IRONY AND STYLISTIC MEANS APPROACHED TO IT

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A R T I C L E I N F O.	Abstract
Keywords: irony, allegory, paraphrase, litotes.	The article talks about irony and a number of stylistic tropes and tools of literary representation that are related to it. According to him, irony is similar to and closely related to tools such as metaphor, paraphrase, and allegory. In addition, some works and examples containing irony are given.

The phenomenon of irony, with its unique expression, its own meaning and means of its implementation, has become the main research issue in several fields of linguistics in English and Uzbek languages. Whether the text is oral or written, whether it is artistic or scientific, irony conveys the original meaning of the text to the receiver through "kesatiq", "qochirim" and "ko'chim. Irony is a stylistic device in the text, as if approving or agreeing, it means to reject, to laugh ironically. In irony, a word or expression in speech can acquire a meaning that is opposite to its original meaning, or even rejects it. Irony as a stylistic device expresses "piching" and "istehzo" through figurative language. By expressing this "piching" and "istehzo", the writer or speaker can express his opinion without hesitation, even if it is negative. In irony, which is a type of perfection, humor and seriousness are hidden under the mask of the same text, reflecting a sense of superiority or suspicion in the speaker.

There are several stylistic tropes related to irony, one of which is allegory. Allegory is a metaphor, that is, the expression of human character through inanimate objects and animals. In fiction, animals, birds, or inanimate objects are often used to represent the good and bad behavior of people. For example, if the rabbit represents cowardice and extreme caution, the wolf is used for laziness and the fox is used to criticize the character of extremely cunning people. "Intoq" means to describe as a speaker, to speak like people. "Intoq" is often used in children's poems and stories, fairy tales and parables. "Intoq" art is used in parables with a special purpose. Some defects and shortcomings characteristic of people are shown figuratively on the example of things.

In Mukhtar Khudoykulov's fable called "The Lion and the Fly" the boasting characteristic of some people, the vice of trying to gain prestige even if one uses lies, is figuratively expressed: *Bir pashsha Sherning qulog'iga bir zum qo'ndi-yu, uchib ketdi. So'ng ko'ringanga maqtandi: – Biz Sher bilan juda yaqinmiz, ko'p masalalarda u men bilan maslahatlashib turadi... Pashshalarga ishonmang*!

It is no exaggeration to say that paraphrase is a stylistic trope close to irony. This pictorial expression, which is called periphrasis in some literature, is one of the methodological tools that ensure the emotional expressiveness of literary speech. A paraphrase is a descriptive way of expressing an event not by its name, but by its characteristic features. It should not be forgotten that changing the name of any thing - event with another phrase will not give the expected effect. There must be a meaningful

closeness between the named event and the new name-phrase. For example, pilots are sky falcons, shark is the underwater ruler, lion is the king of animals, Samarkand is the gate of the East, theater is the center of spirituality, youth is the season of love.

Another stylistic tool close to irony is hyperbole and litotes. Hyperbole is the description of things, events, feelings, signs and characteristics. Hyperbole also serves to make the image effective and expressive. "Although the fact that hyperbole is based on the transfer of the meaning of the word indicates that it belongs to the group of tropes, it is different from other manifestations of the trope. Because in other forms of trope, figurative meaning is based on a certain sign, simile, comparison, event or connection between objects, and hyperbole requires not understanding in the sense of the primary meaning." [2.156].

For example, in the passage below, the writer managed to create a comic effect by exaggerating the portrait of the hero: *Mahallamizda Mamajon lo'mboz degan devdek kishi bo'lardi. Bo'yi unchalik daroz emasdi-ku, ammo eniga qarichlab o'lchasa, ikki gazdan oshiq chiqardi. O'tirganda dumbasi quymoqqa o'xshab yoyilib ketib uch gazga doira yasardi. Qorni shu qadar osilib ketganki, o'tirganda erga yozsa bir ko'rpachalik joyga nari ketib qolardi. Kindigi qichiganda qo'li etmay, otashkurak bilan qashlardi.* (S.Ahmad)[3.80]

Litotes is the opposite of exaggeration. "But in their essence and attention, they are not opposite phenomena, both of them serve to describe reality in an exaggerated manner, only there is a difference in the way of their expression: in hyperbole, reality is directly, if it is shown repeatedly, it is given as a means of reducing a reality in litotes". [1.110]

In conclusion, each of the above-mentioned stylistic devices has its own characteristics, which can be found not only in fiction, but also in many areas. Professor I.R. Galperin considers stylistic devices as a useful model for the text, that is, he emphasizes that a certain unit used regularly in the language can become a stylistic device. [4.122]

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