

## SARCASM AND IRONY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** The article presents the utilization of irony and sarcasm, as well as some examples of them in Uzbek and English literary works. Irony is a methodological tool; as if you approved or gave an agreement, rejection, sarcastic laughter. In irony, a word or expression acquires in speech the opposite of its original meaning, even the content that refutes it. Philosophers, literary critics, and linguists study this subject. The term that is called ironology is also a field of science and study of irony.

**Keywords:** sarcasm, irony, literary, ironology, philosophy,

### Introduction

Sarcasm is a form of verbal irony that mocks, ridicules, or expresses contempt. It's really more a tone of voice than a rhetorical device. You're saying the opposite of what you mean (verbal irony) and doing it in a particularly hostile tone.

Sarcasm comes from the Greek words "sark" meaning "flesh," and "asmos" meaning "to tear or rip." So it literally means "ripping flesh" – a pretty bloody image for a type of speech that we use all the time!

Sarcasm can say many different things about a character, depending on the way they use it, but most often sarcastic characters are cynical, slightly bitter, solitary, and perhaps arrogant. Verbal irony is one of the components of sarcasm. It just means saying the opposite of what one means. Verbal irony is always a feature of sarcasm.

There is another type of irony, situational irony, which refers to situations that violate our expectations in a humorous or striking way. This is quite different from sarcasm, and only tangentially related to verbal irony.

Irony is traditionally regarded as a category of the comic. Literary criticism has long dealt with the problem of the comic and its types. According to researchers, the underestimation of irony as an artistic form of critical assimilation of reality originates "in the indefinite status of irony, primarily in the system of the aesthetic category of the comic".

Irony is a figure of speech or a rhetorical device where the intended meaning is different from the literal or surface meaning. It often involves a contrast between what is expected or intended and what actually happens or is said. Irony can be used to create

humor, convey sarcasm, or express a deeper meaning. There are several types of irony, including situational irony, verbal irony, and dramatic irony.

### Literature review

“Sarcasm is the lowest form of wit but the highest form of intelligence,” wrote that connoisseur of wit, Oscar Wilde. Sarcasm detection plays an indispensable role in applications like online review summarizers, dialog systems, recommendation systems and sentiment analyzers. This makes automatic detection of sarcasm an important problem. However, it has been quite difficult to solve such a problem with traditional NLP tools and techniques. This is apparent from the results reported by the survey from Joshi et al. (2016) Sarcasm, in general, has been the focus of research for quite some time. In one of the pioneering works Jorgensen et al. (1984) explained how sarcasm arises when a figurative meaning is used opposite to the literal meaning of the utterance. In the word of Clark and Gerrig (1984), sarcasm processing involves canceling the indirectly negated message and replacing it with the implicated one. Giora (1995), on the other hand, define sarcasm as a mode of indirect negation that requires processing of both negated and implicated messages. Ivanko and Pexman (2003) define sarcasm as a six tuple entity consisting of a speaker, a listener, Context, Utterance, Literal Proposition and Intended Proposition and study the cognitive aspects of sarcasm processing. Computational linguists have previously addressed this problem using rule based and statistical techniques, that make use of : (a) Unigrams and Pragmatic features (Carvalho et al., 2009; Gonzalez-Ibanez et al., 2011; Barbieri et al., 2014; Joshi et al., 2015) (b) Stylistic patterns (Davidov et al., 2010) and patterns related to situational disparity (Riloff et al., 2013) and (c) Hastag interpretations (Liebrecht et al., 2013; Maynard and Greenwood, 2014).

### Main part

There are some types of sarcasm that one of them is dramatic sarcasm. Dramatic sarcasm occurs when a character in a play, movie, or other form of entertainment expresses something with an evident contrast between their words and the circumstances or the audience's knowledge. Here's an example: In a suspenseful movie, a character is desperately searching for their lost keys. After a long and intense search, the character finally spots the keys lying right in front of them. The audience, aware of the situation, knows where the keys are even before the character finds them.

Character: "Oh, wow! Look what I found! My keys were right under my nose the whole time!"

In this example, the character's statement is dramatically sarcastic because the audience knows that the character's initial panic and search were unnecessary, making their discovery somewhat ironic and sarcastic.

Another type of sarcasm is Self-Deprecating Sarcasm Self-deprecating humor or self-deprecation is a form of humor where individuals make jokes or critical remarks

about themselves in a lighthearted or humorous way. This type of humor often involves highlighting one's flaws, mistakes, or shortcomings for comedic effect. Here's an example:

**Person A: "I can never remember where I put my keys. I'm so forgetful!"**

**Person B: "Don't worry, you're not alone. If forgetfulness were an Olympic sport, I'd definitely win the gold medal!"**

In this example, Person A is using self-deprecating humor by making light of their forgetfulness. By acknowledging a perceived flaw and joking about it, they use self-deprecation to create a humorous situation and not take themselves too seriously. Other type of sarcasm is Brooding Sarcasm that is a form of sarcasm that carries a dark or moody tone, often accompanied by a sense of bitterness or resentment. It is characterized by the use of biting remarks or cynical comments. Here's an example:

**Person A: "I see you're in a great mood again today."**

**Person B (with a brooding tone): "Oh, absolutely. Just thrilled to be surrounded by sunshine and rainbows."**

In this example, Person B's response is sarcastic with a touch of bitterness. They use brooding sarcasm to convey their negative emotions and imply that they are not actually happy despite the seemingly positive situation described by Person A.

