



A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Ironic Expressions in English and Kurdish

Thana`a Hasan Saeed¹ - Abdul-Nafi Khidhir Hasan²

nanahasan626@gmail.com - nafih_khidhir@yahoo.com

¹Department of English, College Basic of Education, Salahaddin University, Erbil, Kurdistan Region, Iraq.

²Department of English, College Basic of Education, Salahaddin University, Erbil, Kurdistan Region, Iraq.

Abstract

This paper, which is part of the requirements of an MA degree, is entitled "A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Ironic Expressions in English and Kurdish." It provides further insight into the sociolinguistic application of irony. Irony, which is categorized into verbal and situational is when something that was expected to have a specific result instead of results in a completely different or opposite outcome. The paper argues that expressing one thing while implying another is not always irony. In some instances, the ironic statement alludes to the fact that the idea being refuted is what underlies the truth of a situation, a claim, or a previous way of thinking. Data on Kurdish irony are gathered through observation and are explained in English, while data on English ironic expressions are collected from the corpus of English including books and online sources. The investigation of the topic is conducted using a descriptive methodology. Each sort of irony is described and illustrated, and the figurative connotation in both languages is also emphasized. The main objective of the study is to clarify the figurative meaning of irony in the two languages. The most significant findings comprise first, that irony has a positive connotation in literal contexts while it has a negative connotation in figurative contexts. Second, figurative language, which is frequently used in communication, contains irony. Additionally, ironic expressions are italicized in both languages.

Keywords: Verbal Irony, Situational Irony, Sarcasm, Socratic, Understatement, Overstatement

SECTION ONE

Introduction

In both spoken and written language, irony is a literary and linguistic technique used to obscure or contradict the true meaning. This research entitled, a sociolinguistic study of irony expressions in English and Kurdish, is quite valuable since it has a close connection to the social use of language. Some people use irony to express criticism or politeness when they don't need to speak the exact words directly. The definition of "irony" has expanded significantly from "saying one thing while meaning another." In addition to what is now referred to as dramatic and tragic irony, situational irony, and the irony of fate, its scope has grown to include wit, humour, and the comic. Then there is Socratic irony, which has a diverse range of connections, as well as the well-known reflexive mode known as Romantic Irony (Hutcheon, 1992).

1.2. The Problem of the Study

Speaking in contradiction to your intent is not only a sign of irony; it may also occur in completely unrelated contexts like poetry, coded messages, or even plain old lying. Using phrases like "one code holding two messages," etc. might leave an unhelpfully broad window of interpretation. Therefore, in the investigation of irony, the problem of defining irony, the problem of meaning, and the problem of interpretation might arise.

1.3. The Aim of the Study

The goal of this study is to identify, collect and classify data on irony from the English and Kurdish corpus of spoken and written language providing its figurative meaning. It also aims to draw a distinction between irony in English and that of Kurdish.

1.4. Research Questions

The study tries to answer these questions:

- 1- What is meant by irony?
- 2- What are the types of irony?
- 3- Is the ironist conscious or unconscious?
- 4- What is the purpose of using irony?

1.5. Limitation of the Study

The study is limited to the sociolinguistic field's use of irony in English and Central Kurdish. It does not deal with irony in literature.

1.6. Methodology and Procedure

Data on English irony is gathered and then categorized into two major types, verbal and situational irony and verbal irony into four subtypes. The data are obtained from various corpora of English language including books, linguistic websites, and videos. Tables are used to analyze and classify irony, and every table has a unique type of irony with a figurative significance. Data on Kurdish irony are mainly gathered through Kurdish folklore play (Tapo haqy chya meaning none of Real Estate Department's Business) and observation, where the researcher is able to comprehend the irony expressions that emerge from people's utterances in person and from plays during two months. The volunteers whose irony quotes are analyzed are between the ages of 20 and 75, and are from a variety of geographical locations such as Erbil, Qasre, Choman, and Soran. Every ironic phrase that the researcher gathers is recorded. Similarly, the data on irony in Kurdish is divided into five tables, Table 1. shows the ironic expressions of two persons. When someone does something, the ironist employs irony. Table2. demonstrates irony in the context of a speaker who is either praising himself for a favorable descriptor but in reality, he is not, this is why the ironist uses irony in table 3. which is about overstatement irony. Table 4. shows understatement irony. Table 5. Illustrates situational irony.

SECTION TWO

1. Review of Literature

Writing a literature review involves analyzing, synthesizing, and/or summarizing the literature that has not been covered during a literature search. For a primary research endeavor, it could provide background information or context (Anon., 2019). The nature of the human being is that it is a social creature that cannot live alone. As such, it is constantly interacting with others, and this contact is always dependent on the requirement to use a single, crucial tool, which is language. Regarding using ironic expressions, some people employ irony because they want to criticize in a constructive way.

2.1.1. Definition of Sociolinguistics

According to Brown & Miller (2013, p. 408), sociolinguistics is "the study of language in society" The term "society" in this definition refers to people who speak in various contexts, at different times and places. Here, it can be seen that society encompasses many accents and varieties. Sociolinguistics can also be defined as a scientific field that studies the social meaning of the language system and of language use created through the cooperation between linguistics and sociology (Bussmann, 1998, p. 1089). Here, Bussmann uses the term "language system," which refers to the phonological, morphological, and syntactical structure of the language, while "language use" refers to the language that society uses in casual and formal conversation. (Trask, 2007, p. 264)

2.1.2. Purpose of Sociolinguists

Sociolinguists investigate how language and society interact. They are concerned with understanding the social functions of language and the manner in which it is utilized to express social meaning. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in various social circumstances. Examining how people

use language in various social circumstances reveals a lot of information about how language functions, about the social interactions in a community, and about how people express and develop elements of their social identity through their language (Holmes, 2013, p. 1).

