

ISSN: 2056 - 0477

Vol.3 | Nº9 | September 2020

International Journal on Integrated Education

Journal has been listed in different indexings



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EBSCO



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SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TYPES OF COMIC

Mavlonova Ugiloy Khamdamovna¹

¹Bukhara State University

Foreign Languages Department for Natural Directions

Senior Lecturer, Bukhara, Uzbekistan

E-mail: lugotys@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

On the pages of literary works, the reader is often confronted with funny characters or episodes, funny names of characters, ridiculous features of speech. In all these cases, we are dealing with manifestations of the comic in literature. The reader understands that the writer set himself the task of causing the audience to laugh, to portray something funny. But at the same time, we cannot fail to notice how different such laughter can be. In literary criticism, it is customary to distinguish the following types of comic: humor, irony, satire and sarcasm. Also, experts distinguish between the techniques of the comic. These include hyperbole, absurdity, grotesque, fantasy, self-exposure and some others.

Key words: irony, sarcasm, sarcastic, comic, criticism, a joke, caustic, satirical, emphasize.

1. INTRODUCTION

The expressiveness of speech is achieved through the use of various linguistic means, including tropes - words and expressions used not in a direct, but in a figurative sense. The techniques of irony and sarcasm are based precisely on this principle of word usage. They are used if you need to express your attitude to the object of speech in an allegorical form, putting into the statement or remark an incriminating hidden meaning that is opposite to the positive context. [6]

Irony is an allegory in which the true evaluative content is opposed to the form of praise, compliment, admiration or other positive assessment with the aim of hidden mockery, exposure.

Sarcasm is a caustic remark, a caustic satirical denunciation, which is based on a sharp contrast between the positive beginning of a phrase and its destructive meaning, which is revealed in a direct indication of human vices or ugly phenomena of reality.

The word "irony" means "pretense" literally translated from Greek. By irony we mean a subtle mockery. Often when using this tool, one thing is said, but the opposite meaning is assumed. At the same time, the hero of a literary work or an interlocutor during live communication is sometimes characterized positively, but everyone understands that the speaker means diametrically opposite character traits. Such a technique is found, for example, when depicting Nozdrev in Nikolai Gogol's poem "Dead Souls" or the landowner Polutykin in the story of I.S. Turgenev "Khor and Kalinych". Thus, the narrator characterizes his hunting companion as an excellent hunter and, therefore, an excellent person. However, subsequent explanations about his inclinations show the reader of this hero as a vindictive, capricious, limited person. [7]

Sarcasm is a caustic, harsh ridicule, mockery, angry, accusatory. Sarcasm denies the existence of the phenomenon or person that is ridiculed. So, for example, a sarcastic grin is characteristic of M.Yu. Lermontov on the sterility, meaninglessness of life of representatives of his generation. Sarcasm sounds in the angry speeches of Chatsky, the hero of A.S. Griboyedov's comedy "Woe from Wit", when he talks about the vices of the older generation. Interestingly, "sarcasm" is a Greek word in origin, the original meaning of which is "tearing the flesh." So this means of the comic presupposes evil, destructive ridicule, emotional, accusatory. [7]

2. MAIN BODY

Irony and sarcasm, both are artistic tropes that the author uses to bring in hidden satirical meaning.

Irony and sarcasm are constant companions of communication. It is difficult to imagine a person who, at least once in his life, would deny himself the pleasure of making an ironic or sarcastic remark to the interlocutor. Moreover, by definition, an ironic remark is softer and not as unpleasant as a sarcastic one. No wonder that sarcasm is often classified as "evil irony". Be that as it may, we all at times sneer and sarcastically laugh at our opponents. And the course of the dialogue in this case directly depends on how much the interlocutor is able to understand our irony and sarcasm. Otherwise, an innocent, in your opinion, remark can cause a serious quarrel. Israeli scientists who have conducted research on the nature of sarcasm have found that certain centers of the human brain located in the frontal region are responsible for the ability to adequately perceive this type of irony and respond to it. This conclusion was made by them on the basis of a study that involved three groups of people. The first included citizens who had suffered injuries to the frontal region of the brain, the second - those who at one time suffered from the back of the head, and, finally, the third included the lucky ones who escaped brain injuries. All subjects were subjected to the same tests, and the researchers monitored their reactions to stories told to them, in which they were asked to find a sarcastic remark. And, as it turned out, only those who had the frontal region of the brain in perfect order were able to highlight such a remark in the dialogue. It is better not to be ironic about those who suffered from this zone at one time. They



