QO'QON UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/25.12.2024.Fil.130.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH
ANDIJON DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

ASHUROVA NARGIZAXON VALIJON QIZI

TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARDA KOGEZIYANING KONTRASTIV TADQIQI (ELLIPSIS KESIMIDA)

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog'ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi AVTOREFERATI

Qo'qon – 2025

UO'K: 811.111'342.8+811.512.133'342.8

Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on Philological Sciences

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам

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Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2022.4.PhD/Fil2951 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiyasi Andijon davlat universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasida (www.kokanduni.uz) va "Ziyonet" Axborot ta'lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirildi.

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Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Namangan davlat chet tillar instituti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Qo'qon universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi raqamli PhD.03/25.12.2024.Fil.130.02 Ilmiy kengashning 2025-yil " 30 " 12 soat 11:00dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 150700, Qo'qon shahri, Turkiston ko'chasi, 28ᴬ-uy. Tel.: (993873) 545-55-55; faks: (99873) 545-44-44; E-xat: EXAT.UZ).

Dissertatsiya bilan Qo'qon universitetining Axborot resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (19 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 150700, Qo'qon shahri, Turkiston ko'chasi, 28A-uy. Tel.: (993873) 545-55-55).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil " 18 " 12 kuni tarqatildi. (2025-yil " 18 " 12 dagi 4 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).

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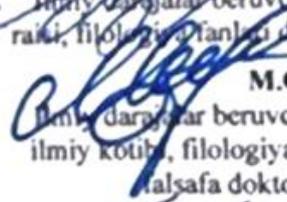
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida matnning bog'lanish vositalari, xususan, kogeziya va kogerentlik konsepsiyalari, shuningdek, ularning eng faol ifodalaridan biri bo'lgan "ellipsis" hodisasini turli tizimli tillar misolida qiyosi asosda tadqiq etish zamonaviy lingvistik tadqiqotlarning dolzarb yo'nalishiga aylanmoqda. Matn yaxlitligi va izchilligini ta'minlovchi mazkur hodisalar Yevropa tilshunosligida an'anaviy grammatik yondashuv doirasidan chiqib, semantik, pragmatik hamda kontekstual jihatlar bilan uzviy bog'liq holda kompleks yondashuv asosida o'rganilmoqda. Ayniqsa, ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida ellipsis hodisasini faqat grammatik doirada emas, balki uning xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda tahlil qilish, tilning kommunikativ salohiyatini oshirishga xizmat qiluvchi nazariy asoslar va metodologik yondashuvlarni ishlab chiqish zarurati amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Dunyo tilshunosligida ellipsis hodisasi til birliklarining kontekstual va situativ jihatlaridan kelib chiqib, turli tizimli tillar o'rtasidagi farq va o'xshashliklarni aniqlash maqsadida keng tadqiq qilinmoqda. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida grammatik ellipsisning turli diskurslarda (substantiv, predikativ, klouzal shakllarda) qo'llanilish xususiyatlari, shuningdek, lisoniy va nutqiy ellipsis hamda ularning muloqotdagi semantik va situativ,kontekstual jihatlarini hamda tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolarni qiyosiy tadqiq qilish global kommunikatsiyani rivojlantirish va tabiiy qilishda katta ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu yo'nalishda olib borilayotgan izlanishlar orqali zamonaviy til integratsiyasi va madaniyatlararo muloqotni yaxshilash uchun yangi nazariy-amaliy asoslarni yaratish zaruratini kasb etadi.

Mamlakatimizda turli tizimli tillarda kogeziyaning kontrastiv tadqiqi, xususan, ellipsis hodisasi yuzasidan qator tadqiqotlar olib borilgan bo'lsa-da, hozirga qadar ushbu hodisaning chet tillar bilan qiyosiy jihatdan monografik planda o'rganilishi yetarli emas. Shu ma'noda, ellipsisning xususiyatlarini xorijiy tillar bilan solishtirgan holda o'rganish, uning kontrastiv jihatlarini aniqlash tilshunoslikdagi dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Globallashuv sharoitida O'zbekistonning xalqaro hamkorliklari kengayayotgani xorijiy tillarni ularning madaniyati, mentaliteti va ijtimoiy munosabatlari kontekstida tadqiq etishni taqozo qiladi. Shu o'rinda, quyidagi fikrini keltirib o'tish o'rinli: "Bugungi zamon barcha sohalar qatorida ilm-fanni ham yangi bosqichga ko'tarishni talab qilmoqda. Zotan, jamiyat oldida turgan dolzarb masalalarni ilm-fansiz yechish qiyin. Mazkur sohani va olimlarni har tomonlama qo'llab-quvvatlash davlatimizning ustuvor vazifalaridandir"[1]. Shuningdek, prezidentimiz farmonlarida xorijiy tillarni, xususan, ingliz tilini ona tilimiz bilan qiyoslab o'rganish orqali til hodisalarini mukammalroq tadqiq qilish alohida maqsad qilib belgilandi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son

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[1] Mirziyoyev Sh. Ilm fan yutuqlari – taraqqiyotning muhim omili // www.standart.uz (murojaat sanasi: 23.04.2024)

"O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2023-yil 11-sentabrdagi PF-158 "O'zbekiston-2030" strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori hamda boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Diskurs va matn tilshunosligi, shuningdek, kogeziya va kogerentlik hodisalari jahon tilshunosligida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlarga ega bo'lishiga qaramay, mazkur soha hanuz ko'plab nazariy bahslarni yuzaga keltiruvchi dolzarb ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida o'z ahamiyatini saqlab qolmoqda. Xususan, ingliz va rus tilshunosligida diskurs tahlili, matn bog'lanishi hamda kommunikatsiyaning semantik xususiyati bo'yicha yetakchi tadqiqotchilar tomonidan salmoqli ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Yevropa va Amerika lingvistik maktablarining taniqli vakillari V. Dresler va R.A.deBogrand, T.VanDeyk, D. Sperber, M.A.K.Hallidey, R.Hasan, J.Katting, D.Tanen[2], rus tilshunosligida, I.R.Galperin, N.D.Arutyunova, T.G.Dobrosklonskaya, V.G.Borbotko, V.Z.Demyankov, I.S.Gerasimova, T.V.Milevskaya, E.N.Bobrikova[3], o'zbek tilshunosligida M.Hakimov, L.Raupova, M.Yo'ldoshev, S.Muhamedova, M.Saparniyazova, S.A.Boymirzayeva[4] singari olimlarning tadqiqotlari bu sohada muhim o'rin tutadi.

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[2] De Beaugrande R., Dressler W.V. Introduction to Text Linguistics. – London, New York: Longman, – 1981; Van Dijk Teun A. Discourse and Context: A Sociocognitive Approach. Cambridge University Press, 2008; Sperber D. Wilson D. Relevance. Communication and cognition. – UK: Blackwell, 1995; Straubhaar.J and LaRose.L Communications Media in the Information Society, 1997; Halliday M.A.K. and Hasan R. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976; Cutting J. Pragmatics and Discourse: A resource book for students. 2 nd edition. – London: Routledge, 2002.; Tannen D. Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue, and Imagery in Conversational Discourse. – New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007. Second edition.

[3] Галперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Наука, 1981; Арутюнова Н.Д. Дискурс. Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. — М.: Наука, 1990; Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиадискурс: теория, методы, направление: Пара-тайп, Ridero, 2020; Борботько В.Г. Элементы теории дискурса. – Грозный: Изд-во Чечено-Ингуш. гос. ун-та, 1981; Демьянков В. З. Текст и дискурс как термины и как слова обыденного языка. // IV Международная научная конференция «Язык, культура, общество». Москва, 2007; Герасимова И.С. Средства реализации когезии в региональных документах середины и конца XVIII века // Научный диалог. – 2017; Милевская Т.В. Связность как категория дискурса и текста (когнитивнофункциональный и коммуникативно-прагматический аспекты): дисс…док. филол. наук. – Ростов на Дону: Изд-во РГУ, 2003; Бобрикова Е.Н. Средства связности текста в литературе "потока сознания": на материале романа Джеймса Джойса "Улисс": автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2008;

[4] Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Фарғона, 1996; Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсдаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012; Yo'ldoshev M., Muhamedova S., Saparniyazova M. Matn lingvistikasi. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021; Боймирзаева С.А. Ўзбек тилида

Ellipsis, tejamkorlik tamoyili, to'liqsiz gaplar, til iqtisodiyoti prinsipi va qisqaruv hodisasi kabi lingvistik fenomenlar, ayniqsa ingliz, rus va o'zbek tilshunosligida, monografik tarzda turli aspektlardan chuqur tadqiq etilgan. Jumladan, ingliz tilshunosligida E. Hetch, A.C.Henri, A.Olgriani, P. Herman, E. Koseryu, H.Daniyel[5] hamda rus tilshunosligida J.Vandries, Boduen de Kurtene, V.V.Bogoroditskiy, E.D.Polivanov, Y.D.Polivanova, A.Martine, A.A.Leontev, A.M.Shcherbak, T.A.Starodubova, M.M.Davidova, E.I.Morozova, M.E.Usmonova, D.R.Fatxulova[6] kabi olimlar, shuningdek, *o'zbek tilshunosligi* doirasida A.Nurmonov, N.M.Mahmudov, N.Mahkamov, J.D.Eltazarov, Z.I.Rasulov, F.E.Ibragimova[7], U.A.Buriyeva tomonidan qimmatli ilmiy tadqiqotlar mavjuddir.

