

# KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

VOLUME 03  
MAY 2022



"KLAD" is a student journal first published at M. Narikbayev Kazguu University School of liberal arts. This journal is aimed at enhancing students' involvement into science and research.



## INFORMATION ABOUT THE JOURNAL

“KLAD” is a student journal first published at M. Narikbayev Kazguu University School of liberal arts. This journal is aimed at enhancing students’ involvement into science and research.

«KLAD” journal admits for publication various types of articles: original research, review articles, short reports or essays, reflections, case studies, methodologies and cases in english; containing the results of fundamental and applied research in the field of philosophy and identity, history of kazakhstan, pedagogy, linguistics and methods of teaching languages, translation, and tourism.

# CONTENTS

---

<b>WHAT ARE THE EXPERIENCES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN TERMS OF LINGUISTIC ADAPTATION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Kussainova Zarina	
<b>HUMOUR IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING: A CASE OF EURASIAN MEDIA FORUM IN KAZAKHSTAN</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Mukanbednyarova Madina	
<b>TRANSLATION OF EMPHATIC CONSTRUCTIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATIONS OF JACK LONDON'S NOVEL MARTIN EDEN</b> .....	<b>25</b>
Khamidullova Mergul	
<b>STRATEGIC DOING: TEN SKILLS FOR AGILE LEADERSHIP</b> .....	<b>37</b>
Abilkaiyr A.T.	
<b>THE 360 DEGREE LEADER: DEVELOPING YOUR INFLUENCE FROM ANYWHERE IN THE ORGANIZATION BY JOHN MAXWELL</b> .....	<b>40</b>
Amanzhol R. S., Nurakhmetova A. Zh.	
<b>LEADERSHIP SECRETS OF THE WORLD'S MOST SUCCESSFUL CEOS" BY ERIC YAVERBAUM</b> .....	<b>43</b>
Muratova Assylzhan	
<b>SERVANT LEADERSHIP IN ACTION: HOW YOU CAN ACHIEVE GREAT RELATIONSHIP AND RESULTS</b> .....	<b>45</b>
Gazizova Samal, Prmagambetova Diana	

<b>START WITH WHY: HOW GREAT LEADERS INSPIRE EVERYONE TO TAKE ACTION</b> .....	<b>48</b>
Kudaibergenova R.S., Koigeldiyeva A.A.	
<b>LEADERSHIP IS LANGUAGE: THE HIDDEN POWER OF WHAT YOU SAY - AND WHAT YOU DON'T" BY L. DAVID MARQUET</b> .....	<b>50</b>
Kurbanova D.G.	
<b>LEADERSHIP STRATEGY AND TACTICS: FIELD MANUAL BY JOCKO WILLINK</b>	<b>53</b>
Serikov Alisher, Temirgali Bakytzhan, Yesbatyrova Zhuldyz	
<b>LEADERSHIP AND SELF-DECEPTION. GETTING OUT OF THE BOX» BY AUTHORS OF ARBINGER INSTITUTE</b> .....	<b>56</b>
Baltabay D.G	
<b>YOUNG PEOPLE DON'T WORK BY CHOSEN SPECIALTy</b> .....	<b>61</b>
<b>GRADS UNEMPLOYMENT BY THEIR SPECIALITY</b> .....	<b>64</b>
<b>HOW TO PREVENT THE HIGH NUMBER OF SUICIDES AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE STRUGGLING WITH THE UNT EXAM FAILURE?</b> .....	<b>67</b>
Kappassova Dinara	
<b>FAKE NEWS CAUSING ISSUES ON DIFFERENT SOCIAL LEVELS</b> .....	<b>70</b>
Makhsumova Arina	
<b>Members of Editorial Board</b> .....	<b>73</b>



PART 01

KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

RESEARCH  
PAPERS



# HUMOUR IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING: A CASE OF EURASIAN MEDIA FORUM IN KAZAKHSTAN

MUKANBEDNYAROVA MADINA

**Abstract:** This qualitative, product-oriented observational study aims to analyse a case on humour in conference interpreting conditions in Kazakhstan, whether simultaneous interpreters face the humorous utterances in someone's speeches; moreover, the research pursues to observe the functions and types of humour there. The Kazakh case was studied hereby through the interpreters' work at the Eurasian Media Forum, English and Russian language pairs. The given forum provides the recordings of past plenary sessions which were used as a data analysis tool. To my best knowledge, the present research is the first one which explores the Kazakhstan case. As a result, the research has proved that humour is often seen at conferences; moreover, it is used in terms of unifying listeners rather than dividing. Besides, plenarists tend to use witticisms and conversational humour for keeping an event in a positive mode.