still will not understand either mild irony or harsh sarcasm. Therefore, you can easily quarrel with such a person. In general, people who have suffered brain injuries (due to a car accident, accident, etc.) lose the ability to adequately respond to irony as such. When they watched videos with recorded game situations, where the actors sneered at each other, they took everything that was happening extremely seriously and could not give a correct description of the essence of what was happening on the screen. Israeli scientists assure that the applied value of their research primarily lies in the fact that it expands the understanding of the ways of social rehabilitation of people who have suffered traumatic brain injury. We, those who are lucky not to survive anything like this, can only be doubly protected. Otherwise, you can not only end up in a hospital bed for a long time, but also forget how to understand those around you, which is sometimes difficult for a healthy person.

What is the difference and similarity between such types of comic as irony and sarcasm?

Differences between irony and sarcasm:

1. Sarcasm is much more evil, destructive mockery than irony. It is filled with the author's indignation, strives for destruction, a complete denial of what it describes.
2. In literary studies, the concept of irony is broader than sarcasm. Irony is both a pictorial and expressive means (trope) and a kind of comic. Sometimes they talk about irony as pathos, a form of the author's attitude to his hero (for example, such an ironic pathos is inherent in individual author's digressions in the novel by Alexander Pushkin "Eugene Onegin"). Several types of irony have formed in culture:
3. Socratic irony, in which philosophers' reasoning, their conclusions and conclusions turn out to be the opposite of simple human logic, common sense.
4. The irony of fate - this is the name of the situation in which a person is powerless to change anything, is completely at the mercy of circumstances.
5. Romantic irony was characteristic of German literature at the turn of the 18th-19th centuries. In the mainstream of such a direction as romanticism, irony helped to express the absolute freedom of the individual, disregard for authority, poverty of human capabilities and the play of opposites.
6. Irony, as a leading method of depicting reality in a work of literature, is especially in demand in the literature of the early XX century and in the literature of postmodernism. Behind the mask of irony and ridicule, the authors hide the feeling of their own powerlessness, tragedy, and meaninglessness of being. Thus, we can say that irony, becoming a leading technique, goes its way in the history of literature.
7. In the literature of the late 20th and early 21st centuries, such a genre as the ironic detective story is becoming popular. He comes to our literature from foreign and in his own way parodies the clichés of the traditional detective story. In the works of this genre, the narration is usually carried out in the first person, funny situations and characters occupy an important place in it. Now you can also find works in the genre of ironic fiction, an ironic romantic story.
8. Irony is a subtle instrument of the comic. It is close to wit, a joke, when the opposition of the literal meaning of words and the true meaning of the utterance causes laughter.
9. A judgment filled with sarcasm is not funny: it characterizes the object of speech from the standpoint of moral assessment, reflecting subjective rejection and condemnation.
10. As a literary device, irony gives the content of the work an expressive expression, and the form of presentation - a stylistic originality. An ironic remark can demonstrate the author's attitude to the character or the situation described, emphasize the absurdity of the situation, and reduce the pretentiousness and imaginary significance of the images.
11. Sarcasm is used for harsh criticism, in the light of which the ugliness of personal human qualities or the immorality of life positions take on not just a caricature form, but also causes uncompromising public censure.

Thus, today irony as pathos, a kind of attitude towards the depicted, is quite popular and in demand among authors and readers and finds admirers more often than evil, sarcastic works.

