

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA IRONIK NUTQIY AKTLARNING LINGVOPRAGMATIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotation. This research examines the linguopragmatic features of ironic speech acts in English and Uzbek. The study focuses on how irony is expressed, understood, and used in both languages within different cultural and communicative contexts. Comparative analysis reveals both universal and language-specific pragmatic strategies of irony. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of intercultural communication and the role of irony in speech.

Key words: Irony, speech acts, pragmatics, linguopragmatics, English language, Uzbek language, intercultural communication, discourse analysis

Аннотация. Данное исследование посвящено лингвопрагматическим особенностям иронических речевых актов в английском и узбекском языках. В работе рассматриваются способы выражения иронии, ее восприятие и использование в различных культурных и коммуникативных контекстах. Сравнительный анализ выявляет как универсальные, так и специфические для каждого языка прагматические стратегии иронии. Результаты исследования способствуют более глубокому пониманию межкультурной коммуникации и роли иронии в речи.

Ключевые слова: Ирония, речевые акты, прагматика, лингвопрагматика, английский язык, узбекский язык, межкультурная коммуникация, дискурсивный анализ

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi ironik nutqiy aktlarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini o‘rganadi. Ishda ironiyaning ifodalanishi, tushunilishi va qo‘llanilishi har ikki til va madaniyatda qanday farqlanishi tahlil qilinadi. Taqqosloviy tahlil orqali ironiyaning umumiy va tilga xos pragmatik strategiyalari aniqlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiyani chuqurroq anglashga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ironiya, nutqiy aktlar, pragmatika, lingvopragmatika, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya, nutq tahlili

Introduction. Irony is a complex and widely used communicative device that conveys meaning contrary to the literal interpretation of words. It plays a significant role in everyday interactions, literature, and humor, making it an important subject of study in linguistics and pragmatics. This research focuses on the linguopragmatic features of ironic

speech acts in English and Uzbek languages, aiming to uncover how irony is expressed, interpreted, and functioned within different cultural and linguistic contexts. By comparing the use of irony in these two languages, the study seeks to identify both universal principles and language-specific strategies in ironic communication. Understanding these aspects not only enhances our knowledge of pragmatics but also contributes to more effective intercultural communication.

Literature review. Irony, as a form of indirect communication, has long attracted the interest of linguists and pragmatists due to its complexity and subtlety. It is often described as a figure of speech where the intended meaning is opposite or sharply different from the literal expression. This contradiction creates a layered communicative effect, which requires both the speaker and listener to engage in inferential reasoning. Many researchers emphasize that understanding irony involves more than decoding words; it requires interpreting context, tone, and shared knowledge between interlocutors. In the realm of pragmatics, irony is classified as a speech act, where the speaker's intention and the listener's recognition are central. The success of an ironic speech act depends on the listener's ability to detect the speaker's true intent, which is often conveyed through subtle cues such as intonation, facial expressions, or situational context. For example, when someone says, "What a beautiful day!" during a heavy storm, the irony relies on the listener understanding the contrast between the literal meaning and the reality.[1] Cross-cultural studies reveal that irony varies significantly across languages and cultures. In English, irony often appears in humor, sarcasm, and social criticism, and it is commonly marked by specific intonational patterns or pragmatic markers like "yeah, right" or "as if." English speakers frequently use irony to express disagreement or to soften criticism in social interactions. For instance, if a friend arrives late and you say, "Thanks for being so punctual," the listener understands it as ironic praise meant to highlight the tardiness. In contrast, the use of irony in Uzbek culture is shaped by different communicative norms and cultural values.[2] While irony exists, it tends to be less direct and more context-dependent. Uzbek speakers may rely heavily on contextual cues and shared cultural references to convey irony, often embedding it within proverbs or indirect speech rather than straightforward sarcastic remarks. For example, an Uzbek speaker might use a traditional saying ironically to comment on someone's imprudent behavior, expecting the listener to grasp the implicit criticism. Linguopragmatic approaches to irony focus on how linguistic forms and pragmatic functions interact in different languages. This approach highlights that irony is not merely a lexical or syntactic phenomenon but a dynamic interplay between language, context, and social norms.[3] Researchers stress that irony's interpretation involves cooperative principles in communication, where both parties share assumptions about the world and each other's intentions. Overall, the study of irony in both English and Uzbek reveals interesting similarities and differences. While irony serves as a tool for indirect communication and social interaction in both languages, the ways it is

signaled and understood are deeply influenced by cultural and linguistic frameworks. This comparative perspective enriches our understanding of irony as a universal yet culturally nuanced speech act.[4]

Conclusion. In summary, the study of ironic speech acts in English and Uzbek highlights the intricate relationship between language, culture, and communication. Irony functions as a powerful pragmatic tool that allows speakers to express meanings indirectly, often relying on shared contextual knowledge and subtle linguistic cues. While English irony tends to be more direct and marked by specific linguistic signals, Uzbek irony is often more implicit and culturally embedded, relying on context and traditional forms of expression. Understanding these linguopragmatic features not only sheds light on the mechanisms of irony in each language but also enhances intercultural communication by revealing how meaning is constructed and interpreted differently across cultures. This comparative analysis underlines the importance of pragmatics in decoding complex speech acts and contributes to broader insights into language use and social interaction.

References:

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