**Keywords:** simultaneous interpreting, humour, conference interpreting, interpretation strategies, Translation Studies, Eurasian Media Forum.

## INTRODUCTION

Humour is an universal communication tool which is often met throughout a person's life, starting from routine gatherings to the official meetings and plenary sessions. The latter mentioned cases will be considered in this work, the humour from the point of a simultaneous interpreter in the Eurasian Media Forum (EMF) in particular. Since this work focuses on conference humour interpreting, it can be mentioned that humour can be used to ease some tension, to open someone's speech and to make a good impression. Following the Pöchhacher's (1995) claim in which humour interpreting can be a challenging task for interpreters, this paper aims to analyse how they render the humorous utterances in the conferences and forum; what functions and humour types can be used during the EMF plenary sessions. Additionally, the research on humour interpreting in simultaneous

mode is lacking (Vymětalová, 2017). Besides, to my best knowledge, the paper is the first which investigates the mentioned phenomenon in Kazakhstan; thus, it can be considered as a unique research.

The given research work consists of an introduction, a literature review, methodology results and discussion parts. In the beginning of work, there will be important definitions, theories and classifications discussed. Following the literature review, there can be found a thoroughly described practical part and the outcomes.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

For a better understanding of the humour phenomenon, firstly, it is important to define verbal humour. Nash (1985) argues that humour is something that is recognized as funny among listeners who experienced a similar background, also, how they explain

it (see also Zabalbeascoa, 2005; Efremova, 2000). Crawford (1994) agrees saying that the same humour perception benefits people to build social relations (see also Haig, 1986); besides, he adds this activity causes a positive cognitive reaction by listeners. Considering the phenomenon from the point of its function, some scholars (e.g. Meyer, 2000; Lee, 2016; Schmitz, 2002; Şahin, 2018) identify it as a communication tool; for example, Meyer (2000) claims humour can be used in order to break some ice, unite an audience, clarify their views as well as to contrast opinion with opposition. The given work perceives humour, combining the aforementioned definitions, as a verbal figure of speech which elicits listeners' positive response; moreover, it can be used in a strategic way to benefit a speaker.

Investigations on humour interpretation were raised by Pöchacker (1993) for the first time, he studied how humour was rendered from English into German in the simultaneous mode. He believes that conferences provide some roles that rely on "the functional characteristics of the conference ('skopos') and of the text within a given situation of interaction" (Vandaele, 2016, p. 387). Vandaele (2016) points that at conference interpreters play an important role in delivering a message to their audience; as a result, their duty is to take into consideration the conference environment factors, for example, the conference level or the culture differences between people. In addition, Vymětalová (2017) comments that this study has addressed the research gap in simultaneous interpreting of humour since humour can be often seen in the speeches (Pöchacker, 1993). Viaggio (1996) studies non-narrative forms of humour, for instance, illusions and puns. Further investigations were conducted on humour interpreting features (Pavlicek & Pöchacker, 2002; Antonioni, 2010; Lee, 2016; Vymětalová, 2017) in which it was discovered that humour interpreting is demanding; moreover, the most frequent humour forms can be seen at conferences are anecdotes, irony and jokes, their functions can be to defuse

some tension, to lay the first stone and as an introductory tool.

Referring to the functions of the humour, there should be considered its theories; the main theory discusses the humour origin, in which it was distinguished in superiority, incongruity and relief theories (Monro, 1988). Hobbs (1840) explains superiority origin of humour, claiming it is "the sudden glory arising from the sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves, by comparison with the infirmity of others" (p. 45). The relief theory implies that people can laugh when they need to release their reaction to something (see also Freud, 1976; Hu, 2012); for instance, when they need to get away from problems and to improve their positive mood. The theory of incongruity investigates humour from its cognitive nature, suggesting that humour is caused from a recipient's realisation that their expectations did not meet reality (Malihina, 2016; Kant, 1951; Schopenhauer, 1966). There also can be mentioned Raskin's (1985) Semantic Script Theory of Humor (SSTH) and Attardo's (1994) General Theory of Verbal Humour (GTVH). Their explanation is that people laugh when they meet contrasting scenarios; for instance, as a demonstration of mistakes in a delicate way or a double meaning of a statement.

