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MANIFESTATION OF THREE DIFFERENT EVENTS IN ONE SYNTACTIC CONSTRUCTION

Abstract: The article discusses the causative status of syntactic constructions that impart a zeugmatic, reciprocal meaning to their disposition. The difference between zeugma and other similar concepts is described and the opinion of linguists about it is analyzed. In addition, it is emphasized that constructions that embody all three phenomena can be studied in a derivative manner.

Keywords: zeugma, ellipsis, syllepsis, reciprocity, causativity, operator, complex syntactic construction, dichotomy of language and speech.

Introduction

We can find the first information about *zeugma* (zeugma - Greek ζεύγμα «joining») in the literature of antiquity. In particular, the renowned philosopher Anaximenes Miletsky in his treatise «For Short Speakers» describes couplet as an element that connects the parts of speech and recommends speakers to use this element often [1.268].

The term «*reciprocity*» was widely used in linguistics in the 50s of the last century. This term is derived from the Latin language and means «together». This concept refers to the joint performance of an action by two or more referents. Russian linguist A.M.Peshkovsky was one of the first to explain reciprocal semantics [2.221].

When talking about *causation*, it is said that this term is derived from the Latin word «*causa*» and expresses the meaning of «*cause*», has the meaning of reason for the execution of an action [3.47].

It is observed that these concepts are embodied in a complex syntactic device in the speech process, and the whole concept with such a structure is called a zeugmatic-reciprocal causative device.

Literature review

According to the Oxford dictionary, *zeugma* is defined as the form of word in which two or more words are related to one word, but belong to only one of them in terms of meaning, and must be understood in two ways at the same time [4.Electronic source].

It seems to us that there is a flaw in this definition. *Zeugma* is connected to a single word in reality, but although it is syntactically connected with one word, it applies to all words that are semantically related to it. It is not always used in a figurative sense, so it is not always understood in two different ways.

In the dictionary of O.S.Akhmanova, *zeugma* is defined as the association of a number of hypotactic sentences formed around a single head, and the following example is given:

Один **взял** книгу, другой – тетрадь, третий – ручку [5.158].

(One **took** a book, another a notebook, and the third a pen [5.158]).

In this place, the word **взял (took)** appears as *zeugma*, but as the author notes, the given example is not a hypotactic device. This example requires a complex sentence formed from the syntactic connection of simple sentences connected without connectives. If conjunctions such *потому что, так как, поскольку* (because, since, as) as were used, it would be considered a hypotactic device.

M.P.Brandes states that *zeugma* is a «*linguistic comedy figure*» that syntactically connects two semantically incompatible parts of a sentence [6.379].

The objectionable part of this opinion is that, firstly, zeugmatic devices are not only involved in creating a comic effect in texts, but their use in lyrical, dramatic and tragic works dramatizes the event

or turns it into a tragic one, and secondly, the linking of words with semantically different meanings of zeugma in a sentence is not due to a linguistic comedic figure, but through semantic distribution. For example, let's pay attention to the verb *yo'qotmoq* (to lose) in the conjugation. In the sentence *U boyligini yo'qotdi, so'nra aqlini* («He lost his wealth, then his mind»), the verb «lost» is seen as zeugma. Syntactic connection of zeugma with the words *wealth* and *mind* is occurring in the context of semantic distribution. At the same time, we also observe that the verb (*yo'qotmoq*) to lose in this place forms a semantic valency with words appropriate to its character: *lost his wealth, lost his reputation, lost his mind, lost his job, lost his pen, lost his love*, for instance.

Regarding the observation of reciprocity, the opinion of A.M.Peshkovsky is quite appropriate: «Reciprocity represents situations where there are two or more participants. Each of the participants acts as both an active object and an active subject performing in action»[7.115]. In today's linguistics, the formation of the field of causatology as a direction that studies the derivation of causative devices has been scientifically justified[8]. The object of investigation of causatology is not limited to the analysis of the formation of the causative clause or the function of the accusative form of the verb. In this process, the role of each element in the language and speech, their semantic aspect, the relations between the concepts of causator, causant and consequent (conclusion) are studied in a derivative way. In addition, causation also includes expressions of meaning such as purpose, result, condition, urge, order, request, invitation[9.19]. I.A.Shorokhova emphasizes that the concept of causation expresses such meanings as «excuse», «justification», «motivation», «state», «relationship», «level»[10.19].

Research Methodology

Zeugmatic, reciprocal and causative devices are studied in a separate topic plan in linguistics. Many scientists studied these topics from a comparative, functional, pragmatic, morphological, semantic, stylistic and syntactic point of view and made significant progress. However, as a result of our research, we were convinced that the above-mentioned phenomena can also occur within the same syntactic device. For this reason, we called such devices a zeugmatic-reciprocal causative device.

Zeugma is very close to ellipsis and syllepsis (also called syllepse) in terms of its formation. It is especially difficult to distinguish between zeugma and syllepsis. In some literature, we can see that both phenomena are given the same example. Ellipsis (ellipsis - Greek *éleipsis* «defect», «flaw») requires the absence of the intended unit in the speech, the structural incompleteness of the syntactic device:

1. *Otam – oddiy maktabda o'qituvchi, onam esa tikuvchilik bilan shug'ullanadilar* (Prezident maktabida o'qiyotgan oddiy oila farzandlari. <https://kun.uz/news/2023/02/08>) – (My father is a teacher at an ordinary school, and my mother is a seamstress (Children of an ordinary family studying at the Presidential school. <https://kun.uz/news/2023/02/08>)).

