Methods and means of creating a comic effect of irony in discourse

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ABSTRACT

Stylistic paths give the colorful meaning of the meaning of discourse; therefore they are usually used in literal text. One of them, is irony. Irony is a type of stylistic technique that will be investigated in this article. The purpose of the article is to find out some of its types. Moreover, some literary works, including irony, are illustrated.

Badiiy diskursda kinoyaning komik effektlarini yaratish usullari va vositalari

ANNOTATSIYA

Stilistik troplar nutqning mazmuniga rang-barang ma'no beradi, shuning uchun u tom ma'nodagi matnda keng qo'llaniladi. Ulardan biri kinoya hisoblanadi. Kinoya – bu ushbu maqolada o'rganiladigan stilistik vositalarning bir turi. Maqolaning maqsadi uning ba'zi turlarini aniqlashdir. Bundan tashqari, u istehzoni o'z ichiga olgan ba'zi so'zma-so'z ishlarni tasvirlaydi.

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Методы и средства создания комического эффекта иронии в дискурсе

Ключевые слова:
ирония,
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ситуационная ирония,
драматическая ирония,
сократовская ирония,
экстралингвистические
компоненты.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Стилистические тропы придают красочное значение смыслу дискурса, поэтому обычно используются в буквальном тексте. Один из них, ирония. Ирония – это тип стилистического приема, который будет исследован в данной статье. Цель статьи – выяснить некоторые его виды. Более того, иллюстрируются некоторые литературные произведения, включающие иронию.

INTRODUCTION

Irony is both stylistic and an artistic methodological tool, which in a broad sense sees the issue of giving meaning to the text and criticizing the situation at its core. Also, in a speech or text given through irony, the opinion seems to approve or give consent, but at the heart of it is rejection, sarcastic laughter. In irony, a word or expression acquires a meaning that is opposite to its original meaning in speech, or even rejects it. Irony as a stylistic device expresses mockery and irony through figurative language. The irony, which is a form of comedy, hides irony under the guise of seriousness and reflects a sense of superiority or suspicion in the speaker. The irony is widely used both in folklore and in written literature. In Alisher Navoi's "Lison ut-Tair", Gulkhani's "Zarbulmasal", Abdulla Qahhor's "The Woman Who Didn't Eat Raisins" and other works, irony served to create vivid and concrete art.

There are some types of irony that can be given as special types of this stylistic device. They are as followings:

1) verbal irony;

2) situational irony is a type of stylistic device meaning a joke of fate, that is, something happens where no one expected it to happen. For example, a fire at a fire station could be a good example of irony because, in fact, firefighters fight the fire to avoid danger. However, what happens when this occurs in the company of firefighters. This example is so rich to have meaning like who will give a hand to them. In the Uzbek language, language is also so rich of a word having a different meaning

3) dramatic irony which is the function of creating a text in artistic discourse, according to which a character makes a huge mistake for some reason.

4) Socratic irony is another type and in literal irony, the statement is made by an "unreliable person". Socratic irony is a dialogic type of irony in which the author pretends to know nothing and with childish naivety tries to show that the thoughts of the interlocutor are wrong.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Irony can reveal itself in inappropriate, inadequate behavior for the discourse context. For example, a witness to a crime scene where there is a threat of violence makes the politeness of the victim increasingly inappropriate. Sometimes the "second" audience is considered to be the person to whom the irony belongs. A famous example or form of tragic irony is found in William Shakespeare's tragedy Romeo and Juliet. When Romeo finds Juliet in a death-like sleep induced by poisoning, as a young, rash, inexperienced, chubby man, he assumes her dead, and he immediately kills himself. When Juliet wakes up, she finds her lover dead next to her. Juliet also quickly kills herself with a knife.

The comic irony is reflected in many of the humorous shows that are popular on television today. The irony, in fiction, text, or any text, not only conveys a specific meaning but also gives it a variety of additional connotations. That is, irony can be used for two purposes:

1) Creating a comic image through irony and conveying the main concept to the listener;

2) Direct delivery of irony. Although this type of irony is a bit crude, at the heart of it is a call to people on the right path.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned above as well as other research works, irony is a pretty good way to demonstrate the critics. According to some internet resources [16.1], there some types of irony is differentiated as following: verbal, situational and dramatic types of irony in literal context. Verbal irony evolves when a speaker's purpose of the idea is the opposite of his speech. A character stepping out into a hurricane and saying, "What nice weather we're having!" could be a good example of this type of irony. The next type takes place when the real consequence of a situation is totally different from what the speaker expects the result to be. Sitcoms and comedies often use situational irony. For example, a family spends a lot of time and money planning an elaborate surprise birthday party for their mother to show her how much they care. But it turns out, her birthday is next month, and none of them knew the correct date. She ends up fuming that no one cares enough to remember her birthday. Dramatic irony, it happens when the audience knows a key piece of information that a character in a play, movie or novel does not. This is the type of irony that makes us yell, "DON'T GO IN THERE!!" during a scary movie. Dramatic irony is seen hugely in Shakespeare's tragedies, most famously in Othello and Romeo and Juliet and many other works.

Dramatic irony in the masterpieces of W. Shakespeare can be mentioned as heartrending and Shakespeare used irony a lot. The reason why to use irony by Shakespeare is this stylistic trope makes the play so powerful to read and watch.

Creating a comic effect in the text is one of the goals and tasks set by many authors. There are many methodological, linguo-pragmatic, lexical, and other means of realizing this goal, and the author has the opportunity to choose the most appropriate one according to his communicative intention. Although this stylistic expression is created on the basis of language tools, these alone are not enough to express irony in discourse. The speaker or writer creates a double content, taking into account extralinguistic components, linguistic features of the person, and contextual factors.

One of the most effective functions of irony is the evaluative function, in which the speaker or writer uses the relationship between the original primary and secondary derived meanings of an existing object as a methodological tool.

One of the main postulates in cognitive linguistics is "language is a condition for the existence of thought". More precisely, it is the main condition, because the need to speak arises when an idea arises. As long as there is no thought, there is no need to speak. Therefore, thought is the basic condition for the existence of language.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are probably hundreds, if not thousands, of recipes for changing a person's mind, but since these recommendations are all for people of a certain time, situation, and condition, they cannot be used in any other case. That is why the few people who know its secret are lucky.

Changing a person's mind is about knowing exactly what they are thinking and using that knowledge to find a possible outcome. In other words, when a person says something, it is possible to know for what reason, for what purpose, and on what basis he said it, and on this basis, it is possible to recommend the best alternative option. That option may be the expected answer for the speaker.

The above points can be concluded in such a way that irony is a very necessary means of expression for interpersonal communication, characteristic of all the languages we know in the world. The colorfulness of the information in it serves as an example of effective use of the language's expressive capabilities. This, in turn, assumes the task of noticing non-standard situations observed in the behavior, appearance, and other signs of the characters and conveying them to other participants. Therefore, it is considered one of the most active and expressive means of speech communication in the language.

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