

# Internal Motives in Human Activity: The Role of Love, Loyalty, And Moral Values

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the internal motivational foundations of personality activity from a scientific perspective. In particular, the concept of internal motivation and the role of moral and ethical values such as love, loyalty, and responsibility in shaping personality behavior and development are examined. The article highlights the importance of internal motives in ensuring the stability of personality activity and their role in the processes of education and upbringing. The research findings demonstrate that internal motivation plays a significant role in the moral development and social activity of the individual.

**Keywords:** Internal motivation, motivation, love, loyalty, responsibility, moral values, personality development, personality activity.

**Introduction:** In literary studies, a motif is one of the important components of a work's spiritual and aesthetic structure. It serves as a foundation for understanding and developing the images, events, or conflicts presented in the work. A motif is regarded as an element that "guides" and gives meaning to every social, psychological, or metaphysical phenomenon within the text. More than a specific event, description, or character, it functions as an impulse that contributes to the formation of the central idea or worldview of the work. A motif is a literary mechanism in a work of literature that recurs and connects multiple elements, consisting of distinctive spiritual or thematic words, images, or symbols. A motif is not always explicitly depicted in a work, yet it exists as an idea or state that manifests itself in a particular form or mood throughout the course of the text. A motif is often based on the following: Images and representations: specific characters and figurative depictions (for example, themes such as death, love, justice, and freedom). Contextual and social factors: motifs that emerge from the society or worldview portrayed in a literary work (for example, class struggle, social

inequality, or religious revolutions). Philosophical or spiritual perspectives: reflections on humanity's goals, destiny, or place in the world. In a literary work, a motif is not merely a collection of images or events; rather, it is a fundamental factor that shapes the deeper meaning, theme, and worldview of the text. The significance of a motif is evident in several aspects, forming the high aesthetic and spiritual value of literary works. Below, we will examine the most important roles of motifs in literary analysis: Motifs move beyond the surface meaning of a literary work and reveal its inner, often hidden meanings. For example, through frequently used motifs in a text, a writer may interpret ideas about humanity's destiny, life, and self-awareness. Each motif has its own specific context and meaning, which makes the work richer and more multilayered for the reader. Example: The motif of "winter" often expresses bitter cold and hopelessness; however, it can also symbolize new beginnings and renewal. Through this, the writer may depict two contrasting emotions within the same work. Motifs also help to reveal the psychological states, characteristics, and transformations of characters

within the text. They uncover the inner world of a character and assist the reader in understanding character development. By repeating a particular motif, the author can illuminate a character's growth or inner conflicts. Example: Although the motif of "death" may initially appear in a work merely as an event, it can signify the protagonist's transformation, their attitude toward life, or even the possibility of escaping from it. A motif also plays a significant role in strengthening and reinforcing the themes of a literary work.

The relationship between theme and motif allows for a clearer understanding of a work's content. Motifs often help shape the central idea (theme) chosen by the author and encourage the reader to perceive more deeply the issues presented in the text. Example: The motif of "love" holds significant importance in romantic works. Throughout the narrative, the reader observes changes in a person's life and inner world through love. Through the motif of love, the author often reflects a person's true purpose, happiness, or tragic condition. If the motif is the element that determines the internal semantic movement of a work [1, p. 112], then the image (character) is the means that embodies this content in artistic form [2, p. 118].

Motifs often influence the reader's emotions. In many cases, the depiction of motifs awakens the reader's inner world and gives rise to various reflections on major social or personal issues. By connecting with the reader's own experiences, motifs enhance the emotional and aesthetic impact of a literary work. In contemporary literary studies, internal motives hold particular importance in explaining human activity. In scholarly sources, a motif is interpreted as a semantic unit that recurs within a work and expresses a specific idea or emotional content [3, p. 87]. Human behavior and activity are governed not only by external factors but also by internal psychological states—such as love, loyalty, conscience, and responsibility—which are spiritual and moral feelings. This article scientifically analyzes the essence of internal motives and their role in personal development. An internal motive is a psychological factor that drives a person to act based on their inner needs and spiritual values. Such motives are formed without external incentives or obligations and are connected to an individual's conscious choice. Internal motives are distinguished by their stability and ensure a person's long-term engagement in activity. An

