

BIRDS AND ANIMALS IN CREATING HUMOR USAGE

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17548574>

Bashorat Sattorovna Jamilova

Doctor of philological sciences, professor,

Bukhara State University,

Uzbekistan, Bukhara, 200100

e-mail: flowergamilova@gmail.com

Qobilova Aziza Ahrorovna

Independent researcher of Bukhara State University

Uzbekistan, Bukhara, 200100

Abstract

living nature, its birds and animals are always considered the leading image in children's poetry. In the interpretation of the symbolic, figurative-allegorical or figurative images of such creatures, one can see the bright colors of the child's imagination and the fantasy world, a wide artistic expression of the child's imagination.

In children's poetry, you can see the bright colors of the child's imagination and fantasy world, a wide artistic expression of the child's imagination. This individual age lexicon finds its expression and makes it interesting in poems intended for children and teenagers of preschool age and junior school age. Therefore, humoristic poems suitable for reading by children and teenagers can show different types of laughter. The poetic image, artistic details, and situation that cause laughter, words, and concepts in humorous poems must have a gradual development through the evolution of thinking with the renewal of space and time, object and subject. The most important thing is that a young reader, reading such works, feels and understands that he is a part of nature, and the world of animals and plants is like his home, yard, village, animals, trees, and plants are his dear ones.

Keywords

animal, plant, nature, biological factor, tree humor, laughter, comic, psychology, anecdote, theme, plot, idea, symbol, evolution, rhyme, imitation words

I. Introduction.

World literature highlights the unique character, content, and formal expression of the delightful humor that gives life to children's poetry, as well as the study of developmental characteristics.

In the study of world literature, the nature of comic works (such as humor and laughter, humor and satire, humor and mockery) and research on the similar and different characteristics of artistic tools, stylistic and formal research, and artistic skills of creators are widely covered. Current Uzbek children's poetry is gradually developing in terms of the peculiarities of different eras, including the traditions of creating a poetic image, the use of artistic details and tools, and the artist's style and skill. After all, children's perception, understanding, and emotional world do not freeze in one place but acquire a colorful principle. Accordingly, in the works dedicated to them, the character of the hero changes, in addition to the theme and plot, the importance of form and content, idea and thought becomes important. Of course, the role of humor and artistic-aesthetic function in children's poetry is no exception. Laughter takes place in the presence of at least two objects, that is, between the subject of laughter and the laugher. Accordingly, the work expressed using images that carry the function of laughter, humorous, comic images, funny situations in the reality of the plot, and certain comic characters in the actions and speech of the characters, is called a humorous work.

II. Literature review

World and Russian scientists have always paid attention to the study of the genesis and peculiarities of laughter, humor, and satire in general. In particular, in the scientific research of scientists such as M.M. Bakhtin, V.Ya.Propp, and O.M. Freidenberg, the basis of laughter and its influence on artistic thinking were studied. Researchers such as D.P. Nikolaev, E. B. White, S. X. Yakhiyeva, L. V. Berezina, Z. N. Isaeva, and B. Flippov focus on the connection between laughter and humor. The research of V.Z. Sultanova, Z. Akhmedova, Sh. Akhmedova, G. Juraeva deserve special recognition in Uzbek literary studies. In the observations made by V.Ya.Propp about the comic situation and the problems of laughter, internal types of humorous laughter were separately classified, while in the research of D.P. Nikolaev, it was thoroughly researched that laughter is an important tool of satire. Z. Odilova studied the skill of using satire and humor and the place of humor in children's literature, while Sh. Akhmedova studied the skill of using the humor of the writer Said Akhmad in a monographic system. G. Juraeva studied the features of humor in Uzbek children's poetry.

