

## **LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF HUMOUR**

Ziyayeva Kamola Ziyaidinovna

Teacher, Andijan State University

### **ANNOTATION**

This article highlights the linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of jokes, which are considered important factors of intercultural communication in the current technological era

**Keywords:** linguistic, extralinguistic, humour, jokes, intercultural communication, national joke

Humor is a limitless topic for conversation and even discussion. Whoever's humor is natural, deep and innocent, not only the residents of that region, but also other peoples and countries will become his fans. It's no secret that English jokes cause a lot of controversy. It is worth saying that English jokes differ from the jokes of other nations in their naturalness. In Great Britain there is an expression:

***“Everyone has a fool in his sleeve”***

English humor is subtle and rich. They have the ability to update very quickly. They are not like jokes that have been repeated so many times that they have lost their sense of humor.

During the study, we will dwell in detail on each type of humor. In general, English humor is full of wit and puns. Instances of the same sentence with different meanings occur in almost all parts of the English language. For example, the musical group known as the Beatles means "beat" - "melody", "beetles" - "bugs". In addition, the names of various organizations, newspapers and magazines, and films are no exception.

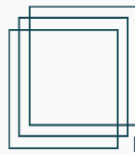
British films are an important factor in the global acceptance of English humour. There is probably no person who does not know Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. Almost every sentence in this movie is a joke. In particular, the phrase “cereal, sir” became known not only in Britain, but also in other countries. It is interesting that Arthur Conan Doyle uses this phrase in his works less often than screenwriters. In England and Scotland, semolina porridge is a common morning meal, and the phrase is now used on every intolerable occasion. For example, it can also be applied to the incessant rainfall in a country.

***“I’ve been worried about this mess for two weeks now.”***

Or the words of a student before the sessions:

***“Oh, our favorite oatmeal again”***

There is a national joke in the jokes. English humor is considered more refined and aristocratic. According to researchers, English humor has its own characteristics, rooted in its centuries-old history. They can take even the most ridiculous situations seriously. Examples of such a feature are Shakespeare, Byron, Thackeray, Oscar Wilde, Jerome K. We can take the works of Jerome and others.



According to the results of the study, jokes are one of the manifestations of the culture of the British nation. For them, joking is as natural as breathing. They know how to laugh at themselves and others with great skill. This trait is a centuries-old idea in England that a person should be taught the ability to joke. Otherwise it won't be perfect.

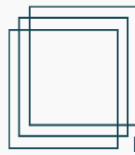
Humor follows the British everywhere: in the mirror of the world, in radio programs, in books and various publications, as well as in everyday life. English-speaking people are not affected by such jokes because they have become part of English life. But it may be more difficult for representatives of other nationalities to understand them, to understand their essence. In our opinion, no nation has the ability to laugh at itself like the English. For them, the topic of humor knows no boundaries. They can laugh at everything they see. Even over things that have been considered sacred for years.

The pinnacle of English humor lies in the ability to laugh at one's own shortcomings in difficult situations. In such situations, it is important for them not to be offended by a joke, but to be able to understand such a joke and respond adequately to it. The British joke about the seriousness of their feelings, slowness of action, mistakes and even bad luck (6. 290).

The English nation, judging by his serious appearance, considers it an insult to be suspected of not understanding a joke. For the English nation, the power of humor is not essential because it has become their way of life. But it can be difficult for representatives of other nationalities to understand them, to understand their essence. The pinnacle of English humor lies in the ability to laugh at one's own shortcomings in difficult situations. In such a situation, it is very important not to be offended by the joke, but to approach it positively and respond adequately.

As a result of increased attention to intercultural communication, linguists have set scientists the task of forming in systematic linguistics the part of language associated with sounds in conditions of speech activity (2,32). In this process, linguistic and extralinguistic aspects were taken into account. Verbal, i.e., speech communication expresses information consisting of words; extralinguistics conveys audio speech information to the listener, regardless of the structure of the semantics of sentences. With the help of extralinguistic factors, the speaker can enrich his thoughts with behavior associated with mental, impressionable age or gender situations, and achieve special attention from the listener to his speech. The conducted research mainly includes three stages. These are motivation, purpose and execution (5,65).

