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TEXT AND STYLISTIC DEVICES

Summary. The article deals with the text and stylistic devices used in it. It describes the text as a linguistic unit which is used to be observed in the written or spoken languages. The article presents the text as a communicative basis in modern linguistics. The author informs that such a study of the text, that is, its study as a communicative basis, is currently widely ongoing. The main focus in the study of the text began with its being a larger unit than the sentence, and then, with the claims put forward by certain researchers, it was continued with the concepts of “syntactic whole”, “micro text”, “macro text”, etc. In addition, the author also discusses the usages of the stylistic devices used in the texts. Among the stylistic devices, zeugma is highlighted in this research. It is reported that zeugma is a means used by writers or speakers to express the meaning of the text and deepen its meaning. Besides, the stylistic device named as zeugma has been widely analyzed in the article. The author mainly focuses on the syntactic structures of zeugma and its meanings inside the expressions, phrases. The main point that attracts attention is that the syntactic structures of zeugma have been listed down. For example: verb + object + object and others. Zeugma is reported to be widely represented in fiction, characterized by semantic multiplicity and intensity of artistic expression in the literary text, and appears as an important means of expression of pragmatic expression in the article. It is also highlighted in the article that zeugma is known to be one of the linguistic figures of speech that adds some artistic expressiveness to the text (as well discourse) and adds artistic power to any texts that it is used in. The article highlights that through zeugma, two or more words can be changed or manipulated, and in each of those resulting expressions, in addition to the literal meaning, it can also create different meanings, that is, figurative meanings. This side of zeugma has been touched upon in the article as well. One of the issues that is brought to mind regarding the zeugma is that it can create an ironic meaning in any text, depending on the author’s purpose. In this case, a verb is used with two complements, one of which expresses a literal meaning and the other a metaphorical one.

Key words: text, linguistics, written, meaning, device, zeugma, structure.

Introduction. Text linguistics refers to a form of discourse analysis – the study of written or spoken language which deals with the description and analysis of large texts (beyond the single sentence level). A text can be any written or spoken example of language, from something as complex as a book or legal document to the text or words of an email.

Different fields of study in the humanities deal with different forms of texts. For example, literary theorists focus primarily on literary texts such as novels, essays, stories, and poems. Lawyers focus on legal texts, such as laws, contracts, decrees, and regulations [1, p. 11]. Cultural theorists work with a wide variety of texts,

including those that are not usually the subject of research such as advertisements, signs, instruction manuals, and others.

Traditionally, text is understood to be as the original form of written or spoken material (as opposed to a paraphrase or summary). Text is any form of language that can be understood in the context. It can be as simple as 1–2 words (e.g., a stop sign) or as complex as a novel. Any sequence of sentences that are related to each other can be considered to be a text [2, p. 15].

Text refers to content rather than form; for example, when we talk about the text of Don Quixote, we are referring to the words in the book, not the physical book itself. Information that is associated with the text and is often printed alongside it (such as the author’s name, publisher, publication date, etc.) is known as text. The idea of what constitutes text has evolved over time. In recent years, the dynamics of technology, especially social media, have expanded the concept of text to include symbols such as emoticons and emojis. For example, a sociologist studying adolescent communication might refer to texts that combine traditional language and graphic symbols.

The main purpose of the article that by means of zeugma one can change or manipulate two or more words, and in each of these resulting expressions.

The main part. The concept of text is not static. It is always changing as the technologies for publishing and distributing texts develop. In the past, texts were usually presented as printed products in bound volumes such as booklets or books. According to linguists D. Barton and C. Lee, today people encounter texts more in the digital space, where materials are “more fluid”: “Texts can no longer be considered to be relatively fixed and unchanging. They are more fluid with the changing possibilities of new media. Furthermore, they are increasingly multimodal and interactive. The relationships between texts are complex, and intertextuality is widespread online [3].

The example of the kind of intertextuality can be found in any popular news story. For example, an article in The New York Times might contain embedded tweets from Twitter, links to outside articles, or links to primary sources such as press releases or other documents. With such text, it is sometimes difficult to describe exactly what part of the text is and what is not. For example, an embedded tweet may be important for understanding the surrounding text and therefore part of the text, but it is also an independent part of it. It is common to find such connections between texts on social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter, as well as on blogs and Wikipedia.

Text linguistics is a field of study that examines texts as systems of communication. The analysis deals with the extra-linguistic extensions of a sentence and focuses particularly on context, that is, the information that accompanies what is said and written about.

