Comicism as an object of study in linguistics

Islomova Madina Askarovna

UzDSTU, lecturer of the chair "German language of theoretical sciences" madinaislomova828@gmail.com Tel: +998 99 359 25 09

ABSTRACT

In this article, we consider the field of comics as a research object of linguistics, how the unique features and structures of the medium provide rich opportunities for linguistic analysis and research, and by in-depth study of the nuances of speech, we will make it a research object of linguistics. we will study the importance of comics as an act.

Keywords:	methods, linguistics, comics, sarcasm, linguistic analysis, meaning

Introduction.

Linguistics is a science that studies the emergence and development of language, the relationship between language and thinking, language and society, the essence of language in society, the internal structure of language - the classification of language, methods of its analysis, and similar issues other sciences such as philosophy and logic are also studied. It is known that issues related to thinking are the subject of logic science.[1].

Because of this, logicians cannot fail to study the reflection of thought in language along with the laws of thinking. In addition, language and thinking are inextricably linked and cannot exist without each other, thinking lives in language, and thinking is the basis of any speech. Logic studies language in this direction. Due to the fact that the emergence and development of language is related to the development of society, language is also studied by sociologists.[2]

Materials And Methods.

Comics have long been recognized as a powerful medium for storytelling, combining visual and textual elements to create stories that capture the imagination and convey meaning in unique ways. Although traditionally viewed as a form of entertainment or pop culture, comics are increasingly becoming the subject of serious academic research, with scholars from a variety of disciplines studying their linguistic, semiotic, and cultural aspects.[7]

1. Linguistic landscape of comics:

Comics provide a rich linguistic landscape that combines verbal and visual modes of communication to convey meaning. The interplay between text and image in comics creates a complex intersemiotic system in which words, images, and symbols work together to construct stories, convey emotions, and engage readers. Linguists who study comics analyze not only the language used in a text, but also the ways in which text and images interact to create meaning and communication.

2. Visual language and semiotics:

In comics, visual elements play a crucial role in conveying meaning and enhancing the verbal

narrative. The use of visual cues such as panel placement, frames, colors, and symbols add layers of information and symbolism that complement and enhance the textual message. Linguists studying comics explore the semiotic codes and conventions that govern how visual elements in comics contribute to the overall meaning-making process, revealing the complex relationship between visual language and spoken language in this medium.

3. Story structure and linguistic devices:

Comics often use unique narrative structures and linguistic devices to engage readers and guide them through the story. From the use of speech balloons and onomatopoeia to the manipulation of order and pace, comics offer rich territory for linguistic analysis, allowing scholars to examine how language adapts to and changes within the medium of visual storytelling. Linguists who study comics analyze the ways in which language adapts to the unique constraints and possibilities of the comic format, studying how linguistic devices are used to create coherence, convey tone, and evoke emotional responses in readers.

4. Multimodality and transmediation:

Comics exist at the intersection of different modes of communication, mixing text, images, and often sounds to create a multi-sensory reading experience. Linguists studying comics are interested in the concept of multimodality, which recognizes the multimodal nature of communication and emphasizes the interdependence of different semiotic resources in creating meaning. In addition, scholars study the phenomenon of transmedia, where comics are adapted into other forms of media such as films or video games, and examine how linguistic and visual elements are translated across different media platforms. As comics continue to be recognized as a valuable cultural and artistic form, the study of comics from a linguistic perspective offers great opportunities for interdisciplinary research and scholarly research.[10]

By exploring the complex interplay between text and image, the rich narrative structures, and unique linguistic devices used in comics, linguists can deepen our understanding of how language works in visual storytelling and contribute to a broader understanding of comics as a complex and dynamic medium can be swollen.

Results And Discussions.

Irony, a poignant and often misunderstood form of communication, has long intrigued linguists and language enthusiasts. This complex linguistic phenomenon adds a sense of irony and humor to everyday interactions, challenging traditional notions of language use and interpretation. We aim to shed light on the role of irony as a research object of linguistics by deeply studying the nuances of ironic speech.[9]

The nature of sarcasm:

Sarcasm comes from the Greek word "sarkasmos" meaning "to tear the flesh", the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of a literal interpretation. includes. This discrepancy between literal and intended meanings creates the sense of incongruity at the heart of ironic communication. Sarcasm often relies on verbal irony, where speakers say one thing but mean another, requiring listeners to study subtle nuances of tone, context, and delivery to understand the intended message.[3]

Linguistic features of sarcasm:

At the linguistic level, sarcasm is characterized by a number of features that distinguish it from other forms of speech. One of the key features is intonation, where speakers can use a certain tone of voice, such as a rise or fall, to convey their sarcastic intent. In addition, linguistic features such as over-emphasis, hyperbole, and rhetorical questions are used in ironic expressions to highlight the difference between literal and intended meanings.[8]

