

CONCEPT OF SATIRE AND HUMOR IN GERMAN

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Abstract

This article explains the concepts of satire and humor based on examples. In addition, there are definitions, opinions and examples of scientists.

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One of the difficulties in studying the category of comics is that there are many terms that are similar in meaning: funny (die Komik, das Komische), humorous (der Humor), clever (die Weisheit), funny (das). Lächerliche), funny (das Lustige, das Drollige), etc. Often "comic" and "funny" are understood as the same concepts, but despite all their similarities, this is not entirely true. In such cases, laughing if it is a phenomenon of psychophysiological order, the comic is distinguished by its aesthetic nature and social character: "Funny is wider than the comic. The comic is the beautiful sister of the funny"¹

What confusion arises when trying to distinguish between "humor" and "satire". Yu.G. Tamberg defines humor as "any creation of a comic, a joke, a joke, a 'creative act' of satire." Accordingly, humor as a "creative act" characterizes the speaker rather than the perceiver. Satire, in turn, is the intellectual ability of the perceiver to "understand the comic"².

Komiks toifasini o'rganayotganda shuni yodda tutish kerakki, ko'plab asarlarda komiks turlari (hazil, ironiya, satira), uning janrlari (hazil, epigram, karikatura va boshqalar) va komik effekt yaratish usullari (o'yin) aralashadi.

Shu munosabat bilan M. R. Jeltuxina to'g'ri ta'kidlaydi: "Shuni yodda tutish kerakki, komiks turlari birinchi navbatda baholash yo'nalishi (belgi, intensivlik) When studying the category of comics, it should be remembered that many works mix types of comics (humor, irony, satire), its genres (satire, epigram, caricature, etc.) and methods of creating a comic effect (game).

In this regard, M. R. Zheltukhina rightly states: "It should be remembered that the types of comics differ primarily according to the type of evaluation direction (character, intensity). Genres and techniques of comics are related to the form of expression. The genre is determined by the verbal form. Techniques are used in different genres. Each type of comic can be done in different genres. Comic devices can be both specific and universal.

¹ Боров Ю.Б. Комическое. М.: Искусство, 1970. С. 10.

Humor, irony and satire are traditionally considered classic types (forms) of comics. Humor is one of the most difficult forms of humor as the ability to notice, understand and appreciate the surrounding comics. The object of humor is usually individual flaws³.

The peculiarity of humor is to express seriousness with laughter, to be able to see the insignificant and small in it, and, on the contrary, to discover the important and deep in something insignificant and insignificant⁴.

Satire, as a kind of comic work, ridicules and exposes the negative aspects of life, contrasting them with one or another clearly positive ideal. Satire does not seek to reproduce life accurately and believably. cases of exaggeration, therefore the main linguistic means of its manifestation are hyperbole and grotesque. As a characteristic feature of satire, it should be noted its relevance (making fun of the most exciting and important social ills). Within the framework of this work, only one type of comic - humor is considered.

Hayotimizni hazilsiz tasavvur qilish qiyin. Hazillar, latifalar, o'yinlar har birimizga bolalikdan hamroh bo'ladi. Internetda komediya spektakllari, dasturlar, seriallar, filmlar va kulgili videolar juda mashhur. Bularning barchasi hazilning It is difficult to imagine our life without humor. Jokes, anecdotes, games accompany each of us from childhood. Comedy performances, programs, series, films and funny videos are very popular on the Internet. All this is explained by the fact that humor plays a special role in the life of an individual and in the life of society as a whole.

Here we come to the question of the difference between satire and humor. If we talk conditionally about these two concepts, satire is fundamentally different from humor in the nature and meaning of laughter. When laughter is an end in itself for humor, then for satire, laughter is a means of eradicating defects, a means of beating up human vices and manifestations of social evil. if it contains, because what is mocked can be positive and beautiful, then satire is distinguished by its implicit rejection.

