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**SATIRICAL ELEMENTS IN SAID AHMAD'S WORK**

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**Abstract:**

In this article, Said Ahmed, an Uzbek folk writer, is discussed in relation to the use of satire in his writing. In Said Ahmed's writing, satire plays a significant part.

**Keywords:** comic stories, novella, multicultural literature, comedy, humorous circumstances.



In Uzbek literature, Said Ahmed, a prose writer and dramatist, is regarded as a master of short sentences and short stories. His comedic stories and novellas, which he wrote with a lot of aesthetic skill, contributed greatly to the growth of our country's literature. The "Buyuk xizmatlari uchun" and "Do'stlik" orders, as well as the honorific titles of "O'zbekiston qahramoni," "O'zbekiston xalq yozuvchisi," and "O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan san'at arbobi" were given to Said Ahmed in recognition of his exceptional services. Said Ahmed was born in Tashkent in 1920 in a family of workers. He actively worked on the radio between the early 1930s and the late 1940s, publishing his essays and stories in the "Mushtum" and "Sharq yulduzi" magazines, the "Qizil O'zbekiston" newspaper, and other publications.

Said Ahmed has been actively writing in the literary prose form since the end of the 1930s; his first collection of short stories, "Tortiq," was released in 1940. The negative effects of the stagnation era are revealed in the book "Jimjitlik." His collections "Er

yurak" (1942), "Farg'ona hikoyalari" (1948), and "Muhabbat" (1949) were all released in the 1940s.

Said Ahmed's work reaches a greater artistic level at the start of the 1950s and the end of the 1960s. He contributed significantly to the growth of the narrative form in Uzbek literature and wrote a great number of poetic and humorous stories. The work of Said Ahmed has developed a new theme in recent years that merits special notice. That theme is the reflection of the life of those who appropriate the desolate areas of Central Ferghana. These tales are classic instances of "rural prose" in our multicultural literature and may be found in collections like "Cho'l burguti", "Cho'l shamollari", and "Tunlar va cho'llar".

He wrote the detective-themed short story "Sud", in which he addresses ethical and academic concerns. Last but not least, he completes the "Ufq" trilogy. This trilogy holds a distinctive place in the author's oeuvre and is a significant development in contemporary Uzbek prose.

Said Ahmed spent 15 years writing these books. They covered every phase of the author's life, including the years before, during, and following the war. The building of the Great Fergana Canal and the occupation of the Central Fergana Canal served as the inspiration for the book's historical events. Based on these historical occurrences, the author explores the spiritual realm of the populace and demonstrates how their diligence, integrity, and bravery—as well as their worldwide cooperation and camaraderie—are the roots of the nobleness and bravery that are innate to the human soul.

"Ufq" has been translated into various surrounding languages and has been published frequently in the Uzbek and Russian languages. The author received the Uzbek SSR State Prize in 1978.

Satire is a sort of humor that ruthlessly mocks social norms and human vices (Greek: *satira*, meaning "a colorful mixture, various things"). In literature, satire is an exaggerated representation that typically depends on the grotesque or hyperbole and purposefully distorts the features of the item being described. However, the author never fails to make the aesthetic ideal plain while criticizing and dismissing its flaws.

Most of the stories, short stories and novels of the writer reflect the complex life of the people in the recent past, the valiant struggles of noble people for the benefit of the country. His dramatic works, in particular the comedy "Kelinlar qo'zg'oloni", gained attention on the stage of world theaters. Comic expression is one of the important aspects of Said Ahmed's work. In recent years, Said Ahmed wrote memoirs about the writers he knew and knew. His memoirs about Gafur Ghulam, Abdulla Qadiri and Saida Zunnunova were published in the magazine "Sharq yulduzi".

His writings are enjoyed by readers, and he is regarded as a prose poet. The author is a creator who carried on the comic book legacy in Cairo. The aesthetic exploration of human weaknesses can be found in many of his comedies, including "Sobiq," "Qoplon," "O'rik domla," "Mening do'stim Babbaev," "Muzey," "Bo'ri ovi," and "Xandon pista." Saeed Ahmad is attuned to the subtleties of comedic phrases and employs them deftly.

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A notable example of satirical writing is the short novel "Leopard," which is devoted to criticizing bad human traits including flattery, laziness, reckless behavior motivated by self-interest, and treating individuals according to their deeds. In the example of the character of Qurbanboy in the narrative, the author presents the idea of a naive, foolish guy who has discovered cunning ways to join the ranks of leaders who do not know him, who does not hesitate to openly display his bravery, and who will serve a new boss when the time comes.

In the short novel Sobiq, the author mocks some of the weaknesses in our culture, such as the pomposity that sometimes permeates the actions of honorable individuals and the way that they might become sidetracked by trivial matters and end up in absurd circumstances. By using it is possible to understand concepts like usage and the importance of everyone knowing their place and taking their responsibilities seriously.

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