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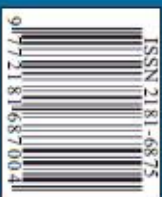
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REDUCTION AS THE WAY OF THE LANGUAGE ECONOMY MANIFESTATION

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Abstract:

Background. The history of language economy has a long tradition. It has been addressed by various thinkers, starting with Aristotle. Systematic study of the principle of economy in language should be associated with research in the field of phonetics and, above all, with the names of such linguists as H.Sweet, P.Passy, V.Whitney, who indicated the presence of two opposite trends in the language: the tendency to facilitate pronunciation and its opposite — the tendency to redundancy.

Methods. Language economy is a universal category inherent in all languages of the world, characterized by the desire to save energy, avoid excessive expenditure of physiological and psychological effort when using speech and manifests itself at all levels of the language system. The principle of economy is expressed in the creation and perception of language elements with minimal effort and can be considered one of the reasons for language changes.

Results. The tendency to save language resources is one of the internal factors contributing to the development and improvement of the language, which, according to many linguists, is universal and affects all levels of the language system. It is proved that economy proceeds differently at different levels of language (phonetic, morphological, lexical, syntactic, etc.), being an internal driving force in language evolution.

Conclusion. The principle of language economy is reflected in the ability to express the diversity of the objective world in an economical way. Language is the main form that reflects our knowledge of the world, as well as the main means of storing, processing and transmitting knowledge. The most well-known cognitive categories borrowed from knowledge representation theory include the concepts of frame and scenario. Frames and prototypes are among the most well-known categories borrowed from knowledge representation theory.

Keywords: the principle of economy, qualitative reduction, tendency to redundancy, cognitive categories, linguistic compression, loss of aspiration.

Introduction. Language is a dynamic and constantly evolving system that is characterized by variability and dynamism. At the same time, we should not ignore the unevenness in the historical development of individual language levels, the non-uniformity and heterogeneity of changes occurring in them, which are caused by the action of both external and internal factors (3, 42). One of these internal factors that contribute to the development and improvement of the language is the tendency to save language resources, which, according to many linguists, is universal and affects all levels of the language system (9; 7; 4). The history of language economy has a long tradition.

It has been addressed by various thinkers, starting with Aristotle. Systematic study of the principle of economy in language should be associated with research in the field of phonetics and, above all, with the names of such linguists as H.Sweet, P.Passy, V.Whitney, who indicated the presence of two opposite trends in the language: the tendency to facilitate pronunciation and its opposite — the tendency to redundancy (10; 11; 12).

An ellipsis is usually understood as sentences where there is no subject or predicate, but they can be restored from the context of the dialogue. Please note that missing words, distorting the perception of speech, is called speech failure, and it is unacceptable even in colloquial speech. And the ellipsis is acceptable. Moreover, it is he who signals that the person who communicates with us is relaxed and in a friendly attitude towards us. Agree, we do not think about how to talk with

friends, and we do not select the most clear expressions when communicating with loved ones: we know that they will understand us.

Let's take a simple example. You can probably remember how at school you were scolded for giving not a detailed, but a short answer to the teacher's question: just "Yes" or "Ok" instead of "Yes, I am". In real life, a native speaker would answer quickly and concisely, and a foreigner would start building sentences according to all the rules. In order to be "your own" among English-speaking people, you need to figure out how and in what cases you can use the ellipsis, and to establish yourself in the idea that sometimes it is possible and even necessary to deviate from school rules. Many fixed expressions in English are built precisely on the ellipsis: see you later, good to see you, anything the matter, the matter of fact, and many others. Let's see in which cases we ourselves can admit an ellipsis in speech, and to the recipient due to its information content and expressiveness. Efficiency is expressed in accelerated decoding of information due to iconically fixed stylistic decline, iconic fixation of certain meanings for initial sound combinations, coding of a number of aspects of information at a time but level units. Replication belongs to such methods of word formation. In this article, reduplication means phono-morphological gic way of forming a new word in combination with a pronounced stylistic connotation, where repetition has the function of modifying the meaning of word components. Often, the external form of a reduplicative is fundamental, since for many reduplicative formations (so-called unmotivated reduplicative) it is the only carrier of meaning. From this point of view, redundancy the outer shell seems to be a necessity. As I. R. Halperin emphasized, "the form plays an essential role in the assessment of the content itself: it is she who often helps to reveal those features of the described phenomenon that previously remained unnoticed" [3. P. 30]. The complex structure of the reduplicative form suggests more capacious, complex content in comparison with simplices, while explaining a complex unit requires "a more detailed semantic representation" [7.S.426]. Such a complex form allows reduplicatives to carry a greater amount of basic and additional (coding information about age, gender, profession, emotional and evaluative load) information in comparison with simple lexical units.

