



GENERAL CONCEPT OF IMAGE AND MEANS OF EXPRESSION

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Annotation. This article contains a comprehensive analysis of the place and role of image and means of expression in works of art, how image and means of expression are used in the content, composition and creation of images of works of art, and their impact on the reader. The relationship between image and means of expression in works of art, methods such as symbolism, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, as well as the aesthetic and spiritual layers created with their help are discussed.

Keywords. Means of expression, metaphor, symbolism, personification,

Аннотация. В статье дается комплексный анализ места и роли образа и средств выражения в художественных произведениях, использования образа и средств выражения в содержании, композиции и создании образов художественных произведений, их воздействия на читателя. Рассматривается взаимосвязь образа и средств выражения в художественных произведениях, такие приемы, как символизм, метафора, олицетворение, гипербола, а также эстетические и духовные пласты, создаваемые с их помощью.

Ключевые слова. Средства выражения, метафора, символизм, олицетворение, гипербола, аллитерация.

Introduction

In a work of art, image and means of expression are important for creating the aesthetic and substantive depth of the work. They play an indispensable role in the structure of the work, the development of events, the psychology of characters, the layers of meaning and the impact on the reader. Image and means of expression, especially in literature, as important elements of all types of art, occupy a central place in the process of reading and understanding works of art. Image is a unique and complete expression of images, landscapes, feelings and emotional characteristics in a work of art. Means of expression are artistic analysis tools such as styles, figures, metaphors, symbolism, etc. used to further enrich and deepen the image.

Material and method

1. Literary analysis - the study of works in terms of image and means of expression, as well as basing on the theories of literary criticism.
2. Compositional analysis - analysis of the place of image and means of expression in the composition, showing their relationship to each other.
3. Intertextual analysis - assessment of the place of image and means of expression in other types of art and their general semantic significance.
4. Psychological analysis - the study of how images and means of expression affect the reader's mind.

Results

Image is a tool that serves to form and depict images in literature. Throughout the work, the environment, time, landscape, emotions, internal states and changes are shown to the reader through images. Image is the main tool used to create the external and internal world of works of art. Creating the environment and its structure through images encourages the reader to delve deeper into the world of the work.

Different forms of image. There are several forms of image in literature, including:

- **External image:** This image includes the depiction of characters, events, natural landscapes and the environment in various forms. Through external images, the diversity of the environment and the external appearances of the characters are conveyed to the reader. For example, in Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace", the environment of the era and the social position of the characters are shown using many external images.

- **Internal Image:** This image reflects the inner world of the characters, their mental states, and their decision-making processes. In Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel "Crime and Punishment", Raskolnikov's inner experiences and mental images are at the heart of the work's content.

Image and Symbolism. The connection between image and symbolism is important in creating deep layers of meaning in works of art. Symbolism is a way of expressing a certain idea or feeling with the help of images, enriching the image with higher meanings. For example, through the images in Vladimir Nabokov's "Lolita", its psychological and spiritual contents, difficult-to-reach relationships of love and depravity are expressed through symbols.

Means of Expression. Means of Expression are a set of methods and techniques that expand the layers of meaning of the image, enrich them, and give deep meaning to the artistic image. Through them, the work enhances its aesthetic power, emotional impact, and philosophical content. Figurative language includes:

- **Metaphor:** A basic figurative language in which one thing is compared to another. For example, "life flows like a river" - here "river" is used as a metaphor for life.

- **Symbolism:** A symbol is a way of expressing a certain meaning or idea through something or an event. In T.S. Eliot's poem "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock", the symbol "the stormy sea" expresses a person's inner suffering and sorrow.

- **Personification:** Giving nature and objects human qualities. This device brings works of art to life and makes the reader interested in the events. For example, in A.S. Pushkin's poem "Ruslan and Lyudmila" a classic example of using natural elements and creating images through them is a classic example.

- **Hyperbole:** This device makes the quantity or condition of the thing being described appear excessive, large or small. In Gogol's "The Mummies" the main through excessive depictions of images, the social system is reflected in its inconsistency with reality and unexpected errors.

Analysis of the role of means of expression. With the help of means of expression, ideas and thoughts are conveyed in works of art more quickly and effectively. Each means of expression reveals its own layer of meaning and further enriches works of art. Good use of means of expression increases the readability of the work and helps the reader convey certain emotions.

