

**THE ART OF CREATING ARTISTIC IMAGES IN
TOLEPBERGEN QAYIPBERGENOV'S NOVEL-ESSAY
KARAKALPAKNAMA**

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Abstract. *This paper examines Tolepbergen Qayipbergenov's skill in creating artistic images in his novel-essay "Karakalpaknama." It considers the literary function of folk legends, historical figures, accounts associated with geographical names, and the spiritual values of the Karakalpak people. It also explores how the interaction between the author's narration and oral folk traditions contributes to the meaning of the work's imagery.*

Keywords: *Tolepbergen Qayipbergenov; "Karakalpaknama"; novel-essay; artistic image; image-making; folklore; legend; historical figure; authorial skill*

INTRODUCTION

An artistic image is one of the principal means by which a literary work conveys its content, communicates the author's ideas, and reveals the significance of the realities being depicted. Through imagery, a writer represents human character, social relationships, historical events, and the spiritual world of a people. Analysing artistic images therefore helps readers understand not only a work's ideas, but also the distinctive features of the author's craft.

Tolepbergen Qayipbergenov's writing occupies an important place in Karakalpak literature because of its artistic treatment of historical themes, national life, and the people's spiritual heritage. His work "Karakalpaknama," written in the novel-essay genre, brings together historical information, folk legends, and the author's reflections [1; 2].

It would be insufficient to define the work's artistic character solely in terms of its presentation of historical information. Equally important are the

transformation of oral traditions into literary material, the portrayal of historical figures, and the ideological direction of the author's narrative. These features make it worthwhile to examine the art of image-making in "Karakalpaknama" specifically.

The aim of this study is to identify the distinctive features of artistic image-making in "Karakalpaknama" and to explain the literary functions of its folklore and historical materials.

MAIN BODY

Features of image-making in the novel-essay. The genre of "Karakalpaknama" is characterized by the combination of literary narration, historical material, and authorial reflection. In a novel-essay, the author does more than recount events: the narrative also interprets their meaning, conveys the author's perspective, and encourages readers to reflect on particular issues. This feature shapes the meaning of the artistic images as well [2].

In conventional novels, characters are generally developed through their actions, dialogue, inner experiences, and relationships with other characters. In a novel-essay, however, the author's reflections and narrative approach contribute to the work's ideas alongside the images themselves. An analysis of image-making in "Karakalpaknama" must therefore consider not only individual characters, but also the literary function of folk narratives and historical materials.

Qayipbergenov links information about the people's past with literary narration and seeks to communicate its significance clearly to readers. This approach prevents historical material from remaining a bare collection of facts and reveals its connection with human experience and social life.

The role of folk legends in image-making. Folk legends and traditional narratives perform an important literary function in "Karakalpaknama." Previous research discusses legends concerning the origin of the name "Karakalpak," accounts relating to A. Dosnazarov, legends associated with the Aral Sea and the Qizketken Canal, and the motif of women's heroism [3].

The significance of these materials lies not only in the information they

provide about the past. Legends reflect how a people understand the world, preserve memories of historical events, and pass beliefs from one generation to another. In this way, they enrich the work and help reveal the spiritual dimensions of national life.

The writer's selection of folklore and his manner of narration are crucial to its transformation into artistic imagery. For example, accounts of the origin of the name "Karakalpak" raise questions about how people understand themselves and relate to their history. Legends about the Aral Sea and the Qizketken Canal can be considered in terms of the place of geographical space in collective memory. These examples show that the work's world of images is not limited to individual characters: the people's life and narratives preserved in collective memory also acquire literary significance.

Historical figures and authorial narration. When portraying historical figures, one of the writer's main tasks is to maintain a balance between historical information and artistic interpretation. An account of a historical figure can do more than list biographical facts; it can also reveal that person's place in the life of the people and the ideas associated with them.

The material concerning A. Dosnazarov in "Karakalpaknama" offers an important avenue for examining the representation of historical figures [3]. In analysing these passages, it is necessary to distinguish historical information about the figure from the author's narrative, while also considering the function of this material within the work.

One of the novel-essay's defining features is the close relationship between the author's reflections and the material being narrated. Through the selection and interpretation of historical material, the author influences how readers perceive events. An analysis of artistic images in the work should therefore take account of the author's perspective and the narrative's underlying ideas.

CONCLUSION

Examining the art of image-making in Tolepbergen Qayipbergenov's novel-essay "Karakalpaknama" requires a combined consideration of the work's genre,

the function of its folklore materials, and its methods of portraying historical figures.

The discussion indicates that folk legends, historical narratives, and material associated with geographical names occupy an important place in the work. These elements artistically convey the people's historical experience, spiritual values, and distinctive worldview. The genre of the novel-essay is reflected in the interaction between authorial narration and literary material.

Thus, studying image-making in “Karakalpaknama” is important for understanding how Karakalpak literature transforms folklore heritage into literary art, interprets historical figures, and relates national themes to authorial ideas. These features offer a deeper understanding of Qayipbergenov's artistic approach.

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