

MEANS OF CREATION SATIRICAL AND HUMOROUS EFFECTS IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

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Annotation: Before we turn to the study of the means of creating humor in politics in our article, we will consider the concept of a comic that is part of the humor.

Keywords: humorous, comic, comedy, funny, humor, sharpness, irony, satire, sarcasm, wit, grotesque

According to B. Dzemidok, the comic is a very complex and diverse phenomenon. The cosmic can include both natural, unintentional events, objects, and relationships arising between them, as well as a special kind of creativity, which boils down to the deliberate creation of a certain system of phenomena or concepts, as well as a system of words to obtain a comic effect [1].

According to Dahl's dictionary, «Comedy is funny, in an event or the relations of people; humor, sharpness» [2]. The comic is considered a category of linguistic pragmatics with a socio-critical orientation, which is based on biopsychic, linguacultural, linguistic, and philosophical–aesthetic aspects. The comic is based on the discrepancy between the perceived information and the objective forecast of this information, built by a person. It is based on ambiguity, surprise, and opposites, and is often considered in connection with the language game [3].

The comic can manifest itself in a variety of ways: in the discrepancy between the newest and the old, content and form, goals and means, actions and events, and the real essence of a person, and his idea of himself. A kind of comic is considered, for example, an attempt by the disgusting, historically doomed, ruthless hypocritically to portray himself as beautiful, modern, and human. In this case, the funny causes furious laughter and a satirical, negative attitude [4].

The comic is embodied in various forms and forms. The main types or forms of comics are humor, irony, satire, sarcasm, wit, and grotesque.

Humor refers to the use of various linguistic means aimed at creating a humorous, comic effect [5]. According to M. V. Pivoev, humor in a good-natured form depicts various shortcomings and absurdities [6].

Humor or verbal humor (English humor – moral mood, from Latin. humor – liquid: according to the ancient doctrine of the ratio of the four bodily fluids, which determines the four temperaments, or characters), a special kind of comic; the attitude of consciousness to the object, to individual phenomena and the world as a whole,

combining an outwardly comic interpretation with inner seriousness. » Under the etymology of the word, humor is obviously «Wayward», «subjective», personally conditioned, marked by the imprint of the «strange» mindset of the «humorist» himself. Unlike the comic interpretation itself, humor, reflecting, sets up a more thoughtful, serious attitude to the subject of laughter, to comprehend its truth, despite the funny oddities – in this humor is the opposite of ridiculing, destructive types of laughter. Verbal humor is often based on rethinking the lexical meanings of phraseological units, proverbs, sayings, catchphrases, on wordplay, which creates an ambiguity in the utterance [7].

Wit is characterized as «The unexpected discovery of the similarities of the dissimilar. » The irony, according to M. V. Pivoev, serves for the imaginary praise of what, on the contrary, deserves censure [6]. Irony (from the Greek «Μικρονεσία», literally – pretense) is a kind of comic, expressing mockery or cunning allegory, when a word or utterance acquires in the context of speech a meaning opposite to the literal meaning or denying it, questioning it. The irony is a reproach and contradiction under the mask of approval and consent; the phenomenon has deliberately attributed a property that is not in it, but which should have been expected. The hint of pretense, the «solution» of irony is usually contained not in the expression itself, but in the context or intonation, and sometimes only in the situation of utterance. When an ironic mockery becomes an evil, caustic mockery, it is called sarcasm.

The following types of irony are distinguished:

- direct irony is a satirical way to belittle, to give a negative character to the described phenomenon;
 - anti-irony - the opposite of direct irony and allows you to present the object of anti-irony undervalued;
 - self-irony - irony directed at one's person. In self-irony and anti-irony, negative statements may imply a reverse (positive) subtext;
 - Socratic irony is a form of self-irony, constructed in such a way that the person to whom it is addressed, as if independently comes to logical conclusions and finds the hidden meaning of an ironic utterance, following the premises of a «truth less» subject;
 - an ironic worldview is a state of mind that allows you not to take on faith common statements and stereotypes, and not to take too seriously various «universally recognized values»;
 - post-irony is a term used to denote a state when sincerity becomes difficult to distinguish from irony [6].

Due to its intellectual conditioning and critical orientation, irony approaches satire; at the same time, a line is drawn between them, and irony is considered a transitional form between satire and humor. According to this provision, the object of

irony is mainly ignorance, while satire has a destructive character, and creates intolerance to the object of laughter, social injustice.

Grotesque refers to techniques that help the satirist to depict and ridicule all kinds of vices and shortcomings more vividly. In some works, the grotesque is also considered a stylistic device for creating a comic [5]. Pivoev characterizes sarcasm as a «malicious mockery», and satire as a «grotesque exaggeration of the exposed shortcomings» [6]. Sarcasm (from the Greek *sarkadzo* – to tear, to torment) is a special kind of comic, sarcastic mockery, the highest degree of irony when indignation is expressed quite openly. Sarcasm is a caustic mockery based not only on the enhanced contrast of the implied and the expressed but also on the immediate intentional exposure of the implied. Often sarcasm, if it has a political connotation, is transformed into a pamphlet. Unlike direct denunciation, sarcasm is carried out as a process of rethinking the subject. Ruthlessness and sharpness of exposure are distinctive features of sarcasm. Unlike irony, sarcasm expresses the highest degree of indignation and hatred. One of the ways of expressing sarcasm is an aphorism, presented as a complete thought, uttered or recorded in a concise, memorable form, and subsequently repeatedly reproduced by other people. Satire is a special kind of comic: ridiculing, exposing the negative aspects of life, depicting them in an absurd, caricatured form. Satire is a destructive reinterpretation of the object of the image, criticizing and resolving with laughter. It has a double plot, the first – in the form of a comic development of events, and the second – with dramatic or tragic collisions. It has a negative coloring, which distinguishes it from humor, which has a positive coloring.

The forms of the comic are:

- joke – a short text or phrase with humorous content;
- anecdote is a small funny story, characterized by an unexpected denouement; a genre of humorous discourse, a speech works stably in thematic, stylistic, and compositional plans, which compositionally includes three components – the exposition (introductory part), the main part, and the ending;
 - parody – imitation of something or someone famous to create a comic effect;
 - graphics – a special form of comic, different from its written and oral expression. The most common types of comic graphics are cartoons, comics;
 - black humor – humor with an admixture of cynicism, the comic effect of which consists in ridiculing death, suffering, violence, diseases, physical disabilities, etc.;
 - absurdity – (absurdity) is a sign of a special situation when something contradicts common sense [5].

N. M. Naer highlights the joke and humor. And refers to wit, irony, humor, parody, joke, and anecdote in the verbal forms of the comic. At the same time, humor, anecdote, jokes, and parody are based on the comic with a pragmatic effect – laughter, wit, and irony, and sarcasm is intellectual [8]. The comic is enhanced by individual

words with their different binding, their acquisition of additional comic coloring in the comic environment, with misunderstandings arising during dialogues and mutual replicas of characters.

Thus, the comic is a very complex and diverse phenomenon, which is based on the discrepancy between the perceived information and the objective forecast of this information, built by a person, and is based on ambiguity, surprise, and opposites. The comic is embodied in various forms and forms. The main types or forms of comics are humor, irony, satire, sarcasm, wit, and grotesque. Humor refers to the use of various linguistic means aimed at creating a humorous, comic effect. In the next section, we will take a closer look at the means of expressing various types of comics that are used in politics.

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