

THE ROLE OF IRONY IN THE PRODUCTION OF SPEECH ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation:

The thesis devotes to the role of Irony in the production of speech in both languages, English, Uzbek. As for the definition of irony, is the use of words that have a different meaning than what you truly mean to express, often to offend or irritate someone or merely for laughs.

Keywords: sarcasm, irony, speech, written version, English, Uzbek, usage of joke, samples and etc.

It is natural phenomenon for human communication often involves the use of verbal irony or sarcasm, where the speakers usually mean the opposite of what they say. To better understand how verbal irony is expressed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener we conduct a crowdsourcing task: given an utterance expressing verbal irony, users are asked to verbalize their interpretation of the speaker's ironic message. We propose a typology of linguistic strategies for verbal irony interpretation and link it to various theoretical linguistic frameworks.

Linguistics design computational models to capture these strategies and present empirical studies aimed to answer three questions:

- * what is the distribution of linguistic strategies used by hearers to interpret ironic messages?;
- * do listeners adopt similar strategies for interpreting the speaker's ironic intent?;
- * does the type of semantic incongruity in the ironic message (explicit vs. implicit) influence the choice of interpretation strategies by the hearers?

Irony takes place when there is an incongruity between appearance and reality. It is a literary device that can be used to portray illusion with the intent of ridicule and a hit of laughableness. Irony is when something is said or done opposite of its literal meaning. The laughable quality of irony makes it more absurd, sinister, and practical at the same time. Irony often generates an unexpected outcome, humor, and poetic justice.



As for the derivation of the word irony descends from Latin “ironia”, Greek “eironia” from “eiron”, meaning "**dissembler.**"

Example of an irony: "The world can finally expect peace after the establishment of the United Nations."

Irony can be found in everyday life, real-life events, situations, stories, character traits. However, in this article, we will focus on using irony in Karakalpak, Uzbek, English languages.

It can be understandable the purpose of using irony. Irony brings depth, insight, and creativity in the process of storytelling. In literature, irony is used to bring complexity in the narrative structure, create suspense, and contrast knowledge and ignorance, expectation and reality. Moreover, The purpose of irony in creative writing is to twist words, scene, and expected outcome to fit the writer's message.

There are several types of irony in using . The major types include verbal irony, dramatic irony, situational irony, tragic irony, cosmic irony. Every story uses irony because it is versatile, dramatic, funny, and gives a sense of amusement even if the irony is wry and sinister.

Dramatic irony occurs not necessarily in plays. They can be found in any form of writing, be that short story or a poem. This type of irony involves the plot, the audience/readers, and the characters in the story.

Verbal irony is produced through speech or dialogue of the speaker. It can be heard when someone says something opposite of what is happening intending to mock, severely underplaying something to the point of ridicule, or narrating an ironic event. For example: "I know I have betrayed you before, but you can trust me this time". Most verbal irony is directed towards someone

Situational irony occurs when the readers' expectation from a situation (in a play, novel, or story) is overturned by something unforeseen, in a way that it has a sour connection to the event that led to this outcome.

A fire station in flames.

A car racer being afraid of speed.

A police officer being arrested.

A cardiologist having a heart attack

This type of irony is seen chiefly in plays, mainly tragedy. It involves the title character, where the character believes something and carries out their actions on this belief, but in reality, they have misread the circumstances and have committed several fatal mistakes.



When the main character(s) realize this, it is often too late. The mistakes or decisions are irreversible, and the other characters in the writing help bring about the catharsis. For example, take the story 'The Gift of Magi' by O. Henry.

The story involves two characters, a husband and a wife. They buy each other very unique Christmas gifts by sacrificing their personal belongings, only to find out the other's gift was to enhance the said belongings.

Socratic Irony

Named after the great philosopher Socrates, Socratic irony is used to unfurl deception. The subject is asked apparently harmless questions till the point where they confess. Socratic irony is often used for educational purposes by teachers, to draw out a point from a discussion, and to engage the learners for better comprehension.

When it comes to Karakalpak irony, we can encounter in literary works such as I. Krilov's workpiece named "G'arg'a ha'm tu'lki", "Qus patshasi bolarliqtay qus qo g'arg'a (a crowl is a bird which needs to be a king of birds). It is never impossible to find out the transformative meaning through the context, otherwise it is some how challenging to realize.

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