



Artistic Methods in Korakalpok Satirical Prose

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Abstract: The article mentions the use of artistic methods in Karakalpak satirical prose. The use of methods such as hyperbole, grotesque, irony, sarcasm, and parody in satire and their influence on the stylistic uniqueness of the satire is studied. Such Karakalpak satirical writers M. Nizanov, O. Abdirakhmanov, S. Jumagulov's bees mention the use of artistic methods, the artistry of bees, and the creation of images.

Keywords: satire, hyperbole, grotesque, irony, sarcasm.

Satire is a genre that has a chance no matter how hard I stand against the unpleasant vices of our society, the remnants of the past, such and such uncomfortable actions.[1:47]

Satire often brings facts and events closer to reality and describes them like a sleight of hand. He describes the events of life as we see them, as in marriage. The well-known satirist of Kazakh literature, T. Kajiqbaev, shows that "satire is a magnifying glass, it looks at every object with a magnifying glass, and then depicts it as it appears." [2.180]

The use of such adjectives in satirical essays is related to the skill of the writer. The author's skillful use of artistic language in his satirical works increases the effectiveness and credibility of the work.

Grotesque, irony, sarcasm, and parody are widely used in satire.

The method used in satire to describe life events is to exaggerate the speech, to describe it in the mind, it is called a conditional expression. Stylistic methods of hyperbole and grotesque are used to exaggerate, exaggerate, and highlight objects and events.

Hyperbole is the exaggeration of certain things, conditions, appearances, characters, and their actions in a work of art. [3.55]

In satirical works, hyperbole is effectively used to create the character of the hero. In M. Nizanov's story called "How it is for a person to fail", after hearing the news about the failure of the head of the court, the satirist writer exaggerates the behavior of the head among the servants, reducing it to a pitiful state. Example:

Wasn't that nose and two sides of his hair white, if I saw him today, he was whiter than his face.

- Yes, his eyes are also sunken.
- Don't you tell me, it's like a shriek. He was a guy with a shiny nose and forehead. - It seems that the bottom of his eyes and the top of his eyelids are glassy, and he and his eyelids are opening as well.
- Oh, when he does it, his heart suddenly hurts.
- The flesh of a happy person is firm and his face shines. I saw the chief now, his face and eyes were wrinkled, the light in his eyes seemed to be fading.

"Now, when I come in, the boss is opening his drawers and tearing up his papers." It looks like his ears are drooping.

"I think I went to sign the vedomost," said the cashier.

➤ He said, "Wait, the chief will do it now." I felt sorry, my color turned pale.[4.49]

As we saw in the above example, the writer's use of hyperbole in his satirical story enriched the artistic nature of the story.

The grotesque plays a special role in enriching the artistry of satirical works.

Grotesque-events, objects, people's actions are exaggerated or exaggerated to a fantastic level. Grotesque is close to satirical depiction. The author does everything intelligently, knowingly describes the story based on a specific goal. [5.43]

In Karakalpak prose, we can see the effective use of the grotesque in the stories of the famous satirical writers M. Nizanov, "How it will be if you fall in love", O. Abdirakhmanov's "The Blind Donkey", and S. Jumaghulov's "Akam Uylandi".

One of the artistic methods of the genre of satire is irony. Irony is a type of artistic representation used for the purpose of describing a character, character, or argument. The speaker does not give his word in the correct sense, but disguises it and gives it a deeper meaning. Looking at the surface of the word, as if he is praising, the true meaning is opposite to him, we see that he is talking with a mocking laugh.[3.88]

The works of the well-known satirical writer S. Jumagulov are written based on life events, and his skill in conveying the inner feelings of a person in veiled sense is especially noticeable. The writer's artistic methods are effectively used in the satirical story "Akam Uylandi". For example, the events described in the letters written by a little boy to his sister are written based on the reality of life. The author laughs bitterly at the fact that the old traditions among the people are widespread, and even that such situations have a great impact on the psychology of children. The writer widely uses ironic adjectives to reveal the idea of the work.

In the story of the work, the marriage of the son of the husband, the demands of the girl's side for a large amount of money, the poor condition of the parents of the married child, and even the sale of the house in which he lives in order to pay the property of the pen are described. The writer strongly criticizes the actions of the girl's mother in the century and describes them artistically in an ironic way. For example, when the child's parents sell everything they have and collect part of the wealth, the godfather, who wears a mask of kindness on his face, begins to show his true personality and unpleasant behavior when he hears that half of the money has arrived:

...He must have received a message in advance. He slaughtered a lamb. His meat was simmering in a cauldron in the field. At that time, on our journey home, following his daughter's footsteps, I saw with my own eyes the blue face of my sleeve that had punctured the tires of my brother's tractor. Beti is a woman in Kulsa, her eyes hardened like pickles and not smiling. To my sister: "Have you come?" they hugged...

After the tea was placed in front of us, my brother began to speak quietly.

➤ God, you won't be sad, - turned to my mother and asked. There is nothing to hide, it was a little incomplete.

My sister-in-law's mother has a loud voice. Putting down the cup in his hand, he looked at my brother in disgust and spoke. [6.30]

The writer sharply criticizes the behavior of the bride's mother. The mother of the bride embodies the image of some people who meet in marriage.

Sarcasm is one of the methods of artistic description that is effectively used in satirical works.

Sarcasm is a satirical method that clearly describes the uncomfortable things in life. In this method of description, the uncomfortable actions in the hero's mind, the appearances related to the external image are deliberately exaggerated and magnified, and the test is of great importance in it. Through these, the reader will not laugh at them and feel disgusted. [3.186]

The author skillfully uses sarcasm to reveal the image of the bride's brother.

For example: The door of our class did not open as wide as usual. A mouth opened from the surface. Our teacher, brother Jadiger, rushed in. He did not receive our greetings. Snow fell from his forehead and his eyelashes were restored....

...He pushed a mark in his journal and then looked straight into the classroom with the bottom of his eyes.

➤ Come on, who commutes from "Quyın Ovul"?" he said.

I got up in a rush of joy.

➤ I live in that yard, teacher.

➤ Did a bride come to your yard yesterday?

➤ Yes! - I grinned like a head of vinegar cooked at home yesterday. - He went to our house

➤ What is Amanjol, the tractor driver, your brother?

I answered bravely.

➤ Yes, teacher.

➤ Sit on it "two"

➤ Yes, teacher.

➤ Because you didn't wear leotards in physical education class last month, because you didn't know it in class. [6.15]

The author criticizes the teacher's brother of the bride, who leaves behind the loyalty of a small child and quenches her childhood.

In short, the use of artistic methods in satirical works is a sign of the skill of the writer. In addition, the use of artistic methods in satirical works ensures the artistry of the work, the reality of the events of the work, and the reliable artistic description of the images. Satirical writers of Karakalpak literature M. Nizanov, O. Abdirakhmanov, S. Jumakulov paid attention to the method and artistic language of their works.

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