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EXPRESSION OF ELLIPSIS AND ANTIELLIPSIS IN THE LITERARY TEXT

Abstract: The article analyses the phenomena of artistically expressed ellipsis and antiellipsis. Theoretical data on ellipsis and antiellipsis are based on examples.
Key words: Ellipsis, antiellipsis, poetic actualization, connotation, oppositional attitude, contextual antonymy, aesthetic function.
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Introduction

Syntactic methods that make a literary text effective and emotional are: syntactic parallelism, emotional speech, rhetorical interrogation, inversion, ellipsis, gradation, antithesis, differentiation, analogy. A.P. Skovorodnikov, who made observations on expressive syntactic devices, notes that there are 13 types of syntactic means of poetic actualization in a literary text:

1) ellipsis;
2) antiellipsis;
3) cutting;
4) position-lexical repetition;
5) parcellation;
6) segmentation;
7) antipathy;
8) certain types of binders;
9) replace the phrase component;
10) inversion;
11) syntactic parallelism;
12) rhetorical questioning;
13) call structures [1.12.]

The main part

Uzbek linguistics also has its own interpretations. In particular, linguist M.Yuldashev considers ellipsis, antiellipsis, partsellation, adverbs (segmentation), gradation, oxymoron (unusual compounds), antithesis, differentiation, analogy as the main syntactic means of poetic actualization in the Uzbek literary text. , default, correction, etc. [2.222.]

In this scientific article, we have analyzed the phenomena of ellipsis and antiellipsis as opposite units expressed in a literary text within the syntactic level.

Based on the linguistic factor, a new meaning is formed in two main ways: 1) ellipsis; 2) shading.

In fact, when a component of a unit that is equal to a compound is dropped, the meaning of that compound becomes the word itself. This ellipse is said to result in a new meaning. [3.110]

Ellipsis is very common in proverbs. The reduction of words results in the conciseness and expressiveness of the nature of the proverb: the bear is divided, the wolf is divided. If you walk with good, you will achieve your goal. If you walk with bad, you will be ashamed. Bulbul loves chaman, man loves his homeland. [2.225.]

Abdullah Qahhor's works are sometimes used to reduce the content of certain articles in order to be concise and simple. For example, in the story "Asror Bobo": You have grass on your chest, let your hair burn evenly when it is wet or dry. Hitler, who wanted to deprive us of everything, still lost a lot. Where is the old village? If you still have a heart that doesn't burn, it will catch fire when you remember that. Get

on fire, burn! Then the number of Hitlerites left behind will increase, and it will be better. "[4.95.] it can be seen that he used it in an abbreviated form, and that the words wet // dry antonym served here to convey figurative meanings such as innocent // guilty.

Ellipsis is the process by which parts of speech are dropped with a specific purpose in the process of speaking. Such a reduction is based on the principle of linguistic economy ─ linguistic economy. It is usually used as a stylistic figure. Also, speech ellipsis is a very common phenomenon.

In Uzbek F. Ibragimova [5.], N.M. Mahmudov [6.] Conducted research on this topic. In her dissertation, F. Ibragimova discusses the work done on this topic in Uzbek. Summarizing his definitions of the problem of ellipsis in general linguistics and his observations, he writes: An ellipsis in a literary text can be defined as the deliberate omission of parts of speech by a speaker or writer for a specific methodological-linguistic-poetic purpose in the process of speech. "[5]] has been emphasized by many linguists. Significant work has been done in Russian linguistics to solve the problems of economy and ellipsis. While YS Kubryakova said that the principle of saving language resources is one of the most powerful internal principles in all languages of the world, A. Budagov believes that the principle of saving in language is not related to language development. the ellipsis phenomenon occurs. N.M. As Mahmudov points out, "The ellipsis plays an important role in stylistics and syntax as a phenomenon based on language saving." In other words, the occurrence of the principle of austerity at any level of language does not give rise to an ellipse, an ellipsis is only a syntactic level phenomenon. But some linguists consider any austerity in language to be an ellipse. This ignores the purpose of the speaker or writer in shaping his speech in an elliptical manner. In particular, linguist A. Hodzhiev states: "Linguistic economy ... occurs in all areas of the language system (phonetics, word formation, syntax, etc.)" [7.133.], In Tajik linguistics, the ellipse is a phenomenon that affects all levels of language. studied as. In Uzbek, F. Ibragimova believes that the fall of a sound or a syllable is a phonetic phenomenon and has nothing to do with the ellipse. Some linguists believe that an ellipsis can lead to the formation of a new word, that is, that a particular syntactic structure can be narrowed into a single word, [8.202.]. Such ellipses, in the opinion of F. Ibragimova, have no linguistic-stylistic and lingvopoetic value, because the formed units are among the usual words. Such ellipses are not verbal-communicative, but linguistic phenomena. In the history of Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis in the syntactic structure, in modern terminology, dates back to the 1920s. Fitrat also emphasizes the formation of incomplete sentences as a result of falling parts of speech. [8.202.]

