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The Relevance of Studying Children's Jokes as an Object of Research

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes anecdotes, which are examples of folklore, and theoretical views on their translation. The author spoke about the features of children's jokes, his views on the quality of the object of study in translation studies.

KEYWORDS: anecdote, children's joke, satire, humor, comic text.

Today, there is a growing interest in the study of Uzbek folk art, national culture, customs and traditions in the world of translation studies. Jokes are one of the genres that occupy a special place in Uzbek folk art. Among the people, short stories based on funny events are often called "effendi", and in scientific books – "latifa".

"Latifa" comes from the Arabic word "beautiful", "pleasant", plural "latoif", which means jokes, beautiful words and stories, and also means a funny little story of people told with subtle understanding. In some cases, it is used in the form of "nadir", "zarif" and "ajib" [9, –P.89.].

Also in the "Imaginary Dictionary of the Uzbek language" an anecdote is defined as follows: "A short story about a funny incident. "Effendi jokes. Short funny films and stories created by the people related to the adventures of the legendary national hero Khoja Nasriddin Effendi [8, –P.488.]. So, the uniqueness and difference of an anecdote from other genres is that it is funny, short and small in size.

Another side of anecdotes is that the events in them are told not only on the basis of laughter and humor, but also in a critical spirit. The characters of the jokes are animated and touchingly speak, responsive, defend truth and justice, embodied in short pathetic comic episodes.

The history of the origin of this genre in Uzbek folklore goes back to ancient times. In particular, in the samples of fiction that have come down to us in written form, the genre of anecdote is first found in the works of Yusuf Khos Hadjib "Kutadgu Bilig" and Saadi "Gulistan" [7, P.236.].

A number of foreign researchers are engaged in the study of anecdotes as an object of research in translation studies. In particular, the first initiatives to translate Uzbek jokes abroad began in the 60s of the 20th century. One of the greatest works in this regard was the first translation of Uzbek jokes into English in 1966 by Idris Shah. His book "The Exploits of the Incomparable Mullah Nasruddin" was published in 1966, 1974, 1988 [1, P.110]. This book contains 100 anecdotes related to Nasruddin Afandi.

In recent years, scientists of our country have conducted many studies on the translation of Uzbek jokes into English. For example, H. Yusupova, I. Rustamov, Y. Yuldashev came to a number of scientific conclusions about the linguistic and linguistic and cultural features of the translation of jokes, linguistic and national-cultural features of the text of jokes.

In the study of X. Yusupova discusses in detail the issues of genre features and the recreation of the national humorous spirit in English translations of jokes. The scientist draws attention to the preservation of national peculiarities in the translation of Uzbek jokes into English and cites as an example the shortcomings of the translation from the book of Idris Shah. "In some translations of anecdotes, the description of reality in the wildest sense led to the extinction of the fire of laughter in the original. This happened as a result of the translator's inability to fully use the opportunities of fluency in the Uzbek language" [6].

Another scientist Y. Yuldashev, who conducted research on the translation of humorous texts, revealed the linguistic and linguistic-cultural features of jokes. The scientist comments on the strategies for the correct use of various stylistic means in translation: "The strategies used in translating jokes of the Uzbek people are more important than others, because jokes usually reflect the national culture of a certain people, and the translation of stylistic means used in an anecdote, taking into account the national culture, is the intended goal of the translator, is an important factor in achieving [2].

In the scientific work of the Uzbek scientist I. Rustamov, some aspects of speech activity of pragmatic purpose are analyzed, such as anecdote, joke, laughter, sarcasm, irony, reproach in the speech of Uzbeks and Englishmen. "When distinguishing *latifah* as a specific type of subgenre text, its structural and compositional features are important"[4].

It can be seen that a lot of work has been done in our country on the issue of the genre of anecdote and its translation into different languages. In these studies, anecdotes are studied as an object of translation studies. It should be noted here that children's jokes are widely studied in foreign translation studies. In particular, research conducted in the Russian Federation pays attention to children's jokes as a special direction of translation. In this regard, as an example, we can take the dissertation of A. Proskurina 2004. Children's humorous texts were analyzed by the scientist in the discourse of comic texts in English [3, P.20]. Another Russian researcher F.S. In Vasilyevna's scientific work in 2017, he analyzed the meaning of children's jokes in Spanish and Basque linguoculture[5, P.4.].

Today, the study of children's jokes as an object of translation studies, their analysis from the point of view of content, is of great importance. Children's jokes are an important branch of children's literature, characterized by the saturation of action. Hence the demand for the plot in children's literature. A quick, interesting, imaginative, humorous development of events is required. So, children's jokes are taken as an object of research in translation studies due to the following factors. Firstly, through jokes, children are instilled ideas about morality, goodness, correctness, kindness. Secondly, work with humorous texts and their translation occupies an important place in teaching children foreign languages.

Government of Uzbekistan defines a number of measures to bring the popularization of foreign language teaching to a new level, as well as comprehensively develop the sphere and educate the younger generation. There is an increasing interest in learning English among young people and schoolchildren of Uzbekistan. These factors require a special approach to the translation of English-language sources and literature, texts and materials.

Reading and translating texts are important aspects in learning English. Here, comic texts and jokes about children will serve to increase their interest in learning the language. According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, persons under the age of 18 are registered as children [10]. Consequently, 18 years can be taken as the limit for studying children's humorous texts and jokes in English.

In conclusion, the translation of children's jokes into English, Uzbek and other languages, their analysis with the help of theories and methods of translation studies is one of the important aspects of linguistics. Linguistics-linguo-comparative study of humorous texts in English school textbooks and jokes in Uzbek children's literature will make a significant contribution to the development of translation studies in the future.

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