

THE WAY RHYME MAKES PUNS IN ENGLISH COMIC POEMS

Boboyev Temur

Uzswlu

***Annotation:** In comic poems in English, the effect of humor can be created from the content of the rhyme. Repetition of words also creates anaphoras, in which the meaning can be strengthened mainly by repeated use of one word to express the meaning of the author's emphasis on a topic.*

***Key words:** anaphora, rhyme, word play*

***Аннотация:** В шуточных стихотворениях на английском языке эффект юмора может быть создан за счет содержания рифмы. Повторение слов также создает анафоры, в которых смысл может быть усилен главным образом повторным употреблением одного слова для выражения смысла акцента автора на теме.*

***Ключевые слова:** анафора, рифма, игра слов.*

***Annotatsiya:** Ingliz tilidagi yumoristik she'rlarda qofiya mazmuniga ko'ra hazil ta'siri yaratilishi mumkin. So'zlarning takrorlanishi ham anaforalar hosil qiladi, ularda ma'no asosan bir so'zni takror-takror qo'llash orqali muallifning mavzuga urg'u bergan ma'nosini ifodalash orqali kuchaytirilishi mumkin.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** anafora, qofiya, so'z o'yini.*

The meanings of the rhyming words in the verses of the poem created through such word repetition, i.e. polysemantic words and homonymy, give the intended meaning only in the context. Yu. Lotman is not used twice by itself in any poetic speech. If the same word is used in two places, one of them expresses a different meaning. In addition, homonymous words considered to have a stylistic nature require the mutual repetition of words in that language based on the internal capabilities of each language. With this feature, it is clear how rich the internal vocabulary of the language is. For example, in the following verses, the participation

of homonyms has created a pun.

*You were lying all the **time**!*

No, that's not true!

*I lay on the sofa just several **times**.*

The word "time" in verses means "time" in one sense, and "several time" in the other, creating a pun in the poem. In order to understand such puns, the addressee needs knowledge such as a better knowledge of the language.

In English, a word game is called a pun, and words rhyme with each other mainly with the help of homographs. Sometimes this condition is also called paronomasia in the language, it expresses more than one meaning of the words in the lines of the poem, and creates the effect of laughter and humor in the context. A pun is formed by using language tools such as homophonic, homographic, metonymic, and metapharynic, and according to the method of formation, it is divided into types such as omophoric, phonetic, homonymic, polysemantic, semantic, and morphological puns. The natural reason for encountering many difficulties in the linguistic analysis of puns is that it is important to differentiate the meaning of similar words or consonant sounds at the end of the verses of the poem. The intended meaning is not achieved as a result of the change of meaning of incorrectly interpreted words. A pun, which is considered a pun in English poetry, is mainly based on rhyming words. As a result, it will be possible to express several meanings at the same time. For example:

*From time to **time**,
one needs a **rhyme**,
and if you're **bright**
you use this **website***

As can be seen from the quatrain, puns are also of special importance as the main units of creating rhyme in the verses of the poem. To say that the words "time" and "rhyme" in the first and second lines of the poem rhyme because the vowels [i] and [y] in them are similar in pronunciation, and they represent the sound [ai] possible Also, they are considered to be an open type syllable according to the

rule of the first type of syllable, and the words are sometimes similar in form and create harmony in pronunciation. In addition, despite the fact that the words "time" [tam] and "rhyme" [ram] in the first and second lines of the poem have different written forms, they are pronounced almost the same in pronunciation, and mainly the sound [m] forms the rhyme. Although there is a letter [e] at the end of words, this letter is omitted according to the rule of the first syllable. As a result, the consonant letter in the word is pronounced. The words "bright" [brat] and "website" [websart] in the second line also form mutual rhyme according to phonetic and phonological rules. In these words, the rhyme is formed by a consonant letter and is written according to the rules of the second and first syllables. The famous detective Agatha Christie's *Ten Negro Children* also has a pun-like poem in which the words also rhyme with each other at the end of each line. It seems that a children's word game was created with the introduction of numbers, but the connotative elements of a specific semantic meaning were preserved in the content. The significance of such linguistic phenomena is that rhyme is the basis of the poem, and pun-word play is also important in the formation of the poem.

*Ten little nigger boys went out to **dinner**;*

*One choked his little self and then there were **Nine**.*

*Nine little nigger boys sat up very **late**;*

*One overslept himself and then there were **Eight**.*

Anaphora, which is one of the stylistic tools, is used in poetic texts as a repetition of a word or a sentence at the beginning of a verse, mainly expressing the author's feeling and the meaning of emphasis. Alliteration and assonance, which are used as repetitions of vowels and consonants in poems, can be considered as a form of anaphora and can be called anaphora characteristic of sounds.

***How** doth the little crocodile,*

Improve his shining tail,

***How** cheerfully he seems to grin,*

***How** neatly spread his claws.*

And welcome little fishes in,

With gently smiling jaws

Reference

1. Carrol L. Alice's adventures in Wonderland, Digital Edition, 2000, p: 105
2. <https://pun.me/funny/poems/>
3. Лотман Ю.М. Структура художественного текста. М. Искусство, 1970. 384 с.
4. Muhamed S. A Stylistic Study of English Limericks//Arts Journal / No.110, 2014, 20 p
5. <https://www.ifioque.com/figures-of-speech/scheme/alliteration>