

Peculiar Features of Comedy Genre in Uzbek Literature (On the Example of Utkir Khashimov`S Works)

Lola Jalilovna Jalilova

PhD, senior teacher, English literature department, BSU

Rajabov Akhtam Uktamovich

Researcher, Bukhara branch of TIAME

Abstract: This article deals with the study of peculiar features of comedy genre in Uzbek literature. Satirical works of Utkir Khashimov are analyzed. The skilful implementation of folklore in writer`s works is a reason of their interest for audience, as it is a reflection of the national culture. We can also observe that Utkir Khashimov uses in his works one of the common genres of oral folk art - the genre of fairy tales. The desire to struggle against the vices of life naturally leads U. Khashimov to satire. Elements of satire are found almost in every work of the writer. At the same time, the writer fruitfully uses, along with various means, the spiritual confessions of the heroes, their inner monologues, that is the manifestation of a deep analysis of the moral world of man, his psychology.

Keywords: satirical works, humorous spirit, Utkir Khoshimov, unexpected plot, complex contradictions, human factor, national culture

Introduction. As mentioned above, the weapon of literature is the word. We can observe the real power of the word in a variety of genres and trends, which are especially numerous in fiction. All these genres and directions differ from each other in their own characteristics. If poetry touches the tender strings of the soul, representing, often, the fruit of the poet's emotional excitement, then narrative motives prevail in prose. In dramatic works, images are revealed through action. But for all genres there are common sides, in particular, they all unite around the educational function of literature. One of the directions that perform a similar function is works written in a humorous spirit. If you look at the history of Uzbek literature, you can see that satirical works occupied a special place in it.

Theoretical basis of the research. The comedy genre in Uzbek literature has a rich history. Humor, satire as a separate ideological and artistic principle reflecting real life, for a long time played a significant role in the literature of all civilized peoples, including oral and written works of the Uzbek people. Satire as a method of criticism in a comic form of social vices was also widespread in Uzbek folklore. Fictional comic national heroes such as Nasreddin Afandi and Aldar Kusa demonstrated the vices of their times through the art of wit and satire.

Utkir Khoshimov also made a worthy contribution to the development of this direction. According to literary scholars, the satirical works of Utkir Khoshimov have not yet been fully studied. But even from the first samples of the creator's works, it is clearly evident that they are prone to humor.

It can be said without exaggeration that Utkir Khashimov entered literature as a “blazing fire”.

The outstanding writer Abdullah Kahhar at that time expressed a very flattering opinion about this story. In his letter to Utkir Khashimov, he predicted: «The future of creativity, which suddenly lit up, is brilliant» («*Будущее у творчества, которое вдруг зажглось, бывает блестящим*”). [1.21]

Therefore, he found his irreplaceable place in the soul of the reader. All the works written by the writer are aimed at creating his own style, which he improves from work to work. In them, especially in stories and novels, we observe two features united by one tendency. The first feature is that he turns his works of art into a weapon of propaganda by means of “light” accents, but they reflect the actual problems of today in the artistic aspect.

Methodology of the research. Perhaps all of his works depict modern events, which reflect the forgotten phenomena, and the human factor is above all else. The author in his works asks questions that are the basis of human life and forces any sane person to seek answers to these questions. The second feature of the writer’s works is that all problems force us to seek answers to complex questions.

Sometimes these answers are very touching and are reflected in a high artistic form, they are depicted in the fates of heroes that are often found in works. The most important thing is not plain ideas, but ideas that have their own appearance, their own destiny, their human charms, and they are reflected in strong human personalities. As an example, I would like to cite a conversation between the author and readers. “- Do you take the heroes of your works from life or is it your invention? - Neither one nor the other. A writer who rakes everything on paper like an ant who drags everything into an anthill is not a real writer.

And a writer who writes, inventing himself, hiding like a spider is not a writer either. In order to collect 100 grams of honey, a bee flies around a million flowers. In order to collect the required amount of honey, it flies around 46 thousand square kilometers. In addition, each drop taken from a flower, she pours 240 times from her proboscis and produces honey. But that's not all - this does not mean that the honey is already ready ... After that, the bee places the extracted syrup in the cells and for several hours blows the air so that the honey does not turn sour. In order to create a real work, the writer must make the same number of moves as this bee. Then his work will live for a long time.”

