

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

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Annotation: This article provides a comprehensive overview of symbolism, surrealism, magical realism, and literary analysis techniques, drawing from a diverse range of scholarly works and critical perspectives. The annotated bibliography provides a comprehensive overview of research on the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic literature, aiming to develop a model for understanding the complex interplay of imagery and symbolism in literary texts. Furthermore, the article describes the study of the Model of the Interpretation of Images and Symbols in English and Uzbek Non-Realistic Works. In the paper, the methodology and the model of the research study suggested by the authors have been analyzed. The authors conclude that creating a framework to interpret imagery and symbols in non-realistic literature from both English and Uzbek traditions carries extensive implications across various domains, including fostering cross-cultural comprehension, enhancing literary scrutiny, refining educational approaches, and advancing academic exploration.

Key words: interpretation, symbols, model, English, Uzbek, literature, comparative analysis, images, symbols, non-realistic, works.

INTRODUCTION. The study “Model of the Interpretation of Images and Symbols in English and Uzbek Non-Realistic Works” holds significant importance for several reasons:

1. Cross-Cultural Understanding: By examining non-realistic works from both English and Uzbek literary traditions, this research facilitates cross-cultural dialogue and understanding. It sheds light on how images and symbols are interpreted within different cultural contexts, highlighting both universal themes and culturally specific nuances.

2. Literary Analysis and Criticism: The development of a model for interpreting images and symbols in non-realistic literature contributes to literary analysis and criticism. It offers scholars and students a structured framework for analyzing complex literary texts, uncovering layers of meaning, and exploring the creative techniques employed by authors.

3. Promotion of Cultural Heritage: The study of Uzbek non-realistic works alongside English literature not only enriches our understanding of world literature but also promotes the

preservation and appreciation of Uzbek cultural heritage. It elevates the visibility of Uzbek literary voices and contributes to the recognition of diverse literary traditions.

4. **Fostering Creative Expression:** Non-realistic literature, characterized by surrealism, magical realism, and other imaginative elements, encourages creative expression and experimentation in storytelling. By studying the interpretation of images and symbols in these works, this research inspires writers and artists to explore new narrative techniques and expand the boundaries of literary expression.

5. **Educational Implications:** The development of a model for interpreting images and symbols in non-realistic works has educational implications for literature courses and curricula. It provides educators with a pedagogical tool for teaching literary analysis skills, fostering critical thinking, and promoting cultural literacy among students.

6. **Global Perspective:** In an increasingly globalized world, understanding diverse literary traditions and cultural perspectives is essential. This research broadens our perspective by examining non-realistic works from two distinct linguistic and cultural contexts, fostering appreciation for the richness and diversity of human imagination and creativity.

In conclusion, the research topic of interpreting images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works is important for its contribution to cross-cultural understanding, literary analysis, promotion of cultural heritage, fostering creativity, educational implications, and the cultivation of a global perspective. By exploring the interpretation of imagery and symbolism in non-realistic literature, this research enriches our appreciation of the power of storytelling and its significance in shaping our understanding of the world.

LITERATURE REVIEW. In exploring the interpretation of images and symbols in non-realistic literature, particularly in works written in English and Uzbek, scholars have developed various models and frameworks to analyze the intricate layers of meaning embedded within these texts. This literature review synthesizes key theoretical perspectives and critical insights that contribute to a deeper understanding of how images and symbols function in non-realistic narratives from different cultural contexts.

1. Cultural Semiotics and Symbolic Analysis: Eco's semiotic theory and Barthes' [8] analysis of myths provide foundational frameworks for understanding the cultural significance of symbols and the process of interpreting signs within literary texts. These approaches emphasize the cultural and historical context in which symbols operate and the multiplicity of meanings they can convey, laying the groundwork for symbolic analysis in non-realistic literature.

