

ANALYSIS OF SITUATIONAL IRONY IN EXAMPLES FROM GENERAL CASES

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Abstract: *this article provides a brief overview of irony and its types, with a focus on situational irony. Situational irony is illustrated by examples from general cases and each example is subjected to scientific analysis.*

Situational irony also requires the satisfaction of expected results, but in this case, situational irony is possible when the expected result is achieved, or vice versa, when the expected result turns out to be the opposite.

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Irony can be sad and tragic, or funny and satirical. In other words, there are endless possibilities for using irony in your speech. There are 3 types of irony: dramatic, verbal, and situational. Each has its own definition and different functions. For example, verbal irony is when a person says things that are contrary to the meaning of their words, often with sarcasm, for example, when a teacher says "Excellent!" to a student who has not done home task. Situational irony is the opposite of what we expected. A simple example of this is when you think of cold weather and put on warmer clothes, but you can see the sun shining and it is warmer outside.

Or perhaps the least suspect is the one who committed the murder. It is very suitable for your audience and if it is done well, it can satisfy you. Who doesn't love surprising twists?

There are the following types of situational irony: space irony (fate irony); poetic irony (poetic justice); structural irony; historical irony. Let us now analyze some simple examples specific to situational irony:

1. *Сгорела пожарная часть. - A fire station burnt down. - Yong'in bo'limi yonib ketdi.*

This is unexpected because it can be assumed that the head of the fire department will ensure the safety of his building.

2. *Брачный консультант подал на развод. - A marriage counselor filed for divorce. - Nikoh bo'yicha maslahatchi ajrashish uchun ariza yozdi.*

It's about a very funny, multi-problem couple counseling professional who is expected to realize that he or she is going to have a strong, eternal marriage.

3. *Полицейский участок ограбили. - The police station got robbed. - Politsiya uchastkasiga o'gri tushdi.*

However, professional crime fighters are expected to be able to help themselves by ensuring the security of their precincts.

4. *У гаишника приостановили действие лицензии из-за неоплаченных штрафов за парковку. - A traffic cop got his license suspended because of unpaid parking tickets. - To'xtash chiptalari to'lanmaganligi sababli yo'l harakati politsiyasining litsenzyasi to'xtatib qo'yildi.*

Since the traffic police are usually the person who issues the tickets, the majority assume that he or she is always the one who follows the rules.

5. *Пилот боится высоты. - A pilot has a fear of heights. - Uchuvchi balandlikdan qo'rqadi.*

This situation is funny because airplane pilots spend a lot of time in the air.

6. *Член PETA носит кожаные туфли. - A member of PETA wears leather shoes. - PETA a'zosi charm poyabzal kiyadi.*

PETA a'zolari hayvonlarning huquqlarini himoya qilish bilan shug'ullanganligi sababli, ularni hayvonlarning terisidan tayyorlangan mahsulotlardan foydalanishmaydi deb o'ylashadi.

Because PETA members are involved in protecting the rights of animals, so people think they should not use products made from animal skins.

7. *Учитель провалил тест. - The teacher failed the test. - O'qituvchi testdan o'ta olmadi.*

Teachers usually give more tests as a task than they take the tests, so the majority thinks they are masters at taking the tests.

8. *Мужчина, нуждающийся в медицинской помощи, попал под машину скорой помощи. - A man who needs medical assistance was run over by the ambulance. - Tibbiy yordamga muhtoj bo'lgan odammi tez yordam mashinasi bosib ketdi.*

As you can see in the examples above, situational irony also requires the satisfaction of expected outcomes, but in this case situational irony is possible when the expected outcome is not achieved, or vice versa, when the expected outcome is reversed.

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