



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ELLIPTIC STRUCTURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

This paper examines elliptical structures in English and Uzbek as syntactic and stylistic phenomena, and comparatively analyzes the syntactic aspects, classification, and linguistic features of the formation of elliptical structures. The ideas have been proven by discussing a number of specific examples and their meanings. The analysis of syntactic structures is based on a number of dictionaries and Internet resources.

**Key words:** Ellipsis, nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis

### Introduction

Perfect and fluent conduct of a language does not require all sentences to be complete. Completeness and perfection of sentences can be important from syntactic point of view, but we can also omit sentence parts in communication because we have the ability to automatically fill in the gaps through our minds during speech. An omission of a word, phrase, or whole sentence which is required for the grammatical completeness of a sentence is considered ellipsis.

The phenomenon of ellipsis is observed in almost all world language systems. Because in the process of communication we feel the need to save time, energy and words under the influence of various linguistic and extralinguistic factors. This is why we allow ellipsis, use elliptical structures without realizing it.

Therefore, we can say in ellipsis there is meaning without form. We know that this phenomenon is mainly manifested in both oral and written forms of speech because it is specific to spoken style. Ellipsis is present in almost every text to some extent and is one of the effective syntactic means of implicit transmission information.

The phenomenon of ellipsis belongs to several levels of language and is manifested in different forms in language.





In this article, we will syntactically and stylistically analyze elliptical structures in English and Uzbek, as well as research their stylistic aspects, classification, and linguistic aspects of the formation of elliptical structures.

There are numerous types of ellipsis acknowledged by linguists, although there is no single classification system for elliptical structures because of the lack of unanimity in this area of research. The literature review of this study seeks to provide the most up-to-date published theories. From ancient times to the present day, many scientists have done a lot of research on the ellipsis. Such as Jeroen van Craenenbroeck and Tanja Temmerman, Crystal, Yartseva, McCarthy and so on. Jeroen van Craenenbroeck, Tanja Temmerman and Crystal, who have done a lot of researches on ellipsis, have also developed guides. Thus, McCarthy studied the types of ellipses and divided them into three groups. Theories about the phenomenon of ellipsis in the Uzbek language have also been cited by many scholars.

In Uzbek, F. Ibragimova [4:56] believes that the fall of a sound or a syllable is a phonetic phenomenon and has nothing to do with the ellipse. In his research, N.M. Mahmudov [8:3] defines ellipsis as a syntactic, stylistic, and linguo-poetic phenomenon because it is consciously used by a speaker or writer for specific methodological, linguistic, and poetic purposes. Even one of the Uzbek scientists, Fitrat, cites theories about the phenomenon of ellipsis in his works.

During the study of the problem we drew conclusions summarizing the views of Shalom Lappin, Elabbas Benmamoun, I.R. Galperin, Sigal. K.Y, Zimnuxova Svetlana, Mahmudov and a number of other research scientists. Our ideas have been proven by analyzing a number of specific examples and their meaning.

The reasons of implication of elliptical constructions in a certain language can be economy, emphasis of an individual part of a sentence and the matter of style [Crystal 1: 49] In the process of researching the reasons why we allow ellipsis in the process of verbal communication, we have come to the conclusion that we omit words or phrases from a sentence because there is no need to use them. This is because the omitted part has been used earlier in our speech. We drop them because we don't want to repeat them or use them a second time.

Based on the above definitions, we will consider the definitions with a few examples: "When will he back?" "Tuesday". The phrase "Tuesday" in this sentence is a short answer to the question. "What time do you leave?" – "About eight" in this sentence ellipsis "I'll leave" you can see that the auxiliary word and the verb are ellipsis. We use such short sentences a lot in our speech. In this sentence, the part "He will be back on" has been consciously omitted by the speaker because this omitted part has already been said by the interlocutor. Therefore, the omitted part is known to the speaker and



the listener, because the speaker and the listener are in the same space and time, and the omitted part is known to both. "Nice weather, isn't it?". In the following example, the omitted part, "It's", is mentioned later. But this time the speaker himself is consciously dropping this part because he realizes that he will use this passage later. We can conclude from this that, regardless of the participants in the dialogue, parts that can be said earlier or later in the context may be omitted.

