



CHILDREN'S JOKES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The author pointed out the originality of children's jokes and the feature that distinguishes them from other jokes. The goals and objectives of children's jokes in English, Russian and Uzbek languages, their role in children's reading are studied. The research of scientists on the study of various criteria of children's jokes is analyzed.

KEYWORDS

Children's jokes, jokes, comics, comic stories, classical literature, didactic products, journalism, image, character, structural staging, plot.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the field of linguistics is widely developing in our country. Learning languages by scholars have improved on learning and analyzing literature resources in different languages and significant results are shown. Sources by scientists in Uzbek linguistics leads to the emergence of new directions and new knowledge. Which in turn is perfect translations, in a new way, lay the groundwork for the study of new

foreign sources. In recent years, scientists are working out in-depth analysis of directions in literary studies, with sources in foreign languages comparison has reached a new stage of its development. For example, English, Russian, German by scientists, examples of literature of the French, Spanish, Chinese, Korean peoples (fairy tale, proverb, epic, parable, poems and

so on) is studied by analogy with our national literature.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze “children’s anecdotes”. Magnificence, focusing on the themes of power relations and resistance within the text. The methodology consists of three main components: textual analysis, contextual analysis, and audience reception studies. Each component plays a crucial role in unveiling the underlying dynamics of power and the mechanisms of resistance present.

By studying the literature of the two countries, knowledge of their national-cultural values, lifestyle and social characteristics will also continue to increase. For example, the genre of anecdote reveals the history, sociological characteristics of two different cultures. Because, the emergence of anecdotes is as historical as the history of folk creativity. Original creator of anecdotes is the people themselves. The anecdotes were originally recited orally by the common people, and later perfected and transformed into a product of fiction and developed and polished to this day it has become the most popular and viable genre in our literature. The way of life people through periods, marriage, history changed however, the attitude of mankind to pilgrimage, aesthetic thinking depending on the time adapted and improved. At the same time, anecdote very quickly assimilates from one

language to another language, national cultural adapted to views, social, political situations. Explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language “Anecdote” illustrates - “subtlety, rational world”, in English dictionaries “anecdote” explained as a “funny story”, “a small story about an event” about exactly one person or phenomenon.

Uzbek scientists in the field of linguistics and Translation Studies: Shamsiyeva, H. Yusupova, U. Yoldashev, I. Rustamovs are conducted research on significant in terms of linguistic analysis of anecdotes in English and Uzbek languages. Continuing their research, we believe that deeper research is relevant to the new direction children's anecdote. The main goal of research is sociological and linguoculturological analysis of Children's anecdotes in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. Anecdotes in books or magazines are read and esteemed in children's world. Anecdotes are different districts. That is, nationality, age, ideas and other personal characteristics are different for ages. Therefore, children's jokes are different from adults. Anecdotes pand considering that they have an admonition character, they are light in the minds of children through a sense of humor. Children unexpectedly criticize by reading anecdotes, word game, typical of concepts it is possible to encounter phenomena.

Although anecdotes are ancient, the era, events, the way of life of people may have changed despite

anecdotes adapts to the form of aesthetic thinking of people of any era. Within age, too similarly, anecdotes are suitable and appropriate for students of any age. Sometimes the characters in the anecdotes go into a deeper reflection on the situation or the behavior of the characters exclaims. The fact that it has a critical or educational character, making the right conclusions to readers, continues to adapt to parables, small tales or riddles to some extent. Anecdotes we believe that it has a character that develops the characteristics of logic and creativity for children. The peculiarities of children's anecdotes and the fact that it is a special direction that needs its implementation let us cite the evidence for the proof:

Anecdotes are one of the most interesting and important literary resources not only for adults, but also for children. Such sources are given great importance in Western literature. For example, in the ancient Greek and Greek states when the created textbooks are studied, there are various fairy tales, poems and anecdotes for children's education identified. That is, it is assumed that anecdotes and short satirical stories were the basis of children's didactics: —on Greek and Roman history, and in the time of Tiberius (mil. 14-37 bc) another anecdote and stories created collection, by Valery Maxim-unforgettable events and proverbssll entered the Latin curriculum and became the basis of education during the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Considered a

primary curriculum the bulk of this work consists of colorful fairy tales, satirical stories in Greek and Latin isll [1, P. 234]. Also, the proverbs of Aesop and the humorous stories in it are in Western children's literature played an important role.