Shunga qaramay, bugungi kungacha ingliz va o'zbek tilshunosligida kogeziyaning asosiy shakllaridan biri bo'lgan ellipsis hodisasining struktural-sintaktik, semantik hamda kontekstual-situativ jihatlari qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma aspektda kompleks tadqiqot obyekti sifatida yetarlicha o'rganilmaganligi, ayniqsa, ularning tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan muammolari yetarlicha o'rganilmaganligi, mazkur mavzuning ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan chuqurroq tadqiq qilinishini talab etmoqda.

матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. (PhD) – Тошкент, 2010; Mamajonov M. Yu. Muloqotning psixolingvistik tadqiqi: Filol.fan. d-ri (DSc) ... diss.avtoref. – Farg'ona, 2025; Roziqova.G. So'z semantik taraqqiyotining o'zgarishlari xususida // Farg'ona davlat universiteti. – Farg'ona, 2023;

[5] Hatch E. Discourse and language education. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992; Henry A. C. The remark-able rise of '...': reading ellipsis marks in literary texts. – London: Routledge, 2019; Algryani A. Remarks on the Translation of Noun Phrase Ellipsis from English into Arabic // AWEJ for Translation and Literary Studies. Volume 4, № 1. February, 2020; Hermann P. Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. – Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1880; Coseriu E. Sincronía, diacronía e historia: El problema del cambio lingüístico. – Madrid: Gredos, 1958; Hardt Daniel. Verb Phrase Ellipsis: Form, Meaning, and Processing. University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1993;

[6] Вандриес Ж. Язык. Лингвистическое введение в историю. – М., 1937; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Очерки по истории лингвистики. – М., Академия наук, 1963; Богородицкий В.В. Основы фонетики русского языка. – М., Наука, 1965; Поливанов Е.Д. Где лежат причины языковой эволюции? // Поливанов Е.Д. Статьи по общему языкознанию. – М., Наука, 1968; Мартине А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в лингвистике. – М.,Иностранная литература, 1963; Леонтьев А.А. Язык, речь, речевая деятельность. – М., Наука, 1974; Щербак А.М. Система языка и речь. – Ленинград: Ленинградский университет, 1972; Стародубова Т. А. Эллиптические сложные предложения: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. — М., 2009; Давыдова М.М. Прагматические характеристики эллипсисов (на материале современного английского языка): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2012. – Курск; Морозова Е.И. Структурно-функциональные типы и прагматические характеристики эллипсиса во французском языке в сопоставлении с английским (на материале газетно-журнальных публикаций): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 2005; Усмонова М.Э. Эллиптические предложения в таджикском и английском языках. автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2012; Фатхулова Д.Р. Роль эллиптических конструкций в семантико-синтаксической организации делового диалога (на материале французского и английского языков): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2008;

[7] Нурмонов А. Принцип экономии в фонетических изменениях узбекского языка. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1973; Махмудов Н.М. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент,1977; Маҳкамов Н. Адабий норма ва плеоназм. – Тошкент, Фан, 1988; Элтазаров Ж.Д. Ўзбек тилида қисқарув ҳодисаси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1991; Элтазаров Ж. Тилдаги тежамлилик тамойили ва қисқарув. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2004; Элтазаров Ж.Д. Ўзбек тилида қисқарув ҳодисаси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1991; Расулов З. И. Синтаксический эллипсис как проявление экономии языка (на материале английского языка). Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Бухара, 2011; Расулов З. И. Нутқий тузилмалар ахборот-дискурсив мазмуни шаклланиши жараёнида тежамкорлик тамойилининг фаоллашуви (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материали асосида). Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс.автореф. (DSc) – Тошкент, 2022; Ибрагимова Ф.Э. Бадиий матнда эллипсис ва антиэллипсис: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011; Буриева У.А. Дискурсив таҳлилда воқеаланган тўлиқсиз гаплар ва уларнинг социопрагматик хусусиятлари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс.автореф. (PhD) – Тошкент, 2022.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasi bilan bog'liqligi. Mazkur dissertatsiya Andijon davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalari" hamda "Nazariy tilshunoslik natijalaridan amaliy tilshunoslikka" konsepsiyasidagi ilmiy tadqiqotlar doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi turli tizimli tillarda kogeziya, xususan, ellipsis hodisasining struktural-semantik, kommunikativ-pragmatik, funksional, leksik-stilistik jihatlari hamda translatologik muammolarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

kogeziya va ellipsis konsepsiyalarining ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nazariy-metodologik asoslarini chog'ishtirma tahlil qilish hamda kogeziya va kogerentlik tushunchalarining matn va diskursdagi o'zaro bog'liq va farqli jihatlarini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida grammatik ellipsisning substantiv, predikativ va klouzal turlari doirasidagi struktural-sintaktik va funksional xususiyatlarini aniqlash hamda mazkur ellipsis shakllarini turli diskurslar (media, siyosiy, ilmiy, maishiy va badiiy) doirasida tasniflash;

qiyoslanayotgan tillarda lisoniy va nutqiy ellipsis hodisasining semantik, kontekstual (anaforik va kataforik), situativ (ekspilit va implisit), stilistik hamda pragmatik jihatlarini tahlil qilish, bu hodisalarni kommunikativ vaziyatga ko'ra yuzaga chiqish sabablarini aniqlash;

ellipsis hodisasining ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi badiiy matn tarjimalarida saqlanishi yoki o'zgarishi jarayonlarini tadqiq qilish orqali tarjima muammolarini aniqlash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi turli diskurslar (media, siyosiy, ilmiy, maishiy va badiiy matnlar) doirasidagi ellipsislar hamda ularning tarjimalari tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ellipsis hodisasining struktural-sintaktik xususiyatlari, funksional-pragmatik vazifalari, semantik va kontekstual-situativ jihatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, chog'ishtirma, qiyosiy, diskursiv, komponent, struktur, semantik, kontekstual, pragmatik, distributiv va transformatsion tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida kogeziya va kogerentlik tushunchalari matn va diskursning asosiy komponentlari sifatida o'zaro bog'liq va farqli jihatlari bilan tahlil qilinib, ularning grammatik *(referensiya, ellipsis, substitutsiya, konyunksiya)* va leksik turlari hamda ellipsis hodisasining lug'aviy-semantik *(grammatik, kontekstual, situativ, stilistik, pragmatik)* ko'rinishlari tizimli ravishda ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida grammatik ellipsisning substantiv, predikativ va klouzal turlari doirasida 15 ta subkategoriya ajratilib, ingliz tilida determinativ-leksik vositalar *(artikllar, ko'rsatish olmoshlari, nol substitutsiyalar)* va o'zbek tilida agglutinativ morfologik affikslarning *(egalik qo'shimchalari, shaxs-son affikslari va boshqalar)* grammatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari asoslangan;

har ikki tilda ellipsisning til tizimiga xos barqaror grammatik shakllari bilan bir qatorda, kommunikativ vaziyat va kontekstga tayanuvchi kontekstual *(anaforik va*

kataforik) hamda situativ *(ekspitsit va implitsit)* ellipsislarning tarjimada saqlanishi, ochiq ifoda qilinishi yoki to'ldirilishi zarurati bilan bog'liq translatologik muammolar aniqlangan;

inqliz va o'zbek badiiy matn tarjimalari asosida ellipsisning kontekstual va situativ shakllarining saqlanishi yoki o'zgarishi tahlil qilinib, inqliz tilida analitik sintaktik vositalar va o'zbek tilida agglutinativ morfologik-sintaktik vositalar asosida ularning tarjimada to'liq yoki qisman qayta tiklanishi ehtiyoji dalillangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari inqliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ellipsis hodisasining struktural-sintaktik, semantik hamda kontekstual-situativ jihatlarini kompleks qiyosiy o'rganish asosida ishlab chiqilgan nazariy xulosalar, ilmiy tavsiyalar va tahliliy materiallarni oliy o'quv yurtlarida qiyosiy tilshunoslik, matn lingvistikasi, pragmalingvistika, tarjimashunoslik fanlarini o'qitishda qo'llash imkoniyatini yaratadi;