Thus, the preference of a reduplicative in terms of Effort saving is determined by the following parameters:

1) low frequency;

2) the iconic fixation of the idea (collectiveness, diminu-intensity, intensification of the trait / expressiveness);

3) axiological (fixation of assessment, most often denial body);

4) the presence of additional information (age of the speaker, gender, age of the recipient in the process of the act of communication, professional, national interests and social status of the speaker or recipient etc.)

Some linguists consider ellipsis to be a degradation of the language, the destruction of traditional grammar rules, a denial of standards right and wrong, linguistic deformation that can lead to a complete misunderstanding among English speakers

[2: 34]. However, the version that interprets the emergence and spread of elliptical structures seems to be more reasonable. This is due to the tendency of saving linguistic means, which is one of the laws of language development, conditioned by the desire of a person to improve linguistic forms with a minimum expenditure of mental and physical energy for communication [3: 10]. Elliptical structures often have a fairly simple structure, however, they have a high degree of information capacity. These factors and contribute to their communicative prevalence, which, in turn, is due to the communicative-pragmatic tasks of expression.

It is colloquial speech, with its characteristic ease and informality, that is a fruitful field for the emergence of incomplete statements.

Thus, an ellipsis is a gap in speech or text of an implied linguistic unit, a structural incompleteness of the construction [4: 67]. In addition, it is customary to distinguish between syntactic ellipsis (omission of one or another member of a sentence that can be easily reconstructed

from context) and semantic ellipsis (the absence of a component of an utterance that can be easily recovered from a speech situation).

In a statement with the meaning of a condition, an ellipsis is used in avoidance of duplication. In this case, the ellipsis replenished from context is linguistically conditioned. In fact, an ellipsis is a translation into an implication of a structurally necessary element of a statement, i.e. formed based on the transformation of a complete statement, the essence of which consists in replacing the explicit version of a word or words with a zero variant of the same word. Only the speech implementation of the model can be incomplete, i.e. verbal composition of the message. In other words, the concept of incompleteness applies only to the speech level, when the speaker can adapt the model to fit the situation. Thus, an incomplete statement is a statement with a broken component composition. True, one should not confuse the concept of the completeness of the verbal composition with the concept of the semantic completeness of the utterance, since an utterance of any kind under certain conditions of the context is complete semantic unit, otherwise it could not fulfill its communicative function. The semantic completeness of an elliptical statement necessarily presupposes contact between communicants. Naturally, that the dependence of an incomplete sentence on an extra-linguistic factor is incomparably greater than that of a complete proposal. The intra-linguistic factor (context) is variable. Large or less dependence of an elliptical statement on context is associated with a different possibility of filling it up to a formally complete version.

Ellipsis as a syntactic process associated with an element that is not explicitly expressed in the structure of a structure is based on the existence of a mandatory environment. It is the obligatory distributive relationship between two or more elements that makes it possible to omit any of them. The directionality of the persistent element allows the speaker to omit the element that is object of direction, and the listener - to restore it. Ellipsis differs from any "erasure" of elements by its reciprocity.

A. Martine initiated the study of economy in the field of phonology, expanding the scope of this principle and giving economy a universal character, considering it the cause of phonetic changes (5, 58-62). In modern linguistics, there are two approaches to understanding the principle of economy: broad (any phenomenon in synchrony and diachrony that leads to the disappearance of new forms and contributes to the improvement of language as a means of communication) and narrow (quantitative, based on the variability of language means, that is, replacing them with more economical units). A broad understanding is characteristic of language as a system, and a narrow understanding is characteristic of speech.

Conversational speech is the main area of implementation of language economy. Colloquial speech is also reflected in fiction for a more realistic description of the life of a certain environment, to create a verbal portrait of a particular character (1, 258-265). The language of journalism and science is also not alien to elements of colloquial speech.

Methods. The principle of economy in language and speech is universal, due to its penetration into all levels of economy: on the phonetic level (the contraction and omission of phonemes), the lexical (substitution of single word phrases, shortening of words, merge the words into one lexical unit), on morphological (the use of synthetic forms is analytical; the conversion of nouns, adjectives, and participles; the omission or reduction affixes) and syntactic levels (using elliptical sentences).