Meyer (2000) based on the humour origin theories develops a classification on humour functions. He mentions that humour can be used as a unifier and divider, dividing it into four functions, such as identification, clarification, enforcement and differentiation. Roles of identification and clarification can be merged into an audience unifying role and two others as a divider respectively. To be clear, there should be mentioned functions' explanations, identification serves a role to build a supporting relationship between an orator and a listener (Gruner, 1967) and to increase cohesiveness among the audience (Graham et al., 1992). Goldstein (1976) mentions that the clarification strategy is used to clarify a speaker's views and positions (see also,

Gruner, 1967). Enforcement role can be implied to inform beliefs, level criticism in a delicate way (Graham et al., 1992). The fourth function, differentiation, is used by people to brutally contrast their points with opponents (Goldstein, 1976).

The Dynel's (2009) classification on verbal humour can be mentioned here, she has combined it from different verbal humour types discussed in linguistics (e.g. Hockett, 1972; Sherzer, 1985; Suls, 1972; Coates, 2007; Everts, 2003); overall, there are 10 categories, such as jokes, conversational humour, lexemes and phrasemes, witticisms, retorts, banter, putdowns, self-denigrating humour and anecdotes. There can be added brief explanations of categories; for instance, Hockett (1972) describes jokes as a kind of verbal humour which typically consist of two units, they are a build-up and a punch (see also, Sherzer, 1985; Suls, 1972). Conversational humour cover spontaneous humorous instances, which appear during a conversation to make interactants laugh (Dynel, 2009); besides, they often can not be implied under one common humour category (Kotthoff, 1999; Coates, 2007; Dynel, 2009). Humour utterances, which are based on a reformulated-in-an-amusing-way word, are called lexemes (Mel'čuk, 1995; Dynel, 2009); as an illustration, there can be a word reification which means a someone or something is becoming uglified again (Dynel, 2009). Phrasemes are based on well-known phrases (Mel'čuk, 1995; Denham & Lobeck, 2011). Witticisms are described as witty and amusing comical unites (Dynel, 2009; Norrick, 1984); besides they can be based on stylistic figures as well as on puns and allusions. Retorts and banter are little pieces of humour, which can appear during a conversation; retort is a reply (Norrick, 1993; Schegloff & Sacks, 1973), while banter is a quick exchange of amusing conversation pieces (Norrick, 1993; Chiaro, 1992). An orator, who demonstrates themselves as a subject of humour, illustrates the self-denigrating type of humour (Norrick, 1993; Boxer & Cortés-

Conde, 1997). The anecdote category is characterised with stories which are about some humorous personal experience (Norrick, 1993).

Humour recognition can be based on several indicators, such as laughter, sense of humour presence and facial expressions of smiling, laughing as well as thrilling (Vymětalová, 2017). The third Meyer's (2000) approach, in which laughter and smiling are signals of humour, might be the most relevant for this research since laughter does not illustrate the full picture of humorous instances and it is unlikely achievable to judge a sense of humour.

The aforementioned theoretical data is going to be used throughout the practical part of the work, which will be described in the methodology, results, discussion and conclusions chapters below.

## METHODOLOGY

The given chapter provides the methods which were taken to conduct this research. Recapitulating, this particular work investigates what humour types and functions can be used in conference speech humorous utterances, a case Eurasian Media Forum (EAF) is being analysed here. To be precise, the case study is conducted under the mode of qualitative research; moreover, the study is observational.

The reasons why EAF forum was chosen to observe humour there, are that this once-a-year forum raises different issues in the areas of economy, politics, media, futurology and so on; thus, it can be beneficial for interpreters and translators from various spheres. Furthermore, the Eurasian Media Forum uploads the videos from plenary sessions on their official Youtube channel, showing the realistic interpreters' environment; therefore, it is advantageous for a researcher to observe true to life tendencies (Gile, 1995). Besides, since there are speakers from more than 60 countries (XVII EURASIAN MEDIA

FORUM - About Us, n.d.) the plenary sessions are trilingual (English, Russian and Kazakh); however, this particular work aims to observe humorous instances only in English and Russian. Lastly, analysing a Kazakhstan case is also based on my own interest.

