



The Utilization “Sarcasm” Ideas In Stories Of Uzbek And English Literature. (In The Example Of The Stories A. Khahhor And K. Mansfield)

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ABSTRACT.

This article reveals that the influence and significance of literature on social and spiritual life. Information is also provided about the unique features of the short story genre and its place in literature. In Uzbek and English story writing with the artistic style of “sarcasm” are compared and analyzed. Among them, the similarities and differences between the works of Abdulla Khahhor, a unique master of the Uzbek short story genre, and the famous English writer Katherine Mansfield will be highlighted. As an example, one of the popular works of two authors was taken, its content and main ideas were compared.

KEY WORDS:

sarcasm, mentality, story writing, epic, prose, toxic laugh, sarcastic, irony, aphorism, satire, plot.

Introduction.

It is known that many people and nationalities survive in the whole world. Every nation has its own traditions, mentality, identity, the way of their



life and perspectives. Writers convey a lot of information through their works of art, so that the reader somehow gets the necessary information. Because, the writers create manuscripts based on their the nation's lifestyle and point of view of their people. Therefore, the artistic world of each nation reflects its own characteristics.

At this point, we should emphasize that artistic literature, as a collection of social-spiritual knowledge, plays an important role in the life of society and its development. An artistic work which was written in a certain period covers important aspects and events of the that period. Also, the role of the art of words, including literature works, in the formation of the human spiritual world is incomparable. The reason is that literature serves as the most powerful tool for enriching a person's inner world, feelings, thinking, and spiritual outlook. Literature is an unparalleled source in spiritual and educational growth. People will begin to understand the concepts such as good and bad, truth and lies through skillfully interpreted descriptions in the works. In addition to this, it enriches a person's vocabulary, develops the ability to engage the literary language and various artistic techniques. Fiction is a divine process that educates the spirit and consciousness of the nation, enhances its taste, and awakens the human's love for their Motherland and patriotism feelings.

The Main Part

The first president of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, in his work "High spirituality - invincible power" spoke about the unique aspects and rich possibilities of fiction: "If we want to glorify our Uzbekistan to the world, glorify its ancient history and bright future, if we want to keep it forever in the memory of generations, we need to educate great writers, great poets, great artists. Why, as the great writer Chulpon said, if literature lives, the nation lives.

Short story genre has appeared in literature, which serves as a foundation for uplifting society, strengthening its spiritual and moral world. It is no exaggeration to appoint that the stories written in a social direction as a mirror of the life of the society. In the world and Uzbek artistic prose, the story genre is on the top of the level, the content is specific, and it is considered a work based on real occurrence. As the Norwegian literary critic Juan Rulfo said, writing a story is a responsible process that requires a lot of efforts.



Because, in a short story, the writer needs a high skill to express the event, the inner world of the hero, feelings, and the purpose of the story in an accurate way. In the story, the issue of the main character, the image of the life in society, and the interpretation of the characters are the main part of the work. This epic genre has had a didactic content from immemorial time which gives opportunity for readers to realize and make summary through the others' life and served to lead them to goodness, to form universal human values. Therefore, the story genre is distinguished by its priority of educational and cultural aspects in fiction. It is known from the history of world literature that the story is one of the widespread and, accordingly, strongly developed genres of prose. In the history of literature, there are many writers who used all their special skills and created the most beautiful examples of the narrative genre. It can be said that writers such as J. London, S. Sveyg, P. Merime, H. Hesse, O. Henry, Maupassant were more famous for their stories than their large-scale works.

Reflection of ideas of sarcasm is important in storywriting. At the beginning of the 19th century, the ideas of sarcasm were skillfully reflected in the works of great representatives of Uzbek literature, such as Gafur Gulam, Abdulla Khahhor, Abdulla Qadiri. Sarcasm is one of the tools of artistic style, that considered an opinion built on the basis of mocking and uncompromising laughter. Toxic laugh, sarcastic irony is used, and in the work presented the bitter truth. However, in sarcasm, the attitude towards the object is not "soft, harmless, funny" as in satire, on the contrary, the tone of anger and hatred is noticeable. This type of humor is often used in works to express social, political problems and injustices. Sarcasm is widely used in lyrical and dramatic genres, journalistic, humorous and comic works, even in public speaking. For instance, Abdulla Qahhor is among the writers who put forward the ideas of sarcasm in his stories.

