INTERPRETATION OF HEROICITY AND IMAGES IN HOMER'S DOSTAN "ILIADA"

ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ГЕРОИЗМА И ОБРАЗОВ В ПОЭМЕ ГОМЕРА "ИЛИАДА"

HOMER “ILIADA” DOSTONIDA QAHRAMONLIK VA OBRAZLAR TALQINI

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Abstract: The following scientific article analyzes the concept of heroism and the interpretation of images in the Iliad epic. In the work, the moral views of ancient Greek society, their attitude towards war and courage are highlighted through the characters. In particular, through the image of Achilles, the ideas of personal pride and heroism are revealed, and in the image of Hector, the ideas of patriotism and devotion to duty. It also highlights the uniqueness of the characters created by Homer, their inner experiences, and character development. The work demonstrates that heroism is linked not only to bravery on the battlefield but also to human qualities, choice, and responsibility.

Аннотация: В следующей научной статье анализируется понятие героизма и интерпретация образов в эпосе "Илиада." В произведении через героев

освещаются нравственные взгляды древнегреческого общества, его отношение к войне и мужеству. В частности, через образ Ахиллеса раскрываются идеи личной гордости и героизма, а в образе Гектора - идеи патриотизма и верности долгу. Также освещается своеобразие образов, созданных Гомером, их внутренние переживания и развитие характера. В произведении показано, что героизм связан не только с мужеством на поле боя, но и с человеческими качествами, выбором и ответственностью.

Annotatsiya: Quyidagi ilmiy maqolada Iliad dostonida qahramonlik tushunchasi va obrazlar talqini tahlil qilinadi. Asarda qadimgi yunon jamiyatining axloqiy qarashlari, urush va jasoratga bo‘lgan munosabati qahramonlar timsolida yoritib beriladi. Xususan, Achilles obrazi orqali shaxsiy g‘urur va qahramonlik, Hector timsolida esa vatanparvarlik va burchga sadoqat g‘oyalari ochib beriladi. Hamda, Homer tomonidan yaratilgan obrazlarning o‘ziga xosligi, ularning ichki kechinmalari va xarakter rivoji yoritiladi. Asarda qahramonlik faqat jang maydonidagi jasorat bilan emas, balki insoniy fazilatlar, tanlov va mas’uliyat bilan ham bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatib beriladi.

Keywords: Homer, Iliad, heroism, epic poem, image, artistic image, Achilles, Hector, Trojan War, poetics, mythology.

Ключевые слова: Гомер, Илиада, героизм, эпический эпос, образ, художественный образ, Ахиллес, Гектор, Троянская война, поэтика, мифология.

Kalit so’z: Homer, Iliada, qahramonlik, epic doston, obraz, badiiy tasvir, Achilles, Hector, Trojan War, poetika, mifologiya.

Introduction. As one of the greatest monuments of ancient Greek literature, the Iliad holds a special place in human history as a supreme example of epic thought.

This epic was created by Homer, providing a profound artistic expression of the lives of ancient people, their views on war, and their concepts of heroism. The events of the epic take place against the backdrop of the Trojan War, and issues of human feelings, pride, loyalty, duty, and fate occupy a central place. In particular, the issue of heroism is one of the central ideas of the work, which is interpreted differently through different images. Through the characters created in the "Iliad" — Achilles, Hector, and others — not only military prowess but also human qualities, inner experiences, and moral choices are highlighted. In this regard, the work is important not only as a depiction of war, but also as an artistic work that reveals the complex aspects of the human psyche.

