

English And Uzbek Satire Poetics Of The 20th Century

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Abstract – In world literature, satire is recognized as a unique principle of artistic expression of reality, a type of comedy and a mode of art used in all types of literature - lyrical, epic and dramatic works. Satire first appeared as a genre in Roman literature and flourished over the years. Nowadays, satire has lost its genre character. Satire, which is a unique phenomenon with its form and content, poetic aspects and synthesis, allows the characters to express and perceive their identity, deepen the relationship between the world and people, call humanity to goodness, and change the world for the better. helps; it reflects the nation's experience, wisdom, people's philosophy and psychology.

The aim of the research is to analyze the unique place and poetic features of satire in English and Uzbek literature of the 20th century in the scientific-analytical, comparative-typological aspect, on the example of the work of Evelyn Waugh and Abdulla Kakhhar.

Methods of the research. Comparative-typological, biographical, social, psychological, system-structural analysis methods were used in the research process.

Results and considerations. In satire, a level of surrealism and over-exaggeration can be observed that in other literature, takes a more realistic standpoint. Without exception, all incidences are over-exemplified, even where a simple description or caricature is used. In the case of satires, the level of individuals does not match their performance and behaviors. If one is to attempt writing that most difficult of literary pieces, a satirical work, firstly, one must know, the author must have an ideal and secondly, the scorn, which the author seeks to criticize.

Conclusion. In the conclusion and comments section, the theoretical features of satire, typology of satire were studied on the basis of English and Uzbek satire of 20th century.

Keywords – Satire, Irony, Parody, Hyperbole, Typology Of Satire.

I. INTRODUCTION

A question that crops up quite often about literature is what is pictorial satire. Explaining such satire, would pose as a thin laughter, satire serves a genre, through and even let out its contents, effectively addressing social evils. And so continues that spirit, the high feeling of Satire, even in the most terrible depths of anguish, because it is in the ability to change conventional pictures of the sorrowful demolition of the world into inexpressibly funny pictures filled with hope. The well-known literary critic A.S.Likhodzievsky observed that “satire” exists at a level higher than genre or form, but since the ideological-emotional aspect of such a phenomenon is requiring a certain poetics of the work, and thus specific genre system (for instance satirical novel, satirical short story, etc.) appears.

According to the scientist, the originality of satire exposes the funny situation. This is what distinguishes satirical literature from other expository literature. A satirical image is created like a comic image. Another point is that, due to the complexity or

danger of the depicted event, the individual perception of the reader, a satirical image is sometimes not perceived as a comic image (Likhodzievsky, 2007, p. 244).

The scientist asserts that the crux of humor in satire stems from its creative aspect. This very quality sets satirical works apart from any other works which narrate real life. A satirical representation is constructed like a picture with humor. Nevertheless, because of the complexities or threats of the scene being portrayed or even individual experience of the reader, a satirical representation is sometimes not regarded as humorous depiction. As it has been stated above, there are two statuses about satire. i.e. formal and informal. The formal satires are censored by ridicule for correcting the abnormalities that exist in real life. The informal satires ridicule even more such excesses and most goes to the extent that the author desires not the cure of such excesses but their total elimination. For this reason, satire is often degenerative with devices like ridicule, comic, parody, hyperbole, and other exaggerative collaterals. This is illustrated in the great works of Servantes, Boccaccio, Swift, Shchedrin, Gogol, Makhmur, Mukimi.

II. MAIN PART.

Should the writer embellish any of their works, then it is termed as hyperbole. Hyperbole-(for the Greek hyperbole- 'to speak over'). A method of making a big deal about or stretching thrice a particular aspect. Affected by clearness, a hyperbole makes the viewer focus on the given image rather than on the background transforming all the images into the caricatures, ridiculing at times, adorning at times. Therefore, exaggeration has been visible since myths and epics in ancient cultures to contemporary pieces of art (Uraeva, Kuvvatova, 2015,26.)

In satire, exaggeration is effectively used to convey a deeper meaning to the object that is ridiculed.