As it was mentioned before, the data of this qualitative observational case study was collected from videos, uploaded online for Eurasian Media Forum channel on Youtube. Overall there are 281 filmed sessions, starting from 2013 year till 2021; hence, the analysis covered 9 events. The total amount of time, which can be spent on watching all videos, is about 311 hours (310 hours 59 minutes 21 seconds); however, some of the videos were excluded since they are not applicable for analysis (promo and teaser videos, a final films, the recording of master-classes as well as the videos in Kazakh language). There also should be mentioned that some of the recordings were not included into analysis due to the lack of time. Consequently, 66 videos were used for data collection, which constitutes 77 watching hours (76 hours 16 minutes and 53 seconds).

Every video has been watched and observed to detect English and Russian humorous instances, applying a Meyer's (2000) approach. The utterance was transcribed into a data collection table, which is illustrated below:

Humour instance	A transcript of the part of a speech in which a humorous instance is observed. The instance is highlighted in bold font.
Interpretation	A transcribed text of humorous utterance interpretation, in which the utterance is in bold font.

Language	The source and target languages
Humour	The signs of laughing or smiling
Humour Function	The analysis of the instance
Humour Types	The analysis of the instance
Comments	Sections for commenting

Moreover, the types of reaction were recorded by Vymětalová's (2017) method, in which an orator's and audience's responses are divided, for instance, a speaker's smile (☺) and laugh (☺☺☺), audience's smile (☹) and laugh (☹☹☹). Lastly, according to the situational data, each instance was analysed on the function and type of the humour used there.

## RESULTS

As aforementioned videos were discovered on the presence of humour, its function and type; consequently, 117 humour utterances were found, there were 81 smiling and laughing reactions from a person who gave a speech and 62 reactions by listeners.

### FUNCTIONS OF HUMOUR

Applying the Meyer's (2000) humour function classification, there were observed 38 identification, 46 clarification, 10 differentiation and 22 enforcement verbal humour roles; thus, 83 utterances were used in order to unify listeners and 34 - to divide.

Moreover, it has been noticed that the identification function was used in order to break some ice, to ease some tension, to boost some credibility to the speaker as well as to keep the conversation in a positive way. It should be mentioned that opening jokes were the most popular type among others here. As an example, there can be suggested one of the instances, in which a moderator begun his speech with a joke:

I'm always reminded by a story told to me by the former British Prime Minister John Major. I heard him tell this story and it was very funny. He said that he went to visit the late president Boris Yeltsin at the Kremlin one time and thought he would ask him a tough question. So he said: «President Yeltsin, if you could describe the economy of Russia in one word, what would you say?», and President Yeltsin said: «Good!». He said: «How can you say it's good? If you could use more than one word, what would you say?», and President Yeltsin said: «Not good!». 😊😊😊

Referring to clarification, it can be mentioned that this particular function was used for supporting the speaker's viewpoint. Interestingly, people applied witticisms in a majority of cases (20 instances) in order to clarify their statements. There also were conversational humour, retorts, banter and so on. Also, the anecdotes are mostly detected for clarification (4 cases out of 5). Here is an example of an anecdote, in which the situation in Syria was a topic for discussion:

Even the speaker from what they call Israel, you see, we don't all recognize Israel. There are some places you don't recognize. I don't myself believe that it will happen but it will not be the end of the aggression. Ambassador Hunter imagined for a moment that I had forgotten the perfidious role of Albion in history. My Irish grandfather when I told him the teacher had said that Britain had an empire so vast that upon it the Sun never set. My Irish grandfather answered that's because God would never trust the British in the dark and I never had cause to doubt him. 😊😊😊😊

A way of contrasting someone's opinion delicately is implied under the enforcement function, there were 22 instances of it. In one of the videos, a moderator commented on a plenary session's participant, criticising her word delicately:

Вы сказали, проводить много времени в борьбе с начальниками. Начальники

тоже люди, честное слово. Вот хочу по секрету сказать. 😊😊😊

The most harsh function and the least popular here was differentiation, it illustrates complete disagreement with an opponent. In one of the session a moderator asked a critical question to a guest, demonstrating a putdown:

