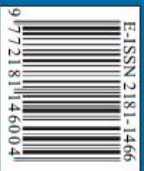


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SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC PROPERTIES OF ELLIPTIC STRUCTURES

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Abstract:

Introduction. *An important part of the information that is finding an expression in the discourse is realized by means of an elliptic structure. In other words, ellipsis is a means of expressing new and additional information. Elliptic structures, while coming into close contact with other parts of dialogical speech, represent the new information necessary to provide an additional description of the phenomenon being stated.*

Research methods. *The method employed in this research is a conceptual-representative method, which aimed at identifying concepts in dual function - both as operational units of consciousness and as meanings of linguistic signs.*

Results and discussions.

Activation of elliptic structures in the text of communication ensures the transmission of information to the addressee by saving linguistic elements. The use of elliptic sentences of various forms, in turn, makes it possible to avoid grammatical and lexical repetition and allow speech to proceed in moderation, evenly. This situation leads in the choice of elliptical structures. Consequently, through the means of elliptic speech structures, information in the content of the moment of action execution, the space of action, the place, where some person or object is standing, the direction of action, the purpose of which one seeks to perform the action, the action mentioned in the previous replica, the state, the assessment of characteristics, finds expression.

Conclusion. *The syntactic connection of an elliptic sentence with other speech structures is formed in connection with the content of the transmitted information. The structure of the elliptic statement ensures that the information is holistic and complete, and in it the most important part of the information is expressed. As a result, a structural and functional connection occurs between the parts of the dialogue.*

Keywords: *Elliptical speech structures, context and situation, transmission of information, semantic-stylistic features, dialogue, replica, linguistic economy, information distribution, cognitive language research, carrier of information.*

Background. The interaction of forms of thinking is reflected in the process of perception of the universe and this relationship is expressed in the activation of linguistic units in speech. In particular, the interconnection of sentences in the text of communication forms speech structures.

It is known that linguists are constantly focusing on problems regarding the interrelationship of independent sentences in the context, consequently their opinions on this matter differ. Some linguists note mainly semantic-lexical connections between sentences, with little emphasis on the grammatical formation of this connection. [6] Researchers in another group, however, justify the need to take into account the grammatical and lexical means of expressing relations between sentences in the same way. [1], [2]. In the following years, the problem of the participation of the sentence in the text is studied in the application of new approaches that have arisen in the field of linguistics. [3; 344-447]

It stands to reason that the syntactic and content attitude of independent statements is manifested in the text of speech or discourse. Such relationships set the stage for the emergence of specific syntactic structures in discourse. [8; 877-893] One such structure is an elliptic statement whose association with other discursive structures has its own characteristics. [9; 53-58]

One of the main features of dialogical speech is manifested in its adherence to the principle of information distribution. According to this principle, an important part of the information that is finding an expression in the discourse is realized by means of an elliptic structure. In other words, ellipsis is a means of expressing new and additional information. In the process of communication, cases of error in the transmission of information are rare, and this is achieved on the basis of harmonious, productive use of linguistic and non-linguistic means. Likewise, the redundancy in information in the implementation of the elliptic structure is almost not found. [9; 53-58]

Research methods. To investigate the role of the context and situation in the formation of elliptical structures different research methods are applied. A brief analysis of the methods and techniques used in

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cognitive language research shows that they are all focused on working with certain language material and focus more on either the cognitive component or the study of the actual semantics of language units.

Within the framework of the conceptual-representative method, conceptual analysis is not just an analysis of concepts and their conceptual characteristics, but is aimed at "identifying concepts in their dual function - both as operational units of consciousness and as meanings of linguistic signs, i.e. as some ideal units objectified in linguistic forms and categories". [10; 22-31]

Results and discussions. Elliptic structures, while coming into close contact with other parts of dialogical speech, represent the new information necessary to provide an additional description of the phenomenon being stated. For example, it is observed that this information manifests itself in the following cases:

- 1) information about the person or thing mentioned in another part of the dialogue:
 - Did you read the articles that were written about him at his death?*
 - Some of them* (S. Maugham. Cakes and Ale);
 - And such a pet she was. A protection to a woman living alone.* (S. Maugham. Cakes and Ale);
 - Do'st glaring bo'lganmi?*
 - Albatta bo'lgan.* (Shukrullo. Kafansiz ko'milganlar)
 - 2) description of the action being expressed in a sentence in which the elliptic structure is in relation:
 - I wonder if I should wear a button hole?*
 - You wouldn't, Father* (S. Maugham. Cakes and Ale);
 - I don't like Bart, dear?*
 - Like him?* He and I have nothing in common (J.Galthworthy. The White Monkey).
 - Qachon ketdi u juvonimarg bo'lgur?*
 - Kechamidi... o'tgan kuni. Shoshih turgan ekan.* (T.Malik. Alvido bolalik.)
 - 3) a reference to the state of the subject or person mentioned in the previous replica:
 - Are you well? Have you been all right?*
 - Strong as bull.* (C. Gordon. Let the Day Perish);
 - How is it out?*
 - Golder than a witch's teat* (M.Wilson. The Lovers).
 - *Qanday to'ndan olay?*
 - *Bo'zdan ol, bo'zdan.* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon.)
 - *Hay, Ra'no! – dedi havlida ketib borg'an maxdumga, — nonlarimizning suvi qochqan, xamir qilishg'a vaqt oz, bozordan issig' non oldirasizmi?*
 - Bu gap maxdumga adras to'ning alami ustidan tuz sepkan ta'sirini berdi.*
 - Havli o'rtasida bosh qashinib qoldi va ko'zini qisib, xotinig'a qaradi:*
 - *Juda qattig'mi? – deb so'radi.*
 - *Juda qattig', hatto ushatishka ham qo'ning kuchi yetmas.* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon.)
 - 4) the way the movement takes place and its execution:
 - You'll come back and I'll be here waiting.*
 - Not with any joy* (M.Wilson. The Lovers);
 - How do you feel?*
 - Perfectly well.* (S.Maugham. The Razor's Edge)
 - O'qushingiz yaxshimi?*
 - *Birmuncha.* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon.)
 - *Yaxshimisan, tani-joning sog'mi?*
 - *Rahmat... rahmat.* (U.Hamdani. Muvozanat)
- Also, information of certain content finds expression through the means of elliptic speech structures.
- 1) moment of action execution:
 - When are you going back up the lake?*
 - In a couple of days* (G.Aldrige. The Hunter);
 - *Qachon keladi?*
 - *Erta-indin kep qolar* (U.Hamdani. Muvozanat.);
 - *Marg'ilon kelganingizga ko'b bo'ldimi?*
 - *Qirq kunlar chamasi.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar);
 - *Ular qaysi kun shu maslahatni qilg'an edilar? — deb so'radi Sultonali mirzo.*
 - *O'tkan kun, taqdir.* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon);
 - 2) action space:
 - Where do you live?*

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- In London. In Ladbroke Grove* (S.Maugham. Christmas Holiday);
-*Where'd he turn up?*
-*At Jeanni's place* (G.Aldrige. The Hunter);
— *Xo'b, xo'b... Shumo gujoyi?*
— *Taqsir, Oltiariqdan...* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon);
3) the place, where a person or thing is standing:
-*Where is he, Amy?*
-*In the hall, Miss.* (J. Galsworthy. The White Monkey);
— *On hazratim?*
— *Shahnishindalar, — dedi kaniz, tovshini chetka chiqarmasliqqa tirishib* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon);
-*Kecha qaerdayding?*
-*Kinodaydim.* (T.Malik. Talvasa)
4) direction of movement:
-*Where shall we go?*
-*I don't care. The Select. Boulevard Montparnasse* (S.Maugham. Christmas Holiday);
- *And where are you going tonight?*
-*First to dinner, then to the theatre and after that all to the night-club* (C.Gordon. Let the Day Perish);
— *Qayoqqa, taqsir?*
— *Huzuri muborakka.* (A.Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon);
— *Voy, yana qayoqqa? Hali vahliy-ku ishga?*
— *Ishga emas. Nonushta tayyorlaguningcha bir aylanib kelay.* (U.Hamdam. Muvozanat);
5) the goal of performing the action:
- *... but you want power? —Only as a means.*
- *What to do? —To fulfill myself. To satisfy my creative instincts.* (S.Maugham. Christmas Holiday)
— *Marg'ilonga nima yumish bilan kelgan edingiz?*
— *Savdogarchilik bilan, taqsir.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar);
6) evaluation of movement, state, characteristics mentioned in the previous replica:
-*Did you do any good?*
-*Not bad, Sam, not bad* (G.Aldrige. The Hunter);
-*It is such a bore to have them, isn't it?*
-*Crushing* (S.Maugham. Cakes and Ale);
— *Dunyoda Otabekdan ko'pi bormi, siz qanday Otabek?*
— *Otabek Yusufbek hoji o'g'li.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar).
Elliptic statements can also have a question form, and in this the task is performed to clarify one aspect or another of the information stated in the previous replica. For example:

- *Anything may come of this?*

- *Of what, dear?* (J.Galsworthy. The White Monkey);

— *Ot qani? — dedi.*

— *Qanday ot? — dedim.* (T.Murod. Ot kishnagan oqshom)

— *Xo'sh, qani? — dedi kal katta.*

— *Nima qani?*

— *Ot!*

— *Ot?* (T.Murod. Ot kishnagan oqshom)

The examples cited testify to the different course of the semantic relationship of elliptic structures with other structures in dialogue. Within these relationships, elliptic structures form the substantive center of dialogue. However, they reflect the content of communication, the goal that is being pursued from it.

