

## THE ROLE OF SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES IN THE FORMATION OF ZEUGMATIC CONSTRUCTIONS

Laya Abdurahim Mustafayeva

Azerbaijan University of Languages  
(Baku, Azerbaijan)

*The article deals with the role of syntactic structures in the formation of zeugmatic constructions. Each zeugmatic construction has its structure inside a sentence, or a phrase. In the formation of the zeugma there appears a need of using correct syntactic structure. Otherwise, the pragmatic meaning of the zeugma may lead a reader (or a listener) to the wrong side. So, in order to have a correct pragmatic zeugmatic meaning, the role of syntactic structure appears to be crucial.*

**Key words:** zeugma, meaning, pragmatic, sentence, verb, role.

As a structural unit of the text, a phrase is, as a rule, “a figure around which dependent homogeneous sentence members are formed, grammatically equivalent but semantically different, resulting in at least two different meanings or semantic shades being simultaneously activated in a polysemantic core word” [1, p. 60].

The syntactic study of zeugmatic constructions, conducted on the main structural elements of zeugmatic constructions, the location of the connecting component, and the syntactic function of the connecting component and expansion components, allow us to conclude that these constructions are characterized by their syntactic structure as a whole.

E. M. Beregovskaya writes that the main structural elements of syntactic constructions of the zeugmatic type include a connecting component and a number of determining components connected by a compositional relationship, consisting of two or more syntactically related expansion components. This type of connection is realized using connecting conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions, or it can be without suffixes at all. However, the most common of this type are zeugmatic constructions with affixes.

During our research, we found enough examples of zeugma, and we see that E. M. Beregovskaya's ideas are confirmed in these examples. We can also state with confidence that syntactic constructions containing zeugma are mainly composed of determining components. For example: conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions, etc. The abundance of syntactic constructions containing zeugma with adverbial conjunctions catches our attention, and in this matter we support the idea of E. M. Beregovskaya's.

We believe that we can divide the selected models according to the syntactic function of the connecting component and the expansion components into the constructions expressed by the connecting component: the subject, the predicate, the adverb, etc. The most frequently repeated models are those that act as a connecting component, have a simple predicate, and are included in the group of direct object; those that have a complex predicative as a connecting component that controls the chain of direct object; those that occupy the position of a connecting component through a predicate and are included in the group of attributes.

In syntactic structure, the supporting (core) element of the zeugmatic structure is most often the predicative verb.

The verb, which has a complex nature, has a special role in the English language. The verb occupies a leading position among other parts of speech in terms of its grammatical meanings, grammatical categories, and their methods and means of expression.

As is known, verbs are divided into several groups according to their syntactic role and lexical meaning: simple verbs, auxiliary verbs, linking verbs, and modal verbs.

The reason we are talking about verbs in this research is that the verb, which occupies an important place among the parts of speech, plays a special role in the creation of zeugma, that is, in the formation of the syntactic structure of zeugma. Zeugma, which has an important stylistic feature, also contains an important syntactic structure. Now let's consider some of these features.

*A syntactic structure where the leading word is a verb.*

If we classify verbs according to their relationship to the object, we will see that they are divided into two groups: 1) verbs that require an object after themselves; 2) verbs that do not require an object after themselves [2, p. 132].

In English grammar, verbs in the first group are considered to be transitive verbs; verbs in the second group, that is, these verbs do not require an object after themselves, are called intransitive ones [2, p.132].

Examples of transitive verbs include verbs such as *to send, to bring, to see, to make, to do*, etc. Transitive verbs are usually followed by the direct object. For example: *My brother **showed his picture** to me* [*show – simple verb; his picture – direct object*].

Examples of intransitive verbs include verbs such as *to laugh, to sleep, to go, to enter, to swim*, etc. Intransitive verbs are used without an object in a sentence, meaning they can be used independently in a sentence. For example: *They **laughed** all together* [*laugh- simple verb; - no object*].

Based on modern English grammar, some verbs can be used as both active and passive verbs. Some examples of these verbs include: *to begin, to hear, to read, to go, to stop, to move, to execute*, etc.

In some cases, the direct object is used after these verbs, and in some cases, it is not used. Since our main object of research is the investigation of verbs in the syntactic structure of zeugma, let's choose a verb and describe it.

The verb *to execute*. Merriam Webster's dictionary classifies the verb "to execute" as following [3]:

Meanings of it as a transitive verb:

- 1) *to carry (something) out fully; to put (something) completely into effect;*
- 2) *to do what is provided or required by (something);*
- 3) *to put (someone) to death especially in compliance with a legal sentence;*
- 4) *to make or produce (something such as work of art) especially by carrying out a design;*
- 5) *to perform what is required to give validity to (something);*
- 6) *to cause a system to perform the tasks indicated by (encoded instructions);*

The verb *to execute* as an intransitive verb:

- 1) *to perform properly or skillfully the fundamentals of a sport or of a particular play;*
- 2) *to cause a system to perform indicated tasks.*

Let's analyze the meaning of the verb "to execute" in the sentence.

*Verb+ object+ object:*

You are free to execute (VERB) *your thoughts* (object), and *your laws* (object).

As we can see from the example, the main word here, that is, the controlling word, is the verb, and it is followed by objects according to the rule, that is, in this example, *execute*, which is the transitive verb, encompasses the complements and completes the pragmatic meaning of the zeugmatic construction.

## References

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