

COGNITIVE AND PRAGMALINGUISTIC MECHANISMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK ANECDOTES

Rustamov Ilkhom Tursunovich,

PhD., Associate professor of Tashkent State Transport University,

rustamovilhom@gmail.com

Abstract. *This article explores the cognitive and pragmalinguistic mechanisms of English and Uzbek anecdotes, a genre that is crucial in various nations. Khwaja Nasriddin Effendi's anecdotes, known as the "always resourceful genre," are considered the most valuable work in any field. These anecdotes, known for their ability to answer questions and find the right word and sentence without much thought, require deep intelligence and knowledge from both the reader and listener.*

Keywords: *folklore, translator, researcher, epos, Turkish epic, bakhshi.*

КОГНИТИВНЫЕ И ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И УЗБЕКСКИХ АНЕКДОТОВ

Рустамов Илхом Турсунович,

PhD, доцент,

Ташкентский государственный университет транспорта,

Аннотация: *В этой статье исследуются когнитивные и прагмалингвистические механизмы английских и узбекских анекдотов - жанра, который имеет решающее значение у разных народов. Анекдоты Ходжа Насирулдина Эфенди, известные как "всегда находчивый жанр", считаются самым ценным произведением в любой области. Эти анекдоты, известные своей способностью отвечать на вопросы и находить нужное слово и предложение без долгих размышлений, требуют глубокого интеллекта и знаний как от читателя, так и от слушателя.*

Ключевые слова: *фольклор, переводчик, исследователь, эпос, турецкий эпос, бахши.*

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK LATIFALARINING KOGNITIV VA PRAGMALINGVISTIK MEKANIZMLARI

Rustamov Ilxom Tursunovich,

PhD., Dotsent,

Toshkent Davlat Transport Universiteti,

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada turli xalqlarda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan ingliz va o'zbek latifalarining kognitiv va pragmalingvistik mexanizmlari o'rganilgan. Xo'ja Nasriddin Afandining "har doim topqir janr" nomi bilan tanilgan latifalari har qanday sohadagi eng qimmatli asar hisoblanadi. Savollarga javob berish, ko'p o'ylamasdan to'g'ri so'z va jumlani topish qobiliyati bilan mashhur bo'lgan bu latifalar o'quvchidan ham, tinglovchidan ham chuqur aql va bilim talab qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *folklor, tarjimon, tadqiqotchi, epos, turk eposi, baxshi.*

INTRODUCTION

Every nation has its own customs, historical characteristics, mentality, and they often become the object of ridicule. Folklore and fairy-tale characters often appear in English jokes. Only about Kolobok we came up with a lot of funny stories. For

example, the British like to joke about some events in the royal family. To understand a joke in English, you need not only to know the language, but also to have some idea about the history, culture and lifestyle of the people. Note that the English word "anecdote" itself is not an anecdote, but a joke. Anecdote is translated into Russian as "a short story, an incident from life".

English jokes are often based on puns. Therefore, with a literal translation into Russian, such anecdotes do not look funny at all. But those who know the language at a decent level often come up with interesting spoken words themselves. Humor is an invariable part of live communication.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

J. Boranov is one of the linguists who carried out a number of theoretical and practical works on the comparative study of the English and Uzbek languages. According to him, comparative typology is a part of general linguistic typology, "it studies two or more specific language systems, certain categories in languages deductively separately, compares linguistic phenomena in language systems with each other, and general typological rules and laws creates. In the bilateral comparison of two language systems, the described material of each compared language system is compared separately. The unique characteristics of the unit of each layer, the mutual relations of the units of the other layer are taken into account." Comparative typology, such as characterology and universal grammar includes directions. Both of these directions deal with the comparison of languages. However, their differences and similarities also exist, and characterology compares only one layer of languages, while universal grammar takes into account lexical tools in addition to grammatical tools when comparing languages. Metonymy entered the English language through the Greek language, which means "a change of name" and it is the same as metonymy in Uzbek. This is their first similarity. In addition to direct reference to something, metonymy can refer to the specific thing being referred to. For example: "skirt" refers to a woman. Metonymy is very common in the Uzbek language. For example: "A

mustache entered the room." In the example, the example in the English language "skirt" "yubka" refers to the clothes worn by that woman, and the mustache in the example given in the Uzbek language refers to a person with this characteristic.