inqliz va o'zbek tillaridagi grammatik ellipsisning substantiv, predikativ va klouzal shakllarining turli diskurslarda qo'llanishiga oid aniqlangan ilmiy-metodik tavsiyalar asosida matn va nutqni kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatdan samarali tashkil qilish imkoniyatlari kengaytiriladi;

lisoniy va nutqiy ellipsis hodisasining semantik va situativ-kontekstual jihatlari hamda tarjima jarayonidagi muammolarini bartaraf etishga oid ishlab chiqilgan metodik ko'rsatmalar tarjima amaliyotida qo'llanilishi mumkin bo'lgan yangi nazariy-metodologik asoslarni yaratadi;

badiiy matnlarda ellipsis hodisasining tarjimada saqlanishi yoki o'zgarishini aniqlashga qaratilgan kontrastiv tadqiqot natijalari tarjima jarayonida pragmatik va lingvopoetik moslikni ta'minlash bo'yicha amaliy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish uchun ilmiy-uslubiy tavsiyalar bilan boyitiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-uslubiy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari to'plamlari, OAK ro'yxatidagi maxsus jurnallarda chop etilgan maqolalar, xulosalar, taklif hamda tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati inqliz va o'zbek tillarida kogeziya (ellipsis) hodisasining struktural-sintaktik, semantik hamda kontekstual-situativ xususiyatlarini kompleks qiyoslash orqali matn tilshunosligi, diskurs tahlili, pragmalingvistika, semantika, stilistika va tarjimashunoslik sohalaridagi ilmiy izlanishlar uchun nazariy asos yaratish bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati esa ishlab chiqilgan nazariy-metodologik asoslar va olingan natijalarni oliy ta'lim muassasalarida qiyosiy tilshunoslik, matn lingvistikasi, pragmalingvistika, diskurs tahlili, tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti, inqliz tilining amaliy kurslarida o'quv jarayoniga tatbiq qilish imkoniyatini yaratish hamda matn va nutq hodisalarining tarjimashunoslik muammolariga oid yangi darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari tayyorlash yoki mavjudlarini yangilash uchun zamin yaratishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Inqliz va o'zbek tillarida kogeziyaning kontrastiv tadqiqidan olingan natijalar asosida:

inqliz va o'zbek tillarida grammatik ellipsisning substantiv, predikativ va klouzal turlari doirasida 15 ta subkategoriyaga ajratilib, inqliz tilida determinativ-

leksik vositalar (artikllar, tartib sonlar, koʻrsatish olmoshlari, nol substitutsiyalar) hamda oʻzbek tilida agglutinativ morfologik affikslarning (egalik qoʻshimchalar, shaxs-son affikslari va boshqalar) grammatik va pragmatik jihatdan dissertatsiya materiallaridan, undagi ilmiy-nazariy qarashlardan Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetida 2020-2022-yillarda bajarilgan loyiha shifri: S-ECAHD-18-CA-0067, shartnoma raqami: PO№02002358 boʻlgan "English Access Microscholarship" mavzusidagi xorijiy amaliy loyihasini amalga oshirishda foydalanilgan (Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetining 2025-yil, 20-iyundagi 04-698-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada, dissertatsiyada ilgari surilgan nazariy xulosalar hamda amaliy tavsiyalar loyihaning ilmiy-metodik jihatdan boyitilishiga xizmat qilgan.

har ikki tilda ellipsisning til tizimiga xos barqaror grammatik shakllari bilan bir qatorda, kommunikativ vaziyat yoki kontekstga tayanadigan kontekstual (anaforik va kataforik) hamda situativ (ekspitsit va implitsit) ellipsislarning tarjimada saqlanishi, ochiq ifoda qilinishi, shuningdek, ingliz va oʻzbek badiiy matn tarjimalari asosida ellipsisning kontekstual va situativ shakllarining saqlanishi yoki oʻzgarishi tahlil qilinib, ingliz tilida analitik sintaktik vositalar va oʻzbek tilida agglyutinativ morfologik-sintaktik vositalar asosida ularning tarjimada toʻliq yoki qisman qayta tiklanishi borasidagi dissertatsiyasining ilmiy natijalari va materiallaridan Toshkent davlat Oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti tomonidan olib borilgan 2022-2024-yillarda amalga oshirilgan IL-402104209 – "Axborot-qidiruv tizimlari (Google, Yandex, Google translate) uchun avtomatik ishlov berish vositasi – oʻzbek tilining morfoleksikoni va morfologik analizatori dasturiy vositasini yaratish" mavzusidagi innovatsion amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (A.Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2025-yil, 20-iyundagi 01/4-2643-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada, ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida ellipsis hodisasini dasturiy jihatdan aniqlash, tarjima qilish, tizimlashtirish va avtomatik ishlov berish vositalarida qoʻllash uchun ilmiy-metodologik asos yaratilgan.

ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida kogeziya va kogerentlik tushunchalari matn va diskursning asosiy komponentlari sifatida oʻzaro bogʻliq hamda farqli jihatlari bilan tahlil qilinib, ularning grammatik (referensiya, ellipsis, substitutsiya, konyunksiya) va leksik turlari hamda ellipsis hodisasining lugʻaviy-semantik (grammatik, kontekstual, situativ, stilistik, pragmatik) koʻrinishlari tizimli ravishda ochib berilganligiga oid maʼlumotlar va yangiliklardan Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "Oʻzbekiston-24" ijodiy birlashmasi "Oʻzbekiston" teleradiokanali tomonidan tayyorlangan "Taʼlim va taraqqiyot", "Jahon adabiyoti" nomli radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasining 2025-yil 26-iyundagi 05-09-1026-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur telekoʻrsatuvlar ssenariysi ilmiy-nazariy hamda amaliy jihatdan boyitilib, koʻrsatuvlarning ijtimoiy-maʼrifiy ahamiyati sezilarli darajada ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan 3 ta xalqaro va 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda maʼruza qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining eʼlon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi boʻyicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish va 1 ta oʻquv qoʻllanma, shulardan, Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi

Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etishga tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarida 7 ta maqola, shu jumladan, 5ta respublika, 2 ta xorijiy jurnallarda chop etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya ishi kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Ishning hajmi foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan tashqari 156 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Ishning **Kirish** qismida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tasniflangan, mavzuning Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning **«Hozirgi zamon tilshunosligida kogeziya va ellipsis masalasi: nazariy-metodologik asoslar, amaliy tadqiqot yo'nalishlari»** nomli birinchi bobi matn bog'lanishining asosiy kategoriyalari bo'lgan kogeziya va kogerentlik tushunchalariga, ellipsis leksemasining ingliz tilidagi lug'aviy ma'nosi, shakllanish va rivojlanish tamoyillariga hamda o'zbek va rus tilshunosligida ellipsis konsepsiyasining nazariy tadqiqi va tahliliga bag'ishlangan.

"Diskursning mantiqiy izchilligi, ya'ni kogeziya, tinglovchilar yoki o'quvchilar tomonidan ularning dunyo haqidagi bilimlariga asoslanib, aqliy jihatdan shakllantirilishi lozim bo'lgan xususiyatdir"[8].

Aytish joizki, *diskurs* va *matn* tahlilida *"kogeziya"* va *"kogerentlik"* tushunchalari muloqotning ma'no va mazmun birikmasini shakllantiruvchi, uning mohiyatini ochib beruvchi asosiy omillar hisoblanadi. Matnning ichki bog'liqligini ta'minlash jarayoni keng ko'lamli lisoniy vositalar tizimiga tayanadi. Ushbu jarayon *"kogeziya"* va *"kogerentlik"* kabi tushunchalarning qo'llanilishiga yo'l ochadi.

XXI asrga kelib mazkur terminlarni faollashgan bo'lib, rus an'anaviy tilshunosligida *"kogeziya"* atamasiga "связность" (текста), o'zbek tilshunosligida esa "matn bog'liqligi" deya murojaat etilgan.