"Ellipsis (yun.elleipsis - fall, descent) - the fall of the element of speech. In speech, ellipsis occurs for a variety of purposes (e.g., by economic demand). It is usually used as a stylistic figure. Provides concise text. In language, however, it occurs for a variety of reasons. For example, as a result of the ellipsis of the word osh in the compound ugra (soup made with ugra), the word ugra took on a new meaning (became the name of the dish): A dish made on the way back from the market is a hard ugra. Speech ellipsis is a very common phenomenon. For example, increase the number of good people and increase the number of bad people. (The word man is elliptical.)

In Uzbek linguistics, the terms "elliptical" and "incomplete speech" are considered synonymous.

An elliptical sentence is an incomplete sentence. Incomplete sentence is a sentence that is incomplete in terms of grammatical structure or content (does not include one or more parts), but this inaccuracy is evident from the spoken text or situation (situation):

Kanal. Katta kanal. O'tgan yili chiqardik (A. Qahhor).

Olam quyosh bilan yorug' - odam ilm bilan (Maqol)".[7.133.]

An analysis of works on the study of elliptical sentences shows that linguists often take into account the fact that in the analysis of different types of sentences in elliptical sentences parts of speech are easily reconstructed in a particular situation. Therefore, their analysis distinguishes between elliptical sentences and incomplete sentences. In general linguistics and Uzbek linguistics, these two concepts are considered to be the same phenomenon.

The ellipse is different from the concept of "off". When an ellipsis occurs, only the word or unit is dropped in the context. It is clear from the rest of the passages that it was dropped. The ellipsis phenomenon makes speech simple, understandable, and speeds up communication.

Uzbek linguistics has also conducted effective research on the subject of ellipsis, and there have been disagreements with European linguists. For example, F. Ibragimova writes: "In Uzbek, a sound or a syllable is a phonetic phenomenon and has nothing to do with an ellipse." In European linguistics, a number of linguists believe that ellipsis also occurs in phonetics. In Tajik linguistics, ellipsis has also been studied as a phenomenon affecting all language levels. In Uzbek linguistics, elliptical sentences and incomplete sentences are considered the same.

Here are some examples:

There are two women in the city who adhere to Sharia law, one is Mullah Norkozi's wife and the other is his wife. He prays, fasts in the month of Ashir in addition to the usual fast, and does not eat factory bread or the meat of cattle slaughtered in modern kitchens. When he arrives, Mullah Norquzi is lying outside the hotel and feels that his house is enlightened by some light. , dipped in sour cream. [4.89.] ("The

Woman Who Didn't Eat Raisins") The author uses the negative form of the above proverb to describe how respectful and considerate the guest is to the host.

No matter how abbreviated the article may be, compound sentence forms are more important than simple sentences in order to fully express the content. While proverbs are compound sentences, rhyme plays an important role in making most of them pronounced and readable. The phonetic structure of rhyming lexical units is exactly the same in syntactically parallel sentences:

"If you come here to do something that will impress the district, you're learning how to make a machine gun out of corn," he said. I hoped you would do the same in war. In that case, I bet you will give me a dowry, my dowry is the head of a German.