III. Analysis

Although humor in literature, in general, is primarily based on harmless laughter, it can be said that its social, literary, and aesthetic functions in different periods have been diverse. Let's say, in the 30s of the last century, to expose the flaws in the character of children of junior school age, their dirty behavior without observing hygiene, not treating their teeth on time (G. Gulam's "Nortojining kurak

tishi". "Ahmad yomon bola emasku, ammo.. .") or the psychological image of 8-11-year-old students who do not learn subjects at school (poems such as S.Jura's "Cho'ntak", "Mamatning kechirmishlari", "Yolg'onchi", "Qarzdor", "Dum" by Q. Muhammadi) become visible. For example, the hero of Sultan Jura's poem "Qarzdor"(The Debtor) lays his head on the pillow at night because he got low grades at school and is in debt, but he can't close his eyes and remains in thought. He dreams in the middle of the night: he is afraid that someone has blocked his path while he is going somewhere. Shuddered boy, when he looked closer, it turned out that this was the subject of "Arithmetic"... Sweated and dumbfounded Kadir, thought to get rid of it.

Arithmetic pursues him and Kadir runs away when he accidentally escapes from his grasp. Fleeing, tripping over a stone, and sliding into a large hole, he opens his eyes and realizes that he fell out of bed... Thanks to this dream, he will study well and get rid of his debt with the help of his friends. This humorous poem reflects the poet's positive and funny attitude towards reality. One can only hope that the above defects will be rectified on such a funny plot. For this reason, in the research work on the factors of the appearance of satire and humor in Z.Ahmedova's children's poetry, it is emphasized that the method of making people laugh through mockery is the leading method. The new age and new thinking will certainly change society's attitude to humor. "With humor, people are not mocked angrily, they are not subjected to soul-killing laughter. "Laughter is humor aimed at eliminating defects that do not have a serious negative character, that expose people who have not committed criminal acts, that are easy to heal, and that have not taken deep roots," the sources say. It is an English word that means "polite laughter". According to linguist S.I. Ojegov, the meaning of humor is the ability to see and show something funny, to react to something through comic understanding, the art of turning something into a comical situation, and speech based on humor that provokes laughter. Indeed, expressions of humor in children's poetry perform various literary and aesthetic tasks. G. Joraeva says that it "as an educational tool reveals individuality, cheerfulness, and slyness in the nature of the lyrical hero, makes the work readable, encourages children to get rid of all kinds of vices; avoids being exposed to various defects, cultivates a culture of correct criticism along with a sense of humor," he says. At the same time, it should be noted that the functions of humor in contemporary children's poetry are more significant and comprehensive. It can be said that the object and theme of humor in children's poetry have expanded even more. Although many vices in society - backbiting, gossiping, cheating, treachery, gluttony, laziness - are found among adults, but in this works, they are satirized by the nature of children. The method of

exposure in R. Tolipov's poems such as "Bitta yomon"(One bad), "Har kim o'z aybin bilmas"(Everyone does not know his own fault)", "Olifto"(Blowhard), "Qurumsoq"(Beggar), "Tekin ziyofat"(Free party), "Ochofat", (Glutton) "Hasadgo'y"(Envy), "Qizg'anchiq"(Jealous) by Anvar Obidjon creates humor. In the poems of poets such as T. Adashboev, Q. O'taev, A. Obidjon, H. Imomberdiev, D. Rajabov, A. Akbar, mixed with light humor, the introduction of serious social content began to take the lead.

At the same time, it is a clear fact that today's young generation cannot "digest" criticism, but instead likes sincere, warm attitudes, attention, and love. Even in humorous interpretations, not to trample on the pride and honor of the young generation, not to lose their high self-confidence, moreover, to use subtle expressions, to preserve their spiritual world, enriches the content of such poems.

Children's timidity and boasting are not noticeable in the poem, even the lyrical hero is proud of his "boldness", even for a moment he feels that he is "the strongest", and he enjoys this pleasure. The reader, too, clutches his heart, reads the poem with all his attention until the last lines, and says "Hooh". In our opinion, that is why humor is more appropriate and characteristic of the nature and world of children. After all, the task of humorous poems is not to gather children and laugh at their shortcomings, to make fun of their peers, to teach them to discriminate, but also to show the pleasure of feeling courage and boldness in them. That is, a child who is used to being the object of laughter and ridicule will develop hatred towards society in the future, avoid people, and feel humiliated among peers. This psychological condition can take root in the classroom, in the family circle, then in the community and society, and turn into a vice. Шу сабабли, юмор ёш қалбларни парчалашга эмас, барқ уриб ўсиб-улғайишга йўл очиши лозим.

