

Abstract: Irony is essential part of linguistics, literature as well as stylistic. Moreover, linguoculturology is a new branch of linguistics. Also, learning irony in linguoculturological way is main subject of this article. Moreover, it show some differences between Uzbek and English irony

Key words: culture, linguistics, speech, linguoculturology, linguoculture, irony.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the greatest wealth of a nation. That's why the saying that attention to the language is attention to the hand is widespread in the Uzbek people. Knowing the language means knowing the nation. That is why the attention to learning and teaching foreign languages is increasing day by day. In the process of teaching a foreign language, language and culture are studied equally. Because language shows culture as well as traditions of the nation. Through the medium of the language being studied, students learn about the nation's history, politics, mass media, teaching methods, geography, environment, and many other aspects. Therefore, without hesitation, it can be said that the language is the mirror of the nation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Linguistics goes back to the long history. When humans began learning languages the subject matter of linguistics began learning as a special subject. Also, according to some facts, linguistic study goes back at least as far as fifth century B.C.E. to an Indian scholar named Panini, who recorded the rules of Sanskrit grammar. Citizens of ancient Greece also studied language structure in order to strengthen understanding and expression of philosophy and criticism.

The first founder of this subject is Ferdinand de Saussure who is acknowledged as the founder of modern linguistics and semiology. The science of linguistics has an ancient history. The of linguistics, as a result of different understanding of the nature and condition of language naturalism, psychologism, logicism, sociologism, structuralism various scientific schools and currents have emerged. Since ancient times, language has been the subject of linguistics, is considered a source of learning. One of the main problems of linguistics is that of language is the definition of science as a subject. Natural human language only studied by a number of disciplines, not in linguistics is a complex phenomenon, and the definition given by each discipline is different. The question of the definition of language is the most important in the history of linguistics is one of the important issues and has been interpreted differently in the history of science and even today among various scientific schools and currents has been the cause of heated debates. As for talking about culture, it is the nations' main part of life, their clothes, their traditions, wedding parties, design of homes, eating habit, everything that occurs within the nation. Moreover, as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs and institutions of a population which passed down from generation to generation can be called as culture. It has been called "the way of life for an entire society." As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, and art.

The emergence of linguoculturology as a science dates back to V. von Humboldt. In the formation and development of this field in linguistics, A.A. Potebnya, L. Weisgerber, H. Glantz, H. Holtz, W. D. Whitney, D. W. Powell, F. Boas. A number of scientists such as E. Sepir, B. L. Whorf, D. Haims are considered important. V. A. Maslova, who has conducted serious research in the field of linguistics and culture, divides the development stages of this field into 3 groups:

1. The creation of preliminary studies that gave impetus to the formation of science. (The period of research by scientists such as V. von Humboldt, E. Sepir, E. Benveniste, L. Weisgerber, A.A. Ptebnya)
2. Separation of linguoculturology as a separate field
3. The stage of development of linguistic culture

These steps will help you to study the field in depth. Because learning in periods provides a number of conveniences to the learner. In the culture of different peoples, the above-mentioned peculiarities exist in the language studying its reflection is one of the main tasks of linguistic and cultural studies.

Lingvokulturology is a young, new field of linguistics, but in its phraseological, conceptual, lexicographic and linguodidactic directions have already been formed. The main task of this science is the related aspect of language and culture, such as ways of expressing cultural concepts in language and its various means is to describe the interaction between learning, language and the mentality of the people.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Irony is a stylistic trope that is used in human interaction in several areas of life. Language is a tool of painting, which is often found in works of art, poetry, folklore, and of course in people's daily life, when people interact with each other. With it, the speaker can politely reprimand the listeners; express his critical opinion to them in a reasonable way. **Irony** can be both linguistic and literary device, in spoken or written form, in which real meaning is concealed or contradicted. That may be the result of the literal, ostensible meaning of words contradicting their actual meaning or it is of a structural incongruity between what is expected and what occurs in its origin. Irony can be interpreted equally in two languages (English and Uzbek). However, we can observe several differences. We can say that the reason for this is the difference between the two languages of the nation. Irony is called “irony” or “sarcasm” in English, and it is called “kinoya”, “istehzo” in Uzbek. Although this stylistic trope has two different names in two languages, the features of its use are the same. That is, both are stylistic devices used to try to influence the listener or to show his negative opinion about what he did not do. Three types of irony can be mentioned in English literature as following:

1. **Dramatic irony** – it is also known as “tragic irony”, this type of irony occurs when the audience knows something that the main characters do not. For example, in William Shakespeare’s *Othello* (1603), Othello trusts Iago—but the audience knows better.

2. **Situational irony - which** occurs when an expected outcome is subverted. For example, in O. Henry’s classic short story, “The Gift of the Magi” (1905), a wife cuts off her long hair to sell it in order to buy her husband a chain for his prized watch. Meanwhile, the husband sells his watch in order to buy his wife a comb for her hair. This type of irony comes from each person not expecting to have their present undercut by the other’s actions.

1. **Verbal irony - it** is a statement in which the speaker’s words are incongruous with the speaker's aim. A speaker says a thing while its meaning is another, resulting in an ironic clash between their intended meaning and their literal meaning. Most types of verbal irony can be classified as either overstatement or understatement. Jonathan Swift’s satirical essay, “A Modest Proposal” (1729), is a good example of this type

Regarding to types of irony in Uzbek language, irony plays a special role in increasing the expressiveness and effectiveness of speech. In this case, the word or phrase is complete in its meaning is used in the opposite figurative sense. Irony refers to the thing or concept the speaker is describing word or because it is a means of expressing a mixed relation of subjective, humorous, sarcastic, contrary to the correct meaning of the phrase, i.e. negative, emotional-expressive colorful meaning is realized. The speech situation, context and intonation also play a special role in the realization of such an ironic meaning. For example, “Bugun jug‘rofiya o‘qituvchisi darsga kelmadi. Xomtok qilaman deb so‘ridan yiqilib, oyog‘ini sindiribdi. Ajoyib “xushxabar”dan keyin bir zumda sinf bo‘shadi-qoldi”. (Said Ahmad) In this example the word “xushxabar” gives two meaning “good news” as well as “bad news”. (Today Geography teacher did not come to class. He told that he fell and broke his leg when he was working in the garden. The whole class after the wonderful “good news” was escaped.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, lingvokulturology is a process of culture and language use is a science that studies interactions. Linguistic and cultural studies sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguistics, cultural studies and other related fields are conducted on an interdisciplinary scale. Furthermore, One of the most important tasks of linguistic culture, one - clarification of methodological conditions, conceptual rules of research and language units isolated from the point of view of culture (linguocultures) systematization and development of classification problems is considered. In conclusion, we can say that the linguocultural study of irony clearly reveals its differences and similarities between the two languages. In addition, it creates a unique approach to artistic and stylistic means.

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