

The Origin of Satire in Pashto Literature

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Abstract

The human society in which human beings live has the potential for various events and activities to take place. There are also some incidents and actions that are harmful to society. Some people do it for their own benefit. Such actions can only be detected through satire. Tantra is a genre that exposes the ills of society and uses them to be judge by people. It is a satire that makes the people of the community laugh and then draw attention to a bitter truth. Satire plays a vital role in awakening and motivating the community.

This article discusses the introduction to satire, the origins of satire, the types of satire, the purpose of satire, the views of scholars on satire, the benefits of satire, the history of satire, and examples of satire. I have to say that satire has developed so much in recent times that satires are made on various topics to inform the people of the community through various media.

Keywords: *Satire, Society, People, Laughter and effect*

Introduction

God has created so many languages in the world that there are still thousands of languages, but each language has its own characteristics and different literatures. When the literature of one language emerges, it is obvious that the authors of that language and writers emerge as a result of their efforts, and survive. The satirists are also the children of the society and are inspired by the society and environment in which they were born and depict all the bad traditions and customs of the society in their own language.

Importance of research

The value of this research lies in the fact that the reader will fully understand satire and become familiar with its types. The role of satire in shaping the mindset of the people in the community will be revealed.

Research Objective

The aim of the research is to make people understand the language of satire in expressing the grievances of the society and the message that exists in satire will soon reach the listener and the viewer.

Introduction

Humor is an Arabic word, translated into various dictionaries, and in literary terms, any writing, whether poetic, prose, pictorial, allegorical, or cartoon, in which the flaws and shortcomings of a person or society are artistically defined. Humor and humor are covered. Satire is literature, but the goal should be to bring about positive change and reform in that person or society. Not only the humor of the people but also the various literary and scholarly commentaries on the subject of satire have made various explanatory and descriptive remarks, which have many commonalities. Dr. Samuel Johns, an English

writer, introduces satire in his dictionary as follows: Satire is a speech that criticizes social corruption and violence. Another characteristic of this is that satire is one of the literary genres, the main purpose of which is criticism, but this criticism is wrapped in the cloak of humor and ridicule. The form and the problem are often reversed. Sayed Mohi-ud-Din Hashemi says about satire: Satire is in fact a bitter laugh that is made on the bad deeds, habits, morals, and thoughts of the people of the society. Farhang-e-Nama-e-Adab-e-Farsi is defined as: A satirical literary term is prose which mockingly shows the moral corruption and imperfections of the misbehavior of society (ancient myths). All these human folly and mischief are birds, Compares foxes and other animals. Mohammad Reza Aslani, in his book Farhang Wajagan wa Istihalat, has written about the definition of satire in literature, satire is said to be a kind of special poems and prose works that ridicule the misfortunes of human society, social and political corruption, as well as philosophical ideas. Professor Zeyar says: "Satire first brings powerless laughter and smiles, then it turns sweetness and tears into smiles and laughter. Mahmoud Nazari, author and researcher of the satirical book "Human Circus" says, Humor is generally a form of slander and humorous speech aimed at humiliating and warning the subject. The means and objectives of satire are time apart from each other but this laughter and smile is the most humorous laughter and the laughter is more effective, and painful.

A history of satire

A study of the history of satire suggests that its origins in Western literature date back to the 7th century AD by the ancient Greek poets (Archileus) and to Hyponax in the 6th century AD. Aristophanes is a Greek poet of the 5th and 6th centuries BC, as well as of Joannaeus. 1-9 BC and Horas, a Roman poet of the 7th century BC. These satirists represent the world's classical literature in the Middle Ages. And in France in the 5th century Moliere 2 - 3rd - his own comedies, Voltaire 2-5 AC after him, Baulo has made extensive use of this literary genre in his works. The late 7th and early 5th centuries were considered the golden age of satire in England. In Western literature in general, since the nineteenth century, prose has been used more as a tool of satire than poetry, especially in novels and plays. And now it has more writers and more fans, readers and listeners in all languages of the world. If we look at the history of satire in Pashto literature, we come to the conclusion that satire has fully developed in the present period. One of the reasons for the increase is freedom of expression.

Types of satire

Different views have been put forward on the distribution of satire. Some call it two types and some give three or even more different types. Followers of this category say: Literary satires are of two types.

1. Rhetorical satire

2. Positional satire

Rhetorical satire: In this type of satire, the writers make a satire by displacing the funny incidents -\ or phrases, sometimes taking advantage of old stories and other works and creating rhetorical satire by imitating a literary style or events. Indirectly conveying his goal to the audience, the writer shows his goodness without speaking in favor of the subject, while his purpose is to ridicule and insult him, which is now very common.

Positional satire: Positional satire refers to the contradiction or inconsistency between two than is normal. It's like a boy listening to a teacher in a class, but the teacher suddenly asks him a question. The boy gets upset and answers something else and all the boys laugh at him. This type of satire is very

common in stories and jokes. Literary critics have another division for satire and they divide satire into two types, formal or indirect and informal.

