



THE ELLIPSIS IN UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS

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Abstract

The presence of ellipsis in Uzbek traditional proverbs, grammatical forms, phonetic phenomena, and its relevance are all discussed in this article.

Keywords: proverb, ellipsis, grammatical forms, syntax, phonetics.

Introduction

Proverbs are a type of folklore that is a syntactically and semantically full synthesis of people's wisdom, nation's culture, the promotion of human traits, and people's observations and experiences. Proverbs are a great way to spice up your speech and make it more effective. Short and simple proverbs have a greater influence on people than extended ones.

The occurrence of ellipsis is one of the strategies used to increase the effect of proverbs. The ellipsis phenomenon, which is founded on the idea of economy, improves the articles' art, conciseness, attractiveness, and, most significantly, efficacy. The ellipse is, of course, based on a special speech requirement.

Ellipsis (greek - elleipsis ~ fall, drop) - the fall of the element of speech. In speech, ellipsis occurs for a variety of purposes (e.g., by economic demand). [1;133]

According to the lexical origin of the term ellipsis and a number of observations, ellipse is a phenomenon that can be noticed at the level of phonetics, word formation, syntax of the language, and sometimes speech, and is founded on the principle of brevity and economy.

In proverbs, the phenomenon of ellipsis is studied at the following levels of language:

1. The phenomenon of ellipsis associated with speech fragments.
2. The phenomenon of ellipsis associated with grammatical forms.
3. The phenomenon of ellipsis associated with the phonetic sphere.

Let's consider the phenomenon of ellipsis at the syntactic level of Uzbek folk proverbs in the following examples:

I. The predicate component undergoes an ellipse:

a) *verbal predicate:*



Labor does not stay on the ground, gold does not stay on the road; a straight word breaks a stone, a crooked word breaks a head; grows in the field, the male - in his homeland (prosper) from a good child - gratitude, from a bad child - a curse;

b) *objective predicate:*

The garden is good for the nightingale, the mountain is good for the sparrow, the guest is dear to the host, the host is dear to the guest; a man is needed to sew, a thread is needed to tie; the bride has no tongue, the mother-in-law has no faith.

I. The subject (determined) component undergoes an ellipse:

A lazy person is not a bird, and even a bird cannot fly. In this example, possessive (determined for the word lazy) is the word for a person who is elliptical, resulting in the word lazy being the owner. In Uzbek linguistics, the term substantiation is also used in reference to this phenomenon.

The [man] who is afraid of fire will also flee from the smoke. Work opens the appetite, the lazy [man] runs away from work. The examples show that the adjective, the participle-related noun [man] is elliptical in speech.

In the following sentences, which are formed in the structure of a compound sentence, the definite component of both simple sentences is ellipticalized: The combined [person] is overtake, and the unified [person] is worn out. The humble [man] will suffice his wish, and the proud [man] will be ashamed.

II. The object component undergoes an ellipse:

There is no shame in [a person] without faithfulness, and there is no shame in [a person] without modesty. You will find the lost [person] by visiting. There is no dust on the hardened [man]. The examples show that the noun component, which came in the form of a direct and an indirect object, is elliptical.

III. the attribute component undergoes an ellipse:

In this case, the determined component of the attributes formed in the determined type is elliptical: Most [people] have both the right hand and the right path. The one whose word is died that man will die too.

In some proverbs, however, it is observed that several parts of speech are ellipsed into one: The [person] who says the true [word] win the glory, and the [person] who tells the false [word] swallows the blood. In this example, the object and subject are dropped, resulting in the indirect object-noun component adopting the grammatical form of the attribute.

The proverb "The tongue indicates of the one who sees, the heart indicates of the one who burns" in the case of a complete sentence, it is formed as follows: «*The tongue of the one who sees indicates that he has seen, and the heart of the one who sees indicates that he has seen*». In the proverb, the attribute, object, predicate



components are elliptical. The elliptical form of the proverb, though short, is more impressive and perfect in meaning.

The [man] who sows the red flower will not have the harvest, the [man] who loves the good [man] will not have the unfulfilled desire. In this proverb, 4 words that come as attributes, objects, and predicate are elliptical. In the following proverb "*A wise man believes in his work, a fool believes in his dream*" (*A wise man believes in his deeds, a fool believes in his dreams*), the 5 words that come as subject, attribute, and predicate are elliptical

In the proverb as "the half of ten is five", attribute, subject, predicate, the parts such are elliptical.

In Uzbek folk proverbs, as a result of the fall of the noun connected with adjective, number, adverb, participle, it is observed that the parts of speech such as subject, attribute, object, some object predicate are elliptical.

Ellipsis of morphological features is often observed in proverbs: The power of the people is the real power; the soil of the homeland is precious. In this proverb, the genetic case is in two places, and the conjunctions are in two places; the accusative case affix "ni" is omitted in the proverb "Sing a song to a friend and add your love".

In addition, the phenomenon of ellipsis also occurs at the phonetic level with the demand for language and speech. The phenomenon of phonetic ellipsis is also studied in language as "sound drop": « I will not weep for the stomach, I will weep for the value», «Don't praise yourself, let someone praise you», «There is harm to telling to your face».

Thus, since proverbs are stable compounds, it is useful to explain to students during the analysis that it is possible to logically reconstruct an elliptical part of speech, a morphological index, or a phonetic unit in them.

In short, ellipsis is a phenomenon that originates from the demand for language and communication and is founded on the economic concept. As a result, the ellipse plays an essential part in proverbs, as the size of the proverbs is decreased, the expression is fluid, the substance is clear, the art, the power of influence grows, and it is simpler to remember.

References

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