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Types of Short Comic Texts in the Uzbek and English Languages

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Abstract: Article is attempt of the taxonomical description of the texts which are a part of "a small genre": jokes, anecdotes and other national and folklore work which represent oral ridiculous story about an event with a witty ending. The author compares substantial characteristics Uzbek "latifa" to an English joke (anecdote) and a joke (joke) and reveals their universal and ethnopeculiar features.

Key words: small genre text, anecdote, joke, sarcasm, reproach, humor, nationalcultural specifics, comic effect, folklore, folk's art.

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The material of the article is based on folk jokes which are the product of folk's art, various anecdotes, jokes, reproaches, sarcasms and texts of small genre. The following methods were used for our research: descriptive method, comparative methods, componential analysis, lingual-pragmatic approach, conceptual analysis, crosscultural analysis.

The present dissertation is an example of a complex-monographic investigation done for the first time and devoted to study speech constructions of small format anecdotic texts from the point of view of advanced aspects: pragmalinguistics, cognitive science, lingual culture and it has got the following novelty:

1. the inherenet connection of human's speech activity and social activity has been proved and the groups of linguistic and non-linguistic factors of discourse units formation have been revealed;
2. the signs which differentiate anecdotic texts from other speech constructions have been demonstrated and their linguistic essence has been defined;
3. the methodology of cognitive structioning of anecdotic texts of humorous and satiric meaning had been worked out and due to implementation of this methodology into practice the main stages of this speech art process have been studied;
4. the number of factors of lопределен ряд факторов языковой актуализации цели речевой

коммуникации, а также выявлены прагматические компоненты смыслового содержания исследуемых текстов;

5. basing on comparative analysis identic and national-cultural peculiarities of investigated speech phenomena of different languages have been proved from lingual-cultural point of view;
6. similarities and differences in expressing speech constructions with pragmatic content of jokes, mockery, laughter, sarcasm, reproach, used in the speech of Uzbek and English people have been opened;
7. Actualization of above mentioned pragmatic aims in compared languages is proved on the basis of cognitive mechanisms and influence of such regularity on formation of such texts has been explained.

Comic genres, bearing the immortal traditions of Uzbek people from ancient times exist, their formation and development, improvement and enrichment was carried out jointly with human society, which helped to reflect the actual events. In Uzbek oral folk art are the following comic genres, also preserved in the literary heritage, each of which has its own specifics:

Latifa (from the Arabic "lutf" (فطل - nice, thin: to do well, to respect) is a brief humorous story, mainly in the form of a dialogue, one of the genres of folk satire, which contains a satirical episode. The character of the genre — witty resourceful person, defending truth and justice.

Askia (from the Arabic "Zaki" - resourceful, witty) – one type of Uzbek verbal folk art that is used during popular gatherings, festivals, holidays.

This genre is playful dispute on a particular topic between two or more people, and is based on a language game. According to scientists, the first samples of Askia arose among the craftsmen who wanted to alleviate monotonous work. In 2014, the genre Askia was included in the list of the Committee for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of UNESCO.

Lof (from Arabic exaggeration) is one of the popular satirical genres, which is a statement, not corresponding to realit y with a highly exaggerated sense. The amount of "Lof" is limited to 3-4 sentences. During national gatherings turns into a competition between two wits.

From talk:

- Дўстим, қора денгиз ҳақида эшитганмисан? — Ҳа — Ўшани мен қорага бўяб чиққанман! - Сен Тинч океани ҳақида эшитганмисан? – Ҳа! Ўшани мен тинчлантирганман.

In this article we in detail stop on the review and analysis of linguistic peculiarities of the genre of "Latifa". The comic genre of "Latifa" is one of the most ancient and popular genres of Uzbek folk art, close to the genre of "joke". Latifa represents such genre of folklore, to play requiring no special training, as, for example, for the performance of dastans existed professionals "bakhshi", or tales told by trained storytellers. To play Latifa required only the eloquence and acting skills. In this regard, in Uzbek language is not found, such terms as "Latifaguy".

It should be noted the following genre properties of Latif:

1. Latifa treat an epic type of fiction and represent the only genre, in which all national wisdom is embodied in one personality.
2. Latifa is created in a prosaic form.
3. They are limited on volume, represent the short story
4. In the description of an event dialogues are often used.
5. The unexpected outcome causes laughter. Also such moment is interesting that practically all samples of a genre of "latifa" have the name refl ecting the maintenance of a joke or anticipating a situation which will occur.

The genre of "latifa" has the language and style, mainly national and colloquial therefore in jokes the words difficult available to understanding, unclear expressions, difficult descriptions practically do not meet.

