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**THE LINGUISTIC MECHANISM AND EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF
IRONY IN MODERN DISCOURSE**

The article explores irony as a complex cognitive and linguistic phenomenon that transcends simple rhetorical substitution. Unlike the traditional views that define irony "merely" as "saying the opposite of what is meant", the study examines it through the lens of pragmatics, semantics, and sociolinguistics. The research categorizes the needs of expression into lexical, syntactic and paralinguistic levels, emphasizing the role of context and shared knowledge between the speaker and the listener in decoding ironic intent. The present article is devoted to the analysis of linguistic expressions of irony. The historical development of irony has been studied and the factors influencing its formation in this process have been reported. Irony, its types, its usage, features are described in detail in the article. The opinions of many linguists on the subject have been researched and reflected in the article. The article provides practical example. The use of irony at each level is analyzed separately and illustrated with examples. Irony shows itself in different levels of language. This reflects its place and importance in the language. The use of irony at the phonetic, lexical, semantic, morphological and textual levels increases the interest of linguists and researchers in it. The different approaches of scientists to irony were analyzed and their opinions were expressed.

Key words : irony, linguistic means, pragmatics, context, implicit meaning, stylish derives

Irony is a sophisticated tool of human communication, serving as a vehicle for critique humor and social commentary. In linguistics, dead meaning is diametrically opposed to the literal expression. However, "linguistic signals" of irony are often subtle, requiring a deep understanding to the pragmatic environment. The primary engine of irony is semantic reversal. Hyperbole and understatement or exaggeration often serves as a marker that the speaker is not being literal , employing positive epithets in clearly negative contexts to highlight a flaw. There is still no exactly idea of the role of irony of modern linguistics. This article well consider the different opinions of scientists working on this topic. Irony is called a verbal situation or style. Irony can be textual, conceptual, associative. The main classification feature of the means of language expressing irony is that they belong to different levels of language structure.[1, p, 7]

The irony that creates the text is expressed at different levels of language by different language means. Some scientists believe irony has its own peculiarities, while others say the opposite. In irony the real meaning is hidden or contradicts the obvious meaning. Irony is the negative expression of words. In irony positive thoughts have a negative connotation. The irony is mockery. The main effect of irony is to change the evaluative component: a positive evaluation is deliberately turned into a negative value. For example, it is considered ironic to deliberately praise any person loudly [1, p. 128].

Emphasizes the comparison between irony and metaphor. Because, according to the researcher, they both have many similar features. Scientists say that irony is manifested in the reversal of the literal meaning of the word. Such a semantic contradiction gives the right to compare verbalized irony with a metaphor. But in metaphor evaluation lies on the surface, the word is used in the literal sense and the figurative meaning carries other meanings.

The irony is not in the literal meanings of the words themselves, expresses through masks used by the author:

- the same expression or sentence
- to have different meanings
- depending on the context, intonation

Irony like metaphor, can create new meanings. For example, words like “funny”, “excellent”, “beautiful”, “amazing” can have both positive and negative meanings. [2, p, 18]

Scientists call irony a deception that requires a different mask, a face: stupid, mean, anxious, wise. It is important to note that Scientists say irony does not require dialogue. It can be presented with a speech without direct dialogue.

Scientists say that the use of irony stems from both internal and external linguistic factors. The comic effect is primarily aimed at the addressee. Thus, a direct negative assessment is unacceptable and is therefore replaced by an ironic statement.

Based on scientists' opinion, we can say that, one of the main purposes of irony is to achieve the goal of communication. It becomes a base component of the speech act, conveys the idea to the addressee through irony. The irony is that it can affect the thoughts of the addressee with a lively, unique effect, tries to find a lively original form of speech that can change his outlook. The scientist emphasizes that irony can be called a means of indirect assessment of what happened. But this assessment will always be negative. [2, p. 28]

The means of creating irony are diverse and there is a classification of the means of expressing irony according to their belonging to the levels of linguistic structure. The first level is the phonetic level of the language, which is characterized by phonetic and prosodic means are inherent creating irony. This level is typical for oral expression, when the speaker's intonation helps to notice the presence of a given

stylistic reception. At the lexical level, it is customary to distinguish lexical and semantic means of creating irony (the use of homonymy and polysemy for creation of a play on words, lexical opposition of the real to the depicted, antithesis, the use of proper names) and ironic word formation (word composition, affixation, precedent word education, paradoxical word composition). The syntactic level consists of logical-syntactic means creation of irony (repetitions, rhetorical questions, indirect speech, author's generalization, gradation, syntactic wordplay, feigned exclamations, parcels, enumerations, introductory constructions) and intonation-graphic means (use of ellipses, quotation marks). We see that in modern linguistics there are many ideas about the condition of irony. Irony is literally called a situation or style. Irony can be textual, conceptual and associative. The irony that creates the text is expressed through different language means at different levels of language. The formation of irony also applies to the communicative direction of expression. The main classification feature of the means of language expressing irony is that they belong to different levels of language structure. In this case, a properly organized context, together with the task of communication, determines the ironic semantic structure of the text. Researchers summarize the classification of language tools that express irony, taking into account the levels of language structure, in the table below [4, p. 28-29]