In linguistics, a number of scientists in English and Russian (Plato, Cicero, Quintilian, Aristotle, T. Hobbes, M. Stendhal, I. Kant, F. Schelling, G. Hegel, A. Schopenhauer, L. Feuerbach, G. Lessing, A. Bergson, A.M. Makaryan, M.S. Kagan, Yu.B. Borev, B. Dzemidok, A. Luk, L.V. Karasev, M.M. Bakhtin, V.Ya. . 'learned. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of scientific researches on comic texts have been carried out in the fields of literature and folklore studies. Interest in Uzbek folk tales began at the beginning of the 20th century [2]. However, real collection, publication, and scientific research were founded in the 1930s and 1960s and continue to this day in varying degrees. You can see the following scientific research works on comic texts. R. Muqimov, Yo. Jorayev, H. Razzokov, F. Yoldosheva considered the issues of covering the ideological, themes and images of the anecdote genre. Sh. Riza, S. Abdulla, A. Rakhmat, H. Razzokov, Sh. Shomaqsudov, Sh. Shorahmedov, Yo. Zorayev, U. Yoldoshev studied the linguistic and cultural and stylistic characteristics of anecdotes. B. Sarimsakov, F. Yoldosheva worked on collecting and publishing examples of anecdotes, and O. Sobirov, B. Sarimsakov, F. Yoldosheva, K. Imamov carried out scientific research on determining the genre characteristics of folk anecdotes.

Translations of Uzbek folk anecdotes into English can be found in the collections of I. Shah, Marilyn Peyterson, Ruslan Hakimov. In 1974, Idris Shohninh's collection "The Exploits of Incomparable Mulla Nasriddin" was published in London. In it, 111 anecdotes about Nasiriddin Efandi were translated into English, and 38 of them were found to be Uzbek folk anecdotes. In 2000, the collection "Treasury of Uzbek Legends and Lore"⁴, authored by Marilyn Peterson, was published. is enough.

In addition, important work is being done in our country to translate children's anecdotes into foreign languages. For example, the work entitled "Strange anecdotes

of Khwaja Nasriddin", published in 4 languages, is one of the works of cooperation with the German publishing house "Peacock Verlag Berlin". The book "Strange anecdotes of Khwaja Nasriddin" includes 40 stories, which are translated into Uzbek, Russian, German and English languages. The noteworthy aspect of this publication is that the book was created with the direct participation of children in preschool educational institutions in Uzbekistan and Germany. ... The book is accompanied by a CD in the form of a multi-volume audio recording of stories read by well-known Uzbek and German actors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The ability to overcome the situation with a unique sense of humor is even considered a talent in some sense. If you find it difficult to improvise in a foreign language, then you can just try to memorize funny English jokes. Jokes, like aphorisms and quotations, expand the vocabulary and help to understand the characteristics of the national mentality. Therefore, languages are enriched, polished and beautified by borrowing words from each other. It is no exaggeration to say that the transfer of words from language to language has become an undeniable linguistic fact of our time. Translation of metonymy in translation has always been one of the issues of translation studies that requires research. Metonymy is considered to be a very complex phenomenon of meaning transfer, and it attracts the attention of both linguists and translators at the same time. In both directions, the goal is the same, and that is to study the multiple meanings of words and their methodological possibilities. Studying the multiple meanings of words is primarily for lexical methodology. plays an important role. Because, in order for one word to have different meanings, it is necessary to pay attention to the stylistic color and meaning of its use in oral and written speech. Like synonymy, homonymy, and other lexical tools, "chish" creates humor, humor, laughter, and various word games. In such cases, the literal and figurative meaning of the word collide, resulting in an unexpected new meaning. These subtle shades of meaning of words are widely used as an important descriptive

tool in fiction. In our country, favorable conditions and opportunities are being created for the introduction of advanced methods of teaching using modern pedagogical and information and communication technologies, the fundamental improvement of the system of training specialists who have thoroughly mastered foreign languages, and the development of international cooperation in the field. Also, in the process of learning a language, comparing it with one's native language helps to better understand the grammatical side of the newly learned foreign language.

