

LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS OF SYMBOLS

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Abstract: The article deals with the specific features of the symbols. In addition to the analysis of the linguistic nature of the symbols, the cases of hanging in linguistic-speech phenomena, which serve to ensure the diversity and effectiveness of speech, reflect the culture of speech, language richness and behavior of people. At the same time, many philosophers have taken as an example the opinions expressed by scientists about the symbol as a result of their research.

Keywords: symbol, nature, linguistics, language, semantics, migration, metaphor, character, culture, form, science, event, evolving art, myth, thinking.

INTRODUCTION

Symbols have always existed as one of the important tools in human communication and relationships since ancient times. It is a proven fact that they were the basis for the formation of mnemonics - the first writing in the history of mankind.

Symbols are important in expressing certain thoughts and feelings of a person. At the present time, it is important to understand their meaning, to use them appropriately in written and oral speech, to clarify the essence of symbols in scientific research in each field, to interpret, understand, explain, and clearly express the content of works.

The following opinion of E. Fromm, one of the thinkers of the 20th century, about symbols is noteworthy: - "The language of symbols should be taught in schools like learning a foreign language."

The development of society leads to a certain degree of change, development and perfection of symbols. They serve as a socio-linguistic phenomenon to create ease and comfort in people's exchange of ideas and communication, and to clearly express their relationship to things and events. The development of symbols has a positive effect on the enrichment of the vocabulary of a given language and the possibilities of expression.

Symbols are a linguistic and speech phenomenon that shows the speech culture, language richness and behavior of people, and serves to ensure the diversity and effectiveness of speech.

It is known that a sign is reflected in the human mind in the form of an expression or a symbol. Culture exists in reality in the form of symbolic forms. A symbol acquires its own meaning in science and art. In science, for example, in logic, mathematics, linguistics and other sciences, it mainly means the concept of a sign, and in art the figurative meaning of an image. A symbol differs from an allegory in certain characteristics. The meaning of a symbol is inextricably linked with the structure of its image, and its content is characterized by infinite polysemy. A

symbol is the content of material things and realities expressed in the form of a sign or image. It is difficult to clearly describe its essence within logic. It is a complex system designed for the intense activity of the perceiving subject.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Symbolic activity is unique to human thought. Generally speaking, language, myths, and religion consist of symbolic forms, with the help of which a person organizes the environment around him. It is important to note that the meaning of the symbol exists only in the context of human communication. Symbols stand out from the point of view of wide consumerism; they are widely used in socio-political, economic, cultural, educational and spiritual life, as well as in science, art, literature, etc.

However, the symbol differs according to the performance of different tasks in this area. Accordingly, the symbols can be classified according to the following thematic groups:

- a) Symbols used in social life;
- b) Political symbols;
- c) Symbols used in economic life;
- d) Symbols used in cultural, educational and spiritual life; d) symbols in the science system;
- e) Symbols used in art, for example, fiction.

Symbols in social life are mainly communicative, i.e. a means of communication between people, symbols in the system of sciences express a certain concept, and symbols in literature perform the function of artistic-aesthetic meaning of experience, situation and reality.

For example, among the symbols used in social life, we can mention the symbolic words used in our daily life according to their activities, i.e. water, fire, sun, cloud, umbrella. These signs, having their own characteristics and nature, mean the sun - a sunny day, a shining face, a cloud - rain, a pouty face, and the weather.

In dictionaries and scientific sources, the symbol is explained to a certain extent, its definitions are given. In most of the considered ones, symbols used in fiction are described, not symbols in social-political, economic, cultural, educational-spiritual life and science.

As an example, we cite the comments on the symbol given in the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan and the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language: Symbol (Arabic - to point) (in fiction) is a conditional method of artistic representation of reality; from the forms of artistic conditioning. (I. 670 p)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A symbol differs from a metaphor, its content is related to its figurative construction, and it is characterized by multiple meanings. The symbol has been present in the folklore and literature of all nations since ancient times. Symbolic images constitute a specific system and in some cases represent a common content in the literature and art of many nations.

