

## **STRATEGIES OF IRONY IN DISCOURSE**

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### **ANNOTATION**

This article illustrates data as well as ideas about irony, and considers it as both a stylistic trope and a means of literal representation. The article also provides strategies of the irony in the literal text. Moreover, it provides research about strategies of the irony as a stylistic device as well as literal device.

**KEY WORDS:** irony, satire, artistic imagery, literal imagery, stylistic tropes, strategies of irony.

The usage of a variety of stylistic devices and language techniques to give colorful meaning to the passage or written work, using different stylistic and literal devices enriches the discourse. At the same time, the expression of mood in writing in literature has its own complexity. The inner excitement in the psyche of the protagonists, to be happy, to be upset, to agree, to be surprised, to beg, to be surprised, to be sarcastic, to pitch, to cut, to applaud, to question, to emphasize, to be dissatisfied, to resent, to wish, to support writers use a variety of language tools and stylistic tropes to convey situations such as reinforcement.

Irony is one such a tool, which is used to describe the use of language in the opposite sense of the word, with cuts, cuts, and punches. Irony has long been used in eastern and western literature to create powerful expressions, to make meaningful passages and to affect the reader or listener's attitude. In Uzbek literature, it is called as "kinoya", in European literature; this phenomenon is generalized under the term "irony". There are also antiphrases and sarcasms, which are mockery and denial of this or that positive feature through laughter and sarcasm. [1.76] Sarcasm is the usage of irony to mock or convey contempt with light laughter, people and their misdeeds, drawbacks and problems in society, moreover, society can be exposed or criticized under the sarcasm. Sarcasm refers to the use of words that mean the opposite of what you really want to say, especially in order to insult someone, or to show irritation, or just to be funny. For example, saying "they're really on top of things" to describe a group of people who are much disorganized is using sarcasm. In this case, irony is one of the best means of imagery. In Uzbek literature, as well as in European literature, we can find a number of examples of satire. As an example, in the works of Abdullah Qahhor, a master of words, a respected writer of the Uzbek people, you can find rare examples of satire. She has created unique images using various forms of satire in comic stories and feuilletons, such as "Mayiz yemagan xotin", "Adabiyot muallimi", "Nutq" ("The Woman Who Didn't Eat Raisins", "The Teacher of Literature", and "The Speech"). [1.82] He used these images to show the shortcomings of society and people. In Western literature, Aesop's fables from the earliest works are an example of the skillful use of irony. In his works, Aesop uses irony to expose the shortcomings of the rich, ignorant strata of society, calling them to goodness. Since that time, irony has been a means of artistic expression as well as a stylistic trope to depict evil and flaws in a humorous and sarcastic way. If we look at irony from a semantic point of view, it can be seen that there are many types, appearances, and occurrence surfaces of the semantic environment in which irony is applied. Semantic categorization of texts is carried out on the basis of the following basic principles.

The main character is divided into three main spheres.

- 1) oral speech;
- 2) written speech;
- 3) computer-assisted discourse.

The scope of oral communication includes:

- 1) monologue speech;
- 2) dialogic speech.

The field of dialogic speech is divided into six subgroups.

- radio, broadcasting, shows
- currents on television;
- interview;
- conversations on daily life topics;
- public communication;
- the script of the film.

Written speech is divided into the following types:

- Newspaper article;
- Journal article;
- scientific publication;
- essay (passages, headings)

Discourses computer-assisted and participatory:

- blog;
- internet forum;
- social network;
- chat;
- electronic article;
- online interview;
- commentary;
- twitter;
- hybrid article + commentary;
- hybrid blog + comment;
- online broadcast.

Apparently, there are many channels for creating an irony as a form of information. The pluralism of these channels has led to the creation of many forms of cinema as expressions. [4.512]

All in all, irony is the expression of the intended idea by the narrator in a covert and, conversely, contradictory manner, using other possibilities of tone and language, based on the purpose of his communication. It is no exaggeration to say that it is done in order to hide the original purpose of Iran. In this sense, satire is the main means of expression of rhetoric. Moreover, three types of irony can be mentioned as:

Verbal irony – the use of words something different than what they appear to mean

Situational irony – the difference between what is expected to happen and what actually happens

Dramatic irony – when the audience is more aware of what is happening than a character.

Irony is a literary device where the chosen words are intentionally used to indicate a meaning other than the literal one. Irony is often mistaken for sarcasm. Sarcasm is actually a form of verbal irony, but sarcasm is usually intentionally insulting.

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