Context includes the social relationship between two speakers or correspondents, the location of the communication, and nonverbal information such as body language. Linguists use this contextual information to describe the “sociocultural environment” in which the text exists.

A. Mammadov and M. Mammadov write that the text can also exist in isolation from the surrounding world. For example, ancient written monuments can be an example of this. The text is also known to cover a pragmatic effect and be socially conditioned [4, p. 9].

K. Abdullayev writes: “Traditionally, the study of the text is carried out in two ways. The first method is the propositional method. This method applies the already established properties of the sentence based on the parameters of the text. Such extrapolation can have a positive result. In particular, in order to put a solid foundation for the linguistic status of the text, as well as to emphasize the relevance of text problems to linguistics, it is necessary to approach it “from the lower level, from the sentence” [5, p. 10].

The second method is the communicative method. This method involves studying the text and isolating its immanent features without resorting to homogeneous syntactic structures. This method or approach requires a precise differentiation of the specific features of the text as a whole object.

Research in the field of text linguistics is mainly conducted in two directions. On the one hand, the analysis is generally carried out in the field of studying the text theme in terms of revealing the general regularities of text formation, as well as studying the “actual realization” of the text theme. In other words, we are talking about research conducted in the direction of identifying this or that specific whole piece of language in an artistic, journalistic or scientific style. At the same time, scientific debates are conducted around the principles, criteria used in determining the boundaries of the text, the possibilities of distinguishing variant models and types of the text. It seems to us that these two aspects of research presented should be considered as two complementary approaches [5, p. 10].

F. Veysalli writes about the text: For the formation of the text, intra-sentential and extra-sentential elements are needed. In this case, the text itself regulates the participation of intra-sentential elements. These are reported to be regulated by communicative-pragmatic factors [6, p. 394].

Using texts, one can encounter both complex and simple (simplified) texts.

According to A. Simensen, simplified texts are texts written to (a) demonstrate a particular linguistic feature, such as the use of modals or the third person singular verb form; (b) vary the amount of new lexical input presented to learners; or (c) control the offer or their combination [7, p. 94]. There are many advocates of simplified texts, especially for beginning and intermediate L2 learners [8, p. 41]. Much of the argument for the use of simplified texts is based on theories of input in the field of second language acquisition (SLA) and knowledge of the linguistic nature of simplified texts.

The study of texts has become (especially in Europe) a defining feature of a branch of linguistics called text linguistics, in which the “text” has a central theoretical status in recent years. Texts are presented as linguistic units with identifiable communicative properties and contain functions characterized by principles such as information, coherence, and new ideas. Texts can be used to provide formal definitions of signs, messages, discourses, etc. and can

be studied using psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic as well as linguistic methods [9, p. 90].

Seven principles of the text have been identified: coherence, consistency, purposefulness, acceptability, informativeness, situationality, and intertextuality; each text reflects knowledge about the world and society [9, p. 92]. These principles determine the main communication methods, not the linguistic features inherent in the text (as some studies assume).

The meaning of the text, which is crucial for the creation of any functional variety, is the criterion used to distinguish one functional variety from another. Some text linguists do not specifically define the concept of “text”, their criteria for text analysis imply that they follow a formal/structural approach, that is, a text is a larger unit than a sentence, in fact a combination of a series of sentences. There are also linguists who consider a series of structural elements, each consisting of one or more sentences (clauses), as text. In such cases, the presence or absence of structural elements or sentences, words, is what distinguishes two texts. Even morphemes such as -ed, -ing, -en are analyzed in terms of some structural elements of texts or a series of sentences (clauses) that can be further divided into smaller units. It is still possible to define a text in terms of smaller units such as morphemes and words that can be put together to form a larger unit, a bottom-up analysis.

There are different stylistic figures that are used to give some colorful expressions to the texts. One of these stylistic devices is known to be zeugma. Zeugma is the device that is formed by attaching different parts of speech together in some cases. The following may illustrate these cases:

I [Verb + object + object]

Example: He is free of charge to execute his laws, and his positions.

As can be seen from the example, the main word here, that is, the controlling word, is the verb, and it is followed by complements according to the rule, that is, in this example, the active verb execute, which encompasses the complements, completes the pragmatic meaning. The verb to execute, which creates zeugma, combines with the laws and the positions to form the pragmatic meaning of zeugma.

