



## ABOUT LINGUISTILISTIC PROPERTIES OF UZBEK ANECDOTS

### **Dosmatov Hikmatullo Haitboevich**

Doctor of Philosophical Sciences (PhD),  
Senior Lecturer,  
Department of Linguistics,  
Fergana State University,  
Fergana,  
Uzbekistan

### **Abbozov Oxunjon Kayumjonovich**

Lecturer,  
Department of Linguistics,  
Fergana State University,  
Fergana,  
Uzbekistan

### **Fattohov Kholmuhammad**

Lecturer at the Department of Linguistics of Fergana State University,  
Fergana,  
Uzbekistan

### ANNOTATION

*This article is about the study and significance of jokes, as well as their linguistic and stylistic features. In particular, on the part of the stylistic method, the meaning of the play on words in artistic speech is formed, with emphasis on impression and humor.*

**KEYWORDS:** *wordplay, anecdote, witticism, linguistic stylistics, pun.*

### DISCUSSION

Studying speech processes related to the possibilities of expressing our language and collecting the results of scientific-theoretical research on it will never lose its relevance. In particular, the study of the text of anecdotes renewed and enriched as a result of socio-political changes, cultural and educational attitudes will always remain relevant. Anecdotes have been living and decorating for centuries as one of the most widely used genres of Uzbek folklore that has a long history. From this point of view, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev addressed the participants of the international conference "Actual issues of studying and propagating Uzbek classic and modern literature in the international arena": "Today Uzbekistan is entering a new phase of its

development. We have set the most important and priority task for us to achieve national revival - national development. We realize that this ambitious goal can only be achieved by living in harmony and partnership with the world, building an open democratic society, and building a greater sense of respect for national and universal values in our lives.

From this point of view, the international study and promotion of Uzbek classical and modern literature, analyzing this multidisciplinary issue in close connection with the most important processes taking place in the world literary space, making necessary scientific and practical conclusions, defining our future tasks; I think it is important." [1] It is also true that his anecdotes have become an integral part of classical and modern Uzbek literature.

One of the most urgent tasks today is to study Uzbek anecdotes, covering all aspects of the society, to explore their infinite possibilities of expression in the speech process and to deepen these issues in the minds of young people, to introduce the world to linguistic and humorous texts .

The word games (*игра слов, каламбур*) [2], anecdotes [3] have not been studied in Uzbek linguistics so far, and there are no studies devoted to the linguistic aspects of anecdotes, the possibilities for expressing anecdotes, the methods and means of speech in speech. The fact that there is no investigation has led to the need for serious research. It is also worth noting that in recent years, there has been a study [4,224] on the study of Uzbek national games by example of text.

Anecdotes, their peculiarities are widely studied in the scientific and theoretical world, including Russian linguistics and literary studies. "The scientific literature presents various aspects of anecdotes: sociological (A. Dmitriev, A. Levinson), psycholinguistic (K. Sedov, I. Gorelov), linguistic (O. Perehodyuk, I. Yakovenko, V. Sannikov), pragmatically (O. Smolitskaya, V. Rudnev, I. Kaspe, N. Osukhova, S. Yurina); Lyric poetry is studied (O. Chirkova), interrelation of the *latif* with other genres of folklore and written literature (V. Blajes, A. Matveev, E. Kurganov, V. Prropp, L. Permyakov, V. Krivulin), the plot of anecdotes (L. Barsky, O. Pushkareva, A. Terts), History and Principles of Formation of Certain Images in Anecdotes (A. Belousov, V. Lure, A. Archipova, O. Chirkova, A. Levinson, V. Rudnev, E. Shmelevva, A. Shmelev), genre characteristics of the anecdote (E. Schmelev and A. Shmelev, V. Karasik, K. Sedov, E. Kurganov, P. Borodin) and others. A number of scientific concepts and schools have made it possible to evaluate anecdotes in a systematic and different way. "[5, 202]. The French text "calamo burlare" - the term "pen" in the sense of writing and joking, refers in part to the text of anecdotes [6]. Uzbek literary scholars have focused on the artistic and aesthetic features of the anecdotes [7, 2016-226], but little attention is paid to the study of the anecdotes from the linguistic point of view. Studies have revealed the humorous and humorous aspects of word games in general [8]. It is noted that puns are word games based on figurative or similar shapes of different meanings and are often saturated with humorous and humorous, often used in anecdotes [9]. Some scientific sources even mention the genre of anecdotes in written literature [10, 18].

