

MANIFESTATION OF ELEMENTS OF HUMOR IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

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ANNOTATION

This article highlights that manifestation of elements of anecdotes in English literature, general information about it and its features and types.

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Most countries have a unique sense of humor, finding many things funnier than their neighbors. This is certainly true of the British, for whom a sense of irony and enjoyment of irony is a common and often hard-to-explain trait, often referred to as "teasing". The Brits change the meaning of what they want to express through jokes. We can find it in the works of the greatest British writers - Charles Dickens and Jane Austen; in television comedy and in everyday conversations with people. Even strangers in Britain use sarcasm and sarcasm with people they don't know. This can sometimes cause discomfort. Authors often use an anecdote in their writing to entertain their audience or to tell them an interesting story. Anecdotes have their place as a separate genre in English literature. Several writers have been prolific in this field, including Tom Sharp, Jerome K, Alan Milne, Charles Dickens, Arnold Bennett, and many others who have written works with a lot of humor. One of the most vivid examples of English humor is Limerick.

Limerick is a poetic genre of English origin. Traditionally, the Limerick has five lines, with the last part of the first and last lines being the same. The composition of Limerick is subject to strict rules:

The first line - character and place of origin (usually a geographical name is used)

The second tells what the character did, what happened to him, or what his character is;

The next presentation talks about the consequences of his actions or characteristics.

It is difficult to know who the creator of the first Limerick was and why it got its name from the Irish city of Limerick. However, there is an opinion that the title of the poem goes back to kus. However, it is believed that the title of the poem refers back to the custom of singing comic songs at parties. The chorus of these songs is "Are you coming to Limerick?" (Or, according to another version, "Going to Limerick?") was the phrase. Edward Lear was the first to publish a collection of limericks of his own composition (1846). The book is called "Bannilik" ("Book of Nonsense"). E. Lear is one of the most famous English poets. Edward Lear was a famous English writer as well as an artist. Thanks to him, the limerick genre became popular in the 19th century. Lear wrote 212 limericks, most of which were funny. Samples to Limerick:

1. There was a Young Lady of Niger,
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the Lady inside,
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

2. There was an Old Man of Peru,
Who dreamed he was eating his shoe.
He woke up in the night
in a terrible fright
and found it was perfectly true!

There are many examples of the use of anecdotes in the literature, and we will now consider some of them.

In Robert Service's poem "Death in the Arctic" we see an example of an anecdote where the speaker freezes to death in the Arctic while telling the anecdote. "This? Bells, dogs again. Is this a dream? I cry and cry. Look! The door opens, the furry people rush to help, I am weak. Dead and weak, happy and surprised. Here he fell into the gun. "Children, it is difficult, but I'm not mad, it's stopped. Heaven smiles on me. Now let me look at God."

In Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, J.K. Rowling jokes that Dumbledore is talking to another headmaster.

"I never thought I knew all the secrets of Hogwarts. For example, this morning I took a wrong turn on the way to the bathroom, and then I ended up in the most amazingly proportioned room I've ever seen, and it had a really amazing collection of chamber pots. Then I started exploring. I came back to find the room gone."

In *The Rocket and Other Tales* from Oscar Wilde's *The Happy Prince*, we see an anecdotal example in the passage below.

"I love to talk to myself, it's one of the greatest pleasures in life. I often have long conversations alone, and I'm so smart that I don't understand a word of what I'm saying. " In order to study the pragmatics of anecdotes in English, we will consider the following examples:

1. An English teacher.

An English teacher wrote these words on the whiteboard: «woman without her man is nothing». The teacher then asked the students to punctuate the words correctly. The man wrote: "Woman, without her man, is nothing." The women wrote: "Woman! Without her, man is nothing."

In this anecdote, the humor created by the placement of punctuation marks conveys a pragmatic meaning. That is, two different meanings appear in one sentence.

2. The woman's secret.

At a dinner party, several of the guests were arguing whether men or women were more trustworthy. "No woman," said one man, scornfully, "can keep a secret." "I don't know about that," answered a woman guest huffily. "I have kept my age a secret since I was twenty-one." "You'll let it out some day," the man insisted. "I hardly think so!" replied the lady. "When a woman has kept a secret for twenty-seven years, she can keep it forever."

As the name of this anecdote says, since the secret is not to be told to anyone, in humor, the woman reveals her age by saying that it is a secret to tell everyone her age and how many years she has kept it, and the anecdote occurs.

3. Snake jockey.

First snake: I hope I'm not poisonous. Second snake: Why? First snake: Because I bit my lip!

Next is the anecdote about snakes, in which a snake tells another snake that it bit its lip. We know that snakes are poisonous creatures, and in the anecdote, the second snake hopes that it will not be poisonous.

4. Doing the right thing.

Son: Mom, when I was on the bus with Dad this morning, he told me to give up my seat to a lady. Wax: Well, you have done the right thing. Son: But mom, I was sitting on daddy's lap.

5. The Barber Shop.

This guy sticks his head into a barber shop and asks, "How long before I can get a haircut?" The barber looks around the shop and says, "About 2 hours." The guy leaves. A few days later the same guy sticks his head in the door and asks, "How long before I can get a haircut?" The barber looks around at the shop full of customers and says, "About 2 hours." The guy leaves. A week later the same guy sticks his head in the shop and asks, "How long before I can get a haircut?" The barber looks around the shop and says, "About an hour and a half." The guy leaves. The barber looks over at a friend in the shop and says, "Hey, Bill, follow that guy and see where he goes." In a little while, Bill comes back into the shop laughing hysterically. The barber asks, "Bill, where did he go when he left here?" Bill looked up and said, "To your house."

This anecdote is set in a men's barber shop. In it, a young man asks the barber 3 times how long it will take for you to get rid of my hair. And in the end, in order to find out why the barber came to the barbershop three times and asked the same question, he chased a young man behind him and told him that he had gone to the barber's house. I think this guy was a thief and asked the barber to find out how much time he had.

7. Why study?

The more we study, the more we know, the more we forget. The more we forget, the less we know the less we know, the less we forget the less we forget, the more we know Why study?

In this anecdote, a word game is used, that is, a joke is made by repeating words.

So, we noticed that the English joke is different from the Russian one and incorporates several funny facts at the same time, an unusual, interesting plot, a play on words, laughing at something that at first seems without laughter, its own themes, difficulties. translate it into other languages. The last fact explains why my report is relevant. The study of English makes the listeners interested in getting closer to the English culture, especially the spoken English language, its literature, and in turn, the humor that waits to know its progress.

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