

# IRONY IS A DIVERSE PHENOMENON THAT HAS DIFFERENT FORMS OF EXPRESSION

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**Abstract.** The given article analyzes the characteristics of irony in discourse and to determine the conditions of efficient ironic communication. The irony as a discourse category is a common product of both the speaker and the recipient. Thus, to be effective, an ironic speech act needs proper cultural, social and psychological atmosphere.

**Keywords:** irony, history, philosophy, comic, language, discourse

From ancient times to the present, irony was a phenomenon that causes interest and ambiguity of interpretation. The irony belongs to both science and culture, and also represents an ideology, a way of perceiving reality. At the same time, it is inseparable from language and man. Irony is seen as philosophical, aesthetic, worldview, psycholinguistic, anthropocentric category. The place of irony from the point of view of the cultural, historical, psychological and linguistic aspects has its own characteristics and characteristics.

## 1. The phenomenon of irony and its various interpretations

Irony is the subject of the study of linguists, philosophers, culturologists, and sociologists. The approaches to its comprehension are distinguished by diversity and diverse. Irony is considered from the point of view of a philosophical and aesthetic, literary, linguistic approach; It exists not only in the literary language, but in the space of intertextuality. The irony is total and ubiquitous: it is present in interpersonal communication, art, journalism,

Advertising, politics, science and, in general, in almost all areas of cultural interaction. The word "irony" itself has meanings that go far

beyond the concept of the figures of speech; It is defined as “a mood that looks around everything from a height and infinitely elevates over everything due, including over your own art, virtue or genius” [1. 283].

Understanding the irony is constantly changing over time; It is differently interpreted by representatives of not only different cultures, but also within the same culture, it is differently represented by scientists and people who are not related to science. The irony certainly needs a certain background (the so -called “echo”), reinforcing it: the opinion, norm, thoughts or statements with which it is associated (“Irony Necessarily Needs an Opinion, Norm, Though or Echo) to which a dissociative Attitude is HELD "[2.100]. The irony is called the phenomenon of “unspoken understanding” (“a matter of unspoken understandings” and the phenomenon of “ideological complexity”, that is, based on the general sense of the world: “A Matter of 'Ideological Complicity'.

The characteristics of the irony are its ambiguity, which determines the wide range of its understanding and interpretation (from the subtle ridicule, expressed in a hidden form, antifrazis, to the method of worldview [2.34]) and the diversity of its species - verbal, situational, structural, cosmic, irony of fate, etc. D.: "Verbal and Structural Ironies, ... Situational Irony, Cosmic Irony, The Irony of Fate, and So on" [3.3]. This determines the choice of approach to analyze one or another variety.

In linguistics, there are a rhetorical-stylistic, structural and pragmatic approach, the last of which considers the irony in the aspect of the theory of speech activity, in the aspect of speech acts, Maxim and the principle of cooperation. Since irony is a segmented concept, three segments are distinguished in it: philosophical and aesthetic (worldview) irony, literary (as part of comic) and stylistic irony. Within the framework of literary irony, two large varieties are released: irony as a stylistic technique (ironic

mockery) and irony as an effect produced on the reader (or viewer, since this type of irony is often found in dramatic works) [1.106]. From this follows the difference in the definition of terms: “The approach to irony as a way of worldview has led both literary critics and linguists to the need to distinguish between two concepts: irony as a means, technology, stylistic technique and irony as a result - an ironic meaning created by a number of multi-level means of language”.

The ironic interaction between the interlocutors and the correct interpretation of the irony are very important for successful communication. The irony serves as a kind of filter to identify “their own”, that is, those who understand the meaning of what has been said. Thus, the irony divides listeners into a target audience and “victims”, provoking an emotional reaction in both the first and the latter: “Irony Has an Evaluate Edge and Manages to Provoke Emotional Responses in Those Who and Those Who Do. As well as in its targets.

The correct interpretation of the irony can bring the interlocutors closer, create the effect of “involvement”, and ensure comfortable and fruitful communication. Incorrectly used, incomprehensible or inappropriate irony, on the contrary, leads to the destruction of understanding, the deterioration of interpersonal relations. In other words, the understanding of the irony “leads either to randomness or to harmonize communication” [4. 179].

The multifaceted nature of the irony, the variety of its species and the breadth of its interpretation connects irony with many areas of life, science and language phenomena.

## 2. Irony and lies

There is an opinion that irony is a kind of lies, since the speaker expresses something opposite to what he thinks, therefore, says a lie. This

understanding has a historical basis and is reflected in etymology: in the ancient Greek language, “ironic” meant “to speak lies”, “mock”, “pretend”. A number of authors propose to unite irony and lies on the grounds that they were not originally present in the language, that is, they were not human information techniques. A person himself learns lies, in the same way he comprehends the mechanisms of irony. The study of the language of lies is a separate scientific research [3.37], which proves that lies, deception is not always destructive. Often a lie, like irony, is an instrument of manipulating the opinion of the interlocutor, which brings these concepts together.

Many researchers drew attention to the connection of irony with intentional insincerity. In particular, the deceptive nature of the irony ("The Deceitful Nature of Irony") was noted and stated that "indirect irony is a shield that masking a true intention, which can be regarded by the speaker as risky".

Nevertheless, there are clear differences between irony and lies. Lies in most cases have a selfish target and is hidden under the mask of truth [13. 16]; The irony, obvious or implicit, is designed to understand the interlocutor of a hidden meaning - without this, an ironic statement loses its meaning. It is noted that, unlike simple deception, the irony appears as if in a double exposition, when the statement and that removes its denial is clearly expressed [2.114]. The irony, unlike lies, has no intention of becoming true, but conveys a signal about the intentional insincerity of the author of an ironic statement.

Thus, the main difference between irony and lies is enclosed in the speaker's communicative intention: the purpose of the liar always lies outside the statement, while the ironic phrase in which the pretense of the speaker is obviously expresses a real attitude to the object of irony.

### 3. Irony and philosophy

The concept of irony has an independent status in philosophy and aesthetics and has the possibility of manifestation in almost any form of human activity. The connection of irony and philosophy is very close. It is no accident that the irony as a genre appeared precisely in the heyday of ancient Greek philosophy, which was a way of attitude to the surrounding reality and internal

Irony is the category of discourse, it does not exist in isolation from the language. For the success of an ironic act, it is necessary to take into account both the author of the author and the addressee of the irony. The nature of relations between participants in communication, the degree of their proximity and other factors is also important. The ironic speech act (successful or unsuccessful) is a product of joint efforts of the speaker and listener. Without understanding from the addressee, an ironic speech act cannot be considered successful. Irony as a speech genre has a qualitatively more complex nature and correlates with the situation, event, text, operates with a certain set of mechanisms and corresponds to the author's communicative intentions.

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