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U.A. Burieva

National University of Uzbekistan

PhD researcher,

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

umida.burieva.1984@mail.ru

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF INCOMPLETE SENTENCES

Abstract: In this article, the term “incomplete sentence” is considered as referring to two part sentences. Thus, an incomplete sentence is a two-part sentence. It may also be part of a complex or complex sentence. In a specific context or situation, each proposal, in accordance with its structure and function, is complete in terms of content. In this regard, one cannot agree with the author of the dissertation “incomplete sentences in the Russian language” A.N.Nazarov, who claims that “the incompleteness of a sentence is determined primarily by the semantic incompleteness of its content”. Such an installation leads to the study of grammatical phenomena, built only on a subjective interpretation of the meaning of the relevant sentences, on the intuitive linguistic flair of the researcher, and entails purely subjective assessments and conclusions.

Key words: incomplete, incompleteness, ellipse, descriptive, lexical meaning, complex sentence, context, the omitted words.

Language: English

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Introduction

It is well-known that in the absence of all the words, the words are divided into elliptical and non-elliptical: in Uzbek linguistics elliptical is also called incomplete. Some of the pieces of information needed to express the point of view are omitted.

Materials and methods

This does not prevent the listener from understanding what is being conveyed to him, because it is clear from the preceding sentence, or from the whole, that the context is speaking.

For example:

- Where do you work?
- At the university.
- “Since when?”
- From September.

In this dialog, the first sentence is complete, the rest is elliptical that is incomplete. In the second sentence, the words *I work at*, in the third sentence *you are there....* The words I have been working on for years are omitted. In all three sentences, ten words are omitted, five words are used,

but the rest does not interfere with the dialogue. It is natural that elliptical words occur in speech. A person always tries to save time and energy in his daily life. The same can be said for speech less effort, more information that is conveying ideas to the listener by using as few words as possible. In the non-elliptical, which is the opposite of elliptical statements, the speaker retains all the pieces of speech needed to convey his ideas to the listener. While elliptical expressions are more commonly used in spoken language, non elliptical expressions are more commonly used in written speech. [1, P. 126]

Clarification of the concept of incomplete sentences and the definition of incomplete sentences in general, since only on the basis of a general understanding of the proposal can understanding and definition of incomplete sentences as a particular issue of the theory of sentences be built. The definitions of the proposal have caused and still cause numerous disputes and interpretations not only between linguists of different directions, but even of one direction, and a satisfactory solution to this issue has not been found. Therefore, we will continue to rely on the definition

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given by the Academic grammar of the Russian language which from our point of view, most fully covers the various sides of the sentence and which (although we do not consider it final) we use as a “working definition”: “Sentences - are grammatical formulations according to the laws of a given language an integral unit of speech, which is the main means of formation, expression and communication of thought. The sentence expresses not only messages about reality, but also the attitude of the speaker ... Each sentence, from a grammatical point of view, is an internal unity of verbally expressed members, the order of their location and intonation” [2].

In this article, the term “incomplete sentence” is considered as referring to two part sentences [3,P.131]. Thus, an incomplete sentence is a two-part sentence [4, P. 131]. It may also be part of a complex or complex sentence.

In terms of message transmission, all sentences of connected speech are, i.e. they communicate what needs to be reported, otherwise they would not be offers, as they could not fulfill their basic, communicative function .

Each sentence, being in the context, completely conveys the thought contained in it, regardless of its structural features, because if the sentence performed the function of transmitting a message incompletely, communication would be impossible. And, if we consider the issue from this point of view, then incomplete sentences do not exist at all. Such replicas of colloquial speech, which I.A. Popova classifies as “unexpanded” or “actually incomplete sentences”, “which expresses an insufficiently differentiated thought that is not divided into distinct and definitely combined verbal representations, in other words, those in which the thought itself insufficiently formed, has not completely turned into a phenomenon of language yet”[5], (such as “ yes there are all of them here ... ”, “ it is necessary that he Axov him.. ”, such “sentences” cannot be considered as sentences at all.

Even if you do not take into account the fact that this definition suffers from the psychologism inherited from A.A.Shakhmatov and that it is hardly possible to classify a thought as sufficiently and “not differentiated”, as well as the fact that if some thought is “not yet enough” formed, and has not yet completely turned into a phenomenon of language, ”since it has already been expressed, it will never turn into a phenomenon of speech, that will never be made into an offer. The author of the article himself notes this to some extent, calling such remarks “language formations that have not yet become completely sentences” [6, P. 4]. Thus, in this case, the term “incomplete” extends beyond the limits of grammar and denotes a certain concept that is alien to it, since in the grammar the term “incomplete sentence characterizes certain positional models of sentences [7, P. 665], correlating with positional models of complete sentences. Therefore, the term “incomplete

sentence” cannot be attributed to non-expanded replicas, since these latter, as the author himself points out, were not included in the proposal.