Знаете, Джордж, есть вопрос, просто кратко на него ответьте. Почему когда коммунисты в оппозиции, то они поддерживаются сторонниками свободной прессы и левые газеты являются самыми независимыми, но стоит им взять власть как все оппозиционные газеты уничтожаются и мы все это прекрасно знаем по Советскому Союзу и все превращается в одностороннее идеологическое пространство. В чем тут парадокс? 😊😊😊😊

## TYPES OF HUMOUR

Addressing the type of the humour in speeches, there can be noticed that in majority of the cases, speakers use humour to express their beliefs smartly and witty, there were found 31 witticisms. Moreover, 21 instances of conversational humour out of 117 were seen as a part of conversation (conversational humour). Moreover, there were expressed jokes, banter, retorts, putdowns and self-denigrating humour, the least used types were phrasemes and anecdotes. It should be mentioned that there were no lexemes. The results are presented as follows:

Humour Type	Number
Jokes	12
Conversational Humour	21
Phraseme	1
Witticism	31
Retort	12
Banter	14
Putdown	14
Self-denigrating Humour	6
Anecdote	5

Addressing witticism as the most common humour type, there were observed witticisms, which demonstrated irony, allusion and comparison. To illustrate, there was a situation, in which one of the guests was in rush and a moderator used humour in order to point that they were running out of time:

Мы уже превысили лимит. Я хотел бы сейчас очень кратко, чтобы все участники после дискуссий и горячего обсуждения, за что я благодарю вас, за участие Константину Федоровичу, который опаздывает на Байконур, подобно Гагарину, который чуть было не опоздал на свою ракету. 😊😊😊

Conversation humour covers humorous utterances, in which people use situational humour, commenting on someone; moreover, these comments are out of definite categories. Besides, it should be said that the humorous effect can be lost, if a sentence is out of content and transcribed. One of the instances, panellists discussed Kazakhstan potential and a moderator asked some questions in a comical way in order to keep a flow of conversation:

A: Это немецкая модель, она называется фиксированный тариф или по-английски feed-in tariff. Есть еще одна другая модель ... Но мы выбрали вот эту модель feed-in tariff немецкую ... Б: Роберт, это вы посоветовали это немецкий закон, о котором говорил господин министр? 😊😊😊

Also, as situational humour instances, there were seen banter, which are exchange of little humorous comments; for instance:

A: It was announced that it was going to become non-nuclear country, now it should announce that it's going to be non-fossil fuel country, and it should guarantee that it's gonna leave all oil in the ground because that's only one responsible thing that oil-producing country can do today, and invest and replacing all fossil fuel energy with sustainable alternative energy. That will

be an expensive thing to do, that will be a really big gesture. Nobody on Earth would miss it! Nobody on Earth would challenge it! Nobody would disbelieve it! Everybody would be obliged to say: «My god, they really mean it!». B: Or they are crazy A: No, they really mean it! 😊😊😊

To demonstrate a criticism, there was normally used putdowns, like as follows:

A: What do you think of Donald Trump's campaign? Is it harming the image of the republican's party or the United States overall? B: Oh god, I mean, every morning when I wake up I wish that Donald Trump would have never been born. 😊

Interestingly, jokes in majority cases were used as a part of open ceremony, typically a moderator was joking in the beginning of their speech, probably, in order to build a positive discussion environment. To proof, there is one of the examples:

Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the 13th Eurasian Media Forum. I'm Riz Khan. I'm very honoured to be your moderator for the forum once again. They say that 13 is an unlucky number but I think that's completely wrong since we've reached the 13th Media Forum and we are officially now "a teenager" so it's a good start. 😊😊

Self-degrading humour can be used to build a good relationship with the audience by belittling oneself. Case in point: a speaker was replying to a question from an audience, mentioning himself as an example:

A: С появлением социальных сетей изменилась ли ваша жизнь, то есть ведь не секрет, что сейчас есть некоторая такая болезнь «сити мания» - человек спешит там после работы на Фейсбук или еще куда-то, например Вконтакте, как профессиональный журналист может быть менее подвержены? Б: Нет, я очень подвержен, я - гаджетоман. К сожалению, после работы - это, знаете, прошлый век, это вместо работы,

сплошь или нет. Есть даже английское выражение, кстати, я недавно узнал, очень хорошее называется face down culture. Это вот это (показывает). Это про меня, абсолютно, к сожалению. Это знаете, говорят, свадьба прошла тихо был бесплатный вайфай, вот это вот. ☺☺☺☹☹☹

