

Commonly Used Symbols In Literature

70 Common Literary Symbols

and what they represent

Animals

Bee: hardworking, citizenship
 Bird (caged): imprisonment
 Bird (wild): freedom
 Donkey: hardworking, stupidity, patience
 Dove: peace, purity
 Fox: intelligence, slyness
 Lamb: sacrifice, innocence
 Lion: nobility, strength, pride
 Owl: wisdom
 Peacock: pride, vanity
 Rat: secretiveness, filth
 Raven: destruction, death
 Reptiles: deceit
 Vulture: death



Colors

Black: death, depression, loneliness, evil
 Blue: calmness, truth, integrity, peace
 Brown: earth, decay, poverty
 Gold: richness, sacredness
 Gray: sickness, industry, aging, dying
 Green: nature, growth, envy, rebirth, youth
 Purple: royalty, magic, spirituality
 Red: passion, anger, love, emotion
 White: purity, peace, wisdom, innocence



Daily Cycles

Dawn: birth, new beginnings
 Morning: optimism, youth
 Night: mystery, fear, death



Directions

Up: hope, progression toward a goal
 Down: failure, obstacles
 North: wilderness, purity
 South: antiquity, freedom
 East: beginning
 West: adventure, expansion



Landscapes

Cave: protection, subconscious, history
 Cliff: inaccessibility, danger
 Desert: sterility, isolation, death
 Forest: freedom, spontaneity
 Mountain: obstacle, adventure
 Ocean: infinite, obstacle, adventure
 Running water: life, purity



Light and Darkness

Light: reason, knowledge, life, truth, safety, goodness
 Darkness: ignorance, death, mystery



Objects

Apple: temptation
 Candle: passion, illumination, knowledge
 Circle: wholeness, perfection
 Cloak: trickery
 Crown: wealth, power
 Door: opportunity
 Flowers: beauty, youth, life
 Mask: mystery, deceit
 Sword: strength, protection
 Table: negotiation, family
 Window: new perspective, freedom, lack of freedom



Settings

City: busyness, order, advancement
 Crossroads: change of direction, decision-making
 Road: journey, decision-making, uncertainty



Seasons

Spring: birth, fertility, rejuvenation
 Summer: freedom, knowledge, maturity
 Autumn: aging, nearing death, decline
 Winter: death, emptiness, hardship, stagnation



Space

Sun: life, enlightenment, energy
 Meteors: disaster, unnaturalness
 Sky: freedom, hope



Weather

Fog: uncertainty, mystery, confusion
 Ice: death, rigidity
 Rain: cleansing, transformation, danger, sadness
 Rainbows: promise, optimism, hope
 Snow: purity, transformation, isolation
 Storm clouds: hostility, danger
 Storms: violent emotions
 Wind: power, inspiration, change




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Commonly used symbols in literature serve as powerful tools that authors employ to convey deeper meanings, evoke emotions, and enhance the thematic richness of their works. Symbols can take many forms, from objects and colors to characters and actions, each carrying its own significance and reinforcing the narrative. This article delves into the most commonly used symbols in literature, exploring their meanings and providing

examples from notable works.

Understanding Symbols in Literature

Symbols are elements within a text that represent something beyond their literal meaning. They can encapsulate complex ideas, emotions, or themes, allowing readers to engage with the text on a deeper level. Here are some key aspects of symbols in literature:

- **Representation:** Symbols represent larger concepts, often tied to universal themes such as love, death, and morality.
- **Contextual Meaning:** The meaning of a symbol can change depending on the context in which it appears, influenced by cultural, social, and historical backgrounds.
- **Reader Interpretation:** Different readers may interpret symbols in varied ways, leading to rich discussions and analyses of a single text.

Categories of Commonly Used Symbols

To better understand the role of symbols in literature, we can categorize them into several groups. Below are some of the most prevalent categories of symbols:

1. Natural Symbols

Natural symbols draw from elements of the natural world to convey meaning. These symbols often reflect human emotions and experiences.

- **Water:** Often symbolizes life, purification, and renewal. In many cultures, water represents a source of life and can denote emotional cleansing. For example, in "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the green light across the bay symbolizes Gatsby's hope and the idea of the American Dream.
- **Seasons:** Different seasons symbolize various stages of life. Spring often represents rebirth and new beginnings, while winter can symbolize death or stagnation. Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" uses the backdrop of summer to symbolize love and transformation.
- **Animals:** Animals can symbolize specific traits or ideas. For instance, the owl often symbolizes wisdom, while the snake can represent deceit or temptation, as seen in John Milton's "Paradise Lost."

2. Color Symbols

Colors are powerful symbols in literature, each carrying specific connotations that can enhance the thematic elements of a story.

- **Red:** Often symbolizes passion, love, or anger. In "The Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne, the color red represents sin and shame as well as passion.
- **White:** Typically symbolizes purity and innocence. In "Lord of the Flies" by William Golding, the conch shell is white and represents order and civilization before it becomes corrupted.
- **Black:** Can symbolize death, evil, or the unknown. In Edgar Allan Poe's works, such as "The Raven," black often represents despair and loss.