The considerable representative of our literature, the writer Abdulla Khahhor, who has worked tirelessly for the rise of Uzbek prose, has been occupying the consciousness of our people for several decades. Especially his short stories have a deep meaning and encourage the reader to observe. Abdulla Khahhor is not only a great writer who entered the literature as a poet but gained fame as a story writer, and also a publicist, narrative and novelist, satirical comedy and lyrical dramatist, journalist and translator, and an artist of words. There is no doubt that



writer's artistically perfect stories, narratives, novels and plays with unique character interpretations, aphorism-level thoughts will remain for the long period as an object of estimation for many generations. Abdulla Qahhor found the world of literature in which the voices of real people can be heard and their faces are clearly embodied, and which can show their inner world like a mirror, in the works of Anton Pavlovich Chekhov, who left an indelible mark on Russian classical literature. Among the books he read, Chekhov's works influenced Abdulla Qahhor so effectively that even today the writer is recognized as "Chekhov of Uzbek literature". It is known from Chekhov's stories that he tries to shed light on injustices in society and social problems in his works. From this point of view, A. Khahhor continues Chekhov's traditions in his stories. In several of his stories, we can find aspects similar to Chekhov's stories. In particular, A. Khahhor's story "Nationalists" is very similar to Chekhov's story "Chameleon" in terms of the theme, construction of the story, and writing style. Both stories are written in a humorous style and used dialogue to express the events. In "Chameleon" the events are mainly based on the speech of an official named Ochumelov, and it is shown how much he is wriggler person in relation with a higher official. During the incident in the story, a passenger is bitten by a dog, and the whole story revolves around the punishment of this puppy. When Ochumelov is about to punish the puppy severely, someone mentions that the dog belongs to the general, and he immediately changes his mind and praises the dog, just like a chameleon changes its color. The whole debate in the story is about this, and Ochumelov keeps changing his opinion depending on whether the dog belongs to the general or not. In this way, in Chekhov's story, he skillfully clarifies how much Russian officials were hypocrite at the time. In the story "Nationalists" by A. Khahhor, the events are somewhat similar to the events of the above story, only he describes the poet Tavhidi and the poet Mirza Bahrom as the heroes of the story. As they pass the street, a rich man's dog tries to jump on them, and they argue that this dog's nickname is "Lion" or "Four Eyes". With this, they want to prove to each other how close they are to the rich man by coming to his house often. In this case the writer criticizes poets and editors who want to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of the nation, and laughs at them. Even the dog gets fed up with their begging and enters the house. A. Qahhor was also able to brilliantly



explain how the people of that time were loyal to rich and influential people, and how they were ready to fall for their dog's paw. Perhaps the reason for the similarity of these two stories is that the system and social environment they lived in were counterpart to each other. "Abdulla Khahhor has such stories that can be put together with the best examples of world novelistic literature," wrote the Russian critic V. Smirnova. For instance, "Women", "Asror grandfather", "Thousand in one soul", "Neighborhood", "Horror", "Thief" and "Patient". If we analyze the story "Patient" as an example, it tells about the fate of a family whose financial situation worsened during the war years and weeping, experiences of the little girl are expressed. Despite the short length of the story, its content clearly demonstrates the talent of the writer. The story "Thief" is also considered to have a deep meaning, and the image of an official who makes a living through the misfortunes of others is highlighted. It is shown that grandfather Khobil is robbed and destroyed by officials in order to find his ox. The image of a thief represents officials who rob people's wealth day and night. Fifty, centurion, amin, thousand, etc. benefited from the loss of one ox. After this incident, the suffering of an ordinary old man who lost his property was relieved.

If we talk about the development of the narrative genre in world literature, we cannot do without mentioning English literature. According to Charles May's research, the first branches of the story genre in English literature go back to the Renaissance period, and by the 20th century, it was established as an independent genre. Catherine Mansfield has a special role in the development of this genre. Despite her short life, Catherine Mansfield left an indelible mark as a patriotic child of New Zealand. If we took into consideration the creative direction of Catherine Mansfield, we can see that she covered more social and psychological problems in her works. In Mansfield's work, we can meet the opposing tendencies of life. She was always interested in enigmatic topics such as the relationship between people, emotional state, conflicts between family members, wealth and poverty, good and evil, opposition between social classes. If we take the stories "The garden party" and "The doll's house" as an example, one of the pressing problems of that time was the class stratification, i.e. the relationship between white bone nobles and low-class, ordinary people is clearly stated. According to Middleton Murry, Mansfield left the English



