Implicit Expression of Information Components in the Elliptical Constructions

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Abstract: The study of the problems associated with the formation of information expression in speech structures is equally relevant both theoretical and practical, and thus it is possible to identify factors that ensure the effect of communicative processes. This article analyzes the implicit expression of information components in elliptic constructions.

Keywords: knowledge, cognitive activity, attitude of the discourse, linguistic signs, verbalization of information.

INTRODUCTION:
Information is a form of knowledge that is transmitted in a communication environment and is the realization of a person's cognitive activity in the form of ideas. In other words, information is the experience of a person through certain linguistic signs, reflecting his knowledge that he has mastered in the process of cognition of the universe. At this time, it should not be forgotten that each person can perceive the universe in his own way and have his own set of goals, means of organizing cognitive activities. Further content dictates the attitude of the person and discourse. The role of the information structure in which it is expressed is important when determining the discourse or conversational structure. Many believe that the information structure divides the structure of speech into two parts. While the first of them reflects the interdependence of the components of discourse, the second includes the task, to enrich the information known before the introduction of completely new information, expanding the discourse from the update account. But there are also cases of previously known data transfer. Verbalization of information in the discourse occurs differently, and it is also important what typological group the language belongs to. For example, in the languages with the free word order (Turkish, Uzbek, Russian, Hungarian, and so on.) the composition of words in the structure of speech construction affects the expression of information. And in English, the main tool for the actualization of information is intonation. In Japanese-written texts, this task is often performed by morphological elements. However, the mentioned tools are available in all languages so far.

LITERATURE REVIEW:
It is customary to study the dialogue that goes between the characters of works of art as a separate manifestation of oral speech1. Because in the written formation of the text of oral speech, its main linguistic and methodological features are preserved. But it is also observed that in a literary text some elements characteristic of verbal communication are omitted. Due to the fact that the dialogue is constantly associated with a certain reality, situation, the elements saved by the form are logically restored through the analysis of the same situation. In order to achieve a

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complete restoration of missing components, one sometimes has to resort to the full text of a work of art.

First of all, it is necessary to consider cases of transparent expression of information components in the analyzed speech structures. The observations made testify to the fact that in the syntactic structure of structures, information carrier units of meaning do not exist uniformly. The number of informational components found by the expression of the expression is different: sometimes it can also be one.

To facilitate the description of the collected material, we use the following gestures: e – information about existence; m – modal fragment; t – Time Indicator; s - space indicator; b – property; a – a subject with these signs. It is worth mentioning that the modal component of the speech structure is characterized from the point of view of the content of the objective and subjective modality. I.R.Galperin believes that "the inclusion of the subjective modality in the general modality category is an important stage in expanding the scale of the grammatical analysis of the sentence, and in this way a bridge is thrown from the sentence to the analysis of the text." 2 Uzbek scientist S.Boymirzaeva, reflecting on the possibilities of expression of the text modality, notes that any type of modality, including the subjective modality, is associated with the relativity of knowledge about the universe. "Event in the universe in the process of studying phenomena by analogy, we come to approximate, probable conclusions. Accordingly, at the center of the field of subjective modality, which is the result of gnoseological activity, is probably the meaning of Assumption."

Based on the above points, we found that in order to study the information scale of the speech structures of the objective modality, it is necessary to first take into account the expression of the objective modality. The subjective modality, on the other hand, signals additional information expression.

We will analyze the following example, taken from D.Salinger's "A Perfect Day for Banana Fish":

...but the brother said: “I’d better test your eyes again while you’re here, just to make seem” (D.Salinger. A Perfect Day for Banana Fish).

In this passage, the part you’re here is being allocated as a structure with a separate informational content. Because in its composition anaphoric exchange (you instead of I) occurs, the word goes about another person.Also, the morphological form of the modality is changing: instead of the ontative, declarative mood is activated.

In this speech structure, all informational components are expressed explicitly: the subject performing the action – you (used in place of the name Joan); Sema of existence (e) to be expressed in the means of the verb; modality (m) – realized in the means of the verb form; meaning of the tense (t) – took the form of Present Indefinite.

