

TECHNIQUES OF THE COMIC IN THE ARTISTIC WORLD OF SATIRE

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Abstract:

In this paper we address the definition of the concepts of humor and satire, as well as the analysis of various forms of satire realization in poetry and prose. The article raises the question of the relationship between satire, humor and the comic, which remains the subject of discussion and various interpretations among literary researchers. The author has attempted to identify methods and techniques that can be used to create a satirical effect.

Keywords: satire, humor, irony, sarcasm, methods and techniques, poetry, prose, forms of satire, comic effect.

Introduction

According to modern literary criticism, satire is often considered as a separate literary genre, having its own characteristics and characteristics. At the same time, satirical works can contain elements of different genres and overlap with them, which makes their genre affiliation multifaceted and multi-layered.

Satire, being a special literary genre, has its own unique features, such as wit, irony, sarcasm, exaggeration, exaggeration and others. It can be realized in various forms, including poetry, prose, drama, journalism and even visual art.

Thus, satire remains a unique and complex phenomenon in literature, which does not always lend itself to unambiguous classification according to genre criteria, but at the same time represents an important and significant component of the literary heritage.

Laughter associated with satire plays an important role in understanding and perceiving the world. He is able to identify and mock various aspects of human life, social phenomena, political events and other aspects of reality. An ironic view of the world, characteristic of satire, can reveal deep contradictions and shortcomings of society, emphasizing them with the help of humor and sarcasm.

However, it is important to remember that excessive use of irony can lead to negative consequences such as cynicism, insensitivity, and even impersonality. Satire, despite its ability to criticize and expose, must be balanced and moderate so as not to turn into a total denial of everything human and humanistic values.

Thus, satire that uses irony and laughter has the potential to expose contradictions and shortcomings while emphasizing their importance and provoking thought in readers or viewers.



L.M. Yanovskaya emphasizes that satire, as a genre, has roots both in real life and in literary traditions. In the works of I. Ilf and E. Petrov, for example, the influence of Western European literature on the formation of satirical style and themes is noticeable.

These writers, when creating their works, took as a basis modern social realities and phenomena that they observed in their society. At the same time, they actively adapted them to their humorous view, introducing elements of satire and irony to expose the shortcomings and absurdities of the surrounding reality.

Thus, modern satire, including the works of I. Ilf and E. Petrov, personifies a combination of real life events and traditions of literary heritage, which makes it more meaningful and universal for the audience.

In modern literary criticism and research there is indeed some diversity of points of view on the relationship between satire, humor and the comic. Different researchers offer different approaches to classifying and understanding these concepts.

Yu. Borev, L. Timofeev and others argue that satire and humor are forms of the comic, emphasizing their coincidence and interrelation. According to this view, satire and humor share common characteristics and are used to provoke laughter and ridicule.

However, A. Pavlovsky notes that there is a certain difference between satire and humor, and humor can be the basis for creating satire. This means that humor can be present in satirical works, but they do not have to be uniquely identical.

In addition, in the book "Laughter is the Weapon of Satire," D. Nikolaev emphasizes that satirical ridicule can manifest itself through various forms, such as humor, irony, wit, and sarcasm. This indicates the variety of methods and techniques that can be used to create a satirical effect. Thus, the question of the relationship between satire, humor and the comic remains the subject of debate and various interpretations among literary researchers. [3, p. 180]

According to J. Elsberg, a sense of humor plays a key role in the creation of satirical images and works. He argues that the satirical characters and situations that we find in literature were brought to the artistic light thanks to the artists' capacity for humor. A sense of humor, in his opinion, allows artists to perceive and rethink the comic features of real life and transform them through artistic means, causing laughter in readers. This understanding of satire as a work that is based on a sense of humor and uses it to convey its content and message emphasizes the importance of artistic talent and individual vision of the world among satirical artists. [4, p.170].

The mentioned points of view highlight different aspects of the role of humor and satire in literature and society. According to A. Makaryan, humor can be soft and indulgent, bringing joy and cheerfulness into people's lives, which is the opposite of sharp and revealing satire. This highlights the need for diversity in literature and encourages the use of different genres and styles to convey a variety of emotions and thoughts. [5, p. 4].

On the other hand, A. Eventov argues that humor and satire can be in conflict with each other and express different aspects of human life and society. In his interpretation, humor can be more positive and optimistic, while satire is more often associated with criticism and exposing flaws and contradictions. Both approaches are important and provide a better understanding of



the role and meaning of humor and satire in literature and society, as well as their different functions and emotional nuances. [6, p. 123].

The approach of A. Eventov and D. Nikolaev emphasizes that humor is often based on condemnation or criticism of certain aspects of life or society. They both point out that humor can retain satirical elements, expressing not only a positive attitude towards the characters, but also condemnation of certain aspects of their behavior or the surrounding reality. [7, p. 124]. This approach helps to understand that humor can not only be a means of entertainment, but also a form of critical thinking and expression of dissatisfaction with certain aspects of life. Thus, humor coexists elements of a positive attitude towards the world and society, as well as elements of criticism and condemnation, which makes it multi-layered and interesting to study. [8, p. 27].