The first stage includes an analysis of the situation and sphere of influence that shapes the demand for speech. It is also worth noting that the motivational and target stages precede the content of the speech. The second stage is internal design, that is, it reflects the form of the expected result. Psychology studies the relationship between inner speech and specific linguistic structures. In the final stage of speaking, the speaker uses all skills, from phonetics to semantics, to convey his idea. These skills are associated with the mechanism of speech and articulatory phonetics, that is, with sound-forming syllables and their properties, as well as with a person's ability to communicate in the



language system using the auditory organs. With their help, you can study the articulatory process and the acoustic nature of speech, the articulatory-caustic structure of sounds, the speed, tempo and tone of speech. The information received also has extralinguistic significance.

According to the conclusions of linguists, the practical and structural qualities of language and speech, which are the object of research, are manifested in oral speech. Phonetic knowledge is the basis for learning language and speech. For this reason, it is possible to form phonetic knowledge already from the first stage, which gives the first ideas about all levels of the language (1,23).

This type of communication is difficult in all existing languages. Despite its unique extralinguistic nature, the speech mood with its own methods and methods of application stands out as an important part of speech activity.

In the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, directions for studying the meaning of speech acts appeared. Today, linguistics, philosophy and psychology are working on this problem.

In the 70s of the twentieth century, the topic of language sounds was studied enough to illuminate its systematic definition. It developed with the goal of achieving productive results in intercultural communication and with an interest in learning the sounds of language and spoken language(6,43).

Creating a sentence in oral and written speech requires not only linguistic knowledge, but also extralinguistic elements.

According to the conclusions of linguists, the practical and structural qualities of language and speech, which are the object of research, are manifested in oral speech. Phonetic knowledge is the basis for learning language and speech. For this reason, the formation of phonetic knowledge is possible already from the first stage, which gives the first ideas about all levels of the language.

National humor is considered a linguistic and cultural phenomenon that reflects historical realities, traditions, personalities, national behavior and governance. It is these extralinguistic concepts that set the boundaries of national humor. The reason is that what is a source of laughter for one people may be incomprehensible and unusual for another people. To understand this, it is necessary to examine the context associated with the nation and will in which the joke occurred (8,330).

It should also be noted that jokes should be treated as the property of all peoples and cultures. For example, a certain joke has been translated and adapted into different languages. For example, if we cite funny phrases from films, they will become part of conversational processes in everyday life. Or sound jokes travel the world thanks to the additions of others.

***Americans put meat in the middle of bread and called it a hamburger.***

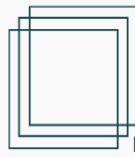
***The Italians put cheese in the middle of the dough and called it pizza.***

***The Turks put minced meat in the dough and called it Donar.***

***The Russians put potatoes in the dough and called them pirozhki.***

<https://ejedl.academiascience.org>

Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning is a scholarly peer reviewed international Journal



***The Uzbeks stuffed the dough with onions and called it meat somsa.***

The example above may not actually be an Uzbek comic. The reason for this is that such jokes involving representatives of different nationalities are widespread throughout the world, with each nation modifying the joke by including its own name and adopting it in the communication of that nation.

**References:**

1. Chomsky, N. (1965). *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*. Cambridge: The M.I.T Press.
2. Chomsky, N. (1970) *Deep Structure, Surface Structure, and Semantic Interpretation*, in R. Jakobson & S. Kawamoto (eds.), *Studies in General and Oriental Linguistics*, Tokyo:TEC Corporation for Language Research.
3. Crystal, D. (1980). *A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. London: Andre Deutsch.
4. Crystal, D. (1995). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Nash, Walter. *The Language of Humor: Style and Technique in Comic Discourse* [J] *English Language Series*; No. 16, London and New York: Longman1985.
6. Palmer, Jerry. *Taking Humor Seriously*. London and .New York: Routledge, 1994.
7. Ross, A. (1998). *The Language of Jokes*. London: Routledge.
8. Vivanco, C., H. Vivanco & C. Zenteno (1997). *Una taxonomía de los actos humorísticos*. *Boletín de Filología*, XXXVI, 287-336.