

NEW ARTISTIC FORMS BASED ON FOLK LAUGHTER IN MODERN LITERATURE

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The cultural development of each nation, regardless of which period it belongs to, is closely related to the achievements of this nation in the fields of science, economy, literature and spirituality. The spiritual development of each nation is first of all measured and appreciated by its contribution to the universal culture. From this point of view, the culture of folk laughter has a worthy place in the artistic development of modern Uzbek literature. In the process of satisfying the growing multifaceted spiritual demand of the people, explaining the importance of independence, developing aesthetic, spiritual and artistic thinking, creating new, original, compositionally perfect works of art that reveal the image of the hero of our time. there is a need to use the rich treasury of the art of laughter and oral drama. However, the writer must conquer the boundaries of space and time in the depiction of reality, "remove the veil of so-called history, revive the past before the eyes of the reader, and show the spirit of the times"

In the following years, funny episodic stories, consisting of jokes, were called "laughter", "laughs", "funny stories", "funny stories" , They are also published under various names such as "mutoyiba", "shumliklar", "parodies". It should be said that there is no question that such funny stories and jokes will gradually turn into folk anecdotes. Because the anecdote has acquired an ideological essence that represents such humorous oral episodic stories of the people. one of the artistic forms is "Hangoma". The words "Hangoma" or "hangama" are derived from Persian and mean crowd, gathering, buzzing, cheerful conversation . In such works, a cheerful, cheerful, sweet, funny conversation between several people is recorded as "hangoma". It is known that a cheerful conversation between several people, which gives a cheerful spirit to oneself and others, based on laughter, is called "askiya" in folklore. But hangoma means not only sweet, funny conversation, but also telling funny situations experienced by the characters.

Most often, in our language, idioms are used with adjectives such as fun, fun, simple, sincere, interesting, fairy tale. People's communication with each other happens at weddings, fun parties, and on the road. For example, in this place, we can recall Abdulla Oripov's poem "Hangoma", created in a folk spirit. As A. Hamdamov said; "the culmination of the humorous content of the work coincides with its solution" . Here is an unexpected solution that will cause extraordinary laughter, just like in anecdotes. It is known that in the scenes of laughter, sometimes there is a case of cursing those who caused a sad situation. Because this swearing is aimed at uncovering the truth, it does not cause hatred, but on the contrary, it causes laughter and pleasure. For example, in Abdulla Oripov's "Hangoma", the host of the wedding, who was the cause of the poor situation of the old men who got into a tangled situation, was told, "It will be worse if you don't have a wedding in the dark winter, Gov. "Bachchaghar's verb is cold" is not a random expression of anger. In this swearing, the old men are not only

angry, displeased, angry with the host of the wedding, but they also feel sorrow and regret for having lost their way, despite having seen a lot of people.

Hangomam is created in a simple language, with the participation of folk phrases, funny sayings, sarcasm, applause, cursing and insults, folk jokes, and it is the basis for bringing the folk language closer to the literary language. Hangoma describes interesting events that are rare in life, that surprise and make people laugh. From the past to the present, people who are spiritually close to each other have been organizing hangoma circles to spend time talking about interesting events. Such a meeting is organized between two or more people. There is a special category of people who love to make noise in life. Anvar Obidjon's work "Altariq hangomalari" is also an example of modern folklore, a cheerful work. It has a symbol of the national spirit, living heroes, masters of this day. Exuberance, wit, ingenuity, simple sincerity are the original expression of "Altariq Hangomalari". First of all, like the Jamiki Uzbek, Altariq people do not say the name oddly: of course, they add the nickname. Abjal Kyshikh, Shervoy Duvana, Mamasharif Poppy, Sadiq Bujur, Nazar Piyon, Musavoi Khorozboz, Selkeldi Toga, and Bazar Kantovuz were both the heroes of the game and the hero of the game.

Altyariq hangoma - surface side, surface of askiya. Under every commotion, little by little askiyas are ready to raise their heads. "Altyariq Hangomalari" is a collection of strange stories about modern Effendi, a guide to nicknames and polysemous words, a treatise that reveals the essence of askiya, payrovs. The stories in Hangoma are strange, surprising, rich in religious elements.

It is an anecdote, not a work of folklore. It is fiction and does not have bright characters. Hangoma talks about unexpected events and incidents. Hangoma is drawing an unusual conclusion from the event, which the reader did not expect. So, hangoma is a unique form of novella. Hangoma is a short story saturated with the tradition of folk art. The poetics of Hangoma - a short story puts a special emphasis on the word, where and how to use it. A single word, used inappropriately, is significant in that it cuts off the volcanic power of the nature of the tumult.

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