



THE ROLE OF IRONIC MEANS IN EXPRESSING A MENTAL STATE. (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NOVEL "BETWEEN TWO DOORS")

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Abstract. *This article discusses the role of ironic devices in revealing the psyche of the characters in O'tkir Hoshimov's work "Between Two Doors".*

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A person expresses his activity on the basis of verbal and non-verbal manifestations. In this, his internal state, which is absorbed and mixed into his speech and demonstrates his speech ethics, is also felt. When a person expresses his thoughts or accepts the thoughts of others using verbal means, he feels the inner feelings of the listener in this speech process. These feelings are expressed openly, sometimes secretly, in his speech. This determines his private attitude towards an event, phenomenon, or thought. One of such private attitudes is the expression of ironic content - attitude. A private attitude towards an event, phenomenon, or thought about it is sometimes expressed in a hidden way, not openly. In stylistics, the method of expressing an internal hidden negative attitude towards the action or state of the interlocutor in the process of speech is called irony. . Thus, irony is considered one of the stylistic devices in a literary text and serves as a form of expression of the speaker's negative attitude towards the listener. Irony is manifested in the fact that the speaker's dissatisfaction and anger are not expressed directly, but are expressed using a metaphor.

The ironic way of expressing content is a form of subjective attitude, which consists of expressing a more critical view of the interlocutor and, on this basis, a hidden negative attitude.

After dinner, my grandfather interrogated my brother Kimsan: "You want to be a pilot, you rich man?" My brother Kimsan kept scratching the pimple on his chin with his fingernail and smiling. This was his way of saying, "Yes, do your best." "Look at me, you rich man!" my grandfather stretched his neck in annoyance. "It seems like your hoe is too light. Go into the barn, there's a half-pound hoe! Get on that one, go out into the field and fly like a plane, okay?"(page 72)

Irony is not only a means of artistic expression that evokes mocking laughter, but can also have a significant social meaning. Its artistic merit is that the idea is expressed not in a vulgar, crude way, but in a somewhat smooth, cultural dress. Through irony, sarcasm and even painful feelings are expressed in a work of art,



wrapped in a certain shell. . It seems that irony is an expression of a subjective attitude. The use of irony in speech indicates a negative attitude towards the interlocutor. However, there may be some reasons why this attitude is not expressed openly: avoiding rudeness from the point of view of the situation, fear of offending the interlocutor, fear of expressing one's opinion openly, etc. This indicates that irony is a means of expressing internal feelings and mental state.

My grandfather is one of those who say, "Let my money be spent." Even if I pretend to have a tooth pulled, he will dig out a thousand places and make money. When someone comes to my brother, his forehead wrinkles: "Who cares if they don't wear new pants, you rich guy!" he says grumblingly (page 73).

In the given context, the most common method of expression is the ironic content expressed by the suffix -s and the word "boyvachcha". In addition, irony, along with dissatisfaction with the interlocutor, also reveals the speaker's character traits. Duma does not want to give money to his son because he is stingy, and a feeling of dissatisfaction with his son has arisen. Therefore, it can be said that irony also serves to reveal the character traits of the hero in the literary text.

E.Ibragimova recognizes the existence of two types of irony - situational and associative. Situational irony is an emotionally colored form of attitude and is considered a clear, obvious irony. This type of irony can be understood quickly. The difference between the correct meaning of a word, phrase or phrase and its meaning in the context - the contradiction is immediately noticeable. In the following passage, the speaker's anger and dissatisfaction with the listener is expressed using situational irony:

- "That's right!" - My grandfather was even more angry. - Can this Zakunchin be a smart person? His face tells you who he is. The people are defending him, but this man is flirting! I've learned from your arrogance. Or did they say that the people should know my worth? (page 70)

Did they say that if the people are defending me, and this person is flirting with me, then let the people know my worth? The statement is considered situational irony, arising from the situation, because it is emotionally colored, clearly and vividly expressed.

Associative irony. A form of irony that is complex in terms of its method and means of expression in the system of a work of art is associative irony. Associative irony is a method in which a personal attitude is expressed in a rather hidden, gradual manner. In this case, language or speech units are used figuratively, and the main intention of the speaker is revealed gradually, in stages. This method of expressing ironic content can also be called gradual irony. Gradual irony is often observed in megacontexts (macromantic manifestations). In such cases, the function of a megacontext can be performed by several supersyntactic wholes - a combination of SSBs, a whole work or one of its components. .



In the Ukraine, a machine is harvesting wheat. Soon, scientists will extract fertilizer from the air. Someone from below said nervously: – If it is, then it is good, we will put that fertilizer in the field together with you, Aksakol! ((Page 66)

I promise before our esteemed district committee that we will double the yield of vegetables next year! Someone shouted sarcastically from below: – Maybe we will triple it, chairman! – Who? – the new chairman frowned – Who said that? Let him get up! A cold silence fell. It seemed that the person who had spoken had hidden behind someone, no one got up.(p. 67).

The quoted text fragment describes the process of the meeting. The people do not like the fact that Umar Zakunchi has become the chairman, they express their dissatisfaction with the help of irony during the meeting. This dissatisfaction increases during the meeting. In the first microtext, through the words "It would be better if we had it, we would put that fertilizer in the field together with you, Aqsaqol!", dissatisfaction is expressed along with hope, the desire for Aqsaqol to remain the chairman, but in the second microtext, dissatisfaction increases and reaches the point of laughing at the new chairman - Umar Zakunchi. At the same time, distrust and dislike for the new chairman are also felt.

Thus, in a literary text, irony is used to express negative emotional states such as discontent, anger, and rage. In some cases, irony can also be used to express disappointment and distrust. In addition, irony in a literary style also reveals the personal character of the hero.

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