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THE ROLE OF THE CONTEXT AND SITUATION IN THE FORMATION OF ELLIPTICAL STRUCTURES

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Abtract.

Introduction. *The nature and structure of Ellipsis has been studied by the scientists since antiquity. Each language develops in its own way to the existing rational, logical principles. It is felt that the possibilities of using the syntactic structures of languages differ in this. How does context and situation plays role in the functioning of Ellipsis is a matter of discussion.*

Research methods. *The method employed in this research is a conceptual-representative method, which aimed at identifying concepts in dual function - both as operational units of consciousness and as meanings of linguistic signs.*

Results and discussions. *The main reason for the appearance of such problems as to identify the missing fragments of incomplete sentences is the different interpretation of the concept of context. It is known that the term 'concept' is not used in the same way by philosophers, psychics, literary critics and linguists. Even in linguistics, the term 'context' is understood in different meanings. In particular, the representatives of the London School of functional linguistics propose to distinguish between the concepts of 'context of situation' and 'context of culture'.*

In elliptical structures, the excess of information is not felt, the fragments most important for the transfer of accounts and information take a linguistic form and are logically emphasized.

Conclusion. *In the analysis of the Ellipsis phenomenon, such an invariant role is played by a complete, no reduced form of linguistic structures. This form has a core indicator in the derivational environment, and based on this, the Ellipsis result can be understood and interpreted.*

Keywords: *Ellipsis, context and situation, syntax, grammatical form, grammatical and logical ellipsis, implicit meaning, linguistic economy, elliptical structures, cognitive language research, carrier of information, anaphoric zero sign.*

Background. The problem of the Ellipsis as a phenomenon, which has attracted the attention of scientists since antiquity, has not lost its relevance even at the present time. In ancient times, this phenomenon was mainly the focus of representatives of oratory or rhetorical science, who viewed the ellipsis as one of the rhetorical techniques that ensured that speech was short, understandable and attractive. Only by the Middle Ages, some philologists began to study this phenomenon within the framework of syntax. One such was Francisco Sanchez, a Spanish philologist and logician. "Minerva", the most famous work of the scientist was published in 1587, a large part of which was devoted to problems with syntax. After all, according to the scientist, syntax is the most complex and most important part of grammar[3].

According to F. Sanchez, a single principle is in force on the basis of the structure of languages, since thinking proceeds in the same way in all peoples. But each language develops in its own way to the existing rational, logical principles. It is felt that the possibilities of using the syntactic structures of languages differ in this. Against this background, the scientist expresses a tendency to interpret the ellipsis as one of the syntactic figures. The definition given by the Spanish logician who considers ellipsis to be a retreat from the grammatical rule is as follows: "Ellipsis est defectus dictionis vel distionum ad legitimam constructionem"[4] // Ellipsis is a structure or are structures that occur as a result of a violation of constructions of the correct grammatical form (translated by the author).

F.Sanchez was one of the first to propose the idea of dividing the ellipsis into types. According to the scientist's description, the most common type of this phenomenon is *grammatical*, which is easy to restore based on context. Grammatical Ellipsis is especially relevant to the predicate and often omitted completely.

Another type of Ellipsis allocated by the scientist is the *logical* ellipsis. In this case, the composition of the sentence, expressed by the means of the sentence, is not fully realized. F.Sanchez analyzed sentences

[3] Sonnio L.A. A Handbook to Sixteenth Century Rhetoric. –London, 1968.

[4] Малявина Л.А. К теории эллипсиса (Эллипсис в грамматике Фр.Санчеса 1587) // Проблема внутренней и внешней лингвистики. –М.: Наука, 1978. –С.71.

with the modus of implicit meaning, referring to concepts typical of modern linguistics, describes the inner structure of speech forms and is based on the relationship between modus and dicum in this.[5] It seems that F.Sanchez is most interested in the Ellipsis phenomenon from the point of view of logical syntax, and it proves that this phenomenon has a linguistic essence.

Indeed, the activation of the principle of linguistic economy in relation to syntactic units is manifested in different forms, and as a result, various structural changes in the text of speech communication occur, and the form of information expression is condensed. This is especially true of the role of Ellipsis in the performance of such task of the linguistic economy.

Research methods. To investigate the role of the context and situation in the formation of elliptical structures different research methods are applied. A brief analysis of the methods and techniques used in cognitive language research shows that they are all focused on working with certain language material and focus more on either the cognitive component or the study of the actual semantics of language units.