As mentioned above, the ellipse appears in different forms. that is, the words, which is peculiar to different parts of speech, may be omitted. In this respect McCathy [9:43] identifies three types of ellipsis, they consist of: nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis.

Nominal ellipsis often involves omission of a noun headword, for example: (a) Do you want to hear song? I know twelve more. For this type of the sentence, it is as nominal ellipsis because the word "songs" involves omission of noun headword. Another example: I did full work, and John did too. This sentence removes the noun "full work" from its second independent clause. We understand that what John "did" is a "full work," and deleting those words does not diminish that understanding.

Ellipsis within the verbal group may cause greater problems. Two very common types of verbal-group ellipsis are what Thomas in Mc Cathy[9:44] states, they are echoing and auxiliary contrasting. Echoing repeats an element from the verbal group and contrasting is when the auxiliary changes, for examples: Echoing repeats an element from the verbal group. Let's consider the following example:

A: Will anybody buy something.

B: Sara will. I think.

For this type of sentence, it is as verbal ellipsis because it repeats an element from the verbal group of the word "will". Thus, another example: "I ate meal and Aziza fruit" The verb "ate" appears only once but it refers to both "I" and "Aziza." In the case of Aziza, the verb is merely implied. Additionally, "Sue brought roses and Jackie lilies." it is verbal ellipsis because the word "brought" involves omission of verb.

Clausal ellipsis involves a clause-elements may be omitted. Especially common forms are subject-pronoun omissions (Doesn't matter. Hope so. Sorry, can't help you and so on).

I ran five miles on the first day and eight on the second. In this example the ellipited part, "I ran", is a complete clause containing both a subject and a verb. "We went to the restaurant, but Jack did not." We know that the thing Jack did not do was "go to the restaurant," but we omit it as part of this elliptical construction. The meaning of the sentence does not change with the elliptical clause omitted.





In Uzbek and English, the phenomenon of ellipsis occurs in the same way, but in some cases we can see differences. In the history of Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis in the syntactic structure, in modern terminology, dates back to the 1920s. Fitrat also emphasizes that "missing sentences" (incomplete sentences) are formed as a result of falling parts of speech. In Uzbek language in speech ellipsis occurs for a variety of purposes (e.g., by economic demand). It is usually used as a stylistic figure. For example, in the Uzbek proverb, *Olam quyosh bilan yorug` - odam ilm bilan*, is a fine example of ellipsis in which the word *yorug`* has been omitted.

In Uzbek, as in English, we can see a number of examples of ellipses corresponding to the nominal ellipsis, verbal ellipsis, clausal ellipsis. For instance: "*Yaxshilar ko`paysin, yomon qolmasin*". In this sentence we can see that the word "*odam*" is elliptical. The word "*odam*" here belongs to the noun. "*Universitetda o`qishni hohlaysizmi?*" – "*xohlayman*". In this example, we can see that the phrase "*Men universitetda o`qishni xohlayman*" is elliptical. Thus, "*Osmon quyosh bilan yorug` - odam ilm bilan*" In this example, the word "*yorug`*" is elliptical, and the word belongs to the category of adjectives. Below are examples of elliptical constructions. We use them to understand both elliptical sentences and elliptical clause.

In conclusion, it should be noted that a lot of research has been conducted on the subject of ellipsis, and there are differences and similarities in Uzbek and English. The purpose of writing this article was to compare the function of the ellipse in Uzbek and English and to provide general information. Both languages share the same types of ellipsis except for some minor differences in usage and style. However, the occurrence of the ellipsis in both Uzbek and English serves the same purpose.

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