2.1.3. Figurative Language

You could think of "figurative" as the opposite of "literal." The language that has to be learned is figurative language. In figurative language, there is leeway for interpretation, but in literal language, words express meaning exactly as defined. The intent of the speaker or writer must be ascertained by the interpreter. It is up to the reader or listener to "find out" what is meant. For instance, the word "lion," which solely refers to the idea of an animal when used literally, can also refer to a number of ideas when used figuratively that are not often associated with animals. As a result, it can be employed in place of ideas like strength, power, danger, etc. Irony's appeal is understandable given its wide range of meanings. Irony has taken on several categorization statuses as civilization has developed, from trope in the ancient world to modern style of thinking and attitude toward reality (Akhtyrskaya, 2014, p. 8).

2.1.4. Definition of Irony

According to (Crystal, 1999, p. 170) "Language which expresses a meaning other than that literally conveyed by the words". the use of language to convey meaning when it usually means the opposite, sometimes for humorous or emphatic effect. "The replacement of an expression that is meant by its opposite" (Bussmann, 1998, p. 596). Irony is essentially a form of communication that conveys the opposite of what is literally expressed (Reyes, et al., 2012).

2.1.5. Irony Synonyms

Wit, humor, sarcasm, satire, and repartee are synonyms of the word irony wit which means denoting the ability to make people laugh with comments that demonstrate verbal finesse, ingenuity, and quick perception, especially of the incongruous. Humor indicates the capacity for seeing the ludicrous, the funny, and the absurd in human life and for expressing these, usually without resentment. Sarcasm pertains to language that frequently takes the form of irony and is meant to sting or hurt. Satire refers to literature that exposes or mocks practices, beliefs, or institutions, either directly through critique or, more frequently, through irony, parody, or caricature. Repartee implies the power of answering quickly, pointedly, or wittily (Merriam-Webster, 1828).

2.1.6. The Social Functions of Irony

According to Dews, et al (2007, p. 297) four possible functions of irony were examined: humor, status elevation, aggression, and emotional control. These four social functions are proposed as the ones that irony is most frequently connected with what is mentioned in the explanation of humor in 2.1.4.

2.1.6.1. Status Elevation

When someone criticizes, the criticizer either raises their own prestige or lowers the standing of the criticized. Because the speaker suggests how the victim should have acted in contrast to how the victim

really behaved, ironic criticism may even be more status-enhancing than a literal criticism. Alternately, since the speaker of the ironic criticism can be taken as kidding, it might not be as status-boosting as a literal one (Dews, et al., 2007, p. 297).

Comparatively speaking, complementing someone else appears to devalue the speaker's position in relation to the recipient. This might only apply to compliments that are literal, though. By framing the complement in negative terms, ironic compliments make it unclear whether the speaker was trying to praise or tear down the addressee. The standing of the speaker may therefore be enhanced by an ironic compliment while diminished by a real one.

2.1.6.2. Aggression

Regarding sarcastic compliments, a similar defence might be made. Ironic compliments allow the speaker to appear to be complimenting while subtly conveying the opposite. The speaker's good intent may be overridden by the negative sentence meaning, which could leave the addressee with the impression that anything they did was wrong and deserving of criticism. Ironic praises, on the other hand, could be viewed as more flattering than literal ones. Maybe the disparity between what is spoken and what is meant makes the speech sound more laudatory (Ibid).

2.1.6.3. Emotional Control

Irony can also serve as proof of emotional regulation, which is a fourth, potentially significant function that has not yet been fully investigated. Because he made a "joking," literally positive statement, the ironist exhibits some degree of restraint. The irony should make addressees feel less on the defensive and offended if, as expected, it is judged to be funnier than literal statements, and if it also results in less status discrepancy, is less critical, and exhibits more self-control than literal remarks. The speaker-addressee relationship should also be less negatively impacted by irony; it follows (Ibid).

2.1.7. Verbal Irony

Burgers & van & Schellens (2012. P.491); Salman (2016. P.445). state that verbal Irony is understood to be a method that makes use of inconsistencies between reality and expectations. Verbal irony can be divided into four types according to (Binder, 2022).

1) Sarcasm Irony: is an ironic remark intended to criticize or scorn someone else. In verbal Irony, the ironist presents, evokes, or puts us in the way of perceiving such a confrontation.

"Wow, John, that's a fantastic concept!"

This phrase is a literal compliment if someone truly believes John's concept is excellent. If someone thinks John's concept is bad, this response should be interpreted as an ironic statement rather than a literal statement. The word "sarkezein" comes from a Greek root word that means "to shred flesh, bite the lip in wrath, sneer." Sarcasm is "intended to cut or cause pain,". Sarcasm is easier to understand in spoken language, but it can also be in written language.

A youngster gets a bad exam result, and his father told him:

be rastî aferîn ([ر] به راستی ئافه رین) really well done (Ibid).

For example, after you receive an "F" on an exam. your friend says:

"Nice job, Einstein,"

Sarcasm is plainly visible in this case. Ironic rhetoric was employed by the friends to disparage the student who received an F on the exam.

2) Understatement Irony: When you say anything to downplay what you really mean, you're using understatement. It's the polar opposite of exaggeration, and it's a subtler method of expressing how you truly feel. Understatement is just stating "less" of what you mean if linguistic irony is speaking the "opposite" of what you mean. e.g. when it is pouring outside, someone asks:

"Do you think I need an umbrella?"