Quick, amusing comments were also seen in the speeches; they were typically applied for clarifying someone's opinion or in case of mocking someone. For instance, once a panellist addressed a mockery to a moderator, commenting his previous statement:

Я подчеркиваю: лично знаю многих людей из этих игроков. Я говорю о том, что они не понимают Центральную Азию, также как они не понимают республики бывшего Советского Союза, еще тяжелее им разобраться в нюансах и деталях религии, языка, племенной конкуренции. И, да, Максим, не все такие умные как вы. ☺☹☹☹

Anecdotes were rarely seen in the speeches, a few times people told some personal real stories in order to entertain listeners; for example,

Могу маленький пример рассказать, когда руководил московским бюро, это было в 1999 году. 21 декабря мне звонок, и мне приятельница говорит: «Вот тебе подарок, Ельцин уходит и подает рапорт об отставке». Я испугался, потому что я знаю характер Ельцина. Если я подаю эту информацию, если это правда, он мог задуматься и отказаться от этого. 31 числа Ельцин объявляет, что он уходит в отставку. ☺ Сожалеть об этом или нет, не знаю. Она звонит мне в 6 часов вечера и говорит: «Почему не продал? Мог стать знаменитым во всем мире!» Я говорю «Хотел этого, но зная характер Ельцина, не мог». ☺☺☺

Phrasemes were met only once throughout the process of watching videos, it was used by a Chinese person who compared

Chinese films about someone's tragedy life in poverty as "poverty porn"; the extract from his speech is as follows:

In Chinese films, someone mentioned the fifth generation filmmakers, famous Chinese film makers that travelled all over Europe going to film awards. I ... those movies are what we call «poverty porn» because what it is, it is a child from China, they are really poor, really backward, in fact, I'm not sure if it feels good by the Westerners. Back in 90th China was poor, today Europeans still want to watch «poverty porn» of people in impoverished and people in horrible situations like the government oppressing them and etc. but the reality is that it's not that bad anymore. People travel a lot, people for the most part have a decent life, not everybody but still a good portion. ☺☺☺

Since this paper aims to observe the functions as well as the types of the humour, which can be used in the conferences speeches, this chapter has provided some important results, in which a majority of cases humour was used to ally people and the most commonly used humour type were witticism and conversational humour. The following chapter provides discussion on the aforementioned results.

## DISCUSSION

The given paper questions the humour presence in the conferences, considering the Eurasian Media Forum in particular. The work has scrutinised the detected humorous instances on its functions and types in EAF forum.

The research has found that humour was frequently met throughout the sessions, to be accurate there were detected 117 humorous utterances within 66 video recordings or about 77 hours of plenary sessions recordings; thus, I am inclined to believe that humour is a one of the significant parts of speeches in the international conferences and humour phenomenon in the context of conferences should be

researched more. Nonetheless, it should be taken into account that humour recognition by the laughter and smiling indicators might be not always correct since a speaker can laugh without humour reference (see Attardo, 2001).

Due to the specificity of the forum, which was designed for a viewer from any country, it means that humour in this type of event tends to be universal. This conclusion coincides with a statement which was made by Lee (2016) who has investigated simultaneous interpreting of humour in Korea. Moreover, a majority of humour cases were dependent on the certain topic of discussion, on some common knowledge that people were sharing; such as the Arab spring or the future of European Union. Thus, it can prove Vandala's (2016) belief that an interpreter should take into account the level of conference and be aware of the background information of the discussion topic.

Conducting a practical observation, it has been found that in 88 out of 117 cases humour was used in order to unify people; to be precise, there were 38 identification, 46 clarification, 10 differentiation and 22 enforcement functions of verbal humour. I may assume that the reason why clarification is the most popular function out of others is that plenary sessions are organised for debating and people have to be clear, defending their viewpoints; thus, humour hereby serves as a supportive tool. Furthermore, keeping the event in a positive mode, it is seen that identification also plays an important role since the forum gathers politics, business people, journalists from different nations, and political tolerance is a vital part of their attitude (Chalov, 2020).