Sherali responded to this condition letter

"The head of a hundred Germans is yours. Either I'm famous or I'm dusty. Now, can we say something: a girl who asks for dowry comes with a dowry, what will happen to your dowry? Can you do something nice for the fog before I get there?

This will be your sprinkling. "[4.98.] (" Sep ") In contrast to the example above, this text uses the non-existent form of the non-existent form to reveal the meaning of the barrier. In this way, the work serves to express the characteristics of the protagonist's nature, such as perseverance and stubbornness.

Ahmadjan waited for the war to be sent without interruption once the man was called in. He kissed Muhammadjan's forehead as he wrapped his arms around his feet; as he bids farewell to his wife, relatives, and friends, as if to say, "Either I get dust or I get fame!" said. [9.3.]

In the process of speech communication, the phenomenon of deducting certain parts of speech with a specific purpose, that is, the ellipse occurs on the basis of the principle of linguistic economy-linguistic economy. [2.225.] We refer to the following text. Here the proverb is abbreviated as "bear" and "wolf".

"Would I have lost my ball if I hadn't?" The one who is separated is called a wolf. [10.12.] Or

- Sidiqjon turned around, just to say something:
"The tractor is picking cotton," he said

Yeah Al that sounds pretty crap to me, Looks like BT aint for me either. Scientists may be finding a way, but if they didn't, my brother Ahmedov wouldn't have said it. If scientists work as collective farms, too… Rabbits will not be saved for long! [10.104.]

-A bunch of flowers I found, a garden of onions I didn't find… If you come, this job will be found. [10.147.]

Ellipsis and antiellipsis, which are based on the principle of redundancy and frugality in language, serve the implementation of speech movements, and the psyche of the protagonists in the literary text are important linguopoetic tools used to describe various emotional states.

The non-omission of parts that can be omitted (ellipsis) according to the existing context and semantic factors in the literary text, i.e. antiellipsis, can also serve an artistic purpose. [2.226.] kidding performs the functions of showing the different emotional state of the speaker. For example, in the story "Women" (A. Qahhor) there is a place: Although Juvon was easily overcoming the wedding, Askar Ata was very tired before leaving the village, because every time the wedding was played, he would suffocate and catch his breath. The young woman noticed this:

"Don't worry, Dad, if I fall, the ground will lift," he laughed.

"I'm not worried, girl, but your horse isn't talking." There is a possibility of ellipsis in this dialogue, but the emphasis in Askar's father's speech is on antiellipsis. The following is a case in point:

Zargarov shouted, laughed, applauded, and got up and went into the game. Qutbiddinov threatened:

-Saltikov and Shedrin? Who told you?

- I know, it's in the book.

- Is it in the book? Play more chess, dog! ("Stubborn" A. Qahhor) In this passage, the anger and threat of the interlocutor's psyche is revealed through antiellipsis. Or,

"You didn't say that, Boqijon aka," said the girl. "Doesn't Chekhov mean that?"

Comrade Bakaev asked for another cup of tea.

- Chekhov? When we talk about bourgeois realism, we must first pay attention to its object. (A. Qahhor, "Literature teacher") The phenomenon of antiellipsis in the text was used to clearly express the ignorance of the literature teacher Bakijon Bakaev.

While linguistic redundancy allows for completeness, clarity of image, and the formation of a variety of emphatic expressions in speech, it still leads to at least the formal dimension of language units. This, of course, slows down the process of speech communication. According to this, the phenomenon of ellipsis, which is the result of the manifestation of the principle of austerity, is widely used in speech, especially in artistic speech.

Conclusion

Thus, the figure of an ellipsis provides conciseness in the text, serves to clarify the words, while the phenomenon of antiellipsis is used to emphasize, to increase emotionality. Tension gives the speech process a sense of urgency. Not only in works of art, but also in folk sayings, sayings, and phrases, there is the phenomenon of ellipsis, and sometimes antiellipsis. From the point of view of formal size and stylistic intention, it can be assessed that both linguistic phenomena are inversely related to each other.

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