Irony is an illogical joke that distorts the context of an understandably true statement or event to convey an entirely different meaning. Irony - (gr. eironeia - from the word to take knowingly) - sarcasm, joke, cut, joke. One of the methods of negation in a work of art is to cut someone or something, to laugh secretly with the help of a joke. Along with humor, wit and sarcasm, irony refers to units with the most relevant features that form the main level of the aesthetic category of comics. Therefore, an important sign of irony is that the word or sentence is always ambiguous, the real meaning is understood through the opposite meaning of the said word or sentence. Sarcasm is either revealing or simply sarcastic, depending on its level of impact. The method of irony is mostly used in comic, funny image (Chugunekova, 2007, p.21.)

Many shapes of irony are present in most literary texts. Hence, it can be said that, irony is the favourite weapon of a satirist. Such devices are applicable to any form of writing. Parody (from greek parodia – contrary song) is a mocking duplication of a textual work or a purely stylistic work, ridiculing the mannerisms of a particular author or school for a bit. When the comic style is serious and 's worrying himself over the absurdities' it is called parody of comic styles, and it relates to the comic outlay of the situation" (Abrams, 1999, p.185). Parody - imitation of the artistic features of a literary work, genre, direction in order to make fun of someone else's style. A humorous or satirical imitation of a literary work with the intention of making it humorous or witty. Parody is popular both for individual works of art or literary events, and for the writer's work in general (Novikov, 2019, p.36). Thus, the author imitates another writer or school, and this imitation is called parody. Certain defects in parodied works are corrected by the author. Parody stylization is one of the views. In a parody, the creator preserves the method of the poet or writer he is criticizing, but gives it a humorous or comical tone.

Parody is the main means of laughing at flaws in artistic creation, and it is divided into two: 1. Humorous parody - created from imitation of the main copy of a work. 2. Satirical parody - contrary to the main copy of the work, its ideological and aesthetic aspects are denied. Parody should always be in step with the literary process and should be relevant and sharp in its character. Therefore, parodies are made more often of modern works than of works of past artists. Parody is usually directed against outdated artistic templates and norms, and it plays an important role in the process of literary struggle (Uraeva, Kuvvatova, 2015, p.68).

"A caricature is a parody that ridicules any serious literary work by treating its solemn subject with a light-hearted style, or by turning a lofty style on a trivial subject" (Abrams, 1999, p.31).

Since satire and humor often contain some comic image, an analogy can be drawn in the poetic characteristics of the two. No serious critical satire is without serious venom and an extremely possitive immoderate laughter.

As L. Jalilova states, it is still unclear both the meanings of "satire" and "humor, and that is why they require additional examination: "On the one hand, it is sometimes said that there is no such thing as 'pure satire' (L. Timofeev, Ya. Elsberg, A. Makaryan, et al). Satire how to mirror the real world (I. Eventov). Nowadays, a satire is considered to be a strong particularly literary weapon that targets individuals' attitudes. The definitions of this term however vary from one scholar to another. In one of his many critiques of the art of satire, MD Fletcher suggests that the essence of satire is a form of violent social speech which ridicules any given aspect of the historical world (Jalilova, 2021, p.11).

In our opinion, satire is important for the life of society, in which the specific shortcomings of each era, defects in human behavior are mercilessly mocked and laughed at. In satire, the critical spirit is strong, and the goal is to avoid shortcomings and defects. The theoretical rules of English scholars about the poetic features of satire, their approaches were given in the form of a table. "See Table 1.1".

Table 1.1. Definitions of satire by English writers

FISH.	Description
Molly Ivins	Satire is a traditional weapon of the weak against the strong.
Philip Rose	Satire is the transfer of mental anger into the art of laughter.
Joe Randazzo	Satire should always accompany any free society. This is absolutely necessary. Even the most repressive kingdoms of the Middle Ages understood the need for court clowning, allowing one person to speak the truth through laughter.
Carl Hiasen	Good satire comes from anger. It comes from a sense of injustice, that there are wrongs in the world that need to be righted. There's no better place to vent that simmering anger than in the newsroom, because you're on the front lines.
Major Mystic	Tajnis (the art of using homonyms), sarcasm and satire are better than direct fire.