Distribution of satire by critical review

Direct Satire: In direct satire, the first satirist is a speaker who speaks directly to the reader.

Indirect satire: In this type of satire the reader is the narrator or storyteller. There are two types of indirect satire in the literature, named after the famous Roman satirists Horace and Juvenal.

Horace's humorous speaker is polite and witty, causing amusement and joy, his tongue is soft and gentle, and sometimes he makes fun of himself. Juvenal's humorous speaker is a serious teacher of introspection. His language style is light. In his opinion, intentions and mistakes are very serious and unforgivable. His satires are bitter and irritating, causing distress. Some comic satirists do not accept this division and believe that this classification is impossible. They divide satire into three types.

1. Rhetorical satire
2. Spectacular satire
3. Positional satire

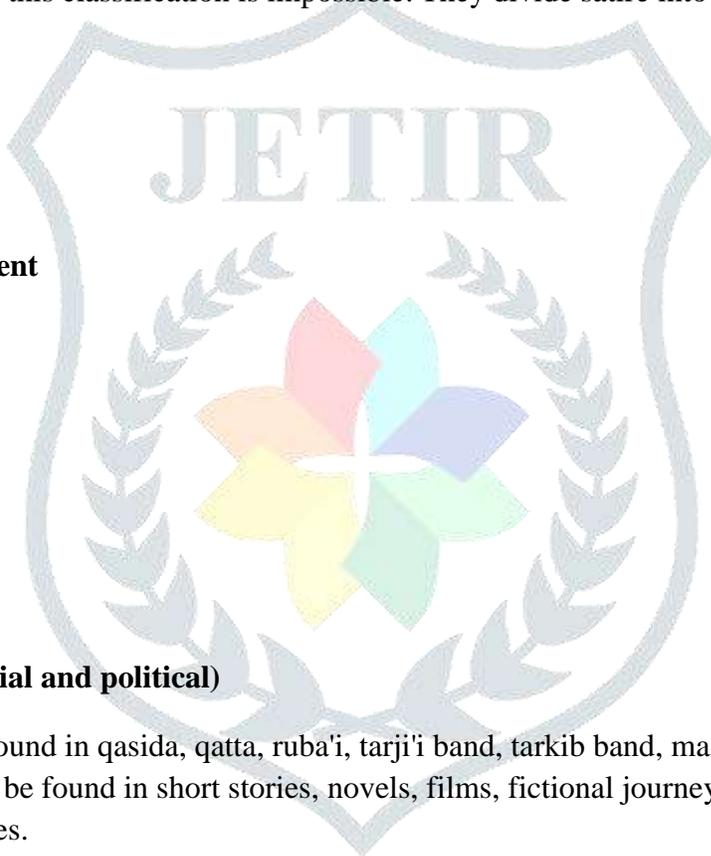
Types of satire by content

1. Social satires
2. Political satires
3. Historical satires
4. Religious satire
5. Philosophical satires
6. Cohesive satires (social and political)

Poetic satire can be found in qasida, qatta, ruba'i, tarji'i band, tarkib band, masnavi and sometimes ghazal. Prose works can be found in short stories, novels, films, fictional journeys, animal stories, cartoons, and short stories.

Professor Mahmood Nazari adds about satire after many collections and analyzes, yet I think from) all the definitions one can give such a comprehensive definition to the current satire: Satire is a beautiful artistic literary genre that seeks to correct individual or social ills. To criticize humorously) According to this definition, the current satire has four main elements:

1. Laughter
2. Criticism
3. Art
4. Beauty



1. Laughter: Laughter literally refers to the lubrication of the lips during marriage and happiness, when the sound is accompanied by special movements of the lips and forehead, which are buried on the other side of the neck and the face turns red and green and blood flow in the veins is accelerated, Abdul Rahman Baba says that life is laughter:

که ژوندون خو همدا دی په جهان کی

چې له چاسره تیریري په خندا

Translation: The real life is, which are spending with laughter

2. Criticism: to criticize individual or social ills such as simple gossip, weak moral corruption, mistakes, tragedies, disasters, bad days, anger, pain, psychological beliefs, cheating, cruel blues, deception, lies, hypocrisy, deception, arrogance, greed, bad customs and traditions of the society and so on.

3. Art: Art is the study of the process of effort in a work of love (hate and instinct) or the depiction of any moment or part of that process.

4. Beauty: Beauty is that which makes a person happy to see. Beauty is an objective reaction in the eyes of the beholder that defines beauty in terms of its perception and understanding in literary words and phrases.

In other words, beauty is usually the necessary and clear characters that are present in a person, a place, or even in ideas and ideas that can awaken a sense of happiness in a person's mind and eyes or a sense of scholasticism. Based on the manifestations in a series of sensitive smells such as color shape smell does originate personality.