However, when it comes to satirical work, it should be remembered that despite the different nature of satire and humor, they are inseparable like two sides of a coin. "In satire, caustic irony, denial, reflection and human compassion, light irony and deep penetration into the secrets of the human soul, pleasure and sadness, tenderness and strict objectivity, lyrical pathos and scientific analysis are strangely combined. ", says Ershov. That is why, in his opinion, the internal content and uniqueness of these concepts remain unclear for researchers who seek to separate satire and humor into structural elements. Because the core of the phenomenon, writes Ershov. Understanding this in satirism is important.

Humor, sarcasm, and satire have the ability to move from one category to another. As a modification of the comic, these aesthetic categories serve to express various humors in social life.

³ Салыгина Э.В. О соотношении и средствах языкового воплощения категорий оценки и комического в тексте англоязычного газетного фельетона // Стилистические стратегии текстообразования: Сб. науч. тр. / под ред. Бордуковой Д.Г. Вып. 339. М.: МГЛУ, 1992. С. 109

⁴ Тураев С.В., Тимофеев Л.И., Вишневский К.Д. [и др.]. Литература: Справочные материалы: Кн. для учащихся. М.: Просвещение, 1989. С. 229

Therefore, returning to the question of the difference between satire and satire, we emphasize once again that satire cannot be built outside of humor. By denying the comic as a method of constructing satire, we come to identify it with criticism, with denial altogether, and then it ceases to be just satire.

Let's look at some examples below

Ich bin froh darüber, dass die Ferien endlich vorbei sind und dass die Schule wieder beginnt. Endlich hat es ein Ende, den ganzen Tag zu nichts verpflichtet zu sein und nur Dinge zu unternehmen, die Vergnügen bereiten. Auf das Wiedersehen mit einigen Lehrern freue ich mich besonders. Ich schätze ihre humorlose und langweilige Art, den Unterricht zu führen. Dass sie manche Schüler benachteiligen und bisweilen sehr ungerecht sind, macht mir nichts aus.

From this example, it can be seen that satire distorts unpleasant situations and people. This is why satire is often ironic because the satirist does not say what he means, trying to show the sad contrast between ideal and reality. Irony sometimes gives way to sarcasm and sarcasm. Satire can also offend people.

The American writer Mark Twain loved to travel through Germany, he literally traveled the length and breadth of the country, wrote the "Legend of Sagenfeld" in Germany and learned about the language (the story "The Terrible German Language") and the Germans themselves. Twain came out with jokes. About German jokes, he said: "German jokes are not meant to be laughed at." Nevertheless, there are several anecdotes about Twain in German, and one of them is:

Ein Professor sitzt beim Mittagessen in der Mensa. Ein Student nimmt ungefragt ihm gegenüber Platz. Verärgert fragt der Professor: "Adler va Shvayn va Tischni nima qilish kerak?" Darauf der Student: "Auch gut, dann flieg ich eben weiter..."

The professor is having lunch in the university cafeteria. A student sits in front of the professor without asking. The professor nervously asked: "Since when do eagles and pigs eat at the same table?" The student answers: "Okay, then I flew."

Im Hörsaal wurde über zwei Garderobehaken ein Schild angefertigt: "Nur für Dozenten!" Am darauffolgenden Tag klebt ein Zettel daneben: "Man kann auch Mäntel aufhängen!"

In the classroom, a sign is placed between two hooks: "For teachers only!" The next day, a note appeared next to it: "Coats can also be hung."

Wan stehen Studenten auf? Um sieben Uhr. Warum? Die Geschäfte schließen um acht Uhr
When do the students wake up? At 7:00. Why? Shops close at 8pm (most shops in Germany are open until 8pm)

As you can see, Germans also know how to joke. Anecdotes are great for learning to read and understand the text, because they are small and understandable, and the dialogues of the characters will enrich your vocabulary and help you show your intelligence when talking to German people.

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