

THE ROLE OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH POETIC ORNITHONYMS

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the influence of cultural and educational factors on the formation of poetic ornithonyms in Uzbek and English. Ornithonyms—names related to birds—reflect a nation's cultural and national consciousness, traditions, connection with nature, and artistic imagery. A comparative analysis highlights the symbolic, emblematic, and aesthetic features of bird imagery in Uzbek and English poetry, emphasizing the importance of the cultural-educational context. The study finds that folk traditions, literary works, and cultural values have significantly shaped the development of ornithonyms.

Keywords: ornithonymy, cultural and educational factors, Uzbek poetry, English poetry, bird symbolism, folk creativity, artistic imagery

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of human civilization has seen an interchange between folklore and literary traditions. Folklore has contributed significantly to the enrichment of written literature and vice versa. Since the Renaissance, the study of written literature has also provided insight into the oral poetic traditions of the time. For instance, Alisher Navoi's works are deeply rooted in Turkic oral traditions, showcasing the vital role of folklore in that era. Similarly, Shakespeare's works demonstrate the richness of English folklore, with its influence evident in his use of bird imagery.

Shakespeare and Ornithonyms

A notable exploration of Shakespeare's bird imagery is seen in James Edmund Harting's book *The Ornithology of Shakespeare*, which examines the symbolic use of various birds in his works. The book contains chapters like "Eagles and Large Birds of Prey," "Falcons and Hawks," and "Songbirds," among others, and includes indexes and illustrations of Shakespeare's works and their translations. Birds in Shakespeare's plays often serve symbolic purposes. For instance, ravens symbolize misfortune or death, as seen in *Macbeth*, where Lady Macbeth interprets a raven's

croak as a harbinger of King Duncan's demise. Similarly, peacocks represent vanity, while falcons are tied to dominance, and pigeons symbolize cowardice.

Uzbek Perspective on Ornithonyms

In Uzbek cultural thought, the raven holds dual symbolism. While it is associated with bad omens, as in the song "Qarag'alar uchsa qaraylik, Marg'ilonning yo'liga," it also symbolizes steadfastness and integrity. Alisher Navoi uses the term "qarg'a oyog'i" (raven's foot) to describe illegible or unattractive writing. Historically, the raven has even become an important ethnic marker in Uzbek society.

CONCLUSION

The study underscores the profound impact of cultural, literary, and artistic traditions on the development of ornithonyms. Both Uzbek and English poetic traditions showcase birds as powerful symbols, reflecting cultural values and artistic expression.

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