The purpose of the

The satire is usually intended to be a corrective one, but at first, it seems that the satire is only for laughter and humor, but later it appears that the writer is suffering from the unfortunate of the society, and instead of lamenting his suffering. Or use the advice in the form of jokes and use it as a tool to insult and ridicule the perpetrators, which is considered to be the most humorous, oppressive and effective critical effect of satire. Possibly he is an individual. The author mocks the character in his satirical work, but his aim is to have thematic features and characteristics in the society outside the literary work. In his satirical work, the author mocks the character, but his aim is to have thematic features in the society outside the literary work. The humor is more on the victim than the humor they reassure, there is someone who supports them and raises their voice and shows sympathy and sympathy with them, they feel relaxed and tolerant by doing this and save mental and emotional stress. Humor is a powerful weapon for the. Another effect is on those who expose evil deeds, hypocrisy, and delusion, ridiculers ridicule and ridicule them and condemn them in a humorous way, they are encouraged by the fear of ridicule to correct themselves and avoid to be ridiculed. As a result, it can be said that the aim of satire is social reform, but instead of expressing these social evils and misfortunes in the language of grievances and advice, the author presents them to the society and people in the form of jokes and draws their attention. I don't think it's an exaggeration to say that Satire is a literary forum that addresses every grievance of the society and is a great way to bring about reform.

The process of writing satire in Pashto literature

We have fewer examples of satire in the ancient and medieval period, the names of Khushal Khan Khattak and Abdul Rahman Baba being mentioned in classical literature, as well as in the divans of Hamid Momand, but in the twentieth century, the word satire has become very popular in Pashto literature. Various satires have been written in our country under social and political conditions and it has undergone developmental stages. In Afghanistan and another satire in Koza Pakhtunkhwa (KPK).

The benefits of satire

Throughout history, many satirical jokes, humorous jokes, scholarly points, harsh answers have been said to be the ones that are still alive and well, as these works make up the cultural heritage of that community and even the world. The benefits are evident in the following points:

1. The basis of good humor is the reality of violence and absence-
2. Maturity that creates good humor.
3. Good satires do not deny the facts, but pave the way for good humor.
4. Good humor does not contradict reality and speaks of human individuality.
5. A good satire is different from a joke. Its work is not to laugh, but to laugh is illicit in a good satire.
6. Good humor does not show the way, but instead of dreaming, behaviors, and concoctions, and uncover the two faced veil.
7. Good humor does not accept the influence of ideology.
8. Good humor reveals facts.

An example of satire

Hereditary Cow

We kept it dry for four years and when we said let's sell it, my father would get angry and say that it is a very hereditary cow, I will never sell it. Her grandmother used to breastfeed eleven litter on time. After four years, she became pregnant and gave birth to a calf. As an 'Eid was celebrated all over the house, small and big, cheering each other even the neighbors who congratulated me.

On the first day, he beat a woman in the house and threw her four branches. The next day it beat another woman and knocked her down. We all gathered and told Dad that we would sell the cow.

We said to father that we just keeping a monster, he replied with anger, I can't sell this cow. Its grandmother used to milk eleven litters at a time. The calf is getting better. The next morning, another woman kicked by it. My father then instructed me to knot the cow's legs while milking.

And then milk it but it was only our grandmother, who left to milk it. The cow then learned another bad habit. It would force quadruped and run away. Then a few people ran after it and it was caught and brought back, but a few days later it started nonsense. One day it hit one of my brothers, the next day another brother with such a solid kick that all of them were bullied, and thus the house was turned into a

hospital, but my father insisted that I should not sell the cow because it was too hereditary. Her grandmother and mother would breastfeed about four litters of milk. We were forced to tie the cow in a big hanger forever and put grass and water in it. There was no one left in the house to tie the cow's legs. My father insisted that the cow should be slaughtered because it would not dry out. So, my mother had to milk the cow. My mother also strongly kicked out by it, and never stand then. But my father still insisted that the cow should be milked because it is hereditary. Now all that was left that my father should milk the cow. Thus my father took the pot and went to milk the cow, but as he was sitting under the cow, it immediately made his way to the grave. He surrendered and passed away three days after the beating, but just moments before his death, he made a will. You should not sell the cow because it is a very hereditary cow. Her grandmother and mother would breastfeed about four litters of milk.

The length and brevity of the satire depends on the subject. The message of the subject is conveyed to the people; it should be conveyed a clear message. Humor should not be dumb and ignorant because the essential thing in satire is the message and it should convey the message to the people.

Conclusion

As a result, I have to say that every genre of Pashto language, whether it is poetical or prose, has its own characteristics. It used for a purpose. Satire is also a genre of Pashto language that plays a vital role in the awakening of the people of the society. Ordinary people pay attention to the ills of the society but on the other hand, the satire of the person who is addressed in the satire is strongly criticized. As satirical societies are built on different ills, the benefit is that they can draw the attention of the people to the ills of society. Also this action cannot be repeated by the addressee. It is important to note that the positive aspects of satire are so effective in society because it is the satire that draws the citizens of the society to the shortcomings and grievances of society.

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