I.R.Galperin[9] o'zining ishlarida matnning tarkibiy va funksional xususiyatlarini ochib beradi. U matnni tahlil qilishda sakkizta asosiy kategoriyani sanab o'tadi: *ma'lumot berish qobiliyati, bo'linuvchanlik, kogeziya* (ya'ni matn ichi aloqalar tizimi), *kontinium* (matnning vaqt va makon bo'yicha izchilligi), *qismlar avtosemantiyasi* (qismlarning o'z-o'zidan ma'no beruvchi xususiyatlari), *retrospeksiya va prospeksiya* (matnning o'tmish va kelajakka qarab yo'naltirilganligi), *modallik, yaxlitlik* va *tugallanganlik*[10]. Ushbu kategoriyalar matnning tuzilishini va uni qabul qilinishini belgilovchi asosiy mezonlar sifatida xizmat qiladi. Demak, I.R.Galperin keltirgan sakkiz kategoriya ichida *kogeziya*

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[8] Teun A. van Dijk. Text and Context: Explorations in the semantics and pragmatics of discourse. – London: Longman, 1977. – P.91.
[9] Галперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Наука, 1981. – 138 с.
[10] Yo'ldoshev M., Muhamedova S., Saparniyazova M. Matn lingvistikasi. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021. – B.5.

mavjud bo‘lib, bu matn bo‘ylab so‘z va iboralar o‘rtasidagi aloqalarni ifodalaydi. *Kogerentlik* matnning mantiqiy va tizimli aloqalarini, shuningdek, butun matnning semantik yaxlitligini ta’minlovchi kontseptual va kontekstual elementlarning uyg‘unligini ifodalaydi. Ushbu ikki tushuncha – *kogeziya* va *kogerentlik* – bir-biri bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘lib, matnning yaxlitligi va izchilligini ta’minlaydi. Bizningcha, I.R. Galperin tomonidan keltirilgan sakkizta kategoriya zamonaviy matn nazariyasini har tomonlama qamrab olish uchun yetarli emas, chunki ular ichida kogeziya formal, shakliy jihatlarni aks ettirsa-da, matnning semantik, mantiqiy yaxlitligini ifodalovchi kogerentlik tushunchasi alohida qayd etilmagan. Shu jihatdan kelib chiqib, matnning semantik, mantiqiy yaxlitligini ta’minlovchi **kogerentlik** tushunchasini mustaqil to‘qqizinchi kategoriya sifatida e’tirof etib, uni yuqoridagi asosiy deb topilgan sakkizta kategoriyalar safiga qo‘shishni zarur deb hisoblaymiz: *kogerentlik* -matnning semantik yaxlitligini ta’minlovchi kontseptual va kontekstual elementdir.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli **"Yevropa tilshunosligida kogeziya tasnifi va tahlil metodlari"** deb nomlangan. Umumiy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan kogeziyaning ikki asosiy turi mavjud: *grammatik kogeziya*, bu tur struktur mazmun asosida shakllanadi, va *leksik kogeziya,* bu esa leksik mazmun va fan bilimlariga tayanadi.

Mashhur tilshunoslar M.A.K. Halliday va R.Hasan[11] o‘zlarining "Cohesion in English" asarida matnlarda mantiqiy bog‘liqlikni yaratuvchi kogeziyaning besh asosiy vositalarini aniqlaydilar: 1) referensiya (reference) 2) ellipsis (ellipsis) 3) substitutsiya (substitution) 4) konyunksiya-bog‘lovchilar (conjunctions) 5) leksik kogeziya (lexical cohesion)[12].
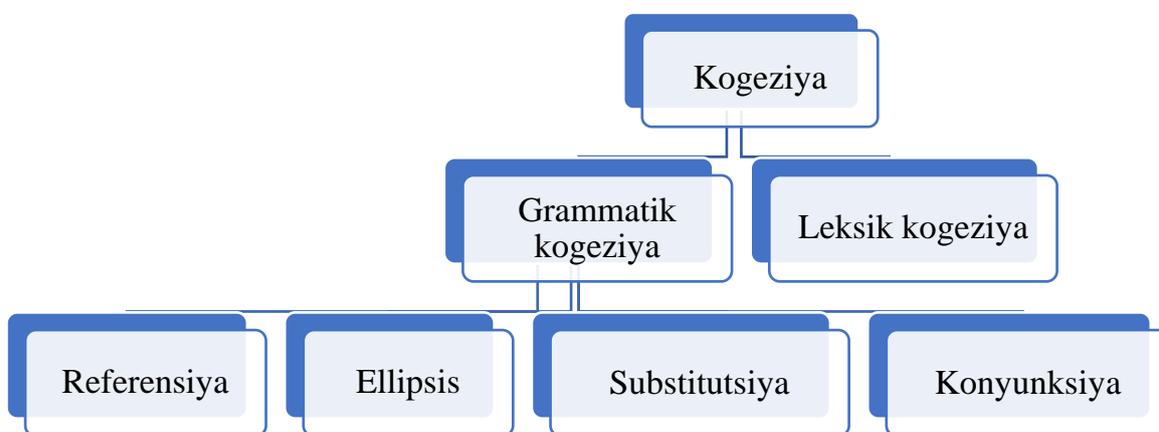
1-rasm. Kogeziyaning yetakchi turlari iyerarxiyasi

Yuqorida qayd etilgan turlardan eng faoli bo‘lgan hodisa bu *ellipsis*dir. Ellipsisning so‘z, ibora, hattoki jumlalarni "tushirib qo‘yish" xususiyati "zero-nol" element[13] deb nomlanadi, u bog‘lovchi elementlarini o‘z tarkibiga olmasligi bilan ajralib turadi, bu bilan u bog‘lovchisiz ishlatilishiga ishora qiladi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli **"Ingliz tilida "ellipsis" leksemasining lug‘aviy ma’nosi, shakllanishi va rivojlanish tamoyillari"** deb nomlangan.

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[11] Halliday M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976. – 375 p.
[12] Halliday M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. Cohesion in English. . – London: Longman, 1976.– P. 75.
[13] Hatch E. Discourse and language education. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. – P. 78.

"Ellipsis" so'zi yunoncha "ἔλλειψις" (èlleipsis) - *omission* so'zidan kelib chiqqan bo'lib, "tashlab qo'yish" yoki "qisqartirish" ma'nolarini anglatadi[14]. Ellipsis ko'pincha yunon va lotin yozuvchilari tomonidan yo'l qo'yilgan sintaktik tuzilmalarning, masalan, bog'lovchisiz ega-kesimli gaplarning to'liq bo'lmagan ko'rinishlarini izohlash uchun ishlatilgan. Ellipsisning asosiy xususiyati shundaki, matndagi kontekstdan anglashilgan muhim qismlar (ma'lumotlar), so'zlar, so'z birikmalari, hattoki jumlalar so'zlovchi tomonidan ongli ravishda tushirilib qoldiriladi. Bunday holatlarda, mazkur qismlarni individ o'z kontekstiga ko'ra to'ldirishi kerak bo'ladi. Masalan, *Men kitob o'qidim, lekin u – yo'q* jumlasida *o'qidim* fe'lini ikkinchi qismda qoldirib ketish orqali gapning mazmuni noqis bo'lib qolmaydi va bu ellipsisning sodda namunasidir. "Ellipsis" leksemasi turli ingliz izohli lug'atlarida bir necha xil ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. (2-ilovaga qarang)

Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan lug'atlarda "ellipsis" leksemasi turlicha ta'riflangan bo'lsa-da, ularning umumiy ma'nosi bir-biriga juda yaqin. Asosiy farq ellipsisning qaysi jihatlari tahlil markaziga olinayotganida namoyon bo'ladi. Barcha lug'atlarda grammatik ellipsisning ustuvorligi aks etadi. Shuningdek, MWD[15] va LDOCE[16] ellipsisni stilistik nuqtayi nazardan ta'riflasa, CALD[17] esa ellipsisning matn va situativ jihatlarini ham tahlil qiladi. CCELD[18] va MED[19]ga kelsak, ellipsisni pragmatik nuqtayi nazardan tahlil qilib, tushirilgan so'zlar kontekstdan aniq ravishda tushunilishini ta'kidlaydi.

Birinchi bobning to'rtinchi fasli **"O'zbek va rus tilshunosligida "ellipsis" hodisasining nazariy tadqiqi va tahlili"** deb nomlangan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ellipsis hodisasi birinchi marta monografik planda N.M.Maxmudov[20] tomonidan tadqiq qilinib uning stilistik, sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlarni tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.Yana bir o'zbek tadqiqotchisi Z.I.Rasulov ingliz tilida gapda leksemalarning tushib qolishini "ellipsis" termini bilan ifodalagan[21]. Ushbu hodisa F.E. Ibragimovaning "Badiiy matnda ellipsis va antiellipsis"[22] nomli ilmiy tadqiqot dissertatsiyasida lisoniy tejamlilik va ortiqchalik tamoyillari hamda badiiy matn tadqiqida ellipsis va antiellipsisning lingvopoetik imkoniyatlari chuqur tahlil qilingan[23]. Yana bir o'zbek tadqiqotchisi U.A.Buriyevaning "Diskursiv tahlilda voqealangan to'liqsiz gaplar va ularning sotsiopragmatik xususiyatlari (o'zbek va ingliz tillari misolida)"[24] nomli tadqiqoti

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[14] Portner P., Maienborn C., Heusinger K. Semantics: sentence and information structure.– P. 307.

