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| <p><b>ALLEGORY AS THE FUNCTION OF LITERARY PARABLES</b></p> |  | <p><b>Literature</b></p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Literary allegory, parable, structure of oral literature, metaphor stimulation, communication, fictional events.</p> |
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**Abstract**

The research importance is predetermined by the fact that parables, although they come from antiquity, still have great communicative value in all areas of life in our time. Although they are used everywhere as a simile to emphasize a certain message, there is little theoretical information on similes in literary discourse. The purpose of the article is to study the role of simile and situations when it is used as a literary allegory in discourse situations to understand their role in enriching public speech. The basis of the methodological approach in this research is a comprehensive systematic study based on a qualitative combination of theoretical research methods. In particular, analysis, synthesis (of syncretic elements of speech, creativity), abstraction, generalization, and interpretation, as well as descriptive and comparative. The theoretical and illustrative research method was applied for a detailed examination of allegorical metaphors. The results of this scientific research, as well as the conclusions formulated on their basis, are practical and have value for literary lecturers, philologists, lawyers, teachers, politicians and other specialists involved in the study of the features of public discourse. Literary allegories are powerful literary devices that use symbols and personifications to express deep and complex ideas or messages. This form of writing has been present since ancient times and has continued to be an important element in the literature. In this topic, we explore the essence of literary allegories, well-known examples of literary allegories, and how literary allegories are used to convey hidden and profound messages in classical and modern literature. Literary allegory is a literary technique that utilizes symbols, personifications, and fictional events to represent abstract ideas and messages. This form of writing is employed to express complex social, political, moral, and philosophical situations, using a hidden or symbolized dimension. In allegorical works, events and characters are presented as representations of a broader and deeper reality.

**Introduction**

When you use metaphors in communication, you have the opportunity to make your messages more relatable, understandable, and captivating. Metaphors stimulate the imagery and imagination of your listeners or readers, making them more deeply connected to the topic you are addressing.

Another advantage of using metaphors is that they can help build an emotional atmosphere. The use of appropriate and effective metaphors can evoke different feelings, such as love, pain, joy, and anxiety. This makes communication more engaging and appealing to the audience.

Metaphors can also be used to explain complex concepts in a simple and understandable way. By using a metaphor, you can create a parallel between a complex concept and a familiar situation, making it easier to comprehend.

Additionally, metaphors are powerful tools for capturing the attention of listeners or readers. In a world filled with information and distractions, metaphors can help your communication stand out and be valuable.

Notably, the use of metaphors is not limited to poetry, literature, or rhetoric. Metaphors are a part of everyday communication, from casual conversations with friends to professional presentations.

In conclusion, using metaphors is an excellent way to make communication more powerful, engaging, and understandable. They bring an additional dimension to your words and help your message remain the same but are presented in a more beautiful and emotional way.

Therefore, we experiment with metaphors and study examples from the literature, music, rhetoric, and culture to obtain a clearer idea of how to use metaphors effectively in your communication.

In regard to examples of metaphors in literature, music, rhetoric, and culture, it is important to explore them to have a clearer understanding of how to use them effectively in your communication.

First and foremost, reading more is crucial. Reading books, poetry, articles, and other literary materials will help you explore metaphors and discover how authors use them to describe and communicate emotions, feelings, and ideas.

Engaging in discussions and joining reading groups can also be beneficial. By interacting with other readers, you can gain insights from their practical examples of using metaphors and sharing perspectives and thoughts.

Observing how metaphors are used in media and culture is also essential. Take note of how metaphors are utilized in music, films, advertisements, and political discourses. Understand the context and the impact they have on the audience.

Create your own unique and personalized metaphors by modifying well-known examples. Crafting original metaphors showcases your creativity and communication skills. Imagery, tone, and the spirit of words are utilized to build an imaginative world for the audience.

Remember to consider context and audience. Aside from being understandable and appropriate, metaphors should align with the audience and the situation in which you are communicating. This helps make your message more relatable and creates a stronger connection with your listeners.

Last, practice makes perfect. Like any skill, using metaphors requires practice and effort. Do not be afraid to use them due to fear of making mistakes. Experiment and learn from your experiences to make your communication more powerful and engaging.

The use of metaphors is a rewarding and stimulating challenge for enhancing communication skills. By using them appropriately and intelligently, you will be able to build a strong connection with your audience and express your message with impact and power. Therefore, practice, experiment, and use your imagination to bring a unique dimension to your communication.

The parables serve as a powerful tool for richer, more imageable and deeper communication with the audience. Their use expands the power of word expression and creates a clearer and more intelligible image for listeners or readers, having a positive impact on human language and communication. Their use enables the audience to provide a deeper and appropriate understanding of an idea, feeling, or situation. Aesthetically, images are powerful tools for expressing different emotions and feelings. Instead of simply expressing emotion, the use of images makes it more sensitive and clear to the audience. A parable that displays a powerful image is more likely to be remembered for a longer time than a simple confessional appearance.

The parables help us build emotional connections with the audience. When a person feels that the communicator has the same emotions and feelings, communication becomes more effective and more persuasive.

