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THE USAGE OF SYMBOLS IN KHALED HOSSEINI'S "A THOUSAND SPLENDID SUNS"

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Abstract. This article provides an in-depth analysis of Khaled Hosseini's use of symbols in his 2007 novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns". It examines how Hosseini employs symbolic imagery, objects, colors, animals, names, and literary devices to subtly convey deeper meaning. Analysis of key symbols like the pomegranate tree, Flamingos, kites, shoemaking, and the poem "Mullah Mohammad Jan" reveals Hosseini's commentary on the resilience of Afghan women amidst war, the power of love and imagination to endure hardship, and the complex tragedy of continued conflict in Afghanistan. Limitations arise in focusing solely on isolated symbolism divorced from broader plot and character development. Nonetheless, examination of Hosseini's rich tapestry of symbols within the full context of his moving narrative offers insight into themes of women's oppression and strength, the restorative power of community, and the rupturing impact of violence.

Keywords: Khaled Hosseini, symbolism, Afghan literature, magical realism, feminism, happier memories, poetic devices, deliberate imagery, metaphorical.

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ СИМВОЛОВ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯХ ХАЛЕДА ХОСЕЙНИ "ТЫСЯЧА СИЯЮЩИХ СОЛНЦ"

Аннотация. В этой статье представлен углубленный анализ использования символов Халедом Хоссейни в его романе 2007 года "Тысяча сияющих солнц". В нем исследуется, как Хоссейни использует символические образы, предметы, цвета, животных, имена и литературные приемы, чтобы тонко передать более глубокий смысл. Анализ ключевых символов, таких как гранатовое дерево, фламинго, воздушные змеи, изготовление обуви и стихотворение "Мулла Мохаммад Джан", раскрывает комментарий Хоссейни о стойкости афганских женщин в условиях войны, силе любви и воображения, позволяющей переносить трудности, и сложной трагедии продолжающегося конфликта в Афганистане. Ограничения возникают при сосредоточении исключительно на изолированном символизме, оторванном от более широкого сюжета и развития персонажей. Тем не менее, изучение богатого гобелена символов Хоссейни в полном контексте его трогательного повествования позволяет проникнуть в темы угнетения и силы женщин, восстанавливающей силы сообщества и разрушающего воздействия насилия.

Ключевые слова: Халед Хоссейни, символизм, афганская литература, магический реализм, феминизм, более счастливые воспоминания, поэтические приемы, преднамеренные образы, метафоры.

XALID XUSAYNIYNING "MING QUYOSH SHU'LASI" ASARIDA RAMZLARNING ISHLATILISHI

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Xolid Husayniyning 2007-yilda chop etilgan "Ming quyosh shu'lasi" romanida ramzlardan foydalanishning chuqur tahlili keltirilgan. Unda Husayniyning asosiy ma'noni nozik tarzda yetkazish uchun ramziy tasvirlar, narsalar, ranglar, hayvonlar, ismlar va adabiy vositalardan qanday foydalanish mahorati o'rganiladi. Anor daraxti, flamingolar, oyoq kiyim yasash va "Mulla Muhammad Jan" she'ri kabi asosiy ramzlarni tahlil qilish, Husayniyning afg'on ayollarining urushdagi chidamliligi,

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qiyinchiliklarga dosh berishga imkon beradigan sevgi va tasavvur kuchi va Afg'onistonda davom etayotgan mojaroning murakkab fojiasi haqidagi sharhlar berilgan. Cheklovlar faqat kengroq syujet va xarakterlarning rivojlanishidan ajratilgan ramziylikka e'tibor qaratish orqali yuzaga keladi. Shunga qaramay, Husayniyning ramzlardan boy tarzda foydalanishi uning ta'sirchan hikoyasining to'liq matnida zulm va ayollarga zo'ravonlik, jamiyatning kuchini va holatini tiklash, shuningdek, zo'ravonlikning halokatli ta'siri kabi mavzularga chuqur nazar solishga imkon beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Xolid Husayniy, ramziylik, afg'on adabiyoti, realizm, feminizm, hayotga tatigulik xotiralar, she'riy vositalar, tasvir, metafora.

