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Pragmatic Constructions As Stylistic Figures

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Annotation : This article discusses the basic principle of constructing a pragmatic construction - violation of semantic uniformity in a number of sentence members. Examples from fiction are analyzed to illustrate this provision. Depending on the degree of violation of semantic homogeneity of sentence members in the same syntactic position, expressive – semantic types of pragmatic constructions are distinguished: weak, strong, paralogical.

Keywords: zeugmatic constructions, zeugma, semantic heterogeneity, verb-predicate, stylistic effect

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, pragmatic constructions are of particular interest due to their peculiar semantics. Even in ancient times, zeugma was defined as a method of combining a number of speech units with a common component. It seems that this concept does not lose its relevance, which is confirmed by the research of philologists at the present time.

Pragmatic constructions are special syntactic constructions, which are characterized by a violation of the semantic agreement of grammatically homogeneous components of the enumerative series attached to the nuclear word.

Zeugma - in the understanding of ancient grammarians – is such an object of

speech when a word, more often a predicate, was repeated two or more times, but was put once, and sometimes only implied. From a grammatical point of view, even in antiquity, zeugma was considered as the absence of repetition caused by the economy of linguistic means. Thus, Quintilian, an ancient Roman rhetorician, describes zeugma as a figure formed by reduction.

Also of note is the interpretation that defines the ZEUGMA as a figure where one word is grammatically connected with two or more words, although the meaning of it relates to only one of the words or treats them in different ways, i.e. as grammatical agreement of two words with different meanings, such as "abstract" and "concrete":

"And, sitting at the table, he was thinking long about the present direction of the minds of universal immorality, the Telegraph, the Bicycle "[7]

In this example, the common component - the verb predicate "thought" has various additions – both abstract "immoralities" and concrete ones - "telegraph, telephone, bicycle", which allows you to present a large amount of information in a concise form using an enumerative series of homogeneous sentence terms

Consequently, a zeugma is a construction with heterogeneous connections of subordinate elements with a common subordinate word. Often zeugma creates a comic (less often rhetorical) effect due to the grammatical or semantic variety and incompatibility of the components of the grammatical construction.

Modern linguists D.E. Rosenthal, M.A. Telenkova, O.R. Akhmanova, E.M. Beregovskaya have studied zeugma as a linguistic concept and as a stylistic figure, and the role of zeugma for creating a comic effect is emphasized. So

Beregovskaya E.M. notes“ "in the author's speech, zeugma is able to convey all shades of the comic - from mild humor and unassuming funny burlesque to satire..." [Beregovskaya, p.61]

Enumeration is an integral part of pragmatic constructions. This technique is a "universal syntactic-semantic technique for organizing three or more functionally homogeneous elements of any level (from a word to large compositional units)." All elements of the enumerative series usually belong to one logical-conceptual class of actions, signs or objects. The more distant the elements of the enumerative series are from each other in semantic terms, the more clearly the signs of pragmatic enumeration will appear in it.

The enumeration technique is used to reveal the psychological and emotional state of the characters when creating a visual image, when detailing, as well as to create narrative tension and increase dynamism:

"My widow is not shabby," Kuzya said resentfully, "she had a colonel husband and such breast that you have

never seen such breast! And the hair! And the sponges!" [1]

In this example, the members of the sentence are in the same syntactic position, and in semantic terms they are not identical to each other: logic does not allow such a judgment. From the point of view of stylistics, such a judgment can be considered as a figure of speech built on the principle of illogicality. A word that subordinates a semantic series, subsequently implements different meanings of alogism. Semantic unity in the speech of the character from the story of A.T. Averchenko's "Patron's Joke" was deliberately violated by the author in order to characterize the peculiarities of the hero's mentality and show his pronounced speech characteristics.

Semantic heterogeneity is understood as the juxtaposition of partially overlapping concepts in a number of sentence members in the same (identical) syntactic position, concepts that are in generic relations, concepts called words related to different styles and to different styles and to different semantic spheres ("abstract-concrete",

"animate-inanimate", "human-animal", "living - material", "spiritual - physical", "large-scale-small", "high-low", "free - phraseologically related" and others). Along with the violation of semantic uniformity in pragmatic constructions, one can observe the grammatical incongruity of sentence members that are in the same syntactic position.

