



## **ELLIPSE PHENOMENON IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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### **Abstract**

This research project deals with the use of Ellipsis as a cohesive device in written texts. One of the important aspects of a language is that the variety of amount of use ellipsis. Ellipsis is most remarkable linguistic strategy which greatly participates in the process of creating cohesion. Ellipsis is used to avoid tedious redundancy and achieve cohesive style; its use is valid and licensed as long as the shorthand is understood by readers/listeners. It usually refers to an intentional omission of a word, phrase or clause from a text, often because the omitted items have already been referred to earlier and thus not necessary to be mentioned more.

**Key words:** phrases, speech omitting words, language level, linguistic, ellipsis.

### **Introduction**

Many scholars have conducted research on the theoretical interpretation of the ellipse in Uzbek and English linguistics. It is known that ellipsis is a syntactic, lingvo-stylistic, and lingvo-poetic phenomenon that acts mainly as a result of the principle of austerity at the syntactic level of language. An ellipse in a literary text can be defined as the deliberate omission of parts of speech by a speaker or writer for a specific methodological-linguistic-poetic purpose in the course of speech. The principle of economy has been emphasized by many linguists as one of the general and fundamental factors of language development, the evolution of language.

### **Literature review**

Significant work has been done in Russian linguistics to find solutions to the problems of austerity and ellipsis. While Y.S.Kubryakova argues that the principle of language saving is one of the most powerful internal principles in all languages of the world, A. Budagov believes that the principle of language saving is not related to language development. The phenomenon of ellipsis occurs as a result of the syntactic realization





of the principle of austerity. As scientists points out, "The ellipse, as a phenomenon based on language saving, plays an important role in stylistics and syntax."

In other words, the occurrence of the principle of austerity at any level of language does not give rise to an ellipse, the ellipse is only a syntactic level phenomenon. But some linguists consider any saving in language to be an ellipse. This neglects the purpose of the speaker or writer in shaping his speech in an elliptical manner. In particular, linguist A. Hodzhiev states: –Linguistic economy ... occurs in all areas of the language system (phonetics, word formation, syntax, etc.) in Tajik linguistics, the ellipse is studied as a phenomenon affecting all language levels. In the Uzbek language, according to F. Ibragimova, the fall of a sound or a syllable is a phonetic phenomenon and has nothing to do with the ellipse. Some linguists believe that a new word can be formed as a result of an ellipse, that is, a certain syntactic construction can be compressed into a single word.

### **Ellipsis in Literature**

The use of ellipsis is related to the description of formal features of texts on one hand, and the functional significance of these features in relation to the interpretation of the text on the other hand. Though ellipsis is commonly used in all forms of literature, it varies in different degrees among other cohesive devices. The fact that ellipsis is widely used in drama can be ascribed to two reasons: first, it is evidently clear that stage directions facilitate the occurrence of ellipsis throughout the play. Second, plays primarily comprise long dialogues which require frequency of ellipsis.

However, it is less than drama used in novels since this genre relies on amplification and narration rather than on brevity or compression. This is quite obvious from mere observation for readers of novels. Yet in poetry, ellipsis seems more powerful than in other literary genres because of the most compressed nature of the poetic language and the limited space allowed for a poem.

In fact, there is virtually agreement about the definition of ellipsis by all grammarians, the absence of linguistic items from the surface or overt constituents of sentence. In most of the definitions, the context obviously appears that one may come across. In fact different linguists have looked at ellipsis from different angles. For example, McCarthy (1996: 43) states "Ellipsis is the omission of elements normally required by the grammar which the speaker/writer assumes is obvious from the context and therefore need not be raised". Ellipsis is defined by Biber, et al. as "the omission of





elements which are precisely recoverable from the linguistic or situational context" (1999: 156). With reference to McCarthy`s definition, this could be noticeable as more comprehensive and precise because it refers to ellipsis which is not concerned only with written but also spoken language. From these two definitions, there is agreement about which part has been ellipted and context on which ellipsis completely depends. Such ellipses, in the opinion of linguists, have no linguistic-stylistic and lingvopoetic value, because the formed units are among the usual words. Such ellipses are not speech-communicative, but linguistic phenomena. In the history of Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis in the syntactic structure, that is, in modern terminology, was recorded in the 20s of the last century. Fitrat also emphasizes the formation of "incomplete speech" (incomplete speech) as a result of falling parts of speech. –Ellipsis (Greek elleipsis - falling, lowering) - the fall of the element of speech. In speech, the ellipse occurs for a variety of purposes (e.g., by economic demand). It is usually used as a stylistic figure. In language, however, it occurs for a variety of reasons. For example, as a result of the ellipsis of the word 'osh' in the compound 'ugra' (soup made with ugra), the word 'ugra' took on a new meaning (the name of the dish): A dish made on the way back from the market is a hard 'ugra'. Speech ellipsis is a very common phenomenon. For example, let the good increase and not the bad. (the word man is elliptical). In Uzbek linguistics, the terms "elliptical" and "incomplete speech" are considered synonymous. "An elliptical sentence is an incomplete sentence." - Incomplete sentence - a sentence that is incomplete in terms of grammatical structure or content (does not include one or more parts), but this inaccuracy is clearly visible in the spoken text or situation (situation): Channel . Big channel. We released it last year (A. Qahhor). The scientist is bright with the sun - man with knowledge (Proverbs)

## Conclusion

According to the analysis conducted, the numbers of occurrence of most of the Ellipsis employed in the dramatic text differ paradoxically from narrative text. Ellipsis is found primarily many in the Dramatic text which is typical for its dialogue on the stage pattern. As this pattern is not typical for a Narrative text in general, the occurrence of ellipsis is expected to be much lower. Although the two analyzed texts belong to literary discipline, there are differences between them from viewpoint of style. Ellipsis is considered to be a dramatic technique used for speeding up action. On the other hand, due to the frequent question-answer pattern in the conversation and due to the





existing of stage in which the action took place, there is expectation of Ellipsis to play important role within dramatic text. Finally language is something not static; it has the feature of flexibility which enables the users to be deferent from one to another in their styles of writing text especially in using certain phenomenon e.g. ellipsis. The relation between ellipsis and users' degree of commitment to the truth of use depends on the purpose of text.

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