The role that elliptical structures occupy in the structure of dialogue affects their semantic-stylistic characteristics. In particular, an elliptical sentence representing a large part of the information is observed to place at the beginning of the dialogue. For example:

- *"The smell of London. My God"*

- *"And China? Were you in China?" ...* (M.Wilson. The Lovers)

- *Oq atirgullar! Qani endi ular?!*

- *Orzugu ayb yo'q, mayli.* (U.Hamdam. Muvozanat)

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The elliptical structures that occupy the last place, of course, structurally complete the dialogue. In doing so, it clarifies and complements the content of the surrounding speech structures. In these cases, statements that are "neighborhood" will have a question form. For example:

- *Have you heard anything?*
- *Not yet.* (C.Snow. Corridors of Powe)
- *What is it, then?*
- *Physical courage* (Ibidem).
- *Go'shmi ko'broq olibsizmi... Anvar buyurg'anmidi? — deb so'radi.*
- *Yo'q, - dedi maxdum sallasini qoziqqa ila-ila... (A. Qodiriy. Mehrobdan chayon)*
- *Ay, Hamidov muallim, bu qanday mashina bo'ldi? — dedim.*
- *Tramvay, — dedi muallim.* (T.Murod. Ot kishnagan oqshom)

The structure in relation to elliptic statements can also be in the form of a declarative sentence, and information is realized in this the task of modifying:

He has cut his own throat. To escape the Tontons Maccute? (G.Green. Comedians).

— *Bu kitobdan magazinda ham bor, — deb qoldi qizlardan biri. — Ikki so'm?* (SH.Xolmirzaev. O'n sakkizga kirmagan kim bor).

Elliptical structures, which occupy an intermediate place in the structure of the dialogue, are usually made by means of a question pronoun or adverb. These structures aim at the development of dialogue and the acquisition of new additional information. For example:

-*Why don't you visit people?*

-*Whom, for example?*

-*Well, Mrs Short.* (G.Gordon. Let the Day Perish).

-*Eshitmaganmidingiz? Hozir "algebra" deyiladigan "aljabr" fanini tartibga keltirib, kibernetika asoslarini yaratgan.*

-*Qachon?*

-*Ming yildan oshdi. ...* (T.Malik. Alvido bolalik)

- *Chiqasizmi?*

Charchoqdan ko'zlari yumilib ketayotgan bobom norozi g'o'ldiradi.

- *Qayoqqa?*

- *Oqsoqolnikiga? Zaril ishi bor ekan.* (O'.Hoshimov. Ikki eshik orasi)

Semantic-stylistic features also give rise to the use of elliptical structures of different shapes. It is known that ellipsis is a typical case for colloquial speech. But the elliptical formations also provide the basis for the execution of the stylistic task and are able to perform the stylistic function.[1] In colloquial speech, the mental-emotional states of the participants in communication are reflected, and these include feelings, anger, hatred, etc. Therefore, in the choice of elliptical structure, the stylistic paint of speech has its place. The part of the content associated with emulation is expressed by means of the syntactic conjugation of the form and syntactic repetition methods. When the syntactic concatenation method is applied, a fragment is inserted into the structure of the speech structure, which expresses the emotional attitude of the speaker to the previously uttered thought. This method is more valid in monological speech.[5; 23] For example:

"Well, he would show them ... Both of them... Soon." (C.Gordon. Let the Day Perish).

Hali qaytaman... Vaqti bor hali ... Faqat bugunmas. (U.Hamdani. Lola)

Conclusion. The syntactic connection of an elliptic sentence with other speech structures is formed in connection with the content of the transmitted information. The structure of the elliptic statement ensures that the information is holistic and complete, and in it the most important part of the information is expressed. As a result, a structural and functional connection occurs between the parts of the dialogue.

Thus, the activation of elliptic structures in the text of communication ensures the transmission of information to the addressee by saving linguistic elements. The use of elliptic sentences of various forms, in turn, makes it possible to avoid grammatical and lexical repetition and allow speech to proceed in moderation, evenly. This situation dominates in the choice of elliptical structures.

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