

ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL IRONY IN LITERATURE

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Abstract: this article focuses on situational irony and its analysis with examples taken from different literatures. The literary works of famous foreign writers as William Shakespeare, Ray Bradbury, O. Henry, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge are widely used in examples. Each example is given in three languages, Russian, English and Uzbek, the original one is taken from English. At the end of each example it is deeply analyzed.

Keywords: irony, opposite, expectation, situational irony, contradiction, tension, complexity.

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The irony is the opposite of expectation. When our expectation doesn't happen, conflict will arise. When we know the truth about a dangerous situation and watch someone approach that danger, it creates uncertainty or tension. When someone says one thing and means another, it creates complexity.

All of these elements (contradiction, tension, complexity) are the main building blocks in telling a story. The irony is the opposite of what we expected. The main thing here is the "opposite", not the other way around. This difference can be found in language (as opposed to what we mean) or in context (what we expect from what actually happens). Situational irony is where a character moves, and their actions backfire on what they want.

Let's take a look at the situational irony in the literature:

1. «О любовь моя, жена моя! Смерть, высосавшая мед твоего дыхания, еще не имела власти над твоей красотой». Ромео находит Джульетту под наркотиками и предполагает, что она мертва. Он убивает себя, но затем она просыпается, видит, что он мертв, и убивает себя. - "O my love, my wife! Death, that hath sucked the honey of thy breath, hath had no power yet upon thy beauty." Romeo finds Juliet drugged and assumes she is dead. He kills himself but then she awakens, sees that he is dead and kills herself. - "Ey sevgilim, xotinin! Nafasingning asalini so'rib olgan o'lim, hali sening go'zalligingni egallamagan edi". Romeo Julyettani zaharlangan holda topdi va u vafot etdi deb taxmin qiladi. U o'zini o'ldiradi, lekin keyin Julietta uyg'onadi, Romeoning o'lganini ko'radi va o'zini o'ldiradi. From the drama "Romeo and Juliet" by William Shakespeare.

It is very sad because both lovers killed themselves by mistake, which led to a tragic outcome instead of the happy ending that the lovers expected.

2. 451 градус по Фаренгейту, Рэй Брэдбери - Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury - Farengeytning 451 darajasi, Rey Bredberi asari.

In this book, firefighters do not put out the fire, but burn the books. The book is listed as one of the 100 most banned books in America because it tells the story of book burning and the harm of censorship in society.

3. Дар волхвов, О. Генри - The Gift of the Magi by O. Henry - O. Genrining "Sehrli sovg'a" asari.

In this story, the wife cuts her long hair for the money and buys a chain for a pocket watch for her husband. The husband, on the other hand, sells his watch to buy jewelry for his wife's long hair, and they both receive a useless gift, which was not what they expected for their efforts.

4. Кронос или Кронос. Греческая Мифология - The Fate of Cronus, Greek Mythology - Kronos, yunon mifologiyasi.

Cronus believed in the prophecy that he would be overthrown by his own children, so he swallowed all the children his wife, Reya, had given birth to. However, with the help of Zeus, Reya tricked him and sent Cronus a stone wrapped around a child's clothes instead of a child. Zeus later rescued his brothers and they overthrew their father, which was a surprise for Cronus because he thought he had overcome his destiny.

5. «Вода, вода, везде, но ни капли для питья». - "Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink." - "Suv, suv, hamma joyda, ichish uchun bir tomchi ham yo'q." From the "Poem About the Old Sailor" by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Although seawater is everywhere, the sailor is dying of thirst because it is salty and he cannot drink it.

In conclusion we can say that situational irony always happens unexpectedly or by sudden.

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