

THE ARTISTIC COMPOSITION: EXPLORING ITS PURPOSE AND ESSENCE

B.S. Shukurova

Senior Researcher at the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature, and Folklore,
Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan

An artistic text is the product of the content of a literary work and the author's imaginative thinking, serving as a means of expressing their thoughts and emotional experiences. Studying the artistic text means a deeper understanding of the development of national literature and its spiritual and cultural values. The artistic text reflects the unique characteristics and historical trajectory of national literature. The artistic text is one of the main elements of literary theory. It encompasses the aesthetic, moral, and social functions of literature. Through the artistic text, one can understand and feel the thoughts, emotions, history, and culture of the people. The artistic text expresses the unique way of thinking, language, and moral values of each nation, thereby helping to preserve the national identity of the people. Through its social, moral, and aesthetic power, the artistic text raises important issues in society and influences the spiritual state of the people, making it an essential element in literary theory. It becomes a crucial tool in shaping an individual's worldview and moral education.

The artistic text is the fundamental unit and creative product of literature, carrying ethical, aesthetic, moral, and social meanings. First and foremost, it is created to shape the way people think and feel, to influence their worldview. Through the artistic text, the author expresses their feelings, views, thoughts, and attitude toward society. The artistic text is not merely a combination of form and content; it serves to deeply understand the spiritual, ethical, aesthetic, and psychological essence of life, providing aesthetic pleasure.

The artistic text reflects the thoughts and emotions of humans, expressed through words, and cannot be created by robots.

The valuable thoughts of literary scholar Abdugafur Rasulov, who studied the ontological features of the artistic text, are important here. He notes, "A true literary-artistic text is a unique, unparalleled structure. It reflects the author's style,

talent, and intellectual level. A real literary text is a treasure trove of meanings, a finely woven fabric. The text consists of multiple layers, and the reader, the interpreter, captures these layers to the extent of their ability. Over centuries, scholars and intellectuals have been fascinated by the complexities and perfection of texts. The text is made up of letters, syllables, words, combinations, sentences, paragraphs, and chapters... in sum. When we say, 'This work (text) was created by so-and-so in such-and-such a time,' we are talking about a text that has found a place in the hearts of the people, in the cultural history."

From the professor's views, it is clear that a work is a text. He describes the artistic text as a "unique, unparalleled structure," comparing it to a "finely woven fabric." This metaphor refers to the material existence of the artistic text and the interconnectedness of the elements that help reveal a theme. If one element is missing, the integrity of the text is disrupted. If a thread of fabric is torn, the whole fabric becomes useless. Similarly, the way the fabric is woven, in what style and color, signifies the complexity of the structure of the text and its resistance to easy analysis.

The scholar describes the text as consisting of multiple layers. This inherently provides the opportunity to analyze the artistic text from different perspectives. Therefore, it is clear that each layer of the artistic text serves to enrich its individual meaning while contributing to the overall meaning. As Rasulov emphasizes, the artistic text is not just a "work," but a means for each reader and interpreter to interpret its individual artistic meanings.

The text should not only be evaluated based on personal perspectives and theoretical context but also by its impact on society and its place in the moral fabric of its time. As the artistic text lives on, the individual mark of the creator and the artistic document of that era are revealed. Another unique feature of the artistic text is found in its ethical, aesthetic, and educational significance. The words and phrases in the artistic text are often polysemous, giving the reader the opportunity to interpret the actions of the literary characters in a new light based on their own life experiences.

The artistic text stands out from other texts, primarily through its language characteristics; it uses metonymy, metaphor, irony, multi-dimensional imagery, symbols, intertextual references, parody, sarcasm, irony, symbols, and other artistic expressions. These devices give the artistic text a sense of multiple meanings.

Italian literary critic Umberto Eco defines the artistic text as an “open text.” He notes, "The author may envision an ‘ideal reader’ who, like reading ‘Finnegans Wake,’ is ready to engage with the text, which is full of problems and like a labyrinth. However, what ultimately matters is not the problems within the text, but the structure of the text itself, which resembles a labyrinth. You cannot use the text as you wish; you can only use it in the way the text allows you to use it. No matter how 'open' the text is, it cannot support every interpretation." Based on the theorist's ideas, it can be concluded that the artistic text is not limited to a single meaning; it expresses multiple meanings, and every reader will find it with surprise and interpret it differently.

Russian linguist A. Fedorov contrasts the artistic text with the scientific text, offering the following definition: “The aesthetic function of language exists, but its degree of manifestation varies depending on the purpose of the text’s creator. Scientific and artistic texts can be compared as follows: the goals of the authors of scientific and artistic texts differ drastically. The author of a scientific text primarily aims to provide information, express, develop, and generalize relevant rules, prove new ideas, and inform the reader or listener of certain truths. On the other hand, the author of an artistic text seeks to influence the emotions of the reader or listener, to capture their spiritual world. Thus, in a scientific text, the expression is logical, precise, and does not allow for two interpretations, while in an artistic text, the expression of thought is based on figurative and multi-dimensional language.”

According to A. Fedorov, the authors of scientific and artistic texts have drastically different goals and modes of expression. The goal of the scientific text is to provide information, explain, develop, and prove new ideas, relying on logical interpretations. In contrast, the artistic text aims to influence the emotions and spiritual world of the reader, expressing thoughts through multi-dimensional images.



Therefore, in the artistic text, the focus is on figurative and multi-dimensional expression rather than logical precision.

REFERENCES

[1].RA Mar, K Oatley The function of fiction is the abstraction and simulation of social experience - Perspectives on psychological science, 2008 - journals.sagepub.com

[2]Қуронов Д. Адабиёт назарияси асослари. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2018. – Б. 118-119.