3. Object Symbols

Objects within a narrative can carry significant symbolic weight, representing broader themes and ideas.

- **The Green Light:** As mentioned earlier, the green light in "The Great Gatsby" symbolizes Gatsby's unattainable dreams and the elusive nature of the American Dream itself.
- **The Glass Menagerie:** In Tennessee Williams' play, the glass menagerie symbolizes fragility and the delicate nature of memory and dreams.
- **Gatsby's Mansion:** Gatsby's mansion represents wealth and the façade of the American Dream, highlighting the emptiness behind material success.

Famous Literary Symbols and Their Meanings

Throughout literary history, certain symbols have become iconic due to their repeated use and the profound meanings they convey. Here are some famous symbols and their interpretations:

1. The Mockingbird

In Harper Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird," the mockingbird symbolizes innocence and the idea of not harming those who do no wrong. This symbolism is central to the theme of moral integrity and the loss of innocence, particularly as it relates to the character of Boo Radley and Tom Robinson.

2. The Yellow Brick Road

In L. Frank Baum's "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," the yellow brick road symbolizes the journey of self-discovery and the pursuit of one's dreams. Each character's journey along the road represents their quest for personal fulfillment and the realization that they already possess the qualities they seek.

3. The Red Wheelbarrow

William Carlos Williams' poem "The Red Wheelbarrow" emphasizes simplicity and the importance of everyday objects. The red wheelbarrow symbolizes the beauty and necessity of rural life, highlighting the connection between humans and their environment.

Symbolism in Different Genres

Different literary genres utilize symbols in unique ways, reflecting the specific themes and stylistic elements inherent to those genres.

1. Poetry

In poetry, symbols are often compact and densely layered, allowing for multiple interpretations. Poets frequently use natural imagery, colors, and objects to evoke emotions and convey complex ideas succinctly.

2. Novels

Novels often employ symbols to develop their themes over extended narratives. Characters may embody symbolic roles, and recurring motifs can reinforce the central message of the story.

3. Drama

In dramatic works, symbols often manifest through stage directions, set design, and character interactions. Symbols can be visual and auditory, contributing to the overall atmosphere and emotional impact of the performance.

Interpreting Symbols in Literature

Interpreting symbols in literature requires careful reading and consideration of the text's context. Here are some strategies for analyzing symbols:

1. **Contextual Research:** Understand the historical, cultural, and social context in which the work was written. This can provide insights into the author's intentions and the symbol's significance.
2. **Character Analysis:** Examine how symbols relate to character development and the overarching themes of the work. Characters often embody or interact with symbols in ways that deepen the narrative.
3. **Personal Reflection:** Consider your own experiences and emotions when interpreting symbols. Personal connections can enrich your understanding and appreciation of the text.

Conclusion

In conclusion, **commonly used symbols in literature** play a vital role in enriching narratives and deepening readers' engagement with texts. From natural elements and colors to objects and character actions, symbols serve as gateways to understanding complex themes and human experiences. By recognizing and interpreting these symbols, readers can gain a greater appreciation for the artistry of literature and the profound messages embedded within. Whether through poetry, novels, or drama, the power of symbolism continues to resonate, inviting exploration and conversation long after the final page is turned.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of the color red as a symbol in literature?

The color red often symbolizes passion, love, anger, or danger. In works like 'The Scarlet Letter' by Nathaniel Hawthorne, it represents sin and shame.

How is the motif of the journey used as a symbol in literature?

The journey often symbolizes personal growth and self-discovery. In 'The Odyssey' by Homer, Odysseus's journey represents the quest for identity and home.

What does the dove symbolize in literature?

The dove typically symbolizes peace, hope, and purity. It is famously used in various religious texts and is a common motif in works about reconciliation.

How does the use of water as a symbol affect literary themes?

Water often symbolizes life, change, and cleansing. In 'The Great Gatsby' by F. Scott Fitzgerald, the green light across the bay represents Gatsby's unreachable dreams and the passage of time.

What is the role of the snake as a symbol in literature?

The snake usually symbolizes temptation, knowledge, or evil, as seen in the Biblical story of Adam and Eve, where it represents the allure of forbidden knowledge.

What does the use of masks signify in literary works?

Masks symbolize deception, identity, and the duality of human nature. In plays like 'Hamlet,' they represent the facades people maintain in society.

How does the use of the rose as a symbol enhance literary themes?

The rose often symbolizes beauty, love, and the complexity of human emotions. In literature, it can also represent the fleeting nature of beauty and life, as seen in 'Roses are Red' poems.

What is the importance of the owl as a symbol in literature?

The owl symbolizes wisdom, knowledge, and mystery. It is often associated with Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, and appears in various literary contexts to represent insight and foresight.

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