



ELLIPSIS AS A LINGUISTIC AND LANGUAGE PHENOMENON

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Abstract: *In this article, general information about ellipsis is provided, and based on the works of scientists, it is clarified that ellipsis means leaving words, phrases, or sentences where they are. The ideas were validated by discussing a number of specific examples and their implications. The analysis of syntactic constructions is carried out on the basis of a number of dictionaries and Internet resources.*

Key words: *stylistics, ellipsis, linguistic phenomenon, situational ellipsis, contextual ellipsis, syntactic constructions.*

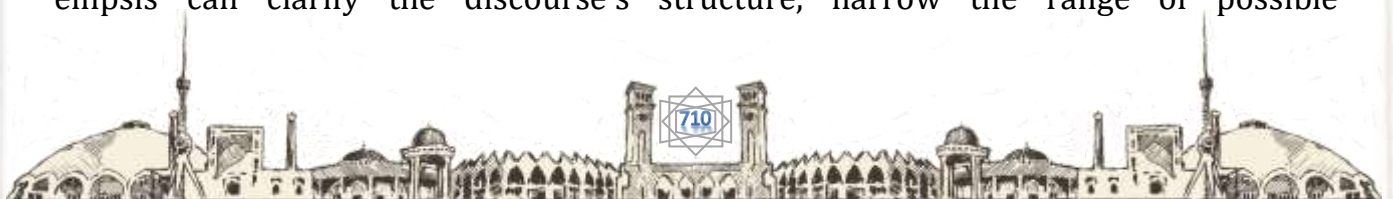
Learning English as a second language is difficult. Its system has strict regulations. Sometimes we don't even need to supply a replacement for a word or phrase that has already been said while using this language. We are confident that the missing item can be successfully rebuilt, so we can just skip it. As a result, we commonly see a residue where the same words must appear in a sentence that isn't repeated.

The earliest knowledge about the ellipsis is found in the works of ancient and medieval Greco-Roman grammar and rhetoric academics such as Quintilian, Donat, Harisi, Diamed, Pomponius, Cassiodorus, Isidore, Pristian, and others. [1:105]

One of the main issues with syntax, the ellipsis, was previously brought up by Ferdinand de Saussure. We can detect the elements that are missing by comparing the number of elements in a real sentence to the number of elements in our hypothetical language. [2:98]

The term "ellipsis" has been used to describe a wide range of events since the beginning of time, from a considerably smaller range of specific patterns to any situation in which words seem to be absent (as defined by St. Isidore). Language theorists continue to be interested in the ellipsis because it represents a situation in which the normal form meaning mappings, algorithms, structures, rules, and constraints that, in non-elliptical sentences, allow us to match sounds and gestures with their corresponding meanings, break. In fact, the ellipsis is significant even in its absence of form since the usual mappings are sorely lacking.

A sentence component that is not spoken but from which the listener can deduce the meaning is called an ellipsis. This is a common, but little-researched phenomena in natural language. One of the main factors contributing to the ambiguity in natural language is commonly described as the ellipsis. When sentence portions are absent, the listener must fill in the gaps using the other sentence components, intonation, or other clues. Thus, there are various ways to read the deleted statement. Thus, the ellipsis can clarify the discourse's structure, narrow the range of possible





interpretations, let us convey thoughts that would otherwise be incomprehensible, and make it easier for both parties to understand each other, which could be crucial for automation.

Ellipsis has also been referred to as the language's economist because it allows us to omit needless word repetition. Elliptical structures initially appear to be a means of economy: the speaker refrains from pronouncing content that she believes the listener already understands in the context and is thus available. However, when it comes to parsing output, all economic considerations appear to fall short because of the restrictions on the distribution of elliptical structures within and between languages, which necessitate a very sophisticated strategy. In fact, such a method should ensure that the ellipsis only targets the material supplied, as well as care for structural changes that exist in different configurations of the ellipse, by defining the various licensing environments to uninstall.