Introduction. Khaled Hosseini is one of the best known writers who was born in Afghanistan as well as lived and still living in America. His literary works mostly shows difficulties which people have to overcome, the nation's tolerance, bravery and loyalty, bad sides of war and its consequences. Besides, he always try to call people into being educated, not be obedient, the implementation of their ideas. Because of the content along with various deep descriptions, his novels became best seller books in the world. Indeed, novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns" is his famous work which prescribes the effects of war which separated families with each other through the life of afghan women. Through his skillful use of symbolic imagery, details and literary techniques, Afghan-American writer Khaled Hosseini creates a poignant and awful portrait of Afghanistan across decades in his 2007 novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns"[4]. First of all, we should know brief information about symbolism itself. This literary device is an element used by authors to give the reader a deeper understanding of the text. Writers use an object to represent an idea or to give meaning that is different from the literal definition of the object. Symbols are remembered for a long time even if reader has forgotten another parts of the novel's plot. Analysis of key symbols which he employed including the pomegranate tree, Flamingos, kites, shoemaking, songs and more within the full context of the story, characters, and plot reveals Hosseini's penetrating commentary on resilience against hardship, the power of human connection, and the traumatic impact of war on his female protagonists Mariam and Laila. This article provides an in-depth examination of Hosseini's layered use of symbolism to subtly convey deeper thematic meaning.

Methods. This analysis entails close reading of key symbols employed over the course of Hosseini's "A Thousand Splendid Suns" woven through the experiences of central characters Mariam and Laila. Symbols are used to give some hints about the past or connections between them as well as inner or additional meaning to action. They make the work more complex, relate events with theme and let to the readers to develop their critical thinking. Here, symbols spanning objects, activities, animals, colors, names, songs and magical realistic moments are selected. We have analyzed each symbolic elements, their function and their usage in the novel. The symbolic meaning encoded within each image or object is then explicated within the full context of plot, character development and Hosseini's broader message regarding the power of human connection amidst suffering. Limitations may arise in an isolated symbolic reading detached from larger narrative arc. Nonetheless, analysis of resounding central symbols within the lived emotional reality of Hosseini's arresting characters offers insight into the theme and message [6].

Results.

Pomegranate Tree

Early in the story, Hosseini introduces the pomegranate tree grown in the character Laila's yard, who was a beloved daughter dreaming of an interesting and wonderful life, educated woman and beloved mother. In her early age, she fell in love with a boy named Tariq and carved into pomegranate tree's bark the name of her friend and beloved[4]. The scar endured for many years and married Laila traced it remembering young love amidst new hardship. The symbolic pomegranate tree represents stability and the preservation of happier memories which can be noticed despite external clearance. Its resilience mirrors Laila's loyalty to her feelings and the marks on the tree symbolize love and pain on her heart.

Kabul Flamingos

When Laila's childhood friend Tariq was imprisoned, his cellmate painted flamingos for which he was tortured by the Talibans [4]. Hosseini returns to this symbolic bird later as Tariq shares his cellmates's passion for depicting the exotic flamingos which reveals the transportive, imaginative power of art to envision freedom beyond circumstance. The Taliban's violent reaction symbolizes authoritarian suppression of creativity and inner life dangers to their control. Tariq's introducing flamingos signals resilience, and the soul's ability to fly free through creative vision.

Shoemaking

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Hosseini repeatedly associates the shoemaking trade with Mariam's abusive husband Rasheed whose profession was as a cobbler [4]. The symbol of shoemaking signifies Rasheed's rigidness and overbearing external control contrasted with the vibrant inner life of female characters like Mariam. Shoes are described as feet of Rasheed and later the Taliban's who limit women's freedom and mobility. Shoes polish the outward appearance covering inward decay - symbolizing the oppression of women through superficially "ORDERLY" control, echoing the abusive situation in Mariam's marriage.

Mullah Mohammad Jan

Mariam and Laila sing the song "Mullah Mohammad Jan" to cherished children Aziza and Zalmai [4]. Its lyrics extoll the beauty of Afghanistan's land, the value of community and the transcendent vision that "we are going to Mazar, Mullah Mohammad Jan; To see the fields of tulips, o beloved companion" [4]. This song symbolizes the enduring appreciation for homeland, bonds between people and the uplifting belief that their societies soon will be envisioned, planted and harvested. Through presenting this song sung by mother, author wanted to rise a feeling of patriotism, especially in children and do their best for flourishing their country.

Analysis. Hosseini employs symbolism on multiple levels in "A Thousand Splendid Suns", from small simple objects to poetic devices to subtly convey thematic meaning. He has chosen ordinary things changed into symbols in this novel and illustrates the meaning which is not similar to their real feature. For instance, the enduring pomegranate tree represents women's resilience, despite the abuse and hardship. Meanwhile, Kabul's flamingos symbolize the underground power of art and imagination to transport hearts and minds beyond circumstances of oppression.