Originally heroes of the Uzbek national jokes were "one person", "one governor", "one wise man", "one dervish", "one carver", "one doctor", "one poor". However since the second half of 19 century all these characters unite in one comic image of Nasriddin Afandi which forced out all previous heroes. According to scientists, it occurred under the influence of the translation into the Uzbek language, the publication and distribution among the people of the Azerbaijan and Turkish jokes subsequently. Besides, this process was accelerated by distribution of the Azerbaijan magazine "Mullah Nasriddin" among the Uzbek intellectuals. The similar character existed and at other east people: at Kazakhs have Aldar-Kusa, Tajiks have Mushfiky, at Arabs Jukha. Turkmens Mirali, at Karakalpaks have Omirbek (Umrbek) that speaks about a historical community of Turkic nationalities, i.e. emergence and development of a genre of Latifa happened in the close neighborhood to other people, and in such look Latifa genre reached our times.

According to scientific literature, functioning of the latifa model requires existence of several conditions[1]:

1. Time and a scene of action has to be universal, but in the same time the casual.
2. A meeting of Afandi and person with whom he enters conversation, in emergency situation.
3. The person to whom Afandi talks, very first starts conversation or asks Afandi a question which it is possible to answer in various ways. Afandi answers so that nobody can prove correctness or abnormality of the answer. For example:

"Бир куни подшо Афандидан сўради:

1. Афанди, жаннат каттами, дўзах
2. Жаннат-деди Афанди
3. Буни қандай биласиз?
4. Чунки, жавоб берди Афанди
5. ер юзида бойларга қараганда камбағаллар кўп"[2].

It is necessary to tell that to ask about the sizes of paradise and a hell in itself it is senseless because nobody knows it and doesn't learn. Therefore Afandi safely answers on the understanding, and it is impossible to disprove its answer. Many samples of Latifa are constructed on similar illogical questions and answers.

Jokes about Afandi can be divided into two types: Social stories, where the main character appears in the circle of his family, friends, neighbors, local community and representatives of the common people. In these jokes ridiculed such people as simplicity, stupidity, laziness, cunning, greed. In the course of the story this type of jokes Nasriddin Afandi or acts as the owner of these qualities, or makes fun of other members of society. For example.

"Бир куни кечаси Афандининг кулоғига кўчадан ғавғо эшитилди. У хотинини уйғотиб: "Тур, хотин, чироқни ѐқ. Кўчада нима ғавғо бўлаѐтганини билиб келай" деди ва елкасига чопонини ташлаб, кўчага чиқди. Кўчага чиққан ҳамон, ўғри келиб унинг елкасидаги чопонини олиб қочди. Афанди уйига қайтиб кирди.

1. Нима ғавғо экан - деб сўради хотин
2. Ҳамма ғавғо менинг чопоним устида экан - деди Афанди — Чопонини олишди-ю, ғавғо

[1] Ўзбек халқ оғзаки ижоди фанидан маърузалар матни (—Ўзбек тили ва адабиѐти‖ таълим йўналиши учун). – Нукус, 2011.p.28

[2] Afandi latifalari 1990:229

босилди.". In this joke we can see on the one hand simplicity of the character, and on the other side of his ability to prove to be in the best light, wi thout admitting the sluggishness or inability to resist to the thief.

Socio-political jokes where Afandi's relations with officials, doctors, judges, imams are described. In these jokes the light humour and the irony showing Afandi's wisdom often meets. For example:

"Афанди мерганман деб мақтаниб юрган эдц подшо бир куни уни овга олиб чиқди. Бир жойда ўтлаб юрган кийик учраб қолди. Афанди дарров камондан ўқ узган эди, хато кетди.

Бу сизнинг отишингиз - деди хижолат бўлган Афанди ва яна бита ўқ узган эди, бу ҳам хато кетди.

Бу вазирингизнинг отиши — деди Афанди ва учинчи марта ўқ, отган эди, кийикка тегди.

-Мана бу Насриддиннинг отишлари! - деди Афанди. - Ўқ деганни мана шундоқ отиш керак!"[3].

From this joke it is possible to see that Afandi the resourcefulness smoothed a situation during which he didn't recognize the inability to firing.

The aforesaid confirms opinion of scientists that "characters of jokes can be considered as conductors to understanding of national and cultural specifics of the language personality and the nation in general. The joke is created by the people, his author is anonymous. Therefore it can be considered an objective indicator of the cognitive and moral processes happening in society and dominating in the society of valuable reference points"[4].

The critic in jokes Hodji Nasreddin always hidden, thin, with crafty implication that is peculiar to east literature and as well as possible helps to deride shortcomings, first of all nonsense. As if effortlessly it placed the heroes and itself (himself) in unusual situations, and then the wit hit into the most problematic points of society of that time. Jokes about Hodji Nasreddin precisely transfer nuances of national language.

