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LITERARY SYMBOLS IN THE POETRY BY J. BOKONBAEV
(ON THE MATERIALS OF THE TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH.)

ДЖ. БОКОНБАЕВДЫН ПОЭЗИЯСЫНДАГЫ АДАБИЙ СИМВОЛДОРУ
(АНГЛИС ТИЛИНЕ КТОРУЛГАН МАТЕРИАЛДАРГА НЕГИЗДЕЛГЕН)

ЛИТЕРАТУРНЫЕ СИМВОЛЫ В ПОЭЗИИ ДЖ. БОКОНБАЕВА
(НА МАТЕРИАЛАХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ПЕРЕВОДА)

Аннотациясы: Бул статьяда озгочо башка улуттардан айрымаланып турган адабий символдор аркалуу кыргыз эли жааштарын кайратуулукка, баатырдыкка, эли жерин суйууго адабий символдор аркалуу берилген кыргыз элинин талантына кубо болубуз.

Негизги сөздөр: белгилер, байланыш, улуттук жетишкендик, хан сарай, котормо.

Аннотация: Статья посвящена необычным литературным символам, которые довольно сильно отличаются от других культур. Они же показывают талант нации, которые воспитали в людях храбрость, героизм и патриотизм с помощью различных кыргызских символов.

Ключевые слова: символы, коммуникация, национальное достояние, замок, перевод.

Abstract: The article is focused on unusual literary symbols that is quite different from other cultures and shows the talent of the nation who brought their sons up for the braveness, heroism and patriotism by means of different Kyrgyz symbols.

Key words: symbols, communication, national treasure, a castle, translation.

Semiotics as science began to be researched only in this century in our country though it was popular before in Europe and in the United States.

A **symbol** is a mark, sign, or a word that indicates, signifies, or is understood as representing an idea, object, or relationship. Symbols allow people to go beyond what is known or seen by creating linkages between very different concepts and experiences. All communication (and data processing) is achieved through the use of symbols. Symbols take the form of words, sounds, gestures, ideas or visual images and are used to convey other ideas and beliefs. For example, a red octagon may be a symbol for “STOP”. On a map, a blue line might represent a river. Personal names are symbols representing individuals. Sometimes depending on the

cultures every nation may have different symbols. As the result they may be universal and national. The scientist Paul Tillich divides all the symbols into two groups like: dead and living symbols. When a symbol loses its meaning and power for an individual or culture, it becomes a dead symbol. For example: the Greek Gods be an example of it. The symbols that were once living for the ancient Greeks but whose meaning and power are now gone. When a symbol becomes identified with the deeper reality to which it refers, it becomes idolatrous as the “symbol is taken for reality.” The symbol itself is substituted for the deeper meaning it intends to convey. The unique nature of a symbol is that it gives access to understand what it is. In literature, specially in poetry they have their own symbols that are used on the connotative level and

they are considered as national treasure. Symbols are also main units to express literary ideas in the creations, specially they are used to express national treasures as well as values.

Now we would like to deal with the those national treasure. The idea of **national treasure**, like national epics, poems is part of the language of romantic national literature. It began to be researched in the late 18th century and 19th centuries by European scientists on the base of the literature. National features of the poetry is an ideology which supports the nation as the fundamental unit of human social life, that includes shared language, values and culture. Thus national treasure, part of the ideology of nationalism, is shared culture as well as their literature.

National treasure can be a shared cultural asset in different cultures by means of different ways; for example, a skilled banjo player would be a Living National Treasure or manuscript Plan of St Switzerland. The government of Japan designates the most famous of the nation's cultural properties as National Treasures of Japan. The National Treasures of Korea consists of set of artifacts, sites, and buildings which are recognized by South Korea as having exceptional cultural value. American actress, comedian, television presenter and producer Betty White, who has been working in television since 1939, is often referred to as a national treasure in the United States. Racing driver Stirling Moss have in several high-brow non-industry-specific publications been referred to as national treasures of the United Kingdom. There are also not living objects that are considered symbols of the national heritage, they are: Stonehenge in the United Kingdom, The Fairy Queen Locomotive in India, The Declaration of Independence, Constitution, Bill of Rights of the USA, Chinese bronze tripod cauldrons dating back to the Shang Dynasty (1600-1046 BCE) and so many others. Even some animals are considered as the symbols of their country. They are: Bald eagle in the US, Odd-eyed cat for Turkey, Panda in China, Raja elephant of Shri Lanka, Cecil the Lion of Zimbabwe and so many others.

