

**ARTISTICITY AND LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF JOKE. (ON THE
EXAMPLE OF THEIR TRANSLATIONS)**

Zulfiya Olimjonovna Mirabdullaeva

Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

Annotation: This article is devoted to the topic “Artisticity and Language Characteristics of Jokes” and analyzes the artistic aspects of jokes in the Uzbek language and the language characteristics in the process of their translation. The article considers jokes as an artistic genre reflecting national culture, literature and the worldview of the people in general. Through the translation of jokes in the Uzbek language, an attempt is made to determine how their artistic expression changes in other languages, the connection between language and culture. In this case, the differences and similarities of artistic and language characteristics are analyzed on the example of Uzbek jokes and their translation into other languages.

Keywords: anecdote, fiction, language features, translation, intercultural communication, idioms, cultural difference, translation theory, conversational style.

Introduction: Anecdotes are a wonderful example of folk oral art. They are not only funny and interesting, but also have great importance as an important artistic form that reflects the national mentality, values, and language. Each language has its own syntactic and lexical features, which affect the specific formation of anecdotes. These features are of great importance in the process of translating anecdotes, since some lexical and grammatical layers can create difficulties in correctly translating into another language. Therefore, analyzing the artistic and linguistic features of anecdotes in the Uzbek language and their translation into other languages allows us to study not only the theory of translation, but also intercultural relations in more depth.

Anecdotes appear in the Uzbek language as a major artistic genre and are distinguished by their language, style, and content. Uzbek jokes often contain elements that reflect the worldview and way of thinking of the people through the richness of the national language, language and style. Uzbek jokes often express different layers of culture through adaptation, secondary meaning, artistic effect and humor.

Preservation of the artistry and linguistic features of jokes in the translation process poses its own difficulties. When translating from Uzbek into other languages, artistic effect, lexical richness and cultural features can often be lost. At the same time, the linguistic features of the translation sometimes also violate the artistry. For example, words or phrases in the Uzbek language change after translation due to the lack of correct equivalents in another language.

When Uzbek jokes are translated into other languages, their artistic and humorous effect is sometimes not preserved. For example, if the anecdote is translated into English as "A person who sees the bird higher than itself", the meaning may be correct, but the humorous effect may be lost. This is because in Uzbek it is easier to create humorous images through such an expression, but in English it may be necessary to use other methods to convey the same meaning.

Main part: When we analyze the relationship between linguistic features and artistry in the process of anecdotes in the Uzbek language and their translation, a number of difficulties arise. Sometimes the artistic expression of the language is lost in the translation process, but the translator tries to preserve cultural elements and elements of humor at this point. The artistry of Uzbek anecdotes is often created through the diversity of the language, the uniqueness of expressions, and the worldview of the people. When translated, most of these features are replaced by the uniqueness of another language. The artistry of anecdotes and their significance in translation:

Anecdotes in the Uzbek language are often considered a high level of artistic expression. They are short and meaningful expressions that reflect the people's experiences, views, and life experiences. Artistry manifests itself by preserving the humorous and entertaining elements of the anecdote. The artistic and humorous effect of the anecdote is often not preserved in the translation process, since each language has its own style of humor and expression.

The influence of language features on anecdotes: In the Uzbek language, the unique syntactic and lexical possibilities of the language are often used when creating anecdotes. For example, the rich vocabulary and syntax of the Uzbek language increase the artistic effect of anecdotes. However, in translation, sometimes these language features are not preserved in accordance with another language. The grammar and lexicon of each language can lead to a change in the humorous effect of the anecdote. Also, anecdotes often rely on such artistic means of the language as a second meaning, metaphor, and colloquialism.

Intercultural differences and translation: The culture and context of Uzbek anecdotes often play an important role in translation. In each culture, the views on humor differ, as well as the themes and images covered by anecdotes. For example, jokes and jokes in Uzbek are often associated with national values, customs, and specific features of the language. It can be difficult to accurately reflect these contexts in translation. The translator, taking into account intercultural differences, tries to preserve the original artistic quality of the joke.

Difficulties in translation and language preservation: In the process of translating jokes, it is sometimes difficult to fully preserve artistic expressions and language features. Specific words, phrases, and syntactic structures used in the Uzbek language may change or be lost when translated into other languages. For example, the Uzbek phrase "*So'zning o'zi kulguli*" may not be as funny and touching as it is in Uzbek even if it is translated into English as "*The word is funny.*" The translator must use specific strategies to overcome this difficulty.

The role of anecdotes in cultural contexts: Anecdotes express the psyche and cultural life of a people. Uzbek anecdotes often reflect national values, social relationships, and life situations. It is important to take such cultural contexts into account in the translation process, since the artistic and humorous effect of an anecdote often depends on culture. The translator tries to preserve the essence of the anecdote, taking into account cultural differences.

Conclusion: As an artistic genre, jokes reflect the uniqueness of language and culture. In the process of translating jokes in the Uzbek language, the translator must use special methods to

preserve the artistry and language features. Sometimes some lexical and grammatical elements may be lost during the translation process, but by understanding intercultural connections and language features, the translation can become richer and more meaningful. Therefore, a deeper study of the artistry and cultural features of the language through jokes allows us to better understand not only the theory of translation, but also the unique worldview of the people.

Jokes are an important artistic form that reflects the way of thinking, values, and culture of the people through the artistic possibilities of the Uzbek language. The main task of translation is to transfer the humor and artistic expression of the joke to another language as completely as possible. In this, language features, intercultural differences, and translation strategies play a significant role. In the process of translating jokes, intercultural connections, semantic features of the language, and artistic details must be preserved. Therefore, a deep analysis of the artistry and linguistic features of anecdotes allows for a deeper study not only of translation theory, but also of intercultural communication. It leads to the consideration of culture and its meaning.

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