The epic serves as an important source for understanding the worldview, religious beliefs, and life ideals of the ancient Greeks. In particular, the relationship between man and fate, the free choice of man, and the intervention of divine forces appear as one of the main ideological directions in the work. In this regard, "The Iliad" is valued not only as a depiction of war but also as a philosophical work that illuminates a complex system of human psychology and moral decisions. Homer's creativity was formed on the basis of an oral epic tradition, artistically perfecting legends and songs that had been passed down orally from generation to generation over many years. As a result, the Iliad has become a work that reflects the shared cultural memory of not only one era but the entire history of humanity. The system of images in it is extremely complex, and each hero is distinguished by his individual character, inner experiences and moral position. The concept of heroism occupies a central place in the work and is interpreted differently through different characters. In particular, through the characters of Achilles and Hector, the conflict between two different models of heroism—the pursuit of personal glory and loyalty to duty to society—is vividly expressed. This indicates that even in ancient Greek society, there was no

single criterion for heroism; on the contrary, a system of various values existed.

Discussion. When reflecting on the epic of the Iliad, one of the most controversial aspects is the true essence of heroism. According to some views, heroism in the work is determined only by combat courage and strength. For example, the image of Achilles strongly represents this approach: he fights for anger, glory, and personal reputation. From this point of view, heroism is equated with individual strength and glory. However, according to another view, true heroism is manifested not only in strength but also in duty and responsibility.The image of Hector reinforces this very idea. He puts the protection of his family, homeland, and people above his personal life. This shows that heroism also has a human and spiritual side. Interestingly, although these two images created by Homer are opposite to each other, both are depicted as "true heroes." This shows that there is no single heroic criterion in the work, but there is a constant conflict between different values. At this point, another question arises: is heroism determined by fate or is it the result of a person's own choice? Because divine forces are also involved in the events of the epic, the heroes sometimes fail to fully master their destiny. This situation makes heroism a more complex and controversial concept.

Result. The conducted analysis indicates that the concept of heroism in the Iliad epic possesses complex and multifaceted content. In the work, heroism is not defined solely by courage or strength on the battlefield, but is interpreted in inseparable connection with a person's inner experiences, moral decisions, and qualities such as duty and loyalty. This increases the artistic and philosophical depth of the epic. The image of Achilles holds a special place among the heroes of the epic. Through it, complex human emotions such as personal pride, the pursuit of glory, anger, and forgiveness are illuminated. Throughout the development of his character, it is revealed that heroism is not merely strength, but a process of inner growth and

awareness.In contrast, the image of Hector embodies qualities such as patriotism, loyalty to family values, and the priority of duty. Through his actions, the more humane and spiritual aspects of heroism are revealed. Thus, the work demonstrates a conflict between two types of heroic models: personal interest and common duty.

Also, the system of images created by Homer is extremely perfect, and each hero has a unique character, mental state and life position. Through their interactions, human emotions—anger, love, loyalty, fear, and suffering—are deeply revealed. The participation of divine forces in the work also gives a unique color to the interpretation of heroism. By intervening in human destiny, the gods influence the course of events, reflecting the complex interconnection between man and destiny in ancient worldviews. At the same time, this situation adds additional drama to the decisions of the characters.

In conclusion, it is evident that the epic of the Iliad is not only an epic example of ancient Greek literature but also a work possessing profound philosophical and artistic content. In it, the concept of heroism is illuminated more broadly than in the traditional interpretation and is depicted in close connection with a person's inner world, spiritual experiences, and moral choices. While the work expresses the struggle for personal pride, glory, and individual interests through the image of Achilles, the image of Hector promotes the idea of prioritizing duty to society, family, and the motherland. In this regard, the epic contrasts two different heroic concepts, revealing their interdependence and complexity. The system of images created by Homer is distinguished by its vitality, psychological depth, and artistic perfection.

Each character possesses a unique character and spiritual world, and through their actions, human virtues and flaws are widely illuminated. This ensures the

universality of the work and makes it relevant for different periods and cultures. The epic also reveals the complex relationship between man and fate through the participation of divine forces. This allows for a deep understanding of the worldview, beliefs, and philosophy of life of the ancient Greeks. In general, the Iliad, through the interpretation of heroism and images, reflects the complexity of human nature, the importance of moral choices, and the eternity of life values at a high artistic level. Therefore, this work does not lose its significance as one of the priceless masterpieces of world literary heritage.

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