

## LANGUAGE MEANS OF EXPRESSING IRONY IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** This article examines the language means of expressing irony in English, its implementation in a sounding artistic text. And also studies the specifics of translating irony in text, speech.

**Keywords:** irony, intonation, prosody, timbre means.

Irony is an expressive means of simultaneously realizing 2 opposite logical meanings - vocabulary and context. With irony, the author communicates the opposite of what is implied [3, p.208]. Irony expresses a negative meaning on a positive background. Therefore, only a positive concept in a logical meaning is used in the dictionary.

In English, to create an ironic effect, it is typical to use such techniques as:

1. Wordplay, which consists in using such characteristics of homonyms as ambiguity or sound similarity of words, in order to achieve a comic effect. Ambiguity is when the same word is used in different meanings in different contexts. Irony, which is based, for example, on homonymy, is based on the clash of concepts related to distant semantic spheres, when the author gives the statement a new meaning due to the use of lexemes whose meaning is both appropriate and inappropriate in the context, for example: "Burning question son tunnel safety unanswered". The title of the article is about the possibility of fires in the Eurotunnel, which passes under the English Channel. The play on words in this case is in the words Burning questions, which can be translated as burning questions, that is, questions about fire. But in English, the phrase burning question is another way to talk about the importance and urgency of its solution.

2. Lexical opposition is the use of a word or expression with the purpose of ridicule in a meaning that is the opposite of the literal one, for example: "The new tack clearly tickled Jean Claude Trichet, president of the European Central Bank, at the Economic Club of New York on Tuesday. Mr Trichet, who gave his speech surrounded by financiers and central bankers, including Tim Geithner of the New York Federal Reserve, looked and sounded as if nothing could be more enjoyable than US-European intercourse." This passage is about the difficult relations between America and Europe during the economic crisis of 2008. The irony is based on the bipolarity of the contextual meaning of the word intercourse, by which the author means rather tense economic relations between the countries of Europe and America, although the literal meaning of this word is communication, friendly relations.

3. Use of proper names: Obama is like Apple, Google and Facebook: a once hip brand tainted by Prism. The author of the article compares US President Obama with famous companies based on their similar experiences of success and failure. In this situation, President Obama is perceived not as a living person, but as another successful conceived brand. This creates the effect of irony.

4. Use of neologisms: If we let rampant gastrofication ruin the gloriously dodgy meat content of our kebabs, it'll be Chicken Cottage next. In order to draw attention to the phrase he said, the author uses a peculiar neologism, the word gastrofication, which is the result of combining the stem gastronomy and the affix -fication, which is used to form nouns that describe some action.

Syntactic means of creating an ironic effect are quite common, but most often they are used in combination with such linguistic means as lexical and semantic ones. Ironic syntactic schemes must satisfy three conditions: firstly, such constructions must comprehensively cover both the image of the situation and the attitude towards this situation. Secondly, they

can have the sequence "theme - rheme", but never the other way around. Thirdly, the connection between the theme and rheme must be based on contrast.

Repetitions are an important resource for creating irony, as they allow creating a holistic image and enhancing the impact on the reader due to the discrepancy between the potential, neutral and actual, emotionally charged meaning. While maintaining the form, the repeated word or phrase acquires a new meaning associated with the addressee's attitude to the events depicted: "They are sitting there, Adamsaid. Yes, they are sitting and laughing about some of the most important problems." The direct repetition "they are sitting" is supplemented by the indirect "laughing," which complements and details the main statement. There is also additional information "about some of the most important problems." This repetition gives the statement an ironic meaning.

To create irony, exclamations that are affirmative in form and carry a meaning opposite to the literal one can be used.

Enumerations, a sequential arrangement of grammatically homogeneous units, which when used as an expressive means allows you to give the statement rhythm, energy, an unexpected context, emphasizing its semantic diversity, which leads to the manifestation of irony: President's terrific, triumphant, all good, totally bad ass Year.

In this example, irony is created with the help of an enumeration, but all the expressions carry the same meaning, but are at different levels of vocabulary. The first three have a neutral coloring, the last is expressed using the colloquial word bad ass.

Thus, we can come to the conclusion that the creation of irony in the text takes place through the use of all means of the language structure. The greatest ironic potential is found in lexical-semantic means, since it is vocabulary that has the greatest expressiveness. Adequate interpretation of irony takes place in the context of a sentence (utterance), and it is for this reason that the text level is the component that unites all the means of creating irony, putting them in their places [6, p. 78].

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