№	Language levels	Language tools creating irony
1	Phonetic	Phonetic and prosodic means of creating irony
2	Morphological	Use Plural nouns Using superlative adjectives Use of command sentences
3	Lexical: a) Lexico-semantic means of creating irony b) Ironic word formation	Use of homonyms and polysemy for ironic effect Lexical opposition of the real to the depicted / antithesis Special nouns, compound words, affixation
4	Syntactic: a) Logical-syntactic means b) Intonation-graphic means	Reiterative (repetitions) Rhetorical questions, indirect speech Gradation, syntactic wordplay, parcels, enumerations, introductory constructions Use of ellipsis, use of quotes
5	Text level: Stylistic means	Associative and precedent irony Parody and grotesque Deliberate overestimation of stylistic background (archaisms, pathetic vocabulary) Deliberate underestimation (jargon, reduced vocabulary) Collective ironic image via lexical & syntactic means Symbolic meaning of words/phrases, unusual phrases, impersonation, reification of abstract concepts, ironic paraphrase, parasemiological combinations, romance tropes, hyperbola/litotes, ironic epithet

The first irony is a mockery of a concrete communicative proposition. The main purpose of this type is to determine the ongoing movement, speech movement, and so on. Is it immediately criticize and ridicule. In this case, there must always be an expression of a stimulus that causes mutual ridicule. Objective irony is directly related to the stimulus that gives rise to irony. It is determined that all the words and expressions related to this stimulus are false, and that everything against this stimulus is true. As a result, an ironic expression in response to this stimulus contains both objectively false and objectively true information. Subjective irony unlike the objective, cannot know exactly what information is in the stimulus, whether it is true or false. Therefore, an ironic statement-reaction can be both true and false, which raises certain doubts about the authenticity and legitimacy of the stimulus itself. In the case of interpretive irony, the stimulus does not manifest itself as clearly and directly as it did for previous species. Here the stimulus manifests itself in an ambiguous and unambiguous situation, behind different interpretations lies fraud and truth. There can be several explanations and interpretations of the situation by the participants and by the observer. Nominative irony doesn't cover the whole phrase, it can manifest itself in part. The principle of truth and falsehood can also be applied to this type, because the value of the nomination object acquires other meanings in the process and corresponds only to the value of the nominal expression.

The general irony is so named because of the lack of ambiguity and ambiguity, both in terms of content and in terms of the movement of pronunciation. Such an ironic expression conforms to all linguistic and semantic norms. There are only ironic signals in this form of irony. These are a certain intonation, individual ironic words are used in most speech acts due to the generality and invisibility of this type of irony.[4, p. 28-30]

Ironic jokes differ from ironic expression in the absence of criticism of a situation, object, or action. The principle of partial correspondence and partial inconsistency is applied in creating these jokes [6, p. 346-369].

Irony is a complex linguistic phenomenon based on perception the world by the author. The impact of irony on the reader, in this case, can be different because it depends on factors such as life experience, view of the world, the era in which he lives, the proximity of the characters of the recipient and the writer.

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İRÖNİYANIN LİŒQVİSTİK İFADƏ VASİTƏLƏRİ VƏ DİSKURSDA TƏZAHÜR MEXANİZMLƏRİ

Məqalədə ironiyanın çoxqatlı kommunikativ fenomen kimi linqvistik mexanizmləri tədqiq olunur. Leksik ziddiyyətin, sintaktik strukturların və prorodik xüsusiyyətlərinin gizli mənanı ötürmək üçün necə qarşılıqlı əlaqədə olduğu təhlil olunur. Tədqiqat müasir diskursda ironiyanın pragmatik funksiyalarına yönəlmişdir. Təqdim olunmuş məqalə ironiya və onun

lingvistik ifadə vasitələrinə həsr olunub. İroniyanın tarixi inkişafı yolu öyrənilib. Bu prosesdə onun formalaşmasında təsir edən amillər haqqında məlumat verilmişdir. İroniya özünü dilin müxtəlif sahələrində göstərir. Bu da onun dildə olan yerini və önəmini göstərir. Fonetik, leksik, semantik, morfoloji və mətn səviyyəsində ironiyanın ifadəsi dilçilər və tədqiqatçıların ona olan marağını artırır. İroniyanın lingvistik ifadə vasitəçiləri leksik, sintaktik və intonasiya səviyyəsində araşdırılır. Bu dilin ekspressivliyini artıran mühüm pragmatik faktordur. Cümlənin strukturu gözlənilən məntiqi nəticəni qıraraq ironik effekt yaradır.

Açar sözlər: ironiya, dilçilik, lingvistik vasitə, pragmatika, gizli məna, üslub vasitələri

АЛДЖАНОВА АЙГУН
ГУСЕЙОВА ЗУЛЬФИЯ

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ СРЕДСТВА ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ И МЕХАНИЗМЫ ИХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЯ В ДИСКУРСЕ

РЕЗЮМЕ

В статье рассматриваются лингвистические механизмы иронии как многоуровневого коммуникативного феномена. Анализируется взаимодействие лексического контраста, синтаксических структур и просодических характеристик для передачи имплицитных смыслов. Исследование сосредоточено на прагматической функции иронии в современном лингвистическом дискурсе. Лингвистические средства выражения иронии исследуются на лексическом, синтаксическом и интонационном уровнях. Это важный прагматический фактор, повышающий экспрессивность дискурса. Представленная статья посвящена иронии и способам её языкового выражения. Изучено историческое развитие иронии и описаны факторы, влияющие на её формирование в этом процессе. Ирония, её виды, значение развития, особенности подробно описаны в статье. Мнение многих лингвистов по этому поводу исследовано и отражено в статье. В статье приведены практические примеры. Ирония проявляется на разных уровнях языка. Это определяет её место и важность в языке.

Ключевые слова: иронии, лингвистические средства, язык, контекст, стилистические приемы

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