



## Philosophical Approaches In The Interpretation Of Art

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**Abstract.** The article discusses the philosophical interpretation of art as one of the oldest approaches in the history of mankind, through which we can discover the deep layers of meaning of works of art, understand the artist's worldview, the historical and social context of the work. This approach is a process of understanding art not only through "seeing", but also through "thinking" and "emotional experience".

**Keywords:** Philosophical interpretation, "thinking" and "emotional experience", symbols and images, Existentialism. Phenomenology. Postmodernism. Aesthetic philosophy.

The philosophical interpretation of art is one of the oldest approaches in the history of mankind. Philosophy and art have always been inextricably linked: works of art embody a person's philosophical views on life, being, beauty, meaning and values. The philosophical approach seeks to explain art not only from the point of view of aesthetics or technology, but also from the point of view of society, humanity and the universe.

With the help of philosophical interpretations, we open the deep layers of meaning of works of art, we gain a deeper understanding of the artist's worldview, the historical and social context of the work. This approach is a process of understanding art not only through "seeing", but also through "thinking" and "emotional experience".

There are separate views on the philosophy of antiquity. Plato saw art as a copy of being. According to him, since the material world itself is a shadow of the "world of ideas", art has become a double copy. Therefore, although Plato recognized the role of art in spiritual education, he sometimes evaluated it as an illusion.

Aristotle, on the other hand, considered art as a means of moral and spiritual education. He emphasized that the main function of art is "catharsis" (spiritual purification). Aristotle believed that dramatic situations and emotions in works educate and purify the human spirit.

Islamic philosophy and Eastern thinkers saw art as a means of reflecting the beauty of God and leading man to spiritual perfection. For example,

Al-Farabi deeply analyzed the role of music and art in moral education. Jami and Navoi indicated divine inspiration and moral perfection as the main criteria in creativity.

In Eastern miniatures and patterns, the concept of "infinity" was accepted as a philosophical basis.

In the philosophy of the European Renaissance, art became a means of expressing the creative power of man and his harmony with nature. Artists and philosophers put forward humanistic views, showing the human personality at the center of the universe.

Over time, modern philosophical approaches also emerged.



1. Existentialism. According to the teachings of Sartre and Heidegger, works of art reflect philosophical research on human existence and loneliness.

Through his work, the artist expresses human spiritual suffering and the meaninglessness of life. For example, Edvard Munch's painting "The Scream" clearly expresses the spirit of existentialism.

2. Phenomenology. Edmund Husserl and Maurice Merleau-Ponty proposed studying art as an "experience of seeing". A work is not just an aesthetic object, but acquires meaning with the active participation of human senses and consciousness.

3. Postmodernism. There is no single truth in art, each viewer creates his own interpretation. The artist demonstrates the multiplicity of meanings through his work. For example, Andy Warhol's pop art works question the boundary between consumer society and art.

The works of Uzbek artist Sergei Alibekov reflect the expression of various fantastical and bizarre images, similar to the surrealist movement. They lead to various philosophical observations.

4. Aesthetic philosophy. Aesthetics is the branch of philosophy that deals with art, beauty, and taste. Immanuel Kant explained aesthetic experience as a person's "disinterested" taste. Each work of art is primarily a description of beauty. It is a hymn.

Hegel considered art to be the highest expression of the "absolute spirit". A work of art is the most artistic interpretation of the human soul.

As the main principles of philosophical approaches, we see the following:

1. Seeing art not only as a visual image, but also as a philosophical thought and spiritual experience. 2. Studying the artist's worldview and the philosophy of the era. 3. Analyzing the work in the context of universal and eternal values. 4. Taking into account the emotional and intellectual experience of the viewer.

Philosophical analysis has its own stages. They are:

1. The initial stage begins with identifying the ideological center of the work. 2. Then, it continues with the study of the artist's philosophical views and the ideology of the era. 3. The composition of the work is revealed by analyzing the philosophical meaning of the symbols and images in the work. 4. Taking into account the individual experience of the viewer. It will be possible to evaluate the work.

For example, 1. In Leonardo da Vinci's "The Last Supper": The spiritual choice of humanity and the concepts of betrayal are analyzed philosophically. The event is shown when Jesus Christ announces that a person has betrayed him. The work depicts the states of various colorful types in a convulsion.

2. In Rembrandt's portraits, it expresses the deep layers of the human soul and reflects philosophical reflections on existence.