It can be said that creating humor by infusing folk melodies into children's poetry is also a quality improvement. In the poem "Imtihonda" by H. Imomberdiev, the image of a student who received a "two" grade is re-polished to the tune of folk songs.

In this way, the poet can deeply reflect the negative actions that occur among children with the help of humor. He is not offended by the teacher who responded with a joke, on the contrary, he is at least happy that his "ingenuity" was recognized and that he got a "five" for it. So, his spirit does not fade completely, he gets strength from the words "five (minus three)", "Jon Bola".

In addition, H. Imomberdiev brings social life problems into his humorous poems without "sensing" them in children's poems.

When boys play games with their peers, the bigger, stronger, and punchier among them is chosen as "mother" or "big bro". This leader controls the game,

punishes those who commit various crimes, and organizes the game without violating the rules of the game. The rest of the "employees" immediately bow down to Omon's authority. Looking for the leader's peace, they are trying again to choose a deputy. In the end, the chief, who sat down on two chairs, receives his punishment: his back is squeezed between two chairs, he cries, "Oyi". The game is also broken due to the "double chair pinch".

The poet clearly expressed in the humorous scene of the children's game that the violence of most of the chiefs and officials in the society, the situation of those who became the leader because of familiarity will not be good. The poem reminds the reader of Gulkhani's parable. In other words, just as the master carpenter's ax, sitting on the trunk and trying to chop wood, was ashamed because the monkey's tail was pinched due to his inability to work, so Omon sits on the chair, thinking that he will occupy the position of "chief" and "deputy" by himself. The "boss", who threatened everyone, was ridiculed in this way.

Polish children's poet Jan Brzechwa believes that humor should be the leaven of children's poetry. A poem written on the basis of short, fiery rhymes mixed with a bit of humor, slang and philosophy will remain in the reader's memory for a long time. In fact, T. Adashboev said, "By the 80s, Anvar Obidjon completely renewed the weather in children's poetry. "His works of ``a cup under a cup" came to mind," he writes.

Indeed, we witness that this aspect has been improved in the work of A. Obidjon, a children's humorous writer, playwright and poet. In his poems from the "Strange letters" series, the childish terms of modern things and phenomena, which have become archaic, historical events and concepts for today's young generation, create humor.

In this sense, the plot of the "written letter" of "Kalishning botinkaga", "Chaynamishning xo'rozqandga" "Sopol kosaning chinnikosaga" worthy of attention. Your grandfather Chorig, your sister Shippak, your brother Hirom, your aunt Kirza, your mother Mahsibibi, your aunt Amirko"

Word formations as, Chorig' bobong, Shippak opang, Xirom akang, cho'tir Kirza tog'ang, Mahsibibi oying, Amirkoni xolang" characteristic of children's language, not only bring the poem closer to children, but also cause the child to giggle, imagining these types of shoes as his close relatives. But if it contains national values, for example, "Don't forget your grandfather" in the proverb "Don't forget who you are, your origin, your ancestors", we feel the great feeling of remembering the bravery of young men and our wisdom, kindness of our great-grandmothers.

IV. Discussion

At the same time, various methods and means of creating humor can be observed in a number of poet's poems. We will try to classify them as follows:

1. Through the creative stylization of jokes typical of children's folklore:

Pranks are a special genre in children's folklore. There are tons of jokes woven according to his name and nature. (For example: Safiya safon, Boshiga chopon, To'y boradi, Bedasturxon; yoki: Juma jumaloq, Xandakka yumaloq, Xandakni pechak bosdi, Jumani chesak bosdi. Yana: Ra'no, Ra'no ranichka, Oyog'iga tapichka, Tapichkasi g'ichillaydi, Ra'noxonim achchiqlaydi kabi) In the humorous poem of A. Obidjon renews the object of laughter by calling him "Mirsharif an idler". That is, the reason for the nickname is not Farhad and Parvaz, but Mirsharif's idleness. He is being laughed at for mocking his friends who worked hard and trained by bathing.

