

THE ROLE OF HUMOR IN CONVERSATION

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18440659>

ABSTRACT

In this article it is explored that a role of humor in personal communication. It highlights pragmatic and social perspectives, explaining how humor works to reduce conflict and soften hard situations. The findings show that humor is often used strategically in contexts such as disagreements, criticism and conflicts. In addition, humor promotes social connection and emotional regulation in educational, professional and daily interactions. The results show that the influence of humor depends on contextual factors, in particular cultural norms, power relations and the intentions of the speaker. The article concludes that humor, when used correctly, increases the effectiveness of communication and interpersonal relationships.

Key words: influence of humor, social art, characters of humor, humor, relationship, socio-cultural circles, jokes, interlocutors, pragmatics, sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

Communication is not for only just conversing with people, meanwhile it strengthens relationships. In a daily communication, speakers commonly discuss social distance, power and interpersonal harmony. One of the main strategy for maintaining such harmony is humor, which is broadly studied in a pragmatic and sociolinguistic framework. According to the theory of humor, speakers use different speech strategies to light their conversation and that of their interlocutors, especially in an uncomfortable situation for the social circle. Humor has been a source of enjoyment for over two millennia (Wilde et al., 2003). As such, there are many references to humor and laughter in the Old Testament (The New American Stand Bible, 1990). In addition, Darwin (1872) suggested that the evolutionary basis of laughter was its function as a social expression of happiness, which attributed to group cohesiveness. Humor has been a source of pleasure for over two millennia (Wilde et al., 2003). Today, the popular belief that "laughter is the best medicine" or, as they often say, "humor is the best medicine" has motivated many studies. However, this popular hypothesis needs empirical and clear proof, as the results of humor research offer little acquired knowledge in addition to accepting the popular hypothesis (Nezlek & Derks, 2001; Nezu, & Blissett, 1988; Kuiper & Nicole, 2004; Kuiper at al., 2004). However, the purpose of the real work is not to prove the advantages of humor, but to show that its effect to conversation based on sense of humor and frequently used variables. Moreover, a comprehensive definition of humor is proposed, which can form the basis for future humor research. The terms "humor" and "sense of humor" are so broad that many of the elements they relate to do not coincide. For instance, there is a clear connection between humor related to punctuation and humor in social jokes. Humor researchers have tried to penetrate the mysteries behind every aspect of humor; but the research may have raised more questions than it answered. Furthermore, each of the various humor scales that attempt to measure

different aspects of humor has led to a clear definition of humor. That is, with the help of each scale, able to get an idea of a certain aspect of humor, such as coping ability, assessment, staging, laughter, jokes, knowledge, etc.; however, the term "humor" now serves as a general definition for all aspects of humor. It will be difficult to prove that humor is, in fact, a ridiculous prospect just because humor has different aspects. In some cases, such as a pun, the idea of perspective should be very clear. However, in other aspects of humor, such as social humor, the idea of perspective may not be as obvious. Therefore, at the moment, this proposed definition of humor remains only an assumption until it stands the test of time. In the meantime, let's take a look at how humor research has been conducted so far. For example, the simplest joke like "tuk-tuk-tuk".

LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, the role of humor in human psychology, in social relations and in the educational process has been studied by many researchers. In the scientific literature, humor is interpreted not only as a means of entertainment, but also as an important factor in reducing stress, improving communication and strengthening social ties. Darwin (1872) considers humor as a mechanism of psychological adaptation and claims that it helps to maintain a person's emotional stability in difficult and stressful situations. He believes that positive humor reduces stress and promotes a constructive attitude to problems. Previous studies supporting this approach have shown that humor has a positive impact on mental health. Research in the social context also shows the important role of humor. Everts (2003) analyzes humor as a communication strategy and concludes that it helps to reduce tension in a group and strengthen mutual trust. Humor, especially appropriate and carefully applied in conflict situations, makes communication more effective. The positive effects of humor are also highlighted in educational research. Wilde (2003) found that teacher-appropriate humor increases students' interest in the lesson, helps them focus, and creates a supportive learning environment. At the same time, the researchers also note that inappropriate or offensive humor can have negative consequences. However, not all scientists unanimously support the idea that humor always has a positive result. For example, Tamashiro (1979) notes that humor, if used in the wrong context, can exacerbate social inequality and discrimination by focusing on critical aspects of humor. Thus, it is argued that the effectiveness of a joke is directly related to its content, context, and relevance to the audience. In conclusion, it can be concluded from the available literature that humor can play a positive role in stressful, social and educational situations. However, its effect is effective only if it is applied appropriately and carefully, depending on the situation. Further empirical research on this issue would help determine the real impact of humor in various contexts.

