
An Example of Birds in Social Life

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Abstract: The article analyzes the socio-philosophical, moral and artistic conclusions from the events that take place in nature with the participation of birds.

Keywords: Figurative thinking, the image of a crow, myth, religious-philosophical views, socio-political process, artistic interpretation.

Introduction

Humanity is also in fact an integral part of ancient nature. As long as many lives side by side with birds and animals, he observes, studies, imitates, and learns from their behavior. Due to social development, the image of birds in the form of myths takes on an allegorical character and moves to folklore samples, and due to figurative thinking, these images appear in angiographic works. The artistic development of the image of birds is not limited to this. Stories and narrations with the participation of birds and animals have a moral and philosophical character and are aimed at educating the younger generation.

Materials and Methods

The image of the Crow is the most common in the artwork associated with birds. This is not in vain. This bird is well known to most people due to its seasonal migration from country to country. Naturally, this bird paves the way for the creation of stories and legends in connection with the geographical area, mentality of those peoples. It is no coincidence that information about the crow is found in the scriptures, for example, even when the first brotherhood between Adam's children Cain and Abel took place, the image of the crow is given as an animal that showed the human child the method of burial. [3. 29]

In one scientific study, a woman in Europe was attacked by a crow during the day, she said she did not harm the bird, did not act inappropriately, but recalled those four years ago, she acted rudely to another crow. So it seems that crows remember human faces very well. As the years passed, he remembered the hurt and took revenge. One of the Erzurum shopkeepers rescued the crow from the cat's claws, and took him into his shop to take care of him. After that, the crow did not leave the shopkeeper's side, and even if he left him in the bosom of nature, he would still come back. A man living in America had a similar miracle; he was giving grain to a family of crows. One day the crows put a branch of a koala tree in a bowl and threw it to the man as a gift. In the daily press, gurgings can be as aware of such events as they want.

Another clever feature of crows was shown on TV, they take fruit from a walnut tree and throw it on the road where cars pass, as a result of which a car overtakes it and the crows go when the red light is on and take away the chopped nuts.

Modern science can explain many of these phenomena specific to birds. For example, owls attack crows at night and become their neighbors. The reason for this is simple: no matter

how smart and careful, a crow does not like at night. The same is true for the night owl. Well-known naturalist and writer Thompson also stated this based on his observations. [4. 259] However, in the past, our ancestors gave an allegorical character to this phenomenon and added a socio-moral content. For example; the epic Panchatantra contains a similar story. {5. 191} It is said that there was a tree on a mountain. More than a thousand birds and crows had built their nests in this tree. His name was Firuz, a king of crows. All crows obeyed him and lived a happy and prosperous life. There was another mountain in front of that mountain. There were many owls living there, and crows and owls have been enemies to each other since ancient times. His king was Shaboxang, who was also the king of owls.

A flock of birds tried to raise the owl as a horn, and they gathered together and began to consult about it. At that moment, a crow appeared in the distance, and one of the birds said, "Let's wait for the crow to come, let's consult with him, what the crow will say?" As soon as the crow came, they explained the matter to him. The crow said: It is better to live without our horns and with our own intellect than to live in submission to the owl. The owl is the ugliest and dirtiest of birds. His mind is low; he himself is extremely intelligent and ignorant. On top of that, he sees nothing during the day, and the worst of all is that he is characterless and shameless. Hence your mind. Don't try to force it on yourself; your day will pass without it. When the birds heard this, they changed their minds. The owl repented and said to the crow in despair, "You have disgraced me. You have made such enmity between us that it will last until the end of the world. Have I done anything wrong to you that will make you suffer? Remember, sword and sword wounds heal, but tongue wounds do not heal. The arrow of a word pierced into the heart cannot be removed. You have passed such a hostile tree among crows and owls that its roots are so deep and it never withers. "

The crow regretted what he had done and said to himself, "I have made enemies of myself and my fellow men. The worst thing is that I said the word to the face, and the blade of the word spoken to the face becomes even sharper. " This is how the enmity between crows and owls began.

The story of the hunter, the stork and the crow is of an educational nature and encourages the younger generation to think about everything, to be able to distinguish between black and white. It tells the story: There was a big tree on the side of the road. In the tree, a white stork lived with a black crow. It was summer, and on one of those hot days a hunter stopped to rest in the shade of a tree. The hunter fell asleep, putting the bows and arrows on his shoulders. After a while, the shadow of the tree faded to the other side of the hunter, his face left in the sun. The stork sitting in the tree saw this and felt sorry for him. It fluttered its wings, made a croaking noise and dropped dead. The hunter slept soundly and yawned and opened his mouth, and when the crow saw this, he tied it to the hunter's mouth and flew away. The hunter woke up frightened by the rubbish in his mouth and saw the stork. Without thinking, he shot and killed the poor stork. So you always have to be careful. When there are people around us like black crows, they also interfere with our peaceful life. Therefore, always be friends with good people in life, and then do not regret it, it is concluded at the end of the narration.

The story of the relationship between the eagle and the crow tells us not to be distracted in the path of great goals, not to be equal to those who are hostile.

It is said that among the birds there is only one crow that can approach the eagle during the flight phase. It clings to the eagle's neck and grips the nerves in it tightly. The eagle, on the other hand, is not angry with him, nor does he sit idly by. He begins to climb high without breaking his dignity. The higher the eagle is in flight, the harder it is for the crow to breathe. Eventually it falls down due to lack of air. You, too, do not sit back and stare at the cursed

people who are trying to get on your head, torture yourself, and if you are aiming high, try not to deviate from your goal. Jealous and greedy crows cannot breathe there and there is no place for them.

Conclusion

In short, while our ancestors lived in harmony with nature, they carefully observed the way of life and behavior of animals, including birds. Those who drew socio-philosophical conclusions from the noteworthy aspects, first created mythological and later religious plots, came to exemplary conclusions. Gradually, the lifestyle and behavior of birds were given a figurative-allegorical character, and they were used in the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation.

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