3) Overstatement Irony: When you use words to exaggerate your intended message, you're using overstatement. These are examples of metaphorical language that should not be taken literally. Overstatement, often known as hyperbole, is a technique for emphasizing the importance of a statement. Overstatement is just expressing "more" of what you intend, if linguistic irony is saying the "opposite" of what you mean. e.g.

"It's been a million years since I've seen you!"

ew set qat le to başitire (ئه و سه ت قات له تۆباشتره) He is one hundred times better than you (Ibid).

4) Socratic Irony: When you pretend to be ignorant in order to convince someone to admit something, it's called Socratic irony. To put it another way, you're 'acting dumb' to catch someone lying or confessing to something they wouldn't admit otherwise. It's a verbal chess match in which you lull your opponent into a trap by giving them a false sense of security, e.g.

Michael knows Dwight lied about going to the dentist because of the Office. When Dwight reappears, Michael employs an ineffective sort of Socratic irony in an attempt to catch him in his lie.

2.1.8. Situational Irony:

Discussing Situational Irony entails discussing the kind of situations we see as ironic, as well as the observer's sense of irony, attitudes, and responses. Situational irony does not indicate an ironist, but rather a "state of affairs" or "result of events" that is perceived as ironic. There is a confrontation or juxtaposition of incompatibles in both. In Situational Irony, something ironic occurs or is brought to our attention; for example,

A pickpocket may have his own pocket picked while picking pockets.

The issue is more complicated if we witness it in a play or read about it in a novel, and we have undoubtedly encountered more fictitious than real ironic situations. Now we have an ironist being ironic by demonstrating something ironic. Surprisingly, even when there is no ironist present and only something

ironic is occurring, we frequently speak and feel as if life, fate, or chance were an ironist. Our main focus will be on verbal irony in the setting of conversation (Muecke, 1980, p. 43).

2. Previous Study

Three considerable researches have been conducted on ironic expressions in English languages. The following are examples:

Antonio Reyes, Paolo Rosso and Davide, Buscaldi wrote an article entitled "From Humor Recognition to Irony Detection: The Figurative Language of Social Media" University of Polit'ecnica de Valencia published in 2012. is a study that focuses on the analysis of humor and irony, two playful linguistic domains, in order to pinpoint crucial value elements for their automatic processing. The description of a model for identifying various social media phenomena, such as "tweets," are their main area of study. The studies' investigations focus on five data sets that were obtained from Twitter using user-generated tags like "#humor" and "#irony." Two criteria are used to evaluate the model, which is based on textual features: representativeness and relevance. The findings are encouraging in terms of irony and comedy, in addition to offering some insightful information about creative and figurative language usage.

The article entitled "Verbal Irony: Differences in Usage Across Written Genres" by Christian Burgers, Margot van mulken and Peter Jan Schellens in 2014 deals with an aspect of irony. This article addresses this research difficulty by using a genre-based method. A comparison of sardonic utterances from six textual genres (commercial and noncommercial advertisements, columns, cartoons, letters to the editor, and book and film reviews) is made based on the use of irony factors and irony markers. According to the findings, every genre in the corpus deviates from the norm for at least one irony component and one group of irony indicators. Together, the clustering of irony variables and markers in particular genres is a first step toward discovering the numerous ways that verbal irony is utilized differently across distinct genres.

Marta Dynel in 2013 "Irony from a neo-Gricean Perspective: On Untruthfulness and Evaluative Implicature" at University of Lodz uses research from the fields of pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, and philosophy of language, this paper, which represents theoretical pragmatics, seeks to illuminate irony in new ways. The Gricean (1989a [1975], 1989b [1978]) philosophy is used as the starting point of the current article in order to achieve this goal. This philosophy is endorsed as a sound foundation for a novel method of approaching irony, provided that a number of modifications and extensions are made to Grice's original premises. As a result, several prominent varieties of irony are described, including propositional negation irony, ideational reversal irony (which includes both litotic irony and hyperbolic irony), and both realistic and surrealistic irony. It is also asserted that, regardless of its subtype, the irony is based on overt (or very rarely implicit) dishonesty, based on the violation of the first maxim of quality, and generates conversational implicature that almost always elicits unfavorable judgment.

SECTION THREE

An Analysis of Irony in English and Kurdish

This section deals with the classification and analysis of data associated with irony obtained from the corpus of both languages as follows:

- 1) They are analyzed in tables.
- 2) Each table contains an analysis of data on a type of irony.
- 3) Column 1 presents both ironic expressions and the contexts that the ironic expressions are used. column 2 explains their pragmatic implications.

3.1. An Analysis of Ironic Expressions in English

Table 1. Shows Socratic or sarcastic verbal irony and its idiomatic meaning in English.

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
1. <i>"I see you're still the king of clean!"</i> the sister exclaims as she enters her brother's disorganized flat.	Your brother neglects to keep your apartment tidy
2. On a steamy summer afternoon, a tenant tells their landlord that their air conditioning is running, but not cooling. They ironically tell the landlord, <i>"I'm really enjoying the cool atmosphere in my flat!"</i>	the apartment's air conditioning is at its worst.
3. <i>"Your steak was as soft as a leather boot,"</i> a food reviewer tells the chef. Actually, the culinary critic criticizes the chef for not delivering a good steak.	The steak is not being as tender.
4. When a request for a five-minute break comes in, a group of coworkers are about to start a significant project. The team captain answers, <i>"Sure! We don't really have anything better to do, either."</i> A team leader says there is no need for a break because they must complete their tasks faster. (Gunner, 2011).	There is significant work to be done rather than taking a rest.
5. When a little child fails to flush the toilet, the mother exclaims, <i>"When you flush the toilet, I really appreciate it! I appreciate you using good manners!"</i> His mother criticizes him and demands that the toilet be cleaned consistently. (Anon., 2005).	Her child is not cleaning the toilet properly.