Within the framework of the conceptual-representative method, conceptual analysis is not just an analysis of concepts and their conceptual characteristics, but is aimed at "identifying concepts in their dual function - both as operational units of consciousness and as meanings of linguistic signs, i.e. as some ideal units objectified in linguistic forms and categories". [6]

Results and discussions. In the structure of the text, sentences are interconnected by entering into syntactic-semantic relation. On the basis of the same relation, elliptical sentences also take up space in the text. E.Kennedy commented that the ellipsis can be described as a state of falling out of one or more words necessary to ensure a complete picture of the sentence. The reason why they do not exist is due to the fact that the meaning and function of the units being spoken are known by themselves.[7]

Speech units subjected to ellipsis are structurally compact, this compactness migrates to preserved fragments and increases their "load" of meaning. If in full sentences each piece is a carrier of information of a certain norm, then in elliptical sentences, the fall of one or another part leads to the distribution of information between the preserved ones. In this case, an attempt to prevent errors in the transmission of information is observed. In elliptical structures, the excess of information is not felt, the fragments most important for the transfer of accounts and information take a linguistic form and are logically emphasized[8].

In elliptic sentences, the linguistic non-realizable units R.Jacobson calls "zero expressive" or "anaphoric zero sign" and notes their easy recovery in a speech situation.[9]

The role of context and speech situation in determining the phenomenon of Ellipsis is emphasized by a number of linguists. In particular, the French scientist Charles Bally[10] divides the ellipsis as the "implied" of the anaphoric elements. Because anaphoric elements make the context realistic, while deictic units refer to the situation.

V.G.Admoni also notes that in the formation and correct understanding of the Ellipsis, the context as well as the situation are the main base points. In his eyes, in some cases, the context and the situation relieve the "load" of the sentence by the fact that certain parts do not find a form expression. However, the reference to this part will be present in the forms of the sentence, which are stored in the composition. And the form in which it is intended takes meaning depending on the situation or context".[11]

A similar opinion is also found in the work of Uzbek linguists[12]. N.Mahmudov has specially studied the cases of expression of the Uzbek language of Ellipsis at the syntactic level, who notes that there are three types of this phenomenon: 1) Ellipsis, which occurs in dialogues; 2) anaphoric Ellipsis; 3) Ellipsis, which forms incomplete sentences[13]. In this study, he also argues that economy does not occur in terms of meaning by forming incomplete sentences when Ellipsis is related to context and situation.

In dictionaries of linguistic terms, the same tradition is continued, in which the context and situation-related Ellipsis are distinguished. David Crystal, in his "A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics"[14], states "the fact that a particular part of a speech structure is dropped in terms of economy, emphasis, or style is an

[5] Балли Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. –М.: URSS, 2001.
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Ellipsis" and explains that this part can be restored through a detailed acquaintance with the context. The English linguist warns that at the same time sometimes the context cannot help either. For example, to restore the full form of the elliptical sentence of *To town* (*I am going to town*) it is enough to refer to the question of *Where are you going to?* However, it is a problem to identify the missing fragments of incomplete sentences such as *Thank, Yes*. For this reason, it is not always correct to include such statements in the Ellipsis framework.

The main reason for the appearance of such problems is the different interpretation of the concept of context. It is known that the term 'concept' is not used in the same way by philosophers, psychics, literary critics and linguists. Even in linguistics, the term 'context' is understood in different meanings. In particular, the representatives of the London School of functional linguistics propose to distinguish between the concepts of 'context of situation' and 'context of culture'[15].

R.Jacobson, who was one of the first to introduce the concept of 'linguistic context'into consumption interprets the occurrence of a speech act as follows: the addressant (speaker) conveys the message to the addressee (listener), and to grasp this information, a context is needed. For this, the linguistic code that represents information must be equally familiar to the speaker and listener. Finally, the occurrence of interpersonal 'contact', which allows the speaker and listener to enter into communication, is also one of the main conditions.[16] Hence, according to the scientist, the context is a set of units that the speaker and the listener feel.

Cognitive linguists prefer to interpret the concept of context in connection with the expression of meaning. Ronald W. Langacker believes that meaning cannot be defined as a phenomenon that stands apart from other levels of grammar.[17] Other cognitivists, continuing this idea, note that linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge cannot be sharply separated from each other[18]. That is why the concept of cognitive context refers to the need to understand the discourse of knowledge about the world.

