STUDY OF JOKES AND THEIR TEXTUAL CHARACTERISTICS

Hikmatullo Haitboevich Dusmatov
FerSU, Senior lecturer, Doctor of philosophy in philology (PhD)
Ferghana, Uzbekistan

Annotation: *Anecdotes are one of the widespread artistic genres of Uzbek folklore, which has a centuries-old history, and has been alive and thriving for centuries. Therefore, researching the linguistic features of anecdotes based on the requirements of the times allows for a deep understanding of the linguistic features specific to all linguistic aspects of our national language. From this point of view, a wide study of various linguistic phenomena characteristic of 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, their expression in the speech process inculcating its possibilities in the minds of young people, introducing the peoples of the world to the linguistic features of comic-humorous texts in the Uzbek language is considered one of the urgent tasks of today. In this article, information about the study of anecdotes and their textual features is analyzed, and conclusions are made.*

Key words: *Anecdotes, text features, linguistics, artistic genre, historical style, scientific sources, importance.*

Anecdotes are one of the artistic genres characteristic of all languages, and their text has been researched scientifically and theoretically as a specific linguistic phenomenon in world linguistics. In the scientific-theoretical views about the "pun" phenomenon, which is relatively widely interpreted in Russian linguistics, the text of anecdotes is partially touched upon. In these studies, mainly comic-humorous aspects of word games have been revealed. It is noted that puns are word games based on figurative figures created on the basis of the harmony or similarity of the words with different meanings, and are mainly comic-humorous, humorous ideas, and are often used in the text of anecdotes.

The growing interest in studying the linguistic features of anecdotes in world linguistics is not without reason. Because the text of anecdotes is a source of exemplary events in the life of the society and a phenomenon very familiar to all social strata of language speakers, it allows to gain a broader understanding of specific language and speech units. From this point of view, in research works on literary theory, folk oral poetic creativity, scientific-theoretical views on the influence of anecdotes on the work of some writers, Uzbek literary scholars have touched on the issue of artistic-aesthetic features of anecdotes, but little attention has been paid to researching the text of anecdotes from the point of view of linguistics.

 In this regard, the works of researchers I. Rustamov and U. Yoldashev are significant in that they are aimed at determining the linguistic and linguological features, linguistic structure, and pragmatic content of the translations of Uzbek anecdotes, as well as clarifying their linguistic and national-cultural essence, which is formed on the basis of the relationship between cognitive activity and the language system, in a comparative manner.

Anecdote is one of the most ancient and widespread genres of fiction. It cannot be limited to any sphere of social life. As in every nation, it is difficult to imagine any meeting of the Uzbek people - whether it is a wedding, a simple party or just a meeting of friends - without anecdotes and anecdotes that cause laughter based on light humor or sharp humor. It is known that folk anecdotes usually consist of one or two scenes, in which the mentioned events end with the solution expressed in one

last sentence. It is in the solution expressed in this sentence that the main goal expected from the anecdote, its essence, wisdom is expressed.

Anecdotes include a number of types, such as socio-political life, family relations, profession-specific, everyday lifestyle. It is difficult to find any aspect of society's life in them that is not subject to criticism. The fact that in our life there are even anecdotes on the topic of death and funerals that do not raise laughter is a clear proof of this.

Also, since anecdotes are widespread among all layers of society, from the simple peasant to the highest-ranking officials, speech and linguistic units specific to these layers of the population are used in their text. Despite the fact that anecdotes are short in size, which demonstrates the ability to create laughter of folk wisdom, they are distinguished by having a number of linguistic features as an artistic genre that reveals huge socio-political, spiritual and moral problems with the help of light humor or sharp humor. Since the anecdotes are mainly examples of oral creativity, we can observe in their text aspects specific to the oral-speech style, the play of language and speech units.

The expressive possibilities of the language are endless, only the ability to use them appropriately in the moment creates such funny situations. Instant response (improvisation) and wit are considered the most important features of Uzbek national anecdote and curiosity, and these give expressiveness and emotionality to speech in everyday life:

Husband: Wife, look, this walking donkey will be your relative.

Wife: Yes, this walking donkey is my husband's relative. (From the work of Hojiboy Tojiboev)

In the course of our research, the study of the text of anecdotes shows that they have existed for a long time as one of the examples of folk wisdom, and through funny situations, various economic-political, social-spiritual problems and shortcomings in the life of society are laughed at with linguistic skills. Anecdotes, as a sample of folk oral creativity, as a small prose genre that has been passed from language to language for a long time, require a very clever use of language capabilities. They require the ability to quickly find suitable language and speech units for each situation, to give an appropriate and funny answer to the interlocutor's question or statement, without prior training specific to the style of conversation. We can observe a similar situation in the text of the anecdote "Shadow's Whip":

When "Afandi" was acting as a temporary judge, two people came in arguing. One of them appealed to "Afandi" and said:

- This man married my mother in a dream. I have a defamation claim for that, sorry.