Table 2. Demonstrates understatement of verbal irony and its figurative meaning

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
6. A gold medal winner at the Olympics can attempt to minimize their accomplishment by saying it's <i>"not a big deal."</i> A winner downplays his accomplishments by using understatement.	He may require more than he has won.
7. Having extensive knowledge about black holes. The foremost authority on black holes could tell a casual party guest, <i>"I know a little about black holes" or "I've studied them."</i>	The world's foremost knowingly ignores them.
If you said, <i>"It's a little chilly,"</i> even though the temperature was -50 degrees. The speaker may have encountered a situation in a hot environment (over 50°). (Anon., 2022).	It is not hot.

Table 3. Illustrates overstatement of verbal irony and its figurative meaning

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
8. <i>There has never been a more beautiful day than this one, with the sun shining off the dewy grass and the sky clear of clouds.</i> Although there may be many days that are similar to this one but that is how he is feeling at the time.	The speaker emphasizes this particular day
9. <i>The mice wouldn't enter our home since they knew they wouldn't find even a single crumb because we were so impoverished.</i> The speech is exaggeration. (Anon., 2020).	Speakers here stress their poverty.

Table 4. The table shows Socratic verbal irony and its figurative meaning

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
10. <i>A witness being pushed by a lawyer to make an admission that will support their case.</i> The lawyer encourages the witness because has a good case or he wants to win.	The lower wants to persuade the witness to testify.
11. <i>Knowing that you hosted a party, your parents were questioning you about the weekend they were away.</i> They had tested their son at the party to determine whether he was speaking the truth. (Dunham, 2020).	The parents were aware that their youngster was covering for them.

Table 5. Demonstrates using situational Irony with its figurative meaning.

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
12. Securing their own station is there job. <i>The police station gets robbed.</i>	Once more, it is expected that law enforcement officials will be able to defend themselves.
13. <i>A post on Facebook complains about how useless Facebook is?</i> This is ironic because it would seem that whenever you dislike something you don't use it.	Someone who dislikes Facebook would avoid it altogether rather than utilize it to make a point.
14. <i>A student passes a class with a well-written essay about how bad the class is?</i> Considering how well the student writes, the class couldn't have been that horrible.	It would be somewhat comical if their final grade was a result of their whining about the course.
15. <i>The cobbler's children have no shoes.</i> Cobbler is a trained shoemaker. (Gunner, 2011).	It is expected that her own children will have many pairs of shoes rather than none.

3.2. An Analysis of Ironic Expressions in Kurdish

Table. 6. Shows the expressions of verbal sarcasm and irony between two persons. When someone took a certain action, the ironist uses irony. A sarcastic intonation is required, and it is up-and-down intonation in order to make a verbal sarcasm irony.

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
16. <i>Žn�k dwakewtwe le ahengeke, kas�k p�y dai�t: bař p� rageyřty!</i> ([/] ده ل�ت باش) Someone says to a woman, who was late to a party, "You have arrived on time." Being late is the real situation.	You have arrived late.
17. <i>Bawk�k le ku`rkey tw`reya �wnke drang daga`r�tewe ma��. kat�k ku`r ekey daga`r�tewa bawkeke p�y di�t: ``Yaxwa bax�r b�ytewa``</i> ([/] ده ل�ت ياخو) When a son arrived home late, the father was furious with him and told him, "You are well come." The father employed irony to express his anger toward his son.	The father`s intention of this expression is opposite to the literal meaning.
18. <i>Kat�k kes�k qiseyaky xrap dekat kas�k p�y de�t: Be`r eky haw�řte mizgewt�!</i> ([/] كاتيك كه سيك قسه يه كي خراب دهكات)	Someone speaks badly of something or others.

<p>(پیی دهلین بهرەکی هاویشته مزگهوتی/لا)! When someone makes a bad action, the other will say that `` <i>he has thrown a carpet into the mosque</i>``!. Ironically it is used a positive word for a bad(negative) action , with a sarcastic tone.</p>	
<p>19. Kćék nany niwe`rokey diixwazy ew nye boye deíét: cénde btame (كچیک نانی نیوهرۆکه ی دلخوازی ئهونییه بۆیه دهلیت) (چه نده تامه /لا)! A girl eats her unfavorable lunch and remarks that it is so delicious. The girl complains about the food. she ironically expresses how she feels about it.</p>	The food is tasteless.

Table. 7. Illustrates verbal sarcasm irony in the context of a speaker who is either praising himself for a positive adjective but in reality he is not, which is why Ironist uses irony. A sarcastic intonation is required, and it is up-and- down intonation in order to make a verbal sarcasm irony.