internal motive is a psychological factor that encourages a person to engage in a particular activity based on their inner needs, interests, beliefs, and moral-spiritual values. It enables an individual to act according to their own will and conscious choice, without external encouragement or compulsion. In this respect, internal motives differ from external motives. Internal motive is considered one of the main factors that ensure the stability of personal activity. A person who possesses internal motivation derives satisfaction from the process of activity, strives for self-development, and is ready to overcome difficulties. Internal motives are closely connected with an individual's personal characteristics and exert a strong influence on their behavior and decisions. An image (character) is a form of artistic generalization of reality in which individual and typical features are harmoniously combined. An image expresses an aesthetic ideal and evokes a certain emotional response in the reader [4, p. 56]. Feelings such as love, loyalty, conscience, responsibility, and the desire for self-expression are considered the main forms of internal motives. These motives increase a person's activity in social relations and contribute to their spiritual maturity. In particular, the formation of internal motives in the process of education and upbringing is of great importance for the independent and conscious development of the individual. Love is one of the strongest internal motives of human activity. From a psychological point of view, love encourages a person toward devotion, patience, and responsibility. Love for family, profession, or society leads an individual to fulfill their duties sincerely and wholeheartedly. Motivation based on love increases the effectiveness of a person's activity and ensures a positive emotional state. Love is considered one of the most powerful internal motives that drives personal activity. Psychologically, love expresses a person's deep positive attitude toward a particular individual, activity, or social values. This feeling plays an important role in conscious actions, dedication, and the pursuit of goals. As a motive, love inspires a person toward activeness, perseverance, and determination. Love for family members, profession, knowledge, or homeland causes an individual to perform their responsibilities with commitment. In such cases, activity is carried out not on the basis of external incentives but through

inner need and a sense of satisfaction. Scientific research emphasizes that motivation based on love tends to be stable and long-term. Love directs a person's emotional state in a positive direction, enabling them to overcome stress and difficulties. As a result, the individual achieves high efficiency in their activities and develops spiritually. Thus, love, as an internal motive, plays an important role in a person's social, professional, and spiritual activities and is one of the key factors ensuring their overall development. Loyalty expresses a person's firm attachment to their values, people, or goals. As a motive, loyalty directs an individual toward determined and stable activity. A sense of responsibility is based on a person's understanding of the consequences of their actions. These motives play a crucial role in a person's social activity, fostering trust and stability in society. Loyalty and responsibility are considered important internal motives that guide personal activity. Loyalty represents a stable and conscious attitude of a person toward certain values, people, or goals, encouraging them to remain faithful to their choices. As a motive, loyalty ensures the continuity of a person's activity and strengthens the drive toward a goal despite difficulties. Responsibility, on the other hand, is an internal psychological state based on an individual's awareness of their actions and their consequences. A sense of responsibility motivates a person to perform their duties conscientiously and to recognize their obligations to society. From a psychological perspective, responsibility is a factor that enhances motivation and shapes a person's discipline and independence. Loyalty and responsibility are closely interconnected, and together they contribute to achieving high results in social and professional activities. These internal motives can guide a person's activity even without external incentives, ensuring stable personal development. In particular, the formation of loyalty and responsibility in education and work processes leads to increased effectiveness. Moral values such as love, loyalty, conscience, and duty form a person's internal motivational system. These motives enhance an individual's moral maturity and help them act responsibly in social relationships. In particular, developing such motives in the process of education and upbringing is of great importance. Moral values are key factors that shape a person's inner world and

regulate their behavior. Values such as conscience, duty, love, loyalty, honesty, and responsibility constitute the internal motivational foundation of a person's activity. These values are crucial in defining an individual's place in society and in engaging consciously in social relationships. Psychological and pedagogical research recognizes moral values as one of the main factors in personal development. A person with well-developed moral values can control their actions, set clear goals, and deeply understand social responsibility. This, in turn, shapes independent thinking and a stable life stance. Moral values strengthen a person's internal motives and contribute to achieving high results in their educational and professional activities. In particular, cultivating moral values during the upbringing process ensures the moral maturity of the younger generation and their adaptation to society. For this reason, moral education is an integral part of personal development. Moral values enrich a person's internal motivational system and positively influence their overall development. They are one of the main factors ensuring social activity, moral stability, and spiritual maturity.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, internal motives such as love, loyalty, and responsibility are key driving forces of personal activity. They ensure an individual's moral growth and social engagement. Therefore, studying and developing internal motives is one of the pressing tasks in the fields of psychology and pedagogy.

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