

THEORY OF COMIC CREATION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The theory of comic creation in Uzbek is an artistic method based on the phonetic and morphological features of the language. This theory is based on the grounding of the consonants and vowels of the language, the addition of many words, and the unique expressions created in fewer word concepts.

Key words: phonetic and morphological features, humor, humor, comedy.

Hajvni's practice becomes the interpretation of language concepts and compound words. These humorous words are very important to show the expressive features of the Uzbek language. They are widely used in the Uzbek language to express modern words, surrounding reputations and meanings. The theory of comic creation is also important for Uzbek language learners. Through this theory and artistic method, they learn the phonetic and morphological laws of the Uzbek language, and if they have learned the Uzbek language effectively, they will understand the meanings better. The combination of theory and practice for comic creation helps language learners to produce accurate and precise language.

Comic works are mainly of two types: Satire and humor. The word satire is derived from the Greek word, a type of comedy, which means to understand the object of the image through the medium of humor. It is a unique method of artistic representation of reality, in which absurd, unreasonable, wrong events in society are exposed. Changing the real appearance of events, exaggeration, aggravation and other forms of conditionality "Process" is given to the satirical image through the image created using many types. And humor is dominated by light criticism and humor. By this feature, it differs from satire. In such works of fiction, the writer criticizes and laughs at some defects in social and personal life, especially in some people. Just as satire has elements of humor, humor also has elements of satire.

The stories, comedies and miniatures of the Hero of Uzbekistan, People's Writer of Uzbekistan Said Ahmed have a permanent place in the hearts of our people. Not only are they in the hearts of our people, but these unique works also enrich the treasury of our literature.

Sincerely depicted humorous images provide a unique, unique freshness of Said Ahmed's stories. Makes them valuable to today's reader. The writer is first known as a storyteller. His first collection appeared in 1940 under the name "Tortiq". In the stories of the writer who started his work in this way, the comic spirit took the main place. These include stories from the series "Desert Winds", "Desert Eagle", works such as "Kukuchka", "Sausage Gori", "Hindcha Oyin", "Orik Domla". Through the images in these stories, the unique puns, puns and exaggerations characteristic of our writing nation make the language of the work extremely attractive. In his comedies such as "Stranger", "My Friend Boboyev", "Khanka and Tanka", evil vices such as conceit, arrogance, provocation, which are found in human character, are skillfully exposed. With his small comic works, Said Ahmed founded a funny theater of miniatures on Uzbek radio and television. In addition, Adib gained great fame with comedies such as "Farmonbibi arazladi", "Kelinlar kozgoloni", "Kuyov". His services in the field of humor deserve special recognition. Because he published dozens of comics collections during his career and became a true master of Uzbek national comics. Nowadays, there are poets and writers who want to try themselves in this direction, and all of them consider Said Ahmed as their teacher. Adib's collection "Khandon Pista" once again proves that he is a skilled comic artist.

Said Ahmad correctly shows the role and service of satire in life: "Satire is an ideological weapon that beautifies our lives, relieves our spirits, and at the same time encourages the vices in our lives

and makes those who have gone astray among the masses is also" . Comic works cannot be imagined without laughter. However, there has been a handful of academic studies examining the theory of humor that examines these works. In an interview with the literary critic U. Normatov, Said Ahmed said: "We create the satirist, but you should talk about the satirist and how skillfully it is written and not written." In fact, it is necessary to conduct a lot of scientific research on the genres of comics, their history, development, and nature. Great satirists and humorists have repeatedly emphasized the existence of objective life roots of comedy.

In conclusion, the Uzbek comedy genre has had a beneficial effect on the spiritual growth of our people throughout its long history. Undoubtedly, anecdotes and praises have an incomparable role in correcting some defects and shortcomings encountered in life, bad habits, and educating the young generation in the spirit of universal values and humanity.

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