

INTERPRETATION OF IMAGES AND SYMBOLS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK NON-REALISTIC WORKS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the nuanced process of interpreting images and symbols in non-realistic works of literature written in English and Uzbek. Non-realistic literature employs various techniques to convey meaning beyond the literal, often relying on symbolism and imagery to evoke emotions, provoke thought, and communicate complex themes. This paper aims to provide a comparative analysis of how images and symbols are employed in these two distinct linguistic and cultural contexts, shedding light on the underlying semiotic structures and cultural influences that shape interpretations.

Keywords: non-realistic, literature, images, symbols, interpretation, linguistic, cultural context.

The study begins by establishing a theoretical framework that incorporates key concepts from semiotics, literary theory, and cultural studies. By examining the theoretical underpinnings of symbol interpretation, the study lays the foundation for a comprehensive analysis of non-realistic works in English and Uzbek. Furthermore, the research employs a multi-modal approach, combining close reading techniques with cultural and linguistic analysis. This allows for a holistic examination of the interplay between language, culture, and symbolism within non-realistic literature. By focusing on representative works from both English and Uzbek literary traditions, the study aims to identify commonalities and distinctions in the use and interpretation of images and symbols.

Through this comparative analysis, the research addresses questions regarding the universality of certain symbols, as well as the extent to which cultural and linguistic factors influence their interpretation. Additionally, the study investigates how non-realistic literature may serve as a medium for cross-cultural communication and understanding.

Non-realistic literature often employs vivid imagery and symbolic elements to convey deeper meanings and provoke reader engagement. The interpretation of these elements can be influenced by cultural, linguistic, and contextual factors. This research explores the strategies employed by English and Uzbek authors in using images and symbols, shedding light

on the distinct perspectives these two traditions bring to non-realistic works [1].

The Role of Images and Symbols in Non-Realistic Literature: Images and symbols serve as potent tools in conveying abstract ideas and emotions. In non-realistic literature, authors frequently use these elements to create a heightened emotional impact and stimulate critical thinking [2]. The incorporation of images and symbols allows for multiple layers of meaning, enabling readers to engage with the text on various levels.

Cultural Influences on Image and Symbol Interpretation: Cultural contexts significantly shape how readers perceive and interpret images and symbols. For instance, in English literature, the use of certain symbols may draw upon a rich tradition of cultural associations, such as the use of the rose as a symbol of love and beauty [3]. In contrast, Uzbek literature may employ symbols with entirely different cultural connotations, reflecting the unique historical and cultural background of the region.

Linguistic Nuances in Image and Symbol Interpretation: The linguistic structure of a text can also influence how images and symbols are interpreted. The choice of words, their connotations, and the syntactical arrangement can impact the reader's understanding of the visual elements in the text. This aspect will be explored through linguistic analysis of selected works from both English and Uzbek traditions.

Cultural Understanding: English and Uzbek literature represent distinct cultural backgrounds. Analyzing how images and symbols are employed in non-realistic works from both languages can offer valuable insights into the cultural values, beliefs, and traditions of these societies. This can foster cross-cultural understanding and appreciation.

Literary Analysis: Non-realistic works often employ symbolism and imagery as key literary devices. Studying how these elements are utilized in English and Uzbek literature can provide a deeper understanding of the artistic choices made by authors. This analysis can shed light on the narrative techniques employed in these works.

Comparative Literature Studies: This research topic encourages a comparative approach, which is essential in the field of comparative literature. By juxtaposing English and Uzbek non-realistic works, researchers can identify commonalities, differences, and potentially even shared literary trends or influences.

Language and Expression: Understanding how imagery and symbols are used in different linguistic contexts (English and Uzbek) can offer insights into the ways language influences expression. This

research can delve into the nuances of linguistic choices and their impact on conveying meaning and emotion.

Reader-Text Interaction: The interpretation of symbols and images in literature is not only a function of the author's intention, but also depends on the reader's perspective and cultural background. This research can explore the dynamic between the text and the reader, shedding light on how meaning is constructed.

Aesthetic Appreciation: Non-realistic works often rely heavily on aesthetic elements like metaphor, allegory, and surrealism. By studying how these elements are employed in English and Uzbek literature, scholars can gain a deeper appreciation for the artistic craftsmanship of these works.