New ones are being created between years and periods, and the range of meaning of the old ones, which exist in living communication and language, has expanded or narrowed. Even some of them have been forgotten. As proverbs express the conclusion of many centuries of life experiences, constant daily observations in the form of a complete thought in a strict polarity, they are dominated by the diversity of meaning of each word, the stability of expressions, and the stability of form. But depending on the place of use, their range of meaning is constantly expanding. That is why it is necessary to pay special attention to each word in the proverb. They have words that historically had completely different meanings. In addition, each nation has its own religious beliefs, way of life, culture, worldview, which are partially reflected in the proverbs studied in folklore studies. The beloved hero of the Uzbek people, Khoja Nasriddin Effendi, has many qualities. This hero's great skill, ingenuity, eloquence, dexterity, honesty, justice, courage, bravery, and tact are epic in languages! Mr. Efandi is not only Uzbek, Ottoman Turk, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Tatar, Bashkir, Uighur and other Turkic peoples, but also Persian, Tajik, Greek, Arab, Bulgarian, Serbian and other Turkic peoples. He is considered a living and fighting hero even in non-Russian nations. Undoubtedly, resourcefulness is one of Effendi's unique qualities, even the primary one. Because Effendi's anecdote is, by its very nature, the brightest display of ingenuity, a clear demonstration. As they say, "Those who know speak, those who don't know speak, and those who don't know speak" finding the right words and finding the right words

is a true art. Expressive means and stylistic means are used as a means of expressing humor. Expressive means of language are the ability to emphasize or express speech with language forms and features. These can be found at phonetic, graphic, morphological, lexical or syntactic levels. Expressive tools and stylistic tools have a lot in common, but they are not completely synonymous. All stylistic devices belong to expressive devices, but not all are expressed as stylistic devices. Lexical expressive means can be represented by a special group of intensifiers - words that retain their logical meaning at the time of their use. A simile and a word combination are semantically related words, and in some cases you can use "Similes". You can use such units when expressing jokes in translation.

Phrases rely on several types of words to work, words that are similar in spelling, sound, or meaning, such as homophones, homonyms, and homographs. When giving examples of word combinations, the following puns can also be shown below to help you get an idea of how puns work. Puns are sometimes considered "the lowest form of humor", but in fact, the language knowledge required to understand the word Game is very complicated. Because they require double processing of the sound and meaning of words, and word games require great linguistic dexterity. Unlike humor based on winks, funny facial expressions, or funny objects, pun jokes are based on language play. Words are also characteristic of language. Every language has its own puns. There are great resources for English speaking. Puns or jokes can be found not only in children's humor books and on television, but also in environmental publications and everyday life - on menus, newspaper headlines, billboards, websites, signs, advertising and especially in the names of small businesses. Often, problems arise in the process of translation when choosing the "right" words for jokes. the correct use of near-equivalent words is required, and this requires great skill, i.e., to make a word in a given language comprehensible to one's mother tongue, without avoiding the general meaning, pragmatic adjustments should be made.

Another way to translate jokes is the method of transformation, without which it is impossible to translate any text and it is incomprehensible to the reader. Changes can be due to linguistic and extralinguistic reasons. In the process of translation, grammatical units - word forms, parts of speech (due to structural differences between the two languages), parts of sentences, syntactic structures of sentences, parts of the text. The meaning of the sentences is described in two languages through different thematic-conceptual categories, for example, idioms, proverbs, metaphorical and/or connotative color words are used in translation, etc. Also, in the translation of jokes, lexical exchanges can occur at the level of the system, norm, application or norm of the speech behavior of the community. In addition, not only individual units, but whole constructions (for example, in the translation of word combinations) can be exchanged. However, no matter how the substitutions are made, they should preserve the main meaning and not cause a violation of the pragmatics of the text.

The linguistic form of humor is always a problem. Because in such words there is rarely a complete equivalent relationship between the corresponding units, covering two or more meanings or having the same grammatical and stylistic consistency. In such situations, sometimes you have to sacrifice some elements of meaning, you have to make changes in the text so that it works for the target language speakers. Let's take a look at these translation challenges and how to solve them with humorous examples based on them.

Why was the broom late for breakfast? -Because he swept in

Why is the letter T like an island? - Because it's in the middle of water

Q: How can you tell that an elephant is in the bathtub with you? A: By the smell of peanuts on his breath

Q: How can you tell that an elephant has been in your refrigerator/ice box? A:
By the footprints in the butter/cheesecake/cream cheese.

O: What time is it when an elephant sits on your fence? A: Time to buy/make a new fence [6].