Grammatical irreconcilability can be defined as the incompatibility of language units from the point of view of norms of the Russian literary language, which is recommended not to combine as homogeneous grammatical forms belonging to different parts of speech (infinitive and a noun, adverb and noun, etc.), and syntactically heterogeneous units (participial and participial turnover and subordinate clauses, etc.):

"The old man came with flat feet, on the ground floor, with the wood" (Raikin)

Stylistic figures, the construction of which is accompanied by a deviation from the generally accepted norms of the Russian literary language, expressed in the fact that semantically (sometimes

grammatically) heterogeneous members of the sentence, occupying the same syntactic position, are united as homogeneous, also refer to pragmatic constructions:

"This scandal, despite its apparent insignificance, cost him very dearly. Thanks to him, he lost his new uniform cap and faith in humanity." [7]

The zeugma also includes stylistic shape consisting of semantically heterogeneous parts of the sentence that are in the same syntactic position, and the reference of the word, which is due to the semantic heterogeneity of the elements combine as homogeneous, can be actualized different shades of meaning:

"In his youth, he was a captain, and a screamer, and was used for civilian Affairs, the master was well whipped, and was efficient, and dandy , and stupid." [4]

A high degree of semantic heterogeneity of sentence members in the same syntactic position contributes to the actualization of two or more meanings in the reference word, resulting in the entry of semantically heterogeneous sentence

members into various semantic relationships with the reference word:

Here, Zina, is a tip for you: play,
From the roses of merry plait
To yourself a solemn crown –

And from now on do not tear it from
us

No madrigals, no hearts.....

Zeugma refers to figures of brevity, as it is formed by shortening: the nuclear word is used only once, but in different senses in relation to the dependent, which avoids repetition and reduces the construction:

"I sat and thought about what to do. I wanted something: not the constitution, not the sevryuzhina (a kind of fish) with horseradish"

Zeugma can be built around a predicate verb that agrees in its valence with two syntactically homogeneous, but semantically heterogeneous members of a sentence. A single repetition of the nuclear word makes the construction expressive and stylistically bright due to the subordinate elements to the main one. At the same time, the versatility of the

phenomenon or object is displayed, the ambiguity, incompatibility increases:

"Modern people have gone far in step with progress. In particular, we women left in miniskirts, trousers, bareheaded and free morals"

Here, the verb "gone", which forms the zeugma, builds nouns belonging to different lexical and semantic categories into one zeugmatic chain: miniskirts, trousers, head - material, morals - an abstract noun. The comic effect is created due to the enumerative series, which reduces the utterance. Let's compare examples from the comedy "The Tricks of Maysara" by Hamza:

"You will understand when I start swaddling. Harnesses, an axe, a saw – everything is in place?"

Or, "Will you turn me into a cow, or into an ass – just turn around faster! Just to get out of here, and if I get out– I'll give a thousand vows!"

We adhere to the position that the basic principle of building sigmatism design is violation of semantic homogeneity in the number of the sentence in the same syntactic position,

the violation of semantic homogeneity can be combined with the violation of grammatical compatibility:

"I warn you again – the fact we're playing a dangerous, delicate and should behave, until it's all done in a restrained manner, and without all the mischief"

"Coughed loudly – you, too, loud, quiet coughs, and you quiet."

Or such an example: "And you will put Kaziy on horseback on his assistant, Aglyam, and the other one on Kaziy's son and lead him." [8]

It is known that when constructing pragmatic constructions, a violation of logical norms can also be observed, as Yu.M. Skrebnev wrote: "Deliberately created logical errors - violations of the prohibitions of the semantic plan of the text organization - are the basis of pun and zeu gma, specially designed for use for humorous purposes." [5]

Violation of semantic prohibitions can be expressed to a greater or lesser extent. When semantic misalignment occurs in a chain of homogeneous members of a sentence, leading to a sharp switch from one semantic plane to another

(which may cause confusion) and the logical laws of identity and non-contradiction are violated, the logical violation is obvious. If, at the same time, grammatical compatibility is violated in the zeugmatic construction, the paralogy of the construction may become so obvious that for the addressee the connection of the elements of the zeugma may seem unthinkable. However, in the future, when decoding the information received, the sender can "open" the significance of the relationship in the beginning seemed to him ridiculous:

"Before they appeared on horseback, dressed in skins, armed with arrows, then appeared with shooting rifles, rode hither and thither, and the saiga was pelting crowd in one other way – go and get them in saxaul tracts". [2]

Or: "A certain subject, almost naked - in only swimming trunks and sneakers on bare feet, in a once white, but already pretty dirty panama hat on his head - ran on those very grasses." [2]

Let's consider another example:

"Military service in general corrupts people, putting those who enter it

in conditions of perfect idleness, that is, the absence of reasonable and useful work, and freeing them from common human duties, in place of which it exposes only the conditional honor of the regiment, uniform, banner and, on the one hand, unlimited power over other people, and on the other, slavish submission to their higher superiors." [6]

Thus, the elements of pragmatic constructions are combined into one "structural-semantic block" are homogeneous, but they are formally homogeneous. Violations of semantic uniformity, which in various textbooks and textbooks are considered as violations of the norm, defectiveness, become a source of expression and are used to enhance the visual. One of the main conditions for constructing constructions with homogeneous terms ("logical and lexical comparability", according to N.S. Valgina) in pragmatic constructions is violated in order to create a certain stylistic effect, which gives reason to believe: violation of semantic uniformity in a number of sentence members occupying the same syntactic position is

one of the principles of constructing a zeugma and pragmatic constructions. Depending on the degree of violation of semantic homogeneity of sentence members in the same syntactic position, expressive – semantic types of pragmatic constructions are distinguished: weak, strong, paralogical.

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