Symbol (Arabic - sign, nickname). Conditional sign, sign that represents and reminds of an idea, concept, event. In Uzbek language in some places, the word symbol is used instead of the word symbol. These definitions are not given in the

National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, but in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, this word is defined as "Symbol" (Greek - sign, symbol, sign, and emblem). It is used in a symbolic sense. An artistic image embodying an idea. (I. 674p)

In the Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of literary terms by N. Hotamov and B. Sarimsakov, the word symbol does not exist, and the word symbol is defined as follows: "Symbol" (from the Greek word "conditional sign"). A type of metaphor is a phrase, image, object that is conditionally used in a metaphorical sense. For example, the symbol of Uzbekistan is cotton. The Kabardino-Bulgarian poet compares his country to a tulip on a mountain. This tulip is a symbol of the country.

From the observations, it is understood that the explanations given to the symbol in the dictionaries do not differ from each other. From the above comments, the following conclusions can be drawn about the symbol:

1. A symbol is a conventional sign that represents and reminds of an idea, concept, event, etc.
2. A symbol is an artistic image embodying an idea, concept, event, etc.
3. A symbol is a conditional method of artistic representation of reality, a form of figurative expression.
4. The symbol is ambiguous.
5. Symbol - conditionally used figuratively.
6. A symbol is a form of metaphor.

Therefore, an important sign for a symbol is, first of all, conditionality, figurativeness, polysemy, metaphoricality, in particular, metaphoricity. Knowing that the symbol has these and other properties, the creators tried to use it widely and appropriately in their works of art. There are symbols deeply ingrained in people's minds and consciousness, which serve to create vivid images in artistic works. Dove - peace, lion - bravery, fox - treachery, wolf - greed have existed in works of art since ancient times. Such zoomorphic metaphors are an important tool in increasing the effectiveness and artistic-aesthetic value of works of art. For creative people, symbols provide an endless opportunity to express a relatively strong emotion, a broad concept, and a big event in a concise, clear, and effective way. Accordingly, in folklore and classical literature, symbolic images are formed as a separate system. As mentioned, symbols are considered a widely used means of expression in speech, and they appear in all forms of public speech. (II.680 p)

Especially, they are used in the texts of works of art, and the language of works of art is colorful ensures that. There is also a system of symbolic images that has been used for centuries in the history of literature; flower - beauty, lover; nightingale - lover; yellow color - sadness, black color - a symbol of mourning, etc. Along with traditional symbols, creators use every phenomenon and detail in nature (for example, a cloud, spring, lightning, etc.) for a symbolic image.

Symbol is the language of the human psyche. Symbol universal categories. A symbol, unlike a metaphor, is related to the figurative construction of its content and is characterized by multiple meanings.

The symbol has existed since ancient times in the folklore and literature of all nations. Symbolic images form a specific system and in some cases represent a common content in the literature and art of many nations.

For example, lion - courage, fox - cunning, wolf - greed and others. Symbolic images that have been used for centuries in the history of literature

There is also a system: flower - beauty, mistress, yellow color - sadness, black color - mourning and other artists are traditional.

Along with symbols, they use every phenomenon and detail in nature (for example, a cloud, a spring, a stream, etc.) for a symbolic image. In this case, this or that thing has a certain symbolic meaning that serves the writer's purpose in the image process. The method of symbolic imagery, widely used in folk art and classic literature, is also successfully used in modern literature.

CONCLUSION

A symbol (symbol), which is one of the means of increasing artistic expression and is actively used in artistic texts, is considered in some places as a type of metaphor, in some places as a metaphor.

A linguistically expressed symbol is always different from a metaphor. Although both of them have a double meaning relationship, a metaphor combines two views of the same linguistic object. A symbol can also connect a linguistic phenomenon with a non-linguistic concept

The relation of the symbol to the expressive and descriptive means of the language, to the tropes, is also interpreted in different ways. From the point of view, the symbol is the main figurative tool, which manifests itself as the final level of metaphor development or, on the contrary, the undisclosed metaphoricity of a semantically syncretic word.

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