It is worth noting here that in order to gain a deeper understanding of the specifics of the anecdotes, a more comprehensive study of their linguistic features is needed. However, to date, the genre of the anecdote has not been thoroughly researched, either from the linguistic point of view or as a separate form of artistic speech.

As in every nation, it is hard to imagine any

meeting of the Uzbek people - whether it was a wedding, a simple feast, or just a meeting of friends without funny jokes or funny jokes. Anecdotes encompass a wide range of content, such as socio-political life, family relations, professional, everyday life. It is difficult for them to find any unattainable facet of society. This is a clear indication of the fact that in my life there are even anecdotes about death and funerals, which are not laughable. Also, as anecdotes are common among all strata of society, from ordinary peasants to senior officials, their text uses speech and linguistic units specific to those segments of the population. Despite the fact that the anecdotes are short in their ability to make folk wisdom, they have a number of linguistic features as an artistic genre that exposes great socio-political, moral and ethical problems through mild humor or sharp humor. As the anecdotes are mostly examples of oral creativity, we can observe the language and speech units specific to their verbal-style.

Figuratively, the foremost feature of the anecdotes is that they have the advantage of dialogic speech. Each anecdote is in the form of a dialogic discourse, mostly of two interlocutors. In this respect, it often comes close to the dramatic work. Therefore, the text of the anecdotes clearly illustrates the structure of the texture of dramatic works - the author's speech, the quotations in the text of the dialogues. [11, 8-9] The author's intersection in the *Latifa* text usually consists of the verbs of the past with the suffix -b (-ib):

Relatives deceived Afandi and brought him a rotten, ugly and old girl. On the day of the meeting, the bride asked Afandi:

- You have many relatives. Which one do I see and which one I shall avoid?

"See you all, soul," said Efendi. - Just run away from me [12, 19].

The compact form forces the anecdote to produce content from very profound speech and language units. Also, because the anecdotes are mainly based on improvisation, they have a distinctive pattern of speech units that are specific to certain situations. The speaker or writer should refer to a text that contains anecdotal, unexpected and incredible solutions to amaze the listener or reader, to create a comic situation. The following anecdote reveals this:

The patient told the doctor:

"The doctor says that beauty is also a disease."

- True, but don't worry. You are healthy [13].

If you look at the essence of the text in the above text, it is clear that the patient who came to see the doctor wants to emphasize that he is beautiful, and that the doctor ignores it and improvisation is a disease of beauty, but you are not beautiful. responds. At the core of his answer is a funny comic and a funny humorous situation. If we separate the second sentence of the anecdote from the text and the speech situation in which it is

spoken, it will not be a funny one, it will simply be the answer. In the context of the text above, the phrase is also a laugh because it has a certain emotional and expressive color - a cynical content. People of all ages love and listen to anecdotes for these features, and they like to tell stories. One of the most important factors in creating a funny situation is the effective use of the speaker's specific tone and actions in telling an anecdote. Because one of the main reasons for anecdotes is to make the listener or reader laugh with a text that has an unexpected meaning:

"Daddy, Daddy, what does a "mujik" mean?"

"A "mujik" is a man who earns his own money and earns money for his family!"

- If I grow up, I will be just like my mother.

The aforementioned anecdote uses a humorous comic laugh about one of the adverse events of today's social life with the help of the popular "mujik" barbarism. While the use of lexical units specific to the oral form of the national language provided its internationalization, the peculiar understanding of the word "mujik" from the child's language has not only created a comic situation but also has some social and educational characteristics for the audience. The word "mujik" cannot be substituted for the Uzbek equivalent of "man," since it does not create a comic character of anecdote. The child's reaction to his father's notion that "mujik" is a man who earns money and feeds his family is the reason for his reaction. If the word "man" was substituted, it would appear that there were conflicting views and misunderstandings. Using this example, we can see that a single word sometimes used in an anecdote adds a great deal of stylistic peculiarity to its entire context.

In sum, as in any language, Uzbek anecdotes give the Uzbek language a national spirit and a distinctive national color. In this context, the study of anecdote linguistics plays an important role in creating the theoretical basis for addressing a number of complex and diverse problems of language, and in general, the culture of speech.

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