

LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES CONTRIBUTE TO VARYING INTERPRETATIONS OF SYMBOLS IN NON-REALISTIC WORKS

Zoya Jangabay kizi Sarsenbaeva

PhD, Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

E-mail: zoe.sarsenbaeva@list.ru

ABSTRACT

This article examines linguistic differences play a crucial role in shaping the interpretation of symbols in non-realistic works across different literary traditions. The article describes how linguistic differences contribute to varying interpretations of symbols in non-realistic literature, with a focus on how syntax, semantics, cultural context, and linguistic devices play an important role.

Keywords: works of literature, non-realistic, fantasy, symbols, linguistic devices, surrealism, allegory, interpretation.

Non-realistic works of literature, characterized by elements of fantasy, surrealism, or allegory, often rely on symbols to convey deeper meaning and evoke emotions. The interpretation of these symbols is inherently influenced by the linguistic characteristics of the language in which the work is written. This analysis explores how linguistic differences contribute to varying interpretations of symbols in non-realistic literature, with a focus on how syntax, semantics, cultural context, and linguistic devices play a pivotal role.

Semantic Ambiguity and Polysemy: English, with its vast vocabulary, allows for multiple meanings of a word, leading to semantic ambiguity. This ambiguity can be harnessed to create layers of meaning in non-realistic works.

Example: The word "light" can symbolize illumination, knowledge, or purity.

Figurative Language and Idiomatic Expressions: English literature is replete with figurative language, including metaphors, similes, and idioms. These devices are frequently used to convey abstract concepts and symbolism [1].

Example: "Time flies" implies the fleeting nature of time.

Cultural Associations and Symbolism: Certain symbols in English literature may be deeply ingrained in cultural and literary traditions. For example, the use of the color white is often associated with purity or innocence.

Example: The red rose symbolizes love and passion in Western literature.

Word Order and Emphasis: The placement of words within a sentence can influence the emphasis and interpretation of symbols. English employs word order for emphasis, allowing authors to highlight specific symbols.

Example: "The moon, bright and full, illuminated the night."

Grammatical Structure and Syntax: The flexibility of English syntax allows for a wide range of sentence structures, influencing the portrayal of symbols. Complex sentences can create intricate relationships between symbols.

Example: The use of embedded clauses to convey layered symbolism.

Translational Challenges: When non-realistic works are translated, some symbols may not have direct equivalents. Translators must carefully consider cultural and linguistic nuances to convey the intended symbolism. Example: The challenge of translating culturally specific symbols, like religious motifs, into a different linguistic context [5]. Interpreting images and symbols in English non-realistic works requires a nuanced understanding of how authors employ these elements to convey deeper meanings and evoke emotions. Below, we'll explore some common symbolic motifs and their potential interpretations in English literature:

Nature Imagery:

Forests: Often used to represent the unknown, a journey, or a place of transformation. In non-realistic works, a forest might symbolize a psychological or spiritual journey, akin to Dante's journey through the dark forest in "The Divine Comedy."

Mountains: Can symbolize challenges, obstacles, or spiritual ascension. Climbing a mountain may represent overcoming difficulties or seeking enlightenment.

Animals:

Birds: Often represent freedom, transcendence, or spiritual elevation. In works like Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," the albatross symbolizes both a burden and a spiritual omen.

Snakes: Frequently associated with dualities, transformation, and temptation. The snake in the Garden of Eden is a well-known symbol of temptation and fall from grace.

Colors:

White: Typically represents purity, innocence, or transcendence. In literature like Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," the white attire of Hester's daughter symbolizes her innocence in contrast to her mother's sin.

Red: Often signifies passion, love, or danger. It can also symbolize blood, sacrifice, and vitality.



Objects and Artifacts:

Mirror: Symbolizes self-reflection, truth, or the duality of reality. In Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking-Glass," the mirror serves as a portal to a fantastical world [3].

Key: Often represents knowledge, access, or unlocking hidden truths. In Kafka's "The Metamorphosis," the key plays a pivotal role in the narrative's symbolism.

Weather and Elements:

Storms: Can signify turmoil, inner conflict, or a turning point in the narrative. Shakespeare's use of storms in "King Lear" reflects the chaos and emotional turmoil of the characters.

Fire: Symbolizes transformation, destruction, or purification. It can represent both a source of danger and a catalyst for change.

Mythical and Archetypal Figures: The Hero's Journey: Represents personal growth, transformation, and self-discovery. Joseph Campbell's concept of the monomyth is a prominent example of this archetype in literature.

Religious and Cultural Symbols: Cross: In Christian symbolism, it represents sacrifice, redemption, and salvation. In works like Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Young Goodman Brown," the forest can be seen as a counterpoint to the Christian cross, symbolizing temptation and moral ambiguity [2].

Dreams and Visions: Dreams: Often used to convey subconscious desires, fears, or premonitions. In works like Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," dreams play a central role in exploring themes of love and transformation [4].

Isolation and Alienation: Isolated Spaces: Such as castles, towers, or caves, often represent seclusion, imprisonment, or the inner psyche. Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" features the isolated moorland setting as a symbol of emotional intensity and turmoil. It's important to note that the interpretation of symbols can vary based on the context of the work, the author's intent, and the reader's own cultural and personal background [1]. Moreover, symbols in non-realistic works often invite multiple interpretations, allowing for rich layers of meaning that enhance the depth and complexity of the narrative.

To sum up, linguistic differences significantly impact how symbols are presented and interpreted in non-realistic works. Authors draw upon the unique linguistic features of their respective languages to convey layers of meaning, and readers, in turn, bring their own linguistic and cultural backgrounds to the interpretation process. This interplay of language and interpretation adds depth and complexity to the

understanding of symbols in non-realistic literature. Linguistic differences exert a profound influence on the portrayal and interpretation of symbols in non-realistic works. From semantic ambiguity to syntactic structures and cultural associations, each linguistic aspect contributes to the depth and richness of symbolic interpretation.

REFERENCES

1. Abrams, M. H. (1993). *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. Cengage Learning.
2. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). *Metaphors We Live By*. University of Chicago Press.
3. Peirce, C. S. (1931-1935). *Collected Papers of Charles Sanders Peirce* (Vols. 1-6). Harvard University Press.
4. Quine, W. V. (1960). *Word and Object*. MIT Press.
5. Sapir, E. (1921). *Language: An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. Harcourt, Brace, and Company.
6. Botirova, Shahlo. "ARTISTIC IMAGE AND STYLISTIC INDIVIDUALITY AND ARTISTIC IMAGE IN THE WORKS OF ODIL YAKUBOV." *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики* 5.5 (2023).
7. Botirova, Shahlo. "ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ЧТЕНИЯ." *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики* 2.4 (2021).
8. Utebaev T., Sarsenbaeva Z. Linguoculturological analysis of proverbs //Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1.5 Pedagogical sciences.
9. Сарсенбаева З. Лингвокультурологический анализ культуры каракалпаков в пословицах //Общество и инновации. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 8/S. – С. 39-42.
10. Сарсенбаева З. Ж. Grammatical expressions of proverbs in the past indefinite tense with translations in Karakalpak and Russian languages //Pedagogical Sciences. – С. 48.
11. Sarsenbaeva Z., Uteshova Z. Principles of Teaching Karakalpak Students English Speech Etiquette //Humanising Language Teaching. – 2022. – Т. 24. – №. 4.