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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING HUMOUR

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Abstract. Sózderdiń aýysyp túsýi - bul kez-kelgen adam jasaı alatyn kúnelikti qarym-qatynas bóligi. Mundaı oıyndardyń ártúrli túrleri men fýnksııalary bar, olardy barlyq jerde derlik qoldanýǵa bolady. Olar ıymor salasynda sheshýshi ról atqarady. Ázil-ospaq adamdar ómiriniń bir bóligi retinde keńinen tanymal. Ázil atýdy jáne ekspressivti quraldar men stilistikalyq ádisterdi qalaı qoldanýdy bári bilmeidi. Nátijesinde adamdar ázil bildirýdiń ártúrli qoldanystaǵy ádisterin qoldanbardy.

Túinińdi sózder. Ekspressivti quraldar men stilistikalyq qurylyǵylar, ázil, ázil, pún, salystyruý, asyra atý, metafora tásilderi.

Аннотация. Игра слов – это часть повседневного общения, которую может создать каждый. Такие игры имеют разные типы и функции, которые можно использовать практически везде. Они играют важнейшую роль в сфере юмора. Юмор широко известен как часть жизни людей. Хотя не все знают, как умело шутить и какие выразительные средства и стилистические приёмы использовать. В результате люди не используют различные существующие методы выражения юмора.

Ключевые слова. Выразительные средства и стилистические приемы, юмор, методы выражения юмора, каламбур, сравнение, преувеличение, метафора.

Abstract. Playing with words is a part of everyday communication that can be produced by everyone. Such wordplays have different types and functions which could be used almost everywhere. They play the most important role in humour sphere. Humour is widely known as a part of human-beings life. Although, not everyone knows how to make jokes skillfully and what expressive means and stylistic devices were used. As a result, people don't use different existing methods of expressing humour.

Keywords. Expressive means and stylistic devices, humour, methods of expressing humour, pun, simile, exaggeration, metaphor.

Introduction

Humour is the ability to find things funny, the way in which people see that some things are funny, or the quality of being funny [1; 352].

Scientific research on humour goes back to Plato and Aristotle [2; 25], it extends to practically all fields of inquiry, including mathematics and medicine. There exist several scholarly societies for the study of humour, and numerous journals and book series are dedicated entirely to humour research. Linguistics has had a privileged role in humorology (or gelotology), both because of its contributions, which this entry will review, and because language is the medium of much humour [3; 10]. Even humour that is produced entirely outside of language (for example, visually or musically) needs to be discussed and explained

in language by scholars wanting to analyze it. In what follows, only humor expressed linguistically will be considered. Likewise, irony and sarcasm will be given only a very cursory treatment, despite their obvious connections to humour, due to the exceedingly large literature on the subject and its complexity [4; 15], [5; 20].

As will be shown in the research paper, this theoretical claim is valid for any type of communication, humorous utterances included. Besides, the steps involved in this interpretive procedure may be predicted to a greater or lesser extent, which provides communicators with the key to the necessary control over the eventual interpretation of their humorous discourse [6; 25].

Objectives

The main objectives of the work are giving definitions of expressive means and stylistic devices; studying the classifications of EMSD; investigating the peculiarities of each type.

Methodology

The continuous sampling, descriptive, comparative, analytical methods are used to investigate the topic thoroughly.

Expressive means and stylistic devices used as tools for humour expounding

Expressive means of a language are those linguistic forms and properties that have the potential to make the utterance emphatic or expressive. These can be found on all levels - phonetic, graphical, morphological, lexical or syntactical.

Expressive means and stylistic devices have a lot in common but they are not completely synonymous. All stylistic devices belong to expressive means but not all expressive means are stylistic devices. Phonetic phenomena such as vocal pitch, pauses, logical stress, and drawling, or staccato pronunciation are all expressive without being stylistic devices.

Morphological forms like diminutive suffixes may have an expressive effect: *girlie*, *piggy*, *doggy*, etc. An unexpected use of the author's nonce words like: *He **glasnsted** his love affair with this movie star (People)* is another example of morphological expressive means.

Lexical expressive means may be illustrated by a special group of intensifiers - *awfully*, *terribly*, *absolutely*, etc. or words that retain their logical meaning while being used emphatically: *It was a **very special** evening/event/gift.*

There are also special grammatical forms and syntactical patterns attributing expressiveness, such as: ***I do** know you! I'm really angry with **that dog of yours!** **That you should** deceive me! If **only** I could help you!* [7; 120]

A stylistic device is a conscious and intentional intensification of some typical structural and/or semantic property of a language unit (neutral or expressive) promoted to a generalised status and thus becoming a generative model. The stylistic approach to the utterance is not confined to its structure and sense. There is another thing to be taken into accounts which, in a certain type of communication (belles-lettres style) plays an important role. This is the way a word, a phrase or a sentence sounds. The sound of most words taken separately will have little or no aesthetic value. It is in combination with other words that a word may acquire a desired phonetic effect [8; 53].

