

SATIRICAL IMAGES IN THE WORKS OF ORAZBAY ABDIRAHMANOV

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Annotation:

About satirical images in the works of Orazbay Abdirahmanov, the characters who took part in them. Literary analysis of images in which comedy is involved.

Keywords: Hajviya, Orazbay Abdrakhmanov, Satirical image, "Blue watermelon".

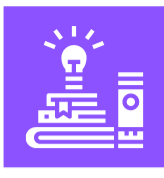
Satire is a beautiful means of expression in the struggle against the negative features of our society, in revealing them with bitter laughter, in testing and sifting through various events in life. With this feature of humor, it penetrates deep into the heart of the writer and helps him to express his thoughts figuratively. First of all, a satirist is required to have a national outlook, a high aesthetic idea, and the ability to artistically depict the realities of life in his work. In Karakalpak literature, comic works begin with old Karakalpak written literature with Karakalpak folklore.

Samples of true satire appeared in Karakalpak literature in the 1920s. During this period, some comic poems by A.Muwsaev, S.Majitov, H.Akhmetov, A.Matyakubov, J.Aymurzaev appeared.

Along with the emergence and development of our national press in the mid-20s, feuilletons by T. Seytmamutov, J. Aimurzaev, M. Daribaev, D. Nazbergenov, A. Otepov's "Nine hundred grams ", " The Painter's Representative "and a number of similar comedies.

The real appearance of Karakalpak satire dates back to the Second World War. From this period onwards, satire as a stylistic genre of fiction developed steadily and consistently. Many satirical poems, stories, feuilletons, poems, comedies were written, and the image of negative heroes in his novels with Karakalpak stories appeared in a satirical position. [1]

By the 1980s, satirical prose, in turn, began to develop. Recently, satirical stories are written by Orazbay Abdrakhmanov, one of the masters of artistic expression, who is known as a talented artist. Satirical images were effectively used in his stories "Blue Watermelon", "Gapke Qayim Odam", "Kajbahs", "Hiccups", "Actor",



"Boots" and others. The writer tries to expose the color of some uncultured people through satirical images, leading to sharp criticism.

A satirical image is an image created by masterfully revealing the vital issues depicted in a work of art, the negative aspects of the behavior of individuals.

The writer makes judgments about life events as he depicts certain aspects of life with images. It reveals the attention of people in different contexts to social behavior and natural phenomena by describing the interrelationships, work, and struggles of human images. As a result, the writer gives the book readers such a mood. For example, in the story of O. Abdirahmanov "A man who does not speak", the image of the leader is considered a satirical image. There is a man in the court named Tawmurat Jaymuratovich. He does not have a single different responsibility for the service he works for, he is just a technical protection specialist. However, even if the plan is not implemented in the office, the leader will burn this Tawmurat even if he hears a lament from above or if the leader is not in a good mood. What Tawmurat will hear in today's meeting is the end, both in the meeting a week later and in the meeting a month later ...

Finally, one day Tawmurat could not bear it and, wanting to resign, went to the leader.

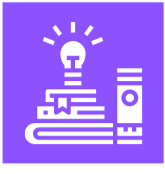
"Yes, you are a security guard," the leader told him.

"But I didn't leave you with so much public work in vain." Where is my brotherly duty if I do not shake your way and rebuke you? [2. 5.]

Upon hearing this, he was reassured by the brother's brotherhood and withdrew his application.

The author bitterly laughs at the fact that the kinship of the head of the department, all the shouting and swearing at the meeting are being fabricated. According to the protagonist's understanding of the work of art: the boss is shouting at his relative so much that he can sit down and tell us to shut up. The author's ingenuity is that he does not openly say that the head of the office is a direct relative or that Tawmuratta is obsessed with everything. It is understood by the reader himself. The end of the story itself tells the purpose, the idea of the writer.