METHODOLOGY

Tamashiro (1979) argued that the types of humor that children enjoy are closely related to their developing personality. Therefore, everyone can expect that the average adult will probably not be surprised by a "tuk-tuk" type joke; while kindergarten children keep telling the same "tuk-tuk" type joke over and over again and find it very funny. Still, a parent, grandparents, or primary care professional may be very surprised when a child comes home from kindergarten and says, "Dad, Dad, you want to hear the joke I learned, well, tuk-tuk, of course." Till, a parent, grandparents, or primary care professional may be very surprised when a child comes home from kindergarten and says, "Dad, Dad, you want to hear the joke I learned,

well, tuk-tuk, of course, everyone who likes this child will answer: "Who Is there?" and not in words "I don't like jokes". Most adults are influenced by what they see and hear, consequently, they enjoy a simple no. Subsequently, it was possible to argue not about a funny joke, but about what exactly the goal was. As good as anything can be interesting to anyone in the right conditions. Almost anything can be fun for anyone under the right circumstances. Therefore, there is no point in trying to measure it is funny, because, was not a funny joke. Humor is often formed indirectly and is based on contextual rules. Jokes in English are often formed through implicature, that is, by giving a hidden meaning. For example, when a person says on a rainy day, "What a beautiful day!", in fact the phrase is used in the sense of humor and steals the original meaning in reverse. "Dad jokes" (father jokes) are also common in the way english interacts. These jokes are simple, but they come from a slightly humorous context. (Mubashirkhon 2024)

Empirical studies on humor have been conducted in a similar way. Methods have been developed and variables have been set that have been used to create an image of humor. However, such a picture can be confusing. Although the self-evaluation method of Psychological Tests is simple and practical, Lefcourt and Martin (1986) pointed out that subjects might be tempted to overestimate themselves because a good sense of humor is such a desirable attribute and researchers do not want to admit that they have a weak sense of humor (as quoted in Martin, 2007). Frank Moore Colby may have said it best: "men confess to infidelity, murder, arson, pinned teeth or a wig. Who among people recognize the lack of humor?" (Andrews, 1993). Likewise, it is shown that the evaluation of humor variables can also easily lead to errors. Each of these definitions of humor can be attributed to one of the following aspects of humor: the attribute of humor as ideological relations, association with humor with humor, the role of humor in socio-cultural circles, the function of humor as a method of overcoming difficulties, the association of humor with laughter and smiles, and humor as a characteristic of personality, and humor as the totality of positive and negative elements.

RESULTS

The key to finding a sense of humor is the relationship between these different aspects of humor. In order to make it more clear, the survey is conducted from thirty-eight volunteers. According to the results, approximately 56% people have accepted humor as a positive thing while conflicting situations. The result is given in 1st figure.

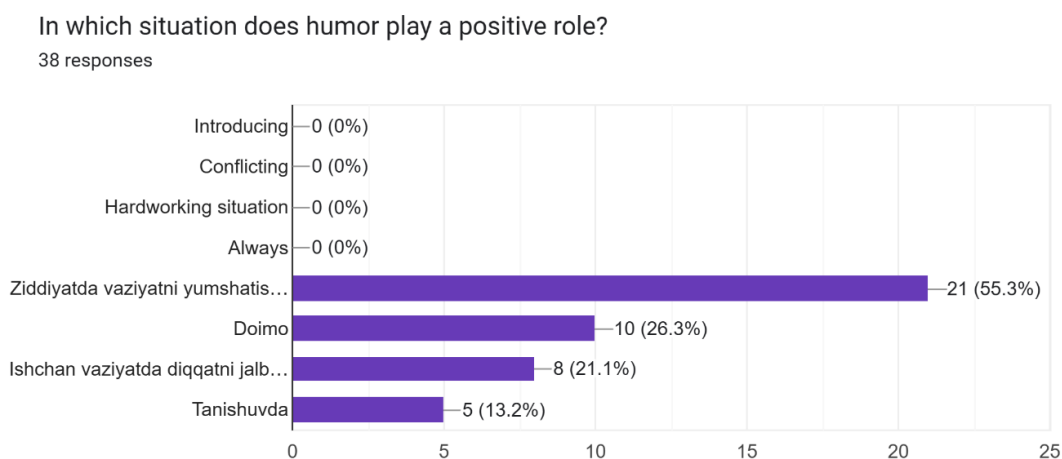


Fig.1. In which situation does humor play a positive role?