From the point of view of linguistics, the phenomenon of context is the sum of the conditions necessary to determine the content of linguistic units, and the form of which is reality. Currently, researchers are in favor of distinguishing between micro- and macrocontexts. They consider the microcontext as a complex that occurs on the scale of structural-semantic relations between parts of the speech structure. And linguistic macrocontext is allocated within the framework of inter-sentence relations that arise in the context of communication[19]. The microcontext ellipsis is widely activated in dialogical speech, and in this case the function of a contextual sign is performed by an interrogative sentence, which is formed mainly by a pronoun:

EN: "***When*** *were you last here?"*
"Two weeks ago" (M.Mitchell. Gone with the Wind);
UZ: - ***Kimdan*** *jahlingiz chiqayapti? – deb so'radi Tal'at, joyiga o'ta turib.*
- *"Nurchi"ning noziri-da.* (Tohir Malik. Talvasa)

In these examples, the presence of a response in the form of an Ellipsis is explained by the fact that it corresponds to the communicative purpose of the previous interrogative sentence. The linguistic realities of the dropped elements would have prevented the interpretation of the rhema part of the information[20].

It is known that rhema is the main or core part of the transmitted information and is perceived differently in the environment of speech activity, and it is activated in the structure of the sentence not only by prosodic and lexico-grammatical means. Rhema also serves as a means of avoiding information redundancy in a part of a sentence that has not found a form expression. This, in turn, signals the harmonization of logical, psychological and linguistic structures in the colloquial linguistic consciousness[21].

[15] Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in the Social Semiotic Perspective. - Victoria: Deakin University, 1985. – P.99.
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An incomplete sentence that occurs in connection with the context is absorbed into the structure of oral speech and becomes a unit of communication with full meaning. Ellipsis in this case takes grammatical character and follows the laws of the language syntax system.

N.A.Sadullaeva does not approve in some studies that distinguishes dialogical and situational incomplete statements[22]. Dissatisfied with the fact that scientists such as A.hazratkulov who confuses grammatical and logical actions in the analysis of incomplete sentences, the scientist notes that the structure of an incomplete sentence is inextricably linked with the phenomenon of Ellipsis.

English scientist S.Lyons notes that the meaning of the elliptical structure can also be understood from a direct speech situation without resorting to any previous statement[23].

‚The speech act, which is called the situational or, at some point, 'systemic Ellipsis', is often characteristic of the replica of the dialogue. Because it allows you to save a significant part of linguistic expression of information in the process of specific conditions of communication and free communication. For example:

UZ: *"Yaxshimisan ... Ering yaxshimi", dedi Fotima "yarashdingmi" deyolmay.*
*"**Ketib qolgan**, allaqachonlar ketib qolgan. **Leningradda, o'qishda** ..."* (A.Qahhor. Muhabbat).
EN: ***No use making** a disturbance about it* (J. Conrad. Victory.)

Sometimes it is difficult to restore a dropped fragment of elliptical structures based on context, and in such a situation it is necessary to resort to similar complete phrases that exist in the language. Interestingly, these phrases do not have to be used directly in this context. This type of molded expressions is usually included among the phraseologisms of oral speech. to restore the full composition of phrases such as *Thank you // "Raxmat", Glad to see you // "Ko'rganimdan mamnunman", Beg your pardon // "Kechirasiz", Have a good day // "Xayrli kun"*, it is necessary to rely on their alternatives in a full interrogative forms: *I thank you // "Men sizga raxmat aytaman", I am glad to see you // "Men sizni ko'rganimdan mamnunman", I beg your pardon // "Men sizdan uzr so'rayman", You have a good day // "Sizning kuningiz xayrli o'tsin"* and so on.

The authors of the textbook English grammar, intended for students of universities, distinguish between situational and structural types of Ellipsis. In the first of them, the determination of meaning is associated with a extralinguistic context, and in the second, meaning is determined based on a grammatical structure. Scientists have also stated that there is also a 'textual ellipsis', in which the meaning is based on a linguistic context[24]. In our opinion, it is also a difficult matter to draw a sharp line between the situational and structural ellipsis. After all, situational Ellipsis occurs in any case subject to the rules and norms of the language syntax system.

A.M.Mukhin notes that in order to distinguish between elliptical and complete structures, one should definitely rely on syntactic connections. "Because there is no way to learn sentence fragments without identifying syntactic links."[25] The scientist interprets syntactic structures in such a structure as zero-component sentences, separating the sentence fragments that can be restored in content, but the form has not found an expression, as "zero-part". For the interpretation of these types of elliptical structures, the Russian-language statements "*В глубине дверь в переднюю; слева от зрителей дверь во внутренние комнаты"* are analyzed to their junction models.

