

Abstract

Graduation Level of Proficiency Paper

(Master`s degree)

Title: Aids of irony`s transmission in political texts (on the base of Spanish and Russian languages material)

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Topical Importance: is determined by the fact, that nowadays there is an increasing influence on relationships between politicians and society from the part of mass media and its debates. This influence has given the place for the important transformations of manner of policy`s interpretation, democratic orderliness and relationships with the government. The major part of politician`s public speeches is transmitted by mass media, which, in its turn, also has had transformations in stylistics, by means of which the reflection of real policy is transmitted.

Goals: consist of description of language aids used in construction of irony in newspapers` texts.

Tasks:

- to study necessary prerequisites of the investigation and to determine the language aids of the irony`s construction,
- to do an analysis of the newspaper`s articles dedicated to the political topics
- to process and to describe the data got in the result of the analysis
- to ascertain common features and specificity of irony`s manifestation in Spanish and Russian newspaper`s texts and caricatures.

Theoretical value and practical applicability: theoretical importance of the work consists in that its results bring some contribution in the theory of irony and political discourse. Practical importance of the work is being determined by that its results can be used in theory and practice of teaching such subjects as stylistics,

lexicology, analysis of the publicistic articles, special courses of the theory of discourse and nonverbal aids of communication for teaching subjects connected with linguistics, for example linguistic analytics.

Results: irony is a multifaceted phenomenon, which can be used to impart as positive as negative shade for the described event, manifesting on different language levels, that confirms its versatility. Irony possesses of the big pragmatic opportunities. As, depending on the determined aim, irony can be used in different ways. Exactly because of this fact, it was and it is going on being the weapon in the journalists' hands. Moreover, the usage of irony is a very good way of influence on reader audience, which is so tired of "head-on estimations" causing direct pressure on psyche. Using irony, a contemporary journalist addresses not only to the emotions of the recipient, but also to his mind, widely employing different methods of intellectual impact, activating the perception and reasoning of the reader. The phenomenon of irony is susceptible to changes because of changes on the level of language structure and by the reason of more changeable factor – goal, followed in the creation of some ironic image. On the base of elaborated material, we made a conclusion that in 60% of examined Spanish articles, on the textual level, irony is attained thanks to the following stylistic aids: overstating of the stylistic phone, associative and precedential irony and ironic epithet. And in 40% of cases by the following logical-semantic lexical-semantic aids: rhetorical question, gradation, antithesis, the usage of inverted commas. In 70% of examined Russian articles, on the textual level, irony is attained by the following stylistic aids: use of phraseological units, antithesis, associative and precedential irony. And in 30% of cases thanks to the following logical – syntactical and lexical – semantic aids: rhetorical question use of inverted commas, ironic epithet.

The development of different forms of mass media, including televisual and internet-media, provoked transformations in demands from the part of the audience in the information's presentation. It provoked appropriate changes in the look of print-media, first of all in the grade of information's visualization. That process caused the

growth of the number of creolized texts. In the contemporary publicism, it has found its place in the appearance of numerous caricatures. The caricature is an image of some event, person, with the minimal quantity of inscription, containing a certain information. Frequently, by using in caricature morphological, lexical-semantic and stylistic language aids, brief but significant message, containing the shade of irony, for the reader, is created by the author.

Having analyzed the selected caricatures, containing ironic models, we can say that in 65% of cases, irony is achieved by the following stylistic aids: associative images, precedential irony, and paradoxical word-combinations. And in 35% of cases on the morphological language level by the following language aids: antithesis, the usage of the personal names, the usage of imperative. In a major part of Russian caricatures analyzed by us, to be more exactly in 70% of cases, irony is attained thanks to the following stylistic and lexical – semantic aids: metaphorical comparisons, antithesis and associative images. And in 30% of cases by the following lexical – semantic and stylistic aids: colloquial vocabulary and pun.

Also, it is necessary to point out, that irony requires not only the knowledge of verbal and nonverbal language aids of its expression, but also requires of the reader a good awareness about occurring events and atmosphere of those events, which, in fact, causes the irony.

Implementation advice: in this graduation qualifying work we have just made a modest attempt to analyze the Spanish and Russian newspaper`s articles and caricatures with the goal to discover the particularities of the ironic models` construction in the Spanish and Russian political print-discourse.

The material collected during our research, as well as some of its conclusions, is reflected in a practice – oriented project. A video – lecture "Learn to read between the lines", in which you can find the analysis of ironic models taken from Spanish and Russian printed newspapers. Ironic models are analyzed in detailed manner and in the popular-scientific style. There is no specific target audience for this video lecture, as it is aimed at any person who speaks Russian and who would like to learn

to consume more consciously the information obtained from the media. The only thing that we would recommend a video lecture to view people over 16 years old, because at this age a person is already able to rationally assess what is happening, relying on their life experience and knowledge gained in school. The further perspective of investigation is seen in: improving the classification offered by us: describing new algorithms of ironic models' construction on the textual level; analysis of ironic models of print-discourse in other languages; realizing of comparative analysis with obtained data basing on the investigation of the Spanish and Russian material; analysis of deflection from traditional usage of expressiveness' aids in the context of Spanish print-discourse.