1. Through children's games and creating scenery. The poem "Kolxoz bog'ida" (In the collective farm garden) depicts the scene of the children's attack by the army. Only at the end of the poem, "We will trample the garden, we will eat apples." Shouting and screaming. If the watchman comes, the whistle blows, the whistle blows, our retreat is creaking" sentences are just a game of the children who have fallen into the collective farm garden, their childhood fun, and they share a smile with both adults and children.

2. Based on the image of a unique situation.

In one of the poet's poems in this direction, it is clear that Botirvoy befriended a warm and soft woolen sock last winter, and until this winter he wrote a dirge, repenting that his "friend" was unfortunately eaten by a mouse. In the poem, Botirvoy's friendship with a woolen sock was funny, but now it is even more funny that that "friend" was eaten by a mouse. Also, in the poem "Parishonhotir" (Thoughtful) Jamil takes off his clothes to take a bath and throws his clothes into the water instead of himself.

3. By choosing a title.

*Кумурсқавой
Топиб увоқ,
Терга ботиб
Тортди узоқ.
Чумчуқ келиб
Секингина,
Ютди-қўйди*

Текингина.

If the title of this poem is not "Tekinxo'r", then a simple scene is considered a poem. However, because gluttony is an undesirable vice, a bad habit, the sparrow's act is ridiculed. Many of the poet's poems acquire a deep meaning, an artistic and aesthetic task, just by their title.

4. Humorous words through terms.

The title of the poet's poems "Hazilkash"(Humorous), "Masqaraboz bola" (Clown boy) are also keywords of humor. Clowns in particular cause laughter as soon as they appear. And his task is to make people laugh at their stupid behavior and habits. It even shows the type of laugh:

Катта қизил бурунли
Қизикчиман, биласиз.
Айбингизни гапирсам,
Хафа бўлмай куласиз,
Вах-хах-ха.

Гапиришдан ийманган
Олсин менинг ўрнимни.
Қарзга бериб тураман
Катта қизил бурнимни,
Вах-хах-ха.

At this point, it is appropriate to justify how many different types of laughter there are in our mother tongue through the story of the great poet A. Oripov: "Italians asked me: 'Is the strength and richness of the Uzbek language enough to translate Alighieri Dante's "Divine Comedy"?'" I explained to them how wide the possibilities of our language are and, of course, they don't know the possibilities of this language. The richness of any language is related to the synonyms of the words in it. I asked the Italians: - Tell me, how many different names for the wind do you have? They said two or three words. Then I listed them as wind, storm, hurricane... And finally, relying on our grandfather Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamatul Lug'otayn", I asked: "How many types of crying do you have?" I said, for example, we cry 19 different ways. To cry, to roar, to squeeze, to complain, to moan, to steal, to scream... I explained that each of these words gives a different situation. Then they recognized the strength, power of expression and possibility of our language. In fact, one can ask how many different kinds of laughter we have. Laughter technique is a separate psychological state, most of them are directly related to words and expression, state. For example, laughing out loud (this kind of laughter is heard at large playgrounds and shows when you hear askiya, payrov), wah-

haha-ha - it can be said that it is the innocent laughter of a person who has nothing in his heart. When you laugh hi-hi-hi-hi, your sarcasm is in the priority. In addition, the lexical meanings of laugh, smile, grin, giggle, etc., although they are very close to each other, differ according to the degree of gradualness, positive, negative, and emotional tone. Taking into account that humor in children's poetry has a positive meaning, it is characterized by the words smile, holler, giggle, squeal, giggle, as well as hearty laugh, shrill laugh, shout out laugh, hard laugh, laugh inside. While there are more than ten different types of laughter, five or six of them appear as a product of pure and sincere humor in children's literature. So, in many poems, the very appearance of these words causes laughter.

