

# The Role Of Irony In Creating A Linguistic Image Of The World

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**Abstract.** Irony as a stylistic trope helps to make the artistic text meaningful, give it meaning and make the speech process interesting. The purpose of this research is the origin of irony, the scientists who founded it, their opinions, and some types of irony and usage of it in speech as well as in literal texts. Also, the interest in the conceptual apparatus and principles of irony is not only philosophical and logical, but also in the sciences that study the laws of human cognitive activity, including cognitivism, and its place in cognitive linguistics.

**Keywords:** irony, literal text, cognitivism, cognitive linguistics, stylistic trop, linguistic image of world.

## INTRODUCTION

Every writer's work has a feature that is characteristic of all his works, and this can be explained by the worldview of the writer, the uniqueness of his views on the world and man. In fact, lyricism and irony or sarcasm ("yengil kulgu, zaharxanda piching") can be considered as the main manifestations of the attitude to reality in the writer's works. Lyricism, of course, is related to the nature of the writer's talent. However, we cannot explain the increasing irony from work to work only by the creator's natural tendency to "yengil kulgu, zaharxanda piching". The category of irony is very actively used in all areas of the world's developed languages, including artistic discourse. The main essence of irony in cognitive linguistics is the creation of a very strong and effective expression based on the comparison of a linguistic image of one real world with a fictional, false linguistic image of a certain speaker or writer. These are two linguistic images of this world - primary objective and secondary subjective image, based on the creation of two different information about the same denotation, it can be shown that the world is very versatile and that language is a very powerful tool of perception. This is especially evident in the artistic discourse, because the creator of the artistic discourse and its buyer never think the same, the same categories are not used in the linguistic thinking of the world, and the world

before each person's eyes never corresponds to the image in his mind.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Actually, the term irony comes from the Greek comic character Eiron who was a clever underdog who by his wit repeatedly triumphs over the boastful character Alazon. The Socratic irony of the Platonic dialogues derives from this comic origin. Irony is the terms, words and expressions used in the sense of humor in the culture of any language, nation, and they allow to enrich the artistic text and make it meaningful. This stylistic trope also serves to make oral speech attractive. In addition, it helps to easily express the flawed characters of people or critical situations with the help of irony.

The scope of meaning of sarcasm is somewhat narrower than that of "irony". Therefore, when we come across meanings different from "irony" expressed by the term "irony" in the studies of Western scientists, misunderstandings naturally arise. In modern Uzbek literary studies, the term "irony" is used as the Uzbek equivalent of "irony". Although sarcasm is rarely used as a metaphor, sarcasm as a stylistic tool is widely used in speech communication.

Both forms of irony in the narrow sense are manifested in the language of the work of art. In a broad sense, irony refers to the attitude to the depicted reality and covers the ideological-

thematic, plot-compositional aspects of the artistic work, and becomes a factor determining the poetic structure of the work. In works on literary theory, categories such as tragedy, satire, romance, drama and comedy are ideological-emotional attitudes to reality, types of pathos (G.N. Pospelov), types of author's emotionality (V.E. Khalizev), artistic modes (V.I. Tyupa) is summarized in the form V. E. Khalizev and V. I. Tyupa count irony among these categories. [1.134]

The unique aspects of irony as a comic expression are related to its subjective nature, which Aristotle also paid attention to. Aesthetic studies of the 20th century, in particular, in the studies of B. Dzmidok, V. Propp, L. Boldina, it was concluded that the ratio of objective and subjective origins in comic types is not the same. As noted by B. Dzmidok, the ironic point of view may not oppose any positive ideal to the object. This feature is characteristic of irony in most satirical or non-humorous works.

According to S. Kerkegaard, for the subject of irony, "existing reality loses its value. For him, this reality is uncomfortable and imperfect in every way. But on the other hand, he does not have a new example to set against this reality. He only knows that the existing reality does not correspond to the ideal".

## RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In this work, we aim to find general and specific laws that show the similarities and differences between the cognitive-semantic and conceptual features of irony in the artistic discourse of the languages under study, and to determine what linguistic and cultural factors are involved in their emergence.

a) The average cost of rehabilitating a seal after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska was \$80,000. At a special ceremony, two of the most expensively saved animals were released back into the wild amid cheers and applause from onworkers. A minute later they were both eaten by a killer whale.