I completely agree. Humor and satire, although they share similar features, such as a comic view of life and exposure of human weaknesses, have their own characteristics and purposes. While satire tends to be more aimed at exposing and criticizing flaws in society or people's behavior, humor can be broader and include various types of comic situations that do not necessarily involve criticism.

It is important to note that both satire and humor can serve as a means of self-discovery and self-criticism, helping people see their own weaknesses and mistakes on a lighter side. Both forms of creativity have their place in literature and culture, and their diversity reflects the diversity of human experience and worldviews.

It has been correctly noted that humor and satire, although they may have common elements, have different goals and approaches to the phenomena depicted.

Humor, even without a pronounced socio-political tone, can influence the audience and enhance the effectiveness of exposing shortcomings and contradictions in society. He can appeal to universal human traits and create comic situations that allow one to view life from a more optimistic or lighter side.

Satire, on the contrary, usually more sharply and purposefully identifies and condemns the shortcomings, vices and problems of society. Its purpose is to draw attention to social issues and to call for action or change. A satirical approach can be more witty and harsh than a purely humorous approach, and often addresses societal norms and values.

Thus, although both humor and satire can be used to expose evil and shortcomings, they do so in different ways and have different degrees of social acuity.

Yes, this is true when we say humorous laughter can be an effective tool for exposing shortcomings and evil in society, even if it does not have a clearly expressed socio-political sound. In some cases, humor can appeal to universal human traits, creating comic situations or absurd images that highlight the absurdity or contradiction of certain aspects of life.

Humor can be a powerful way to draw attention to important topics, even if it seems innocent or entertaining at first. Sometimes it is through humor that complex and serious ideas can be conveyed in a way that makes them easier for the audience to assimilate and understand. Thus, although socio-political resonance may be an aspect of humor, it can be effective without it, simply highlighting human nature and the absurdity of life.



Yes, satire is indeed characterized by a sharp, decisive and merciless approach to the objects depicted. Its main goal is to expose vices, shortcomings and absurdities in society, politics, culture or personal behavioral traits. In satire, the author often uses wit, irony, sarcasm and other literary techniques to identify and criticize negative phenomena. [9, p. 17]

Satire is often a form of negation and condemnation, as it aims to expose and draw attention to the problems and mistakes inherent in human society. Through satirical images and scenarios, authors can ridicule hypocrisy, complacency, corruption, hypocrisy and other aspects of life that they consider unacceptable or condemnable. Thus, satire differs from humor in that it is more serious and purposeful in nature, aimed at actively changing the situation or expressing criticism. [10, p. 169].

Satire, indeed, is usually understood as a sharp and angry exposure of negative phenomena, both in society as a whole and in its individual aspects. Satire is often aimed at identifying and criticizing vices, shortcomings, hypocrisy and absurdity in various areas of life.

The answer to the question of whether satire should be funny or unfunny depends on the specific context and the tasks that the author sets for the satirical work. In some cases, satire can be witty, ironic, and funny, designed to make readers laugh and entertain in order to draw their attention to issues. In other cases, satire can be more serious, angry and tragic, expressing sharp criticism and causing readers not so much to laugh as to be thoughtful and aware of the seriousness of the problems discussed.

Thus, satire can take many forms and it is important that it effectively conveys the author's intentions and evokes a response from the audience according to the context and topic of discussion.

In the 20-30s of the 20th century, satire became the object of widespread discussion in Soviet society, and its relevance became the subject of fierce debate among writers. At this time, on the pages of the Literary Gazette there was an active discussion about the fate of satire and its necessity in Soviet society. [12, p. 44].

In the article "Towards the Revival of Satire," A. Lezhnev advocated satire, which makes broad generalizations. He argued that accusatory articles and newspaper feuilletons directed against specific vices cannot replace artistic satire, which creates fictitious images. In his opinion, satire should not only reveal particular manifestations of evil, but also be aware of it in general. Artistic satire, due to its immediate effectiveness and utilitarianism, should have been the form of literature that arouses the least objection even among supporters of the "literature of fact." Thus, the importance of satire during this period was seen as a means of recognizing and exposing evil in society, as well as a form of expression of literary art that could influence public opinion. [13, p. 3].

In the period of the 20-30s of the 20th century, satire was faced with the need to adapt to new circumstances and the requirements of the time. This period was characterized by changes in the socio-political sphere, and satire had to reconsider its approach to depicting negative phenomena.

One of the main ideas was the recognition that any topic requires a deeper and socio-political approach than the primitive everyday one. This thesis suggested that satire should become more



meaningful and class-oriented, and its purpose should be not only to entertain, but also to draw attention to social and political problems.

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