

**SYMBOL IN THE SPACE OF AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE POETIC TEXT: THE PROBLEM  
OF TRANSLATION.**

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**Annotation:** *Translation plays a huge role in the cultural development of mankind. Thanks to translation, people of one country get acquainted with the life, way of life, history, literature and scientific achievements of other countries. Many translated works of art become part of the national literature. Suffice it to mention the translations of V.A. Zhukovsky, whom Pushkin called the "genius of translation", which took an honorable place in Russian literature.*

**Key words:** *symbol, poet, English, translation, literature, scientific, character, knowledge, culture.*

Any work of art, be it a poem, a novel, a song, a poem, is a versatile world. A work of art, like the world of a writer, is a separate world, with its own internal laws and rules. The expressive side of the world of a work of art includes two forms of expression: symbol and intonation. The symbol refers to the expressive, intangible, which is a means of emotional, aesthetic and value. In his study, L.Z. Zeltser defines the specifics of a symbol as a form of the expressive world. The translator must have general philological knowledge, since many problems of translation can only be resolved on a broad philological basis. Such preparation can save the translator from mistakes. Realizing a clear account of the national character of the language, the translator will not use foreign constructions and turns, thus violating the norms of the Russian language. The translator must have a deep knowledge of both languages: the one from which the translation is being carried out, and the one into which he is translating. The role of the translator is very significant, he must study the literature, history, culture of other peoples, and especially the people of the country from whose language he translates. He must know the way of life, the customs of this people, i.e. must be familiar with the so-called realities. Realities are understood as the features of life, life, the state structure of each country, its customs, mores and beliefs - everything that makes up its original, national image. Ignorance of the realities, many of which form the basis of a symbol expressed by a word or phrase, leads to errors in translation or discolors the translation, depriving it of its national flavor. It can also lead to gross errors that create a false image of the country and its people.

The concept of a symbol is multifaceted and versatile. It is no coincidence that M.Yu. Lotman defined it as "one of the most ambiguous in the system of semiotic sciences", and A.F. Losev noted: "The concept of a symbol in both literature and art is

one of the most vague, confused and contradictory concepts." This is explained, first of all, by the fact that the symbol is one of the central categories of philosophy, aesthetics, cultural studies, and literary criticism.

S.S. Averintsev gives the following interpretation of the symbol: "A symbol (Greek symbolon - a sign, an identifying sign) is a universal aesthetic category, revealed through a comparison, on the one hand, with adjacent categories of an artistic image, on the other hand, a sign and allegory. In a broad sense, we can say that a symbol is an image taken in the aspect of its symbolism and that it is a sign endowed with all the organicity and inexhaustible ambiguity of the image. The definition of a symbol according to A.F. Losev: "A symbol is the principle of endless becoming, indicating all the patterns to which all individual points of this becoming are subject." Every symbol, firstly, is a living reflection of reality, secondly, it is subjected to one or another mental processing, and, thirdly, it becomes the sharpest tool for remaking reality itself".

It's no secret that the translation of literary texts occupies a special position among modern translators. Difficulties in translating such texts arise more than often, what can I say when it comes to an artistic poetic text. A person engaged in the translation of a literary work must be fully acquainted with the work of the author himself, otherwise the work of a translator will only be a formal copying of the text from one language to another. And this, as a rule, will lead to the disintegration of artistic unity, to the incorrect transfer of the author's idea and the inadmissible replacement of the main or secondary concepts that carry a semantic load. Unjustified subjectivism, in pursuit of the adequacy of the translation, which translators show, gives the original such qualities that are not actually inherent in it, and sometimes completely changes the whole meaning.

Literary translation comes from a work that includes more than just linguistic elements. The main task of the translator, first of all, is to convey the general meaning, spirit and idea. He must put himself in the place of the author and see what he saw with his own eyes. Then the translator tries to display what he saw using the means of his language. Thus, it turns out that he can and should remain himself. The issue is quite controversial, since it can be considered that this work no longer belongs to the original author himself, but is something new, written only on his motives. As for the transmission of symbols, this was and is one of the most urgent problems of translation, but it should be noted that as such it is not singled out separately. We can observe only some individual examples of symbols translated by different authors and endowed with certain meanings in the target language, but we will not find individual chapters in the features of the translation of a literary text. Therefore, the problem of symbol translation remains one of the most unsolved and relevant today, and, in our opinion, a separate niche in translation should be devoted to it.

Poetry belongs to the high style in literature, it creates great difficulties for those who want to become a poet and get closer to her. The concept of a symbol in science (literary criticism, art criticism, cultural studies, philosophy, etc.) is one of the most

vague, confused and contradictory concepts, often identified with the concept of an image. A symbol is such a special category, for the translation of which the translator needs to have extensive knowledge. Our study confirms that the transfer of symbols in the poetic text of the translated language is a huge difficulty for translators.

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