He also criticizes the actions of some high-ranking people in the artist's story "Botinka", which is close to such a theme. In the play, satirical features appear in the images of Amet Alievich and Kabul Solievich. In order to look good to the head of the reception, Solievich looks at his eyebrows and conscience. One day



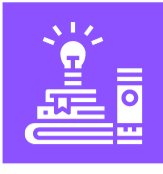
he invites a guest to his house and waits for his boss Amet Alievich with special gifts. Satisfied with the leader, he returned home happy. However, the fact that he left his boots in the guest's house reveals the main idea of the work. Admission Solievich is very embarrassed because of these boots. He gets frustrated when his boss tells his wife the secret that he will take the boot home to look good. The consequences of flattery will be a heavy burden on him. For example, the author describes this situation very impressively and figuratively: "Kabul Solievich returned home wandering. Now everyone thinks I'm fired. It has long been known that the verb yanga puts both feet of Amet Alievich in one shoe "[2. 11]

In the interpretation of the image of Kabul Solievich, the author openly criticizes some lazy people in our lives, who live in the shadow of their leader, not believing in their own knowledge and science.

The principle of satirical depiction is also evident in the author's comic story "Blue Watermelon". It describes the character of some of the negative, uncultured people we encounter in our lives in humorous language. As can be seen from the theme of the work, the author describes the Blue Watermelon in satirical language as an image of people with little upbringing, low culture and poor upbringing in the family.

Medet, who had come from a long journey, took a week's rest, as if to say, "My house is my deathbed," and, as there were times when melons and watermelons were ripe, he humbly led them to the market. While walking in the market, his classmate Ziyvar was the first to see him. That is where the conflict comes from. First of all, the author begins to point out the positive aspects of Ziyvar. As the events escalate, the negative actions of Ziyvar and her husband begin to become known. The example of a young family whose life is not the same as drinking alcohol in vain has revealed a big problem in our society. If he drinks vodka like this and lives without thinking about his future, not only a few, but our whole society will suffer a great loss. The author illustrates this shortcoming in the images of Ziyvar and Aljan. For example:

Aljan staggered, brought the watermelon, cut it in half with a knife, and surprised everyone. The watermelons were unwashed coke. It was not Aljan who was looking at him, but Ziyvar and I, one of whom was staring at me, came down to take the other. Quickly emptying the bottles, Aljan, who was eating a coke watermelon, begins to faint. Ziyvar used to eat and sneeze. [2. 61] By giving

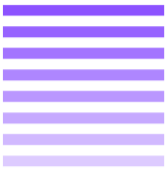
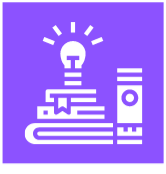


these lines, the writer articulated the images of some young people who chose the easy path in life in satirical language. Orazbay Abdirahmanov's humorous image in the satirical story "Actor" attracts the reader. It tells the story of Turshekeng, who has lived on the stage for thirty years. In this work of art, the author criticizes the issue of theater. It is said in the stage works that some people work only superficially, not creatively.

"Dear comrades," said the head of the commission, "Mr. Turshekeng has been shining like a candle on the stage for thirty years." Although his name does not appear on the billboards, that is, he has not played a leading role for so many years, to be honest, not a single play has been staged without Turshekeng. [2]

The reader of the book reading these lines can certainly think. Why isn't his name on the billboards when a candle is burning in the net of the stage? Or, even if he didn't play the lead roles, no single performance would have gone by without his participation. This is also a puzzle. The creator exaggerates the negative aspects of the protagonist. However, in turn, he describes the scene in a figurative way, saying that the candle is burning in the net of the stage. Why compare to a candle? The reason is that the candle only gives angry cracks in the immediate vicinity. In particular, the word stage net has a great meaning. The net is usually the place where older, high-ranking people sit. However, it is not the net on the stage here, but the front of the stage that has significant power. This is because the front side hides what is happening in the net. With this in mind, it is important to consider that the writer's vocabulary skills are strong. Turshekeng is a humorous character in the story. At first glance, it looks like the positive side is being talked about. The sharpness of a satirical mark in a work of art depends on the level of laughter emanating from the object of depiction. The public significance of O. Abdirahmanov's satirical works is characterized by the specificity of the event.

In conclusion, the method of creating such satirical images is being programmed in the works of the young artist in modern Karakalpak literature. Also, the ability of the writer O. Abdirahmanov to use satirical images in his works shows, first of all, that the author is a master satirist. At the same time, the deep organization of the works of satirical prose writers is one of the most pressing issues of today.

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