

RUSSIAN ANECDOTE: PRECEDENT TEXT OF SPECIAL STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

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Abstract. The work gives a great place to the description of the Russian joke, its definition, classification and characteristics. The article aims to reveal the essence of Russian humor, Russian joke. The work focuses on the essence of the joke, the peculiarities of the Russian joke. This paper considers the formulation, comparison of humor and joke, cultural analysis of humorous speech and functions of humor, etc.; the role of Russian humor in verbal communication, an attempt to show Russian cultural concepts and attitudes to life reflected in Russian humor. The scientific novelty is to in the consideration of anecdotes involving different kinds of anecdotes. The anecdote is found in any speech culture, and most often this language refers to conversational communication, for which it is typical to combine situation-topic with current communication. The anecdote is a kind of humor where words are used within a defined and well-defined narrative structure to make people laugh, they should not be taken seriously. As a result of the study, it was noted that the anecdote as a precedent text has a special structure and content. The anecdote is a definite stereotypical associative complex, actively functioning in the speech of representatives of a particular society.

Key words: humor, Russian humor, language, cultural background, anecdote, laugh, fun situation.

Introduction

Humor, as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon, is a special form of speech communication. Humor makes a person laugh, at the same time it makes people understand the meaning or the subtext of the philosophy that humor concludes. Humor is a kind of comics that has a world-viewing character and complexity of tone in the assessment of life, where serious hides under the comic mask. The concept of «humor» is ambiguous. Humor is broadly defined as a good-natured, mocking attitude towards individual phenomena and the world as a whole. In a narrower sense, humor is the method of self-expression of creative personality, on the basis of which comic works are created. Among them, there are high and funny shapes. The first includes works of art and literature, to the latter belongs parodies, jokes, anecdotes, fables, bywords, ditties, caricatures, friendly cartoons. Humor is also characteristic of national color.

In the Russian language «humor» is a transliteration of the Latin word «humor», which original meaning is body fluid. Ancient Greek scientist and doctor Hippocrates believes that the human fluid contains blood, mucus, yellow gall and black gall, their different composition will form different temperaments.

According to Fernandez Sanchez Y.U. word «humor» (German. humor, French. humeur) in European languages means mood, bad for the French, then predominantly good for the Germans from the eighteenth century [1, p 25]. The English have spoken of humor as a literary and aesthetic genre. In the 16th century, the English poet and playwright Benjamin Johnson was one of the first to introduce the concept of «humor» into literature. In his works "Every Man in His Humour" (1598) and "Every Man out of His Humour" (1599), Johnson presents humor as a moral phenomenon, not just a physiological one. According to the Short Literary Encyclopedia, humor reflects the complex attitude of consciousness towards the object, towards individual phenomena and the world as a whole, combining an apparently comic interpretation with an internal seriousness [2, p 90]. In the last two definitions, humor is treated as a worldview [1, p 26].

As noted by Fernandez Sanchez Y.U. Moore humor covers many areas of human life, and there are dozens of classifications of comic functions. Although on the one hand, humor is a global, universal phenomenon without which it is difficult to imagine the natural functioning of society, it must be said that, on the other hand, it is a deeply national phenomenon. In the modern scientific knowledge there is a growing interest of researchers to study the characteristics of humor of specific language cultures and its specific implementation in language [1, p 28].

In the definitions of V.I. Dal [3, 30] and a short literary encyclopedia [2, p 90] humor is treated as worldview. Later his meaning was constantly transformed into concepts of literature, art and aesthetics. Although humor in everyday life is a common phenomenon, but there is a certain degree of complexity to define humor.

Materials and methods of research

In the Russian language humor [4, с 682] is commented as follows: 1) a short narrative literary genre with humorous colors in the half of the 18th century in Russia; 2) in the middle of the 19th century also signifies the genre of folk literature, its content was witty and humorous, but the ends are usually unexpected. It is obvious, the anecdote is a genre of oral folk art, reflects current events, and it is a unique language form of humor.