In the speech structure, which is highlighted in the following fragment of the dialogue, all the information fragments are linguistically realised:

“He was remarkable kind”.

“Kind?”

“Oh, yes, in the circumstances. Because she started up a lot of gossip in the neighborhood”. (D.Salinger. A Perfect Day for Banana Fish).

ANALYSIS:

This colloquial structure is part of an adverb, and the reason why it is considered as a separate

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3 Боймирзаева С.У. Узбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шаклантирувчи категориялар, Филол.фан.докт. ... дисс. -Т.,2010. –Б.84.
colloquial unit is explained by the presence in it of more than one predicate phrase. Also in its composition, instead of the element he in the previous sentence, the pronoun she appears. This pronoun serves as the seat of the name Miss Simonds. The content of the element in the neighborhood is understood from the context and realities the sema of space. When the verb form Started informs about the participation of two subjects, the mood form of this verb expresses the meaning of the modality. The tense index finds expression in the medium of the form of Past Indefinite.

In most speech structures, the component pointing to space goes under the principle of economy. In general, the presence of a locative fragment from a syntactic structure is not a regular indicator for dialogical speech. After all, dialogical communication occurs mainly at the address of the situation being described, or this address is known to the participants in the dialogue. The taking of a linguistic form of a locative element is due to the fact that the statement goes beyond the speech situation or is associated with the goal of a rhematic interpretation.

In the following dialogue, we also witness that the space in which the event takes place is not shown:

“Oh, do me favour “, said Hopper.
“I’m going swimming now”, said Jimmy. (Spark M. The dark glasses).

The meaning of the locative fragment saved here is known in the context of the story, that is, the conversation is going on the seashore.

There are also cases when two of the pieces of Information fall out in the text:

“What’s his name?"
“I don’t know. Rieser or something”.
“Never heard of him” (Spark M. The dark glasses).

Since we are familiar with the text of this story, we will find that the form in this structure is an element of the non-expressed mother. From the context it is known that the conversation is going between mother and daughter. Likewise, it is also possible to draw conclusions about the space in which the event takes place, relying on the context of the text.

We will analyze the text of the next dialogue:

He took his trousers off and hung them neatly over the back of hut’s two chairs.

“Swimming trunks on already”, said Hopper. (D.Salinger. A Perfect Day for Banana Fish).

In this case, we will see only the linguistic realities of three informational pieces. Here, fragments with Meanings of subject (swimming trunks), predicate (on) and tense (already) are manifested. The missing parts of the information found a implicit expression.

If in the author's statement standing on the first line He took his trousers off gives information about the subject of the action being performed, the meanings of modality and predicativity are restored by means of grammatical knowledge.

Speech structures, in the composition of which three components of meaning take on a linguistic form, can also be expressed in the form of an isolated adjective phrase:

“And with the mother bedridden upstairs”, - my grandmother said.
“She must be a saint”, said my aunt. (Wain A. The Life Guard).

Here the fragments of subject and space and the characteristic of the subject are expressed partially (bedridden). There is an opportunity to recreate pieces of meaning saved by transforming the allocated adjectival structure into an independent predicative expression.

The specified fragments of information also take a syntactic look in a sentence that has been parsellized:
“He drove very nicely, Under fifty the whole way, as a matter of fact”. (Wain A. The Life Guard).

In this parsellate sentence, the following pieces of information are expressed: a) the meaning that determines the property of the verb in the previous sentence - under fifty; b) locato - the whole way; c) subjective modality - as a matter of fact.

In some cases, only two pieces of information are also observed in the form realities in speech structures:

But then she spoke. “It will take time”, she said. “A very difficult patient, of course”. (Spark M. The dark glasses).

In the addresse’s replica in this case, there are two speech structures: complete and elliptical sentences. When interpreting the structure of It will take time as a complete sentence, we do not pay attention to the absence of a locative fragment, since this fragment is rarely activated in dialogical speech.

The elliptical structure has a predicative-modal structure, and the property description exists in the determinant Group (a very difficult patient), while the subjective modality is expressed through the modal phraseologism of course. The missing parts of information are perceived based on the context and the content of the speech structure. In some elliptical structures, other types of information fragments manifest themselves explicitly:

“How are the clothes this year?”