In the diagram it was inquired that people should select their opinion about which situation humor plays an approving role. According to the results, people have accepted humor as a relieving thing while a conflicting conditions. Humor is a powerful communicative tool and humor can play a positive role in everyday communication and in professional and institutional conditions, alleviate tensions, strengthen relationships, strengthen relationships and promote a healthy relationship. One of the main positive roles of humor is the ability to relieve tension in stressful or conflict situations. One of the positive roles of humor is the ability to relieve tension in stressful or conflict situations. In case of disagreement, one of the main positive roles of humor is the ability to relieve tension in stressful or conflict situations. In case of disagreements, misunderstandings, or emotionally charged situations, one of the main positive roles of humor is the ability to relieve tension in stressful or conflict situations. In case of disagreements, misunderstandings, or emotionally charged conversations, light, non-offensive humor will help get rid of negative emotions. Humor distracts attention from the conflict and allows participants to relax and rethink the situation more calmly. This makes communication more constructive and less confrontational. As the consequence of conducted survey, it is shown that humor serves as a polite strategy, especially when speakers have to criticize, decline requests, or discuss sensitive topics. Pestilence often serves as a polite strategy, especially when speakers have to criticize, decline requests, or discuss sensitive topics. Indirectly funny phrases can smooth out potential dangers. Humor often serves as a polite strategy, especially when you have to criticize, reject requests, or discuss sensitive topics. Common laughter helps to develop a sense of communication and mutual understanding between people. Humor plays an important role in creating and strengthening social ties. Common laughter helps to develop a sense of communication and mutual understanding between people. Humor plays an important role in creating and strengthening social ties. Common laughter helps to develop a sense of communication and mutual understanding between people. Being overly familiar can be perceived as impolite, while insulting one's friends, if done within a joking frame, is not necessarily perceived as such (Hay, 1994, 2000). In friendship, families and at work, humor helps people feel comfortable and connected. This is evidenced by the kindness, openness and shared values necessary to develop trust and cooperation. In educational settings, humor can improve learning efficiency and student engagement. Teachers who use appropriate humor often create a comfortable environment in the classroom that reduces anxiety and encourages participation. An educational setting, humor can improve learning efficiency and student engagement. In a professional environment, humor can improve teamwork, leadership, and job satisfaction. When humor is used with respect, it helps relieve stress, boost morale, and promote collaboration between employees. A professional humor environment can enhance teamwork, leadership, and job satisfaction. When humor is used with respect, it helps relieve stress, improve communication, and humor can improve teamwork, leadership, and job satisfaction. When humor is used with respect, it helps relieve stress, boost morale, and promote collaboration between employees. Leaders who use humor correctly are often closer and supportive. In a professional environment, humor can improve teamwork, leadership, and job satisfaction. When humor is used with respect, it helps relieve stress, boost morale, and promote collaboration between employees. Leaders who use humor correctly are often

perceived as closer and more supportive. However, it is important that humor remains inclusive in the workplace and does not interfere with professionalism.

DISCUSSION

People who use humor correctly are often perceived as closer and more supportive. However, it is important that humor remains inclusive in the workplace and does not interfere with professionalism. Humor also plays a positive psychological role, helping people cope with stress, insecurity, and difficult life experiences. Independent or situational humor allows people to emotionally distance themselves from others. Thus, there are many references to humor and laughter in the Old Testament (American New Bible, 1990). In addition, Darwin (1872) suggested that the evolutionary basis of laughter is the function of social expression of happiness, which is attributed to group cohesion. The results discussed in this article show that humor always plays a positive role in communication when it is relevant and socially sensitive in its context. In various interaction situations, humor acts as a pragmatic resource that allows speakers to manage interpersonal relationships, relieve tension and discuss meaning more effectively. These results are consistent with previous studies in pragmatics and speech analysis, in which humor is not just an entertainment technique, but a strategic tool. One of the important points that attract attention is the role of humor in face control. Based on the theory of politeness, humor can reduce the negative impact on the face of potentially sensitive actions, such as criticism, discord or rejection. By forming messages with humor, speakers allow the interlocutors to interpret intentions as less direct or aggressive, thus maintaining social cohesion.

A large body of research focusing on humour in workplaces has emerged, with both meetings and mundane encounters in the workplace being analysed (Holmes, 2000.; Holmes & Marra, 2002a, 2002b; Grainger, 2004; Mullany, 2004; Holmes & Schnurr, 2005; Schnurr, et al., 2007). Humor in interactions between family (Everts, 2003) and friends (Hay, 1994, 2000, 2001; Lampert & Ervin-Tripp 2006) has also been the focus of research. A common theme running through all these settings, and thus most work on the relationship between humor and politeness, is that the interactants are familiar with each other. This confirms previous research showing that humor is often used as an indirect strategy in interpersonal communication. In addition, the discussion shows that humor promotes social cohesion by strengthening shared knowledge and group identity. In both informal and institutional settings, a humorous exchange of views creates common ground and signals belonging to a group. This is especially evident in the workplace and in educational institutions, where humor helps to build relationships and reduce the distance between subordinates. However, the effectiveness of humor in these contexts largely depends on power relations and cultural expectations, as inappropriate humor can have the opposite effect. The analysis also shows that humor improves emotional regulation and stress management. Participants or communicators who use humor during stressful interactions seem to be better at coping with pressure and insecurity. This finding supports psychological views that view humor as an adaptive coping mechanism that allows people to rethink difficult situations in less threatening ways. Despite its positive characteristics, the debate recognizes that humor is not useful to everyone. Inappropriate interpretations, cultural differences, or excessive use of humor can undermine communication goals. Despite its positive characteristics, the debate recognizes that humor is not useful to everyone. Inappropriate interpretations, cultural differences, or excessive use of humor can

undermine communication goals. Thus, the positive role of humor is not absolute, but conditional. Speakers must have a pragmatic ability to judge when a joke is appropriate and when it can be perceived as inappropriate or offensive. In conclusion, the debate suggests that humor plays a positive role in communication if used strategically, intelligibly, and with a social context in mind. Overall, the debate suggests that humor plays a positive role in communication if used strategically, intelligibly, and with a social conclusion, the debate suggests that humor plays a positive role in communication if used strategically, intelligibly, and with a social limit.

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