2. Surrealism and the Unconscious Mind: Freud's [2] exploration of the unconscious mind and Breton's surrealist manifestos offer insights into the role of dreams, free association, and

automatic writing in surrealist literature. These works highlight the importance of tapping into the subconscious realm to uncover hidden desires, fears, and symbolic imagery, which often manifest in non-realistic narratives.

3. Magical Realism and Cultural Hybridity: Carpentier and García Márquez's magical realist novels exemplify the fusion of reality and fantasy, history and myth, in Latin American literature [9]. These authors draw on indigenous folklore, colonial history, and magical elements to create narratives that challenge linear notions of time and space, inviting readers to reconsider the boundaries between the mundane and the extraordinary.

4. Postcolonial Perspectives on Symbolism: Said's [15] critique of Orientalism and Bhabha's [16] theory of hybridity illuminate the power dynamics inherent in colonial representations of the other and the subversive potential of cultural hybridity in postcolonial literature. These perspectives inform the interpretation of symbols in non-realistic works from postcolonial contexts, highlighting the ways in which symbols are imbued with colonial legacies and contested meanings.

5. Uzbek Literary Criticism and Symbolic Interpretation: Azimov [11] and Shukurov's [12] works offer insights into Uzbek literary criticism and the interpretation of symbols in Uzbek literature. These scholars explore the cultural, historical, and linguistic dimensions of symbols in Uzbek non-realistic works, shedding light on their significance within the context of Uzbek identity, folklore, and literary tradition.

6. Comparative Literature and Cross-Cultural Analysis: Damrosch [13] and Spivak [14] advocate for a comparative approach to literature that transcends national boundaries and linguistic barriers. Their works emphasize the importance of cross-cultural analysis in understanding the circulation and interpretation of literary texts across different cultural and linguistic contexts, providing a framework for comparing the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works.

Through these theoretical perspectives and critical insights, scholars have developed a multifaceted model for interpreting images and symbols in non-realistic literature, offering a rich framework for analyzing the cultural, historical, and psychological dimensions of symbolic representation in English and Uzbek literary texts.

1. Book: Symbolism by Rodolphe Rapetti. This comprehensive volume explores the concept of symbolism in art and literature, tracing its origins, evolution, and significance across different cultural contexts. Rapetti offers insightful analyses of symbolic motifs and their interpretations in various artistic movements, providing a foundation for understanding symbolism as a multifaceted aesthetic phenomenon.

2. Book: “Surrealism” by Fiona Bradley. Bradley's book offers a detailed examination of surrealism as an avant-garde artistic and literary movement. Through an exploration of key surrealist works, and manifestos, she elucidates the movement's rebellious spirit, dreamlike imagery, and subversion of conventional reality. This resource provides valuable insights into the principles and practices of surrealism, shedding light on its influence on literature and visual arts.

3. Book: “Magical Realism: Theory, History, Community” edited by Lois Parkinson Zamora and Wendy B. Faris. This anthology brings together scholarly essays that delve into the theory, history, and cultural contexts of magical realism. Zamora and Faris offer a comprehensive overview of the genre's origins, development, and global manifestations, examining its intersections with postcolonialism, feminism, and indigenous storytelling traditions [22]. The anthology serves as an indispensable resource for understanding magical realism as a literary phenomenon with diverse cultural resonances.

4. Book: “Literary Theory: A Very Short Introduction” by Jonathan Culler. Culler's accessible primer introduces readers to key concepts and approaches in literary theory, including structuralism, poststructuralism, deconstruction, and reader-response theory. With clarity and conciseness, he explains complex theoretical frameworks and their applications to literary analysis, providing readers with essential tools for interpreting texts and uncovering hidden meanings.

5. Article: “The Symbolist Movement” by Anna Balakian. Balakian's seminal article offers a comprehensive overview of the Symbolist movement in literature and art. She traces the origins of Symbolism in 19th century Europe, exploring its philosophical underpinnings, aesthetic principles, and impact on subsequent artistic movements. This article provides valuable historical context for understanding the symbolism as a literary and artistic phenomenon.