The fallacy of the position expressed by A.I. Nazarov is also proved by the fact that, taking the sentence out of context (and in the analysis, as a rule, each sentence is considered in isolation, outside its context), we can hardly talk about any semantic completeness of the sentence. It was on this basis that I. Popova came to the conclusion that “if the criterion for determining incompleteness is an isolated consideration of proposals to consider its semantic incompleteness, then almost all of our speech not only oral, dialogical, but book-written, will be composed of “incomplete” - according to the meaning of the sentences. Indeed, a significant part of formally complete sentences of connected speech taken out of context, does not express the fullness of thought that they possess in context [8, P. 284]. The semantic connection of context sentences and the relative ambiguity of an isolated sentence finds its expression in various means: in the use of pronouns (personal and indicative), allied particles, conjunctions at the beginning of the sentence, introductory words and other means. For example, sentences: His political work is smaller in volume and narrower in range than that of his two great contemporaries, but it reflects more clearly than the poetry of either, the collapse of faith that was a tragedy in many sincere lives of the period./G.Sampson. The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature, p.711. The sentence is not only complete, but also complex in structure; nevertheless, it cannot be considered complete in meaning, and even generally clear in terms of content without a sentence preceding it, which reveals the substantive relevance of personal pronouns in this sentence: Eminent alike as poet and critic, Matthew Arnold holds a place of singular distinction among Victorian writers. But even this later does not bring complete clarity without a more extensive previous context, since the content of the group *two great contemporaries* remains unclear. When the proposal is in context and the researcher considers it as a particle of the whole, it acquires a fullness of meaning. This was noted by V.V. Vinogradov when he wrote that “when all means of expression, situation and context are taken into account, when structural and grammatical features of the so-called incomplete sentences are taken into account, almost each of them will be “complete, that is, adequate to their purpose and correspondingly performing their communicative function”[9, P. 284]. When considering the incompleteness of a proposal, we rely on the fact that the proposal on the part of its model, and only on this side, is not the product of a creative act, but is a ready-made reproducible unit. “The positional model of the proposal is a finished tool, the available structure” [10, P. 88]. A sentence, from the point of view of its model, is a unit of language, and, like any unit of language, it

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is reproduced in speech. The unit of language is not because it can express a complete thought, but because it is an established structure, a finished model, which is reproduced in speech as an existing structure. Moreover, how says TP Lomotev, “a ready reproducible unit” is “only from the side of its model, but from the side of its purpose in the act of communication, it is the result of creative activity, not reproduction”. Precisely because the thought expressed in the sentence is the creativity of the speaker, it is always produced, in each sentence something is communicated or established. However, the proposal model and its structure does not change it remain within the framework of those positional structures that are in the language [11, P. 44].

At the same time, there may be deviations from those models that have been developed in the system of language: some parts of these models may fall out, but this does not mean what the sentence is: Wish I were the same /HM,p.47/- It is not a new construction, but represents the same positional model (structure) as the proposal I wish I were the same. Or suggestion: You coming, Scobie? /H.M.,p.138/- only because of this can serve as a message unit because its positional model is constructed in exact accordance with the positional model of the sentence Are you coming, Scobie? Such broken or incomplete structures are based and are built on the basis of those models that already exist in the language system. These proposals are only understandable because they are built in exact accordance with the full proposal. For example, a sentence like: Very pretty, that /WL,p.370/ or: F queer being, my mother /WL,p.114/- it would hardly be understood if understood, if they were not based on the same models as in the sentence: Very Pretty that is, or: A queer being my mother is in, of which there is an inversion of the position of the inscribed part. The Very Pretty that model is built in exact correspondence with the Very Pretty that is model, but there is no one verbal form in it. And the understanding of the proposal, built on an incomplete model, depends on the understanding of the proposal. This was emphasized by A.M.Peshkovsky. “Incomplete sentences,” he writes, “although they are in colloquial speech, no doubt, much more than complete, in our minds, are always equal in full”. A.M. Peshkovsky considered this sign to be the most important [12, P. 442]. Complete offers exactly match the model the structure of sentences in a language, in other words, they represent this model. In complete sentences, the positional model of the sentence of a given language is revealed syntactic relations. Incomplete offers stand out against the full. They

embody the same model as in the full ones, but with the absence of any positional links. Incomplete sentences due to the possibility of contrasting them with the full [13, P. 164]. If you can say: Sounds like a good idea /LBA,p.83/or: What a nice speech! /LWFOW,p.49/, then only because there is a model of the full sentence It sounds like a good idea or: What a curious shape it is! /LWFOW,p.52/. And vice versa, since there is a What a nice speech! And can't imagine why people speak against her /LWFOW, p. 53 / will be incomplete. They will not be incomplete in meaning, since they fully express the thought enclosed in them and are incomplete only in terms of their structure, i.e. the term “incomplete can be attributed to them only from a grammatical point of view. This means that an incomplete sentence is a purely grammatical concept and has nothing to do with the plan of content, with the completeness of the thought of one sentence. In an incomplete sentence, there is a violation of the positional model, which, however, is possible due to the fact that the separate positional links are so closely interconnected that one position of the word form may suggest a different position of a different word form and even a whole positional model of its proposal of its proposal.

Due to such mutual conditionality, or in the terminology of VG Admoni, “the projection of syntactic relations” of positional links, the internal connection indicates the loss of the verbal form in one or more links. In addition, the corresponding series of sentences also indicate the loss of the verbal form in one of the sentences. In addition, the corresponding series of sentences also indicate the loss of the verbal form in one of the sentences. T.P. Lomtev wrote about this: “The position of the verbal form in a sentence is determined not only by the data that represent a single, taken separately sentence, but also by those that represent the relative series of different types of sentences, i.e. system, whole language” [14, P. 417]. Based on these provisions, we, like T.P. Lomtev, believe that the difference between incomplete and complete proposals is not in the absence of certain positions, but in the fact that “they are presented negatively, that is. they are not represented by separate verbal forms [15, P.218-220].

Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, we come to the conclusion that when considering a proposal in a context, from the point of view of completeness of meaning, all proposals are complete, i.e. from this point of view, there are no incomplete offers.

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