Moreover, to clarify themselves plenarists tend to use witticisms, I may assume that witticisms are used hereby as a defensive weapon (Speier, 1998). While in majority cases witticisms were used as a situational comment to someone and to demonstrate irony, the non-presented types of

witticism were allusions, puns, metaphors, hyperboles and paradoxes which are commonly described as challenging for interpreting (Vymětalová, 2017); hence, although it is commonly claimed that humour is a demanding task for simultaneous interpreters (Pöschhacker, 1995), this view has not been proved and might be argued. It also coincides with a research finding which was made by Lee (2016).

## CONCLUSION

To recapitulate, the study has analysed the Eurasian Media Forum on the humour functions and types there. The provided article has considered the given platform for the sake of defining the role of humour as well, one of the most definite conclusions to be made is that humour was used as a tool for clarifying one's standpoint. Provided that the given event was not constructed with a purpose of delivering humorous instances, it was still vital in some cases to appeal to this particular sense as a means of finding a common ground. Having said that, the use of witticism appears to have a rather defensive role on the speaker's account, which was used to establish a room between participants. As far as phrasemes are concerned, their utterance was reduced to a bare minimum, supposedly due to the fact that it requires more shared context or knowledge outside of the discussed topics.

## REFERENCES

- Antonioni, R. (2010). And the Oscar Goes to....: A Study of the Simultaneous Interpretation of Humour at the Academy Awards Ceremony. *Translation, Humour and the Media: Translation and Humour*, 2, 53-70.
- Attardo, S. (1994). *Linguistic Theory of Humor*. Mouton de Gruyter.
- Boxer, D., & Cortés-Conde, F. (1997). From bonding to biting: Conversational joking and identity display. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 27(3), 275–294. <https://doi.org/10.1016/>

S0378-2166(96)00031-8

Chalov, I. (2020, August 24-28). Political Tolerance as Essential Aspect of Attitudes to Democracy [conference session]. ECPR General Conference, Virtual Event. <https://ecpr.eu/Events/Event/PaperDetails/53878>

Chiaro, D. (1992). *The language of jokes: analysing verbal play*. Routledge.

Coates, J. (2007). Talk in a play frame: more on laughter and intimacy. *Journal of Pragmatics* 39 (pp. 29–49).

Crawford, C. B. (1994). Theory and Implications Regarding the Utilization of Strategic Humor by Leaders. *Journal of Leadership Studies*, 1(4), 53-68. <https://doi.org/10.1177/107179199400100406>

Denham, K., & Lobeck A. (2011). *Linguistics for everyone: An Introduction*. Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.

Dynel, M. (2009). Beyond a Joke: Types of Conversational Humour. *Language and Linguistics Compass*, 3(5), 1284-1299. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1749-818x.2009.00152.x>

Efremova, T. (2012). Yumor [Humour]. *Novyy slovar' russkogo yazyka. Tolkovo-slovoobrazovatel'nyy* [New dictionary of the Russian language. Explanatory derivational]. Retrieved April 4, 2022, from <https://www.efremova.info/word/jumor.html#.YkrBjC-l3fY>

Everts, E. (2003). Identifying a particular family humor style: A sociolinguistic discourse analysis. *Humor - International Journal of Humor Research*, 16(4), 369-412. <https://doi.org/10.1515/humr.2003.021>

Evraziyskii Mediaforum [The Eurasian Media Forum]. (2020, July 24). In Wikipedia. [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%95%D0%B2%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9\\_%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BC](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%95%D0%B2%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B8%D0%B9%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9_%D0%BC%D0%B5%D0%B4%D0%B8%D0%B0%D1%84%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BC)

Freud, S. (1976). *Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious*. Penguin Books.

Gile, D. (1995). *Basic Concepts and Modes for Interpreter and Translator Training*. John Benjamins Publishing Company. [https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.8\(1st\)](https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.8(1st))

Gruner, C. (1967). Effect of Humour on Speaker Ethos and Audience Information Gain. *Journal of Communication*, 17(3), 228-233. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1967.tb01181.x>

Haig, R. (1986). Therapeutic uses of humor. *American Journal of Psychotherapy*, 40(4), 543-552.

Hobbes, T. (1840). *Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy*. In W. Molesworth (Ed.), *The English Works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury*, 4, (p. 489). Bohn.

Hockett, C. (1972). Jokes. In E. Smith (ed.), *Studies in linguistics in honor of George L. Trager* (pp. 153–178). Mouton.