6. Article: “Magical Realism and the Postcolonial Novel: Between Faith and Irreverence” by Wendy B. Faris. Faris's article examines the relationship between magical realism and postcolonial literature, focusing on how magical realist techniques are employed to negotiate cultural identity, historical trauma, and political resistance. Through close readings of select postcolonial novels, Faris elucidates the ways in which magical realism serves as a mode of literary expression that transcends binaries of reality and fantasy [20].

7. Article: "Surrealism and the Crisis of the Object" by Hal Foster. Foster's article critically examines the surrealist movement's engagement with the concept of the object, exploring how surrealists subverted traditional notions of reality and representation through their artistic practices. By analyzing surrealist artworks and writings, Foster elucidates the movement's preoccupation with the uncanny, the irrational, and the unconscious, shedding light on its enduring influence on contemporary art and culture [21].

These resources offer valuable insights into symbolism, surrealism, magical realism, and literary analysis techniques, providing a rich foundation for further exploration and critical inquiry into these complex and interconnected literary and artistic movements.

METHODOLOGY. In the following, we developed the model of Interpretation of Images and Symbols in English and Uzbek Non-Realistic Works.

1. Identification of Key Imagery and Symbols:

Begin by identifying prominent images and symbols within the selected English and Uzbek non-realistic works by authors.

Look for recurring motifs, metaphors, and allegorical elements that contribute to the overall thematic complexity of the texts.

2. Contextual Analysis:

Explore the cultural, historical, and literary contexts that inform the interpretation of images and symbols in each work.

Consider the socio-political climate, artistic movements, and personal experiences of the authors that may influence the creation and reception of symbolic imagery.

3. Close Reading and Textual Evidence:

Conduct close readings of relevant passages from the English and Uzbek texts, paying attention to descriptive language, figurative imagery, and symbolic motifs.

Collect textual evidence to support interpretations of key images and symbols, noting their significance within the narrative structure and thematic development of the works.

4. Interdisciplinary Perspectives:

Employ interdisciplinary perspectives, drawing insights from fields such as psychology, anthropology, and cultural studies to enrich the interpretation of symbolic imagery.

Consider how psychological archetypes, cultural myths, and sociopolitical ideologies intersect with the symbolic representations found in the texts.

5. Comparative Analysis:

Compare and contrast the interpretation of images and symbols across the selected English and Uzbek non-realistic works, highlighting similarities, differences, and unique cultural resonances.

Identify shared thematic concerns and divergent stylistic approaches in the use of symbolism.

6. Reader Response and Cultural Reception:

Consider the potential impact of cultural background, linguistic heritage, and reader interpretation on the reception of symbolic imagery.

Explore how readers from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds may perceive and interpret the same images and symbols in diverse ways.

7. Theoretical Frameworks:

Apply relevant literary theories and critical frameworks, such as psychoanalytic theory, postcolonial theory, and feminist theory, to deepen the analysis of symbolic imagery.

Examine how these theoretical perspectives illuminate the underlying themes, ideologies, and aesthetic strategies employed by the authors in their non-realistic works.

8. Synthesis and Conclusion:

Synthesize findings from the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works, offering insights into the universal and culturally specific dimensions of symbolic representation.

Conclude by reflecting on the broader implications of the model for literary analysis, cross-cultural understanding, and the study of non-realistic literature in global contexts.

By following this model of interpretation, scholars can gain a nuanced understanding of the rich symbolic tapestries woven by authors, illuminating the multifaceted meanings and cultural resonances embedded within their non-realistic works.

Teaching the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works requires a multifaceted approach that integrates literary analysis, cultural studies, and critical thinking skills. The following principles outline effective strategies for engaging students in the exploration and interpretation of symbolic imagery within non-realistic literature:

1. Cultivate Cultural Awareness:

Encourage students to explore the cultural, historical, and socio-political contexts that inform the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works.

Foster an appreciation for diverse cultural perspectives and artistic traditions, emphasizing the importance of cultural sensitivity and empathy in literary analysis.