From the above, we can conclude that a real writer works long and anxiously on each of his works. “You need to write so that when reading a work, the reader will forget about everything and merge with the images of the heroes, so that while reading the work, he will spend at least one sleepless night ... again and again I wanted to read this work to him ”- this is what the writer dreamed of. [1.21]

Analysis and results. The reason that the works of Utkir Khashimov are read with great interest is that the writer skillfully uses folklore in his work. It is known that since ancient times each nation has mastered its own oral folk art, which has been formed over the years. Oral creativity is a reflection of the national culture; it reflects information about a certain period of life, customs, labor activity, about the level of the nation's culture. Oral folk art is the fruit of the creative heritage of great ancestors, which was born in the process of labor and struggle since ancient times. We can also observe that Utkir Khashimov uses in his works one of the common genres of oral folk art - the genre of fairy tales.

The desire to open a merciless fire against the vices of life after the novel “Between Two Doors” naturally leads U. Khashimov to satire. As a result, his story “Twice two – five” appears. Elements of satire were sometimes found in the previous works of the writer. And the story “Twice two – five”, in contrast to them, is completely written in a satirical style. The edge of satire in it was directed at high-ranking people, major leaders, and in particular, collective farm chairmen, and thanks to the fact that the author tried to show them in all their ugliness, many pages of the story turned out to be emotionally effective and interesting.

In the above-mentioned last two works one can feel the increased skill of U. Khashimov, which manifested itself in a deep analysis of the moral world of man, his psychology. At the same time, the writer fruitfully used, along with various means, the spiritual confessions of the heroes, their inner monologues. Even more widely and skillfully, the writer uses internal monologues in the novel “Living in a Dream” / 1992 /.

Now the writer, when creating a work of art, gradually, leaving the current issues of the day to journalism, concentrates all his attention on the study of the mysteries of the human soul - his true vocation.

The interpretation of the spiritual world of such heroes as Rustam and Shakhnoza leads us to this conclusion. Showing the life path, love and unhappy fate of the participants in the Afghan war, the negative phenomena of the stagnation period, the author was able to show what tragic consequences the policy pursued by the Soviet regime led to. It only seems that he somewhat exaggerated the black colors in the depiction of the horrors and dramas of that period, in particular, in the depiction of the actions of the commissioner and his son. Unfortunately, the fragmentation of the composition prevented the novel from becoming one of the major phenomena in Uzbek literature. The looseness of the composition is especially felt in the fact that the events associated with the activities of people sent from Russia are not organically connected with the main storyline. Despite this, the last works of the writer testify that U. Khoshimov has risen to the level of one of the most prolific artists in modern Uzbek prose.

Many reviews have been published about almost every major work of U. Khoshimov in criticism and literary criticism. Critics such as O. Sharafiddinov, U. Normatov, I. Gafurov, N. Khudayberganov created meaningful articles and literary portraits of the writer. And the books by literary scholars A. Rasulov "The Honored Writer" and H. Karimov "Utkir Khoshimov", published in 2001, begin the stage of a broader study of the work of this famous prose writer, publicist and playwright.

"In my opinion, in order to create a truly fictional work that would excite people, which would give the heart delight every time you read it again, for this, first of all, you need a talent given by God." [2.] These words of the beloved writer of the Uzbek people, Utkir Khoshimov, are quite applicable to his life and work. The future writer was born in Tashkent in 1941. He graduated from school with a gold medal. He studied at Tashkent State University (now the National University of Uzbekistan). During his student years he was engaged in journalism. Utkir Khoshimov worked in newspapers of various media, held various positions in the publishing house of literature and arts named after Gafur Gulyam.

Then he became the editor-in-chief of the *Shark Yulduzi* magazine. He was a deputy of the Oliy Kengash of Uzbekistan, and after that he was elected a deputy of the Oliy Majlis.

