

## MORPHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CONCEPTUAL SEMANTICS OF HUMOR

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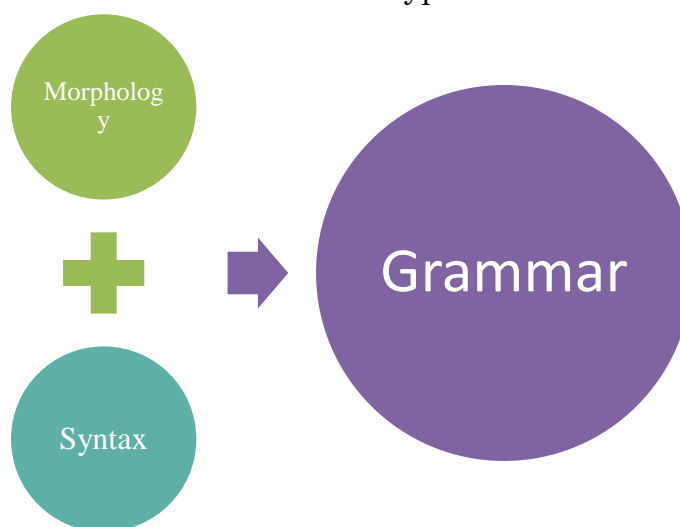
### ABSTRACT

This article presents the morphological aspects of the concept of humor. We all know that, one of the branches of linguistics is grammar, which studies the rules associated with the grammatical structure of language. This term, like many linguistic terms, is ambiguous. After all, if the grammatical structure of language is understood in the first sense, then the field of linguistics that studies this grammatical structure is understood in the later sense.

**Keywords:** Morphology, semantics, linguistics, substitution, elision, transformation.

### INTRODUCTION

This grammar studies words and word changes, the formal-grammatical side of the sentence, various forms of syntactic units, their structure and methods of formation, as well as grammatical meaning. This section is divided into two types:



The term "**morphology**" is a combination of the Greek words "**morphe**" and "**logos**", where "morphe" means "form" and "logos" means "the meaning of the word". This study is devoted to word groups, in which word groups and their specific grammatical categories are studied. On the other hand, it is said that words in a language are divided into certain groups according to their functions and general grammatical meaning. The word is the main tool of an artistic image, one of the main factors in its improvement. For this reason, it is impossible to express existing objects and events without words and phonetic, morphological and syntactic means of expression. Among these means, we use special word forms and word forms with grammatical meaning to describe human feelings and lifestyle by the morphological method. Since nominal and verbal word groups in the Uzbek language are similar to forms and the formation of forms in other word groups is less limited, the morphological way of expressing expressive-emotionality is characteristic mainly of nominal and verbal word groups.

In our daily life, among friends, when we read and in many other cases, the place of humor is big. Our people have a saying: "An Uzbek person is interesting in himself, and his words are more interesting than himself." In fact, the Uzbek people are rich in humor.

Now let us analyze the text "The Cause of the Wind" given in the collection "Durmon Anecdotes" in morphological terms:

At a party in Mirpolat Mirza's house, the poet Tursun Ali said: "I have written a new poem, listen to it!" without even waiting for our answer, he began to read his poem: "Winter. It is cold outside, the wind is howling..." The poet Azim Suyun, who was sitting in the circle, seemed to have caught a cold, and kept repeating, so our main attention was not on the poem, but on him.

Mirpolat Mirza was still waiting for Tursun Ali to finish his poem.

- Poet, you wrote such a cold poem and **gave Azim a cold!**

In this context "You gave Azim a cold!" the noun+verb group of words comes together and helps to achieve a light comic tone as a result of increased expressiveness. Let's look at another example:

Lalikhhan has **a garden, but without gardener** (Lalixonning **bog'i bor, bog'boni yo'q**)

Lalikhhan has **an illness, but without cure** (Lalixonning **dardi bor, darmoni yo'q** (from an oral folklore))

The above lines are an example of the oral creativity of our people, and the poetic lines are taken from the famous song "Lalikhhan". And here the group of words noun + verb is united and through irony expresses through the laughter of the main character "Lalikhhan's situation". Another form of morphological method, this set of words contributes to the emergence of a comic tone, adding precision and concreteness to the total number in some sentences.

For example, let's look at a short humorous text "After improving your skills":

Once, in a conversation about chess, Abdusalam Umarov, director of the Alisher Navoi National Library, says:

- I met the requirement for the second rank when I was in school.

"In that case, your skills grew every year, and now you have reached the eighth rank (in fact, there are four, the first is the highest)!" I said in a serious tone.

Everyone laughed. (From "Durman Anecdotes")

The numbers "**second, eighth, four**" given in these sentences indicate the volume of the rank, and with the word "eighth" the author responds to the words of the library director in a light, humorous tone.

In English, the morphological method accounts for 5% of all methods. The morphological toolkit includes 4 methods: addition, elimination, substitution, and transposition. Among these methods, the two most frequently used methods are adding a suffix (44%) and using a word or suffix together (43%).

Let's look at an example of the addition method:

My three-year-old and I were hanging decorations and she found some but she couldn't hang them so she said, "We'd better go get some more hookers from the basement, he realized that they couldn't hang them so." he said, "We'd better get some more mediums from the basement."

Here, the word "hooks" is pronounced incorrectly and the suffix "er" is added to "hook." Therefore, adding this morpheme changes the meaning of the word - from subject to agent. Also, in this particular joke, the word "mediator" has a completely different meaning, which is not suitable for small children. Therefore, the effect of the joke is enhanced when the word is pronounced by a small child. Therefore, the addition of a morpheme causes changes at other levels of the language.

The affixes we found in the corpus were also derivational affixes or similar parts of other words. For instance:

**A: What do you call an alligator in a vest?**

**B: Investigator.**

In this example, combining the words "alligator" and "vest" creates a new word, "investigator." In some other cases, adding morphemes creates a neologism. For instance:

**A: My socks have become truly holy. I can only wear them to church.**

In this example, the suffix "-y" is added to the root "hole" /həʊl/, forming the word "holy." As a result, the meaning of the sentence changes completely. It is interesting to note that the adverbs explained here do not limit the environment of humor, that is, humor occurs in both written and spoken form, which, as we have seen, is not always the case with morphological devices.

There were two interesting cases of substitution. The first occurs when a morpheme is replaced by another word that has the same sound.

For example, eyelashes are supposed to prevent foreign objects from getting into the eye, but whenever something gets into my eye, it's always an eyelash. Ironic.

In this case, the unfixed "i" part of the word "Ironic" is replaced by the word "eye". Although this joke can be written or spoken, it is more appropriate for the former because the listener is more likely to understand the word "ironic" than "eironic".

The second option involves a very rare method of inflection.

For example,

**A: Tell me something I don't know.**

**B: The past tense of William Shakespeare would be "Wouldiwas Shookspeared".**

In this example, the writer's name is split into five parts, such as one pronoun and four verbs, which in turn become the past tense. This joke is unique because it is based on the author's name being the same as the verbs. However, this feature makes it difficult to immediately understand the essence of the joke, which reduces its effectiveness.

## CONCLUSION

Elision and transposition are the least common types of morphological changes in the sample. As with the examples described above, the reason for the rarity of these methods is that they require a lot of effort to understand and create. This is because not all morphemes can exist on their own, so the success of using a morphological tool depends on the use of words with a certain structure. However, the distribution of words may seem artificial. In addition, the relationship between the phonological and orthographic components of morphemes must be taken into account.

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