"Well, what do you say?" "Afandi" asked the other.

- Yes, it's true. I had this person's mother in my dream. Whether it is the attention of the dream, guilt. Everything comes in a dream, - he answered.

- So, you are confessing your guilt. Now we will give you forty lashes as punishment. This is the ruling of Sharia, - said "Afandi".

- Yes, it is the dream's fault, - the sinner was surprised.

"Yes, take it out!" Stand upright in the sun and give him forty lashes! - ordered "Afandi" to his officials.

The unexpected emergency in the text of this anecdote was the judgment of the whip hitting the shadow. Latifa's protagonist, "Afandi", had to come to a conclusion after listening to both sides. Ingenuity and immediacy characteristic of his nature led to the ending of the anecdote with such an unexpected solution. Since anecdote is characteristic of our nation's past, it uses language units typical of the lexicon of the judicial system of that time: sharia ruling, and with the help of these, its text is imbued with historicity. Therefore, through the linguistic analysis of the text of the anecdotes, it is possible to get information about language units specific to a certain historical period and to gain

knowledge about the means and methods of speech formation.

In anecdotes, as in texts of other artistic styles, metaphorical meaning and formative events occupy one of the main places. In them, the phenomenon of creating laughter based on the original and figurative meaning of lexical and phraseological units is common. As a result of a comprehensive lexical-semantic analysis of the text of anecdotes, it is one of the sources of obtaining specific information about the historical formation process of our language in a certain period, language phenomena, the content of the vocabulary and ways of its enrichment, the possibilities of using language units.

Linguistically studying the text of the anecdotes allows to study the specific features of all language units used in it from a humorous point of view. In the process of studying the text of the anecdotes, it became clear that a funny situation is created in them, sometimes by relying on the polysemantic nature of words, sometimes by a new approach to their meaning, sometimes by understanding the figuratively used lexical unit in its original meaning.

In conclusion, the text of anecdotes attracts the listener's attention with its comic-humorous content, and the light humor or comic-poisonous laughter in it is aimed at a specific artistic-aesthetic goal. For this purpose, in the text of each anecdote, various means and methods of creating laughter are widely used. With their help, funny situations are created and the main purpose of the anecdote is revealed.

Also, the study of the text of anecdotes shows that they have existed since ancient times as one of the examples of folk wisdom, and various economic-political, social-spiritual problems and shortcomings in society's life are made fun of through funny situations. Anecdotes, as a sample of folk oral creativity, as a small prose genre that has been passed from language to language for a long time, require a very clever use of language capabilities. They require the ability to quickly find the appropriate language and speech units for each situation, to be able to respond promptly and impromptu, to give an appropriate and funny answer to the interlocutor's question or statement, without prior preparation for the style of conversation.

REFERENCES:

1. Hakimov M. Syntagmatic and pragmatic features of the Uzbek scientific text: Philol. science. nomz... diss. - Tashkent, 1994. - 168 p.
2. Suvankulov B.M. Genre characteristics and artistry of Uzbek folk anecdotes. Philol. science. candidate's diss. T., 2007. p-158.
3. Yuldashev M. Linguistic analysis of literary text. Tashkent, 2008. 32 p.
4. Aliyeva, N. (2021). ИЗОМОРФИЗМ АНГЛИЙСКИХ КОЛЛОКАЦИЙ И ФРАЗЕМ РУССКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ С УЧЕТОМ ПЕРЕХОДНОСТИ ЗНАЧЕНИЯ. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, *2*(2).
5. Sabohatxon, Y., Zilolaxon, T. Y., & Shaxlo, Y. L. (2022). EXPRESSION OF METAPHOR IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM LANGUAGES. *RESEARCH AND EDUCATION*, *1*(2), 209-212.
6. Muzaffarovna, A. N., & Qizi, A. S. T. (2020). Characteristic features of word formation of a newspaper article in English and Uzbek languages. *Проблемы современной науки и образования*, (2 (147)), 41-43.
7. Hoshimova, N. A. (2020). Ingliz va o'zbek tillarining funktsional uslublari. *Молодой ученый*, (19), 584-585.
8. Ташматова, Г. Р. (2022). ПРОБЛЕМЫ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ ПРЕДМЕТНО-ЯЗЫКОВОГО ИНТЕГРИРОВАННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ (CLIL. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *3*(3), 953-960.

9. Rafailovna, T. G. (2022). CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING CLIL (CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING). *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal*, *3*(3), 567-574.

10. Дусматов, Х. Х. (2017). Об узбекском искусстве игры слов. *Путь науки*, (3), 37. Shodiyeva, G. N. K., & Dustmatov, H. (2022). CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH: IN THE EXAMPLE OF VERBS. *Central Asian Academic Journal of Scientific Research*, 2(4), 234-237.

11. Dosmatov, H. H., & Ibragimova, E. I. (2021). LINGUISTIC PHENOMENA ASSOCIATED WITH WORD GAMES. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (5), 108-111.