
**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WORKS OF A. KAHHAR
AND A. CHEKHOV. IDENTIFICATION OF THE FEATURES OF THE
WRITERS' SATIRE.**

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Abstract: *In this article, we will consider the works of two writers: A. Kahhar and A. Chekhov, identifying the features and common features of their work. We will find out what common trends unite the two writers of different eras.*

Key words: *Social problems, analysis, master of words, social phenomena, satire, Uzbek and Russian people, humor.*

Abdulla Kahhar is a great Uzbek Soviet writer, born into an ordinary Uzbek family of a blacksmith. He studied at the Kokand Pedagogical College, and then completed professional training at the pedagogical faculty of the first Central Asian State University. His attentiveness to public life was noted, because a good teacher notices everything around him. In addition, he worked in the editorial offices of the newspaper. A special place in his work is occupied by remarkable translations of the works of Russian classics.

A. Kahhar's interest in Russian literature laid the foundation for determining his direction and discovering the true path of creative activity. A number of generations of writers were brought up on the magnificent works of Chekhov, because it was Chekhov who managed to truthfully depict the entire reality of life, noticing the problems of society. One of the first among Uzbek writers who took up the study of Chekhov's work as a master of words, short stories and the art of

realism was A. Kahhar. Anyone familiar with Chekhov's work knows very well that he addressed various social problems of his time, noticing all social phenomena and understanding the problems of that era. Abdullah Kahhar did the same. Living in that period, he noted all the shortcomings and vices of the society of his time and through his works sought to convey this to readers, as well as eliminate these problems with the help of literature. It is also important to note that A. Kahhar did not want to influence the reader with lectures and instructions, knowing that the likelihood of influence when forcing this is small. Therefore, he preferred to clearly depict characters, fully reflect events and explain situations so that the reader could draw their own conclusions. It is not for nothing that the representatives of their time took satire as the basis for their works. Satire is complex in all its manifestations, because exposing the vices of both individuals and the entire society is not easy. To do this, a person must be a keen observer, a master of words, and a wise researcher. All these features were inherent in these great writers of their time. The works written under their pen are a mirror of the era, all the remnants of society and the state as a whole. Reading Chekhov, his stories such as "Chameleon", "Fat and Thin", "Mask", "Help", "Order" and others, are not just stories, but a whole nature. They are distinguished by the sharpness of the plot, but it should be noted that the basis of the plot follows from society. The same tendency is seen in the "Uzbek Chekhov": reading his wonderful stories "Two Boots of a Pair", "The Thief", "The Sick Woman", "The Pomegranate", we realize that these are not just stories with fictitious characters, but a reflection of the whole reality, raising problems and hoping for their solution, a call for progress. In his works "The Thieves", "The Pomegranates" and "The Sick Woman", Kakhkhar exposes the corruption of officials, describes their vile actions and criticizes the moral aspects of the tsarist era. In the story "The Sick Woman", he shows how healers deceive patients, posing as doctors and using unscrupulous methods of treatment, such as bleeding and magic spells, which are of little help. Chekhov reflects the same social phenomena in his stories, portraying various aspects of human life. The stories of these two great writers of the short story was known for their insight,

depth of character and subtle humor. And therefore they are of interest even now, retaining their importance. A. Chekhov and A. Kahhar often use the technique of the unspoken, leaving many questions that the reader can supplement with his imagination. Their works make you think and bring reflections on the essence of human nature and social phenomena. It is not for nothing that they say that literature is a reflection of history. Literature represents our past, present and future, leaving traces in all eras. Looking at the literature of our people, each of us realizes what the social structure was like at that time and what changes took place. In this case, the works of two great writers of their time, both A. Chekhov and A. Kahhar, are a worthy contribution to the people. They, as humane people, noticed all the vices and shortcomings of society and tried to convey them in their works in order to "open eyes" and point out the right path. That is why it is important and necessary to study their works in our time. After all, this is the history of the Uzbek and Russian people. This is our history, a history that has the property of returning, so that we do not repeat such problems as "the little man", "poverty", "hypocrisy" and "universal pretense" and prevent vices before it is too late. The merit of A. Chekhov and A. Kahhar is great. Their humor is not harsh, but more intellectual. They gave reason to think about the fact that everything depends on us, the main thing is not to lose the gut.

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