

## THE ESSENCE OF COMIC TEXT AND TRANSLATION CONCEPTS

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**Abstract.** This article highlights the uniqueness of comic texts in English and Uzbek languages, linguistic and cultural aspects of children's anecdotes.

**Key words:** humor, comedy, anecdote, folklore.

**Introduction.** The word «Humour» comes from the Latin word «humor» meaning «fluid» and is used as a medical term [2,13]. Also, this term has lost its original meaning to us today. According to Chairó, nowadays it represents such concepts as «comedy», «laughter» [2,14]. The concepts put forward by him are reflected in folklore and written texts. Such texts are called comic texts.

In the «Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language» humor is defined as follows: «said (written) speech, sentence, verse, work, making fun of individual person or defects in social life» [11, 477]. Macmillan's annotated dictionary defines humor as «the quality of making a situation or event funny, something said or done funny, the ability to know something is funny» [4,740]. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary explains that «humor is the quality of something that makes it funny or interesting, the ability to laugh at funny things» [3,761]. So, in essence, hajv has its own differences and similarities between the Uzbek and English peoples. The similarity is that the main criterion of humor is to tell something funny, and the difference is that, for the British, the essence of humor is the ability to make a normal situation or event funny, while Uzbeks usually make fun of the flaws in social life.

Comedy, which is a part of humorous texts, is a stage work in which events, actions and conflicts are depicted based on laughter [9,392]. This text is «a type of dramatic work, in which funny events in life are depicted, social or family conflicts, absurd, funny features of people's character are mocked» [12,146]. «Comedy is a form of entertainment intended to make people laugh» [4,289], «also interpreted as a work, film, or show designed to make people laugh, usually with a happy ending» [3,299].

Parody - «in literature and sometimes in music, visual arts: a work created in imitation of a work, with a comical, sarcastic approach to its weak points; satirical simile» [10,226]. Parody is «a type of satirical work, usually a poetic or prose work that shows the funny or inappropriate aspects of a writer's work or a particular work». This text is also interpreted as «an artistic or musical work written in a comic imitation of works».

Satire is «in literature and art: the flaws in a person and the flaws in life, ruthless criticism, exposure of negative events, and an artistic work written in such content». In satire, «the work is written with a bitter laugh at a certain side of social life or the naughty negative qualities of groups and individuals and critically describing it» [10,459]. Also, «using satire to criticize someone or something in a work, book, film, etc., and make them funny»; covers such concepts as «the method of criticism using humor to point out the faults and shortcomings of a person, idea, or institution».

**Main part.** Humor is considered to be «a literary work written on the basis of being able to describe flaws, certain incidents and events in a humorous way, to satirize them indiscriminately» [11,84], «a humorous work based on some mild criticism» [12,361]; «the quality of making a situation or event funny, something said or done funny, the ability to know something is funny» [4,740]; means «the quality of something that makes it funny or interesting, the ability to laugh at funny things» [3,761].

Since children's anecdotes are the object of our research, we will dwell more on this type of comic text.

In the «Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language» *latifa* (a.- delicacy, delicacy; wise word; anecdote) is explained as a small story about a funny incident [9,488]. Since the term anecdote is sometimes used instead of the term anecdotal, we also paid attention to the meanings of the term anecdote in some sources.

In particular, in the «Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of literary terms» the anecdote is defined as follows: (Greek *Anekdotos* - printed) - an interesting story about a strange event, a funny event. A story based on funny incidents or some episode in a work is also called an anecdote or anecdotal story. A.Kahhor's «Maiz yemagan hotin», Gafur Gulam's «Hiylai Shari'i» stories, and a series of episodes in S. Aini's «Esdaliklar» are examples of this. These stories and episodes are reminiscent of Effendi's anecdotes. Indeed, anecdotal anecdotes in the literature of the Eastern peoples, more precisely, works similar to Effendi's anecdotes [12,158]. In the «Russian-Uzbek annotated dictionary of literary terms» the definition of a anecdote is as follows: *Latifa* (from the Arabic word - beautiful, pleasant; the plural is *latoif* - anecdotes, beautiful words and stories) is a funny short story of the people told with subtle understanding. *Latifa* is sometimes referred to as *Nadira*, *Zarifa* and *Adiba* [12,270].