Hu, S. (2012). An Analysis of Humor in The Big Bang Theory from Pragmatic Perspectives. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 2(6), 1185-1190. doi:10.4304/tpls.2.6.1185-1190

- Kant, I. (1951). *Critique of judgment: D translated with an introd., by J.H. Bernard. (J. H. Bernard, Trans.)*. Hafner Pub. Co.
- Lee, M. (2016). Gugjehoeuieseoui yumeowa tong-yeogsai yeoghal [Coping with humor at international conferences and the role of the interpreter]. *Interpretation and Translation*, 18(S), 81–109. <https://doi.org/10.20305/it201603081109>
- Malihyna, N. (2016). Igra slov i yeyo peredacha na russskiy yazik (na materiale sketch-show) [Wordplay and its adaptation into Russian (based on the sketch show materials)] [Master's thesis, St Petersburg University]. *Nauchnyy Korrespondent [Science Correspondent]*.
- Mel'čuk, I. (1995). Phrasemes in language and phraseology in linguistics. In M. Everaert, E.-J. van der Linden, A. Schenk & R. Schreude (Eds.), *Idioms: structural and psychological perspectives* (pp. 167–232). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Monro, D. H. (1988). Theories of Humor. In L. Behrens & L. J. Rosen (Eds.) *Writing and Reading Across the Curriculum*, 3 (pp. 349-355). Scott, Foresman and Company.
- Meyer, J. C. (2000). Humor as a Double-Edged Sword: Four Functions of Humor in Communication. *Communication Theory*, 10(3), 310-331. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2885.2000.tb00194.x>
- Nash, W. (1985). *The Language of Humour. Style and Technique in Comic Discourse*. Longman.
- Norrick, N. (1993). *Conversational joking: Humor in everyday talk*. Indiana University Press.
- Pavlicek, M., & Pöchacker, F. (2002). Humour in Simultaneous Conference Interpreting. *The Translator*, 8(2), 385-400. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13556509.2002.10799139>
- Pöchhacker, F. (1995). Simultaneous interpreting: A functionalist perspective. *HERMES-Journal of Language and Communication in Business*, 8(14), 31-53. <https://doi.org/10.7146/hjlc.v8i14.25094>
- Pöchhacker, F., & Picken (Eds.), (1993). This isn't Funny. A Note on Jokes in Simultaneous Interpreting. In *Proceedings of the XIIIth World Congress of FIT 1* (pp. 455-464). Institute of Translation and Interpreting.
- Raskin, V. (1985). *Semantic Mechanisms of Humor*. D. Reidel.
- Şahin, A. (2018). Humour climate of the primary schools. *European Journal of Education Studies*, 4(1), 95-117. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1155890>
- Sherzer, J. (1985). Puns and jokes. In T. A. Van Dijk (ed.) *Handbook of discourse analysis: discourse and dialogue* (pp. 213–221). Academic Press.
- Schegloff, E. A., & Sacks, H. (1973). Opening Up Closings. *Semiotica*, 8(4), 289-327. <https://doi.org/10.1515/semi.1973.8.4.289>
- Schmitz, J. R. (2006). Humor as a pedagogical tool in foreign language and translation courses. *International Journal of Humor Research* 15(1), 89-113. <https://doi.org/10.1515/humr.2002.007>
- Schopenhauer, A. (1966). *The world as will and representation*. Dover Publications.

Speier, H. (1998). Wit and Politics: An Essay on Laughter and Power. *American Journal of Sociology*, 103(5), 1352-1401. <https://doi.org/10.1086/231355>

Suls, J. (1972). A two-stage model for the appreciation of jokes and cartoons: an information processing analysis. In J. Goldstein & P. McGhee (Eds.) *The psychology of humor* (pp. 81–100). Academic Press.

Vandaele, J. (2016). *Translating Humour*. Routledge.

Viaggio, S. (1996). The Pitfalls of Metalingual Use in Simultaneous Interpreting. *The Translator*, 2(2), 179-198. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13556509.1996.10798973>

Vymětalová, D. (2017). *Strategies of Interpreting Humour in the European Parliament*. [Master's thesis, Palacký University Olomouc]. <https://theses.cz/id/3971eo/>

Zabalbeascoa, P. (2005). Humor and Translation – an interdiscipline. *International Journal of Humor Research*, 18(2), 185-207. <https://doi.org/10.1515/humr.2005.18.2.185>