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THE PLACE OF GEORGE ORWELL IN ENGLISH PROSE AND THE REASONS FOR HIS ENTRY INTO LITERATURE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the journalistic mastery of the writer George Orwell as well as the reasons for his entry into literature. It is demonstrated that he was a perceptive and skillful observer who, in any circumstance, was able to find a path to people's hearts through words. The study also discusses the idea that although the writer was a product of his time, he was capable of critically and profoundly examining the causes and consequences of the two World Wars. Orwell's critical approach to political systems and ideological structures is examined, highlighting his ability to reflect the spirit of the era while maintaining an independent and analytical perspective.

Keywords: perception, aesthetics, analysis, interpretation, style, irony, humor.

A writer belonging to a nation is in a state of intense creativity because he knows the life of that nation deeply. He can fully express the language, religion, history, dreams, aspirations, history, people, and mood of his people. To be a writer is, first of all, to dedicate himself to his people. In the 20th century, when the world was developing rapidly, not only the English, but also the European peoples stood firm in demanding their rights. The two world wars, which dried up and exiled the writings of countless innocent people, did not fail to ruin the lives of even truly intelligentsia. A life roasted in the torture of force, oppression, and subjugation, a bent body, a broken spirit, and a crushed mood - it is clear that people were confused. Because people lived in the torture of "fear". The contradictions of Stalin and Hitler brought the whole world into a state of unrest. The catastrophic and terrible war that claimed the lives of 20 million innocent people tested the imagination of even the most perceptive person. In particular, the fate of the English writer, hardworking writer, brilliant journalist, and essayist George Orwell, who was on the battlefield, read with his own eyes, lived with the pain of his nation and people, and humanity in general, was not easy. The time itself, the surrounding recognitions, interpretations, and research prove that the writer, who was able to express grief through laughter and laughter through tears, is one of the most educated writers not only of his time, but also of ours. No matter who and what the writer writes about, in this section we will focus on discovering the multifaceted work of the writer. We will try to discover the writer not only as a writer, but also as a philosopher, journalist, and a scientist who evaluates the era and time.

George Orwell is a skilled journalist and essayist. Often, when it comes to artistic skill, the writer's writings are meant. After all, it is natural that any writer is also a critic, and any critic is a writer? At the same time, we know how many fields Alisher Navoi was a skilled scholar and master. Our encyclopedic scholars are well-versed in poetry, essayism. We know that he was a historian, a geographer, and a mathematician. We also accept Abdulla Qodiriy and Chulpan as multifaceted creative people in the same way. We also come across valuable information about the life of the peoples of the Western Europe, their way of life, their desires, and the direction of their will. Therefore, we are also aware that in the 20th century, people pursued not only one field, but also other fields close to and adjacent to their

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profession, and were able to prove their feelings, heartaches, and dreams on paper. The English are characterized by their tenacity, hard work, their unique principled approach to expressing the truth of life and truth, their loyalty to their noble values, their preservation and care for their national mental characteristics, and their respect and consideration for other peoples. Among them is the English writer George Orwell, who created and wrote in a satirical-parodic style. In his humorous articles, essays, histories, stories and novels, he strives to reveal the human psyche through humor, satire, parody, and irony, thus expressing the suffering in his heart as much as possible.

George Orwell is one of the most widely read writers of the 20th century. His masterful journalistic ability, which left Joyce and Kafka with a cynical interpretation of an incomprehensible life, a symphony of understandable emotions, and a banner of symbolic and metaphorical interpretation, is well known to many. He is reflected in the gems he found in his travels, his ability to know, understand, observe people, and his deep understanding of the forces and contradictions that lead to the destruction of society. George Orwell is a metamorphosis of fate. He was able to discover the life of the changing world, the fate of people buried in exile and suffering, the lives of tyrants and officials deprived of feelings with a very large connection. We will try to determine this in the following analyses.

In an article entitled "The French Believe We Have a Revolution," written and presented publicly on March 20, 1945,[1]clarifies the following analyses:

"France was subjected to a veritable storm of anti-British propaganda for four years, which took on a somewhat unwieldy form, while Britain was forced to bomb French cities, sink French ships, and carry out military operations that aroused legitimate feelings of discontent among the common people. Moreover, the landing of Allied troops in France and their subsequent attacks inflicted serious damage on the country's economy. It is generally acknowledged that, despite the constant plundering by German soldiers, the situation in France at the end of the Nazi occupation was better in terms of material well-being than it is today."[2]

The writer's analysis of the true nature of the Nazis and fascism, which made post-war life in Europe irreparable, with large generalizations, was read with great interest and excitement among the people. Many, especially former communist officials, were afraid of the author. Even during the era of large-scale reforms, a huge Europe needed to have a picture of large-scale stable economic growth. The writer and journalist George Orwell wrote the work (story) "The Sheepfold" (a short story) that this could not be expected from a truly decisive tyranny and atrocity, leading to slavery and subjugation. His official reflections were born as a work of fiction. Therefore, the writer's rich experience, observations and analyses accumulated during his journalistic career require great skill to illuminate and reveal the human psyche in the form of animals, pigs, cattle, donkeys and horses. This is where the sarcasm becomes more apparent.

