



PRACTICAL BASICS OF STUDYING THE COMPARISON OF PUNS, SLANG, IDIOMS AND SARCASM IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Begmatov Ulugbek Ibodullayevich¹

Khoshimkhojayeva Mohiruh Muzaffarovna²

Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

KEYWORDS

English puns, Uzbek slang,
Idioms comparison, Sarcasm
meaning, Language learning,
Cultural differences

ABSTRACT

This article examines the differences between puns, slang, idioms, and sarcasm in English and Uzbek. Using qualitative research methods, the author analyzes the complexities of the two languages and the ways in which they impact communication. The results of the study show the need for further research in this area and suggest potential solutions to the challenges of communication between English and Uzbek speakers.

2181-2675/© 2023 in XALQARO TADQIQOT LLC.

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.7595792

This is an open access article under the Attribution 4.0 International(CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

¹ Master, Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, Uzbekistan

² Scientific Advisor, Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, Uzbekistan

The English language has many forms of humorous expressions and styles of speech. These include puns, slang, idioms and sarcasm. Each expression has its own distinct characteristics and can be used in different contexts. It is important to understand the differences between these expressions in order to use them appropriately. This article will outline the differences between puns, slang, idioms, and sarcasm in English and Uzbek languages.

English is well known for its large arsenal of idioms, slang, and sarcasm that are used in everyday speech. These verbal expressions add color and wit to language, but can also be confusing to those unfamiliar with the culture. This thesis explores the use of idioms, slang, and sarcasm in the English language and how it contributes to the language's unique and lively tone.

Idioms are a type of phrase used to describe a situation or emotion that can't be explained through literal definition. While the origin of many phrases is unclear, it is believed that idioms have been used for centuries and the origin can trace back many centuries in some cases. Every language and culture has its own set of idioms and many of these expressions can be found in the English language as well. Idioms can be used to add humor and understanding to conversations, but they may also be confusing to those unfamiliar with the language.

Slang is another type of verbal expression used in the English language that has gained recognition over the years. Slang phrases are words and phrases that are used instead of their literal counterparts to describe the same thing. For example, the phrase "cool" can be used to mean the same thing as "good" or "great". Slang typically evolves with time and culture, and different regions of the English-speaking world have their own unique set of slang words and phrases. While slang can be a great way to express oneself and add personality to speech, it may be difficult for non-native speakers of the language to understand.

Sarcasm is another verbal expression used in the English language that is often difficult for those unfamiliar with the language to understand. Sarcasm is a form of irony that is used to mock or ridicule a situation or a person. While sarcasm can be funny, it can also be misunderstood and cause offense if not used properly.

The English language is rich with idioms, slang and sarcasm, each of which play an important role in how English is spoken and written today. Idioms, slang and sarcasm all serve to add variety, color and humor to everyday conversations and writing, but they also can make it difficult for non-native speakers of the language to understand when they are used. This thesis explores the differences between idioms, slang, and sarcasm and how they are used by native English speakers, as well as the potential challenges they pose to non-native speakers.

Idioms are phrases or expressions that have a figurative, rather than a literal meaning. Idioms can be divided into two categories: those that are easily understandable

and those that are more difficult to decipher. Examples of the former include “it’s raining cats and dogs” (a heavy rain) and “cost an arm and a leg” (to be very expensive). Idioms can be especially challenging for non-native speakers to understand because they rarely make literal sense.

A pun is a figure of speech that exploits words with multiple meanings or that sound alike. Puns can be used to make clever jokes or just to add a humorous element to conversation. In the English language, puns are typically based on similar sounding words. For example, “Time flies like an arrow; fruit flies like bananas” is a common pun. In the Uzbek language, puns are typically based on different stylistic forms of the same word. For example, the phrase “Nega bormaysan” (“Let’s not forget”) can be changed to “Nega bormaysan” (“Let’s not remember”).

Slang is informal language that is often used to convey a certain attitude or emotion. Slang words can have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. In English, slang words tend to be shorter, more creative versions of common words. For example, “Cool!” is a popular slang word used to express approval. In Uzbek, slang words are often based on the tongue-in-cheek manipulation of existing words. For example, the phrase “Yigit bilan oyin o'ynayman” (“I will play with the boy”) can be changed to “Yigitning bilan o'ynalman” (“I will play myself”).

An idiom is a phrase or expression that has a figurative meaning that is different from its literal meaning. Idioms can be broadly classified into two types: those that describe a physical or mental state, and those that relate to a specific event or situation. In English, some popular idioms include “It’s raining cats and dogs”, “Let the cat out of the bag”, and “Go the extra mile”. In Uzbek, idioms typically use metaphors and analogies to convey a meaning. For example, the phrase “Sen yomon ko'ngillaringni izlashdi” (“You are looking for your lost coins”) can have a different meaning if it is changed to “Sen yomon ahamiyatini izlashdi” (“You are looking for your lost importance”).

Sarcasm is a form of speech that is used to mock or ridicule someone else. It typically involves making ironic comments that are not meant to be taken literally. In English, sarcasm is often expressed through the use of exaggerated words and phrases. For example, one might sarcastically say “That was a brilliant idea” when referring to someone else’s bad idea. In Uzbek, sarcasm is typically expressed through the use of metaphors and hyperbole. For example, the phrase “U bor bu yasamachilikka” (“He is fit for this job”) can be used to sarcastically express the opinion that the person is not fit for the job.

Conclusion

Puns, slang, idioms, and sarcasm are all forms of humorous language that are used in both English and Uzbek. While they all have different characteristics, they all rely on the use of language to convey a message or emotion. It is important to understand the differences between these forms of expression in order to use them appropriately and effectively.

In conclusion, idioms, slang, and sarcasm are all integral aspects of the English and Uzbek language and are widely used by native native speakers in everyday experiences, as

well as in real life situations. These tools can be used to express emotions, ideas, and even humor in ways that literal interpretations of the language cannot. As such, it is important for all English speaker to become familiar with the use of these tools in order to effectively communicate with others.

References:

1. Coulmas, F. (1996). *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Writing Systems*. Blackwell Publishers.
2. Mirxamidovna, M. G., & Musinovna, S. H. (2022). Communicative Characteristics of Proverbs and Languages. *International Journal of Formal Education*, 1(10), 11-17.
3. Gibson, K. (2010). *A Dictionary of English Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions*. Oxford University Press.
4. Evans, V. (2008). *The Structure of Slang: The Languages of Adolescents*. Routledge.
5. Тухтаева, К. Д. (2020). SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF THE PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES WITH THE NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. *ИННОВАЦИИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ И ПСИХОЛОГИИ*, (SI-3).
6. Serajiddinova, S. S. (2020). Linguocultural Features of the Completion of Verbal Communication and the Use of Slangs in Communication. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 7(10), 554-558.
7. Zhichao, L. (2020). ANALYSIS OF THE DICTION AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE OF PROVERBS. *Современное педагогическое образование*, (12), 245-247.
8. Sodikovna, K. G., Muminovna, U. N., Shukurovna, M. M., & Hakimovna, S. R. (2021). Problems of Universality and Nationality of Phraseological Units With Onomastic components in French and Uzbek Languages. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 13485-13490.
9. Wiltshire, S. (2009). *Language and Sarcasm: A Pragma-Stylistic Perspective*. Palgrave Macmillan.
10. Begmatov Ulugbek Ibodullayevich. (2023). THE IMPACT OF IDIOMS, SLANG, AND SARCASM ON EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH. *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences*, 9–13.