As for modern Uzbek jokes of recent years, they are published in Newspapers, Internet sites and applications for mobile phones, and as individual collections they didn't. In addition, it should be said that there are a large number of anecdotes in Uzbek language, translated from other languages, in particular Russian, and in this regard, they, naturally, are not able to reflect national circumstances. There is currently no such single character for the Uzbek jokes, what was Nasreddin Afandi. participated in all his 19th century Characters modern anecdotes varied, it can be and ordinary people of different genders, ages (the anecdotes about the school and the children are allocated a character like Lesavoy is a little boy, famous for his pranks), professions (there are many jokes about doctors, soldiers, football players), with different social roles (husband, wife, mother -in- law), and social position. It can also be personality, known for his achievements in sports or culture (football international category referee Ravshan Ermatov, singers Rayhon, Ozodbek Nazarbekov). The theme of the modern jokes is also diverse and includes personal relationships, social issues, and certain life situations.

It can be argued that the samples of the genre Latifa embody folk wisdom, virtue, and person, optimistic attitude to life, high culture and tact. Genre Latifa has also great educational value in society. In the samples of this genre reveals the relationship between people, describes the characters of different social groups, and ridicules human shortcomings and weaknesses.

English humor is an important aspect of the national English character, and is an integral part of national identity. According to V. Ovchinnikov, "English humor is something intimate, private, not intended for outsiders. It manifests itself in implicit allusions and humorous stories, addressed to a certain circle of people able to evaluate these omissions as blurry patches of light on familiar objects. That's why this humor at first, alien to alien. It cannot be experienced immediately or with the development of the

[3] Afandi latifalari 1990:203

[4] Денисова А.П., Кутьева М.В. Некоторые особенности испанского анекдота. // Вопросы филологии: спецвып. VI междунар. Науч. Конф. «Язык, култура, общество»: тез. докл. М., 2011.41

language. It can only be filtered as part of the flavor of the country, and as the most subtle part of it"[5].

English humor is considered to be aristocratic and slim, elegant and calm, because, according to the researchers, the English humor is based on a trait of the English mentality, as suppression of their emotions. Sense of humor is considered in England one of the main advantages of a person. In old English books about the etiquette says that a man without a sense of humor is far from perfect, so a sense of humor ought to be nurtured since childhood.

English humor is mostly built on word play, pun, limerick and other lexical techniques. Often the innuendo, the urge to think, turn on your imagination. It should be noted that humorous discourse in English is not extensive, since "in the English-language communication more attention is paid to oral unprepared for the humor, and the comic saying formed much more difficult portion, as the communicant is aware that it is already told what to say, and how to successfully tell a joke in the course of communication"[6].

According to A. V. Karasik, axiological picture of the world reflected in the attitudes of the British, defines the meaning of English humorous texts. The scientist believes that the characteristic features of English humor consist in the desire to use the semi-serious style of communication, because the British strictly control their behavior[7].

In English there is a distinction made between "anecdote" and "joke'". Thus, the "anecdote" in English - short, funny, instructive case from the lives of great famous people. This concept appeared in IndoEuropean languages thanks to Procopius Cesaresco, the biographer of the Byzantine Emperor Justinian. This author has published the work "AVƐKϬOTA" (Jokes), translated as unpublished memoirs or secret history. The book contained a collection of real stories that took place with representatives of the Byzantine Royal court. An example of an English joke:

Cary Grant is said to have been reluctant to reveal his age to the public, having played the youthful lover for more years than would have been appropriate. One day, while he was sorting out some business with his agent, a telegram arrived from a journalist who was desperate to learn how old the actor was It read: HOW OLD CARY GRANT? Grant, who happened to open it himself immediately cabled back: OLD CARY GRANT FINE. HOW YOU?

The term "joke" (joke, anecdotes) - "short funny oral story about a fictitious event with an unexpected witty ending"[8], which may include as characters as famous people, and folklore or fictional characters.

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[5] Овчинников В. Сакура и дуб. М.,1983.310

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The term "joke" (joke, snecdotes) - "short funny oral story about a fictitious event with an unexpected witty ending", which may include as characters as famous people, and folklore or fictional characters.

