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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ДВУСМЫСЛЕННОСТИ В СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКОМ АНАЛИЗЕ ТЕКСТА

Двусмысленность очень часто встречается как в устной, так и в письменной речи. Это явление четко просматривается при стилистическом анализе текста. В ходе исследования было выяснено, что двусмысленность появляется при нечеткой формулировке мысли, но часто этот стилистический элемент используется в комических целях.

A word, a phrase, a sentence, or other communication is called ambiguous if it can be interpreted in more than one way. Ambiguity or uncertainty of meaning plays a significant role in stylistic. It is sometimes a virtue, but more often a vice. It is not produced deliberately but comes from lack of care or from muddled thinking.

There are three main types of ambiguity: lexical, structural and syntactical. With all types of ambiguity a distinction needs to be made between speech and writing. Two quite distinct words may coincide in sound but not in spelling and this can lead to misunderstanding. In spoken English we might well confuse rite (a ceremony, a ritual) with right (the truth), but we are hardly likely to confuse rain with to reign in any context. It is easy in the spoken language to add some words of explanation. But a writer can not correct a reader's misunderstanding, as a speaker can correct a listener's. When we write, therefore, we need to use greater care in framing our sentences than when we speak [1].

Lexical ambiguity arises when context is insufficient to determine the sense of a single word that has more than one meaning. For example, the word "bank" has several meanings, including "financial institution" and "edge of a river", but if someone says "I deposited \$100 in the bank", the intended meaning is clear. More problematic are words whose senses express closely related concepts. "Good", for example, can mean "useful" or "functional" (That's a good hammer), "exemplary" (She's a good student), "pleasing" (This is good soup), "moral" (He is a good person), and probably other similar things. "I have a good daughter" isn't clear about which sense is intended. Right comprehension of lexical ambiguity contributes to reveal stylistic connotations and the sense of the text [2].

Syntactic ambiguity arises when a sentence can be parsed in more than one way. 'I've done the lounge' may mean that the speaker has cleaned the lounge, painted it, rewired it, emptied it or stolen the valuables from it, depending on whether that person is a cleaner, a decorator, an electrician, a furniture remover or a burglar [1].

Structural ambiguity is found in whole clauses and sentences. One and the same structure, for example, may sometimes be broken down into different constituent elements. We all admired that beautiful girl's dress. There is no way of telling whether beautiful refers to the girl or the dress. In the first interpretation beautiful girl is one constituent; in the second – girl's dress [3].

Structural ambiguity can occur in negative sentences. When a negative clause is followed by an as-phrase or a like-phrase it is not always clear whether the negative carries over or not. He was no mathematician, like his brother. If the brother was no mathematician, say 'Like his brother, he was no mathematician'; if the brother was a mathematician, say 'Unlike his brother, he was no mathematician'.

The relative pronouns which and who are ambiguous if they have more than one antecedent. Occasionally there are as many as three referents to choose from. There is a library above the entrance to the museum, which is large and gloomy. The reader cannot be sure whether the museum

library, the museum entrance or the museum itself is large and gloomy. If the first, say There is a large gloomy library; if the second, say the museum entrance instead of the entrance to the museum; if the third, say the entrance to this large, gloomy museum.

In literature and rhetoric, on the other hand, ambiguity can be a useful stylistic tool. A classic joke depends on a grammatical ambiguity for its humor, for example: Last night I shot an elephant in my pajamas. What he was doing in my pajamas I'll never know. Songs and poetry often rely on ambiguous words for artistic effect, as in the song title "Don't It Make My Brown Eyes Blue" (where "blue" can refer to the color, or to sadness) [4]. When a poet combines words in such a way as to suggest multiple meanings, he is exploiting the elasticity of language for creative purposes. And when a comedian makes a pun or indulges in double sense, he is using the same property of language for comic purposes.

As we can see ambiguity occurs very often in speech. We should express our thoughts very carefully both while writing and speaking, in order not to confuse the listener or the reader and to be understood properly.

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