It is well known that several scholars in European linguistics have extensively researched this topic, including Galperin, who has written numerous books on stylistics. Galperin provides the following description of the ellipse. "Ellipsis is a typical phenomenon in conversation, arising out of the situation. We mentioned this peculiar feature of the spoken language when we characterized its essential qualities and properties. But this typical feature of the spoken language assumes a new quality when used in the written language. It becomes a stylistic device in as much as it supplies suprasegmental information. An elliptical sentence in direct intercourse is not a stylistic device. It is simply a norm of the spoken language." [3:231]

As mentioned above, the drop of a word is called an ellipsis. According to Cook, an ellipsis is the omission of a part of a sentence on the assumption that the previous sentence or context makes the meaning clear. [4:69] Hence, the ellipse is done to avoid repetition and to make the sentence more concise. Although one or more words if omitted, the meaning of the sentence does not differ from the full (omitted) sentence of the written text. For example:

1A. Abbas is playing and Sevara is too.

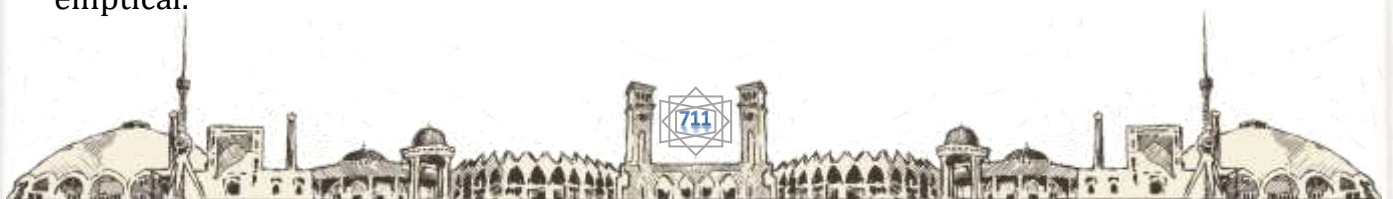
1B. Abbas is playing and Sevara is playing too.

In sentence a, you can see that the sentence is elliptical. 1A, is in fact an ellipsis construction, which becomes apparent when it is compared to 1B, which is the unelided form of 1A. Strictly speaking, 1A and B are made up of two sentences each. These two sentences have been co-ordinated or joined by the conjunction and. The two sentences in 1A (and in B) are each referred to as conjuncts. For example:

2A. Twinkle, twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are...like a diamond in the sky.

2B. Twinkle, twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are up above the world so high like a diamond in the sky.

In sentence 2A, you can see that the phrase "up above the world so high" is elliptical.





As Cook said, ellipsis is “omitting part of sentence on the assumption that an earlier sentence or the context will make the meaning clear”. For example:

A: “Could you pass me that salt?”

B: “Yes, here it is”.

Instead of answering A with Yes, here the salt is; B just says here it is. It is known that the salt will be understood. The phrase the sauce is understood and does not have in relation to Swam “We often leave out words to avoid repetition or in other cases when the meaning can be understood without them. For example:

A: “What time are you coming?”

B: “About ten.” (More natural than I’m coming about ten) to be said.

The study of contemporary challenges in Uzbek linguistics has achieved tremendous progress to date, but research is still ongoing. The stylistic and functional characteristics of language units in various speech levels and forms should be studied. The occurrence of ellipsis in the Uzbek language is one of these intriguing issues. The occurrence of ellipsis in the Uzbek language has not yet been the focus of a distinct study, despite some work having been done in linguistics on the topic. It should be noted that the text has not examined the ellipse and its aspects in detail. However, one of the most useful syntax devices is the ellipsis, which is used to expand the artistic potential of the language. This determines the relevance of the topic and the need for special studies on this issue.