Pun and simile

Simile and pun are semantically related. In some cases you can use "Simile" instead a noun "Pun". Simile – a figure of speech that expresses a resemblance between things of different kinds (usually formed with 'like' or 'as') [9; 1].

Puns rely on several types of words to work, words that are similar in spelling, sound or meaning, such as homophones, homonyms, and homographs. The examples of puns below will help you get an idea of how puns work and maybe inspire you to make your own puns [10; 1].

Puns are a special form of humor based on double meanings. Puns are sometimes nicknamed “the lowest form of humor” and often greeted with groans, but in fact, the language knowledge needed to understand a pun is very sophisticated [11; 125]. Because they require processing the sound and meaning of words twice, puns demand considerable language agility. Unlike humor based on sight gags, funny facial expressions, or amusing visual arrangements, the humor of puns is based on language play. Puns are also language-specific. Every language has its own puns and wordplay, including languages that do not use alphabetic writing systems. Mandarin, for example, has puns based on the sounds and appearance of Chinese logograms. For example, the Mandarin word for “fish” creates a pun based on a close pronunciation with the word for “abundance,” and for that reason, the fish occurs in many Chinese illustrations as a symbol of wealth. The similarity of the sounds creates the pun, and fluent Mandarin speakers understand it effortlessly. Because it has been fed by many streams, English has a wonderful reservoir of sources for puns. Puns can be found not only in children’s joke books and on TV, but also in environmental print found in daily life—in menus, newspaper headlines, billboards, websites, signs, advertising, and especially the names of small businesses. Since puns do not transfer between languages, they need to be taught; however, they are rarely included in lesson plans or content units. One reason for this is that humorous language is sometimes—wrongly—considered inappropriate for the language classroom. However, thousands of puns are perfectly appropriate for students of any age. Another reason is that teachers of English may not understand exactly how puns work and therefore feel hesitant to try to use them.

Four categories of English puns generally fall into four categories, three of which are well established and are based on homophones, polysemous words, and close-sounding words [12; 101]. A fourth, newer category of puns is now emerging through texting and instant messaging and is based on the use of alphabetic, numeric, or simplified spelling. Using teacher-friendly terms, we will look at each of these categories in turn. It is important to note that there are other kinds of jokes and humorous word games that are not puns, and that not all puns fall into these four categories. However, thousands do, and that should be enough to warrant their use in the classroom [13; 26].

Examples of puns:

In quotes:

"You can tune a guitar, but you can't tuna fish. Unless, of course, you play bass." - Douglas Adams [14; 235]

"Denial ain't just a river in Egypt." - Mark Twain [15; 1]

"Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana." - Groucho Marx [16; 2]

Conclusion

In this article, expressive means and stylistic devices were discovered in order to make jokes and conversational humour, which embraces an array of phonetic, graphical, morphological, lexical or syntactical categories. It was also shown that the categories are not mutually exclusive and thus certain overlaps between them can be observed and the categories can be combined in particular instances of humour [17; 120]. Additionally, linguistic formulations were presented, among which the most prominent are puns, irony and metaphors. All the types and forms of humour offer copious research material, which can be approached from a variety of linguistic vantage points. It is important to know expressive means and stylistic devices in humour expounding in every sphere, not only for people who practice stand-up and study humorology, but also for students of linguistic department.

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РОДОПЛЕМЕННАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ В КОНЦЕ XIX ВЕКА: ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ И ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ РАЗЛИЧИЯ.

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается история кыргызских племен в 19 веке, до присоединения к России. Проводится сравнение их политических, экономических и культурно-религиозных условий развития. Сравнение жизни южных и северных кыргызов показывают на основе статистических обзоров, которые составляла областная администрация.

Ключевые слова: Южные и северные кыргызы, Ферганская и Семиреченская области, земледелие, скотоводство, Кокандское ханство, легенда Алтын Бешик.

Annotation. The article discusses the history of Kyrgyz tribes in the 19th century, before joining Russia. A comparison is made of their political, economic and cultural-religious conditions of development. A comparison of the lives of southern and northern Kyrgyz is shown on the basis of statistical surveys compiled by the regional administration.

Key words Southern and northern Kyrgyz, Ferghana and Semirechenskaya regions, agriculture, cattle breeding, Kokand, legend Altyn Beshik.