“Terrible. But out of this world” (Spark M. The dark glasses).

The fact that the elliptic sentence But out of this world is considered as a separate speech structure is due to the appearance in its composition of the unit of this world, the name of the new subject. In addition, there is also a predicative element in this structure.

In dialogical speech, one-component sentences are widely used. In this case, only one piece of information takes a linguistic look in the sentences, while others find expression implicitly. The piece in which the form is being viewed is usually seen as a rhema of the information being transmitted, that is, as a new, important part. O.A.Krylova believes⁴ that hematopoietic fragments have the property of reflecting proposition. This feature is determined by the fact that in their response they have the ability to independently deny thought, as well as take the place of the separated fragment, independently obtaining the content of the subject modality. Compare:

“When did you get there?”

“I don’t know”. Wednesday morning. Early”. (D.Salinger. A Perfect Day for Banana Fish).

The two elliptic clauses that are being distinguished are forming a single speech structure. In this structure, only time-specific information is activated. Because this attitude is gaining importance for the speaker at this stage of the communication process. Here, a hint of pieces of information, the form of which has not received a view, exists in part in the question of the interlocutor.

And in the following structure, only the name of the subject in which the word is going is mentioned, and the rest of the information is restored on the basis of logical actions:

“Must you wear those glasses?”

“Well, yes. The glare” (Spark M. The dark glasses).

In structures in which only one piece of information has received a syntactic appearance in the composition, the subject name can receive the content of the determinant of the subject, which is mentioned in the previous replica as a property, a quality name:

“She may be in any of a thousand places. At a hairdresser’s”. (Spark M. The dark glasses).

Here the elliptical sentence acts as a separate speech structure. After all, a new name (the hairdresser's) appears in its composition, which is considered familiar to the interlocutor. This unit is functioning to place the action along with the clarification of the a thousand places fragment in the previous sentence.

An elliptical sentence, in addition, can consist of an element that characterizes a subject phenomenon:

Then she continued her story ... an optician. His sister was blind. (Spark M. The dark glasses).

Here an optician the name of the person being described becomes known from the context – Mr. Simmonds.

The economical expression of information fragments in this way is one of the most common:

“How did he behave in the car and all?”

“All right”;

“He said I should have bought a translation or something. Or learned the language, if you please.”

“Awful, awful”:

“How are the clothes this year?”

“Terrible”.

“What kind of regulation is that?”

“One of Mr. Brendergust’s”. (D.Salinger. A Perfect Day for Banana Fish).

Of all the examples presented, the missing informational fragments are restored based on previous interrogative replicas.

In dialogical speech structures, a fragment that finds a single expression may have a locative meaning:

“Where is Jimmy?’

“Here”, Ramon.

“On the bench” (Wain A. The Life Guard).

Elements such as yes, no, which form one-component sentences, when expressing consent or protest, affirmation or denial and other meanings of this type, justify the speaker's subjective attitude towards the situation being described:

“Did it ever occur to you that the sister’s story might be true?” I said.

“Yes”, I considered the possibility (Wain A. The Life Guard).

It seems that in this example "Yes" is a speech structure in which only a modal information fragment is formed. There is an opportunity to understand other information parts of it that have been saved from the question.

CONCLUSION:

Nowadays the study of problems related to the formation of informational expression in the speech structures is equally vital as theoretical and practical, and in this way it is possible to identify factors that ensure the effect of communication processes. One of the practical requirements for communication is to express information in a condensed, compressed form, without reducing the scale that is important for the addressee. Already condensed information is perceived and remembered more easily, faster, and most importantly, firmly. Relatively little linguistic material is required to account for such information. But the value of information depends on who it is intended for, the amount of which is determined in accordance with the
intended purpose. So, in order to increase the value of the unit of communication, sometimes the information being transmitted must be at the maximum or highest level. Psychologist scientist A.V.Antonov explained that "a message with a high level of informativeness value is understood with reference to the cognitive reserve of the recipient, and the existing thesaurus is sufficiently enriched by its means."5

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