

Language Tools of Expression of English Humor

Xalilova Guzal Abdupattahovna¹, Xalilova Zulfiya Novshod qizi²

Abstract: This article is dedicated to the Language Tools of Expression of English Humor. Study could help Uzbek learners of English and Uzbek have useful and significant knowledge of national-cultural features of translation of lexical units expressing of "human character" effectively and naturally in their learning process as well as in their daily life.

Key words: national-cultural specifics, phraseological units, interactive learning modern linguistics, extralinguistic factors, the lack of correspondences.

Introduction

Humorous means, along with linguistic, cover other means that can cause laughter and a smile. The language means of expressing humor include: phonetic, phraseological, lexical and grammatical means. Humorous techniques are generated by various means and are formed, first of all, by language means.

Humorous art can reveal the humorous potential of not only well-known, emotional words, but also terms, terminological words and expressions. The most important condition for the acquisition of humorous coloring by lexical units is a humorous situation, an unintended connection of the word in the text with other words and expressions.

Materials and methods

An important role in humorous art is played by wit, distinguished by expressiveness and causing laughter.

As we know, most often jokes are created in an involuntary manner. Some people have born this ability to come up with jokes. As Goethe points out, "humor is one of the elements of a genius man." The creators of the jokes feel the coincidence of the threads of the comic, which later gives a humorous effect. Humor in English joke can be based on a paradox, irony, repetition, absurdity, bringing to the absurd, a hint, pseudo contrast, reverse comparison, false amplification, hyperbolization.

The paradox is a surprise, an inappropriate reaction to a statement. Instead of the expected answer, the interlocutor hears something ridiculous, which radically changes the situation, causing laughter.

For example: Sir, did you have a good holiday? - Yes! I went to France, to Paris. - Did you have much trouble with your French when you were there? - No, I did not but the Parisians did. *Did you have a good vacation? "" Yes, I was in France, in Paris. "" Did you have many problems with the French? "" No, but they had Parisians»*

Irony is a category that characterizes the discrepancy between design and result.

For example, an English professor writes on the chalkboard the following words: "woman without her man is nothing" and asks the students to correctly arrange punctuation marks. A young student does it this way: "Woman, without her man, is nothing". (A woman without her man is nothing). The girl-student puts in the arrangement of punctuation marks a different meaning: "Woman! Without her, man is nothing ». (Woman! Without her, a man is nothing).

Repetition - the reception of creating a humorous effect by repeating words or phrases.

For example: Golfer: Absolutely shocking! I've never played so badly before! Caddie: Oh! Have you played before? (Golfer: Horror, I've never played so bad.) Cady: Did you ever play before?)

The absurdity is that which lies in a situation that contradicts common sense and life experience.

For example: Young husband: This meat is not cooked, nor is it the pie. Young wife: I did it the way the cookery book advised; but as the recipe was for four people and we are two. *Young husband: Meat is not ready, and you cannot name it, too. Young wife: I did everything on the 5-recipe cookbook, it is designed for four, but we are two, so I took only half-and-half the cooking time.*

Bringing to the absurd - the reception of the creation of a humorous effect due to a short remark, which dramatically changes the original idea.

For example: Is it really true that everything between Rosalie and you, Michael, is over? The whole year you were keeping company. - Just imagine! - And he did you know? - It was just because I told her about it. She left me to become my auntie.

¹ Senior Teacher Uzbekistan State World Language University

² Student Kimyo International University In Tashkent

(Is it really true, Michael, is everything between you and Rosalie all over? Have you been together for a whole year? "" Imagine, it is! "" Did you tell her about your rich uncle, whose only heir is? "" Yes, I said she, and she left me to become my aunt.)

Result

In order to understand the specifics of such jokes, first, it is necessary to understand the culture, mentality of the English, and secondly, to know the English language perfectly. The problem with British humor is that a person unfamiliar with English speech is very difficult to understand jokes in which "all the salt" is in the play of words. Here is a small example of playing words in an English joke: - Will you tell me your name? - Will Knot .- Why not? To the question "Will you tell me your name?" The person answers - Will Knot, in English, if you quickly read the name and surname, you get the phrase - the negation "No", then the question "Why can not you say?" Becomes logical.

Conclusion

The English treat themselves and the whole world with a great deal of irony. There are no forbidden subjects for them: they can laugh at both the weather, and over family values, politics: - What is the difference between the greeting of the queen and the president? - To greet the queen, you must stand on only one knee. The jokes about the Irishmen are very popular: - Why do people wear shamrocks on St. Petersburg? Patrick's Day? - Regular rocks are too heavy. If you translate a joke literally, you get: - Why do people put on a shamrock on St. Patrick's Day? - Because ordinary stones are very heavy. The composition of the English word shamrock (shamrocks) includes the word stone (rocks), it is on the similarity of these two words that a joke is built. A word that could characterize English jokes is absurd. They often contain wicked irony.

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