Despite the variety of names, the essence of language economy is as follows: language economy is a universal category inherent in all languages of the world, characterized by the desire to save energy, avoid excessive expenditure of physiological and psychological effort when using speech and manifests itself at all levels of the language system.

The principle of economy is expressed in the creation and perception of language elements with minimal effort and can be considered one of the reasons for language changes (2, 77).

Under linguistic economy, as a rule, we understand the desire to minimize the mental, speech (mentally physical) activity of the speaker. (6, 103)

Results. The phenomenon in which a certain amount of information is transmitted using a minimum number of language tools is characterized as a problem of contraction, compression,

compactness, and reduction. In this article, this concept is denoted by the principle of linguistic compression, which is a special case in the manifestation of language economy in an incomplete type of spoken speech.

Linguistic compression is one of the cases of manifestation of the principle of language economy, which acts on the diachronic and synchronic level of language in an incomplete type of spoken speech. Compression covers all levels of the language system (grammatical, lexical, phonetic) and is manifested in the use of more compressed (condensed) speech units, which are compared with units of the full type of speech, which contain the full amount of information. Linguistic compression is necessary to improve the language as a means of communication (8, 77).

The phenomenon of language compression is the development of super-segmental relations, both in terms of content and in terms of language sign expression. Language compression as a universal, its ontology and functions are almost not studied. [2, 113]

Discussion. It is believed that the human mind has a unique technique of mental perception of information. This psychotechnics regulates the understanding of information at all levels of the language, which comes from the environment in a "compressed" form. Understanding information also occurs at the phonemic level of the language, since the phoneme has a social aspect and performs the functions of distinguishing significant units of speech. However, it does not have its own meaning, and is implemented in one of the sounds of the morpheme. The fact that the number of phonemes is limited (if there is a natural personal differentiation associated with the physiological characteristics of the speaker), allows for the unification of sounds to the extent of their full understanding. Thus, any phoneme of the language can be described as phonocentrism.

At the second level of the language, word-forming and form-forming morphemes are combined. These morphemes in the language are also limited, that is why during the formation of entirely new word forms or words the language user can understand and even "feel" the semantics of these entities and, ultimately, to reduce language to a limited number of morphemes.

In various spheres, compression has a specific character that is peculiar only to this circle, which reflects the stylistic difference in the language (with certain features and rules of use). Since the natural need of a person is his need for communication, it is natural for him to strive to save language resources.

Another example of sound modification in speech is reduction, which results in weakening and changing the sound of unstressed syllables. Reduction is the historical process of weakening and disappearing vowel sounds.

It is believed that the inertia of the speech tract is the main factor in the presence of vowel reduction. The vowel reduction occurs in the weak positions of prosodic or morphological, in particular, unstressed syllables and affixes.

Reduction of English vowel sounds is a change in sounds, the cause of which is their unstressed position in relation to other sounds, i.e., any unstressed vowel sound can be reduced in one way or another. In English, there is a reduction of only vowel sounds, in Uzbek both vowels and consonants.

In unstressed syllables, vowels are reduced, meaning that long vowel sounds are shortened, and short vowels can be replaced with the sound [ə]. There is a quantitative and qualitative reduction [a: — a — ə].

In addition to non-elementary syllables, this phonetic phenomenon is usually used in auxiliary words such as pronouns, auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and in non-elementary positions. For example:

beautiful ['bju:təf(ə)l];

we must do it at once ['wi: məst 'du: ɪt ət 'wʌns].

Now let's look at the cases with aspiration. In the percussive position, the consonants [p, t, k] are pronounced with aspiration. For example: pie ['phaɪ].

As for the loss of aspiration, it should be noted that in the percussive position, the consonants [p, t, k] in the combinations [s + p, s + t, s + k] are pronounced without aspiration. For example: start ['sta:t]

In English, as in Uzbek, only to an even greater extent, the pronunciation of a vowel sound in a stressed syllable differs strongly and distinctly, and in an unstressed syllable - weakly, with the loss of sound characteristics (qualitative reduction), sometimes with a reduction in its longitude (quantitative reduction). The final stage of sound reduction is its complete loss from the spoken word (zero reduction). Cf. OE. *stāne* [sta:ne] - ME *stone* [stone] - ModE *stone* [stoun].

The process of qualitative reduction of vowels in an unstressed syllable led to the emergence of a neutral sound, which replaced all other vowel sounds, except the phoneme [i].

As a result of reduction, most English auxiliary words have two forms of pronunciation: full (stressed) and reduced (both forms are represented in transcriptions of English dictionaries).