Crucially, Hosseini interweaves pervasive symbolic constraints to bind his female characters: Rasheed's shoemaking trade reflects the literal stripping of rights and physical mobility from women under Taliban rule. Symbols of women's rich inner lives and bonds between characters contrast external repression with enduring emotional connection. The song "Mullah Mohammad Jan" represents the subtler belief that though divided and scarred for now, but friendship in the community can be collectively envisioned and brought into being for future generations if the people stand together.

Mariam's inner transformation parallels her relationship to key symbols: First controlled by abusive external imprisonment, she later embraces imagination and loving connection to liberate her inner self. Laila's enduring capacity for hope to see her beloved person. Hosseini suggests through his layered use of metaphor that though lives may be outwardly battered by violence, flashes of redemption persist internally between people who truly see each other.

Through delicate deliberate symbolism encoded within his characters, Hosseini gently cultivates the possibility of resistance and liberation. His rich imagery reveals ambiguity within the human heart, yet remains grounded in empathy. As key symbols transform across the arc of the story, glimmers emerge suggesting that even under overwhelming institutional oppression, resistance begins as people reach toward each other's enduring humanity underneath the surface of violence and hardship.

Discussion. Analysis of key symbols threaded through Hosseini's "A Thousand Splendid Suns" within whole plot and character context represents rich thematic significance. The marked pomegranate tree represents women's ability to survive abuse through sustaining symbolic traces of themselves and happier memories [1]. Pain and hardship scar, but do not erase inner resilience. Meanwhile, the transcendent artistic flamingos symbolize imaginative power to envision and create liberatory spaces amidst oppression [3], echoed in Mariam and Laila's dreams of a different life [4].

Crucially, Hosseini interweaves symbols of enclosure and constraint to bind his female protagonists: Rasheed's shoemaking in the context shows domestic lives of females [4], the Taliban's cages in literal and metaphorical way [2]. Yet the song "Mullah Mohammad Jan" resonates with subtext: Though circumstance divides, love and beauty continue living in the surface of difficulties [4]. Hosseini's layered symbolism reflects dialectic themes of suffering and resilience, oppression and the longing for freedom underneath, occurring at national and domestic levels.

Mariam first accepts her oppression, but her inner life finally resists and prevails [4]. Laila too survives brutality through her rich imagination: the outside world may burn stories and cage beauty, but it cannot destroy inner sight still finding moments of birds in flight, snatches of songs of bigger possibility [5]. Hosseini suggests through his symbols that though authoritarian regimes crush bodies and spirits, flashes of truth and beauty endure in moments of connection between people seeing each other fully – and envisioning better.

At its core, Hosseini's delicate deliberate imagery weaves a symbolic view positioning imagination and human bonds against material structures of oppression. Through symbols encoded within characters'

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actions and dreams, Hosseini gently cultivates the seeds of resistance and liberation. His rich imagery within fully developed characters and arresting plot reveals nuance and ambiguity within human hearts: hardship arises amidst hospitality; brutality amidst empathy; complicity amidst conviction; resistance amidst resignation. Yet as Mariam transforms from accepting victim to defiant visionary, Hosseini suggests with his tapestry of symbols that even amidst formidable oppression, the enduring trace elements of beauty and truth may be subtly reclaimed and built upon so that justice is collectively re-imagined and re-woven.

Conclusion. Khaled Hosseini skillfully employs resonant symbols like the tenacious pomegranate tree, Kabul flamingos and song “Mullah Mohammad Jan” to represent emergent themes of resilience despite suffering, liberatory imagination and loving connection as counters to systemic oppression in his literary masterpiece “A Thousand Splendid Suns”. Analysis of symbolic imagery and metaphor interwoven with fully developed characters, arresting plot and historical grounding offers profound insight into not only public oppression, but also private redemption found in Hosseini’s work. His rich symbolic imagery quietly cultivates the seeds of resistance via imagination and empathic bonds. Through close symbolic reading, glimmers emerge suggesting that even if brutality burns all open truth and beauty, subtle traces still endure within and between people reaching for each other, traces which may again grow to fruition under the sun when nourished collectively. Hosseini’s intricate symbols encode calls for liberatory vision and loving community as the enduring antidotes and ultimate alternatives to violence found in the ashes of oppression’s firestorms.

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