



THE ART OF USING IRONIC-PARODIC METHODS AND
CHARACTER CREATION IN THE WORKS OF GEORGE ORWELL
AND LUQMON BŌRIXON

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Abstract: This article analyzes the artistic functions of irony, sarcasm, and parodic methods in the works of George Orwell, a major figure in English literature, and Luqmon Bōrixon, a skilled master of Uzbek prose. The research comparatively studies the character creation skills used by both writers to reveal totalitarianism, social injustice, and contradictions in human character. Using examples of typical characters in Orwell's "Animal Farm" and Bōrixon's works such as "Jazira asiri" (The Prisoner of the Desert) or "Lolaqizg'aldoq" (The Poppy), the role of satire and irony in reforming society is highlighted.

Keywords: irony, parody, satire, character creation, George Orwell, Luqmon Bōrixon.

Introduction

In the history of world literature, irony and parodic methods have been among the most effective weapons for exposing social vices and demonstrating the complex facets of human nature. George Orwell's place in this regard is incomparable in English literature, while in modern Uzbek literature, Luqmon Bōrixon stands out for his sharp social criticism and unique style in depicting the psychology of characters.

Main part

The aspect that unites both writers is not merely narrating reality but presenting it to the reader through the prism of laughter, sarcasm, and parody. While political allegory occupies a central place in Orwell's works, Luqmon Bōrixon's work illuminates issues of national mentality and social stagnation through ironic colors. George Orwell's "Animal Farm" is considered one of the highest examples of the parodic genre. In this work, the author parodies one of the largest revolutions in human history and the resulting dictatorship through the lives of animals. The Art of Character Creation: Orwell's characters—Napoleon (the pig), Snowball, and Boxer (the horse)—are not just animals but typical symbols of a certain political class social layer. For example, through the image of Napoleon, the process of the formation of tyranny is revealed ironically. Through the sentence "All animals are equal, but



some animals are more equal than others," the author places the false equality and sloganeering in society under bitter irony. In the works of Uzbek writer Luqmon Bōrixon, irony is also an important tool for understanding reality. In his works, characters often fall into funny and pitiful situations due to their simplicity, and sometimes their helplessness as "little people." **Character Creation Mastery:** In creating characters, Bōrixon exaggerates the inconsistencies in the character's speech and their relationship with the environment. In his work "Jazira asiri," the clash between human inner freedom and the outside world is presented in an ironic tone.

Social Parody: The author discovers new facets of the national character by parodying life in the Soviet era and the subsequent transition period, bureaucracy, and "obsolete" stereotypes in people's minds.

Comparing the work of Orwell and Bōrixon reveals several commonalities:

1. **Masking the Truth:** Both writers express truths that cannot be said directly through artistic tropes (metaphor, allegory) and irony.

2. **Socio-Political Vigilance:** While Orwell criticizes global dictatorship, Bōrixon exposes spiritual poverty and social vices in local life.

3. **Tragicomedy:** Laughter in their works does not always bring joy; at the heart of this laughter lies a bitter tragedy and a sense of pity for humanity.

Orwell's parodic style is more directed against the "system," while Luqmon Bōrixon's irony is more oriented towards the "individual" and their spiritual world. In Orwell's works, characters are created "schematically" as carriers of a certain idea, while in Bōrixon, the characters are more lifelike, their feelings and inner experiences imbued with an Uzbek spirit.

From the perspective of artistic mastery, both writers effectively use the method of detailization. Through the details of totalitarian management in Orwell (slogans, changing laws) and small details specific to village life or the psychology of office workers in Bōrixon, a full-fledged portrait of the character is formed.

Conclusion

In conclusion, ironic-parodic methods in the works of George Orwell and Luqmon Bōrixon are not just artistic decorations but the main strategy expressing the author's position. Orwell's parody calls the reader to political vigilance, while Bōrixon's irony encourages the reader to realize their identity and not be indifferent to social vices. In character creation, the writers skillfully painted the moral and political image of society by revealing the contradictions in human character.

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