THE USE OF HYPERBOLA IN UZBEK HUMOR,SPECIFICALLY IN THE CONTEXT OF JOKES

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Abstract: The article aims to analyze how hyperbolic statements are employed to create humor and to examine the cultural and linguistic factors that contribute to the effectiveness of hyperbole in Uzbek jokes. The findings of this research will provide insights into the role of hyperbolic language in shaping comedic discourse within Uzbek culture and contribute to a better understanding of the intersection between language, culture, and humor.

Key words : Hyperbole, Uzbek humor, Jokes ,Exaggeration , Humorous exaggeration .

Hyperbole is a rhetorical and literary technique where an author or speaker intentionally uses exaggeration and overstatement for emphasis and effect. The word hyperbole is derived from the greek word 'huperbole' meaning "to throw above." When used in rhetoric, it's also called 'auxesis' which comes from the greek word for "growth." Hyperbole is a common literary device, but use of hyperbole also pops up in everyday storytelling and common figures of speech.

Hyperbole can be used to great effect when employed judiciously—there's a difference between using a hyperbolic figure of speech and misleading your reader. Hyperbole is effective when the audience understands that you are employing hyperbole. When using hyperbole, the intended effect isn't to deceive the reader, it's to emphasize the magnitude of something through exaggerated comparison

Hyperbole is a very effective tool for literary writers. Hyperbole can elevate your prose and unlock a greater diversity of de scriptions and phrases. Hyperbole is a figure of speech and it is involved in exaggerating the ideas that need stress. However, it is a literary device and we use this device in our daily conversation to include a certain effect. However, the interpretation of the example of a hyperbole is not actually true, rather it is an embellishment and it highlights an emotion. It is applied to accentuate the thoughts, ideas and images presented in the literature and it dramatizes the overall text.

Hyperbole is 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. 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. The peculiar feature of hyperbole is information expressed in speech have hyperbolic image doesn't correspond to objective reality. Consequently, this correspondence causes laughter. Hyperbole comes into existence on the basis of simile. Comparing meanings, situations, objects in simile may be imaged and simile is based on primary meanings. The element of the object is described intensified very much in hyperbole. Writers hint at describing person's portrait and his/her character feature by hyperbolic simile in humorous texts, by this process the laugher causes. Causing laughter by hyperbole is used in lof (It is a type of Uzbek national folklore and means overstatement, exaggeration) in Uzbek humorous texts. The word lof means incorrect, too exaggerated sentence, faithful sentence, hyperbole. Lof is a type of Uzbek national folklore

created on the basis of hyperbole and is presented as a type of satire and humour. So, it is related to askiya (It is a type of Uzbek national folklore and verbal humour of Uzbek people. It is based on witting by word play) genre from the point of its subject, composition and the style of presenting and it is a type of epic works. In particular, lof are presented in dialogical form, speakers create humour by double hyperbolic image with the reference to an object. In this case peculiar style of witting made on the result of expressed hyperbolic meaning of the word used by the second speaker more than hyperbolic meaning of the word used by the first speaker cause laughter.

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. Hyperbole is one of stylistic devices which have great importance in English humorous texts. Hyperbole is used to show critical estimate in the following humorous text:

Once Margaret Thatcher died, and a few days later the Devil dragged her by the hair to the pearly gates. God asked him:

- “What do you think you’re doing? I don’t want her”.

- “Oh come on, do me a favour,” replied the Devil, “I’ve only had her three days and she’s already closed down four furnaces!”

The English showed their attitude to politician former prime minister Margaret Thatcher who closed furnaces although she was sent to Hades, so the Devil make a request to God remove her to his place as a humour. Margaret Thatcher makes problem for the Devil, this is hyperbole. Here hyperbole was created on the basis of the wo rds “Hades”, “fire”, “close”, “the Devil”. In real, anybody cannot close down Hades furnaces.

Pay attention to the next English humorous in which hyperbole is used:

- "I swear, trying to get through rush hour traffic is like navigating a labyrinth designed by a sadistic traffic engineer. It's a never-ending maze of brake lights and honking horns, with each lane change feeling like a high-stakes game of Russian roulette. I wouldn't be surprised if there were hidden cameras filming our daily commute for a reality show called 'Survivor: Commuter Edition.'"

- "Oh, please! You're acting like we're in a post-apocalyptic wasteland dodging mutant vehicles and road rage zombies. It's just rush hour traffic, not the end of the world. Let's not turn our daily commute into a dystopian thriller, shall we?"

This dialogue uses hyperbolic language to emphasize the frustration and chaos of rush hour traffic. The comparison to navigating a labyrinth and playing Russian roulette adds humor and highlights the exaggerated nature of the situation. There is an another example of hyperbola:

- "I'm telling you, that roller coaster was the scariest thing I've ever experienced. It felt like I was hurtling through space on a rocket ship made of pure terror, with each twist and turn threatening to launch me into the stratosphere. I swear, at one point, I could see my life flashing before my eyes faster than a squirrel on an espresso binge!"

- "Come on, it couldn't have been that bad. You're exaggerating like a fisherman telling tall tales about the one that got away. I mean, sure, the roller coaster was intense, but it wasn't like you were being chased by a pack of rabid clowns with chainsaws. Let's dial back the drama a bit, shall we?"

In this dialogue, hyperbolic language is used to exaggerate the intensity of the experience on the roller coaster. The comparison to hurtling through space on a rocket ship and seeing one's life flash before their eyes adds humor and emphasizes the extreme nature of the situation.

In conclusion, the use of hyperbole in Uzbek humor, particularly in the context of jokes, serves as a powerful tool for amplifying comedic effect, engaging the audience, and highlighting cultural nuances. Through exaggerated language and vivid imagery, hyperbole allows for the creation of absurd scenarios that challenge societal norms and provide a release from everyday tensions. By examining the ways in which hyperbole is utilized in Uzbek jokes, we gain insight into the values, beliefs, and social dynamics of the culture. Overall, the study of hyperbole in Uzbek humor not only offers a deeper understanding of comedic techniques but also sheds light on the complexities of human communication and interaction.

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