[15] Merriam Webster Dictionary. – USA. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ellipsis

[16] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 3rd Edition. – Spain: Cambridge University Press. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/ellipsis

[17] Collins Cobuild Online English Language Dictionary. – William Collins Sons & Co Ltd. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ellipsis

[18] Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. – London. United Kingdom: Macmillan Publishers Limited, New Edition, 2007. – P. 479.

[19] Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. 6th edition. – Pearson Education, 2014. – P. 488. https://www.ldoceonline.com/Linguistics-topic/ellipsis

[20] Махмудов Н.М. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1977. – 110 с.

[21] Расулов З. И. Синтаксический эллипсис как проявление экономии языка (на материале английского языка). Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Бухара, 2011. – С.10.

[22] Ибрагимова Ф.Э. Бадиий матнда эллипсис ва антиэллипсис. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011 – 143 б.

[23] Ибрагимова Ф.Э. Бадиий матнда эллипсис ва антиэллипсис. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011 – 143 б.

[24] Буриева У.А. Дискурсив таҳлилда воқеаланган тўлиқсиз гаплар ва уларнинг социопрагматик хусусиятлари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс.автореф. (PhD) – Тошкент, 2022. – 55 б.

to'liqsiz gaplarning diskursiv tahlili va sotsiopragmatik xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan.

Til iqtisodi prinsipi til evolyutsiyasining umumiy va asosiy omillaridan biri ekanligi ko'plab tilshunoslar, jumladan P.Herman, E.Koseryu, I.A.Boduen de Kurtene, V.V.Bogoroditskiy, E.D.Polivanov, Y.D.Polivanova, A.Martine, A.A.Leontev, A.M.Shcherbak[25] tomonidan qayd etilgan.

Tilshunoslikda gapning elliptikligi yoki to'liqsizligini baholashda, asosan, ikki xil qarash mavjud: ya'ni 1) faqat bosh bo'laklardan birining tushishi to'liqsiz bo'laklarning tushishi ham gapning to'liqsizligiga olib keladi[26]. Rus tilshunosi A.M. Muxin[27] bu ikki talqinni tahlil qiladi va gap tarkibidagi har qanday bo'lakning tushib qolishi elliptik gapni shakllantira olishini modellashtirish usuli bilan ko'rsatib berishga harakat qiladi. Gap tarkibida u qadar asosiy bo'lmagan komponent tushib qolgan bo'lsa ham, gap to'liqsiz hisoblanadi, degan xulosaga keladi. Ammo bu fikrga to'liq qo'shilib bo'lmaydi, chunki ikkinchi darajali bo'laklardan biri bo'lmagan aniqlovchining gap tarkibidan tushib qolishi ellipsisga olib kelmaydi. Buning sababi aniqlovchining gapda obligator emas, fakultativ valentligidir.

Boshqa bir rus tadqiqotchisi T.A.Starodubova an'anaviy rus tilshunosligida "ellipsis" termini aniq bir talqinga ega emasligini qayd etadi[28]. Biroq, ko'p hollarda ellipsis qisqartirish, tushirib qoldirish yoki ifoda elementlarini implitatsiya qilish deb tushuniladi. Yevropa va o'zbek tilshunosligini qiyoslaganda, ellipsis hodisasi sintaktik darajada elementlarning tushirilishi orqali nutqning tejamkorligini ta'minlashi va semantik darajada ortiqchalikni bartaraf etish orqali nutqning ifodaliligini oshirishi aniq ko'rinadi.

Ishning **«Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida grammatik ellipsisning struktural-sintaktik va funksional jihatlari (turli diskurslar misolida)»** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi otli elliptik konstruksiyalar (substantiv elliptiklik), fe'lli elliptik konstruksiyalar (predikativ birliklarning ellipsis asosida qisqarishi) hamda klouzal ellipsis (gapga teng ega-kesimli strukturalarning tushirilishi) hodisalarining struktural-sintaktik xususiyatlari va funksional jihatlarini turli diskurslar asosida qiyosiy tadqiq qilishga bag'ishlanadi (1-ilovaga qarang).

M.A.K. Xallidey va Xasan tomonidan ilgari surilgan tasnifga binoan, ellipsis grammatik kogeziyani ta'minlovchi vosita sifatida uch asosiy turga ajratiladi: 1) *otli* (nominal) 2) *fe'lli* (verbal) 3) *klouzal* (gapga teng ega-kesimli struktura) ellipsis[29]. Yuqoridagi ellipsisning turlaridan kelib chiqib, tahlilimizni *otli elliptik konstruksiyalar,* ya'ni, substantiv elliptiklikdan boshladik.

[25] Hermann P. Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. – Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1880. – 376 p.; Coseriu E. Sincronía, diacronía e historia: El problema del cambio lingüístico. – Madrid: Gredos, 1958. – 224 p.; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Очерки по истории лингвистики. – Москва: Академия наук, 1963. – 206 с.; Богородицкий В.В. Основы фонетики русского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1965. – 601 с.; Поливанов Е.Д. Где лежат причины языковой эволюции? // Поливанов Е.Д. Статьи по общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1968. – С.84.; Мартине А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в лингвистике. – М.: Иностранная литература, 1963. – Вып.3. – С.528 – 536.; Леонтьев А.А. Язык, речь, речевая деятельность. – Москва: Наука, 1974. – 214 с.; Щербак А.М. Система языка и речь. – Ленинград: Ленинградский университет, 1972. – 432 с.

[26] Шахматов А.А. Очерки по истории русского синтаксиса. – Москва: Наука, 1964. – С.97.

[27] Мухин А.М. Структура предложений и их модели. – Ленинград.: Наука, 1968. – С. 171.

[28] Стародубова Т. А. Эллиптические сложные предложения: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. — Москва, 2009. — 19 с.

[29] Halliday M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976. – P. 287.

Substantivatsiya [lotincha *nomen substantivum* – ot so‘zi], boshqa so‘z turkumlariga mansub so‘zlarning otlar turkumiga o‘tishi orqali yangi so‘zlar hosil bo‘lishi jarayoni. Mazkur usul so‘z yasash vositasi sifatida qaraladi. Ayniqsa, sifatlar va sifatdoshlar asosida yuzaga keladigan substantivatsiya hollari juda ko‘p uchraydi. Bunday substantivlar, lotincha adjectivum (sifat) so‘zidan kelib chiqqan atamaga ko‘ra, shaklan sifatga oid grammatik xususiyatlarni saqlab qolgan holda predmetlik mazmuni kasb etadi:

Ingliz tilida – *the poor / kambag‘allar* (poor people), *the sick / kasallar* (sick people); *the homeless / boshpanasizlar* (homeless people), *the unemployed / ishsizlar* (unemployed workers); *the final / o‘yin, imtihon* (final match/exam), *the past / o‘tmish* (past tense/days); *the daily / kundalik nashr (daily press).* O‘zbek tilida – *kasal* (kasal odam), *ishsiz* (ishsiz insonlar), *keksalar* (yoshi ulug‘ insonlar); *kelajak* (kelasi zamon), *o‘tmish* (o‘tgan zamon); *kunli* (kundalik to‘lov yoki nashr), *ertalabki* (ertalabki mashg‘ulot / poyezd), *final* (yakuniy uchrashuv). Boshqa so‘z turkumlaridan yasalgan substantivatlar o‘zgarmas so‘zlar sifatida qo‘llaniladi yoki asosiy so‘z turkumiga xos so‘z yasalish shaklini saqlab qoladi.

Anglashiladiki, yuqoridagi konstruksiya *elliptik substantivatsiya* deb ham atalib so‘z birikmasidagi asosiy ot tushirib qoldiriladi hamda sifat, sifatdosh, son kabilar mustaqil otga aylanishiga nisbatan qo‘llaniladi.

