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SYMBOL IN S.T. COLERIDGE'S & T. S. ELIOT'S POETRY & CRITICAL WORKS

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Summary. *S.T. Coleridge (1772-1834) and T.S. Eliot (1888-1965) are one of the main representatives of Romanticism and Modernism literature respectively. Their literary creations and literary criticisms have made tremendous contributions to the development of literature at that time and in the future.*

S.T. Coleridge's imagination theory is the most systematic and complete theoretical exposition in the Romantic period. He emphasized the expression of imagination through metaphors and symbols. In addition, Coleridge's other major contribution is that he first introduced the philosophy and literary views of continental Europe and the method of literary criticism was introduced to the United Kingdom and had a profound impact. In this way, he not only combined literature and philosophical issues [Piper 1987:124], but also interwoven with theology and religion. He attaches importance to the creative function of imagination and the role of creative mind in imagination. It also pays attention to how poetry reconciles experience and ideas, the relationship between the subjective world and the natural world, the external material phenomenon and the spiritual self, and the core of solving these problems is his organic philosophical principles. The important part of his theory of imagination is the definition of poetry, the role of imagination, the distinction between imagination and fantasy, and the way of expression of imagination.

However, Thomas Stearns Elliot is one of the greatest poets in the early twentieth century. The reason why his poetry is so classic is because there are lots of fascinating images which are full of symbolic meanings in his poems. It also makes his poems unique and distinctive. The various images in his poetry interrelate each other and deepen the poems' themes. Moreover, when we have deep thinking of these interesting images, more profound connotations and meanings can be found in them. There are many contradictory situations in these connotations, but they exist together in a harmonious way [Hunter 2006:211]. That is to say, images in Elliot's poems have duality. This topic mainly analyzes and interprets the duality of images in Eliot's poems to explore his thoughts about modern society and modern people. Imagery is the most important form of modern poetry. Eliot as the greatest poet of late symbolism, his use of imagery is perfect. He is a representative poet of Late Symbolism. His poetic theories and works contain great diversity and complexity. In order to express his emotions, he voices his notion of imagery through poetic theories. His famous poetic theories are the Objective Correlative Theory and the De-Personalization Theory. Eliot's poetic theories are influenced by multi-culture environment. He proposed the famous Objective Correlative Theory in allusion to solve the problem that poetry is separated reason from sensibility. In addition, his De-Personalization Theory has exerted a profound influence on the development of Modern and Contemporary Poetry. Besides, Eliot's notion of imagery is deeply influenced by Symbolism and Imagism. On the basis of learning and inheriting Symbolism and Imagism, Eliot formed his own unique imagery view. In Four Quartets, imagery plays an important role in

interpreting the theme. These imageries tend to be symbolic and metaphorical, which makes the poetry become novelty.

Coleridge's most valuable and personal characteristics are theories about imagination, and this theory is reflected in his poetry creation [Jenkins 1984:215]. He attaches importance to the creative function of imagination and the role of creative mind in imagination. It also pays attention to how poetry reconciles experience and ideas, the relationship between the subjective world and the natural world, the external material phenomenon and the spiritual self, and the core of solving these problems is his organic philosophical principles. The important part of his theory of imagination is the definition of poetry, the role of imagination, the distinction between imagination and fantasy, and the way of expression of imagination. In the 20th century, the western literary world is flourishing like never before. Tomas Stearns Eliot occupies an important position. He is one of the most eminent representatives of Late Symbolism. His major works such as *Four Quartets*, *The Waste Land*, *The Hollow Men* and *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock*, use imageries to explain the western civilization and modern society. Meanwhile, Eliot also have great achievements in the field of poetic theory.

Poetry arises from the spontaneous eruption of the poet's strong emotions, and freely promotes the development of the poet's imagination and even the emergence of poetry. It is precisely because of the imaginative cohesion of poetry that its content and form can form an organic whole of life like a plant, and thus obtain the character of eternal life [Tyson 1999:98].

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DANCE THERAPY AND BODY WRITING UNDER THE COVID-19

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Summary. *The COVID-19 has changed people's lifestyles, travel methods, and work methods. At present, under the premise of the COVID-19 global outbreak, it is more important and urgent to solve people's inner spiritual needs than ever, and dance therapy is an important way.*

No matter when people are calm or emotional, what they feel is a natural process with the pulse of life. Therefore, using artistic symbols can completely show such natural processes [Qiu Hua 2001:240]. In art works, all aspects of emotion are cleverly arranged to make them appear extremely clearly. A dance work is a manifestation of the author's understanding of a certain human emotion. In short, dance's *reproduction* of inner life is the deep mechanism of dance therapy.

There are two main theoretical basis for dance therapy: one is physiological basis and the other is psychological basis [Walter 1996:622]. On the one hand, dance promotes the appearance of the human body, that is, the development of the human body and the improvement of the