



THE USAGE OF STYLISTIC DEVICES: METAPHOR, METONYMY, HYPERBOLE IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH HUMOROUS TEXTS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/10.5281/zenodo.6464447>

Sobirova Shahlo Jamshidovna

Student of master degree

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Annotation: *the article presents the idea of analyzation of active stylistic devices metaphor, metonymy and hyperbole used in Uzbek and English language humorous texts. Stylistic devices are used more in not only Uzbek and English nation s' but also all nations' humorous texts and it is very important in creating humour.*

Keywords: *stylistic devices, Uzbek language, English language, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, translation, active, source language, target language.*

Many researchers made research works on stylistic devices, humor, humorous texts, the role of stylistic device in causing laughter. Every scientist mentioned different view on the role of stylistic devices in causing laughter. According to Vinogradov, pun or play with homonyms have denotative and connotative meanings is one of most styles of cause laughter. Galperin mentioned that the most stylistic device of cause laughter is author's occasional word created by masterly combining different words by writer. Arnold considered the function of humour is specific feature of polysemy and homonymy. Chairou purposed alogism is the main style of comic. Crystal suggested whole "cascade" of stylistic devices in creating comic effect: pun, syntactic homonymy, alogism, and author's neologisms.

Nash mentioned that there is more potential off humour in ambiguity, though pun explained with context or situation in which is figuring itself. Norrik guessed every stylistic device fill all functions, but one of others may be more dominant. By analyzing all scientists' opinions about stylistic devices which are used active in creating humorous texts we support Norrik's guess in this case.

I. Metaphor

Metaphor occurs by transference the name of an object to another one on the base of some quality of two objects. Metaphor means transference of some quality form one object to another. Abramovich considered metaphor is implicit type of simile. Rubaylo mentioned simile is the base of metaphor. According to Bobohonova metaphor is based on relative attitude of denotative-logical and figurative-contextual meanings.



Uzbek national folklore which is used metaphor in:

Original version: (Подшо вазири билан Афандини олиб, овга чиқди. Хийла ов қилгандан кейин подшо устидаги чакмонини ечиб Афандига берди. Буни кўрган вазири ҳам чакмонини Афандига узатди. Подшо Афандига тегишди:

- Афанди, устингизга биз бир эшакнинг юкини ортиб қўйдик-а?
- Кошки эди бир эшакнинг юки бўлса, – деди Афанди. – Устимда икки эшакнинг юки бор.)

In English translation: King went hunting his vazir (this word is old fashioned version of present term minister.) and Afandi (Afandi is Uzbek national folklore character in humour). After having hunted a little the king took off his chakmon (It is oriental robe) and gave it to Afandi. Having seen this, vazir also passed his own chakmon Afandi.

King mocked at Afandi:

- Afandi, we loaded the luggage of a donkey, didn't we?
- I wish I had the luggage of a donkey, – said Afandi.
- I have the luggage of two donkeys on my shoulders. ("Anecdotes of Afandi", Tashkent, 1983, p. 214.)

The style of witting is the base of laughter by metaphorical meaning of the word donkey and derivativemeaning which was indicated by it. Here the word "donkey" is expressed with two meanings. The first one is primary meaning and the second one is derivative meaning relative with the word "donkey". Both of the meanings are fitted with both form and content:

1. We loaded the luggage of adonkey.
2. You are donkey, so we loaded the luggage.
1. I have the luggage of two donkeys on my shoulders.
2. I have the luggage of two bawdy, foolish people on my shoulders.

The main point caused humorous text indicative derivative meaning of the sentence "I have the luggage of two donkeys on my shoulders" based on the style witting by the second speaker (Afandi). The word "donkey" consists of semes "foolish", "bawdy", "human being" and the elements of slowness, foolishness are considered more than elements belong to human being.

Metaphors are also used active in English humorous texts.

"Excuse me," said the detective as he presented himself at the door of the music academy, "but I hope you'll give me what information you have, and not make any fuss."

"What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry.



Simple metaphor was expressed with the verb “to murder” in this anecdote. Here the verb “to murder” was used in the meaning of “to play badly”, “to ruin”. The word “to murder” in figurative meaning said on the purpose of expressing teacher’s opinion to pupil with high emotional fulfilled the metaphor. But having heard this word detective understood this word in primary meaning and thought the murdering had happened.

Derivative meaning of auxiliary construction used in metaphorical meaning cause laughter in the following humorous text:

Original version: (Қози Афандини беда ўрдиргани боғига олиб борди. Иш тамом бўлгандан кейин зикна қози Афандининг қўлига икки боғ беда бериб:

- Мана бу – эшагингизга,-дебди. Шунда Афанди қозига қараб:
- Ажабо, мен эрталабдан кечгача эшак учун ишлабман – да? – деб жавоб берибди.)

