

**Summary
of the graduate work**

**«Linguistic means of expression of irony in the poetic and prose works by
Heinrich Heine»**

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The graduate work deals with the linguistic means of expression of irony in the poetic and prose works by Heinrich Heine.

Heinrich Heine is one of the most famous representatives of world fiction. He reached his aim of denunciation of the rulers by the literary activities and irony. The author used irony as a comic and sarcastic figurative means of expression even in the beginning of his career. Irony is a key-note of his literary work. Irony is a complex linguistic and mental device in Heine's poetry. The definitions of irony are of different kinds. Irony is a stylistic device which is used for speech embellishment. It is the use of words to express something different from and often opposite to their literal meaning. Irony is a delicate mechanism of train of thought, an aesthetic targeted direction which is called the principle of philosophic way of thinking by German romanticists. Besides, irony is a type of allegory which comprises incompatible and incomparable phenomena - serious and humorous, false and true.

H. Heine found appropriate metaphors for describing personal and social life of people in his various literary works, used them as an imaginative comparison, and made them as one of the main stylistic devices in his works. His personifications build to a climax in such works as «Lyrical intermezzo» and «Germany. Winter tale». His personifications and periphrases play the role of stylistic means of expression and manifest themselves in sarcasm and irony: «Das Glück ist eine leichte Dime», «schöne Wiege meiner Leiden»; oxymoron: «Die hallet dumpf und trub»; comparison: «wie Marmelstein», «kalt wie Eis»; hyperbole: «Ein Schneidergesell, ein niedlicher, kleiner junger Mensch, so dlmn, dass die Sterne durchschimmern konnten...».

Irony is the indirect presentation of a contradiction between an action or expression and the context in which it occurs. In this figure of speech emphasis is placed on the opposition between the literal and intended meaning of a statement; one thing is said and the opposite is implied.