Ellipsis and its Application in Dramatic Speech

Andaniyazova Gavkhar Ruzikulovna

Academy of Arts of the Republic of Uzbekistan Academy of sciences Uzbek language, literature and folklore institutes base doctoral students
gavharandaniyazova@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T

As every researcher works on a novel, aimes to make his/her novel read by people, certainly tries to pay attention to making attractive the speech of its heroes and tries to describe his/ her emotion. Speech of heroes gives the opportunity of using all grammar means of the language skillfully, choosing and creating newer and newer expessions in order to strengthen the esthetic impact. In the novels by Sharof Boshbekov one of the language means was skillfully utilized by ellipsis to express the fluency, influence and naturalistic speech of heroes.

Introduction

The study of different speech forms and functional, stylistic, and linguopoetic features of language units is one of the important tasks of modern linguistics. One such problem is the study of the linguopoetic features of language units in a literary text. In an artistic text, language units participate in different

functions. The most important function of language units is aesthetic or poetic in the broadest sense. M. Yuldashev makes this point in his textbook "Literary text and the basics of its linguopoetic analysis " [1]: "Modern linguistic literature mentions four or five functions of language. For example, V.A. Avrorin emphasizes the need to distinguish between the communicative functions of language (expressive means of communication), expressive (expression of ideas), constructive (thought formation), and accumulative (accumulation and storage of social experience and knowledge). [2]

Linguists rightly point out that a complete understanding of a literary text is not enough to know the grammar of the Uzbek language in order to understand its complex layers [3]. Because "understanding the main idea expressed in a literary text is not just a task, but a much more difficult and complex creative process. It is the result of spiritual-cultural, mental-emotional and linguistic-aesthetic activity that it is possible to understand the meaning of the content in a work of art, which is completely unique, sometimes open, sometimes hidden, expressed by various signs and meanings [4] The study of the language and style of a work of art often deals with issues such as lexical, phraseological means, artistic means of expression, the creation of occasional words and phrases by the artist, but their phonetic and grammatical features are ignored . But if we take a serious approach to the analysis of Sharof Boshbekov's works, we can see that the artist can provide rich poetic material for all levels of language. From the point of view of Uzbek linguistics in general, the main syntactic means of poetic actualization in a literary text are: syntactic parallelism, emotional utterance, rhetorical interrogative utterance, inversion, ellipsis, parcellation, adverbs (segmentation), gradation, oxymoron (unusual compounds), antithesis (syntactic constructions), differentiation, analogy, default, correction and other .[5]

Methodological forms such as syntactic gradation, syntactic synonymy, antithesis, silence, inversion, repetition, rhetorical interrogative sentences, and ellipsis are often used in the formation of syntactic expressiveness. In this article, the ellipsis, which is one of the means of creating syntactic expressiveness, is considered on the example of the works of Sh. Boshbekov.

Literature review. In Uzbek, as in all languages, syntactic devices have the potential for aesthetic expression. Syntactic tools can take an active part in the formation of integrative relations in a literary text, as well as express a variety of artistic meanings in the context of the same relationship. In this sense, their aesthetic weight in the literary text is not inferior to that of lexical means. A.Abdullayev, an Uzbek linguist who has studied in depth the forms of expression, said that "methodological figures such as syntactic gradation, syntactic synonymy, special use of connectives, antithesis, monologue, silence, inversion, repetition, rhetorical interrogation" a very effective expression of thought. Some researchers say that expressive syntactic constructions form a unique system in Russian, and include the following thirteen types of events in this system:

1) ellipsis, 2) antiellipsis, 3) intersection, 4) lexical repetition, 5) passage, 6) segmentation, 7) antisylation, 8) some types of connective tissue, 9) inversion, 10) syntactic parallelism, 11) rhetorical so such as, 12) exclamation constructions, 13) replacement of a phrase component. Among the means of generating syntactic expressiveness, the phenomenon of ellipsis is more common in dialogic speech, as the contextual connection in dialogue replicas makes this possible.[6]

 Ellipsis expressive construction - Greek, elleipsis-fall, explains the meaning of descent. The phenomenon of ellipsis refers to the process by which parts of speech are dropped for a specific purpose. Such a reduction is based on the principle of linguistic economy – linguistic austerity. For example: -If you take , I will be touched by his yellow voice. (Y.Akram) Please stop , Look at that ! (Sh.Kholmirzayev).

> *What would you do arguing with this bastard? (S.Akhmad)*

> *We'll find, I said. Talents come to me, even if I don't have an editorial office.* (Sh.Kholmirzayev)

In the first and second examples from different centuries, the word "thing" is elliptical, and in the third and fourth, the word "man" is elliptical. This is natural for live speech, and is included in the literary text in order to provide the same naturalness as live speech. When examining an ellipsis in a literary text, it is explained which part of the sentence is elliptical and what the purpose is. The phenomenon of ellipsis is often found in proverbs that are examples of folklore. The omission of words results in the conciseness and expressiveness inherent in the nature of the proverb genre. *A whip for a good horse, a thousand for a bad horse.*

In the process of analyzing the works of Sharof Boshbekov, we can see several examples of the phenomenon of ellipsis. For example: Soli. *Then I hear a very funny joke. They know that! Soli. .. I started in the fifth. Olim ... Da (satisfied) he is very dear to me, comrades. I want you to live long, I want you to reach the heights of paleontology!*

Olim. ..But anyway Rakhmatulla –very kind![10]

