



## Features of English and Russian Humor

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### Abstract

This article is dedicated to the Language Tools of Expression of English Humor. Study could help Uzbek learners of English and Uzbek have useful and significant knowledge of national-cultural features of translation of lexical units expressing of “human character” effectively and naturally in their learning process as well as in their daily life.

**Keywords:** national-cultural specifics, phraseological units, interactive learning modern linguistics, extralinguistic factors, the lack of correspondences.

### Introduction

Today one of the most unique social phenomena is humor. Some researchers believe that this art is not at all a simple and delicate product of culture. In the process of obtaining personal life experience and becoming a person in society, a person tries to use elements of other techniques. Humor and laughter play a huge role in the spiritual life of man and social units of another level.

These phenomena cover all spheres of society. With the exception of their socio-cultural development, research will affect not only the spiritual sphere, but also social and political. We believe that in understanding humor as an independent socio-cultural phenomenon, it is necessary to build on, primarily, on the individual, on its formation and development. With this understanding, humor is at the same time a means of developing a person in society and becoming a part of it.

### Materials and methods

English speakers no longer take the joke as sharply as other foreigners, it's their personal train of thought. The real art of English humor is to laugh at yourself in an absurd situation. The English people do not have the habit of taking offense at a joke, and the ability to laugh at oneself is their main virtue. Englishmen with great pleasure come up with jokes about their equanimity and slowness, amuse themselves over personal blunders, mistakes and incidents. Take, for example, one moment when, during her visit to the United States of America, Queen Elizabeth II delivered a speech, welcoming all members of the congress. The tribune with the microphone was set too high for its growth, and all citizens could see only her hat and nothing more. On this occasion, the newspapers followed a lot of printed, mocking remarks and when, during her second visit, the queen addressed the members of the congress with a speech, beginning with her words:

*Dear gentlemen, I hope you can see me now. (Уважаемые господа, я надеюсь, на этот раз вы меня видите),* –inresponsetherewas a deafeninglaugh. The most popular humorous form, typical for the daily life of the English, is fun, fun, what is not done seriously, but to have fun all together. You can joke anytime and anywhere. The joke does not have to be well-reasoned. One of the purposes of the joke is to psychologically elevate the joker over the opponent, to put him in an



unfavorable position. Jokes can be "good" and "evil." A "good" joke raises the mood not only for yourself, but for those around you.

For example: In the London Underground during a heavy downpour passengers are announced:

1) *Temple Station is closed because of unprecedented behaviour of the passengers. They refused to leave the station because of the rain.*

(Станция Темпл закрыта из-за беспрецедентного поведения пассажиров – они отказались выходить из метро по причине дождя). «Злая» шутка смеётся над несчастьем других.

2) *There are some Ken Bigley Christmas crackers available. They're the same as normal Christmas crackers except you don't get a hat.*

(В продаже есть рождественские хлопушки Кен Бигли. Это обычные хлопушки, только они без шляпок.)

Ken Bigley was an Englishman who worked in Iran, was taken hostage in 2004, tried to escape from captivity, he was caught and chopped off his head. Many English jokes form groups based on common phenomena that create a comic effect.

So, in the treasury of English humor there are:

1) *dryhumour – ироничные шутки, в которых под маской серьёзности таится насмешка.*

For example: A student asks the professor to release her early on the lecture, which he seriously replies: I am sure it will break my heart, but you may leave. (I'm sure it will break my heart to me, but you can go.)

2) *shaggy-dogstories – шутки, в которых смешное основывается на алогизме или абсурде.*

For example: The English lord is about to leave the room, the servant escorts him and asks: "Sir, if the lady sends me to you, tell me where you should not be looking for?" (Alogism). On the absurd the comic effect is based, for example, in such a joke: your friend leaves you for some time in a car parked in the wrong place, and gives the following instruction: «Sit still, and if the policeman turns up punch him in the nose». (Сиди тихо, а если появится полицейский, то дай ему в нос).

3) *banana-skinhumour – примитивные шутки.*

For example: What did the tie say to the hat? – You go on a head, I will hang around! (Что галстук сказал шляпе? – Ты будь на голове, а я буду здесь поблизости). Or: Why is the letter T like an island? – Because it's in the middle of waTer. Почему буква T похожа на остров? – Потому что она в середине воды).

4) *elephantjokes – глупые или плоские шутки.*

Russian humor is more emotional and straightforward. Russian anecdotes can be divided into the following sections: anecdote - history, aphorisms. Next, consider each section separately. Humorous stories usually describe unusual situations or incidents in which the main character described in the story may first seem not what it really is. Anecdote history is described in simple conversational words, like a story that someone tells the reader:

## Result

There are a lot of works devoted to the translation of the equivalent vocabulary. Among them - articles about the translation of realities, terms, neologisms / archaisms, common speech, slang and many others. Separately, among these hard-to-translate units, humor is singled out. Without



any doubt, when translating jokes, puns, ironies and other humorous units, there are some difficulties. Sometimes puns are simply unrealistic in their native language. You can also talk about English anecdotes, because most of them are created with the help of word games. To understand English humor you need to master the language at an impeccable level. It is because of a lack of understanding of English humor or the inability to convey it to translators that there is an erroneous opinion about the "plane" of English humor.

Возьмем для примера такой анекдот:

- *Why was Cinderella such an awful basketball player?*
- *Because she had a pumpkin for a coach.*
- Word for word translation is as follow
- *Почему Золушка не умеет играть в баскетбол?*
- *Потому что у нее была тыква вместо кареты.*

### Conclusion

The main content of joking nominations is everyday reality, the sphere of domestic relations. A playful emotional assessment is caused, first of all, by deviations from the norm, standard, manifested in the appearance, actions and relationships of people. In the course of my research, I came to the conclusion that there are many ways to translate the humor from English into Russian, that an interpreter can outline the "internal form" with great caution and only in those cases when there is full confidence in the adequacy of the received translation. To achieve adequacy when translating text from one language (IJ) to another (AJ), the translator must use equivalent correspondences in the language to which the translation is made. Among the available language tools you need to find equivalents that will be adequate to the original.

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