

NATIONAL ORIGINALITY OF ARTISTIC IMAGE

*Jurabekova Khabiba Madaminovna*  
*Associate Professor, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences,*  
*Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages,*  
*Andijan, Uzbekistan,*  
*e-mail: [tj2211@inbox.ru](mailto:tj2211@inbox.ru)*

**Abstract.** This article analyzes the artistic image as a form of reflecting reality in art, in which reality is reinterpreted and generalized through the author's imagination and expressed in a concrete, sensory-perceivable form. The artistic image is not homogeneous: it comprises several levels, the interaction of which provides its artistic depth and polysemy.

**Keywords:** artistic image, imagery, emotionality, polysemy, image, artistic means, national character, symbols, allegories, motifs, archetypes, national identity.

The artistic image is a form of reflecting reality in art, in which reality is reinterpreted and generalized through the author's imagination and expressed in a concrete, sensory-perceivable form.

The artistic image connects the real and the imaginary, conveys the author's emotional and evaluative attitude toward the depicted, and impacts not only the mind but also the emotions of the reader or viewer. The main characteristics of artistic imagery are imagery (reality is conveyed indirectly, but through images, symbols, and metaphors), concreteness (an artistic image is always visual: a character, a landscape, an object, a situation), generality (typical traits of an era, society, and individual are revealed through the singular), emotionality, and polysemy (the same image can be understood differently depending on the reader and the context).

Artistic imagery is the foundation of a work of art, helping the author express ideas, feelings, and worldviews, shaping the aesthetic perception of the world, and influencing the reader, prompting reflection.

There are the following types of artistic images:

1. By the nature of the image. The image of a person (character).

For example: Onegin, Raskolnikov, Pechorin.

The image of nature (landscape). Often reflects the hero's inner state.

The image of an object (detail). Can have symbolic meaning (ring, road, house). The image of an event or action. War, duel, journey.

2. By the degree of generalization. The individual image. A unique character, an inimitable personality. The typical image. Generalizes the traits of an entire social group or era. The symbolic image. Expresses abstract ideas (freedom, fate, death).

An artistic image is created through artistic details, epithets, metaphors, similes, symbols, portraits, landscapes, interiors, characters' speech, and the author's characteristics.

The artistic image is the central concept of art, through which the author conveys their vision of reality. It combines the concrete and the general, the real and the imaginary, reason and feeling, making a work of art alive and multifaceted.

**The Structure of an Artistic Image**

The structure of an artistic image is the internal organization of the image, the set of interconnected elements that make it coherent, expressive, and meaningful.

An artistic image is not homogeneous: it comprises several levels, the interaction of which provides its artistic depth and ambiguity.

The main structural elements of an artistic image are:

1. The sensory-visual (concrete) level. This is the external, perceptible level of the image, which includes a portrait of the character, a description of their appearance, gestures, facial expressions, the landscape, the interior, and object details. It creates clarity, allowing the reader to "see" the image.

2. The emotional-evaluative level. Reflects the feelings and experiences associated with the image. This level is manifested through the mood of the work, the author's intonation, the emotional reactions of the characters, and internal monologues.

This level influences the reader's feelings and shapes the emotional perception of the image. 3. The semantic (ideological and substantive) level is associated with the meaning conveyed by the image in the work. This level encompasses ideas and concerns; the author's position; philosophical, moral, and social meanings, and provides the ideological richness and depth of the artistic image.

4. The symbolic level. At this level, the image transcends the concrete and takes on a general, symbolic character. This level manifests itself through symbols, allegories, motifs, and archetypes. It allows the image to express universal meanings and be subject to multiple interpretations.

All elements of the artistic image's structure do not exist in isolation; they interact and complement each other, forming a coherent artistic system.

For example, an external detail may carry symbolic meaning, while emotional perception reinforces the ideological content.

#### **The structure of the artistic image and artistic means**

The structure of an image is formed through tropes (metaphor, epithet, simile); artistic detail; composition; a system of motifs; and the character's speech characteristics.

Different types of art have different structures of artistic images.

- In literature, these are words, plot, and character image.
- In painting, these are color, form, and composition.
- In music, these are melody, rhythm, and timbre.
- In theater and film, these are acting, gesture, intonation, and visuals.

Understanding the structure of an artistic image allows for a more in-depth analysis of works of art; the identification of hidden meanings; the recognition of the author's intent; and the development of aesthetic thinking.

The structure of an artistic image is a complex, multi-level system, including sensory-visual, emotional, semantic, and symbolic levels. Their unity ensures the artistic integrity of the image and its impact on the reader.

#### **National identity in artistic imagery**

National identity is the reflection in a work of art of the characteristics of the history, culture, way of life, mentality, and worldview of a particular people.