(W.Brandon, All aboard, p.68)

In this example, a simple truth of life has been proven. That is, the good done to the farmer

does not always lead to good. The captain of the ship saves the two furry animals who are struggling to breathe in the oil film in the ocean waters at the place where the tanker crashed, spending 80,000 dollars and landing them in the water off the coast of Alaska. This is a shining example of human genius. But not all good deeds are good. In fact, the person who rescued the furry animals should not have brought them to hundreds of spectators, but should have dumped them in the ocean, in one of the hundreds of rivers and streams that flow through the forests at every turn in Alaska. No matter what we do, the imaginary world does not always correspond to the real world. Feeding whales is also a way to protect nature.

b) A psychology student in New-York rented out her spare room to a carpenter in order to nag him constantly and study his reactions. After weeks of needling, he snapped and beat her repeatedly with an axe, leaving her mentally retarded.

(J.N.Young. The Wrong House. P.101)

There is a saying in ancient Indians: "All bad deeds are done with good intentions." From this point of view, all the characters, situations and actions that are the object/cause of irony must be carried out according to this principle. A student psychologist is probably not a gifted student, because if he had been a more gifted student, he would have chosen someone more worthy of experience and observation. Otherwise, the carpenter would not have hit the girl with an ax and made her become "mentally weak". The culprit is still the carpenter, because he made a mistake in choosing the house, and the name of the work is not called "The Wrong House" for nothing. Because after it was Wrong House, would there be any right-thinking people living there?

c) In 1992, Frank Perkins of Los Angeles made an attempt on the world flag-pole-sitting record. Suffering from the flu, he came down eight hours short of the 400-day record, to find that sponsor had gone bankrupt, his girlfriend had left him and his phone and electricity had been cut off.

(F.Laing. The Big Chance. P.118-129)

The name of this story is called "Great Faith". Our hero Frank has a huge opportunity in front of him, and he decides to set a record of 401 days in order to beat the record of 400 days. Frank was prepared for everything, but understood the word "opportunity" only in a positive sense and did not understand the negative meaning in it. It was this lack of linguistic competence that turned his life upside down and showed him what real opportunity could be. The patron went bankrupt, his lover ran away with her boyfriend, his health deteriorated, the phone and electricity were turned off; he had to live in a cave without a phone or the Internet. He did not leave behind the record of 400 days, but he became a hero in the nomination of "the stupidest person" of mass media and Internet public channels, confirming what the wrong choice of a person can lead him. The irony is the reality between choice and how unrealistic it is.

The following examples are also taken from artistic discourse, and the ironies in them perform different stylistic functions in the sentence.

1. This was the happy land in which Bruegel spent the first twenty-five or thirty years of his life. (Fryne: 146) (Meaning: Such a happy life reigned in the country, where Bruegel lived for twenty-five or thirty years.) In this sentence, the stylistic device of antiphrasis is used in irony. Antiphrasis (Gr. anti - an adverb of contradiction, phrasis - sentence) is an active form of irony, the use of a word or sentence in the opposite sense during speech. Antiphrasis appears as a statement that does not correspond to the concrete life situation, sound logic, or the speaker's goal, which is understood from the context.

## CONCLUSION

From the point of view of culturally oriented linguistics, a number of successful attempts have been made to explain the culturally significant property and nature of special notes in the form of linguistic signs of existence. In this sense, V.I. Karasik attaches special importance to studies on linguistics and country studies, and in this he means, first of all, the famous work of E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov. While

researching the language as an organic part of human existence in the social environment, linguists rely on the idea that the study of the language from the linguocultural point of view is to study it by comparing it with the mother tongue or another foreign language. Therefore, as a research unit, there are certain boundaries, i.e. such evidences of reality that belong only to a certain ethnocultural community (names of clothing, devices, food, customs, etc.), lacunae, i.e. "negative evidences" of reality that do not have any meaning. ", as a rule, in the lexical system of one language compared to that of another language, and of course, the descriptive features of specific and abstract names that require an adequate understanding of the specific sound meanings, that is, additional information about a specific folk culture, come to the fore.

The current relevance of all issues related to culture is that the social, political and economic changes that have taken place on a global scale in recent years have led to the migration of the peoples of the world, moving from one place to another, interbreeding with one nation, and as a result, the clash of cultures. Currently, as a result of progress in the field of science, new possibilities, forms and types of communication have appeared. Respect and tolerance for other cultures, mutual understanding of other cultures remain the main criteria for the effectiveness of cooperation in any field.

In this study, an attempt was made to study the mechanisms of sarcasm within the general laws of knowing the surrounding reality. In the linguistic paradigm of scientific knowledge, irony was identified, which is an emotional and evaluative factor of verbal expression as a result of the perception of spatial and temporal characteristics. Irony is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, through which the speaker expresses an emotional and thoughtful attitude to the object of speech. The most relevant means of expressing irony are stylistic devices, which are variously manifested in the descriptive parts of the text. This feature of the implementation of irony, in our opinion, is determined by the general laws of knowledge in the world, rather than conveying successive actions and changes, ironic evaluation is more evident in the description of objects.

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