3. In Eastern patterns and Islamic ornaments: It is considered as a visual expression of the concepts of infinity and divinity. There is a flower of any ornament, which certainly amazes the mind with its symmetry, structure, rhythmic and infinite balance. It leads to the world of infinity and eternity. The formation of new spiritual and ideological directions in Uzbekistan, in turn, has had a positive impact on all areas of modern art, expanding the scope of creative research, accelerating the development of artistic thinking.

In recent years, in the art of Independent Uzbekistan, compositions have been created in accordance with modern spiritual and aesthetic philosophy, interpreting symbolic images with a vital and mythical content based on national - oriental philosophy. In the years of independence, a new way



of thinking has emerged. This is evident in the work of Sergey Alibekov, Akmal Nur, Jamol Usmanov, Gayrat Boymatov and others. In the works of Bakhodir Jalolov, Javlon Umarbekov, Alisher Alikulov, Akmal Ikromzhonov, Alisher Mirzaev, and Muhammad Nuriddi-nov, new national-spirited paintings were created.

The importance of the philosophical approach is that it helps to understand the work of art more deeply; It allows you to study philosophical ideas in the history of mankind. It expands the viewer's thinking and enhances aesthetic taste. It establishes a spiritual connection between the artist and the viewer.

Today, Modern Philosophical Interpretation of Art combines philosophical approaches with multidisciplinary methods in explaining art: Namely: Sociology and philosophy - analyze art in a socio-philosophical context. Psychology and philosophy - allow you to understand works through personal experience. Technology and philosophy - illuminate philosophical issues in digital art. It can be said that the philosophy of art is one of the most important areas in human thought. Each work is the result of a person's research into existence and meaning, worldview and spiritual experiences. The philosophical approach remains one of the main tools for a deeper understanding of art and its profound spiritual appreciation.

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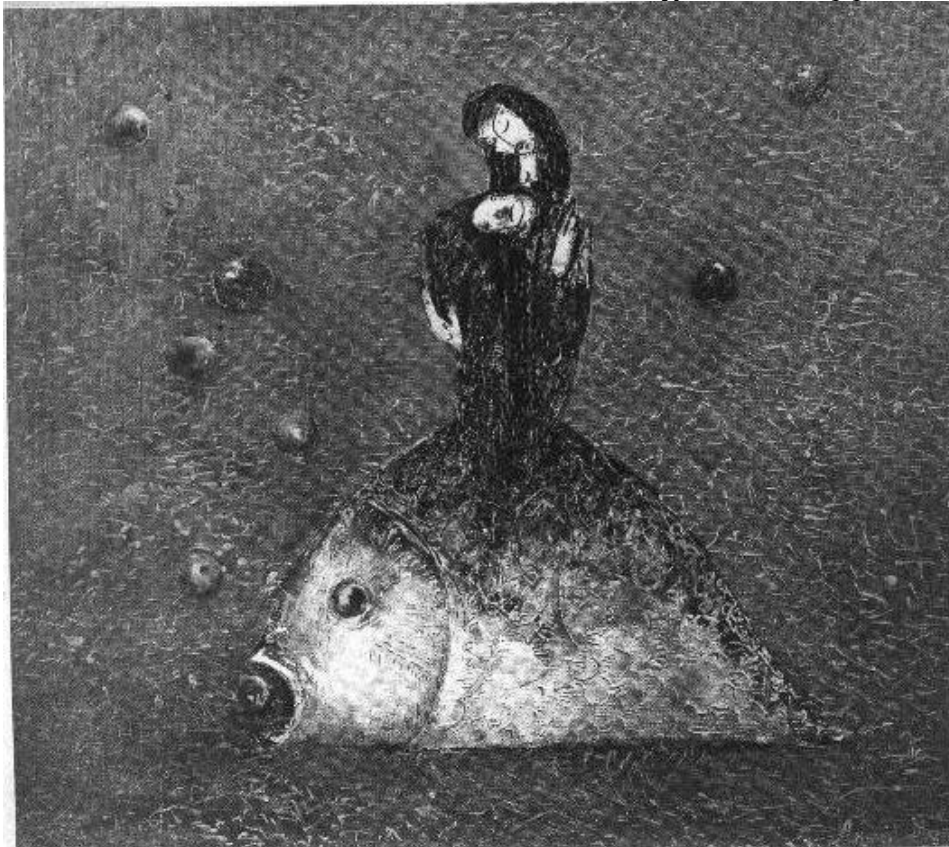
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