5. Creating humor by reversing events in the plot of the work.

In most of Anvar Obidjon's humorous poems, life events are reversed. For example, by reading the poet's poem "The Messenger", the scene of the market comes before our eyes. But this market has an antique trade like no other. The lyrical hero shouts, typical of overbearing merchants: "I sell new things, old things too. Guys, hurry up, there is very little left. Don't ask for the price, it's cheaper than balloon. For true news sweets, for lies cheese. I'll exchange the new one without the bran. The old saying - empty walnuts, or soap..." is interesting. And now his messages are also very old-fashioned, very opposite to the reality of life, or very funny: I heard this in the morning, the latest news: a pigeon ate an eagle in a dream. In the same way, the rabbit covers the skin of the tiger, the fox gives the wolf a cock, the donkey laughs at the bear as illiterate, the camel complains to the doctor lion that a moth has fallen on his precious skin, and the doctor rubs his skin and examines it for a long time. These are sure to make kids and adults laugh. In addition to the many artistic and stylistic tools that provide the humorous features of the poem, the ironic content, and the interpretation of figurative and allegorical images leads the modern reader to think. It is the market trade, the selling of falsehoods, that makes one understand how deceptions resemble the reality of life. Every creature, including human beings, is weak. In fact, this is the law of living of animals. But unfortunately, humanity has already been infected. Therefore, everyone dreams that the opposite of this law of life will happen. In particular, children think about it both in their dreams and in their dreams. The poet realizes this fantasy in the poem, as he deeply understands this psychological state of children. This is the reason for children's joy and laughter. They are ready to buy such "messages".

This aspect is clearly reflected in A. Obidjon's poem "In the Hospital of Excusers". In this case, the excuses of animals really surprise the readers: because the doctor said that the rabbit was bitten by a wolf fly, the bear said that Olmakhon

hit him with a nut, the goat said that an ant stuck its claw in my eye, the beetle crushed the dog's leg, the lion kicked the horse with a sledgehammer, He complains that the Ox was beaten by a Grasshopper, and the Rhinoceros was bitten by a predatory Ant, and the hospital is overcrowded. The lion also sleeps in a separate room, and only the donkey works without an excuse.

As it can be seen all the opposite events can happen, that is, it is clear that small insects can get stuck in the clutches of strong animals, under their feet, and get injured. The poet creates laughter by deliberately switching their place. Children who know the verbs and characteristics of the mentioned animals laugh with pleasure at the poet's findings and feel sorry for a single donkey. At the same time, they laugh at his inability to make excuses for being "simple". Even so, it means a renewed artistic aesthetic function of humor. It is understood that the goal can be achieved not only with hard work but also with intelligence and determination. That is, there is also a symbol of the people who are turning into black workers due to poverty, wandering, and lack of education.

6. Humorous poems created using praise

A. Obidjon's poems are based on praises. Although these praises are about animals, animal foods are about humans. This is the basis of laughter. It may not be interesting if the poet praises the Rhinoceros for drinking only a hundred bunches of alfalfa or a hundred buckets of water, but in the poem "Ishtahangdan o'rgildim" ("I'm Tired of your Appetite") the lazy Rhinoceros walks into the kitchen with the lyrical hero. Since he ate fifty-five loaves of bread, six bags of cucumbers, forty buckets of soup, ninety eggs, one hundred glasses of compote, and seventy plates of meat soup, he will not have lunch.

V. Conclusion

Thus, in modern children's poetry, the artistic and aesthetic tasks of humor are not to expose and ridicule the misbehavior and character flaws of schoolchildren, children, but to pay more attention to the problems related to the changes in the thinking of society and social development, along with the changes in the mentality of the young generation. It turns into an aesthetic principle, like the growth of legal consciousness, and shows that it created the principle of gradual development.

The present period is important in Uzbek children's poetry, because the comedy, symbolism and artistic tools that form the artistic-aesthetic basis of humor are aimed at educating young people with greatness, self-confidence, intellectually sharp potential, aesthetic taste.