Similarities between irony and sarcasm:

1. Irony and sarcasm refer to the types of comic in literature, that is, they are used to cause laughter, a smile from the reader, criticize, and ridicule any phenomenon of reality or a quality of a person.
2. Irony and sarcasm are types of rather evil, destructive laughter. Using these types of comic, writers strive to make readers aware of the wrong state of affairs, to make an effort to correct the situation, if possible.
3. It can be argued that with the help of these techniques, writers create vivid, memorable images that evoke a lively response in the heart of the reader.

Examples of irony, "Is it possible to cut a watermelon with a knife?" This is due to omens. The irony is that everyone cuts a watermelon with a knife. This example shows when a person has done something wrong. Your hands are not sharpened for this. Etc. There are few differences between irony and sarcasm. But they need to be understood. The irony is spoken with kindness. And sarcasm is spoken with anger. It all depends on the manner in which the joke is presented.

Like satire, sarcasm involves the struggle against hostile phenomena of reality through their ridicule. Ruthlessness, harshness of exposure - a distinctive feature of sarcasm. Unlike irony, sarcasm expresses the highest degree of indignation, hatred. Sarcasm is never a characteristic technique of a humorist who, revealing what is funny in reality, always depicts her with a certain amount of sympathy and sympathy.

Due to its direct emphasis, sarcasm is a form of exposure that is equally inherent in journalism, polemics,



oratory, and fiction. That is why sarcasm is especially widely used in conditions of acute political struggle. The developed political life of Greece and Rome gave rise to lofty examples of sarcasm in Demosthenes, Cicero and Juvenal.

Examples of sarcasms that have become aphorisms:

If the patient really wants to live, doctors are powerless (Faina Ranevskaya)

Only the Universe and human stupidity are endless, while I have doubts about the infinity of the first of them (Albert Einstein)

3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can point out the following results:

- Irony is a way of veiled, hidden negative assessment of the object of speech;
- Sarcasm is a trope in which a figurative accusatory meaning is expressed with a minimum degree of allegory;
- The form of an ironic statement is always positive, in contrast to the latent ridicule, to which its meaning is reduced;
- A sarcastic remark or address directly indicates the subject of derogatory criticism;
- Irony is used as a kind of comic in humorous literary works and oral figurative speech;
- Sarcasm is never soft; as a sharply satirical means of artistic expression, it is usually used in accusatory oratorical speeches and publicity texts of social and political content.

"In a narrow sense, irony is the use of a word having a positive meaning to express a negative one. In a wider sense, Irony is an utterance which formally shows a positive or neutral attitude of the speaker to the object of conversation but in fact expresses a negative evaluation of it.

Irony is not restricted to any particular syntactical structure or lexical units. In context, there are usually some formal markers of irony pointing out to the meaning implied.

Irony is an instinctively recognized Stylistic Device (SD), the nature of which is not fully studied. This device is also based on the simultaneous realization of two logical meanings – dictionary and contextual ones, but the two meaning stand in opposition to each other. That is, a word with a positive meaning is used to denote something negative and vice versa.

The cognitive character of irony accords with cognitive principle which human realizes world from known entities to unknown entities, and also serves to the economic characteristic of cognition, it is a new way of human's cognitive innovation.

There are various types of irony. The most accepted is: verbal irony, situational irony, dramatic irony.

Irony must not be confused with sarcasm, which is direct: sarcasm means what it says and with metaphor and metonymy the transfer of which is based on affinity of the objects and in Irony, it is based on their opposition." [8]

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IJIE



S.IF: 5.083
JF: 7.242

CERTIFICATE

THE CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTED TO:

Mavlonova Ugiloy Khamdamovna

in recognition of the paper publication of the research paper on
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL ON INTEGRATED EDUCATION with the title:

«Similarities and differences between types of comic»

SEPTEMBER 2020

Vol. 3 No. 9 (2020)

DOI: doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i9.596

SEPTEMBER 7

DATE


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ResearchParks Journals