Full forms are used in the percussive position, and reduced forms are used in the unstressed position. This applies primarily to all auxiliary words - articles, link and modal verbs, conjunctions and prepositions, as well as often to personal and possessive pronouns, and adverbs. In the unstressed position (and this is almost always the case), they are pronounced in a weak form, individual sounds become shorter and less distinct. A speech in which all the words are pronounced accurately and clearly will sound completely unnatural.

For example, (in transcription, the first form is full, the second is reduced):

Articles: **a** [e, ə], **an** [æ, ə], **the** [ðj, ði, ðə];

Prepositions: **of** [ov, əv], **for** [fo, fə], **too** [th, tu, tə], etc;

Conjunctions: **and** [ænd, ənd], **but** [bʌt, bət], **that** [ðæt, ðət], etc.

Quantitative reduction is typical for long vowel sounds. For example, the pronoun **me** is pronounced under the stress of [mj], and in the unstressed position in fluent speech [mi].

Zero reduction is also reflected in the letter: instead of the letter that falls out and expresses a sound in full form, an apostrophe is put: I'm late. [aim leit].

Thus, all unstressed words: articles, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, etc. - are pronounced together (merged) with the stressed word with which they are related in meaning, and vowel sounds are reduced in them. For example, a merged pronunciation of a notional verb followed by a personal pronoun:

I 'see him [ai'sjhim].

You 'help her [ju'helphə:].

The noun and the preposition related to it (prepositional group) are pronounced together, without a break of breath: **to** facts [tə'fækts], **for** tents [fə'tents], **of** tests [əv'tests]. But if the preposition is at the end of a sentence or before an unstressed personal pronoun at the end of a sentence, it retains the full, though unstressed, form: Look **at** them ['luk æt ðəm].

The definite article is pronounced as [ðə] or [ði] - before words beginning with a vowel: **the** step [ðə'step], to **the** end [tə ði'end], the indefinite article **a(an)** is pronounced as a neutral sound [ə (ən)]: a plan [ə'plæn], an oak [ən'ouk].

If the first of two adjacent words has the final letter **r**, and the next one begins with **a** vowel, then when reading they are connected by the sound [r], which helps to pronounce the two vowels together: *for a plan* [fərə'plæn], *for a mile* [fərə'mail].

The conjunction **and** [ənd] is pronounced very briefly, without stress and merged, in the same breath, with the words that it connects: *a reader and a writer* [ə'ri:dərənd ə'raitə].

Examples prove that it is the cognitive structures in human verbal thinking that cause phonetic economy in each act of speech of communicants.

Conclusion. Thus, the tendency to save language resources is due to the needs of human thinking and communication. The principle of language economy is reflected in the ability to express the diversity of the objective world in an economical way. Language is the main form that reflects our knowledge of the world, as well as the main means of storing, processing and transmitting knowledge. The most well-known cognitive categories borrowed from knowledge representation theory include the concepts of frame and scenario. Frames and prototypes are among the most well-known categories borrowed from knowledge representation theory.

In conclusion, we emphasize that the recognition by linguists of the fact of processing phonetic and phonological information using non-linguistic mental operations of cognitive

computing, even more strongly dictates the need for further cognitive research in the field of phonetics and phonology of speech activity.

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ISSUES OF LEXICOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF SPIRITUALITY UNITS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract:

Background. The article argues that during the analysis of the Grammatical and Lexical Layers of English, the language is treated as an international means of communication, but such analyzes may ignore the botanic relationship with the English language.

Methods. The methods section of the article describes the analysis of samples translated from English into Uzbek. However, during these analyzes, the two languages were compared. This section also provides a number of examples and analyzes them using a variety of methods. These examples also provide information on differences and commonalities in translation.

Results. In the results section, it is written that the concepts of the category of "spirituality" in English should be distinguished from universal units. It is argued that the success of the translation of English-Uzbek units of the Spirituality category is important for the analysis of the commonalities of these two language units and for the creation of translation generalizations.

Discussion. This section highlights the shortcomings that can be found in dictionaries, the alternatives of English translation units at the time of translation, but the examples are not translated. For this reason, differences in translation are illustrated by a number of examples.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the common semantic nouns "spirituality" in Uzbek and "spirituality" in English are analyzed, and the differences between them in translation can cause a number of problems for the translator. The author's ideological goal is not always fully expressed in the translation, logical and methodological ambiguity can be allowed due to the fact that only one ethnic group has no variants in the translated language, the translator has difficulty in distinguishing linguocultural realities and linguistic concepts. It has been concluded that the