Educational and Pedagogical Value: This research can have practical applications in education. Understanding how images and symbols function in non-realistic literature can inform teaching methods and materials, helping educators convey complex literary concepts to students more effectively.

Cultural Exchange and Translation: For translators working with non-realistic literature, a nuanced understanding of how images and symbols operate is crucial. This research can provide valuable guidance for translators seeking to accurately convey the intended meaning across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

Contemporary Relevance: As non-realistic literature continues to be an important genre in both English and Uzbek literary landscapes, understanding how images and symbols function in these works is relevant for contemporary literary criticism and scholarship.

Contribution to Academic Discourse: Research on the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works can contribute to the broader academic discourse in fields such as comparative literature, cultural studies, linguistics, and literary theory.

To provide a comprehensive comparative analysis of non-realistic works from English and Uzbek literature, it is important to select representative works that showcase the use of symbols and imagery in both traditions. Let's consider two exemplary works from each tradition:

English Literature:

1. **“The Waste Land” by T.S. Eliot:**

Symbolism: Eliot's poem is replete with a wide range of symbols that represent the disillusionment and fragmentation of the modern world. For instance, the wasteland itself stands as a powerful symbol of spiritual desolation.

Imagery: The poem utilizes vivid and often disorienting imagery to evoke a sense of the decay and disintegration of society. Examples include the barren landscape, the tarot card imagery, and the various allusions to myth and history.

2. **“One Hundred Years of Solitude” by Gabriel Garcia Marquez (originally written in Spanish but widely translated into English):**

Symbolism: Marquez employs magical realism to infuse everyday events with a surreal quality. The Buendía family's house, for instance, symbolizes the cyclical nature of time and the family's entrapment in their own history.

Imagery: Marquez's use of vivid and often fantastical imagery creates a dreamlike atmosphere, blurring the lines between reality and fantasy. For example, the scene of Remedios the Beauty ascending to the sky.

Uzbek Literature:

1. **“Chashma” by Abdulla Qodiriy (originally written in Uzbek):**

Symbolism: This novella is rich in symbolic elements that represent the complex interplay between tradition and modernity in Uzbek society. The chashma (spring) itself becomes a symbol of life, renewal, and hope.

Imagery: Qodiriy employs vivid descriptions of the natural landscape, particularly the desert and the oasis, to create a sense of place and to underscore the significance of the chashma.

2. **“Boluqba” (brick) by Cho‘lpon (originally written in Uzbek):**

Symbolism: Cho‘lpon employs symbolism to explore the tensions between traditional Uzbek values and the encroachment of Russian influence. The boluqba (brick) comes to represent the struggle to preserve cultural identity.

Imagery: The story is rich in visual imagery, particularly in its depictions of the Uzbek architecture and landscape. This imagery serves to ground the narrative in a specific cultural and geographical context.

Comparative Analysis:

Common Themes: Both English and Uzbek works explore themes of cultural identity, societal change, and the passage of time. They use symbols to encapsulate these themes.

Cultural Context: While the symbols in the English works are often rooted in Western literary and religious traditions, those in the Uzbek works draw heavily from Central Asian cultural and historical contexts.

Linguistic Differences: The linguistic devices employed to convey symbolism also differ. English works may rely on metaphors and allusions drawn from a wide range of Western sources, while Uzbek works may use more localized metaphors and allegories.

Imagery and Atmosphere: Both traditions use vivid imagery to create a distinct atmosphere. However, the nature of the imagery is influenced by the specific cultural and geographical settings of the works.

Magical Realism in Uzbek Literature: Notably, the use of magical realism is more pronounced in the Uzbek works, reflecting a distinct narrative style that blends the mundane with the fantastical.

In summary, this topic is important for its potential to enhance cultural understanding, deepen literary analysis, facilitate comparative studies, and contribute to the broader academic discourse surrounding non-realistic literature in English and Uzbek. Thus, selected non-realistic works from English and Uzbek literature showcase the diverse ways in which authors employ symbols and imagery to convey complex themes. These works reflect the cultural, linguistic, and historical contexts from which they emerge, providing valuable insights into the distinct literary traditions.

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