### **Famous Examples of Literary Allegory in Classic Literature**

One of the most well-known examples of literary allegory is Dante Alighieri's "*The Divine Comedy*." In this ancient Italian epic, the author journeys through three layers of hell to describe the state of humanity in heaven, purgatory, and hell. These three layers symbolize the spiritual journey of an individual toward salvation. Other famous examples of allegories include Frances Hodgson Burnett's *Secret Garden* and John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

### **The Use of Literary Allegory in Modern Literature**

Literary allegories have not lost their significance in modern literature. Contemporary writers still employ this technique to express their preferred themes and convey important social messages. A modern example of an allegory is Franz Kafka's "*Kafkaesque*" literature. His novels, such as "*The Trial*" and "*The Metamorphosis*," use allegories to describe the difficult emotions of individuals in a fragmented and absurd society. These works present events from a strange world that serves to fulfill a critical message about society and human conditions.

### **Emphasizing the Role of Reader Interpretation in Literary Allegory**

The interpretation of literary allegories largely depends on the reader's perception and experience. Often, allegories can have different interpretations by different readers, and this always adds value to the text. Readers may discover hidden messages and concepts that help them understand the essence of a literary work in various ways.

### ***Examples of Parables***

**1. Metaphor:** A metaphor is a figure of speech used to describe a certain idea or thing by referring to another thing that has a similar connection but that has no direct relation to that thing. For example, "*he is a flower in the field*" - this expression does not mean that he is truly a flower but that he is beautiful and pleasant, as flowers are.

**2. Paraphrase:** Paraphrase is a way of expressing an idea or thing using a string of multiple words instead of a single sentence. For example, "*city of lights*" - this is a paraphrase for New York City, describing it as a place with a lot of light and life.

**3. Simile:** A simile is a simile used to compare two things by using the words "*like*" or "*similar to*." For example, "*he had eyes like two blue glasses*" - this simile is used to describe the color of his eyes.

## Parables as a Form of Explanation

Parable is one of the earliest forms of discourse but is still used today. The researcher is illustrating it with three literary similes.

### 1. Exit from parliament (*Literary simile*)

Fleet history. Let us learn from history. Repeating historical mistakes that have been previously consumed by others is ignorance. I was wrong not to know the ending.

In Italy, Matteo was kidnapped and killed by fascists because they accused Mussolini and his government of stealing votes and elections, as a criminal government, mafia, villains and connected to their underworld of crime. Therefore, on June 10, 1924, his party decided to abandon the parliament by “*burning the mandates.*” The field was left free for the fascists and Mussolini, and his criminal power was strengthened.

And the future of Italy is known...

Democracy always works only within the eyes, only within nature and its means.

### 2. Beggary (*Examples from the field of public communication*)

A beggar day and a word stand on the ground of a building, with a hat at his feet and a card on which it is written: “*I am blind, please help me!*”

A passer-by, an advertising expert, passed by him and stopped next to the old man who had only a few pennies in his hat... the expert caught the card, turned it over and wrote: “*Today, is a beautiful day, but I do not have any chance to see it!*”

After lunch, the expert passer-by returned to see that the blind man’s hat was full of money. The beggar of the word I know according to the steps and asked if he who wrote something on the card and what he wrote? The passerby only answered, “*I did not write the lie because I wrote the order in a different way—he smiled and disappeared into the crowd.*”

### 3. Gandhi (*Allegorical parable about bullying*)

When Gandhi studied at the University of London, there was a professor, Peters, who could not see Gandhi, but Gandhi was not one to be intimidated. One day, the professor was having lunch, and Gandhi sat at the table with him.

The professor said: *Mr. Gandhi, Do you know that birds and pigs cannot live together?*

- *Ok professor, I’m flying away...* answered Gandhi, and went to another table.

The professor, who was deeply angry, decided to take revenge in the next exam, but Gandhi answered all the questions brilliantly.

Vend decided to ask him the following question: *Mr. Gandhi, imagine that you are on the road and you see a road, you open it, you see that there is thought and a lot of money. Which of the two would you choose?*

- Of course the money, prof.

While I, in you, you will find a certain place.

- Eh, you’re right professor; each of us chooses what we do not have.

The angry professor writes “*Idiot*” on the notebook and returns it. Gandhi reads the exam result and turns back: *Professor, You signed the exam, but you forgot to grade me.*

#### 4. Allegory of the Cave<sup>1</sup>

Plato’s “*Allegory of the Cave*” is a concept devised by the philosopher to ruminate on the nature of belief versus knowledge. The allegory begins with prisoners who have lived their entire lives chained inside a cave. Behind the prisoners is a fire, and between the fire and the prisoners are people carrying puppets or other objects. These cast shadows are on the opposite wall. The prisoners watch these shadows, believing this to be their reality as they have known nothing else. Virtually all philosophy descends from Plato. This particular piece of philosophy routinely comes up in discussions of how humans perceive reality and whether there is any higher truth to existence.

#### Conclusion

Literary allegory is an essential element in the literature that has been present since antiquity and continues to be a powerful means of expression in modern literature. Through the use of symbols and personifications, allegories provide authors with the opportunity to express their themes and messages in complex and profound ways. Readers, on the other hand, have the task of interpreting in different ways, bringing diversity and enrichment to the interpretation of literary texts. Literary allegories encourage us to reflect on reality and discover new and profound emotions in the world of literature. Aesthetically, people accept parables as short, delightful, and beautiful stories. They are memories that transform into images and then into a sound, a voice, a voice that sleeps and awakens in the depths of a man. Parable discord, as a rule, is not obtained in common communication but in solemn communication, which is conditioned by an audience community that is not context neutral. The power of the audience is universally acceptable to the precedent. The presence of the audience gives the parable canonizing functions.

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