

STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF ELLIPSIS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The article examines the phenomenon of ellipsis in the Uzbek language within the framework of linguistic analysis. Various forms of ellipsis, their role in the syntactic structure, and their function in conveying the content are highlighted. Along with the general features of the phenomenon of ellipsis in Turkic languages, its practical application and stylistic function in the Uzbek language are analyzed using examples. The study reveals the role of ellipsis in communication as a means of ensuring understanding in relation to the context.

Keywords: Ellipsis, syntax, parts of speech, context, conciseness of speech, functional-stylistic means, pronominal sentences, pragmatics of communication

Introduction

In the syntax of the Uzbek language, the construction of a sentence, its parts, and means of expressing meaning have their own peculiarities. There are cases when the participation of all parts of the sentence is not necessary, and this situation is often explained by the phenomenon of ellipsis. Ellipsis is a syntactic phenomenon that occurs by omitting certain parts of a sentence, usually the predicate or subject. It plays an important role in the economical, concise, and meaningful expression of communication in language. This phenomenon is actively observed not only in the oral, but also in the written form of the Uzbek language.

In modern linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis is studied in the context of various language systems, from pragmatic and functional-stylistic points of view. Although this phenomenon has been widely analyzed theoretically and practically in English, Russian, and other major languages, the number of studies on its stylistic functions, contextual dependence, and speech effectiveness in Uzbek linguistics is limited. This article examines the features of ellipsis in the Uzbek language, its functions in the language, and cases of its practical application. Ellipsis is a term from the Greek "elleipsis" - meaning "leaving," "deficiency." In syntax, it is explained by the omission of one or more parts of the sentence, but the preservation of the general content and communicative function of the sentence. The most common form of ellipsis in the Uzbek language is the predicative ellipsis, that is, the omission of the predicate.

For example:

"Have you brought bread?"

- No, [I couldn't bring it].

In the second sentence, the predicate (I couldn't bring it) is understood through context and omitted. This situation increases the informative conciseness of the sentence and the effectiveness of communication.

The phenomenon of ellipsis is more common in oral speech, in dialogical communication. Because in such communication, the speakers know the context well and in many cases simplify the communication by omitting parts that do not require expression. The pragmatic

factor plays a key role in this. In particular, factors such as the speaker's purpose, information in the context, and mutual understanding of the interlocutors lead to the emergence of ellipsis.

The phenomenon of ellipsis prevents repetitions in speech. For example:

- I read the book, and he [didn't read it].

Here, the predicate (didn't read) stands in the second sentence, but usually other parts (for example, the book) are omitted.

In the Uzbek language, ellipsis is often clearly manifested in homologous constructions. This is the absence of repetition of the same part in a system of parallel sentences. For example:

His father went to the garden, and his mother stayed home.

In this example, the expression "went to the garden" from the first sentence is omitted in the second. This ensures syntactic economy and stylistic conciseness.

The phenomenon of ellipsis is more common in colloquial style, but in today's press, blogs, and even scientific articles, elliptical structures are actively used to ensure conciseness and sharpness of expression. Especially in short texts such as headlines, reminders, and statuses, this phenomenon has a high functional load:

"Shall we go?"

"No, [we're not going]."

"You did the right thing [not going]."

In such examples, the speech is shortened, but the meaning is preserved. Through this, economy, simplicity, and expressiveness emerge in the language.

In modern linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis is also studied on the basis of a discursive approach. In discourse, the semantic connection of sentences to each other, how the flow of information is transmitted during communication, is analyzed through ellipsis. Especially intersentential ellipsis - that is, the information in one sentence is not repeated in the next, but in the context it is understandable:

"Have you read the book?"

- I read it, but [didn't read it to the end].

Here, figurative expressions, the tempo of speech, and the rhythm of communication arise in connection with ellipsis. Therefore, ellipsis plays a special role in the pragmatics of speech.

Studies conducted on the comparative syntax of Turkic languages show that the phenomenon of ellipsis is common to all Turkic languages and is expressed similarly due to their morphosyntactic similarities. In particular, the ellipse of the predicate and subject is widespread in the fraternal Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Uyghur languages. This commonality indicates the genetic proximity of Turkic languages.

Also, ellipsis is considered one of the important factors in teaching modern AI language models. Algorithms for understanding natural language increase the ability to determine the meaning of incomplete sentences based on context by correctly reconstructing the ellipsis. Thus, this phenomenon is one of the most important points where linguistics intersects with artificial intelligence.

In addition, in the Uzbek language, such types as subject ellipse, predicate ellipse, and complement ellipse are observed. Each has its own function, through which the structures in the language are condensed and the content is streamlined.

From a stylistic point of view, ellipsis is more often used in poetic speech, journalism, dramatic works, stage language, everyday communication. Especially in dramatic works,

ellipsis is very effective in expressing the speed of events, the behavior of characters, and social relations.

When considering an ellipsis based on a pragmatic-functional approach, this phenomenon performs such functions as preventing excessive repetition of information, highlighting the main idea, controlling dialogic dynamics and speech intonation. This is the basis for studying it as one of the communicatively important elements in linguistics.

Another noteworthy aspect is that the phenomenon of ellipsis relies not only on grammatical construction, but also on logical connections and contextual concepts. Therefore, text and context analysis play an important role in a full understanding of this phenomenon.

Along with the fact that the phenomenon of ellipsis is related to the structure of language, it is also directly related to the active functioning system of human thinking. From a psycholinguistic perspective, the human brain automatically "filters" repetitive, redundant information during speech processing. Therefore, in oral speech, ellipsis is actively used by the human mind as a means of quick comprehension of meaning and reduction of excess load. This is especially noticeable in communication requiring a quick reaction - question-and-answer, discussion, and urgent information transmission.

Ellipsis also arises naturally in children's speech. In the early stages of language learning, children tend to construct speech based on context, not concept. For example, a child answers only "No" to the question "Did I drink water?," but here the complete sentence "No, I didn't drink" is actually understood. This situation shows that ellipsis develops naturally in the process of language learning. Consequently, ellipsis exists even in the early stages of the formation of human thinking and linguistic knowledge.

In multilingual societies, for example, in Uzbek-Russian or Uzbek-Karakalpak mixed regions, the language culture of the participants in communication also influences the ellipsis. Cases of interlingual ellipsis are observed, that is, the information in a sentence in one language is not repeated in the second language, but the participants fully understand this. This situation is considered a psychopragmatic manifestation of language interaction. For example:

- Are you coming?
- Yes, [I'm coming].

Here, although the answer is linguistically different, the logical connection through the ellipsis does not disappear.

In modern linguistics, ellipsis is evaluated not only as a grammatical phenomenon, but also as a communicative element expressing a communication strategy, a means of managing the flow of information, a social role, and social distance.

Conclusion

The phenomenon of ellipsis in the Uzbek language is a syntactically and stylistically complex and rich phenomenon, performing important functions in the process of communication. It serves as an important tool for conveying thoughts concisely, succinctly, fluently, reducing unnecessary repetitions, and maintaining the rhythm of conversation. This phenomenon opens the way to a deeper understanding of the pragmatic features of speech, the possibilities of creating content based on context. In the future, a comparative analysis of the phenomenon of ellipsis with other Turkic languages, research on its use in children's speech and written texts (especially on social networks) remains relevant.

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