Mow Shuang Shuang notes that the main feature of humor is wittiness, laugh, which are the basis of humor. Humor can represent the most extensive funny phenomenon, can turn not funny objective things into funny things [5, p 879]. The term anecdote comes from the Greek word «antkdotons», meaning «not published» and «not known before». The Anecdote is a genre of oral folk art, reflects current events, it is a unique linguistic form of humor, belongs to humor, has all the features of humor, it is a variant of humor and oral humor in the form of short dialogue, having unexpected endings [5, p 879].

According to the above-mentioned understanding of people from different regions, different cultural backgrounds of people's humor, the scholar summarizes humor as follows: 1) open and optimistic qualities that people have innately; 2) the ability to notice and express fun in life. 3) speech or behavior causes person's laugh. 4) the wise, subtle formulations that lead people to thinking [5, p 881].

Len Suefan [6, p 23] notes that the anecdote as a text exists in two forms: oral (primary and main) and written (secondary and conditional). The oral form of an anecdote is implemented in jokes, fables, parodies on existing reality. The secondary, conditional form of the anecdote is operated in various collections, meetings and also on special Internet sites. In modern linguistics, the anecdote is defined as: «An anecdote is a short oral funny story about a fictional event with an unexpected ending, in which there are permanent characters known to all speakers». The anecdote can be attributed to one of the bright representatives of the precedent text, because this type of text has a special structure and content, represents a certain stereotypical associative complex, significant and actively functioning in speech of representatives of the individual society. For example, folk, fairy names: Baba Yaga, Koschei the Deathless, Serpent Gorynych, Ivan the Fool and so on. In this case real people (relatives, neighbors) receive negative or positive personal characteristics at the expense of folklore images that are endowed with certain qualities in fairy tales: wife – witch (evil, unhappy); mother-in-law- Baba Yaga (ugly, pest, sly, cunning); the brother – Nightingale the Robber (self-serving, enemy); children - devils (very restless, causing a lot of problems); neighbor – Vasilisa the beautiful (beautiful, young woman); the husband of the neighbor - Ivan the Fool (naive, trusting, foolish). All these folk names are precedent, as they cause a number of associations with the fairy tale, therefore, a significant role in the perception of anecdotes is assigned to the folk consciousness of listeners. From here, set expressions appeared in everyday communication: «you are like Baba Yaga» - bushy, messy-haired, unattractive woman; «he is like Koschei the Deathless» - very thin, sickly man; «he is like Ivanushka the Fool» - naive, overly trusting, foolish young man [6, p 24].

Results and discussion

So, the anecdote is a surprising, vivid phenomenon of national Russian culture, a special genre of oral speech that can be a precedent text, reflect the precedent situation and precedent name. And despite the fact that in modern Russia, anecdotes are less and less told in everyday communication (which is explained by various personal, economic and social changes in society), it is still supported by the traditional culture and accumulates the properties of different areas of human life.

A national color is also typical for humor. Russian humor is an important part of the world cultural picture, it is a repetition of the accepted norm in this national culture, reflecting the cultural representations of the Russian people and their attitude to life.

Any joke is based on an ironic comment of some situation that itself caused horror or tears, but looked funny in the anecdote. The nature of this laugh is a light irony or bitter sarcasm depending on the plot. Years of training in this genre has led to the fact that the Russians have a special attitude towards humor, namely: «quality», real and sense of humor must be necessarily a little sad at least, or, according to writer Nikolai Gogol, «laugh through tears».

It should be noted that the genre of anecdotes in Russia is one of the most favorite and popular. The person telling anecdotes in artistic and funny way is a dear guest in every home. The storytellers are so valuable that many of them were promoted in their careers only because of their ability to make the public fun and especially the boss. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the anecdote (short oral funny story) got a rapid development and reached its apogee in the USSR during the Soviet era, and even more due to the Soviet era. Strict control over private life, no less strict censorship in literature and in media served as a culture medium for the development of this genre. Everyone saw the system's inefficiency, glaring errors and just foolish leaders. But to express one's critical attitude without losing dignity and without great risk, it was possible only in a conversation, in an evocative short storytelling. In the Stalin's era, thousands of people were found in prisons because of anecdotes.