English jokes (jokes) are divided into the following types with specific characteristics:

1. Ethnic slurs or ethnic jokes, in which the comic is based on the description of national characters. Such jokes are often described by the British in contrast with the Irish and Scots, also affected other nationalities, such as Jews. An Englishman, a Scotsman and an Irishman were discussing the infidelity of their wives. "I think my wife is having an affair with an electrician", said the Englishman, "because I found an electrician's toolbox under her bed last night." "I think my wife is having an affair with a plumber", said the Scotsman, "because last night I found a plunger under her bed". "I think my wife is having an affair with a horse", said the Irishman, "because last night I found a jockey under her bed. "
2. Narrative jokes - jokes in the form of a narrative or dialogue about certain events, the basic humor which is the climax point.
3. 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!"
4. Dirty jokes - the jokes based on forbidden subjects, which include e lements of black humour. Subjects which mention similar jokes, are directed on shocking of public. Earlier these jokes were considered inadmissible, but since the 1970 -80th years were widely adopted. One of basic researches of texts of this type is J. Legman's monograph of "Rationale of the Dirty Joke".
5. A lecturer teaching medicine was giving a classroom observation. He took out a jar of yellow liquid "This," he explained "is urine. To be a doctor, you have to be observant of color, smell, sight , and taste. " After saying so, he dipped his finger into the jar and put it into his mouth His class w at ched i n amaz ement, most in dis gust. But bei ng the good students that they were, the jar was passed, and one by one, they dipped their finger into the jar and put it into their mouths. After the last student was done, the lecturer shook his head "If any of you had been observant, you would have noticed that I put my second finger into the jar and my third finger into my mouth"
6. Tom Swifties - joke in the form of a phrase with direct speech, which is built the play on words, based on the pun. The character of this jokes always named Tom. The name of this type of jokes connected with a series of books for teenagers, published in 1910 Humorous the effect of these jokes is achieved through adverbs, final phrase.
7. "It's freezing" Тот muttered icily.
8. "We could have made a fortune canning pineapples" Tom groaned dolefully "I know not which groceries to purchase. " Tom said listlessly
9. Dry humour and ironic jokes that at first glance, serious, but in them is hidden mockery.
10. A man carrying a ladder through a crowded street had the misfortune of breaking a plate-glass window in a store. He immediately dropped his ladder and broke into a run. But the shopkeeper along with his servants chased the man who was finally caught. "Here, you!" shouted the angry shop keeper when he regained his breath "You have broken my window". "I have." admitted the man. "And didn't you see me running home to get the money to pay for it?"

11. Wellerisms - joke in the form of a well-known proverb or idiom, which is based on the word game, "a statement that includes as a necessary component of sustainable expression, the situation, the author of this replica, while links between them are specific inconsistencies between the value of an expression and the use which it acquires in context". (This type of jokes originates from the character of Sam Weller, H. invented by Dickens in 1836. and expressing their thoughts in an original way. Such jokes always have three components: a proverb, a speaker and a humorous conclusion.
12. "Everyone to his own taste," the old woman said when she kissed her cow "Much noise and little wool," said the Devil when he sheared a pig. "Simply remarkable," said the teacher when asked his opinion about the new dry-erase board
13. Knock-Knock jokes — jokes in the form of role-playing games that have very common dialogues in English and American films, and more about children's humor. The structure of these jokes is in five lines: 1) the words Knock, knock! (Showing that knock at the door); 2) the question Who's there?; 3) reply with the name; 4) repetition of the response and again the question Who?; 5) ending with a play on words. It is assumed that these jokes originated in Shakespeare's play Macbeth, where the porter let in visitors to the castle, knocked at the gate.
14. Knock Knock! Who's there? Кооκ! Кооκ who? Don't call me cuckoo! Knock, knock. Who's there? Anita Anita who? Anita ride to work. (I need a ride to work.)
15. Knock knock! Who's there? Keith. Keith who? Keith me sweetheart! (Kiss me sweetheart.)
16. Shaggy-dog stories - jokes - detailed stories about events that seem funny only to the speaker. Have an unexpected ending. The first example of which led to jokes of this type, is the following:

A boy owned a dog that was uncommonly shaggy. Many people remarked upon its considerable shagginess. When the boy learned that there are contests for shaggy dogs, he entered his dog. The dog won first prize for shagginess in both the local and the regional competitions. The boy entered the dog in everlarger contests, until finally he entered it in the world championship for shaggy dogs. When the judges had inspected all of the competing dogs, they remarked about the boy's dog: «He's not that shaggy!»

banana-skin humor - primitive jokes. This term originated in 1913, when in a theatre of great Britain staged the musical with this episode: a man was walking down the street, almost hit a pole, winked at the audience, and suddenly slipped on a banana peel and fell. The episode was perceived by the audience as being very funny.

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

elephant jokes - stupid jokes, or flat, which appeared in the 1960s and represent a riddle or a puzzle. This type of jokes more typical of children's humor.

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

Among the multifaceted diversity of the English humor is especially notable for this genre, as "limerick" is a humorous short poem, the appearance and genre formation which presumably refers to the 17th century. Traditionally the limerick has a strict poetic form and represents patisserie a certain rhythmic pattern. Every limerick consists of the following elements: the first line contains the information about the main character and his origin, the second line can be found the description of the appearance or actions of a character, followed by the description o f events, and finally, conclusion, or information, and how it ended.

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