In the 1920s, Uzbek linguistics made the first mention of the ellipsis phenomena. [5:202] Fitrat also mentions how omitting speech components could result in the creation of “missing sentences” (incomplete phrases). It is evident that F. Ibragimova and N.M. Mahmudov, two linguists from Uzbekistan, investigated ellipsis. F. Ibragimova, who summarizes the definitions and observations of the problem of ellipsis in general linguistics, describes an ellipse in a literary work as the purposeful absence of sections of speech by a speaker or writer for a specific methodological-linguistic-poetic aim. The ellipsis “plays an essential role in stylistics and syntax as a phenomenon based on language saving,” according to N.M. Mahmudov, as a phenomenon based on language saving. In addition, “Linguistic economy ... occurs in all areas of the language system (phonetics, word formation, syntax, etc.)” according to linguist A. Khodjiev. The fall of a sound or syllable is therefore a phonetic phenomenon and has nothing to do with the ellipse, according to F. Ibragimova. Some linguists think that an ellipsis, or a specific grammatical pattern, can produce a new word. To be reduced to a single word. According to F. Ibragimova, these ellipses have no linguistic-stylistic or linguopoetic value because the formed units are common words. These ellipses are linguistic phenomena rather than verbal-communicative ones. [6:12]

According to Khodjiev's description “ellipsis (gr. elleipsis - falling, lowering) - the fall of the element of speech. In speech, ellipsis occurs for a variety of purposes. It is usually used as a stylistic figure. In language, however, it occurs for a variety of reasons. [7:] For example:





3A. Ahmaddan bir kitobni oldim va o'qidim.

3B. Ahmaddan bir kitobni oldim va kitobni o'qidim.

In sentence 3A, you can see that the sentence is elliptical. The word "kitobni" in the sentence is elliptical.

4A. Baxtdan shukrona keltiraman, kundan ham.

4B. Men baxtdan shukrona keltiraman, men kundan ham shukrona keltiraman.

In 4A we see the words "men", "shukrona keltiraman" in the case of an ellipsis.

Moreover, contextual and situational ellipses were distinguished by linguist Sh. Balli. The meaning of a contextual ellipsis is dependent on the context; it does not reflect an elliptical segment.

According to Uzbek linguists F. Ibragimova and N. Mahmudov, context and situation are important elements in the ellipsis phenomenon and aid in communicating the information's content to the reader. As a result, the ellipsis is separated into two categories: situational and contextual.

Situational ellipsis is not surprising, where the situation or context clearly indicates the missing element. It is informal and mainly used in conversation. For example, if you wave a mug at someone or even sit in the kitchen, say, "Would you like a cup of coffee?" can easily become "coffee?"

Context means a set of speech environments. The context appears as a linguistic factor, and the situation appears as an extra linguistic factor. Contextual ellipsis occurs mainly in dialogues. But this does not mean that contextual ellipsis does not occur in monologic speech. Contextual ellipsis is also observed in monologic speech. Contextual ellipsis has various linguopoetic possibilities in artistic speech. For example: ...Zamonali buning sababini sezdi: "Kasalini hech unutmaydi-da", "Unutdim degan edingiz-ku, Cho'lponoy?", "Boshqa narsani unutmayman.", "Nimani?", "Menga qilgan shuncha yaxshiligingiz ham yetadi. [P.Q., "Qora ko'zlar"]

In the passage, the words expressing the concept of illness were deliberately omitted in Zamonali's speech. This is made possible by the context, the opening sentence of the passage.

It should be noted that ellipsis means leaving words, phrases, or sentences where they are, and that ellipsis sentences are also clearly noticeable from the context. Although linguistic redundancy promotes precision, thoroughness, and the development of numerous emphatic expressions in speech, it also at the very least results in the formal dimensionality of language units. Naturally, this causes voice communication processes to slow down. As a result, ellipsis, a phenomenon caused by the application of the concept of austerity, is frequently used in speech, particularly in creative speech.





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