For the novel "*Ikki eshik orasi*" ("Between two doors"), writer received the Khamza Prize in 1986, and in 1991 Utkir Khoshimov was awarded the title of People's Writer of Uzbekistan.

Utkir Khoshimov began his creativity in the 60s with poems and essays. His first book, a collection of essays, was published in 1962 under the title *Pulat Chavandoz* (The Steel Rider). After that, the books *Cho'l havosi* (Air of the Steppes) (1963), *Odamlar nima derkin* (What Will People Say), *Shamol esaveradi* (The Wind Will Blow) (1966), *Bahor qaytmaydi* (Spring Will Not Return) (1970), *Qalbinga quloq sol* (Listen to Your Heart) (1973), *Dunyoning ishlari* (Earthly Matters) (1982), *Daftar hoshiyasidagi bitiklar* (Notes on the margins of the notebook) (2001). Each of these books has become a testament to the great talent of the writer.

Utkir Khoshimov did not strive to tell something extraordinary, extreme, to stun with an unexpected plot, intrigue, tense development of events. In the works of Utkir Khoshimov, the leading is the national attitude towards events in the world; he looks at everything that happens around him through the eyes of his people. That is why almost all of the writer's works are perceived by readers warmly, they find their place in their hearts.

They say that when certain wisdom is repeated too often, it becomes banal and loses its significance. However, we cannot say this about the works of Utkir Khoshimov. In the story *Dunyoning ishlari* "Earthly Matters" the image of a mother waiting for her son, without closing her eyes, is a common image found in the life of each of us. But his symbolic development - the Mother wandering in the hero's dream with a lamp in her hands - gives the story a special flavor. This is a symbolic image of the Divine light that gives Life, Faith, Hope, and Love.

In the novels of the writer “The Book,” “Sheikh Mahalla ”, “Foal ”, “Abstinence ”, “My Aunt Acha ”, “Golden Earring ”, “Mother of a Russian Boy ”, “Supplication ”, events related to the life of the mother are also depicted in an interesting and impressive way. The writer correctly finds a wide variety of situations and episodes, deftly and skillfully introduces them into the plot.

In the novels, a new interpretation of life events is developed, bright characters are described, and interesting concepts of the plot-compositional organization of texts are given. Utkir Khashimov, in his novels, took the path of depicting life outside the principles of idealization, therefore his novels are truly realistic, and the life is presented in the totality of its complex contradictions. Reading the novels of Utkir Khashimov is interesting and easy. They are very attractive in terms of content, language skills and artistry. Utkir Khashimov's talent also manifested itself in drama.

These are scenic works that are very interesting in terms of theme, ideological content, and genre diversity. Utkir Khashimov has a multifaceted talent. His contribution to modern Uzbek literature is enormous. The writer's works are beautiful in form and content, and their aesthetic and educational significance is incomparable.

Conclusion and recommendations. It should be noted that Given the enormous importance of the creative heritage of the famous writer and public figure Utkir Khashimov, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of Uzbek literature and culture, educating the young generation in the spirit of love and devotion to the Motherland, respect for national and universal values, as well as in order to celebrate the 80th anniversary Since the birth of the writer and the perpetuation of his memory, a resolution was adopted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the wide celebration in 2021 of the 80th anniversary of the birth of the People's Writer of Uzbekistan Utkir Khashimov. In accordance with this resolution, a literary and artistic memorial evening dedicated to the 80th anniversary of the birth of the People`s Writer of Uzbekistan Utkir Khashimov will be held at the Uzbek National Academic Drama Theater in the first decade of August 2021. And also a collection of works by the writer “Selected” in the Uzbek language, with translations into Karakalpak, Russian and other foreign languages, as well as the book “Utkir Khashimov in the memoirs of contemporaries” will be published. It is planned to install a memorial plaque on the house where the writer lived, in the “Dumbirobod” mahalla of the Chilanzar district of Tashkent, as well as to assign the name of Utkir Khashimov to one of the streets in Tashkent.

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