Ingliz tilida otli ellipsis hodisasi odatda ancha cheklangan grammatik vositalar yordamida yuzaga chiqadi. Xususan, ingliz tilida otning tushirib qoldirilishi ko‘pincha *sonlar, tartib sonlar, artikl,* hamda *egalik yoki ko‘rsatish olmoshlari* kabi maxsus aniqlovchilar bilan chegaralanadi. Ishimizda turli nutq diskurslarida, jumladan, ommaviy axborot vositalari tili, siyosiy nutq, badiiy adabiyot, so‘zlashuv uslubi va ilmiy uslubda otli ellipsisning namoyon bo‘lishini tahlilga tortganmiz. Misol uchun:

Siyosiy diskurs. Siyosiy nutqlarda asosiy maqsad notiqlik kuchi orqali tinglovchilarga ta’sir o‘tkazish, shior va obrazli iboralar yordamida esda qolarli mazmun yetkazishdan iborat. Ushbu maqsadda elliptik sintaksis ba’zan stilistik vosita sifatida qo‘llanadi. Xususan, ingliz siyosiy nutqida urg‘u berish hamda takrorning oldini olish uchun substantiv otli ellipsisdan foydalanilgan misollarni ko‘rish mumkin. Masalan, senator Edvard Kennedi AQSh tibbiy sug‘urtasi haqida gapirar ekan, quyidagilarni aytgan: *One of the greatest strengths of Medicare is that it is for everyone.* ***Rich and poor*** *alike contribute to the system.* ***Rich and poor*** *alike benefit from it[30]* (Morning Briefing, KFF Health News). Keltirilgan gapda *rich and poor alike* iborasi ikki marta qo‘llangan bo‘lib, *boylar ham, kambag‘allar ham* degan ma’noni anglatadi. Matnda *people* (odamlar) so‘zi ishlatilmagan, lekin *boy* va *kambag‘al* guruhlar nazarda tutilganini tinglovchi anglaydi. Mazkur ellipsis nutqda kuchli umumlashtiruvchi ta’sir hosil qiladi, jamiyatning barcha qatlamlari (boy-u kambag‘al) haqida bir nafasda eslatib, hamjihatlik g‘oyasini urg‘ulaydi. Shuningdek, parallel tuzilma (rich and poor alike ... rich and poor alike ...) nutqning ritmini oshiradi, lekin ortiqcha so‘zsiz ekspressiv maqsadga erishadi.

O‘zbek siyosiy nutqlarida ham shunga o‘xshash stilistik ellipsisga duch kelish mumkin. Siyosatchilar va davlat arboblari ko‘pincha aholi va uning qatlamlari

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[30] KFF Health News. June 9th, 2009. https://kffhealthnews.org/morning-breakout/dr00018920/ (Date of access: 8.04.2025)

haqida gapirganda yosh-u qari, boy-u kambag'al kabi ifodalarni ishlatadilar. Masalan, O'zbekiston Prezidenti nutqlarida "Yurt taraqqiyoti uchun yosh-u qari birdek mehnat qilmoqda" kabi jumlalar uchrashi mumkin bo'lib, bunda yoshlar va qariyalar deyish o'rniga qisqa yosh-u qari iborasi qo'llanadi. Boy-u kambag'al iborasi ham "jamiyatning barcha tabaqalari" ma'nosida ishlatiladi, masalan: "Islohotlardan boy-u kambag'al bahramand bo'lishi kerak". Bu yerda boylar ham, kambag'allar ham degan ma'no, "tabaqalar" otini tilga olmasdan ifodalangan.

Dissertatsiyaning **"Fe'lli elliptik konstruksiyalar (predikativ birliklarning ellipsis asosida qisqarishi)** ga bag'ishlangan 2-bobining 2-faslida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida *fe'lli elliptik konstruksiyalar* (verbal ellipsis-VE)ga, ayniqsa, gap predikativi (kesimi)ning yoki fe'l qismning tushirilishi orqali hosil bo'ladigan strukturaviy hodisalarga e'tibor qaratamiz.

Nol to'ldiruvchi anafora (null complement anaphora) – ellipsis hodisasining nisbatan kam tadqiq qilingan shakli bo'lib, sintaktik hamda semantik jihatdan *fe'lli ellipsis* (VP ellipsis) bilan ko'plab umumiy jihatlarga ega, biroq farqli jihatlari ham mavjud. Uning asosiy farqli jihati shundaki, ushbu hodisaning amalga oshishi uchun ellipsisning ikkala segmentida ham aynan bir xil nol shaklidagi fe'llar qo'llanilishi majburiy bo'lib, ellipsis subyekt va fe'l orasida yuz beradi[31]

Predikatning tushirilishi ellipsisning markaziy ko'rinishlaridan bo'lib, bunda gapda kesim vazifasidagi fe'l, fe'lli birikma yoki unga bog'langan so'zlar tushirilib qoldiriladi hamda yordamchi yoki modal fe'l o'rinbosar sifatida qoladi. Aynan predikativ birliklarning ellipsis orqali qisqarishi, ya'ni gapda kesim (fe'l)ning tushirib qoldirilishi, eng ko'p uchraydigan elliptik konstruksiyalardan biridir. Ingliz tilida predikat ellipsisi bir nechta tiplari kuzatiladi: (1) takroriy fe'lning tushirilishi, (2) qisqa javoblarda fe'lli ellipsis, (3) bog'langan gaplardagi fe'lli ellipsis, (4) gepping hodisasi, (5) psevdogepping hodisasi, (6) ergash gaplardagi fe'lli qisqarish va (7) maqollarda fe'lli ellipsis.

Misol uchun: ingliz tilida *gepping* (bo'shliq, inglizcha *gapping*) termini ostida ellipsisning bog'langan qo'shma gapning ikkinchi qismida fe'l (yoki boshqa komponentlar) tushirib qoldirilishi nazarda tutiladi. Odatda *gepping* hodisasi *and, or, but* kabi bog'lovchilar orqali birikkan parallel tuzilmali gaplarda uchraydi va ikkinchi (yoki keyingi) bo'lakda egaga tegishli fe'l takrorlanmaydi, tushirib qoldiriladi. Bu usul matnda takrorlanishni bartaraf etib, diqqatni farqlanuvchi bo'laklarga qaratish imkonini beradi.

Policies helping the rich get richer and the poor poorer, report says. (Los Angeles Times, Business) // *Siyosat boylarga boylikni oshirishda, kambag'allarga esa qashshoqlikni kuchaytirishda yordam bermoqda, deb xabar beriladi.*

Mazkur gazeta sarlavhasida *"the poor poorer"* qismi gepping hodisasiga misol bo'lib ikkinchi bo'lakda *the poor* (kambag'allar) ga tegishli asosiy fe'l *"get"* tushirilgan. To'liq holda *"the poor get poorer"* bo'lar edi. *Gepping* natijasida sarlavha ixcham va urg'uli ko'rinishda chiqmoqda. Ingliz tilida bunday strukturada uslubiy jihatdan fe'lni takrorlamaslik joiz va keng tarqalgan bo'lib, bu stilistik

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[31] Hardt Daniel. Verb Phrase Ellipsis: Form, Meaning, and Processing. University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1993. – P. 91.

jihatdan qiyoslash yoki qarama-qarshi qo'yish jarayonini kuchaytiradi. Keltirilgan misolda boylar va kambag'allar qarama-qarshi qo'yilgan, ellipsis esa diqqatni aynan ularning holatiga qaratadi, ya'ni *boylar boyib bormoqda, kambag'allar* esa *qashshoqlashmoqda* degan mazmun bilan fe'l ikki marta aytilmasa ham o'quvchiga tushunarli. O'zbek tilida bunday gapni to'liq shaklda ifodalaymiz, deya olmaymiz. Masalan, yuqoridagi mazmunni o'zbekchada *Boylar boyib bormoqda, kambag'allar esa qashshoqlashib* tarzida aytamiz. Ko'rinib turibdiki, o'zbek tilida ikkinchi bo'lakda qo'shma fe'lning ikkinchi qismi tushirib qoldiriladi. Biroq, bu faqat og'zaki nutqda bo'lib, yozma nutqda esa bu unchalik odatiy emas. *Boylar boyib, kambag'allar esa qashshoqlashib bormoqda* deb fe'lni gapning oxiriga berish tabiiyroq.O'zbek tilida ingliz tilidagi gapping singari ellipsis, ya'ni bir gap doirasida fe'lning to'liq tushirib qoldirilishi keng qo'llanilmaydi yoki juda cheklangan holatlarda, asosan og'zaki nutqda uchraydi. Masalan, og'zaki nutqda *Birinchi guruh 5 kilo olma oldi, ikkinchi guruh esa 7 kilo* deyishimiz mumkin, bu yerda *oldi* fe'li takrorlanmay, nominal qism (7 kilo) bilan chegaralanmoqda. Lekin bunday qurilishlar asosan tushunarli vaziyatda va norasmiy uslubda sodda fe'llar tarkibida uchraydi. Qo'shma fe'llar ishtirokida esa fe'lning ikkinchi qismi ikkinchi gap oxirida berilib birinchi gapda ellipsisga uchraydi. Stilistik jihatdan esa, ingliz tilida gepping yangilik xabarlarida, sarlavhalarda ixchamlik uchun ishlatilsa, o'zbek tilida rasmiy matnlarda bunday qisqartirish deyarli uchramaydi, axborot to'liqligi uchun fe'lni qaytarish afzal ko'riladi.

