

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ФАНЛАР
АКАДЕМИЯСИ МИНТАҚАВИЙ БЎЛИМИ
ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ**

ХОРАЗМ МАЪМУН АКАДЕМИЯСИ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ

Ахборотнома ОАК Раёсатининг 2016-йил 29-декабрдаги 223/4-сон қарори билан биология, қишлоқ хўжалиги, тарих, иқтисодиёт, филология ва архитектура фанлари бўйича докторлик диссертациялари асосий илмий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган

2023-3/4

**Вестник Хорезмской академии Маъмуна
Издается с 2006 года**

Хива-2023

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Хоразм Маъмун академияси ахборотномаси: илмий журнал.-№3/4 (99), Хоразм
Маъмун академияси, 2023 й. – 238 б. – Босма нашрнинг электрон варианты -
<http://mamun.uz/uz/page/56>

ISSN 2091-573 X

Муассис: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Фанлар академияси минтақавий бўлими – Хоразм
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aytganda, nevrotik kabi ajralgan " (85). Farengeyt dunyosining ajralib chiqishining yana bir sababi-bu jamiyatning baxtning xayoliy holatiga ko'r-ko'rona moyilligi. Bu baxtga chuqur his qilingan qoniqish orqali erishilmaydi, aksincha baxtli bo'lishning yagona yo'li qarama-qarshi fikr va hissiyotlarning barcha manbalarini yo'q qilishdir. Kitoblar davlat baxtining dushmani ekanligiga ishonishadi va bu baxt pufakchasini saqlab qolish o't o'chiruvchilarning burchidir. Kapitan bitti Montagga qilgan ma'ruzasida ushbu baxt falsafasini mukammal tushuntiradi:

Xulosa qilib aytadigan bo'lsam, men ushbu romanni o'qib tugatganimda, haqiqatdan o'zimiz yashab turgan jamiyatni ko'rganday bo'ldim. Ilm fan tarraqqiy etib ketishi kerak bo'lgan bir vaziyatda, ayni o'qish, izlanish davrida bo'lgan yoshlar vaqtlarini ko'ngilochar joylarda vaqtichog'lik qilib o'tkazayotganliklari achinarli holat. Kitoblar o'qilishi kerak, lekin kitob javonlarida chang bosib yotgani yoki bo'lmasa, kutubxonlar inson qadami yetmaganidan aftoda ahvolga kelib qolganini guvohi bo'lish mumkin. Texnikalar ilmga sarflashimiz kerak bo'lgan qimmatli vaqtimizni olib qo'yayotgani alamlidir. Mening fikrimcha Rey Bredberi ham men o'qish jarayonida ko'nglimdan o'tkazgan fikrlarni, o'z asarini yozish mobaynida o'ylagan bo'lsa kerak. Haqiqatdan, kitoblar insonlarni ma'naviy inqirozdan, ongsizlashishdan saqlaydi. Kitoblarni yoqib yuboradigan jamiyatni emas, ularni o'qib savol berishdan va fikrlashdan qo'rqmaydigan insonlar guruhini yaratishimiz darkor.

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UDC 82.042

ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS OF USING SATIRE IN THE WORKS OF SAID AHMED'S "QOPLON," AND GEORGE ORWELL'S "ANIMAL FARM"

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Annotatsiya. Tadqiqot satirikaning qo'llanilish usullari, uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini qamrab oladi. Amerika va O'zbek qisqa hikoyalari „Qoplon“, hamda „Animal Farm“, larda milliy xususiyatlari, ularning tahlili, satirikaning namoyon bo'lish usullari ochib beriladi. Tadqiqot shuningdek, yozuvchining asarlarida aks ettirilgan asl qarashlariga asoslangan satirik hikoyalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ham o'rganadi. Bundan tashqari, tezisda satira yonalishining asosiy o'rinda turishi ham aytib o'tiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: satira, kulgi, qisqa hikoyalar, milliy xususiyatlar, amerikalik mualliflar, mubolag'a, kinoya.

Аннотация. В исследовании рассматриваются приемы использования сатиры, ее особенности на примере американских и узбекских рассказов: «Леопард» и «Скотный двор», где раскрываются национальные особенности. В исследовании также рассматриваются особенности сатирических рассказов на основе оригинальных взглядов писателя, отраженных в его произведениях.

Ключевые слова: сатира, юмор, рассказы, национальные особенности, американские авторы, преувеличение, сарказм.

Abstract. The study covers the methods of using satire, its specific features on the examples of American and Uzbek short stories "Koplon" ("Leopard") and "Animal Farm", which reveal the features of nationality. The study also examines the characteristics of satirical stories based on the original views of the writer reflected in his works.

Key words: satire, humor, short stories, national characteristics, American authors, exaggeration, irony.