Australian educator and critic of children's literature Megan Dayley describes humorous stories as highlights the importance of children in their spiritual development and points out several reasons quotes [2, P.23]. Including: The hajviot attracts children (especially those with low interest in reading). Because children curious by nature and more prone to humor to adults, therefore, of the samples of comic literature many feature the word children, ideas; Children through reading comic stories communicate and bond of friendship with their peers strengthens. (By telling anecdotes, telling stories to each other); Comic stories (anecdotes, anecdotes, parables) reflect reality in themselves. They have sadness, joy and suffering, good and bad vices were reflected together. In fact, humor is a complex genre. He encourages critical reading, the lines in it are humor in the minds of children, thinking through irony develops [3].

Children's anecdote in Russian literature is also colorful and incomparable. In all periods the fact that children's anecdote is a popular genre has exaggerated the development and importance of this direction. For example, children's classic examples of humor include the collections created by Nikolai Gogol, Anna

Belyayeva. Their collections include anecdotes, stories, comic poems, fairy tales for children [4]. In addition, it belongs to the Russian publishing house "Murzilka" that famous children's magazine of Russia is a literary interactive publication including literature and art, between Russian writers and readers since 1924. It includes translations of works in national and foreign literature in particular poems, story-tales including fiction with a satirical and humorous character, anecdotes. An example of such entertainment magazines-anecdote "anecdotes about vovochka" mthat is devoted entirely to anecdotes, the characters in it are Vovochka, symbolic animals, mult characters and themes are colorful: school life, situations in the family, friendship between children's relationships, etc.

Uzbek literature and folklore are also very rich in anecdotes. For example, in classical literature anecdote has been used quite widely. Anecdotes are examples of others with their lives and activities moreover, small with an educational and moral educational character, which will become an example for people will take the form of stories Avfiy "Jome ul-hikoyot and lavome' ur-rivoyot" ("Latifalar marjoni and rivoyatlar qaymog'i"), Ubayd Zakoniy "Risolai dilkusho", Davlatshoh Samarqandiy "Tazkirat ush-shuaro", Mahmud az-Zamaxshariy "Rabe' ul-abror", Abduraxmon Jomiy "Bahoriston", Ali Safiy "Latoif ut-tavoif", Xondamir "Makorim ul-axloq", Yusuf Xos Hojib

"Qutadg'u bilig", Rabg'uziy "Qissai Rabg'uziy" the works are considered to be unique examples of classical literature, which include the genre of "Latifa". [5, P. 90]. In the 19th century, the place of the Persian-Tajik work "Kabusnoma" by Kaykovus is known to be incomparable in the old schools [6, P.3].

The work was translated by Muhammad Rizo Ogahi in 1860. It consists of 44 chapters that in the style of miraculous narratives, compact anecdotes, small-small stories, each story has an independent content. In the "Qobusnoma", those who put together the jewels of exhortation, wisdom, anecdote and humor, through which all aspects of both physical and mental education are terribly analyzed, focus on important details for the formation of the human personality. We can also witness anecdotes as having not only laughter but also a didactic character of regarding the education and upbringing of children, in which the humor and the educational environment come to life together. For example, in the Persian-Tajik work "Qobusnoma" by Kaykovus, we can find large-small anecdotes of such content. Therefore, although the work is intended for a child, it prioritizes the taste, level, beliefs and social position, point of view of human gaze with great life experience. The "Qobusnoma" is also worthy of recognition as a work that was able to summarize the folk pedagogical views of its time. We can see that classical children's reading began to cover even samples of didactic literature, going to be filled with

such pedagogical treatises. While Sherozi's "Gulistan" and

"Bo'ston" are examples of Persian-Tajik classical reading, Alisher Navoi's didactic works have a wide place in Turkic children's reading. The content of these works aims to educate comic stories through anecdotes. An example of this is:

Eshitdimki, xalifa Ma'mun qozi Abdumalik Aqayriyni o'ziga nadim (do'st, ulfat) qildi. Qozi nabiz (xurmo, mayiz kabi quruq mevalarni suvga ivitib, xamirga aylanmay turib olinadigan ichimlik, mast qiluvchi ichimlik)ni ko'p ichar edi, shuning uchun podshoh uni qozilikdan mahrum etg'ondi. Bir kuni majlisda bir g'ulom soqiy bo'ldi va ul qoziga nabiz berdi. Qozi nabizni olur vaqtida g'ulomga qarab bir ko'zi bilan ishorat qildi, bir ko'zini yumdi. Unga Ma'mun xalifaning ko'zi tushdi. Qozi xalifaning ko'rg'onini bilib qoldi. Qozi g'ulomga qilgan ishoratini xalifadin yashirmoq uchun bir ko'zini ishorat qilg'ondek yumuq tutdi. Xalifa bir soatdan keyin qasd birla: "ey qozi, ko'zingga nima tushdi?" – deb so'radi. Qozi dedi: "Ey xalifa, bilmadim, ushbu soat ko'zim yumildi". Shundin keyin qozi ham xoh yo'ldan ketayotgan bo'lsin, xoh uyga ketayotgan bo'lsin, odamlar bilan ketayotgan vaqtda ham, yakka o'zi bo'lgan vaqtda ham also ko'zini ochmadi, toki xalifaning ko'ngli shubhadan holi bo'lmaguncha [7, B.156].

This passage in the "Qobusnoma" exemplifies the only anecdote that falsehood, bad vices, and habits ultimately cause human abuse. We can face such anecdotes a lot in our didactic literature. Their task is to give the work an educational spirit, brighter in form and content.

Literary scholar A.X.Khayitov repeatedly applies the phrase "children's laugh" to the study of the art of laughter in his scientific work. The importance of anecdotes, in the opinion of the scientist, is extremely high in its role in children's literature. Because the compositionally compactness and incredibly fun of anecdotes attracts the attention of children. Anecdotes are narrated from the language of various animals, birds or humans. Anecdotes are inspired by incredibly serious themes and thoughts with a fairy tale spirit, prompting an unexpected serious conclusion from behind light humor and mystery [8, B.21]. The most examples of anecdotes intended for children were created by Anvar Obidjon and Ne'mat Aminov, and anecdotes in the works attract attention in terms of their subject-essence, the fact that the character of the heroes is revealed on the basis of laughter [9, B.145].

The study of children's anecdotes as a separate direction is clearly visible in the studies of Russian scientists. I. V. Utexin, A. M. Belousov, M. L. Lure, A. M. Morozova has done considerable research in the direction of children's anecdotes. In the course of their

research, scientists have been able to explore the characteristics, criteria and types of children's anecdotes and reveal a new line of “children's anecdotes”. According to our studies, children's anecdotes are distinguished from other types of anecdotes based on the following criteria. According to Bula Utehin: 1. Children's anecdotes are used only among children - that is, they are created only for children and are considered funny only for them. 2. In the narrative of anecdotes, simpler words are used. Structurally simpler will be devoid of complex sentences and vocabulary. 3. The main part of the main characters in children's anecdotes is the children themselves. 4. Logically, the criticism-free would be based on humor and partially incorporating educational aspects. 5. The logical part of the anecdote will have a slightly easier character in children than in adult anecdotes [10, C. 219-229].

Thus, relying on the above considerations, it can be concluded that Utehin distinguished children's anecdotes from other anecdotes in terms of structure, character and context in it, and logical scope.

CONCLUSION

Summarizing the research, it can be concluded that characters, structural features and a simple plot are recognized as the main criteria of children's anecdotes. In fact, the above points complemented each other, leading to the formation of a system of “children's

anecdotes”, rounded in Russian literature, and on the basis of this, the foundation was laid for the study of this direction as a separate genre. Relying on theoretical analysis, we can say that childlike images in anecdotes, a light plot and a simple structure give rise to children's anecdotes. It also contains a small comic story in which Laughter is permeated with light humor, covering only the ideas of the children's world and causing only children's humor.

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