2-bobning 3-fasli **Klouzal ellipsis (gapga teng ega-kesimli strukturalarning tushirilishi)** ga bag'ishlanadi.

Klouzal ellipsis – bu butun bir gap (yoki klouzlar - gapga teng ega-kesimli strukturalar)ning muhim qismlari kontekst asosida tushirib qoldiriladigan hodisadir. Bunday holatda gap grammatik jihatdan to'liq ko'rinsa ham, uning to'liq mazmuni faqat kontekst yoki oldingi savol-gaplarga asoslangan holda anglanadi. Fragmentar javoblar, buyruq va so'roqlarga qisqa javoblar, ba'zi bog'langan gaplarda egani yoki kesimni tushirib qoldirish – bularning barchasi klouzal ellipsis namunalari hisoblanadi. Klouzal ellipsis ko'pincha muloqotda sodir bo'ladi, chunki suhbatdoshlar o'zaro umumiy tushuncha va ma'lumot bazasiga ega bo'lganliklari tufayli, to'liq gap qurmasdan, qisqa javob yoki replikalar bilan kifoyalanaveradilar. Ingliz tilida klouzal ellipsis oid misolga e'tibor bering:

–*Did you eat anything?*
She nodded. – A little. (Rex Stout, Red Box. Chapter I, 17)
–*Biror narsa yedingizmi?*
U bosh irg'adi. – Ozroq.

Keltirilgan muloqot parchasida qizga savol beriladi: *Did you eat anything? // Biror narsa yedingizmi?* Qizning javobi: *A littlee (Ozroq)* bo'lib, mazkur javob grammatik jihatdan to'liq gap emas. To'liq shakli ozroq yedim degan mazmunda taxminan I ate a little (something) bo'ladi. Javobda egalik olmoshi "I" ham, kesim "ate" ham aytilmagan, faqat miqdor aniqlovchi qoldirilgan. Biroq savol beruvchi buning ma'nosini to'liq anglaydi: qiz ozroq ovqat yegan. Demak, bu klauzal ellipsis bo'lib butun bir predikativ konstruksiya (men yedim) qoldirib ketilgan. Bunday ellipsis og'zaki nutqda juda keng tarqalgan bo'lib savollarga qisqa javoblar deyarli

har doim ellipsistik shaklda bo'ladi. Masalan, *Where are you going? — To the store//Qayerga ketyapsan? – Do'konga* – javobda *I am going* qismi tushirilgan.

Ingliz tilida fe'lli elliptik konstruksiyalar, asosan, yordamchi yoki modal fe'llar yordamida amalga oshib, takror fe'llar, qisqa javoblar, inversiya, shuningdek, gepping va psevdogapping hodisalari orqali ifodalanadi. Ushbu uslub ingliz tili uchun me'yoriy hisoblanib, ko'pincha kontekst orqali to'ldiriladi. O'zbek tilida esa ellipsis, odatda, fe'l shakllari yoki bog'lovchi vositalar (ayniqsa shart, shart-hol ergash gaplaridagi *-sa, -ganda* ham kabi qo'shimchalar) bilan amalga oshiriladi, ammo yordamchi fe'lning to'g'ridan-to'g'ri saqlanib qolishi kamdan-kam uchraydi. Shuningdek, o'zbek tilidagi fe'lli ellipsis ko'proq og'zaki nutqda, soddaroq tuzilishga ega bo'lgan va kontekstga qat'iy bog'langan gaplarda yuzaga keladi.

Sluicing (wh-ellipsis) hodisasi. *Slusing* (sluicing) – wh-so'roq olmoshlari ishtirokidagi ellipsisning maxsus turi bo'lib, unda so'roq gapning faqat *wh-qismi* saqlanadi, qolgan komponentlari tushiriladi. Bu atama ilk bor J. Ross (1969) tomonidan *Guess who? // Kiml ekanligini top?* tarzida kiritilgan bo'lib[32], ingliz tilida atroflicha o'rganilgan hodisadir. Ingliz tilida *slusing* umumiy sintaksis qoidalaridan kelib chiqib, *wh-* so'zning odatiy pozitsiyasidan tashqariga (birinchi pozitsiyaga) ko'tarilishi va oradagi butun gapning o'chirilishi orqali hosil bo'ladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida: *Someone has arrived, but I don't know who*. Ushbu birikmada ikkinchi jumla *I don't know who (has arrived)* degan ma'noni anglatadi, *has arrived* qismi tushib qolgan va faqat *who* so'roq olmoshi qolgan. O'zbek tilida buni ifodalash uchun odatda so'zma-so'z *sluicing* emas, balki ergash gap shaklidan foydalaniladi: *Kimdir keldi, lekin kim kelganini bilmayman*. Ko'rinib turibdiki, o'zbek tilida *kim* so'rog'i ortidan *-ganini* shakli bilan ergash gap qurilgan (*kim kelganini*), bu to'liq gap bo'lib, inglizchadagi *who* yolg'iz kelgan variantga mos keladi.

Ishning **«Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida nutqiy ellipsisning semantik va kontekstual-situativ jihatlari hamda translatologik muammolari»** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi lisoniy va nutqiy ellipsis turlarini aniqlash, semantik ellipsisning kontrastiv tadqiqini amalga oshirish, shuningdek, badiiy matnlarda ellipsisning kontekstual va situativ ifodalanishini tahlil qilishga bag'ishlanadi. Shu bilan birga, mazkur ellipsis hodisasining tarjima jarayonidagi muammolari hamda uning izomorfik va allomorfik jihatlari ko'rib chiqiladi, bu asosda yuzaga keladigan translatologik muammolarga ilmiy-amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqiladi.

Tadqiqot uchinchi bobining birinchi fasli "Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida lisoniy va nutqiy ellipsisning turlari"ga bag'ishlangan. Tilshunoslikda ellipsis hodisasini dastlab *lisoniy va nutqiy* ellipsisga ajratish keng tarqalgan. Bu ikki tip lisoniy hodisa sifatida turlicha semantik va pragmatik xususiyatlarga ega. Xususan, *lisoniy ellipsis* bevosita nutq jarayoni yoki kontekstga bog'liq emas, balki u til tizimining lug'aviy qatlamida barqarorlashib, mustaqil birlik sifatida amal qiladi. Bunday lisoniy elliptik shakllarda lug'aviy birlikning ayrim tarkibiy qismi tushirib qoldiriladi va uning mazmuni qolgan qism orqali tiklanadi. Jumladan, *ko'zi ojiz* degan birikmada aslida

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[32] Ross J. R. Guess Who? // Proceedings of the Fifth Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, 1969. – P. 252–286.

inson yoki *shaxs* so'zi aytilmagan, biroq elliptik konstruksiya orqali ma'no boshqa mavjud so'z hisobiga uzatiladi. Mazkur lisoniy ellipsis til sathida shakllanganligi bois u har qanday kommunikativ vaziyatda yoki nutq shaklida ham aniq va tushunarli bo'lib qolaveradi.