Cognitive processes include:

Understanding sarcasm involves complex cognitive processes that require listeners to navigate multiple layers of meaning. Research in cognitive psychology has shown that understanding sarcasm relies on theory of mind, or the ability to attribute mental states to oneself and others. This cognitive ability allows people to make inferences about speakers' intentions, beliefs, and feelings, which enables

them to decode irony embedded in linguistic expressions.[4]

Social Consequences of Sarcasm:

Sarcasm plays a multifaceted role in social relations, serving as a means of humor, criticism, and interpersonal communication. Although sarcasm can strengthen relationships and friendships in certain contexts, it can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts if not interpreted correctly. Thus, the pragmatic use of irony relies on speakers' and listeners' social awareness, cultural sensitivity, and contextual cues to enable effective communication.

Sarcasm is a double-edged sword in the world of humor—it can cut deep or tickle the funny bone, depending on how it's used. This form of wit, often characterized by sarcastic or satirical remarks, plays a crucial role in comedy, adding a bitter flavor to jokes and dialogue, leaving the audience laughing or scratching their heads. Comedy is about subverting expectations and challenging conventions, and irony is the perfect tool to do this.[6].

Whether it's a witty one-liner, a sharp comeback, or an unrelenting takedown, irony allows comedians and humorists to deliver punchlines with truly laugh-out-loud twists that bring the audience to their feet through surprise and irony. Sarcasm in Stand-Up Comedy is a valuable skill that sets a comedian apart from others. With impeccable timing and delivery, sarcastic sarcasm and the ability to deliver sharp lines can turn a simple joke into a comedic gem that resonates with audiences and leaves a lasting impression. Sarcasm also serves as powerful social commentary, allowing comedians to use irony and allows you to solve serious problems with satire. [5]

By using irony to highlight society's absurdities, injustices, and hypocrisies, comedians can provoke thought, spark conversation, and promote change in a fun and educational way.However, mastering the art of irony not an easy task. It requires a good understanding of language, tone and context, as well as impeccable comedic timing and delivery. Too much sarcasm can come across as abrasive or cruel, too little can fall flat and miss the mark.

Conclusions.

In conclusion, sarcasm is a powerful comedic tool that elevates humor, elicits laughter, and provokes thought. When used skillfully and skillfully, irony can add depth and nuance to comedy, making it an essential ingredient in the recipe for comedic success. So, the next time you want to up your jokes or add some wit to your conversations, don't forget to add some sarcasm - because sometimes the best punches pack an ironic punch. Irony stands out as a fascinating research object in linguistics, illuminating the complex interplay between language, cognition, and social interaction. By unraveling the layers of sarcasm and studying its linguistic properties, cognitive processes, and social consequences, we gain valuable insights into the complexities of human communication. As we consider the nuances of irony in everyday interactions, let us appreciate the rich tapestry of language that shapes our understanding of humor, irony, and interpersonal dynamics in a multifaceted world.

References.

1. Ирисқулов М. Тилшуносликка кириш.- Тошкент: Ўқитувчи,1992.[1]
2. R.Rasulov. Umumiy tilshunoslik (oliy ta'lim muassasalkarining bakalavriat talabalari uchun darslik). Toshkent - 2012.[2]
3. В.А.Аврорин. Проблемы изучения функциональной стороны языка (к вопросу о предмете социолингвистики). -Л., 1975, 242-245- betlar.[3]
4. Tulenov J. Dialektika nazariyasi. – Toshkent: 2001[4]
5. Сафаров Ш. Когнитив тилшунослик. – Жиззах: Сангдор, 2007[5]
6. Islomova, M., & Majidova, M. (2023). TA'LIM TIZIMINI RAQAMLASHTIRISHDAGI MUAMMO VA YECHIMLAR. In Fergana state university conference (pp. 34-34).[6]
7. Xolmanova Z. Tilshunoslikka kirish. – Toshkent: OʻzMU, 2007[7]
8. Askarovna, I. M. (2023). RAQAMLAR MANTLARDAN GʻOLIB BOʻLMOQDA.

Innovations in Technology and Science Education, 2(7), 37-43.[8]

9. Исламова, М. (2023). INTEGRATSIYALASHGAN SUN'IY INTELLEKT TOMONIDAN YARATILGAN CHATGPT BOT YORDAMIDA NEMIS TILI O 'QITISHNING SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH. Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари/Актуальные проблемы социально-гуманитарных наук/Actual Problems of Humanities and Social Sciences., 3(8).[9]

10. Пўлатов И., Тўхтасинова О. Тилларни типологик ўрганиш. –Тошк ент, 2009.[10]