Introduction. Satire is the use of literary devices such as humor, exaggeration or irony to educationally criticize someone or something. Public figures, politicians, political groups, prominent philosophies and popular culture are some of the most common targets of satire. Satire is a way to provide social commentary, and you can use satire in various literary genres such as comics, novels, short stories, poetry and humorous news articles or essays.

Satire techniques are strategies professional writers use to incorporate satire into their work.

Exaggeration entails making a situation or person look better or worse than they are by overstating or understating certain characteristics beyond reality. Exaggeration typically considers a person's or situation's real characteristics and makes them seem ridiculous or far-fetched. For example, consider the constantly increasing size of cellphones. When employing satire, you might write about a future version of a phone that requires both hands to carry.

Incongruity is an often absurd method of satire where you present something unexpected into an otherwise normal scene or story. Comic writers commonly use this style where the actions of characters in a scene might seem normal, but the caption displays incongruity. In writing, you might write a story about a baby as the CEO of a company. They might wear a suit or hold a phone, but still babble when communicating. Because these things are impossible or incongruous, this situation is satirical. [1]

In the humor of the first American settlers, the desire for hyperbole is distinct; a special oral genre of "tall tale" is emerging with its rudely simple-hearted element of playing with a world of obvious, but not yet realized opportunities. The reality, not mediated by a complex system of social relations, moral precepts and dogmas, seemed to the inhabitants of the frontier surprisingly plastic, ready to submit to any manifestation of human will and imagination.

Exaggeration (overstatement) becomes an important "family trait" of American humor and turns out to be a learned literary tradition. A peculiar playful polemic arises with the restraint and understatement that has traditionally been associated with British humor.

Humor is, by its nature, a revelator of clichés and stereotypes, and since the ideologists of bourgeois America supplied the "ready truths" of ordinary Americans in abundance, there were always plenty of targets for humorists. "We laugh more acrimoniously," wrote American literary critic J. Bier, "for we live in America, where pretense, demagoguery, sentimental clichés are in much wider use than anywhere else". [2.]

Main part. Since satire appeared in literature or was used independently as a genre, it has been used in different ways. For example, in the works of the Uzbek writer Said Ahmed's "Qoplon" ("Leopard") or the English writer George Orwell's "Animal Farm" the unique way of life of each nation, the internal experiences of the people depending on the situation in human society, usually the management system at that time shortcomings and faults are revealed in different ways.

"Animal Farm" - a very popular story of a humoristic spirit. We know that many of Said Ahmad's stories are rich in satire and humor. This is exactly what is special about Said Ahmed's stories. The story "Qoplon" ("Leopard") is literally aimed at revealing certain ill-fated situations in

society, explaining the events that painful points of our life are faced by people and injure their tongue. Hypocrisy, career, betrayal let it be a thousand pity for those who took such vices as friends, so that we will meet a lot for the rest of our lives, and this thing is going on and it will continue. Because, in society, there is a whole universe where we can now see people thinking only of themselves and capable of doing any abomination for their own benefit. It is in this story that a big problem or vice with a whole head is revealed only by one, and simply by an event.

This story, on the other hand, encourages us to remember some of the events that we left unnoticed, to remember them again. After all, this is also the function of literature. Literature does not beat, does not scold simply shows and illuminates a story to you. And during the reading of this work, you will be able to draw both spiritual food and self-sufficient conclusions. After all, it was not for nothing that the conclusion that fiction increases the world's vision.

The story begins with Tillayev's rise to the post of director. Tillayev's apartment moves to a new courtyard. They were joined by a car to be assisted by a man named Kurbanboy who works in the director's garage. The moment when Kurbanboy is helping things, one thing remains to be said, which means that now this yard needs a dog, that the dog is the basket of the house, that they should now feed the dog, and even that he himself will help them in finding a dog. Kurbanboy tries to prove his bravery and blind loyalty to Tillayev through a dog. Through the skill of the writer, we can understand that the dog is actually Kurbanboy himself. In this story, writer tried to reveal painful points in society, to condemn such vices as hypocrisy. Through the story "Qoplon" ("*Leopard*"), the writer revealed the problem of his time. But this problem has not lost its relevance even now, but has become more extensive. At a time when everything is serving a person, it is a very sad situation to do something selfish in your own interests.

The story "Qoplon" ("*Leopard*") is a work written in a satirical spirit. As this story is short, the content is extensive. It is considered a work devoted to such vices as hypocrisy, sycophancy, the way of one's own benefit, and the way one acts surberty without being touched by anything, the attitude of people towards their deeds, to their titles. That is, these vices are sharply criticized in the story. Through the image of Kurbanboy, a low-spirited human figure is revealed, in which the writer finds excellent ways, methods of entering the ninja of leaders whom he does not yet know, who, without any shame, does not tire of publicly demonstrating these vices of his own, even lower in pride in the beast, does not show loyalty to anyone.