Another example:

He (Dumbledore) was striding serenely across the room **wearing long midnight-blue robes and a perfectly calm expression** [10, p. 12].

We present from the famous work “Harry Potter”, the expression wear long midnight blue robes and a perfectly calm expression is used as a preposition and forms its pragmatic meaning in the example. The writer’s goal in using such a pragmatic prepositional sentence is to create a dramatic effect. The main word is the verb wear, and it combines two words: “a robe” and “an expression” in this expression. By combining the noun expression with the verb wear, the meaning of the sentence becomes more dramatic, and thus the reader’s attention is drawn more to the meaning expressed in the expression. We can write the grammatical syntactic structure of this zeugmatic expression as following: predicate + object + object].

If we want to determine the type of zeugma, we can consider the zeugma in this example as a prosy. Since here the governing word comes before the words/expressions that are governed.

Next example:

He was leaning against a table in the hall, heavy with dejection or sleep [11, p. 147].

Lean against a table..., with dejection or sleep is observed to be zeugmatic expression.

The sentence is used to create a mixed, confusing meaning. The pragmatic purpose of the zeugma here is to make the reader think more deeply about the meaning of the expressed idea, to create suspense, i.e. drama/shock, in the text.

II [Subject + subject + predicate]

Example: His **teeth and his ambitions are bored**.

The subject is used as a key word to form the pragmatic meaning of zeugma in this example. Two identical subjects follow one verb:

Another example:

Either **you** or your **head must be off!** [12, p. 62]

The pronoun (you) is used as a key word to form the pragmatic meaning of zeugma in this example. Two homogeneous subjects are followed by a verb:

III [Predicate + object + verb + object]

Example: And Mary's mother always **stood** on her gentility; and Dot's mother never **stood** on anything but her active little feet [13, p. 82].

The functional and syntactic analysis of the word "zeugma" demonstrates its rich stylistic potential, which acts as a means of humor and satire in literary texts, serves to convey emotional states, and leads to the semantic fullness of expression and the creation of new meanings.

The zeugma is widely represented in fiction, characterized by semantic multiplicity and intensity of artistic expression in the literary text, and is known to be as an important means of expression of pragmatic expression.

The zeugma is considered one of the linguistic figures of speech that adds artistic expressiveness to the text, adds artistic power to it. It is considered as the use of a word in the same grammatical structure, but in a different semantic relationship with two adjacent words in any context. Words used in semantic relationships can create literal meanings on the one hand, and figurative meanings on the other.

Zeugma can be conveyed at different linguistic levels.

M. Abrams and G. Harpham write that a word can have the same grammatical relationship with two or more other words, but at the same time undergo changes and create new meanings, semantic and pragmatic meanings. Sometimes a word can have a literal meaning in one relationship and a figurative meaning in another [14, p. 233]. Sometimes a word can have a literal meaning in one context and a figurative meaning in another. J. Tissol claims that a verb can be used in many ways, and each of them can refer to a single verb and create different pragmatic meanings [15, p. 218]. K. Koelb refers to this figure as "zeugma" and writes that in such a 'reality' the semantic duality of certain linguistic forms that combine concepts that are supposedly separate can be clearly shown, and at the same time, there can be equivalence between the two concepts [16, p. 82]. Zeugma can sometimes create syntactic and semantic confusion in sentences. However, it is also a stylistic, grammatical device that can add some colorful expression. It can change or manipulate two or more words, and in each of those resulting expressions, it can create different meanings, that is, figurative meanings, in addition to the literal meaning. Sh. Davis writes that one of the places where the pragmatic meaning of zeugma is expressed is when it creates an ironic meaning [17, p. 12]. In this case, a verb is used with two complements, one of which expresses a literal and the other a figurative meaning.

One of the stylistic devices that add some expression to the texts is known to be an irony. It is a situation where there is a contradiction between reality and expectations. Irony is known to be a powerful literary device, and it occurs when the actual meaning of a word is the opposite of what is said, thereby indicating incongruity, that is, a situation that is at odds with what is true or real.

A. Thomas and others write that one of the most powerful literary devices used by writers is irony. The definition of irony is that the true meaning of a word is the opposite of what is said or the result is different from what is expected. Irony can be humorous or show a discrepancy between appearance and reality, that is, the situation can be in conflict with what is real. The meaning of irony in literary environments is observed by its relevance, effects, and examples in literary works. Authors use irony to show criticism, mockery, hatred, and negative characteristics. Irony also creates an element of sarcastic expressions when combined with other stylistic devices. Thus, irony can be used as social criticism [18, p. 67].

