

SATIRE AS A MEANS OF UNDERSTANDING TOTALITARIAN REALITY

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Annotation

We wanted to show that in "The Organ" Platonov uses satire not only as an artistic device, but also as a tool of philosophical analysis. And for him, satire becomes a means of exposing a totalitarian society, showing its absurdity and destructive impact on human existence. The heroes of the play are not just characters, but symbols of the loss of freedom, autonomy and authenticity.

Key words and expressions

satire, unique phenomenon, Dramatic heritage, satire, social commentary, immersed in routine, monotony, socialist ideology, imposes, standards, deprive, man, totalitarian system.

САТИРА КАК СРЕДСТВО ОСМЫСЛЕНИЯ ТОТАЛИТАРНОЙ РЕАЛЬНОСТИ

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Аннотация

Мы хотели показать, что в "Шарманке" Платонов использует сатиру не только как художественный прием, но и как инструмент философского анализа. И для него сатира становится средством обличения тоталитарного общества, показывая его абсурдность и разрушительное воздействие на человеческое существование. Герои пьесы – это не просто персонажи, но символы утраты свободы, автономности и подлинности.

Ключевые слова и выражения

сатира, уникальное явление, Драматургическое наследие, сатира, социальный комментарий, погруженные в рутину, однообразие, социалистическая идеология, навязывает, стандарты, лишать, человек, тоталитарного строя.

The work of Andrei Platonov is a unique phenomenon of Russian literature of the 20th century, characterized by deep social analysis and original artistic language. The writer's dramatic legacy, and in particular the play "The Organ Barrel", is a vivid example of satirical understanding of the reality of the Soviet period. The relevance of the study is due to the need for a comprehensive study of the satirical strategies of A. Platonov, who used unique artistic techniques to criticize the social processes of his time. Despite the significant number of studies devoted to Platonov's work, the satirical aspect of the play "The Organ Barrel" remains insufficiently disclosed in the scientific literature. Platonov's satire in "The Organ Barrel" is also aimed at social commentary. The characters of the play, immersed in routine and monotony, become symbols of the loss of authenticity. Platonov shows how the socialist system deprives a person of the right to choice and freedom, turning him into a cog in the system, performing prescribed functions. The heroes, despite their outward activity and participation in public life, remain empty inside, having lost touch with their own souls. Platonov's satire here becomes a way to show how socialism, despite its ideals, in fact turns people into faceless performers, incapable of real self-expression. Through the satirical depiction of the everyday life and behavior of the heroes, Platonov shows how socialist ideology imposes standards, depriving a person of his uniqueness. The heroes become hostages of their own environment, their life turns into an indifferent flow, where every gesture, every action is predetermined. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" is aimed at destroying the illusions of a socialist utopia, showing how a totalitarian society actually leads to the loss of authenticity and inner peace. The heroes lose the opportunity to find the meaning of life, becoming part of a huge mechanism that has no relation to their real "I".

The conclusion of "The Organ" Platonov's satire becomes an important element in understanding the totalitarian reality. Platonov shows how a society oriented towards collectivism and ideology destroys the individual, depriving him of the opportunity for free choice and self-expression. Platonov's satire is not only a criticism of the socialist system, but also a deep philosophical analysis showing how totalitarianism penetrates every area of life, destroying the very essence of man. Through the use of symbols, metaphors and grotesque, Platonov emphasizes that a person in a totalitarian society is defenseless in the face of the system, unable to resist its influence. Platonov's satire shows that real life is possible only outside the system, where a person can preserve his freedom and self-expression. "The Organ" becomes a meeting place for reality and illusion, where the destruction of

the illusions of the socialist utopia becomes the beginning of a new understanding of human freedom and individuality.

Platonov's satire in "The Organ" reveals the complexity and multi-layered nature of a totalitarian society, showing how absurdity and hopelessness become an integral part of life. Platonov's works show that a person in a totalitarian system is locked into a framework where personality is erased and freedom becomes an unattainable ideal. Platonov's satire becomes a method of philosophical analysis, showing how socialism, striving for equality, in fact destroys individuality and the authenticity of human life. Thus, Platonov's "The Organ" becomes a powerful means of understanding social reality and philosophical analysis of human existence in a totalitarian society. Through satire, Platonov not only criticizes the system, but also creates a space for reflection on the meaning of existence, where reality collides with illusion, showing how society, dreaming of justice, in fact leads to the destruction of personality and the loss of freedom.

In "The Organ" Platonov uses satire not only as an artistic device, but also as a tool for philosophical analysis. Satire becomes a means of exposing a totalitarian society, showing its absurdity and destructive impact on human existence. The heroes of the play are not just characters, but symbols of the loss of freedom, autonomy and authenticity. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" is an attempt to destroy ideological myths, showing how they turn people into hostages of the system. Platonov's satire is based on a deep philosophical analysis of human nature, where man is presented as a victim of social processes, deprived of the opportunity to choose his own path. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" demonstrates how socialism, striving for justice and equality, in fact gives rise to social mechanisms that lead to the loss of authenticity and individuality. Satire becomes a means of destroying official ideals, showing how they create the illusion of well-being and progress, while in fact they lead to the degradation of the individual. The heroes of Platonov's play are the embodiment of social mechanisms that turn people into faceless performers, fulfilling prescribed functions, deprived of the opportunity for free choice and self-expression.

Platonov's satire in "The Organ" also addresses the problem of the loss of humanism in a totalitarian society. Platonov shows how socialism, on the one hand, proclaims the ideals of humanism and equality, and on the other, creates a system that deprives a person of the opportunity for genuine humanity. The heroes of the play, locked within the framework of society, lose not only freedom of choice, but also the ability to compassion and understand each other. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" becomes an instrument for destroying illusions about social justice, showing how rigid ideological attitudes lead to the loss of humanism and the

devaluation of the individual. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" is a complex mechanism that simultaneously ridicules socialist utopianism and reveals its inhuman impact. The heroes of Platonov's play are not only victims of the system, but also symbols of the loss of human values. Platonov shows how the cruelty and inhumanity of the socialist regime lead to the destruction of a person's inner world, turning him into an executor of someone else's orders. In "The Organ," Platonov's satire becomes a way of criticizing a totalitarian society, showing how socialism destroys the foundations of humanism and personal freedom. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" is also devoted to the theme of the destruction of utopian illusions. Platonov shows how the socialist utopia turns into a nightmare, depriving a person of the true meaning of life and individuality. The heroes of the play, striving for the ideals of equality and justice, are faced with a reality where freedom turns out to be an unattainable ideal. Platonov's satire in "The Organ" shows how the dream of equality turns into a means of control and suppression, where every gesture and action is subject to strict rules. Platonov's satire becomes a powerful tool of exposure, destroying utopian myths and showing their inhumane and absurd content.

Platonov's satire in "The Organ" turns the idea of utopia into a cruel ironic parody, showing how dreams of justice and equality in a socialist society lead to the degradation of the individual and the loss of authenticity. Platonov's world is a world without illusions, where every dream of utopia collides with reality, where a person turns into a faceless cog in the system. The heroes of "The Organ" become symbols of the loss of hope and meaning in life, showing how socialism, striving for the ideal, in fact leads to the destruction of the individual and the transformation of a person into a meaningless creature, deprived of freedom and autonomy.

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