

COMPARATIVE LINGUOPOETIC ANALYSIS OF THE POETONIMS  
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**Abstract.** This article presents a linguopoetic analysis of the images of Bambur and Khorud found in Sharof Rashidov's novella "The Song of Kashmir." These two characters represent contrasting poetic forces—Bambur as a constructive and life-giving figure, and Khorud as a destructive and fatal one. Through their symbolic use, the inner dramatic tension of the story and its deep poetic layers are revealed. The article explores the concept of the poetonym, emphasizing the poetic and semantic significance of phytopoetonyms and zoomyphopoetonyms.

**Keywords:** poetonym, deopoetonym, phytopoetonym, zoomyphopoetonym, linguopoetics, destructive image, constructive image, Khorud, Bambur.

**I. INTRODUCTION.**

In literary texts, uncovering the semantic load of poetic images plays a crucial role in understanding the author's aesthetic intentions. Sharof Rashidov's novella "The Song of Kashmir" is rich in such symbolic imagery. This article provides a comparative analysis of the central opposing images of Bambur and Khorud. Through these characters, the author symbolically presents the forces of life and death, good and evil, creation and destruction.

**II. THEORITICAL FOUNDATION.**

Poetonyms are figurative names in literary texts that carry symbolic and functional meaning. They reflect the author's intention and add semantic depth. Poetonyms can be classified into types such as phytopoetonyms (related to plants), zoomyphopoetonyms (related to animals), and deopoetonyms (related to natural phenomena or destructive forces). In this article, Bambur is studied as a zoomyphopoetonym and Khorud as a destructive deopoetonym.

**Analysis of the image of Bambur.** Bambur represents a positive force, a symbol of protection and awakening. This character is depicted through the image of bees. Traditionally, bees symbolize diligence, purity, and communal harmony. Sharof Rashidov personifies these qualities in Bambur. His call—"Friends, stand firm like mountains"—is a poetic call to unity and resistance. Thus, Bambur is a constructive zoomyphopoetonym symbolizing rebirth and collective strength.

**Analysis of the image of Khorud.** Khorud symbolizes a black, invisible, creeping destructive force that clings to the roots, leaves, and stems of flowers, causing them unbearable pain. This figure stands in opposition to life, beauty, and love—represented by flowers. As such, Khorud functions as a destructive deopoetonym that dominates and destroys phytopoetonyms. It reflects psychological tension, oppression, and existential dread within the poetic narrative.

**III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.**

Bambur and Khorud represent opposing poetic forces within the literary system:

- Bambur: light, life, awakening, unity.
- Khorud: darkness, death, destruction, fragmentation.

Bambur displays heroic traits, defending his people. Khorud acts covertly, attacking life from its roots. Bambur, as a constructive zoomorphoetonym, contrasts Khorud, a destructive force dominating over the phytopoetonyms.

#### IV. POETICS AND SEMANTICS.

Through Bambur, the author emphasizes values such as love, friendship, and collective effort. He is the poetic embodiment of a sincere call for unity. In contrast, Khorud represents hidden, painful forces. Together, they form an archetypal poetic dualism: light vs. darkness, life vs. death.

#### 7. CONCLUSION.

Sharof Rashidov creates a deep poetic structure through the use of poetonyms. Bambur and Khorud are not merely narrative tools but also represent the author's aesthetic and philosophical outlook. Bambur symbolizes creative power and renewal, while Khorud reflects destructive, oppressive forces.

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