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
<p>20. Žinék gley dekat kewa hich mangoy nexwardye, hawserekey daiét : <i>min gelékim xwardwe</i> (ژنیک گلهیی دهکات) کهوا هیچ مانگوی نه خواردییه، هاوسه ره که ی دهلیت: من گه لیکم /لا! (خواردوه !) A wife complains that she has not eaten any mango. her husband responds, "I have eaten ate a lot more."eaten any mango. <i>her husband responds, "I ate more."</i> The husband is claiming to have eaten mangoes to satisfy his wife's complain.</p>	The husband actually didn't eat it.
<p>21. Mındaíék be dayky deíét bibat bo şary yary, dayky péy deíét: <i>Gelékit xwénde</i> (مندالیک به دایکی دهلیت بیبات بو شاری یاری.) (دایکی پیی دهلیت به لی زورت خویندییه !) When a little child asks her mother to take him to a playground, the mother responds, "<i>You have studied hard</i>, with a sarcastic tone. she criticizes the child, saying that she did her homework and did well in school and she means the opposite.</p>	Actually she didn't do her homework.
<p>22. Katék kesék le daniştnekda qiseyky heíe dekat ewanytir deíén : <i>şekreky şkand</i> ! (کاتیک که سیک له دانیش تینکدا) (قسه یه کی هه له دهکات ئهوانی تردهلین: شه کرهکی شکاند !) when someone says something wrong in The Council and the others claim that he broke sugar and it intends a negative meaning.</p>	Illogical speech expressed.

<p>23. Pyawéký pir kewa piştéşay heye deyewét jantayeky qwrs haıbrét kiçekey yan ku`rekey péy deíét: <i>Gelék pwxtey or gelék benginy boçy heıy degry</i> (پیاویکی پیرکهوا) پشت ئیشه ی ههیه دهیهویت جانتایهکی قورس ههلبگریت کورهکه ی یان (کچهکه ی پتی دهلین گهلیک پوخته ی یان گهلیک بهنگینی! بۆچی ههلیدهگری؟)</p> <p>An elderly man with backaches wants to lift a big bag. his son or girl, say to him "You are so perfect, why are you carrying this?" In this instance, the phrase "you are perfect" is being used ironically as a remark to the opposite meaning.</p>	<p>suggesting that the elderly man is already ill.</p>
<p>24. Gencék gleyi ewe dekat le bawky kewa işéký zory krdwe, bawky péy daíét: <i>Sary şa:t pe`randye</i> (گهنجیک گلهیی) دهکات لهباوکی کهوائیشیکی زۆری کردوه باوکی پتی دهلیت: سهری شات (پهراندیهی [؟])</p> <p>A youngster complains to his father that he has done a lot of work, and the father responds, done a lot of work, and the father responds, "You have slaughtered the king!" The father made that statement because he believed that although killing the monarch was the most difficult.</p>	<p>His son's work was not very difficult,</p>
<p>25. Le séminarékda hendék haw`rébi`r yaryan dabw le péş xeíkéký zor qise biken. Yekékyan wty min yekem kes qise dekem, haw`r ékanişy péyan wt: <i>énd célenge</i> (له سیمیناریکا) ههندیك هاوری بریارینداوه کهوا لهپیش خهلیکی زورقسه بکهن. یهکیکیان وتی من یهکه م که س قسه دهکه م وه باسی مروفایه تی دهکه م. هاوریکیانیشی (پیان وت: چه ندچه لهنگه !)</p> <p>On a stage of a seminar, some friends agreed to speak before a large audience. One of them said, "I will speak first and I will talk about humanity," to which the others responded with a sarcastic tone, "How reasonable you are!" The companions are aware of that.</p>	<p>Their friend who decides to talk first is not an expert, they positively criticize him.</p>
<p>26. Katék kiécék daway maryeky zor deka:t, xeıik péy deién <i>Gelek zaryfa! bo daway ew mareye dekey?</i> (کاتیک کچیک) داوای مارهبیهکی زۆر دهکات. خه لک پتی ده لین گهلهک زهریفه ! بۆداوای (ئه ومارهبیه دهکات)</p> <p>When a girl requests a large sum of wealth as the dowry, people with a sarcastic tone tell her <i>how cute she is?</i> why she requests this dowry. Here, people have used how nice she is to criticize her for demanding a large dowry.</p>	<p>Not being particularly attractive.</p>

<p>27. Katék youtuberéky haw`rét pét defét b`ro seyry kenaíekem bike, haw`rékey péy defé`t: <i>zor bé işim</i> (كاتیک هاوړتیه کی یوتوبه رت پیت دهلیت سهیری که ناله کم بکه، هاوړتیکه شی پیتی دهلیت زور بیثیشم!) When a YouTuber asks his friend to check out his channel, his friend responded and said that” he has nothing else to do! The friend replies ironically that he has nothing else to do besides his request.</p>	<p>He is too busy to do what he asks.</p>
<p>28. Żinék dyary hawserekey ke mobiléka be díy nyew gley dekat, hawserekeşy péy defét kwa mobileke hićeyby nye `zinekeş def`et: <i>Hić eyby nye na:</i> (ژنیک دیاری هاوسه رده که ی که) مؤبایلیکه به دلی نیه وگله یی دهکات، هاوسه رده که شی پیتی دهلیت که وا a wife (مؤبایل که هیچ عیبی نیه، ژنه که ش دهلیت نا هیچ عیبی نیه ! criticizing her husband's gift to her of a cellphone. The husband claims that there are no issues with your telephone. In response, the wife says, "It has no problem, with sarcastic tone!." This ironic phrase was used by the wife to imply that she wants another one.</p>	<p>The cellphone has lots of issues.</p>
<p>29. Be kw`reketda heídefén kewa keséky zor azaw bekeíke, toş deféyt <i>nabiny wa leberim nm:ye</i> (به کورده که تدا هه لدهلین که وا) Your (که سستیکی زور نازاو به که لکه، توش دهلیت نابینی واله به رم نمایه ! son is described as being very brave and helpful on various times, and you respond, "You see, he's dying because of me!" Ironically, he says with a sarcastic tone, "You see, he is dying because of me!" which means the opposite.</p>	<p>Here, the father wants to tell them that his son is not who they think he is.</p>