In an artistic image, national identity is manifested in the character of the hero; in the value system; in language and imagery; in traditions, customs, and the realities of life.

An artistic image always combines the national (the particular, conditioned by the culture of the people) and the universal (universal feelings and problems).

The deeper the national basis of the image, the stronger its artistic impact and the more understandable it becomes to representatives of other cultures.

National identity is formed under the influence of the people's historical path; geographical conditions; religion and beliefs; folklore and mythology; traditional way of life; and the national language.

**The main forms of manifestation of national identity.**

1. National Character of the Hero. National identity is expressed in the character's way of thinking and worldview; moral ideals; attitude toward work, nature, family, and homeland; and behavioral and speech patterns. For example, the Russian hero is often depicted as prone to reflection, internal conflict, and spiritual quest.

2. National Themes and Problems. Artistic images reflect the fate of the people; historical upheavals; social conflicts; national ideals and tragedies.

3. National Language and Style. National identity is manifested through the characters' speech patterns; proverbs, sayings, phraseological units; nationally charged vocabulary; intonation and rhythm of speech. Language becomes the most important means of creating an artistic image.

4. Everyday and Cultural Details. Descriptions of housing, clothing, and food; customs, holidays, rituals, and everyday objects play a significant role.

Artistic detail enhances the national flavor of the image.

5. Nature and Landscape. Landscape in artistic form reflects the characteristics of the national landscape; influences the formation of the hero's character; and symbolizes a person's connection to their native land.

**National identity and artistic tradition**

Every national literature draws on folklore; inherits genre and figurative traditions; and develops its own system of artistic imagery.

At the same time, national literature develops in interaction with world culture.

The author is a bearer of national culture; they express national identity through their personal worldview; and they reinterpret traditions, giving them a new meaning.

National elements in artistic imagery are not copied, but creatively transformed.

National identity makes artistic images vibrant and authentic; they contribute to the preservation of a people's cultural memory; they help understand the historical and spiritual experience of a nation; and they enrich world culture.

National identity is a vital component of artistic imagery. It manifests itself in the character of the hero, language, theme, details of everyday life, and landscape, merging with universal human values. It is this unity that makes artistic images meaningful and understandable to people of different cultures.

**Artistic image in Russian literature**

An artistic image is a form of reflecting reality in literature, in which the real world is reinterpreted through the author's imagination and expressed in a concrete, sensory-visual form.

In Russian literature, the artistic image is distinguished by deep psychological depth; moral orientation; philosophical richness; and a close connection with the history and destiny of the people.

Russian literature has traditionally focused on the inner world of man; the search for the meaning of life; the problem of conscience and responsibility; and the relationship between the individual and society.

An artistic image often becomes the bearer of moral and philosophical ideas.

The main types of artistic images are considered to be:

1. The image of a person (hero). The image of a person occupies a central place in Russian literature. Characteristic types: "Superfluous Man" (Onegin, Pechorin); "Little Man" (Akaki Akakievich); Hero-Seeker of Truth (Raskolnikov, Prince Myshkin); People's Hero (Platon Karataev).

2. The Image of the People. The people are depicted as the bearer of moral values; the guardians of traditions; An active historical force.

Often revealed through collective images, everyday scenes, and the characters' speech.

3. The image of nature. Landscape in Russian literature is closely linked to the hero's inner state; it reflects the national character; and it has symbolic significance.

### **The historical development of the artistic image in Russian literature**

1. Old Russian Literature. The images are:

- religious and moral in nature;
- symbolic and conventional;
- ideal-oriented.

Example: the image of a prince-defender of the Russian land.

2. 19th-century Literature.

The heyday of the artistic image:

- profound psychologism;
- social issues;
- realistic depiction of man.

The works of Pushkin, Gogol, Tolstoy, and Dostoevsky.

3. 20th-century Literature

The artistic image becomes:

- more complex and contradictory;
- tragic;
- philosophical and symbolic.

Reflects revolutions, wars, and personality crises.

Russian literature uses the following means of creating artistic imagery:

- portrait;
- landscape;
- inner speech;
- artistic detail;
- symbol;
- author's assessment;
- character language.

Russian literature is characterized by a focus on the fate of the people; the idea of service; compassion for humanity; the motif of spiritual quest; and a tense moral choice.

Artistic imagery reveals Russia's historical and spiritual experience; develops moral guidelines; promotes self-knowledge; and makes Russian literature part of world culture.

Artistic imagery in Russian literature is the central element of the work. It is distinguished by the depth of psychological analysis, moral issues, and philosophical content. Through this system of artistic imagery, Russian literature reflects the fate of individuals and nations, their spiritual quests, and historical trials.

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