In Russia, the most common type of joke is an anecdote - a fictional funny situation. It is a short story about a historical hero or precedent, and it is not necessarily funny. In the 20-30's of the twentieth century, a new kind of formal and everyday oral communication appeared and spread in the Russian language culture - telling anecdotes. At the same time, the word anecdote becomes lexicalized - a short oral story about a fictional event with an unexpected witty ending in which there are permanent characters known to Russian speakers. Russian anecdotes are differ from similar genres: fables, humorous stories, everyday fairy tales, and from literary and historical anecdotes - that is always a story about what really did not actually happen (and, as a rule, could not be). In the anecdotes, the characters move freely in time (so in one anecdote can meet figures belonging to different eras), get into fantastic situations, have supernatural physical abilities, their behavior is often unreliable from the point of view of the psychology of everyday life. The modern Russian anecdote is characterized by a relatively constant set of possible characters (about four or five dozen), having strong speech specifications known to all speakers of the Russian language, and therefore needs no presentation. There are representatives of some nations (the Russian, the American, the French, the German, the English, the Chinese, Negro) and ethnic minorities (Georgians, Chukchis, Jewish, Ukrainians), political and military figures (Chapaev and his associates, Brezhnev, Hrushev, Lenin, Dzerzhinsky, Bush, Kissinjer), movie heroes (Stirlitz, Müller, Sherlock Holmes, Doctor Watson, Cheburashka, crocodile Gene and others), and heroes like a husband, a wife, a lover, a boss, a professor, a student, Vovochka, a teacher, a policemen, a new Russian and etc. For example: - How will we live without Khrushchev? - Still in the hruschobah. Hruschob is a simple apartment building during the reign of Khrushchev, made up of Khrushchev and the slum, expressing the need of the Soviet people during the reign of Khrushchev; The Brezhnev-style was created in accordance with Brezhnev and still reminding Brezhnev's incompetence and the backwardness and chaos of Soviet society during his reign. Humor here is carried out through the names of Khrushchev and Brezhnev, historical facts are set out, and at the same time it is ironic. For example: Who is your father? - Comrade Stalin! - And who is your mother? - My Soviet Homeland! - What do you want to become?

- An orphan!

From this humor, we can see that during Stalin's leadership, the Soviet people are not happy. Children preferred to be orphans, did not want to have parents, like Stalin and the Soviet Homeland. It is easy to see here that people have been extremely rid of the Stalin's leadership and existing way of life. It was mainly because of the tyrannous rules of Stalin's policy people's lives were miserable and poor during his reign. This humor showed a desire to get rid of the leadership of Stalin and the Soviet social status [6, pp 24].

The Russian anecdote is not related to narrative but to pictorial genres due to its linguistic characteristics. To tell an anecdote well means not just to narrate the story of some funny episode, but to present this episode. In other words, the anecdote is not a narrative, but a kind of performance produced by a single actor. For many anecdotes, the primary constructive role is the narrator's intonation, his facial expression and gestural. In some cases, they are the ones who create what is called a «salt». For example, in anecdotes about Georgians usually imitates the Georgian accent: Russian lesson at a Georgian school. Teacher: - Children, Russian is a very difficult language. For example, Nastya is a beautiful Russian name, and "Nenastya" is a bad weather [World of jokes, 2023: URL].

Conclusion

Thus, we define humor as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon, as a special form of speech communication. Humor makes a person laugh, at the same time it encourages people to understand the meaning or subtext of philosophy. Humor is a generic concept, it includes anecdote, joke, wittiness. The anecdote belongs to humor, has all the features of humor, it is a variant of humor and oral humor in the form of a short form of a dialogue, having unexpected endings. The anecdote as a text exists in two forms: oral (primary and main) and written (secondary and conditional). The modern Russian anecdote is characterized by a relatively constant set of possible characters, having strong speech specification known to all speakers of Russian, and therefore no need in presentation.

It is fixed that the Russian anecdote does not refer to narrative but to pictorial genres due to its linguistic peculiarities. It was determined that the genre of anecdotes in Russia is one of the most favorite and popular. Any joke is based on an ironic comment of some situation that itself caused horror or tears, but in the joke looked funny. The nature of such laughter is a light irony or bitter sarcasm, depending on the plot.