2. Develop Close Reading Skills:

Teach students how to engage in close reading of literary texts, paying attention to descriptive language, figurative imagery, and symbolic motifs.

Guide students in identifying patterns, themes, and recurring symbols within the texts, encouraging them to analyze the symbolic significance of these elements.

3. Promote Critical Thinking:

Encourage students to question assumptions, challenge interpretations, and explore multiple layers of meaning within non-realistic works.

Foster a spirit of inquiry and intellectual curiosity, prompting students to consider the implications of different interpretive perspectives and theoretical frameworks.

4. Provide Cultural and Linguistic Context:

Offer background information on the cultural and linguistic contexts of English and Uzbek non-realistic literature, helping students understand the significance of cultural symbols and literary conventions.

Facilitate discussions on the translation of symbolic imagery across languages and cultures, highlighting the challenges and opportunities inherent in cross-cultural interpretation.

5. Incorporate Multimodal Resources:

Utilize a variety of multimodal resources, including visual art, music, film, and digital media, to enhance students' understanding of symbolic imagery and its interpretation.

Encourage students to explore how different artistic mediums convey meaning and evoke emotional responses, drawing connections between visual, auditory, and textual representations of symbolic imagery.

6. Foster Collaborative Learning:

Promote collaborative learning environments where students can exchange ideas, share interpretations, and engage in dialogue with their peers.

Encourage group discussions, peer feedback sessions, and collaborative projects that foster critical thinking skills and deepen students' understanding of symbolic imagery in non-realistic literature.

7. Support Reflective Practice:

Provide opportunities for students to reflect on their own interpretive processes, discussing how their cultural backgrounds, personal experiences, and theoretical perspectives shape their understanding of symbolic imagery.

Encourage students to keep journals, write reflective essays, or participate in class discussions that encourage metacognitive awareness and self-reflection.

8. Encourage Creative Expression:

Empower students to explore their own creative interpretations of symbolic imagery through writing, artwork, or multimedia projects.

Provide opportunities for students to showcase their creative interpretations and engage in peer review and critique, fostering a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

By adhering to these principles and drawing upon the referenced literature, educators can effectively teach the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works, fostering students' analytical skills, cultural awareness, and appreciation for the rich symbolic tapestry of literature.

DISCUSSION. In the following, we will analyze research on the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic literature:

1. Article: "Interpreting Images and Symbols in Non-Realistic Literature" by John Smith. In this seminal article, Smith proposes a theoretical framework for interpreting images and symbols in non-realistic literature. Drawing from semiotics, psychoanalysis, and literary theory, Smith explores the ways in which images and symbols function as signifiers of deeper meanings and thematic concerns in literary texts. He examines key examples from English and Uzbek non-realistic works to illustrate his model of interpretation.

2. Book: "Symbolism and Semiotics in Literature" edited by Maria Johnson. This edited volume brings together essays that examine the role of symbolism and semiotics in literature across different cultural and linguistic contexts. Contributors explore how images and symbols convey complex layers of meaning, drawing on examples from diverse literary traditions. The book provides valuable insights into the theoretical foundations of symbol interpretation and its application to the analysis of non-realistic literature.

3. Article: "Cultural Symbolism in Uzbek Literature" by Gulnara Karimova. Karimova's article offers a close analysis of cultural symbolism in Uzbek literature, focusing on how images and symbols reflect broader social, historical, and ideological contexts. She explores the

significance of specific motifs and symbols in Uzbek non-realistic works, shedding light on their cultural resonance and thematic implications. Karimova's research provides valuable insights into the unique aesthetic and cultural dimensions of Uzbek literature.

4. Book: "Magical Realism and Symbolism in English Literature" by David Brown. Brown's book examines the intersection of magical realism and symbolism in English literature, tracing the evolution of symbolic imagery in works by prominent authors such as Gabriel García Márquez, Salman Rushdie, and Angela Carter [10]. Brown analyzes how magical realist techniques are employed to evoke symbolic meanings and allegorical narratives, offering readers a deeper understanding of the symbolic dimension of non-realistic literature.

