

HUMOUR GENRE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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ЖАНР ЮМОРА В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ И УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

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Abstract: This article examines the humour genre in English and Uzbek literature, focusing on the similarities and differences between the two. The study employs a comparative analysis approach, reviewing relevant literature and analyzing selected works from both languages. The results reveal that while both English and Uzbek literature share common themes and techniques in humour, there are distinct cultural influences that shape their respective humour genres. The analysis highlights the use of irony, satire, and wordplay in both languages, as well as the impact of historical and social contexts on the development of humour.

Keywords: humour, English literature, Uzbek literature, comparative analysis, cultural influences

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidagi hazil janri o'rganilib, ular o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga e'tibor qaratilgan. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy tahlil yondashuvi, tegishli adabiyotlarni ko'rib chiqish va ikkala tildan tanlangan asarlarni tahlil qilish qo'llaniladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz va o'zbek adabiyoti hazilda umumiy mavzular va uslublarga ega bo'lsa-da, ularning o'ziga xos hazil janrlarini shakllantiradigan alohida madaniy ta'sirlar mavjud. Tahlil kinoya, satira va so'z o'yini ikkala tilda, shuningdek, tarixiy va ijtimoiy kontekstlarning hazil rivojiga ta'siri.

Kalit so'zlar: hazil, ingliz adabiyoti, o'zbek adabiyoti, qiyosiy tahlil, madaniy ta'sirlar

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается жанр юмора в английской и узбекской литературе, особое внимание уделяется сходствам и различиям между ними. В исследовании используется подход сравнительного анализа, обзор соответствующей литературы и анализ избранных произведений на обоих языках. Результаты показывают, что, хотя английская и узбекская литература имеют общие темы и приемы в области юмора, существуют различные культурные влияния, которые формируют соответствующие юмористические жанры. Анализ показывает использование иронии, сатиры и игры слов в обоих языках, а также влияние исторического и социального контекста на развитие юмора.

Ключевые слова: юмор, английская литература, узбекская литература, сравнительный анализ, культурные влияния.

Introduction

Humour is a universal human experience that transcends linguistic and cultural boundaries. However, the way humour is expressed and appreciated varies across different languages and cultures [1]. In the realm of literature, humour has been a prominent genre, serving as a means of entertainment, social commentary, and cultural reflection [2]. This article aims to explore the humour genre in English and Uzbek literature, highlighting the similarities and differences between the two. By conducting a comparative analysis, this study seeks to contribute to the understanding of cross-cultural aspects of humour and the influence of cultural factors on literary expressions of humour.

Methods And Literature Review

This study employs a comparative analysis approach to examine the humour genre in English and Uzbek literature. The research involves a review of relevant literature on humour theory, English and Uzbek literary traditions, and cultural studies. The selected works for analysis include representative examples of humorous literature from both languages, spanning various historical periods and literary forms such as novels, short stories, and plays.

The literature review reveals that humour has been a subject of extensive research in various fields, including psychology, sociology, and linguistics [3]. In the context of literature, studies have explored the functions and techniques of humour, as well as its cultural and historical dimensions [4]. However, there is limited research specifically comparing the humour genre in English and Uzbek literature, highlighting the need for further investigation in this area.

Results

The analysis of selected works from English and Uzbek literature reveals several key findings. Firstly, both languages employ similar techniques of humour, such as irony, satire, and wordplay, to create comedic effects and convey social messages [5]. For example, the use of irony is prevalent in works such as Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" in English literature and Abdulla Qahhor's "Anor" in Uzbek literature, where the authors critique societal norms and human foibles through humorous narratives [6][7].

Secondly, the humour in both English and Uzbek literature is influenced by their respective cultural and historical contexts. English humour often reflects the social hierarchies, class distinctions, and political issues of British society, as seen in the works of Oscar Wilde and George Bernard Shaw [8]. Uzbek humour, on the other hand, is rooted in the oral storytelling traditions and folk culture of Central Asia, with a strong emphasis on wit, wisdom, and moral lessons.

Analysis And Discussion

The findings of this study underscore the importance of considering cultural factors in the analysis of humour in literature. While English and Uzbek literature share common techniques and themes in their humour genres, the cultural and historical contexts shape the specific expressions and interpretations of humour in each language.

The comparative analysis also highlights the potential for humour to serve as a bridge for cross-cultural understanding and appreciation. By examining the humour genre in different languages

and cultures, readers can gain insights into the shared human experiences and values that underlie the comedic expressions. Moreover, the study of humour in literature can contribute to the broader field of humour research, providing valuable perspectives on the linguistic, cognitive, and social dimensions of humour.

However, the limitations of this study should also be acknowledged. The analysis is based on a selected sample of works and may not represent the full diversity and complexity of the humour genre in English and Uzbek literature. Future research could expand the scope of the study, including a wider range of authors, periods, and literary forms, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Conclusions

This article has explored the humour genre in English and Uzbek literature, highlighting the similarities and differences between the two. The comparative analysis reveals that while both languages employ common techniques and themes in their humorous works, the cultural and historical contexts play a significant role in shaping the specific expressions and interpretations of humour.

The study underscores the importance of considering cultural factors in the analysis of humour in literature and the potential for humour to serve as a bridge for cross-cultural understanding. Further research in this area can contribute to the broader field of humour studies and provide valuable insights into the linguistic, cognitive, and social dimensions of humour.

As the globalization of literature continues to blur the boundaries between languages and cultures, the study of humour genres across different literary traditions becomes increasingly relevant. By appreciating the diverse manifestations of humour in literature, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the shared human experiences and values that transcend linguistic and cultural barriers.

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