*Latifa* is one of the most popular genres of folklore. Anecdotes often laugh at kings, emirs, rich people, and religious leaders, exposing their tyranny, dishonesty, and spiritual poverty. The hero of Aksariat folk tales is *Efandi* (*Nasriddin Efandi*), who defeats the enemies of the people with his wisdom, promptness, entrepreneurship, and eloquence. *Latifa* is often used in a figurative sense and is also referred to as *Effendi*.

Let's look at the opinions of some of our scholars about *Latifa*. Here, we draw your attention to the opinion of N.Osmanov, which is presented in the research work of B. Suvankulov: «In the countries of the Near and Middle East, the word «anecdote» was certainly not used, and the stories told here had different, often Arabic names. *Latifa* is a joke, *askiya*; *zarifa* (plural *zarayif*) - a story with a delicate mind; *nadira* (pl. *navodir*) and *ajiba* (pl. wonderful) - unique, famous, strange thing. Satire and pasquil are called by the term satire, but it is often applied to poetic works. In what sense these terms reflect the different characteristics of anecdotes of different categories, but It is not logical that they are used and not used. It is interesting that two of the mentioned terms - rare and *ajiba* - are similar in meaning to the term «anecdote». Anecdotes also mean telling interesting events.

If we refer to English language literature and dictionaries, the Macmillan Dictionary for Advanced Learners defines it as «anecdote - a story told to people about something interesting or funny that happened» [4,50]. From this we can conclude that, according to the views of the English people, an anecdote is understood by the English as telling someone an interesting, funny story that a person has experienced. In the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the following definition of anecdote can be found: «Anecdote is a short, interesting and funny story about a real person or event» [3,50]. If we focus on the definition in this dictionary, the



definition is almost the same in both the explanatory dictionaries of the English language. M. Abrams included the anecdote among short stories and commented on it as follows: «An anecdote is another type of folklore, a collection of jokes. Funny (and sometimes embarrassing) anecdote is the most common and constant type of all jokes, i.e. new jokes or new expressions of old jokes, and wherever they are, they provide stability to the social changes of the times, they put people in a good mood» [1,101].

So, based on the above sources, a working definition of a joke was given as follows: a joke is a short story based on interesting events that happen in human life, it is created with the help of specific pictorial expressions of each national language and lexical units that reflect the national culture, and it is used to make people laugh. Generally, anecdotes are considered examples of folk art, and people use them to educate the next generation in the spirit of goodness. The author of anecdotes is not considered a specific person.

In order to translate anecdotes, we must also touch on the essence of the concept of translation. Since time immemorial, there have been some problems in the communication between the peoples of the world. This is due to the fact that many nationalities and peoples communicate in languages that are incomprehensible to each other. The factor that eliminates difficulties in such communication is translation, and the tool that implements it is the translator. Therefore, we can understand translation as two languages, translator as an intermediary between two nations. Many Uzbek and foreign scholars have expressed their opinions about the translation.

In particular, G'.Salomov emphasized that «the main property of translation is the creative process of re-creating it with other language tools, the art of words» [7,93]. Considering this idea, it would be correct to define translation as the art of words. Because retelling information in a foreign language or in one's own language is a phenomenon related to the art of speech. Translation is a special type of artistic and dictionary activity. Translation deals with language, thinking and fantasy, like artistic and scientific creation [5,7]. According to Q.Musaev, «translation, which is a complex form of human activity, is a creative process of re-creating a spoken expression (text) created in one language, preserving its form and content unity, on the basis of other language tools» [6,8]. Indeed, translation is a product of creativity. Creation of a creative product in one language in another language is considered a creative product of the creator. From this point of view, we agree with Q.Musaev's opinion. I.Gafurov states that «translating or transferring the speaker's speech, the author's work, various documents and information from one language to another, making them understandable to another language is called translation» [5,5]. Summarizing the ideas of I.Gafurov and Q.Musaev about translation, we can define here that translation is the conversion of written and spoken text from one language to another, taking into account its semantic, linguocultural, pragmatic and linguostylistic features.

**Conclusion.** Based on the description and definitions given by scientists, translation can be interpreted as follows: translation is any word, sentence, text, etc. in the original text in oral or written form, linguistic: syntactic, semantic, stylistic features of the original and translated languages, and extralinguistic: linguo-cultural, pragmatic and cognitive. It is a process of transfer into the translation language, taking into account its characteristics. So, although translation is considered a creative process that takes into account the mutual linguistic features of two languages, the texts created by people in spoken or written form, including comic texts, reflect extralinguistic features in addition to the specific linguistic features of a language.

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