



## THE STUDY OF SYMBOL IN WORLD AND UZBEK LITERATURE

### *Abstract:*

*In this article, views on symbols in world and Uzbek literature, different definitions of symbols in dictionaries, similarities and differences between symbolism and symbols, several stages of symbols in literature and art, information is provided on several representations of the symbol. Colors, objects, things, the world of flora and fauna were selected for symbolic analysis. The figurative meaning expressed on the basis of the selected object was determined, and it was studied whether objects, words or concepts cause certain associations.*

### *Keywords:*

*Symbol, symbolic analysis, definitions of symbols, types of symbols, stages of symbols, manifestations of symbols, poetic image, and archetype.*

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A poem is a product of lyrical experience. There are special means of expressing it powerfully and effectively, and we can include symbols is here. The theory of symbols is widely developed in world literary studies. In particular, the views of English and Russian poetry confirm our opinions. First of all, let's pay attention to the definition of the term in literary dictionaries.

In literature, symbolism and symbol are distinguished as terms. Symbolism is the name of a literary trend, and a symbol is interpreted as a poetic movement. At the same time, these concepts are mutually exclusive. Because symbolism is based on symbols. English scholar **Tochukwu Ezebube** writes: "Symbolism in poetry is used by poets to convey deeper meanings and evoke feelings through the use of symbols, which are objects, actions, or concepts that have significance beyond their literal meaning".[8]

Therefore, symbols often represent abstract ideas, feelings or themes, and provide a rich layer of meaning in the poem. It gives an opportunity to create multi-layered literature. When we looked at various dictionaries related to the definition of a symbol, we came across the following interpretations. The dictionary meaning of the symbol is explained as follows: "Symbol - (Latin symbolum, then Greek symbolon) sign, symbol; Greek symbolon, literally, a sign of identity confirmed by comparison of its second half. (Meriam-Webster dictionary) After all, in a symbol, an image is created through comparison. In artistic creation, the symbol is: "expressed in three different ways: it is expressed through the characters, objects or events of the work.

In Collin dictionary "Meanings of a symbol are: 1. Something that is used or considered as representing something else; a material object that represents something, often something insignificant; an emblem or sign. 2. A letter, number, or other symbol or combination of letters, or the like, used to designate something. 3. A word, phrase, image, or the like, which has a complex of interconnected meanings and is separable from the symbolic meaning, is a part of the symbolized thing, and is



accepted as performing its normal function, represents the symbolized thing. It usually derives its meaning mainly from the structure in which it appears, and is usually distinct from the sign".

This idea is based on the fact that the symbol is formed on the basis of the sign. In fact, two things or concepts are connected by interrelated meanings. For example, in poetry, a bird is a symbol of freedom. In this sense, the free flapping of a bird's wings in the air is associated with freedom. Another dictionary defines a symbol as "representing an object or action that represents something abstract in the mind". (Meriam-Webster dictionary)

Therefore, a symbol is a figurative expression of an abstract concept in the mind. "Symbolism is the representation of one thing for another by means of a person, object, or idea."(The writer's dictionary) There is a stream of symbolism in literature, the main requirement of which is to rely only on symbols to describe life and the person in it. So, the symbol is characteristic of fiction in general. In this sense: "Symbol is an object, action or idea that means something other than itself, often has a more abstract nature".( Wikipedia) So, colors, objects, things, flora and fauna world are chosen for the symbol. Based on the selected object, the figurative meaning is determined. "What do you think of when you see a white dove? Is it just a bird or a symbol of peace and freedom? Some objects, words or concepts cause certain associations. They have an additional meaning that we can understand. Such things are called symbols.

