

## Features of Creation of Artistic and Psychological Images

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### Abstract

An artistic image arises not only as a form of visual representation of reality, but also as a way of reproducing it in a bright, concretely emotional form through a certain aesthetic ideal position. When creating an artistic image, the author relies on the figurative capabilities of words, their ability to express visual, tactile, auditory, motor and other content. The article talks about the means of creating an artistic and psychological image. The significance of such elements of a work of art as the portrait of the hero, his actions, speech, biography, etc. is assessed.

**Keywords:** Artistic image, portrait, speech of the hero, behavior, habits, character, psychological tools, landscape, biography of the hero.

### Introduction

The process of creating images in a written work of art is carried out through words. To achieve this goal, the author focuses on the portrait of the hero, his actions, speech and biography. In addition, in creating the image of the hero, the character of the author, the description given to him by other characters in the work, the worldview, beliefs, behavior, and habits of the hero are also important. The work uses tools for creating an artistic image to examine the hero's attitude to existence, nature and the things around him, such tools of psychological analysis as dreams, diaries, letters, as well as landscape scenes.

First of all, let's talk about a portrait, which is an important tool for creating images of a work of art. A portrait is an image of a character's appearance. The writer often reveals the hero's inner world and character traits through portraits. In literature, there are two types of portraits - detailed and partial. The first is a detailed description of the character's appearance, and the second - as the character develops, the characteristic details of the portrait are emphasized.



Sometimes an idea of the character's external appearance is created without portrait sketches, but by deeply revealing the character's inner world, the reader completes the character's portrait.

A portrait is not only an image of a person's appearance, but also an expression of his individuality. When creating a portrait, it is customary to pay great attention to describing the appearance, clothing, manners and habits of the character. However, to create a holistic image, it is necessary to take into account the character's speech, his character traits, inner world, and the author's description. Images are the basis of any work, because only they remain in the reader's memory. Literary text is a collection of images interacting with each other. Thus, they become part of the map modeled by the author. At the center of any figurative system is the image of a person - characters and their relationships - which actually constitutes the content of the work, modeled by the author on the basis of objective reality [4].

The uniqueness of the hero's portrait depends on the literary genre of the work. In a drama, the author limits himself to indicating details related to the character's age, his position in the list of characters, and his behavior in lines. The depiction of a character with small details is typical for epics, and it is in epic works that the portrait of the hero is extremely detailed, creating a detailed impression of his position and character in society. Modern theorists describe an artistic hero as "a subject of action, experience, thought" (L. V. Chernes), a multi-content perfect system born from a set of habits and actions, reasoning and non-verbal behavior. Components of the poetics of a work of art, such as portrait, landscape, interior, are to varying degrees associated with the description of the events and characters that make up the plot. There are many different ways to depict a portrait. Portraits in epic works can be divided into expositional (detailed portrait, detailed image of an image) and dynamic (growing, developing) portraits. An exposition portrait is usually a list of details of the appearance of a character appearing for the first time in a work. An exposure portrait represents a number of typical characteristics [1].

The actions and deeds of the hero are also of great importance in revealing the character of the artistic image. As in life, the character of a hero is primarily manifested in his actions and actions. The plot of the work is a chain of events in which the character of the characters is revealed. A person is judged not by what he says, but by his actions.

In most cases, the depiction of images in a work of art is carried out through its figurative speech (individual speech). Figurative speech is also one of the most important means of revealing the character of the hero, since in speech a person is fully revealed. There is an ancient saying: "Speak so that I can see you." Speech gives an idea of the character's social status, character, education, profession, temperament, etc. The writer's talent is determined by his ability to reveal the hero through speech. All classic writers are distinguished by the art of individualizing the speech of characters.

By describing the speech, activities, actions and internal experiences of the heroes of a historical work, the author shows his point of view, his attitude to reality, his views on life. That is, the author himself participates in the events of the work; without his steps and



conclusions there is no work. After all, this approach “is distinguished by the fact that the creator reveals his personality, psyche, and inner experiences” [2].

The figurative capabilities of words are determined by their expressive capabilities, which form the linguistic basis of their imagery (semantic, stylistic, grammatical, sound). The figurative potential of lexical units is interpreted as the psychological basis of their figurativeness, that is, the ability to express concrete emotional and emotional-evaluative thoughts about a sign that arise in the minds of native speakers when perceiving a word out of context. The importance of these concepts is determined by the fact that the basis of the “images” of fiction is the associative nature of the images. It is important that the artistic image in the text is formed on the basis of the imagination of words that usually appear in an extra-textual process [5].

To create the image of a hero in a work, the biographical method is often used - telling the biography of the hero. In a work of fiction, the hero's biography describes his life, in most cases, during a certain period. To reveal the origin of certain character traits, the writer often turns to biographical information related to his past.

In a number of cases, the author reveals the psychological image of the hero of the work, based on his personal opinion. In literary criticism this is called authorial characterization. The author of the work appears as an omniscient commentator. He not only tells the events, but also explains the events taking place in the spiritual world of the heroes. The author of a dramatic work cannot use this tool, since his direct participation does not correspond to the specific features of dramaturgy.

Sometimes writers use the tool of character description by other characters. Also, by revealing the hero's worldview, the integrity of the artistic image is achieved. Each person has his own view of the world, his own attitude towards life and people, so the writer illuminates the hero's worldview in order to fully reveal his character. By describing the habits and behavior of the hero of a work of fiction, the reader can imagine the character. Each person has his own behavior and habits that highlight his personal character and qualities. These habits and behavior are of great importance in obtaining information about a person, determining his lifestyle, ideals, direction.

The hero's attitude towards nature. Depending on how a person relates to the environment, nature, and animals, one can evaluate his character and humanitarian qualities. A person's attitude towards things around him is an important factor that shows his organization or wastefulness, generosity or greed. Things surrounding a person give an idea of his material condition, profession, aesthetic taste, etc. Therefore, writers widely use this tool called “artistic details” and attach great importance to them.

Dreams, letters and diaries, revealing the inner world of the hero of the work, are considered unique tools of psychological analysis. The names and nicknames given to the characters also serve to reveal the essence of the character. Often, to describe characters, writers use surnames or given names that correspond to the character of their heroes.

Sometimes the author shows the hero's inner world through natural scenes. In fiction, the landscape is used to give emotional coloring to the inner state of the hero.



In literary criticism, there are different views on landscape. Most of them mainly emphasize that landscape is a depiction of nature. Also, some scientists consider the landscape as an element of the plot, and some groups of scientists recognize it as a component of the composition. In some views the interior is also indicated as an integral part of the landscape. The landscape can serve as a background, parallelism or contrast in expressing the character's state of mind. The depiction of nature in a work of art is called a landscape. The image of nature is one of the components of the plot and increases the ideological and aesthetic power of the work [6].

In conclusion, we can say that an artistic image is created through the aesthetic embodiment of the real content of human life, and also the artistic image includes a "generalization", objective reality from the point of view of a certain aesthetic ideal, clearly emotional, correct. acts as a specific method of visible repetition in direct perception.

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