There are types of jokes that are short but can be translated without any changes in the translation and give a sense of laughter. Also, jokes illuminate a reality and we feel a sense of humor from the general meaning, for example,

A lady walks into the drugstore and asks the pharmacist for some arsenic. "Ma'am, what do you want to do with arsenic?" "To kill my husband." "I can't sell you arsenic to kill a person!" The lady lays down a photo of a man and a woman in a compromising position. The man is her husband and the woman is the pharmacist's wife. He takes the photo, and nods. "I didn't realize you had a prescription!" There is a general sense in which laughter argues against the wife's final goal, even if it is a little rude. There is another type of expression of jokes, in which linguistic devices cause the reader or listener to laugh.

For example, My wife told me to take a spider out instead of killing it. We went and had drinks. Cool guy, wants to be a web designer.

The joke itself implies two sentences separated by periods. However, this joke has different elements that can be considered funny. First, the relationship between them, that is, "taking out" the spider and drinking with it; what was expected of him was to take out the spider, a complex linguistic phenomenon occurs in such a situation, the character of the fixed phrase "take out". Second, since a spider's job is to weave a web, a web designer can refer to this website or an actual spider web. Below are some examples of English jokes [5]

1. Q: Why are hairdressers never late for work? A: Because they know all the shortcuts.
2. Did you hear about the guy whose left side was cut off? He's all right now.
3. I'm on a seafood diet. Every time I see food, I eat it!
4. What did the ocean say to the beach? Nothing, it just waved!
5. What do you call Santa's helpers? Subordinate clauses.
6. Q: Did you hear about the kidnapping at school? A: It's okay. He woke up.

7. Q: Why did the school kids eat their homework? A: Because their teacher told them it was a piece of cake.

8. Q: What's the best thing about Switzerland? A: I don't know, but the flag is a big plus.

9. Q: How do trees access the internet? A: They log in.

10. Q: What type of sandals do frogs wear? A: Open-toad!

11. Q: Why shouldn't you write with a broken pencil? A: Because it's pointless! Jokes have the power to lift the mood of the listener or reader.

CONCLUSION

Finding a new idea, making a discovery in any field is considered the most difficult and most valuable work. It is not for nothing that a person who reads or hears the anecdotes of Khwaja Nasriddin laughs on his face and admits that he admires Efendi's ingenuity. Over the next seventy-seven years, Efendi's anecdotes were published nine times in our country, the seventh and most complete of which was the brief foreword written by the great scientist Bahadır Sarımsakov to the collection of "Efendi's anecdotes" published in 1990. It has always been called the current response genre. This is the shortest description of Latifah! I would like to describe Kamina's anecdote as "always resourceful genre". The reason is that the word "immediate response" is interpreted in the explanatory dictionary as "one who can answer a given question, a bite immediately, without much thought, and can immediately find the right word and sentence." It is true that Efendi is a master of words, but he is also a master of actions. Efendi does not take the cart away empty-handed, but shows it in practice, that is, he admires not only the words, but also the work. The resourceful people who created such a unique hero in world literature as Khwaja Nasriddin Efendi — I found it! (Eureka!) is worth exclaiming.

In short, jokes are created based on the culture and spirituality of each nation, and the linguistic tools that express it require deep intelligence and knowledge from the reader and listener.

REFERENCES

1. "Uzbek folk proverbs" T. Mirzayev, A. Musakulov. Tashkent (2015).
2. Usmonova, G. (2020). Borrowings of English vocabulary and their distinctive features. *Economics and society*, 72(5), 98-100.
3. National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. The letter "L". Pages 53-54. www.ziyouz.com library
4. U.R. Yoldoshev. Linguistic and linguocultural characteristics of literary translation. Tashkent.-2021. B. 140.
5. Shah I. The Exploits of Incomparable Mulla Nasriddin. – London, 2014. – P.112.
6. Peterson Marilyn. Treasury of Uzbek Legends and Lore. – T.: Qatortol-Kamolot. 2010. – P.188.
7. Cognitive Linguistics and Humor Research Brône, Geert. 2015
8. Davies, C. E. Sociolinguistic approaches to humor. // The Routledge handbook. 2017
9. Rustamov I.T. TYPES OF SHORT COMIC TEXTS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. **DOI: 10.21474/IJAR01/8939** *Int. J. Adv. Res.* **7(4), 1182-1188**
10. Rustamov, I. (2020). Classification of comic texts of a small genre in the Uzbek and English linguoculture. *Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI*.