A white dove is an object in this, and it corresponds to the concept of peace and freedom. That is, the concepts of white dove and peace are interconnected. "A symbol is anything that directly or indirectly represents something else. In art and literature, a symbol often represents an abstract idea conveyed through an object. It can be a plant, a building, an animal or even a person. For example, a red rose is a symbol of love, and a crow is a symbol of death and destruction. [6] It seems that anything can be chosen for the symbol. It can be a plant, an animal, a person, a building. Based on the essence of the selected object, its symbolic meaning is determined. Before our eyes, that object evokes various associations. The symbol in literature also corresponds to this, so that anything can be chosen for the symbol. It can be a plant, an animal, a person, a building. Based on the essence of the selected object, its symbolic meaning is determined. Before our eyes, that object evokes various associations. A symbol in literature is also consistent with this: "A symbol in literature is a concept with a direct and portable meaning that helps readers better understand the story. This literary device is a word, an object that the author uses in the text to draw the readers' attention to the message". [6] So, the symbol in artistic works helps to understand the expressed poetic thought. For example, in the poem "Rain" by W. H. Davis, rain is used as a poetic symbol of social stratification. That is, the rain first falls on the upper leaves, and then the drops fall down. This means that the upper class gets more and the lower class gets less.

Russian scientist N.I. Snejko defines a symbol as follows: "A symbol is a multidimensional concept, each field of knowledge reveals its meaning based on the object of study"[2]

In fact, the symbols will have a national and universal meaning. In literature and art, the symbol went through several stages:

1. The first stage of symbolic cognition is related to the mythological level of consciousness (rituals, traditions).
2. A person's symbolic reflection of the events and processes of the surrounding reality corresponds to the beginning of the development of writing.
3. With the development of society, the emergence of culture and civilization, it is time to theoretically interpret the symbol as a cultural phenomenon at the bottom of philosophy.

Currently, the symbol is considered as a universal cultural phenomenon, which is renewed in various fields of knowledge, both in the natural and humanities.



Several forms of the symbol are distinguished in literary studies. For example, Tochukwu Ezebube groups symbols according to their character as follows: 1. Universal symbols. 2. Cultural symbols. 3. Personal symbols. 4. Allegorical symbols. 5. Archetypal symbolism. 6. Context symbols. 7. Political or social symbol 8. Symbol of nature and environment. [8]

Characteristics of these types of symbols are also defined. In particular, universal symbols represent units that are consistently and widely used in different cultures, societies, and historical periods. These symbols are deeply embedded in the human mind and persist over time, embodying consistent associations and meanings. They evoke emotions and convey abstract ideas beyond specific contexts, making them easy to understand and relevant to people of different backgrounds. Universal color symbols include: 1. White is a symbol of purity, new life or peace; 2. Black is a symbol of death, danger or mystery; 3. Red is a symbol of love, passion or even death; 4. Green is a symbol of rebirth, new life and nature; 5. The cross as a symbol of death, Christianity, heaven or sacrifice; 6. House as a symbol of security and peace; 7. Mother as a symbol of comfort and care; 8. A weapon is a symbol of violence and fear. It seems that the universality is defined in the color section. [9]

In literary studies, there are a number of representations of symbols. In particular, universal symbols are combinations that are consistently and widely used in different cultures, societies and historical periods, cultural symbols are figurative images that have a specific meaning and significance in a certain culture or society, and personal symbols are often numbers. 'at represents units that have a separate and individual meaning for the author or creator of literature or any form of expression. Allegorical symbols represent abstract ideas, moral lessons, or complex concepts, and they also have a universal meaning. Religious or spiritual symbols refer to the use of symbols that have significant meaning in the context of a particular religion, belief system, or spiritual tradition. Political and social symbols reflect political ideologies, social life or society's problems in literature, art or other forms of expression. The world of nature, its flora and fauna serves as the basis for conveying deep meanings and awakening feelings in the symbols of nature and environment in literature, art and other forms of expression.

So, in literature, the symbol as a unique poetic tool has been performing the function of figurative, emotional-expressive expression of the poetic thought. Symbols play an important role in poetry. The thought expressed through them acquires deep meaning and philosophical essence.

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