In the first case, the word "joke" is used, in the second case, the word "class" is used, and in the third or fourth word, the word "person" is elliptical. It's a natural part of live speech, and it's a natural part of artistic speech, to bring about the naturalness of live speech. When examining an ellipsis in a literary text, it is explained which part of the sentence is elliptical and what the purpose is. The phenomenon of ellipsis, like other syntactic and stylistic phenomena, has a long history of study. It goes without saying that the phenomenon of ellipsis covers a wide range of processes as an important stylistic phenomenon. Although this phenomenon is omitted only in the verbs in the examples studied by linguist K.F. Beckher, this study does not mean that the phenomenon of ellipsis occurs only in verb fragments from parts of speech . The example of Sharof Boshbekov's works shows that all parts of speech fall into an ellipse. For example, the Swedish scientist A. Noren states that the omission of conjunctions, prepositions, and even suffixes in a sentence is an elliptical phenomenon. German scientist E. Vellender divides the phenomenon of ellipsis into two groups according to the nature of its origin:

Recommends that complete (i.e., meaning is transformational in nature) and incomplete, meaning is not fully copied) be studied as incomplete elliptical units . Interestingly, what is being discussed is specified by the context in which it is used. This is one of the most important factors in the classification of specific elliptical joints into complete and incomplete groups [8].

Research Methodology As you know, all parts of speech can be elliptical. Ellipsis is especially common in dialogic speech, as the contextual connection in dialogue replicas makes this possible.[9] In such cases, too, the various emotional states take on a special artistic significance. Sh. In Boshbekov's work, too, we see that different parts of speech collide into an ellipse.

1. Cut: Although it is the center of the sentence, it is sometimes elliptical:

Egypt. Why are you sweating?

Soli. ..Because my boss is sweating - I am a loyal person. The phrase "I'm sweating" is omitted, which means "I'm sweating because my boss is sweating because I'm a loyal person".

Munis. That doesn't mean she's comfortable sitting around! The fact is that the seat is in the form of a comfortable seat, and the cut is omitted.

2. Ega: Soli. ..I still have a classroom to be renovated in the winter and summer,B classes studied. In this example, "b" refers to "b" students. and a group of students came to the task of having a speech.

Often the determiner + is defined in the compound of the definite article, i.e. the possessive:

A ram. ..E, you stiffen a man's head! It's like putting clothes on a window sill!

Olim May there be no backwardness between us!

Olim."AbbaThis is my father. Pirmat. Yes?

Olim.There is such an ensemble - "Abba!"[11]

In the first sentence above, the words "puppet, mannequin" (dressing puppet, mannequin), in the second "man" (backward man), and in the third "Abba" are defined - the owners. In fiction, it is more common for the determiner to fall than for the determiner to fall.

3.Determinant: Male. It's useless. The phrase "your work" has both a definite and an adjective: it must be useless.

Zulfikor. He's in fifth grade, and he's talking to an old man in his eighties. In this case, the word "young" in the compound of the eighty, which comes as a single compound determiner in relation to the part of the old man, is dropped, that is, the old man in his eighties.

As mentioned above, an elliptical identifier is rare in a work of art.

4. Object: It is common in speech to drop a object, which is one of the necessary parts of speech.

Male. Please put your soul out of sight, too, and I'm annoyed when I see it!

E Kuchkar. You may go! If I would get married that my mother didn't kiss,!

Nafisa. ..He gathered all the poor and brought them to the island, and, as in the previous visit, gave them seeds, food, and fodder equally.

In the above sentences, the objecs "your thing", "girl", "people" are used in an elliptical form. Sometimes in compound expressions (here only in terms of form) the word is also elliptical in the form of a complement: Husan (sighs*). Draw, I came first! That's the word for a cart.*

5. Hol: Soli. What a betrayal! Let him know from which ditch he is drinking water - he said that he would not be able to speak freely.

Sometimes a single word is an ellipse in the form of different parts of speech:

Husan. Now, Grandpa, here's my hot one, it's out of the oven right now. Uncle, take thaat, with seeds, see the smell! In this case, the word bread is elliptical, in the first case (my bread is hot), in the second case the word bread filler (from this bread), in the second case the compound filler is parseled, and the bread - the determiner is dropped (the smell of bread), i.e. elliptical.

We can see that not only parts of speech but also some conjuctions are elliptical:

Spark. That day, I won seven Razzak's nuts. Then I gave it back. He cried…

Egypt.Knows - does not apply, personally.

In the first sentence above, because the following conjunctions are dropped, in the second, the equal conjunctions are dropped, but their place is evident in the general content of the sentence. In all of the above examples, the elliptical passages ensure that the protagonists' speech is expressive, natural, and, most importantly, close to live speech.

Conclusion / Recommendations. It is natural for a creator to use different syntactic units to create a highly artistic work. Therefore, the skill of the artist depends on the degree to which he uses artistic means. The ability of a writer to create unique expressions within the framework of literary language

using the possibilities of natural language leads to the introduction of new concepts and norms into the literary language, and thus to the emergence of artistic means of expression, enriching the expressive potential of language. Ellipses of various parts of speech are often used in works of art, especially in dialogic speech, to express expressiveness, fluency, and naturalness. In this case, the writer intends to express some hidden, individual feature of the protagonist, who is involved in the flow of certain events, and brings the protagonist's speech closer to live speech, revealing his hidden creative side. Despite the fact that much scientific and analytical work has been done on syntactic constructions, the analysis of linguistic means in Sharof Boshbekov's speech shows that the specificity and breadth of stylistic possibilities in the writer's speech are still the main source for a comprehensive analysis of these structures.

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