Table 8. Shows Overstatement Irony

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
<p>30. Kicék be kw`ra xoşewystekey defét: <i>hendy ew dwnyaye tom xoşdewét.</i> (كچیک به کورده خوشه ویسته که ی دهلیت نه وه نده ی) a girl friend tells to her boyfriend <i>I love you as much as the world.</i> Because love cannot be measured, the girl is trying to convey her emotions in an incongruous way.</p>	<p>She may be trying to say too much or keep repeating how much she loves him.</p>
<p>31. Dw haw`ré deméke yekyan nebiniwe yekékyan bewytiryan daíét: <i>ewendey asman w zewy birt dekem.</i> (دو هاوړی دهمیکه یه کیان نه بینووه، یه کیکیان به وی تریان دهلیت: نه وه نده)</p>	<p>He employs exaggeration to demonstrate how much he misses</p>

<p>(ی ئاسمان و زهوی بیرت دهکهم When two friends meet up after an extended absence, one of them says, "I miss you as far as heaven and earth " In this case, the friend wants to insure his friend that how much he misses him.</p>	<p>him in both the distance of heaven and earth.</p>
<p>32. Kesék taze bawky ledest dawé, katék péy daíéyt óny? Awiş daíé`t: beqed weziny éyakan xembarim (كهسيك تازه باوكی له دهست داوه كاتيك پینی دهلیت چۆنی؟ ئه ویش دهلیت بهقهه وهزنی , (چیاكان غه مبارم When you ask someone how they are doing, they reply, "I'm as sad as the weight of the mountains," as though his father had just recently gone away. We are aware that sadness cannot be quantified by the weight of mountains.</p>	<p>The person who lost his father wants to demonstrate how sad he is by comparing it to the weight of the mountains.</p>
<p>33. Kw`rék decéte daway kié`k w péy razy nabét, dayky kw`rekeş deíét bo razy nit? Aw kié sedy wakw to deyny. (كوریک دهچیته داوای کچیک و پینی رازی نابیت. دایکی کوره کەش دهلیت بو) When a boy asked a girl for her hand but declined to propose marriage to her, the boy's mother asked the boy, "Why don't you marry her?" She is a hundred times more worthy than you. In this instance, the mother berates her son for refusing to wed because she believes the girl is far more suitable for him and uses the phrase "a hundred times more attractive than you".</p>	<p>To describe her above him</p>
<p>34. Mndaíék demy le naw mexsely qap şwştinda deşwa:t daykyşy deíét: sad jar péw gwty wa meke (مندا ئیک ده می له سهه سینی قاپ شوشتن ده شوات و دایکیشی پینی ده لیت: سهه جار پیم [A] . A mother tells her child, "I told you a hundred times," not to do that after he washes his mouth out in the dishwasher [A]. In this case, the mother utilizes hundreds of repetitions of her exaggerations to demonstrate how frustrated she is?</p>	<p>After repeatedly telling her son not to do that.</p>
<p>35. Pyawék žinekey žiny maíewye, katék pyaweke le serkar détewe maíewe w daíét: zor mandwm, žinekaş deíét: min de awendey to mandwm (پیاویک ژنه که ی ژنی ماله وهیه. کاتیک) پیاوه که له سهه رکار ده گهریته وه ده لیت: زورماندوم ژنه که ش ده لیت: من (ده نه وهنده ی تو ماندوم When the man, whose wife is the housekeeper, gets home from work, he says, "I'm really</p>	<p>She works harder than he does.</p>

<p>tired," and she replies, "I'm 10 times more tired than you,". Here, the woman tries to demonstrate to his husband how worn out she is from doing the laundry, cooking, cleaning the house, and taking care of the kids.</p>	
<p>36. Hendék xeík péşnyary ewe deken bo xdir ke waz le qonteraty biny, xdir deîét: <i>çima bew hewlêreş waz daynm.</i> (هه‌ندىك كه‌س پىش‌نىارى ئه‌وه بوخدر ده‌كه‌ن كه‌واز له‌قوتته‌راتى بىنى، (خدرىش ده‌لئىت چما به‌وه‌ه‌ولئىره‌ش وازده ينم) Some people would prefer that khdir stay away from the transactions. khdir says: <i>I stay away as far as Erbil</i> (Movies, 2016 , 33:3). In this instance, Erbil has been used to demonstrate that he never gives up or that giving up is impossible.</p>	He does not stay away.
<p>37. Tofic be hacy yadgar daîét: kewa muîkekey be ber jadey dakewy, hacy yadgar daîét: eger wa bét <i>heta bin pilan zerer dekem</i> (توفىق به‌ حاجى يادگار ده‌لئىت: كه‌وامولكه‌كه‌ى به‌ به‌ ر جاده‌ى ده‌كه‌وى، حاجى يادگار ده‌لئىت : ئه‌گه‌رواىت هه‌تا بن پىلان زه‌ره‌ر (ده‌كه‌م) Hajy Yadgar hears Tofiq declare, "The government expropriates your possession since the streets were built." Hajy Yadgar claims that if this is true, <i>he will lose till the armpit</i> (Movies, 2016, 44:16). "till the armpit" refers to financial loss.</p>	He will lose his possession.

