Linguoculturological and linguopragmatic characteristics of irony

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ABSTRACT

Linguoculturology and linguopragmatics are new and most commonly learned spheres of linguistics. Researching linguistics linguculturologically shows that it demonstrates culture and linguistics. The article illustrates irony, its linguoculturologik and linguopragmatic features in discourse.

Kinoyaning lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari

ANNOTATSIYA

Lingvokulturologiya va lingvopragmatika tilshunoslikning yangi va eng ko'p o'rganiladigan sohalaridir. Tilshunoslikni lingukulturologik jihatdan tadqiq qilish uning madaniyat va tilshunoslikni namoyon etishini ko'rsatadi. Maqolada kinoya, uning nutqdagi lingvokulturologik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tasvirlangan.

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Лингвокультурологическая и лингвопрагматическая характеристика иронии

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:
лингвокультурология,
лингвопрагматика,
ирония,
словесная ирония,
буквальная ирония,
загадки,
слендеры

Лингвокультурология и лингвопрагматика – новые и наиболее изучаемые области языкознания. Изучение языкознания лингвокультурологически показывает, что оно демонстрирует культуру и языкознание. Статья иллюстрирует иронию, ее лингвокультурологические и лингвопрагматические черты в дискурсе.

INTRODUCTION

Historical irony appears as irony used in relation to an event that happened some time ago. This characteristic may seem to be the most accurate assessment of the past reality. Many people saw this incident and had their own opinion. Therefore, the expressive power, linguistic expression, and stylistic coloring of irony come to the fore here.

What we now call World War I was called something different at the time:

"World War I" was originally called "The War to End All Wars"

At the time of the First World War (1914-1918), no one called it the First World War. Naturally, no one had dreamed that such and more terrible wars were still waiting for mankind. Therefore, naming the First World War as "To End All Wars" will be if the desire of the commentators and statesmen of that time to "End All Wars" is accepted as an assessment that can be fully understood now. If the next name, "to end all wars" was fought, then this war would be ineffectively ended, because the war ended, but the wars did not stop.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Linguistics is considered one of the newest and most relevant fields of linguistics, and it is studied globally by scientists from all over the world. Because linguocultural studies are closely related to linguistic and cultural studies. Language takes the first place among the national components of culture. First of all, language helps culture to be both a means of communication and a means of interrupting this communication. Language shows that its owner belongs to a certain community. The language which has its own main features can be approached from "internal" and "external" points of view. When approached, it appears as the main factor of ethnic integration, when approached from the "external" point of view, it shows the ethnic aspects of the people.

As for discussing pragmatics and linguopragmatics, pragmatics is revealed through the process of speech, which encompasses the social activity of a person, through a specific communication situation. Linguistic Pragmatics does not have a clear form or appearance; its scope includes the speaking subject, the addressee, their mutual relations in communication intervention, and many issues related to the situation of a communication intervention. For example, in connection with the subject of speech, the following issues are studied: overt and hidden goals of the statement (conveying any information or opinion, questioning, command, request, the promise of advice, apology, congratulations, complaint, etc.); speech tactics and types of speech etiquette; conversation, speaking rules; speaker's purpose; assessment by the speaker of the addressee's general knowledge base, outlook, interests and other feelings; such as the

speaker's reaction to the message he is delivering. In pragmatics, many issues are studied in connection with such factors as the addressee of the speech, the relations of the interlocutors, and the specific communication situation. The ideas of pragmatics are used in the development of heuristic (directive) programming, machine translation, information-search systems, etc.

Irony is saying one thing to mean another. Many subtexts, many riddles and slander are also related to irony. If someone asks you what you think of a new style of haircut that "makes you laugh," and you say, "It's great, I love it," you're being sarcastic.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Among the literary genres, the most intellectually demanding and satirical genre is irony. In such a work, complex layers of meaning of different characters and content are formed, in multi-layeredness, the topic is taken at face value and absorbed into the mind of the listener by association. The ideas expressed may have several interpretations. Alternative meanings do not arise due to individual experience but instead, appear as a habitual combination of alternative meanings. Therefore, the art of irony is almost always characteristic of the folk culture, folk language, and the period in which these events took place. The art of irony is different from satire, the difference is that irony does not have a specific target. The blade of satire is directed at a specific person and thing.

As an emotional and evaluation tool, the irony is expressed by methodological, logical-semantic, and lexical-grammatical means. Methodical means of irony include metaphor, comparison, antithesis, hyperbole, allusion, phraseology, puns, and chiasm. Logical-semantic means are expressed by absurd words, absurd conclusions, lowering the level of a feature, and ironic conclusions. Lexical and grammatical means are diminutives, and the means of implementation of the probability mode are modal words and modal verbs.

Moreover, the sarcastic attitude of the observer to the perceived reality is more active in Russian and English when evaluating objects than processes and actions. This is evidenced by the quantitative superiority of descriptive text fragments with ironic meaning over novels and narrative texts. Descriptive text realizes ironic meanings in a variety of ways through various stylistic devices. The means of actualizing irony in narrative texts are the same: basically, irony in the story is conveyed through various comparative constructions and ironic assumptions.

Ironic meanings within a text can be expressed using figurative devices related to semantic similarity and cognition. In this process, there is an opportunity to associate ironically expressed symbols with the subject of empirically collected knowledge with the properties and images of surrounding objects. The comparison of objects and the process of evaluation by means of irony is carried out by introducing figurative means into the text based on the laws of cognition.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it could be mentioned that irony is a stylistic device used to express that words and phrases are used in a way that is opposite to their meaning. A word, phrase, or sentence with an ironic function is seriously expressed in a speech act in a normal tempo and intonation. But in order for the listener or listeners to notice or understand this irony, they must have sufficient verbal competence and at least minimal information about the person being described. A type of irony called antiphrase is also known, according to which one or another positive characteristic of a person or object is denied with a funny intonation.

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If we look at the stylistic trope of irony from the linguocultural and linguopragmatic points of view, the irony is expressed differently in different nations. But its root meaning is almost the same, that is, it represents criticism, criticism, and criticism.

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