In English translation:

Once Qozi (old version of the name of judge in Central Asia) followed Afandi to scythe trefoil. When the work has done skimpy qozi gave two bundles of trefoil to Afandi and said:

- This is for your donkey, – said he. Then Afandi looked at qozi and said:
- I have worked the whole day for the donkey, haven’t I? – answered Afandi. (“Afandi anecdotes”, Tashkent, 1989, p. 189).

The word is played with the word “donkey” in this text. The meanings of auxiliary “учун (for) in Uzbek” is formed this word play. There is also style witting in this humorous text.

II. Metonymy

Metonymy is also stylistic device which used active in Uzbek and English humorous texts. Use the name of an object, element, action to the name of another object, element, and action on the basis of internal and external dependence; metonymy occurred by transference the name of an object, element, action to another object, element, and action on the base of such using.

Metonymy is very important in creating new meanings of a word [14, p. 54]. So, metonymy is one occurrences cause to create new meaning by transference the name of every object to another object.

Metonymy in Uzbek national joker Хожибой Тојибоев’s jokes:

Original version:

Ўзбекнинг ўзи қизиқ. “Ҳожибой ака, фалончининг ошида кўринмадиз?” – дейди. Мен гўштманми ошда кўринадиган...”

Uzbek people’s words are interesting. “Хожибой ака (Ака is a type of addressing form), you were not seen in pilov (Palov is Uzbek national dish. It



is prepared in weddings in the morning, on Thursday and Sunday at home. Wedding pilav is eaten by thousands of people who came restaurant in the morning) in the morning. Am I meat which is seen in pilav..." [8, p. 113].

Metonymy is used by figurative meaning of phrases express the meaning "you were not seen in pilav-you didn't participate in ceremony" in this text. However, there is the second meaning of this sentence and it exists in case of relating to the word "pilav". Here it is not paid attention to the metonymical figurative meaning of the phrase "you were not seen in pilav". So, the phrase "were not seen in pilav" expresses the notion that "somebody didn't participate in ceremony or wedding" in metonymical figurative meaning and indicates communicative function of the sentence, it expresses the notion "not seen in pilav" in primary meaning and causes laughter.

III. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is also used in Uzbek and English humorous texts. According to the Explanatory dictionary of Linguistic terms hyperbole means describing an object, situation, features, conditions of processes by overcharging [14, p. 32]. Imagination created by describing an object, thing and the element related to it causes laughter in speaker or listener's imagination in humorous texts. Hyperbole means to aggrandize, to exaggerate, pursuing and there are two views of it. An object and its element is very exaggerated in the first view and is made so diminution.

Original version:

Бир лофчи иккинчи лофчига ўғлини мақтади:

- Менинг ўғлим уч ёш бўлишига қарамай, бўйи чунонам ўсиб кетдики, юлдузларни қўли билан ушлаб текширяпти.

Иккинчи лофчи деди:

- Ўғлингиз юлдузларни текшираётганда бошига бирор нарса тегмасмикан? Биринчи лофчи булутни айтаётган бўлса керак деб ўйлади ва жавоб берди:

- Ҳа. Шунда иккинчи лофчи деди:

- Ўша теккан нарса ўғлим кийган тўннинг пеши бўлади.

In English translation of the original version:

A lof-maker boasted of his son to another lof-maker.

- Although my son is three years old he is very tall and he is checking the stars catching with his hands. The second lof-maker said:

- When your son is checking the stars does something touch your son?

The first lof-maker thought he is speaking about clouds and said:

- Yes.



Then the second lof-maker said: The touched thing is the lower part of my son's coat. Hyperbole was created on the basis of the element of height of the word "son" in this text. Hyperbole is inflamed by words "height" and "star" in first speaker and words "coat" and "lower part" by the second speaker. So, hyperbole in the speech of the second speaker caused laughter.

As a conclusion, I can say that stylistic devices metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole are used active in Uzbek and English folklore, though, these nations' humorous texts. The role of every stylistic device is greater in creating humor. According to investigation this paper not above mentioned stylistic devices but others, such as pun, irony, oxymoron, personification, and allusion are used active in humorous texts.

REFERENCES:

1. Chiaro, D. (1992). *The language of jokes: Analysing verbal play*. London: Routledge.
2. Crystal D. (1999) "The Future of the Englishes". *English Today* 15(2), 10-20.
3. Galperin I., 1981, *Stylistics*. Moscow.
4. Galperin I. R. *Stylistics*. Moscow. "High school". 1977.
5. Nash W., 1985, *The Language and Humour. Style and Technique in Comic Discourse*.
6. Norrik Neal R. 1993. *Conversational Joking: Humor in Everyday Talk*.
7. Bloomington & Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.