Bronte uses paraphrasing to dramatize the characters' moral dilemmas. Rochester, for example, refers to his desire to be with Jane not in terms of romantic longing alone, but as a desire to "breathe free air" and escape the burden of his past. This subtle paraphrasing masks his romantic yearning behind metaphors of freedom and redemption, reflecting his internal turmoil and emotional vulnerability.

Another key area where paraphrasing plays a significant role is in dialogue. The conversations between Jane and Rochester are filled with indirect expressions of emotion. Rather than using clichéd declarations of love, their exchanges are characterized by philosophical and poetic language. For instance, when Rochester confesses his love, he says, *"I sometimes have a queer feeling with regard to you – especially when you are near me, as now: it is as if I had a string somewhere under my left ribs, tightly and inextricably knotted to a similar string situated in the corresponding quarter of your little frame."* Here, instead of plainly saying "I feel connected to you," he paraphrases the feeling through a vivid and unique metaphor, adding emotional weight and originality to the declaration. Similarly, Jane's responses often paraphrase her romantic feelings in abstract or symbolic terms. When she declares her emotional equality with Rochester, she says, *"I am a free human being with an independent will."* While on the surface this appears to be a statement

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of autonomy, it also paraphrases her deep emotional investment in the relationship—suggesting that love must be mutual and grounded in respect, not subservience.

Equally important, paraphrasing serves to create a rich subtext that invites reader interpretation. Because characters rarely state their romantic feelings directly, readers must interpret their true emotions through the layers of rephrased expression. This technique adds a level of sophistication to the novel, encouraging active engagement with the text. Additionally, paraphrasing aligns with the Gothic elements of the novel, such as mystery and psychological depth. Bronte does not simply tell us that Jane and Rochester are in love; rather, she constructs a web of rephrased thoughts, metaphors, and dialogue that readers must unravel to understand the emotional truth of the characters.

Conclusion. In conclusion, Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* showcases paraphrasing as a powerful tool for expressing romantic emotions. By rephrasing feelings rather than stating them outright, Bronte maintains a tone of emotional subtlety that reflects the characters' inner conflicts and the social expectations of the era. Thus, paraphrasing becomes more than a stylistic choice—it is a narrative strategy that deepens character development and emotional resonance. Through this lens, *Jane Eyre* emerges not only as a story of love, but also as a profound exploration of how language can both conceal and reveal the deepest human emotions.

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