

TOOLS FOR CREATING COMICS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Tillavoldiev Rustamjon

Teacher of Fergana state university

Abstract: This article provides information about the means of creating comics in Uzbek and English, teaches about its main indicators and features. The purpose of the article is to provide a complete understanding of language humor and its various tools, their characteristics, the practice and methods of creating humor. The article also includes self-study and practice on comic creation tools in Uzbek and English.

Key words: Humor, Satire, Criticism, Humor, Irony, Exaggeration.

The word "Hajv" is translated as "satire" in Uzbek. "Satire" is a literary technique used to describe something or people without defeating them, criticizing them, changing them or showing them in an interesting way. In English it is called "satire". Satire is a literary technique that is usually used to highlight and criticize social, political, cultural, political or other issues. Satire includes humor, sarcasm, exaggeration, irony and other methods.

The purpose of satire is usually to criticize, change, or make fun of problems, errors, vices, or flawed or changing situations in serious subjects. The main purpose of the comic is:

1. Criticism: Humor is a versatile and interesting way of criticizing problems or vices. They can usually relate to social, political or cultural issues.

2. Change: A comic involves change and shows the subject in a new, changing way. This modification is usually done through humor, sarcasm, or exaggeration.

3. Prohibition: Satire is usually used to criticize the flawed or bad situations in serious subjects and make them appear stronger or weaker. Criticism in this way is usually accompanied by change and immutability.

4. Humor: Humor is used to present a subject in a humorous, irreverent and entertaining manner. They usually involve changing the article after reading it through humor's invincibility and fun.

In the Uzbek language: providing totals and acceptable guides for drawing; Providing numerical advice and instructions for drawing; Frequently providing a list of current and prospective additional tools; Providing reliable follow-ups and access to the right help. In English: Providing information about online comic creation tools and platforms; Support the best principles and methods for making comics; Presenting direct methods and manuals for mood management and success formation; Providing the largest collection of humor and health tips and newsletters. These tools and information help people create comics and show them how to use them properly to create useful comics.

In Uzbek: If there are informative methods and tools for learning to create comics, one will organize the useful knowledge and skills of his last school years. Understanding the factors involved in creating comics, learning how to create comics for purpose, and simply creating your own personal style. For the support you've come to expect in tutorials, videos, or articles, there's a wide range of continuing education tips, practical lessons, and tips. This simplifies the multifaceted and time-consuming process of creating comics, and is a first-line for people learning the field. A collection of helpful step-by-step technical notes and sample programs opens the word, with tools and instructions tailored to your comic creation needs. In each event, there are established models to benefit from the training and application of experienced mentors or established talent. The most important thing is to adopt a daily routine, such as confidence in creating comics. It is necessary to take advantage of new technologies by using the tools of creating comics and accompanying the event or program before allowing the purpose of creating

comics. It can be a good way of personal achievement and professional development through the unity of knowledge and skills.

The tools used to create humor are shaped by each language's unique characteristics and cultural context. Uzbek and English have different ways of creating jokes, some of them are similar and some of them are different. Below is a brief summary of the main tools for creating comics in Uzbek and English.

Tools for creating comics in Uzbek:

1. Irony: Using words or phrases to convey an opposite meaning. For example, seeing someone running very slowly and thinking, "Wow, how fast you run!" to say
2. Exaggeration: Making something or a situation appear stronger or weaker than it actually is. For example, saying "There are millions of people here" is to express that there are many people.
3. Language games: Play with words, create humor through puns or rhymes. For example, using the same word in different meanings.

Tools for creating comics in English:

1. Irony (Irony): Expressing the opposite of what is being said, but the opposite meaning represents the original intention of the speaker. For example, in very bad weather, "What a wonderful weather!" (What a wonderful weather!) to say.
2. Sarcasm (Kinoiya): A type of irony that is sharp and sometimes used with malicious intent. It usually expresses a negative attitude of the speaker. For example, saying "Nice of you to join us" to an employee who is late at work.
3. Puns (Puns): Creating humor by using multiple meanings of the same word or by using similar sounding words. For example, "I used to be a baker, but I couldn't make enough dough" - here the word "dough" means both dough and money used. Both languages have many ways of creating humor, which are closely related to the language's rich expressive potential, cultural traditions, and social context.

References:

1. Bozorov O. "Uzbekadabietidaepistolaryarjantarakkieti". Makola, Kashkadarya. p. 187.
2. Baqijon Tokhliyev. T. Shermurodov, Sh. Isayeva. Literature (complex).-T.: Bayoz, 2015. - page 640.
3. Bakhtin. M.M. Literaturno-kriticheskie stat'i.-M.: —Khudozhestvennaya literatura, 1986.
4. Davronova Sh. "Theoretical Poetics". Lecture texts. Bukhara:.-2020y.
5. Hotamov N. Sarimsakov B. Russian-Uzbek dictionary of literary terms. - T.: Teacher, 1989.6. Silence. T., publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam, 1988.
7. About the literature of the world. -T.: —Spirituality, 2010.
8. The magic of Jamolova S. Mutolaa. Teletype.
9. 2020. About the literature of world scholars. -T.: —Ma'naviyat, 2010.10. Normatov U. Horizons of our prose.-T: Literature and art publishing house, 1974