Table 9. Demonstrates understatement irony

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
<p>38. Le operasuonékda bandéy dzyan desgir krd, saroky oprasyoneke le lédwanékda daîét: <i>ştéky waman nekirdwe</i> (له‌ ئۆپه‌راسیۆنىكدا باندیكى دزیان ده‌سگىر كرده‌، سه‌رۆكى ئۆپه‌راسیۆنه‌كه‌) (له‌ لى‌دوانىكدا وتى: شتێكى وامان نه‌كردوه‌) The leader of the oppression claims in a debate that <i>we did nothing</i> while a group of thieves were cached in an oppression. They actually accomplished a lot of effort for doing this job, but because the leader didn't want to appear arrogant.</p>	He undervalues his work.
<p>39. Pirsyar le didan sazék deken kewa cy dezanét daebarey didan ewiş deîét: <i>keméky lédazanm</i> (پرسىار له‌ ددانسازىك)</p>	The dentist wishes to present himself as a modest person.

<p>ده‌که‌ن که‌وا چی ده‌زانیت ده‌باره‌ی ددان , ئه‌ویش ده‌لایت که‌میکه‌ی لێ (ده‌زانم) When a dentist is questioned about his knowledge of teeth, he responds, "I know a little bit." Obviously, someone who specializes in something will be full of information at their work, but in this case.</p>	
<p>40. Katék miwant heye w toş xwardinéky zort dirwsit krdwe, miwanekan deîén zor xot mandw krdwe, toş daîéyt: <i>hiém nekrdea şayeny bas bét</i> (كاتیک میوانت هه‌یه‌ و تۆش) خواردنیکی زۆرت دروست کردوه, میوانه‌کان ده‌لین: زۆرخۆت ماندوکرده‌وه, (تۆش ده‌لایت: هه‌یچم نه‌کردوه‌ شایه‌ نی باس بیت) When you cook a lot of food for guests and they complain that you made yourself exhausted, you respond to them, "I did nothing to deserve to be talked about," to make them feel at home and they deserve much more.</p>	The woman undervalues her work.

Table 10. Shows situational irony in Kurdish language

Ironic Expression and Context Clue	Figurative meaning
<p>41. <i>Pyawék mafy žinekey nededa keçy wtaréky Leser mafy afret péşkeş dekrîd.</i> (پیاویک مافی ژنه‌که‌ی نه‌ده‌دا, که‌چی له‌سه‌ر مافی) (ئافره‌ت و تارێ پێشکه‌ش ده‌کرد) <i>A man does not give women's rights even though he is giving a seminar on women's rights.</i> Despite the fact that he speaks out in favor of women's rights and advises others to do the same.</p>	People criticize this man for not giving his wife's rights.
<p>42. <i>Mamost:yeky ayny cigare dekéşét.</i> (مامۆستا به‌یه‌کی ئایینی) (جگه‌ره‌ ده‌کێشه‌یت) <i>The religious man smokes a cigarette.</i> Even though he had issued a fatwa against smoking, a comment was made to a religious man while he was smoking a cigarette in this statement.</p>	His words are at contrast with his actions.
<p>43. <i>Poliséky hatwéc sarpeçy daka:t la léxw`riny saya:rada:</i> (پۆلیسه‌کی هاتوچۆ سه‌ره‌په‌چی ده‌کات له‌ لیخوره‌ینی سه‌یاره‌دا) <i>a traffic police violating traffic laws.</i> because as we know traffic policeman must follow the law and traffic instruction.</p>	people condemn the traffic police for neglecting the low.
<p>44. <i>Le `rozy dengda:nda, be diktoreky zanko ealén xwéndewarit heye?</i> (له‌ رۆژی ده‌نگداندا به‌ دکتۆریکی زانکۆ ده‌لین) <i>When a PhD holder is asked if they are a university instructor, they typically respond "Yes, I am."</i></p>	PhD holders typically work as university instructors.

<p>(خوتندهواريت ههيه) <i>On the day of the election, they ask a university PhD holder if he can read and write or not!?</i> All voters, literate or illiterate, go to the polls on election day to select their candidate. Because of this, election commissioners are required to ask everyone if they read.</p>	
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Conclusions:

In conclusion, the most significant outcomes of this study are stated below:

In literary situations, irony has a good connotation, while in figurative ones, it has a negative connotation. The ironist is aware of deploying irony since it is their aim to accomplish it. This outcome answers the first and second research questions in the introduction.

Irony is used to criticize people in a positive manner. In all cases, the irony is utilized to minimize, exaggerate, lie revealing or something. This result answers research question four.

Communication sometimes involves the use of figurative language, which often includes irony. When using sarcasm irony, a voice's pitch may rise for a predetermined amount of time, which is known as rising intonation, or may fall for a brief length of time, or combine the two.

Irony is categorized into situational and verbal irony, and Ironic quotes are detected and are widely used in both languages.

شیکاری کۆمه لایه تی بۆ ده برینه ئایرۆنییه کان له زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا

ثناء حسن سعید^۱ - عبدالنافع خطر حسن^۲

^۱ کۆلیژی پهروه دهی بنه رتهی به شی ئینگلیزی زانکۆی سه لاهه دین، هه ولیر، هه ریمی کوردستان، عیراق

^۲ مامۆستای زانکۆ له کۆلیژی پهروه دهی بنه رتهی به شی ئینگلیزی زانکۆی سه لاهه دین، هه ولیر هه ریمی کوردستان، عیراق.

