

THE PROBLEM OF SEMANTIC CHANGE IN LEXICOLOGY AND STYLISTICS

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ABSTARCT:

This article is dedicated to reveal the functions and the roles of stylistic devices, Pun and Zeugma in the Uzbek and English literature. As we realize there are different types of stylistic devices in Stylistics. For instance, I.R.Galperin classifies three types of expressive means and stylistic devices: Phonetic, Lexical and Syntactical. They are also divided into several subgroups. All of them have huge role in Linguistics, especially in Literature. In particular, Lexical stylistic devices make a valuable contribution to Literature being enchanting. Lexical stylistic devices are divided into several types.

INTRODUCTION:

As mentioned above this article is devoted to analyze functions of pun and Zeugma. The scientist I.R.Galperin considered Zeugma and Pun as Interaction of Primary and Derivative Logical Meanings.

Another Scholar V.A.Kukharenko classifies them as Stylistic Devices based on the Interaction, between the free and Phraseological Meanings of a word (or between the Meanings of two Homonyms), he gave definition to Zeugma and Pun that 'Zeugma-the context allows to realize two meanings of the same polysemantic word (or a pair of homonyms) without the repetition of the word itself. Pun – the role of the context is similar to that of Zeugma, while the structure is changed, for the central word is repeated' the frequent use of Zeugma can be well perceived in the literary works of the 17 the century. The writers and poets exploited this rhetorical

device to add simplicity or vividness to a long passage, to build up the plot in a precise manner or to indicate connections between the elements used in the plot.

Zeugma is the use of a word in the same grammatical but different semantic relations to two adjacent words in the context. The semantic relations being, on the one hand, literal, and, on the other, transferred.

The scientist I.R.Galperin explained Zeugma as following: ' this stylistic device is particularly favoured in English emotive prose and in poetry 'The word 'Zeugma' is taken from the Greek word, which meant ' yoking' or 'bonding'. Functioning as a verb, Zeugma serves as a grammatical link, trussing together the parts of a sentence. This part of figurative language helps in making the literary works and conversation more efficacious, besides, it serves to embellish and emphasize a sentence, thereby escalating its beauty to greater heights. Examples:'we were partners, not soul mates, two separate people who happened to be sharing a menu and a life' (Amy Ton 'The Hundred secret senses 1995) 'to share a life' (the content of the phrase broad: 'to accept someone to live together', 'to allot anything you have') is a phrasal unit and 'to share a menu' is a free word combination. He was alternately cudgeling his brains and his donkey when passing the workhouse, his eyes encountered the bill on the gate. (Charles Dickens 'Oliver Twist') here 'cudgeling one's brains' is a phrasal unit and the position of 'cudgeling donkey' is independent. If the verb 'to cudgel' was used separately for each unit there would not have been given such interesting and attractive meaning.

“The pun is a stylistic device based on the interaction of two well-known meanings of a word or phrase. It is difficult to draw a hard and fast distinction between Zeugma and the Pun. The only reliable distinguishing feature is a structural one: the pun is more independent, Zeugma is the realization of two meanings with the help of a verb which is made to refer to different subjects or objects (direct or indirect).

The pun, also called Paronomasia, is a form of word play which suggests two or more meanings of words, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect. Henri Bergson defined a Pun as a sentence or utterance in which ‘different sets of ideas are expressed, and we are confronted with only one series of words’ Puns are used to create humour and sometimes require a large vocabulary to understand. Examples:

In constructing Puns, William Shakespeare was a master craftsman. We find many examples of Puns in his plays. Let us have a look at one of them:

‘it is the unkindest tied that ever any man tied’
(Richard III)

In Uzbek language playing upon words is particularly reflected as an independent literary genre. It is so called ‘tuyuq’ or ‘tajnis’ (jinos).”Tajnis” is Arabic word means “Similarity”, “Similar in form”. In Tajnis homonyms enable to use tender play on words. In Uzbek Literature there noted seven types of using Tajnis as a literary genre. Especially, Tajnis was widely used in Tuyuqs (Turkic word) which was one of the peculiar genres of Uzbek Literature. This literary genre is created by exploiting homonym words. In order to be understandable there given some examples below for Pun and Zeugma in the Uzbek languages:

Yo’q, sen axtarmassan tog’lardan makon,
Va na go’zalliging uchun shuhrat-shon.
Sayyod jabri senga bermayda imkon,
Sen ham oshiqmisan yoki, ohujon.

In this poem the verb ‘to seek after’ (axtarmoq) was used for phraseological unit ‘to seek after fame’(shon-shuhrat axtarmoq) and free word combination ‘to seek after dwelling’, so zeugma beautifies the poem with colourful meaning.

Men sening ilkingdin, ey dil, bandamen,
Vah, qachon yetkayman ul dilbandamen
Bevafolarg’a meni qilding asir,
Sen menga sultonsen, ey dil, banda men.

We can see that the poet of ‘tuyuq’ was very talented person. In this poem there played on words skillfully. While analyzing, amazing meaning of the poem is materialized. In Uzbek version the words ‘dilbandamen’ are homonyms to one another: in the first line ‘ey dil, bandamen’ means ‘my heart, I’m dependent’, in the second line, it means ‘beloved person’ and in the last line the poet refer that his beloved is Sultan (the Ruler), and he is her ‘slave’. How amazing meanings are hidden in four-line-poem.

Having researched the data and being aware of the functions of Zeugma and Pun, we came to conclusion that these two Stylistic Devices have an important role not only in Stylistics but also in Literature. Zeugma and Pun serve to embellish and beautify the poetry in both languages. The Writers who use Pun and Zeugma in their works, should be really skillful to make these stylistic devices lively and alluring.

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