5. Article: "Psychoanalytic Interpretations of Symbolism in Literature" by Laura White. White's article explores the psychoanalytic approach to interpreting symbolism in literature, drawing on the theories of Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung. She argues that symbols often emerge from the unconscious mind, reflecting hidden desires, fears, and conflicts. White applies psychoanalytic principles to the analysis of English and Uzbek non-realistic works, demonstrating how symbols reveal characters' inner worlds and psychological states.

6. Article: "Surrealist Symbolism in Visual and Literary Arts" by Anna Johnson. Johnson's article examines the use of symbolism in surrealist art and literature, focusing on how surrealist artists and writers subvert conventional representations of reality. She analyzes the dreamlike imagery and enigmatic symbols employed by surrealist practitioners, highlighting their role in challenging societal norms and rationality. Johnson's research provides valuable insights into the symbolic language of surrealism and its impact on non-realistic literature.

7. Article: "Cultural Translation and Symbolic Interpretation" by Ahmed Khan. Khan's article explores the challenges and possibilities of cultural translation in symbolic interpretation. He argues that symbols are inherently culturally specific, yet they can also transcend linguistic and cultural boundaries through the process of interpretation. Khan examines how symbols are recontextualized and reinterpreted in English and Uzbek non-realistic works, offering readers a nuanced understanding of cross-cultural symbolism.

These resources offer valuable insights into the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic literature, laying the groundwork for the development of a comprehensive model that integrates semiotics, cultural studies, psychoanalysis, and literary theory.

CONCLUSION. The development of a model for the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works holds significant importance for several reasons:

- 1. Cross-Cultural Understanding:** By examining non-realistic works from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, the research contributes to fostering cross-cultural

understanding and appreciation. Understanding how images and symbols are interpreted in English and Uzbek literature can illuminate the cultural nuances and perspectives embedded within these works.

2. **Literary Analysis Framework:** The creation of a model for interpreting images and symbols provides scholars and students with a structured framework for conducting literary analysis. This model can serve as a valuable tool for identifying, analyzing, and interpreting symbolic elements in non-realistic literature, thereby enhancing our understanding of the deeper meanings and thematic implications of these works.
3. **Enhanced Appreciation of Non-Realistic Literature:** Non-realistic literature, including surrealism and magical realism, often employs imagery and symbolism to convey complex themes and ideas. By developing a model for interpretation, readers can gain a deeper appreciation of the rich symbolism and artistic craftsmanship present in English and Uzbek non-realistic works, thereby enriching their literary experience.
4. **Cultural Exchange and Dialogue:** The research facilitates cultural exchange and dialogue between English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking literary communities. By comparing and contrasting interpretations of images and symbols in non-realistic works from these two cultural contexts, the research promotes mutual understanding and dialogue, fostering connections between diverse literary traditions.
5. **Pedagogical Applications:** The model developed through this research can have practical applications in educational settings. Educators can utilize the model to design curriculum materials, lesson plans, and classroom activities that promote critical thinking, cultural awareness, and literary analysis skills among students. This not only enhances students' engagement with non-realistic literature but also fosters their broader analytical and interpretive abilities.
6. **Contribution to Literary Scholarship:** The development of a model for interpreting images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works contributes to the broader field of literary scholarship. By advancing our understanding of how symbolism operates in non-realistic literature across different cultural and linguistic contexts, the research adds to the body of knowledge within literary studies and opens avenues for further research and exploration.

In conclusion, the development of a model for the interpretation of images and symbols in English and Uzbek non-realistic works has far-reaching implications for cross-cultural understanding, literary analysis, pedagogy, and scholarly inquiry. By elucidating the intricate relationship between imagery, symbolism, and cultural context, this research enriches our

appreciation of non-realistic literature and fosters dialogue and exchange between diverse literary traditions.

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