Thus, irony is a situation where there is a contradiction between reality and expectations in literature. A powerful literary device, irony occurs when the true meaning of a word is the opposite of what is said, thereby showing inconsistency, that is, a situation that is at odds with what is true or real. Irony creates humor or is used for social criticism.

Irony is a literary device that uses the difference between expectation and outcome to make people laugh, cry, and think. It may be seen in everyday life when people expect something to happen and then experience the opposite.

Conclusion. Language reflects the regularities of mental processes in various forms, both as a means of communication and as a means of realizing thought. The role of language is accepted only when it is useful as a text. This is called the text function of language, which also creates a text. Over the years, a large number of studies have been conducted covering different areas of text linguistics.

Despite the study of the cognitive, pragmatic, and communicative aspects of the text, some of its issues have not yet been fully resolved. In particular, the study of the pragmatic aspect of the text within different stylistic figures remains relevant today.

Different stylistic figures, such as zeugma, pun, irony, etc., are often observed in the structure of texts. Zeugma is a stylistic device in which a number of elements in a sentence are connected by a common word. Different stylistic figures in English have been researched and one of them is the study of zeugma from a pragmatic point of view is a new research work.

Like many other stylistic devices (or rhetorical figures), zeugma helps to strengthen the semantics of an expression and create new meanings.

Zeugma is known to be the realization of two meanings with the help of a verb (sometimes a noun) in the texts. It is also a stylistic device based on a polysemantic effect. It (zeugma) arises from the unity of the interaction of primary and derived meanings in the texts as well. Zeugma is the simultaneous realization of two meanings of a polysemantic word in the same context.

It plays an important role in creating effective, intelligent connections between different elements in language units of various syntactic forms; it describes an unexpected element used to create connections between different terms; by using zeugma, writers increase the complexity of literary language and can give a more subtle and complex description to oral speech (writing).

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Мустафасва Л. Текст і стилістичні прийоми

Анотація. У статті розглядаються текст і стилістичні прийоми, що використовуються в ньому. Текст описується як мовна одиниця, яка використовується для спостере-

ження в письмовій чи усній мові. У статті текст подано як комунікативну основу в сучасній лінгвістиці. Автор повідомляє, що таке вивчення тексту, тобто його вивчення як комунікативної основи, нині широко продовжується. Основну увагу у вивченні тексту спочатку зосереджено на тому, що він є більшою одиницею, ніж пропозиція, а потім із твердженнями, висунутими деякими дослідниками, – на концепціях «синтаксичного цілого», «мікротексту», «макротексту» тощо. Крім того, також обговорюється використання стилістичних прийомів у текстах. Серед стилістичних прийомів у цьому дослідженні виділяється зевгма. Повідомляється, що зевгма – це засіб, який використовується письменниками або ораторами для вираження змісту тексту та поглиблення його змісту. Крім того, у статті широко аналізується стилістичний прийом, який називають зевгмою. Автор переважно фокусується на синтаксичних структурах зевгми та її значеннях усередині виразів, фраз. Головне, що привертає увагу, це те, що синтаксичні структури зевгми були перераховані. Наприклад: дієслово + об'єкт + об'єкт та інші. Повідомляється, що зевгма широко представлена в художній літературі, характеризується семантичною множинністю й інтенсивністю художнього вираження в літературному тексті та виступає як важливий засіб вираження прагматичного виразу в статті. У статті також наголошується, що зевгма, як відомо, є однією з лінгвістичних фігур мови, яка надає певну художню виразність тексту (а також дискурсу) і додає художню силу будь-яким текстам, у яких вона використовується. У статті підкреслюється, що за допомогою зевгми можна змінювати або маніпулювати двома або більше словами і в кожному із цих отриманих виразів, на додаток до буквального значення, воно також може створювати різні значення, тобто переносні значення. Ця сторона зевгми також була порушена в статті. Однією з проблем, що виникає у зв'язку із застосуванням зевгми, є те, що вона може створювати іронічне значення в будь-якому тексті, залежно від мети автора. У цьому випадку дієслово використовується з двома доповненнями, одне з яких виражає буквальне значення, а інше – метафоричне.

Ключові слова: текст, лінгвістика, письмовий, значення, прийом, зевгма, структура.