classic prose aside and created in a new direction, different from the English classics. In her works, she reveals human inner feelings with deep lyricism. Inspired by the deep poetic experiences of the story "Midnight", Mansfield created the stories "A Doll's House", "My Little Girl", "The Sun and the Moon", skillfully producing the psychology of innocent children like an angel and the thoughts of in their little brain. In addition to this, as a prolific artist, Mansfield acquired knowledge related to psychology and demonstrated it in her works. According to the writer, the inner world and emotional state of a person is important, not the real, outward of life.

In general, during their career, both writers (A. Khahhor and Catherine Mansfields) created stories that revealed many social problems and were able to write these stories in a satire, that is, in a comic way. If we compare Abdulla Khahhor's story "Horror" and Catherine Mansfield's "The little Governess" (Yunnaya gubernantka), we can see that the feelings of fear and terror are expressed on the basis of both stories. For example, in Mansfield's story, we see a young girl, at a time when she is overwhelmed by feelings of loneliness and anxiety, meet a strange old man, trust him through her childish innocence, and this trust shows her the ugly side of human morality. In the story, the horror of the life, the shattering of the young girl's innocent childish views are convincingly and impressively shown. In the work, the writer contrasts the innocence, purity and sincerity found in life with the opposite lies, deception and fraud. Light and shadow are connected in life. As long as there is a shadow, we feel the brightness of the light, its value and advantage.

It should be noted that the story "Horror" is one of the rarest works created by the writer at the peak of his writing skills. In this story, Abdulla Khahhor describes the humiliation, misfortunes and hardships that befell simple, ordinary Uzbek woman in the past. The struggle for freedom of the girl named Unsin, embodied as the main character, and the feelings that gave her courage and strength in the way of this struggle, are vividly reflected through details. In fact, Abdulla Khahhor used folklore style in creating the story "Horror". Because one of the popular myths is that among men doing something in the cemetery at night is considered brave and strong. However, this bravery and strength is not performed by men, but by a young girl who lives in captivity and is always buried in raw dreams of



freedom. Of course, this work was not easy for Unsin. A lonely young girl brewing tea in a tea-urn and returning home in the middle of the night from a dark cemetery was a terrible fear. In fact, the girl, who was used to suffering and humiliation, managed to do this in exchange for her freedom. But when there are few hours and minutes left for freedom, unfortunately Unsin leaves this world and her body is sent to the freedom as she wanted, that is, to her parents' house. In the work, we witness the ugly aspects of that time, injustice, disrespect for women, the failure of the rich class to recognize the poor as human beings, the violation of human rights. In the story, the inner experiences of the main character, the feeling of longing for her parents, hope to see her old village again, and starting her life as she wants, are described by the writer. The plot of the story is created on the basis of complex artistic reasoning and detailing. When we compare these works, the authors' similar aspects and different, i.e., unique characteristics of their works are clearly visible. In both stories, the reader's attention is drawn to the concept of horror. An answer to the question of what horror is sought. The content of the stories has a deep, philosophical, multi-layered meaning, and in both works, the story takes place in a "small society", within a family. From the outside, both creators can skillfully express the existence of a powerful stormy riot that has the power to lead the entire humanity to decline, in the depth of a calm, balanced life. The characters of "The little governess" and Unsin in the stories are embodied as morally pure, honest, conscientious and blameless people. They are looking for a clean environment like themselves in the society where they live. They dream of breathing clean world and fresh air. But at every step they face the opposite. The ugly environment around them, in society, scares them. It awakens feelings of horror in the hearts of the pure.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that the world of literature leads a person to maturity, and the left manuscripts are priceless masterpieces. The story, which is one of the artistic genres, despite being short, contains a wide range of topics in terms of content. Also, the use of the ideas of "sarcasm" in writing a story opens the way for it to have a sharp meaning. The short stories and their ideas created



as a result of the skills of two creators serve as spiritual source for every person. In the story "Horror", Abdulla Khahhor highlighted the fear of living in captivity, fighting for freedom, willpower, determination and the process of achieving freedom, persistency, while Catherine Mansfield highlighted fear, credulity, simplicity, purity, we can witness a lack of will, and as a result, a person's views and confidence in life are destroyed.

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