



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANECDOTES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Nowadays learning and teaching foreign languages are very important process. However, it is necessary to admit the circumstance that foreign languages should be taught in a comparative way without causing damage to the mother language. Thus anecdotes are short stories that are used to entertain and amuse people. They often rely on humor to make people laugh or illustrate a point. English and Uzbek anecdotes share some similarities in terms of their use of humor, but there are also notable differences between the two languages.

INTRODUCTION

Every language has its own stock of anecdotes in one language today reflect every age and time. It contains keen observation of everyday life, constitute popular philosophy of life, and provide an insight into human behavior and character. There are different approaches among linguists regarding the theory of the anecdote. Some argue that anecdotes serve a social function, allowing individuals to connect with each other through shared experiences and humor. Others argue that anecdotes serve a cognitive function, allowing individuals to process and make sense of complex information through storytelling.

Additionally, some linguists view anecdotes as a form of discourse, analyzing the language and structure used to convey meaning and create humor. Others view anecdotes as a form of performance, examining how individuals use body language and tone to enhance the humor and impact of the story. From the research point of view anecdotes are a mirror that reflects a cultural experience of a people in a particular region. The origin of anecdotes varies from society to society because of the differences in the culture of the various ethnic groups that use them.

In addition to this, there are many different types of anecdotes, each with their own unique characteristics and purposes. Here are a few examples:

1. Personal anecdotes: These are stories based on personal experiences, often used to illustrate a point or provide insight into a particular situation.

2. Humorous anecdotes: These are stories that are intended to be funny or entertaining, often relying on wordplay or unexpected twists to create humor.

3. Historical anecdotes: These are stories based on historical events or figures, used to provide context or insight into a particular time period or cultural phenomenon.

4. Inspirational anecdotes: These are stories that are meant to inspire or motivate the listener, often featuring a protagonist who overcomes adversity or achieves a great feat.

5. Cultural anecdotes: These are stories that are specific to a particular culture or subculture, often featuring references or elements that may be unfamiliar to those outside of that group.

Types of the anecdote translation methods. 1. Literal translation: This type of translation involves translating the anecdote word-for-word, without any consideration for cultural or linguistic differences.

2. Adaptation: This type of translation involves modifying the anecdote to make it more culturally appropriate or understandable for the target audience.

3. Localization: This type of translation involves taking into account cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages, and adapting the anecdote accordingly.

4. Transcreation: This type of translation involves recreating the anecdote in a way that captures the essence of the original story, while also taking into account cultural and linguistic differences.

When translating anecdotes from one language to another, there can be several challenges. One challenge is that certain cultural references or wordplay may not translate directly, making it difficult to convey the humor or meaning of the story. Additionally, idiomatic expressions or slang may not have an equivalent in the target language, leading to a loss of nuance or humor.

Another challenge is maintaining the tone and delivery of the anecdote. Different languages and cultures may have different expectations for how humor should be delivered, and a direct translation may not capture the same impact or effect.

To overcome these challenges, translators may need to adapt the anecdote to the target language and culture, using similar cultural references or wordplay that are relevant and understandable to the audience. They may also need to adjust the tone and delivery of the story to ensure that it resonates with the target audience.

One key difference is the use of wordplay and puns in English anecdotes. These often rely on the multiple meanings of words to create a humorous effect. And multiple meanings of words to create a humorous effect. For example, an English anecdote might play on the different meanings of the word "bear" to create a pun. In contrast, Uzbek anecdotes often rely more on situational humor and exaggeration. For example, an Uzbek anecdote might exaggerate the size of a fish that someone caught to make it more humorous.

For instance, a classic English anecdote goes like this:

Why did the tomato turn red? Because it saw the salad dressing!

This joke relies on the fact that "turning red" can refer to both blushing and ripening, and "salad dressing" can refer to both a dressing for a salad and a dressing for a wound.

In contrast, Uzbek anecdotes often rely more on situational humor and exaggeration. For example, consider this Uzbek anecdote:

A man went to the market to buy a chicken. The seller asked him if he wanted a live chicken or a dead one. The man replied, "I want a live one." The seller said, "Sorry, we don't have any live ones today. But if you wait a few minutes, I can kill one for you."

This anecdote relies on the absurdity of the situation, as well as the exaggeration of the seller's response.

Another difference between English and Uzbek anecdotes is the use of cultural references. English anecdotes often reference popular culture or current events, while Uzbek anecdotes may reference traditional stories or cultural practices. For example, consider this English anecdote:

Why did the hipster burn his tongue? He drank his coffee before it was cool.

This anecdote references the trend of drinking coffee that has been allowed to cool down, which is popular among hipsters. In contrast, consider this Uzbek anecdote:

A man was walking through the desert when he saw a snake. The snake said to him, "Please help me, I am dying of thirst." The man replied, "I cannot help you, because you are a snake and you will bite me." The snake said, "I promise I will not bite you." So the man gave the snake some water. But as soon as the snake drank the water, it bit the man. The man asked, "Why did you bite me? You promised you would not." The snake replied, "I am a snake, it is in my nature to bite."

This anecdote references the traditional story of the snake and the frog, in which the frog agrees to carry the snake across a river but is then bitten by the snake. The story is often used to illustrate the idea that people (or animals) will act according to their nature, regardless of promises or agreements. Conclusion. While both languages use humor in their anecdotes, the specific techniques and cultural references used vary between English and Uzbek. English anecdotes tend to rely more on wordplay and cultural references to create humor, while Uzbek anecdotes tend to rely more on situational humor and exaggeration. There is no one definitive theory of the anecdote, and different linguists approach the topic from various perspectives and methodologies.

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