In one of his literary interviews, the writer Chingiz Aitmatov cites the following instructive remarks: "Throughout the centuries, across social systems, various rulers have passed one after another in different countries. If a ruler does not lose respect and honor even after his death, then he was known for his justice, truthfulness, compassion, and openness during his lifetime. Otherwise, the people will call him a traitor. Therefore, one should never forget what was once said to Pericles, the "father of democracy": "Remember, Pericles, that you are ruling the Athenians - free people. When you rule such people, you must be free from

[1]*The French Believe We Have Had a Ravalurion // Manchester Evaning News, March 20, 1945.*
[2]George Orwell. 1945. Ruins. –T: "2025". -B.91.

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fear, envy, selfishness, and arrogance in their presence."[3]. This quote shows that it is important for the ruler of any regime to hold the banner of justice high in his time, to protect the innocent people under his control, and to make a special contribution to creating conditions for them with generosity. The image of Stalin and Hitler leads to the growth and expansion of a large ironic mode (field) in the writer George Orwell. Therefore, the writer tries to express this fearlessly, fearlessly, scrutinize, synthesize, and compare in his journalistic speeches to get to the essence.

The writer wrote another "What is disgusting"[4]In his analytical and critical essay, he puts forward such considerations:

"I and another reporter were escorted by a small Viennese Jew from the American army's prisoner-of-war interrogation unit. He was a lively, bright-haired, and pleasant young man of about twenty-five. His political knowledge was so far superior to that of the average American officer that it was a pleasure to talk to him. The camp was located in a summer field, and after we had passed through the ordinary cells, our guide took us to a hangar where a different, special category of prisoners of war were "examined." In one wing of the hangar, about a dozen men were lined up on the concrete floor. They were, we were told, SS officers who had been separated from the other prisoners. Among them was a man in dirty civilian clothes. He lay with his face covered with his hands, apparently asleep. His legs were strangely, excessively the curved, ball-shaped unnatural heels looked more like a horse's hoof than a human foot.[5].

It is evident that the writer's interpretations and analyses of post-war prisoners, scenes behind the front lines, how people spy, Hitler's fight against the Jews, the escape of many of them to America, and their survival are revealed in a convincing, humorous, and ironic manner. George Orwell's essays and articles reflect a number of analyses, observations, synthesis of ironic methods, and metamorphoses related to the human psyche. As Prof. B. Karimov writes: "The work of a famous satirist of any nation is a reflection of folk wisdom, genres of oral humor within the people, and especially the humorous and poetic elements that are very characteristic of the folk language, which may not be transferred during translation into another language. Mark Twain, who is now known to us as a writer for children, is a writer who wrote very beautiful satirical works in the English dialect of Americans - in the language of the American people."[6]. It turns out that the English writer George Orwell was one of those philosopher-satirical writers who perfectly formed such a method of interpretation, living with great hopes for all of humanity. His journalistic skills and stories, filled with love, are the products of these studies.

Another important point is that Abdulla Qodiriy, while explaining the uniqueness of humor, satire, and irony in Uzbek literature, appropriately expressed the following considerations:

"Although there are several types of humor in literature (for example, irony, sarcasm, sarcasm, etc.), the most effective is the humor of character, as we mentioned above, but the following conditions must be met:

1. The character of the hero (i.e. the nature found only in the character you have chosen or in the person himself), for example: words, deeds, actions, etc.

2. The meaning or lesson you want to convey emerges naturally from this characteristic;

[3]Aitmatov Ch. Howl of the hunter on the peak. -T: "Zabarjad". 2019. -B.187.
[4]Revenge is Sour // Tribune, November 9, 1945.
[5]That essay, -B.101. George Orwell.
[6]Karimov Bahadir. Abdulla Qadiri and hermeneutic thinking.

3. From these two types of things, the fashion of irony or humor naturally arises.[7]. These considerations also indicate that the ironic interpretation acquires unity in the three elements of the writer and the hero, the environment and the era, ideology and politics. For example, the hero is also created by the writer himself. What qualities he “decorates” him with is a matter of his own skill.

In conclusion, in his literary, critical, and political articles, George Orwell concludes that the future of a fascist and oppressive state is very close, its crisis is imminent, and there is no tomorrow. His characters are also full of dreams, hopes, aspirations, moods, and concepts. At the same time, we can clearly see Hitler's fascist ideas, the fact that he brought Europe to a state of decline, Stalin's totalitarian mood, his rule of people through fear, and his tendency to "destroy" and oppress innocent people behind his own distrust, in a number of short stories and novels. Against the background of his literary views formed as a writer, he was able to delve into and shed light on the painful issues taking place not only in Europe but also in the world on the basis of deep and comprehensive analyses.

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