It is worth noting that the above are the main features of satire. Satire is important in society, so it has been developing from ancient times to the present day. During the evolution of mankind, various genres and forms of satire have appeared. Therefore, a satirical poem, a satirical short story, a satirical story, a satirical tale, a satirical novel, in other words, all literary genres can be satirical. Various satirical genres belonging to Uzbek and English literary studies were classified. "See Table 1.2".

Table 1.2. Examples of satirical genres created in 20th century Uzbek and English literature

T/r	Satirical genres	Artistic works in the Uzbek language	Fiction in English
1.	satirical poem	"Brand new, old habits", "Come early", "Something will happen" (Sobir Abdulla)	"Thanks for Waiting" (Simon Armitage)
2.	satirical parable	"Leader Rooster" (Sami Abdukahhor); "Interesting noises" (Y. Kurban)	"The Barn" (George Orwell)
3.	satirical story	"From the memoirs of Kalvak Makhzum", "What does the stone crown say?" (Abdulla Kadiri); "Teacher of Literature", "Patient", "Thief" (Abdulla Kakhhar)	"Love in Decay", "Bella Fleeze Throws a Party" (Evelyn Waugh)
4.	satirical story	"That Boy" (Gafur Ghulam); "Two times two five" (Utkir Hoshimov)	Evelyn Waugh "Love in the Ruins"
5.	satirical novel	"Silence" (Said Ahmed); "Mirage" (Abdulla Kakhhar)	"A pinch of soil" (Evelin Waugh); "Yellow Chrome"(Aldous Huxley); "A Bolted Orange" (Antony Burgess)
6.	satirical comedy	"Brides Rebellion", "La'li Badakhshan" (Said Ahmed); "Sound from the coffin", "Aching teeth" (Abdulla Kakhhar)	"Monty Python's Life of Brian"(Monty Python)
7.	satirical tragedy	"Repression" Utkir (Hoshimov); "Abulfayzkhan" (Fitrat)	"The Honorable Man" (Somerset Maugham)

It is evident from the data in the table that in the 20th century, satire underwent further expansion in the field of world literature. Whenever the satirical element finds itself in literature, including poetry, skin disease comes up and creates several forms such as satirical poetry, satirical fables, satirical narratives, satirical novellas, satirical literature, satirical dramatization, and lastly, visionary tragedies. Indeed, whose definition of satire does not fit all? It is used in a society that has some stability looking to reveal the very same moral order's inconsistencies and the people's hypocrisy. Vices contemptible and absurd are skirted. One must agree with the point of view of the author of a work, containing bitter irony. Where there is true satire, a social call for improvement exists. Also, it should be noted, exposing humor can be classified into domestic and social, political and military depending on the issue. Literary works are also written satirically over socially concerned issues in political campaigns.

Given the cultural development of the English and Uzbek peoples' literature, scholars have expressed their own views about the growing significance of satire and have constructed an ordinal scale of satirical stratum of two decades in English and Uzbek literatures:

1. Covers social issues and shifts to individual or domestic issues.
2. Broadened scope of themes and concerns in the satirical writings.

3. More focus paid towards social, moral, and instructive subjects.
4. Content and psychological attachment more pronounced.
5. National character and national consciousness explored.
6. Both satirical and philosophical within the imagery created.
7. Imagery in the satire highly recommended incorporating the use of artistic detail.
8. The degree of scepticism of a convinced person such that one can justify the character perpetrator to real life logic.
9. The ideal of the creator, consciously covering the leading characteristics of the human psyche and their complexity.
10. In this sense, experiencing a philosophizing look to life — what men have fought for.

III. CONCLUSION

To sum up, in satirical works, the essence of satirical laughter is more deeply revealed when the small personal flaws are compared with the comic depiction of the individual imperfections of the characters. In satire, there is sharp, firm, unequivocal condemnation and sharp humor of any extremely negative events that cause serious damage and, moreover, are socially harmful not to one person, but to many.

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