پوخته:

ئه م توێژینه وهیه که به شیکه له ماسته رنامه به م ناونیشانهیه، شیکاری کۆمه لایه تی بۆ ده برینه ئایرۆنییه کان (ده برین به ته وزه وه) له زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا. توێژینه وه که تیگه یشتنیکی زیاترمان ده داتی له به کارهینانی ئایرۆنی (به ته وزه وه) له ژینگه ی کۆمه لایه تیدا. ئایرۆنی دوجۆره جۆری یه که م بریتیه له ئایرۆنی (به ته وزه وه) ی زاره کی، جۆری دوهم بریتیه له ئایرۆنی (به ته وزه وه) ی بارودۆخی. توێژینه وه که ئه وه ده رده خات که وا ده برینی شتیک به لام مه به ست لێ شتیکی تر بیت هه موکات (به ته وزه وه) نییه. له هه ندیک حاله تدا ئایرۆنی (به ته وزه وه) بنه مای راستی دۆخیک ده رده خات یان زیاده رپۆی کردنه له شتیک یان که مکرده وهی به های شتیکه یانیش شتیک چاوه رپوان ده کرائه نجامیکی دیاریکراوی هه بیت به لام ئه نجامیکی ته واو جیاوازی ده بیت. داتا ده رباره ی به ته وزه وه کوردیه کان به شیوازی چاودیریکردن وه رگیراون وه شیکراونه ته وه به زمانی ئینگلیزی و راقه کراون. داتا ده رباره ی به ته وزه وه ی ئینگلیزییه کان وه رگیراون له کۆرپه س و اتا (کۆکراوه ی نوسین و قسه) له په رتوک و سه رچاوه ی ئینته رنیت. ریبازی ویناکردن (وه سف کردن) به کارهاتوه وه رجۆریک له ئایرۆنییه کان وه سف کراوه و واتا ئیدیۆماتیکیه که یی و کۆنتیکسته که ی خراوه ته رو. هه روه ها، مه به ست له م توێژینه وهیه ئه وه یه که وا واتا ئیدیۆماتیکیه کانی ئایرۆنی به ته وزه وه ده ربخات له هه ردوزمانه که. ده رئه نجامه کان ده ری ده خه ن که وا تیگه یشتن له مانای ئایرۆنی په یوه سته به کۆنتیکسته که یه وه وه ده برینه که ی مانایه ک ده به خشیته و تیکه یشتنه که شی مانایه کی تر ده به خشیته.

کلپه وشه کان: ئایرۆنی (به ته وزه وه) ی زاره کی، ئایرۆنی (به ته وزه وه) ی بارودۆخی، گالته جاری، سوکراتی.

Appendices

Appendix 1.

ناوی به ژداربوان participants name	تهمه ن age
1. فاتم حمه غریب fatm hama gharib	75
2. ام هانی محمد امین um hany muhammad amin	70
3. تاهیر سهردار taher sardar	51
4. تاریق تاهیر tariq tahir	46
5. صافیة عوسمان safya osman	47
6. به فرین حسن bafreen hasan	41
7. فرهاد عوسمان farhad osman	35
8. هاوژین ئازاد hawzhin azad	30
9. به یارجه لال bayar jalal	30
10. ئاوات خلیل awat khalil	31

11. عه‌بدولا حسن abdulla hasan	29
12. مه‌دینه عبدالرحمن madina abdulrahman	25
13. عبدالله زیدان abdulla zedan	22
14. عبدالعزیز زیدان Abdulaziz	20

Appendix 2.

Kurdish alphabet letters derived from Arabic	Name in Kurdish	Phonetic Symbol	Phonetic Transcription	Meaning in English
ب	b é	/b/	/bext/	luck
پ	p é	/p/	/p é nws/	pencil
ت	t é	/t/	/tac/	crown
ج	ji:m	\c\	/ciran/	neighbor
چ	ci:m	/c/	/c`ira/	candle
ح	h é	/h/	\hi:la\	neigh
خ	x é	/x/	/xa:nw/	house
د	da:l	/d/	/derga:/	door
ر	r é	/r/	/sitra:n/	song
ڕ	ri é	Dark \r\	/r`ast/	right
ز	z é	/z/	/zincir/	zip
ژ	z é	/d3/	/zir/	smart
س	si:n	/s/	/sayran/	picnic
ش	si:n	/ʃ/	/si:n/	blue
ع	?ayn	/ʔ/	/si?ir/	poetry
غ	xayn	gh	/oxenda:/	Uganda
ف	f é	/f/	/fi:l/	elephant

ڤ	v é	/v/	/dilova:n/	kind
ق	qa:f	/q/	/qafaw/	fat
ك	ka:f	/k/	/kotir/	pigeon
گ	ga:f	/g/	/gwnd /	village
ل	la:m	/l/	/li:mo/	lemon
ن	dark la:m	/i/	/ma:l`/	home
م	mi:m	/m/	/manjal`/	poet
ن	nu:n	/n/	/ni:war`o/	afternoon
و	wa:w	/w/	/wa:r/	dwelling, place
هه	hé	/h/	/hesip/	horse
ی	yé or ya	/y/	/yexe /	collar
نگ	ŋ	/ŋ/	/`reŋge/	maybe

Appendix 3.

Vowels:

Arabic-derived letters in the Kurdish alphabet	Name in Kurdish	Phonetic Symbol	Transcription in English Phonetic	Meaning in English
ه	Ewin	\e\	\a\	Love
ا	Arid	\a:\	\a:\	Flour
و	Ku`r	/w/	\u\	Boy
و	Du:	\u:\	\u:\	Two
ي ی	Yary	\y\	\i:\	Play
ۆ	Bo	\`o\	/o/	Why
ئ	Pé	/é/	/3/	foot

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