A series of poems included in Rustam Nazar's "The Sun on the Earth" selection made a worthy contribution to the development of children's literature due to the breadth of the topic, the high artistic-aesthetic nature, and the great socio-spiritual

importance. In particular, the poems "Bir kushcha", "Ariat", "Zoology teacher's story", "Former footman", "Kaltis oyn" confirm our opinion. It is known that childhood imagination is formed in the process of communication with nature. In fact, natural phenomena, which are considered an integral part of them, have an incomparable influence on a child's worldview and feelings. For this reason, the theme of nature is one of the main themes of children's literature, especially the poetry of young people and teenagers. Poems written for children pay special attention to the depiction of nature and human relations. The purpose of this is to instill love for nature in the child's heart, to enjoy the beauty of the world, and to form feelings of pleasure.

In Zikrilla Ne'mat's work, special emphasis is placed on the theme of birds. His "Tut Piskhanda", "Kekkaygan Karga", "Kizilishton Song", "Ostrich", "Musichayu Begumon", "Maina", "Bilaghan Toti", "Nightingale in Love", "Sparrow", "Karkara", "Swallow", birds in his poems such as "Kharchigai". The vices of children's nature are exposed in a humorous, sometimes satirical way, embodied as metaphorical images: (arrogance, boastfulness, arrogance, squeamishness, laziness, indolence, fist-fighting).

REFERENCES:

1. Jamilova B.S. and Qahhorova M.Y. Bolalar detective nasrida o'smirlar ruhiyati tasviri// International scientific methodical journal, ISSN 2181-1709(P), 2181-1717(E) , 2020,1. <http://interscience.uz/>
2. Jamilova B. , Qahhorova M. Comparative interpretation of the characters in English and Uzbek novels. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government Vol. 27, Issue 2. – Australia,2021. DOI: 10.47750/cibg.2021.27.02.169 .
3. Jamilova B., Nuriddinova Sh. The spiritual description of adults in uzbek children's prose-the place of literary psychologism. Academia: An international multidisciplinary research journal. Vol. 11 Issue 1, January. – Indiya, 2021. Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 = 7.492.
4. Jamilova B. Poetical treatment of conception of time . International scientific and practical conference world Science Proceedings of the conference —Scientific issues of the modernity ! . Vol.III. Rost Publishing Dubai, 2015.
5. Jamilova B. Истиклол даври ўсмирлар қиссаларининг жанрий, бадиий-композицион хусусиятлари. Таълим ва инновацион тадқиқотлар (Образование и инновационные исследования), 2021, – № 7.
Пропп В.Я. Проблемы комизма и смеха. – Москва: "Мысль", 1999
6. Николаев Д.П. Смех – оружие сатиры. – Москва: "Мысль", 1962

7. Ахмедова З. Юмор и сатира в узбекской детской поэзии (60–70-х годов). Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1984. – С. 35.
8. Адабиёт назарияси. Икки томлик. – Тошкент: Фан, 1979. II том. – 312-313-б.
10. Ожегов С.И., Шведова Н.Ю. Толковый словарь русского языка: 80 000 слов и фразеологических выражений / Российская академия наук. Институт русского языка им. В.В. Виноградова. 4-е изд., дополненное. – Москва: Азбуковник, 1999. – С. 56
11. Mohammadi Q. The alphabet of nature. - Tashkent: Young Guard, 1971. - 127 p.
12. Otaev Q, Begaliev O. Thanks to nature. - Tashkent: Labor, 1991. - 128 p.
13. Qobilova A.A. So'z hayratlari. Ilmiy -ma'rifiy maqolalar. O'zbek bolalar dramaturgiyasi va Anvar Obidjon ijodi. -Buxoro: Durdona, 2020. -32
14. Qobilova A.A. LINGUOPOETIC AND COMMUNICATIVE FEATURES OF HUMOR IN UZBEK CHILDREN'S POETRY. Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research (AJMR) Impact Factor: SJIF 2021 = 7.699
15. Qobilova A.A. Anvar Obidjonning yumoristik she'rlarida an'ana va takomil. - Buxoro davlat universiteti ilmiy axboroti. 6/2023