In these models, the predicate, which has not found a formal expression, is defined as continuous lines.

L.S.Barkhudarov also considers syntactic elements in the form of 'zero's as an indicator of Ellipsis. In order to identify and restore fragments, the scientist uses the method of transformation. The syntagmatic possibilities of elliptical sentences are explained through the study of syntactic connections that are activated in the structure of sentences. In his opinion, any elliptical sentence is a transform of a full-fledged structure[26]. L.S.Barkhudarov who distinguished the syntagmatic and paradigmatic filling of the ellipsis actually recognizes the context and situation (situational) ellipsis. In this case, the Ellipsis phenomenon is analyzed in the direction of the restoration of the dropped element. In our opinion, it is preferable to start the analysis of

[22] Саъдуллаева Н.А. Ўзбек ва инглиз тилларида йиғиқлик ва ёйиқлик ҳосиласи. Филол. фан. доктори ... дисс. автореферати. –Т., 2020. –Б. 24.
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Ellipsis formation from the process of contraction (saving). Such an approach demonstrates the involvement of the activation of the laws of the language system with the context.

In addition to the fact that the processes taking place in the language system look different, the principles of their activation are also diverse. H.Nematov and R.Rasulov emphasize the importance of taking into account the sequence in the subordinate relationship of linguistic units, as well as the fact that they can exist in mutual harmony, when dividing them into paradigmatic, syntagmatic and hierarchical relations, which provide their connection in the form of similarity, step by step, neighborliness, which is experienced in the language system[27].

Sh.Safarov, who carried out valuable research on the methodology of linguistics, notes that any linguistic unit, having entered into relations with other units, to some extent affects the general system. "But these units are, first of all, the unity of the language system, and therefore their linguistic nature is formed within the framework of the general system and develops according to the requirements of this system".[28]

Hence, in the analysis of linguistic phenomena, it is important to find the main sample or invariant unit. In the analysis of the Ellipsis phenomenon, such an invariant role is played by a complete, no reduced form of linguistic structures. This form has a core indicator in the derivational environment, and based on this, the Ellipsis result can be understood and interpreted. In particular, if we analyze the processes of occurrence of an ellipsis at the level of syntax, a complete sentence is selected as an invariant. The full sentence will serve as a basis for the reduction in the next step, and certain fragments of it will take on an implicit appearance. It is for this reason that researchers are used to treating incomplete sentences of dialogical speech as a variant of complete sentences or a synonym in another structure[29].

Conclusion. It is known that in the context of dialogical communication, full and elliptical speech structures are applied to the fold, having the same possibility of activation, and delimiting this possibility of any of them causes only the occurrence of disproportionate cases. For example, it becomes difficult for individuals who communicate when only elliptical structures are involved in the dialogue to understand each other. Because in this case, it becomes a difficult task to restore the lack of information in accordance with the communicative goal. And when dialogue is formed only by means of full-content structures, a state of information redundancy occurs. An excessive increase in information also complicates communication, signs of boredom appear in its participants. For communication to take place evenly, it is important that information is expressed in moderation, and therefore we must not forget that the contribution of the ellipsis to ensuring the communicative effect is special.

It is clear that Ellipsis occurs differently in different structures. But the source of the structures that are being formed, no matter how this process proceeds, is a variant of those that are in full shape. Derivatives are elliptical in different meanings and manifestations, but they all arise under the influence of the principle of linguistic economy. From this point of view, it is noted that any elliptical structure is apart from any feature. From this it becomes clear that the integrity of the shape and content of the elliptical structure is manifested on the basis of comparison with the invariant, which is considered semantic-structurally complete. Full structures, in turn, are distinguished by their volume and are activated in a small amount of dialogical discourse relative to their elliptical alternative. Scientists who have been engaged in the study of features inherent in oral speech argue that elliptical structures are widely used in oral speech not only to reduce energy consumption, but also for purely linguistic reasons. After all, "elliptical structures are an integral part of oral speech, and their non-use is disobedience to language-specific traditions"[30]. The dominance of the ellipsis in the structure of dialogical speech is based on its same feature. In dialogue, replicas not only relate to each other in terms of meaning, but also syntactically adapt among themselves, and structurally one continues the other.

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