Deadpan sarcasm is a form of sarcasm delivered with a straight and expressionless face or tone, deliberately lacking any emotional or comedic delivery. It relies on the contrast between the literal meaning of the words spoken and the intended sarcastic meaning. Here's an example:

**Person A: "I really enjoyed sitting in traffic for two hours. It was a fantastic experience."**

**Person B (deadpan): "Oh yes, absolutely thrilling. The highlight of my day."**

In this example, Person B's response is delivered with a deadpan tone, completely devoid of emotion or enthusiasm. Their sarcastic reply highlights the ironic statement made by Person A, expressing indifference or mocking the idea that sitting in traffic could be enjoyable.

Polite sarcasm is a type of sarcasm used to be funny or make a point without offending the other person. This type of sarcasm is often used in social situations where it would be considered rude to speak bluntly.

There are so-called types of irony antiphrase (mockery, denial of this or that positive feature through laughter) and sarcasm (bitter sneering, sarcastic mocking, hinting) differs from each other. Rare examples of irony can be found in the works of Abdullah Qahhor, a master of words and a respected writer of our people. In his comic stories and feuilletons, such as **"Mayiz yemagan khotin" (The Woman Who Didn't Eat Raisins)**, **"Adabiyot muallimi" (The Teacher of Literature)** and **"Nutq" (Speech)** he created unique images using various forms of irony. For example, the

image of Mulla Norkuzi, depicted in ironic colors in the author's story “Mayiz yemagan khotin”, is one of such characters: “Ayol kishi erkakka qo’l berib so’rashdimi, bas!.. Ro’za tutgan kishi og’zini chayqasa, suv tomog’iga ketmasa hamki, ro’zasi ochiladi – shu og’iz chayqashdan bahra oladi-da! Abdulhakimning qiziga usta Mavlonning o’g’li bir hovuch mayiz berganini o’z ko’zim bilan ko’rganman. Hayo bormi shularda? Shariat yo’li – xo’p yo’l. O’n bir yasharida paranji yopinmagan qizdan qo’lni yuvib qo’ltiqqa ura bering. Paranji hayoning pardasida!” example 1: the Catcher in the Rye by J.D.Salinger: when I was all set to go when I had my hags and all I stood for a while next to the stairs and took a last look down the goddam corridor. I was sort of crying. I don’t know why. I put my red hunting hat on and turned the peak around to the back, the way I liked it, and then I yelled at the top of my doddoam voice, “**Sleep tight, ya morons**”. In this passage, Salinger utilizes sarcasm to express the main character Holden’s feelings of frustration, loneliness, and isolation as he is leaving preparatory school. Of course, the fact that Holden yells “**sleep tight**” indicates that he does not wish his fellow students good sleep, but rather the oppsite. In addition, Holden refers to his peers as morons, which is a sarcastic way of indicating that feels isolated and apart from them. Though the line is humorous to most readers. Holden’s remark reveals through sarcasm how much pain he is in and his inability to express it without the intention of verbally hurting others as well.

President Barack Obama used sarcasm to mock the rapper Kanye West’s announcement that he wants to run for president. However, he didn’t just mock Kanye; in the following joke, his sarcasm is targeted only at those who said Obama could never be president:

**Do you really think this country is going to elect a black guy from the south side of Chicago with a funny name to be president of the US?**

**“Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?”**

**“That depends a good deal on where you want to go,” said the Cat.**

**“I don’t much care where—” said Alice.**

**“Then it doesn’t much matter which way you go,” said the Cat.**

**“—so long as I get somewhere,” Alice added as an explanation.**

**“Oh, you’re sure to do that,” said the Cat, “if you only walk long enough.”**

(Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carroll)

This is an interesting example of sarcasm, because a reader may choose to believe that the Cheshire Cat is being perfectly genuine or being sarcastic. Alice is traveling through Wonderland, and the Cat gives her answers that, while being true, are not necessarily helpful. However, they could be read as quite profound because indeed it’s true that you will get somewhere if you “walk long enough.”

### Conclusion

Literature gives splendidly crafted sarcastic retorts and jokes for readers to experience. It is clear from the article that a work produced without stylistic devices and means of expression will stay a straightforward text. In this article, it was given some examples that indicates sarcasm and irony in uzbek and english language.

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