

THE ORIGIN AND FORMATION OF BRITISH LITERARY ANIMALS

Qudratova Muhiba Kamalovna

Buxoro Davlat Pedagogika instituti o'qituvchisi

Xorijiy tillar kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

Email: qudratovamukhiba@buxdpi.uz

Buxoro davlat pedagogika instituti 1-kurs talabasi

Jo'rayeva Azizaxon Erkin qizi

Kudratova Mukhiba Kamolovna

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute,

Teacher of the Department of foreign Languages

Email: qudratovamukhiba@buxdpi.uz

Кудратова Мухиба Камоловна

Бухарский государственный педагогический институт,

Преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков

Электронная почта: qudratovamukhiba@buxdpi.uz

Abstract: This article introduces the study of animals and human–animal relations relations in literature through an examination of the rich and varied representations of animals and animality in the literary of British, in novels and in short stories. Animals in children`s literature may be wholly animalistic; they may act as symbols, they may traipse around in human clothes and perform human actions or they may also represent racial and other differences. Similarly, child characters may be so feral they act as animals or desire to be one.

Keywords: Pictures of animals, literature, evolution, mutation, generation, migration, origin of animals, organisms.

Аннотация: Эта статья знакомит с изучением животных и отношений человека и животных в литературе посредством изучения богатых и разнообразных изображений животных и животного мира в Британской

литературе в романах и рассказах. Животные в детской литературе могут быть совершенно анималистическими; они могут действовать как символы, они могут ходить в человеческой одежде и совершать человеческие действия или они также могут представлять расовые и другие различия. Точно так же детские персонажи могут быть настолько дикими, что ведут себя как животные или желают ими быть.

Ключевые слова: Картинки животных, литература, эволюция, мутация, поколение, миграция, происхождение животных, организмы.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hayvonlar va hayvonot dunyosining ingliz adabiyoti: romanlari va qisqa hikoyalaridagi boy va xilma-xil tasvirlarini o'rganish orqali adabiyotdagi hayvonlar va odam-hayvon munosabatlarini o'rganish kiradi. Bolalar adabiyotidagi hayvonlar butunlay hayvoniy bo'lishi mumkin; ular timsol sifatida harakat qilishlari mumkin, ular inson kiyimida yurishlari va insoniy harakatlarni bajarishlari yoki irqiy va boshqa farqlarni ifodalashlari mumkin. Shunga o'xshab, bolalar qahramonlari shunchalik vahshiy bo'lishi mumkinki, ular hayvonlar kabi harakat qilishadi yoki ular bo'lishni xohlashadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Hayvonlar tasviri, adabiyot, evolyutsiya, mutatsiya, avlod, migratsiya, hayvonlarning kelib chiqishi, organizmlar.

Introduction

In this article, the origin and formation of animals, their evolution and migration are learned to find an answer to the question: "Why animals are important in the literature of Britain". There we will learn what is the animals' revolution and when it happened? Animals evolved through a process known as a evolution which is the change in a species' characteristics over several generations. Evolution can be caused by mutation, migration, natural selection, genetic drift, and non-random mating. Animals are organisms from the Kingdom Animalia which are multicellular eukaryotes [1]

Analysis

The theme of the image of animals is one of the literary trends in children`s literature. Its elements can be seen both in folklore and classical literature. Well, after these words we will have a question: “When did animals originate? Why they are important in British literary? What is the difference between origin and evolution?”

Origin of life means the appearance of simplest primordial life from nonliving matter. Evolution of life means the gradual formation of complex organisms from simpler ones.

Animals have been represented in literature throughout history in various ways. In ancient times, animals were often depicted metaphorically or anthropomorphized . However, in contemporary literature, animals are portrayed as specific subjects, reflecting the growing ecological sensitivity of our times . Animals have been a fundamental part of literature and imagination since ancient times, with a constant presence throughout the ages . They are used extensively as moral symbolic systems, instructive messages, and ecological references . Animals also play a major role in literature by offering a bridge between literature and ethology, allowing us to understand their needs, peculiarities, and suffering . The representation of animals in literature has evolved over time, with a shift towards including the experiences and perspectives of animals themselves . This shift has allowed for a more holistic view of society and a bridging of the gap between humans and animals in the historical narrative .Animals have been a fundamental part of literature and imagination since ancient times, with a constant presence throughout the ages.

Writers wrote books about animals over 2-3 centuries ago. Some of them are given as an example. In order to facilitate the researches of the student of British zoology, Dr.Berkenhout published abridged characters of the species in 1769, under the title “Outlines” and a third edition more enlarged, in 1795, included in the “Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland”. In the first volume of this work, the characters of the species of British animals are drawn up with a degree of care and accuracy unequalled in any subsequent publication of a similar kind. In

1802, Mr. Stewart attempted a similar work, on a more enlarged plan, in two volumes, entitled *Elements of the Natural History of the Animal Kingdom*. This work includes, besides the British species, the characters of the more common genera of foreign animals. A new edition appeared in 1817, deficient, however, in the account of the more recently published species and in some instances faulty by introducing the same species twice under different genera [3, 9]

In the science of Entomology, several meritorious efforts were at this time made to illustrate the characters of the native species. The *Entomologia Britannica* of Maesham, London, 1802, embraced the extensive tribes of Coleopterous Insects and in which he described many new species and greatly elucidated the characters of those previously known. In the following year, Mr. Haworth commenced his *Lepidoptera Britannica*, a work containing much important information; but now, from its scarcity, of difficult access to the student [2, 11]

Which animals are common use in literature? One professor claims that: “I applied to The Strong museum for a research fellowship, specifically, to explore what types of animals are popular in children`s literature and how authors and illustrators make them human-like. Surprisingly, I found more than 90 different types of animals populating the books, with the most common being rabbits, followed by pigs, cats, and mice. Bears, dogs, foxes, owls and ducks also appeared frequently. Whereas some of these animals might be appealing because they are soft and endearing in appearance like rabbits and cats, other animal characters are common, because of associated personalities like the owl being wise or the fox being cunning.” [5]

Conclusion

In short, as everybody knows animals are unconscious beings; they don't have mind to think, they don't able to communicate with people and etc. But on the other hand they play main roles in literature. Why? The reason is, it is a way to criticize the brutal people, unfair governors, injustice of the period toward poor people at that time. After reading some works, people may admit animals better than some people, even though there is a big difference between humans and animals. It doesn't appear only in

literature, but also we are facing in some cases nowadays. Each text possesses animals within its writing as characters in order to give the writing meaning and help the author express their message to the audience. Without animals, some authors would not be able to convey their story and express their intended message [4]

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