

CHARACTERISTICS OF SARCASM AS A PRODUCT OF SPEECH ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation

Sarcasm is the use of words that have a different meaning than what you truly mean to express, often to offend or irritate someone or merely for laughs. We can talk about the characteristics of irony as a result of speech activity in both English and Uzbek in this thesis.

Keywords: sarcasm, irony, speech, written version, English, Uzbek, usage of joke, samples and etc.

Language is the most important constituent component of a person. The scientific interest of the work lies not only and not so much in expanding the theoretical-practical and practical-methodological base for studying the implementation of irony and sarcasm at various levels of language, but mainly in the study of how irony and sarcasm constitute the moral and ethical values of a certain linguistic community. , in particular - the British society. In this regard, the scientific novelty of the study lies in the fact that for the first time value as a linguocultural concept is considered as the basis for the study of the linguistic mentality of the people. For the first time, irony and sarcasm are presented as a means of reflecting the moral and ethical values of any society. What is new is the linguoculturological approach to the analysis of irony and sarcasm, which allows us to present the moral and ethical values of the British linguistic community.¹

Sarcasm is the capacity to call attention to anything unfavorable in another person's conduct or actions while doing so in a humorous or compassionate manner, depending on the circumstance. Such a comment is cruel and has a negative connotation; it does not show any consideration for the person to whom it is directed. Sarcasm has a number of opposite words, including mockery, malice, taunting, poignancy, scoffing, and ridicule.

For instance, it is sarcastic to refer to a group of people as "very on top of things" when they are actually quite disorganized. Sarcasm is most frequently biting and meant to

¹ Anton Igrevich

hurt. The phrase "they're highly on top of things" concerning the incredibly chaotic bunch of people can also be referred to as ironic because it implies the exact opposite of what you're trying to communicate. But irony can also refer to a circumstance that seems odd or humorous because it goes against your expectations. For instance, it would be ironic if a person who was raised by professional musicians but desired a very different kind of lifestyle fell in love with and wed a musician.

Sarcasm is what we refer to as a noncount noun ("a noun that denotes a homogeneous substance or a concept without subdivisions and that in English is preceded in indefinite singular constructions by some rather than a or an"), and has no plural form.

Sarcasm samples in English: *"That was my favorite show yet this tour," Banks says. "I love audiences that are ambivalent." For a second, I think he's laying on the sarcasm, until he continues. "I really like the chance to win people over."* (David Peisner, Spin, August 2007)

"The best part of being single," Bryce Donovan jokes, "is being able to choose any woman I want to shoot me down." Such self-deprecating sarcasm is the trademark of this newsman's four-year-old weekly column "It Beats Working" in the Charleston Post and Courier. (People, 26 June 2006)

Sarcasm samples in Uzbek language:

"Just a great job." Meaning: not praise, but criticism, dissatisfaction with the work done, anger at the result, the satirist is in a state of extreme anger.

"- Thank you for your help." On the one hand, gratitude is expressed, on the other hand, it is shown that the result of a good deed had a negative effect on the author of the statement. In such cases, they also say that the person did something bad or wanted the best, but it always turned out the same.

The purposes for which the interlocutor uses irony in his speech:

1. To disparage a person or his abilities: intelligence, physical ability, creativity, etc.
2. Making fun of a person's actions and behavior in various situations.
3. To show one's superiority over another person, a high position in relation to others, the so-called status.
4. Showing unacceptable behavior or rejecting the opponent's values and views.
5. Condemning, denouncing a person's actions or behavior in a particular situation.
6. Taking an arrogant position, for the opportunity to prove their inviolable right, the truth of their point of view.

Sarcasm statements can be a single word or a whole phrase or sentence. Sarcastic jokes can also be used for comedic relief. For example, "I walked into my hotel room and wondered if the interior decorators thought orange was the new black." The main gist of sarcasm is that the words are not meant to be taken literally. Sarcasm can come in all different types. Some are easier to catch on to than others.

- self-deprecating - where you poke fun at yourself

- deadpan - sarcasm given in serious tone (can be harder to pick up on)
- brooding - saying the opposite of what you mean in an irritated tone
- juvenile - obnoxious statements that might come across as annoying

When you expected something to happen, especially after warning someone about it someone says, "Well, what a surprise."

In stark example, we can give different daily used sarcasm unconsciously with anyone we interact. When someone says something that is very obvious: Really, Sherlock? No! You are clever.

* Very good; well done! (something wrong)

Not only we encounter interacting with each other using sarcasm, but also we can read in literary written works such as among the best seller book Alice in Wonderland which was written by Lewis Carroll. In this book we can find sarcastic remark that the comeback is the opposite of what the person means. It is most likely delivered in a playful voice to let the recipient know that it is meant in a teasing manner. To illustrate this, the sarcastic pieces of the book is followings:

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"

"That depends a good deal on where you want to go," said the Cat.

"I don't much care where—" said Alice.

"Then it doesn't much matter which way you go," said the Cat.

"—so long as I get somewhere," Alice added as an explanation.

"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the Cat, "if you only walk long enough."²

The wide range of sarcastic device is used; Alice genuinely needs to know how to get out of Wonderland when she asks the Cheshire Cat for help. While the Cat's answers are true, they are not helpful to Alice making them sarcastic.

In Conclusion

Literature provides wonderfully crafted sarcastic retorts and jokes for readers to enjoy. An author might develop a character with a biting tongue. Perhaps they're very blunt in their delivery. At other times, they might be sarcastic to let the other characters sense their dismissive nature.

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² Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland

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