While speaking about the heritage of the nation we can't but say about our epic "Manas" that consists of 1.5 billion lines and the bards who can recite those lines by heart like Sayakbay

Karalaev, Sagynbay Orosbakov.

In this article I would like to focus on the creation of Joomart Bokonbayev "Man's power is the stronger than a castle". I might say that it is one of the greatest heritage of the Kyrgyz nation. From the time immemorial till nowadays the wealth of the Kyrgyz nation is considered:

1. Have the patriot heroes who are ready to die for the sake of the motherland ;
2. To have their own land;
3. To have a beautiful girl of the nation;
4. to have talented bards who glorifies their nation singing;
5. to have a stable (a horse) that wins in the competition and makes its nation famous among others;
6. to be hospitable.

These five cases are typical heritage of the Kyrgyz nation. The most important point is the number one. It is depicted in poetry in a very poetic way. Strong enemies came and began to harm the Kyrgyz nation and they didn't know how to protect themselves and their land. Someone said that it would be better to build a castle and began to make foundation but it fell down. The others told that it might be good to put precious stones. The third prompted to do something else but there was no result. Suddenly an old white bearded man of about ninety appeared from somewhere unexpectedly and addressed to the people: "the fortress will never fell down again and again if we dig or lay a live person together with the stones".

He kept silent and stepped a side, saying nothing more

He said "Good bye" to the people near by standing

The nation was at a loss, no question "why", and "how"

They were tortured by the proposal, no understanding.

Everybody thought who could dare to die for the sake of the fortress and for the motherland. All the people kept silent, numbly people wondered. Suddenly a 13 year old boy came out of the thick crowd and took off his coat and said:

"I am ready myself for that". He continued:

"I hurried hearing about the misfortune of my population

I'd like to be a noble sacrifice for my dear loving nation

I will be in the seventh heaven with great pleasure

If I die in favor of our people and protecting foundation ”

After some minutes people heard a woman's crying from far away and saying :

“Oh my honey, my darling , do not leave me my dear

Don't torture your mother in her old age- now here

Oh my people, don't burry my only dear son

Teras poured down her cheeks as she came near and near”

Then her son answered:

You brought me up to serve for the motherland

You dreamed about heroic deals in my homeland

I never forget you always told me and persuaded me

“To die for the sake of your home country, my son”.

Then her mother blessed her son and kissed her forehead one last time

People began to cover his live body with the sand and his son was also satisfied for his mother's words and he was ready to die. Again unexpectedly an old man appeared among the people and ordered the people to stop burying her son saying:

Enjoy your life and this day and admire your people rather

A big castle on boarder won't help from the enemies either

No enemy can enter your border, dares open your door

When there is such a Son of the country and such a Mother

The poet wrote a amazing story that has didactical as well as aesthetical meanings foor the young generation who live in the 21-st century. Besides he used the image of the main heroes as symbols of courage, love to the motherland and heroism. J.Bokonbaev depicted what the motherland, the interest of the native people and protection his own land mean first of all for the young generation. The image of the young boy is the symbol of patriotism , as to his mother we can't help admire her courage as well as her wisdom. It was she who brought him up like this boy-her son.

In conclusion we would like to focus on the Kyrgyz national treasures like: a) creations like epic “Manas”, and the poem by J.Bokonbaev “ A man's power is stronger than the castle”. who gave the young generation the idea how to protect their own land from the enemies. He also shows the the role of the mothers in bringing up their children to be ready to serve for the motherland/

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