2. *So'z qaytarishga sizga kim huquq berdi? Insof, vijdon, idrok va andisha* (S.Abdulla. *Mavlono Muqimiy*) – (Who gave you the right to speak back? Honesty, conscience, understanding and attitude (S.Abdullah. *Maulana Muqimi*)).

In the first example, we can see that the basic structure of the first of the MSQ components with equal components, and in the second example, the basic structure of a simple sentence with a coherent clause is omitted. But they can be restored at the discretion of the speaker.

Syllepsis (syllepsis - Greek *syphilis* «to take over») is a syntactic formation of semantically incompatible elements in the form of coherent fragments. It is also called a stylistic error:

1. *U hayotida hech kimdan eshitmagan samimiy so'zlarni, hech kimdan ko'rmagan izzat-hurmatni Temurbekdan ko'rayotgan edi* (N.Qobul. *Buyuk Turon amiri yoxud aql va qilich*) – (He was seeing from Temurbek sincere words that he had never heard from anyone in his life, respect that he had never seen from anyone (N.Kabul. *The Great Turan Emir or Mind and Sword*)).

In this example, the elements such as the words and izzat-humatini (respect) seem like a cohesive unit, but the root structure of the word is semantically connected only with the word izzat-humatini(respect). For the element of words, semantically, the verb (had heard) must be involved. But such a verb was not involved. It cannot be restored as in ellipsis. Therefore, the basic structure controls elements that are semantically incompatible, which are considered stylistic errors.

We gave the meaning of zeugma above. It also shows that the syntactic device is structurally incomplete. Only the root structure is often used figuratively (and may or may not be used figuratively):

1. ...Qizim qo'shiq kuylaydi.

Yo kapalak qanotin yeli

tegdi yuzimga,

Yo yoshlik bag'ridagi xayol

aralash uyqu (S.Zunnunova).

(...My daughter sings.

Or the mane of a butterfly's wings

touched my face

Or the dream of youth

Mixed with trance (S.Zunnunova)).

In this example, tegdi yuzimga (touched my face) and the root structure is in the status of zeugma. It can be restored on the next line, but it is used figuratively.

Results of the analysis

As we mentioned in the introduction, we will consider the occurrence of three different events in one syntactic structure:

1. Do'stlarim! Turonning asl arslonlari! Men sizga murojaat etgayman! Alp Er To'nga ruhi haqqi hurmati biz buyuk kurash va najot oldida turibmiz! (N.Qobul. Buyuk Turon amiri yoxud aql va qilich) – (My friends! The original lions of Turan! I will refer to you! Respect for the soul of Alp Er Ton, we are facing a great struggle and salvation! (N.Kabul. The Great Emir of Turan or Mind and Sword)).

2. O'sha yoqlarda bir-biri bilan hokimiyat talashib, el-ulusning boshiga behisob baxtsizliklar keltirayotgan Ahmadxon va Odilxon surlarning zulmidan bezor bo'lgan odamlar Humoyunni tezroq Hindistonga qaytishga va o'z tarafdorlarini bu balolardan qutqarishga undaydilar (P.Qodirov. Avlodlar dovoni).

(Tired of the tyranny of Ahmed Khan and Adil Khan, who are fighting for power with each other in those areas and causing countless misfortunes to the people, they urge Humayun to return to India as soon as possible and save his supporters from these troubles (P.Qodirov. Pass of generations)).

The first of the given examples is a syntactic device in the form of a paragraph, in which the meaning of motivation requires causation. The components of this syntactic device consist of four clauses, the third component is complete, and the basic structure of the fourth component is zeugma. Compare :

a) Do'stlarim! Men sizga murojaat etgayman! – Turonning asl arslonlari! Men sizga murojaat etgayman!; b) kurash oldida turibmiz! – najot oldida turibmiz– (a) My friends! I will refer to you! - The original lions of Turan! I appeal to you!; b) we are facing a fight! - we are facing salvation!).

Elements such -lar, siz, biz (we, you (in plural form or as form of respect) and -s(for plurals)) are reciprocal operators and express that the action belongs to more than one person. This is referred to as distant reciprocity, since there is no observed contact during the joint action.

The second example consists of an extended clause. The suffix -tir (causing) and the analytic causative in it are causative operators. We observe that there are two types of causative situations: firstly, the causation based on Ahmad Khan and Adil Khan's instigation of the referents, and secondly,

the causation based on the referents' instigation of another person (Humayun). The suffix lar (-s) and the element bir-birlari bilan (with each other) are called reciprocal operators. There are two types of reciprocity in the device, actions between Akhmadkhan and Adilkhan requires comitativeness, and the joint action of other referents requires pure reciprocity. In addition, the basic structure of undaydilar (urges) is zeugma: qaytishga undaydilar – qutqarishga undaydilar (urges to return - like urges to save). Therefore, the study of such devices in a derivative plan has not yet been put on the agenda as a research topic. It is not surprising that these comments are the basis for the expansion of the field of derivatology.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that linguists do not agree on the study of such complex syntactic devices. Therefore, it is still necessary to conduct research in the existing field.

Research dedicated to the problems of the derivation of devices that embody zeugmatic, reciprocal and causative meanings requires the need to have detailed information about the laws of language and speech dichotomy. In fact, all three analyzed phenomena consist of a specific form of language use in speech. When we use language signs in speech, it exists on the basis of two different plans: firstly, the personal style of the speaker, and secondly, it requires a social style of speech that is the same for all speakers.

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