At the end of the story, Tillayev, seeing the Leopard, says that "I know this dog", but these words, uttered with bitter irony, are actually put in the eyes of Kurbanboy. Hence, "dog" refers to Kurbanboy. With this, the writer puts forward the idea that those who are chameleons, such as Kurbanboys, should not have a place in human society.

Another example of satire is "Animal Farm" was written by George Orwell. George Orwell was the pen name of Eric Blair, a British political novelist and essayist whose pointed criticisms of political oppression propelled him into prominence toward the middle of the twentieth century. Born in 1903 to British colonists in Bengal, India, Orwell received his education at a series of private schools, including Eton, an elite school in England. His painful experiences with snobbishness and social elitism at Eton, as well as his intimate familiarity with the reality of British imperialism in India, made him deeply suspicious of the entrenched class system in English society. As a young man, Orwell became a socialist, speaking openly against the excesses of governments east and west and fighting briefly for the socialist cause during the Spanish Civil War, which lasted from 1936 to 1939. [3.]

George Orwell, author of the high technic in satire, wrote this fable in hopes of informing not only children, but also the population as a whole, of his views on the Russian Revolution and the rise of communism in that nation. The fable, a literary, a literary composition conveying a moral truth, clearly guides the readers through the steps and outcome of the Russian. Orwell uses satire to tell the world what have been happened in Russia form of irony. So that in the beginning of the novel, he describes there was owner of Manor the farm Mr. Jones, he had shut the animals up for the right, but he had, not done it properly. He was too drunk to remember what to do. Orwell chooses to portray the happenings of Russian Revolution on a Farm based during the beginnings of the Industrial

Revolution. The animals, unhappy with their day-to-day living conditions, rise and revolt against the tyrant Jones, the cruel and drunkard owner of the Jones' farm. The animals of Mr. Jones's Manor Farm empowered highly by the dreams of life and anti-human of doctrine.

The Animal farm, the schoolhouse was a place for the pigs, and rarely other animals, to learn to read and write and therefore grow in social power over the other less-intelligent animals that spent their days working in order to bring in enough food to keep the revolution alive. The farmhouse was where the Jones family resided, before the revolution that forced them astray. The using of satire in *Animal Farm* could very clear and with ambiguous meaning, Orwell creates many characters in the story with different aspects, in addition, for that he makes from Boxer as worker hard. Real life Boxer presented all of the people of Russia, the poverty-stricken, the homeless, who still work hard in order to make the system of communism or animalism work. Boxer is the representation of the workers who are pushed around, who are taken for all they are worthy, and who are left for dead. Orwell wanted to tell the people about totalitarianism so he used satire in his stories. The novel is rich with satire: the odes and poems and songs are all propaganda devices as are the rituals that make the workers more and more dependent on the ruling classes for their identity. [4.41]

So *Animal Farm* is a sharp and bitter sarcasm and satire on the evils, power-hunger and cruelty of human beings particularly the Russian communist rulers incarnated in the form of animals. Graham Greene comments on this: *Animal Farm*, a satire upon the totalitarian state and one state in particular. I have heard a rumor that the manuscript was at one time submitted to the Ministry of Information ... an official there took a poor view of it. 'Couldn't you make them some other animal,' he is reported as saying in reference to the dictator and his colleagues, 'and not pigs?' (195) In *Animal Farm*, George Orwell, depicts a deep-rooted story of human struggle and conflict for power. What is new in this novel is the subtle and masterful use of the literary devices; allegory and symbolism. They prove to be effective weapons at the hand of a skillful master. It turns out that the master in this case is the English novelist; George Orwell. [5.147]

Conclusion: Satire is a unique method of artistic reflection of reality, in which absurd, unreasonable, wrong events and vices in society are exposed. The object of Satire is "processed" through the image created by changing the real appearance of events, increasing, exaggerating, intensifying and many other types of conditioning. The author of satire can also use other types of comedy (humor, story, etc.), but for satire, a sharply expressed aesthetic object, giving a negative tone, is characteristic. The works "Koplon" ("Leopard") and "Animal Farm" are bright examples of Uzbek and English satirical works. In both of them, through the image of animals, officials in the society, their policies, and their attitude towards ordinary people are clearly revealed.

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UO'K 82.95

ADABIY OBZORGA XOS POETIK XUSUSIYATLAR

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada adabiy tanqidchilikning kam o'rganilgan adabiy obzor janri va unga xos poetik xususiyatlar masalasi tadqiq etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Adabiy tanqid, adabiy obzor, sharh, umumlashtirish, poetika, ilmiy-adabiy tafakkur, talqin, badiiy matn, xulosa