The relationship between image and means of expression. Image and means of expression are interconnected, they ensure the strength of the structure of the work and the

richness of the layers of meaning. The harmony of image with means of expression increases the aesthetic value and depth of the works. Through image, the external or internal states of events and characters are reflected, and means of expression further expand these states and create a deeper imagination for the reader.

As an example, we can take William Faulkner's novel "As I Lay Dying". The novel is described from the perspective of many events and characters, and through the means of expression, the reader is shown not only the sequence of events, but also the inner world of each character. In Faulkner's work, the personal suffering, thoughts and feelings of each character are clearly and skillfully depicted, and these images are expanded through the means of expression. For example, external landscapes and objects not only reflect the development of the plot, but also help to express the internal contradictions of the characters, their souls and suffering. This method allows the reader to delve deeper into the subject of the work and fully feel the mental state of the characters.

Problem and Analysis

How the means of expression and imagery work in a work of art have been studied by many literary scholars and critics. Determining their effect in a work of art is an important step in analyzing works. There are some problems with the means of expression and imagery:

Excessive use of the means of expression and imagery. Sometimes, the excessive use of imagery and figurative language can lead to confusion in the interpretation of the work. The use of many images and figurative language in an inconsistent or excessive manner can make the work difficult to read. This is often the case in works such as James Joyce's "Ulysses" or Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse". In their works, imagery and figurative language help to create certain layers of meaning, but they can sometimes be too complex and ambiguous for the reader. Loss of naturalness and authenticity. Imagery and figurative language can sometimes cause a work of art to lose its naturalness and authenticity. For example, real-life images and events can be idealized or romanticized in a work of art, making the event or character seem artificial. This is also seen in John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, where imagery and metaphors enhance the negative aspects of life, but in some cases the idealization of artistic images prevents the reader from truly understanding the events.

The confusion of symbolism and metaphor. Symbolism and metaphor can carry deep meanings, but sometimes they can overlap or create unnecessary complexity. For example, in Franz Kafka's *The Metamorphosis*, the symbolism of change and behavior can often be incomprehensible to the reader, as metaphors and symbols require great experience and thought to fully understand.

Metaphor and Symbolism. Metaphor and symbolism are the most commonly used means of expression in literature. They create unique layers of meaning in a work of art. For example, in Herman Melville's "Moby Dick," the metaphor of the white fish (Moby Dick) expresses the eternal struggle of man and his inner purpose. This shows the pursuit of a goal and personal struggles in a changing world. Symbolism is more often used to express a specific idea or feeling. Studying the "white fish", through its metaphor and symbol, the reader will have the opportunity to understand not only the inner struggle of the hero, but also the serious struggle of all humanity in existence.

Personification. Personification is the giving of human qualities to natural objects or inanimate objects. This technique is widespread in literature, giving the work a multi-layered

meaning. For example, in John Milton's "Paradise Lost", nature and its elements are often personified, which helps the reader understand the creator's vision of the world and man.

Hyperbole. Hyperbole is a way of over-describing or exaggerating things. In a work of art, this is it. Through alliteration, certain aspects or feelings can be expressed in a very strong and impressive way. In Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer", Tom's heroism and the events surrounding him are described in a hyperbolic manner, which enhances the comic and dramatic effect of the work.

Alliteration and Assonance. Alliteration is the beginning of words with the same sound, while assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds. With the help of these devices, musicality and rhythm are created in the work. For example, in Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven", alliteration and assonance enhance the musical expressions and convey the mood of the poem to the reader.

Conclusion

Image and expressive means play an important role in creating images and presenting the development of events in literary works. Through them, the aesthetic, emotional and semantic layers of the works are enriched and the level of impact on the reader increases. The effective use of image and expressive means helps to fully understand the purpose and essence of the work. In literary criticism, the analysis of these means is an important tool for a deeper understanding of works and providing a richer experience for the reader. The correct use of means of image and expression reveals not only the aesthetic, but also the philosophical and psychological layers of works. However, excessive use of these means can sometimes distort the naturalness of the work. Therefore, it is necessary to be careful when reading and analyzing means of image and expression.

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