

The Text of Uzbek Anecdotes as an Object of Linguistic Research

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ABSTRACT

This article is about laughing stock. In particular, the text of Uzbek anecdotes is studied as an object of linguistic research. The importance of linguistic tools in creating the text of anecdotes is studied and analyzed through several examples.

KEYWORDS: anecdote, linguistic tool, pun, anecdote, ognomasia.

Researching the linguistic features of anecdotes from today's point of view, as one of the important tasks of Uzbek linguistics, provides an opportunity to deeply understand the unique linguistic features of our national language. From this point of view, various linguistic phenomena specific to our mother tongue, which is a huge and priceless wealth of our nation, including Uzbek anecdotes, which, although small in size, are very deep in content and cover all aspects of society's life. special study as an object of linguistic research, to inculcate the possibilities of expression in the speech process deeper into the minds of young people, to acquaint the peoples of the world with the linguistic features of humorous and humorous texts in the Uzbek language is one of the most urgent tasks of today.

Anecdotes are one of the types of artistic genres characteristic of all nations, and their text has been researched relatively extensively in world linguistics as a specific linguistic phenomenon from a scientific and theoretical point of view. However, the text of anecdotes has not yet been deeply studied in Uzbek linguistics, and the importance of the works of researchers such as Sh.Abdurahmonov, H.Do'smatov, Y.Madaliyev and so on.

Also, the scientific-theoretical views on puns, which are relatively widely interpreted in Russian linguistics, with the French term "calamo burlare" - with a pen, "pun" meaning to write a joke, are partially filled with the text of the anecdotes. has been passed. Bu tadqiqotlarda so'z o'yinlarining asosan hajviy-yumoristik, hazil-mutoyibaga xos qirralari ochib berilgan. Puns are word games based on figurative figures created on the basis of the harmony and/or similarity of the words with different meanings, and are mainly comic-humorous, humorous ideas. , is often noted to be used in the text of anecdotes.

A number of linguistic and stylistic phenomena in Uzbek national anecdotes serve to create a comic and ironic situation. One of them is syntagmation (contamination), adding or separating words to create an occasional derivative:

The boy and the girl came to the marriage house to officially get married.

Young man: - My dear, will you change to my last name?

Girl: - No, I won't pass. My last name is good.

Young man: - Wow, are you talking back now?

Girl: - Don't scold me.

Then the marriage confirmation officer: - Come on, there is one better proposal. Let's take only one syllable from both of your surnames and make a new surname. For example, what is your last name, son-in-law? Yigit: – Ahmedov.

What about you, child bride?"

Girl: - Maksudova.

Congratulations, I declare you a family of idiots!

One of the main reasons for the creation of anecdotes is to make the listener or reader laugh through a text with an unexpected meaningful ending:

- Dad, dad, what does "Mujik" mean?

"Mujik" means a person who works, earns money and supports his family!

"Then when I grow up, I will be a mujik like my mother."

In the above anecdote, with the help of "mujik" barbarism, which is widespread among the people, one of the negative events occurring in today's social life is provoked by a laugh based on sharp humor. If the use of lexical units specific to the oral form of the vernacular language ensures its vernacularity, the fact that the word "mujik" is understood in a special sense from the language of a child creates a funny situation as well as a certain socio-educational feature for listeners. In this place, the word "mujik" cannot be replaced with the Uzbek equivalent "man", because it does not create a funny situation typical of the content of the anecdote. In the eyes of the child, the concept of "mujik" means a person who works, earns money and supports his family, was the reason for his response to his father. If it was replaced by the word "man", in his eyes, conflicting concepts would appear and misunderstanding would occur. In this example and in the text of the following anecdote, we see that a single word, which is used appropriately, is related to the content of the whole text and performs a great stylistic function:

A young businessman called an elder living in the neighborhood to his house. Looking at the young man, whose house would soon be full of people, the father slowly asked:

- Yes, my child, peace?
- Peace, father, peace. I became a little bankrupt. "Send a blessing to him," said the businessman.

"Amen, may you go bankrupt from now on," prayed the father!

After all, let the father know how to go bankrupt!

The funny word in the text (bankrupt) is an agnonym, which means an unknown, incomprehensible, unknown name.

Uzbek national anecdotes also use the poetic art (palindrome), which is known as the heart in classical oriental literature: Afandi xotini bilan koreys serialini ko'rib o'tirib:

Wife, from today I will call you by your Korean name," he said.

Then Effendi's wife:

"Wow, daddy, what Korean name did you give me?"

Effendi:

"I named you Num-Yam," he said.

Wife:

➤ Daddy, you have chosen a beautiful name for me. What does it mean? - he said, "Try to read it backwards.

"Anecdotal genre is one of the main ways of creating comics is one. Laughter, comedy is an ethno-specific characteristic of language composition

It is expressed in the semantic content, internal formal features of the language (morphological, phonetic, syntactic), metaphorical use, cognitive bases, and linguistic and cultural aspects. In particular, in the Uzbek ethnos, laughter is reflected in oral speech and written texts such as anecdotes, jokes, and jokes, as well as in genres such as comedy and humor.

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