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ОРЫС АНЕКДОТЫ: ЕРЕКШЕ ҚҰРЫЛЫМ МЕН МАЗМҰННЫҢ ПРЕЦЕДЕНТТІК МӘТІНІ

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Андатпа. Мақала орыс ұлттық әзіл-оспағының сипаттамасына, оның анықтамасына, жіктелуіне және сипаттамаларына арналған. Мақаланың мақсаты - орыс әзілінің, орыс анекдотының мәнін ашу. Жұмыста анекдоттың мәніне, орыс анекдотының ерекшеліктеріне назар аударылады. Бұл мақалада әзіл-оспақтың анықтамасы, әзіл мен

анекдотты салыстыру, әзіл-оспақты сөйлеу мен әзіл функциясының мәдени талдауы және т.б. қарастырылады; ауызша қарым-қатынастағы орыс әзілінің рөлі, орыс әзілінде көрініс тапқан орыс мәдени тұжырымдамалары мен өмірге деген көзқарастарын көрсетуге тырысу. Анекдот кез-келген сөйлеу мәдениетінде кездеседі, ал көбінесе бұл сөйлеу жанры сөйлесу қарым-қатынасына жатады, ол жағдайды-тақырыпты қазіргі қарым-қатынас жағдайымен үйлестірумен сипатталады. Анекдот-бұл әзіл-оспақтың көрініс, онда сөздер белгілі бір және нақты анықталған баяндау құрылымында адамдарды күлдірту үшін қолданылады, оларды байыпты қабылдауға болмайды. Ол-жанрдың барлық сипаттамаларына ие тәуелсіз фольклорлық сөйлеу жанры. Анекдот-ұлттық орыс мәдениетінің ерекше дамыған және өнімді құбылысы. Ғылыми жаңалығы-анекдоттың әртүрлі түрлерін мысалға келтіре отырып, анекдотты қарастыру. Зерттеу нәтижесінде анекдот прецеденттік мәтін ретінде белгілі бір құрылым мен мазмұнға ие екендігі атап өтілді. Анекдот-бұл жеке қоғам өкілдерінің сөйлеуінде белсенді жұмыс істейтін белгілі бір стереотиптік бейнелі-ассоциативті кешен.

Түйін сөздер: әзіл, орыс әзілі, тіл, мәдени фон, анекдот, күлкі, күлкі жағдаяты.

РУССКИЙ АНЕКДОТ: ПРЕЦЕДЕНТНЫЙ ТЕКСТ ОСОБОЙ СТРУКТУРЫ И СОДЕРЖАНИЯ

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Аннотация. В работе большое место отводится объяснению русского анекдота, его определению, классификации и характерных черт. Цель статьи – раскрытие сущности русского юмора, русского анекдота. В работе акцентируется внимание на сущность анекдота, особенностей русского анекдота. В этой статье рассматриваются формулировка способности человека видеть смешное в окружающем мире или ситуации, сопоставление юмора и анекдота, сопоставительный анализ остроумной речи и предназначения юмора и т.д.; важность русского юмора в ходе речевого общения, попытка показать систему концепции юмора, нашедшую отражение в русских юмористических рассказах. Научная новизна заключается в рассмотрении анекдота с привлечением разных видов анекдота. Юмористические рассказы существуют в любой коммуникативной среде, данный жанр применяется в разговорном общении, характеризуется объединением ситуации с темой разговора. Анекдот - отражение юмористического склада ума, где слова применяются в рамках конкретной повествовательной системы, и имеет цель насмешить слушателя, юмористические рассказы не должны восприниматься всерьез. В результате исследования была отмечено, что анекдот как прецедентный текст имеет свое строение и сущность. Анекдот представляет собой конкретный стереотипный образно-ассоциативный комплекс, повсеместно используемый представителями конкретного общества.

Ключевые слова: юмор, русский юмор, язык, культурный фон, анекдот, смех, ситуация смеха.