Nutqiy ellipsis, yuqorida qayd etilganidek, asosan dialog va monologlarda, gapirish jarayonida yuzaga keladi. Bunda gapning ayrim qismlari kontekst orqali anglashilsa-da, bevosita aytilmaydi. Nutqiy ellipsis og'zaki va yozma dialoglarda namoyon bo'lib, qahramonning maqsadi – ortiqcha takror va kutilgan informatsiyani tushirib qoldirish orqali nutqni sodda va ta'sirchan qilishdan iborat. Ingliz va o'zbek adabiy matnlarida nutqiy ellipsis o'xshash pragmatik vazifani bajarsa-da, u har ikki tilning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib, shakllanishi jihatidan turlicha ko'rinish oladi. Nutqiy ellipsislar badiiy asarlar matnida muayyan maqsad bilan qo'llanadi va aynan lingvopoetik (badiiy-uslubiy) qiymatga ega bo'ladi. Ya'ni, adiblar nutqiy ellipsisdan foydalanib, matnga obrazlilik, ekspressivlik va dinamizm bag'ishlaydi. Nutqiy ellipsislar turli omillarga ko'ra tasniflanadi.
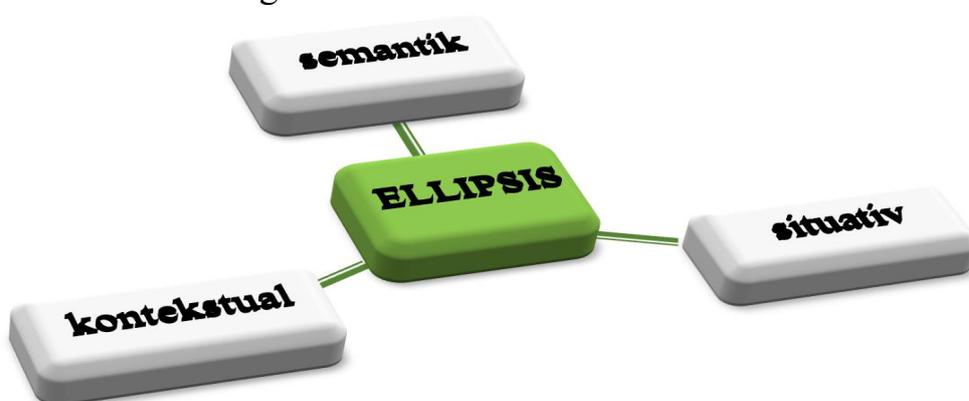
2-rasm. Nutqiy ellipsisning asosiy turlari

Ko'pincha so'zlashuvda mazmun konteksdan ayon bo'lsa, gapning ayrim bo'laklari tushiriladi. Masalan, Abdulla Qodiriyning "O'tkan kunlar" (1925) romanida bosh qahramon Otabekka savol berilganida, u juda qisqa javob bilan kifoyalanadi:

– *Bu kishi kimingiz bo'ladir, bek aka? Otabek Rahmatning savoliga javob bermay eshikka qaradi. Hasanalini hujradan uzoqlatib so'ngra javob berdi:*

– *Qulimiz.* (A.Qodiriy. O'tkan kunlar, 2)

Dialogdagi *Qulimiz* degan javob semantik ellipsis bo'lib, to'liq shaklda Otabekning javobi *Bu kishi bizning qulimiz* bo'lishi kerak edi. Otabek ortiqcha izoh bermasdan, faqat bitta so'z bilan (ko'plik shaklidagi egalik olmoshi bilan) kifoyalanadi. Ushbu nutqiy ellipsis Otabekning ruhiy holati va ijtimoiy vaziyatini ifodalaydi. Kontekstdan ma'lumki, u bu javobni Hasanaliga eshitmaydigan joyda beradi, demak, u mazkur haqiqatni oshkor etishdan tortinmoqda. *Qulimiz* deb qisqa aytishi orqali Otabekning semantik niyati iloji boricha kamroq so'z bilan, noxush haqiqatni tasdiqlashdir. Javobning lingvopoetik funksiyasi qahramon nutqining lakonik tarzda, bosiqlik va uyat aralash ohangda eshitilishida namoyon bo'ladi. Haqiqatan ham, bir so'zlik javob keskin va kesik tovushda yangrab, Otabekning vaziyatdan noqulayligini va ayni paytda qat'iy javob berishga majburligini ko'rsatadi. Nutqiy konteksda bunday ellipsisli javob realizmni ta'minlaydi va bu

tabiiydir. Dialog hayotiy ko'rinish kasb etadi va personaj nutqining ijtimoiy-ma'naviy mazmuni (qul egasining ichki kechinmasi) subtekst tarzida o'quvchiga yetkaziladi.

Dissertatsiyaning 3-bob 2-fasli "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida semantik ellipsisning kontrastiv tadqiqi**"ga bag'ishlanadi.

Semantik ellipsis – bu gapda ma'lum bir birlik (so'z yoki ibora) tushirib qoldirilgan holda, uning mazmuni kontekst orqali to'liq anglashiladigan hodisadir. Boshqacha aytganda, biror gap bo'lagi bevosita aytilmasa-da, uning ma'nosi nutqning avvalgi yoki keyingi qismlaridan, vaziyatdan kelib chiqib tiklanadi. Lingvistik adabiyotlarda ellipsis lingvistik iqtisod tamoyiliga asoslanishi ta'kidlanadi – til imkon qadar qisqa, ixcham ifoda orqali fikrni yetkazishga intiladi[33]. Shu bois ongli tushirishlardan ortiqcha so'z va takrorlar – *tavtologiyaning* oldini olish maqsadi kuzatiladi.

Badiiy matnda semantik ellipsisni yuzaga keltiruvchi asosiy omillar – *ekspressivlik, mantiqiy urg'u* va *tavtologiya*dan qochishdir.

Yuqorida keltirilgan omillarning tahliliga ko'ra, quyida Jeyn Ostinning "Pride and Prejudice" (Andisha va g'urur) romani va uning o'zbek tilidagi tarjimasidan olingan dialog parchasida shu hodisaning namoyon bo'lishini ko'rib chiqamiz. Har bir holatda ingliz tilidagi matnda ortiqcha so'z yoki bo'lak aytilmay, tushirib qoldirilgan birliklar kontekst orqali o'quvchi tomonidan "aktualizatsiya" qilinadi, ya'ni tushuniladi. Tarjimada esa ellipsis holatlari ba'zan to'liq saqlangan, ba'zida esa semantik aniqlik va uslubiy tabiiylikni ta'minlash uchun qo'shimchalar bilan to'ldirilgan.

– *Do you play and sing, Miss Bennet?*

– *A little.*

– *Oh! then – some time or other we shall be happy to hear you. Our instrument is a capital one, probably superior to – You shall try it some day. Do your sisters play and sing?*

– *One of them does.* (Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice. Chapter XXIX, 231)

– *Miss Bennet, siz biror nima chalib ashula ayta olasizmi?*

– *Biroz qo'limdan keladi.*

– *Unda biror kun sizni eshitamiz. Menda, bilasizmi... zo'r musiqa asbobi bor. O'zingiz tan berasiz. Opa-singillaringiz ham chalib ashula aytishadimi?*

– *Ha, bittasi.* (M.Ismoilova tarjimasi. Andisha va g'urur, 178)

Semantik ellipsisning badiiy diskursda qo'llanilishi va uning asliyat va tarjimada saqlanish holatlari Jeyn Ostinning "Pride and Prejudice" romani va uning M.Ismoilova tarjimasi asosida jadval orqali yoritib berildi (3-ilovaga qarang).

Ishning 3-bobi 3-fasli "**Chog'ishtirilayotgan tillarda ellipsisning badiiy matnlarda kontekstual va situativ ifodalanishi va tarjima muammolari (izomorfik-allomorfik jihatlar)**" deb ataladi.

Matn ichida kontekstga tayanuvchi ellipsis bu oldingi yoki keyingi gaplarda mavjud bo'lgan ma'lumotga ishora qilgan holda, uni takroran ifoda etmaslik orqali yuzaga keladigan til hodisasidir. Bunday ***kontekstual (endoforik) ellipsis*** matnda

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[33] Asadov T.H. Matn tilshunosligi. – Buxoro: "Sadriddin Salim Buxoriy" Durdona nashriyoti, 2023. – B.97.

kogeziyani ta'minlaydi, chunki tushirilgan qism avvalgi matn bo'lagi hisobiga tiklanadi. Misol uchun, ingliz tilida: *Tom painted the fence, and Sid __ the gate* (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Mark Twain, 16) gapida *Sid painted the gate* qismini qoldirib ketish *gepping* (bo'shliq – 2.2. - bo'lim) usulida amalga oshirilgan bo'lib, bu tushib qolgan fe'l qismini oldingi gapdan (*painted*) topish mumkin. Ushbu tarzda kontekstual ellipsis matn bo'ylab izchil ma'no ipini hosil qiladi.

Situativ ellipsis – bu nutqiy vaziyat (muloqot jarayoni, ekstralingvistik kontekst) orqali tushuniladigan ellipsis bo'lib, bunda tushirilgan so'z yoki iborani tiklash uchun atrof-muhit, suhbat mavzusi, ishoralar yoki vaziyatning o'zi yordam beradi. Bu hodisa ba'zan ***ekszofora ellipsisi*** ham deyiladi, chunki kerakli ma'no matn tashqarisidagi vaziyatdan (exophoric context) olinadi. Situativ ellipsis asosan og'zaki nutqda uchrab suhbat chog'ida insonlar qo'shma gaplarni, to'liq jumlalarni ishlatmasdan ham bir-birini tushunaveradi.

Situativ ellipsis (ekzofora) matn doirasida ko'rsatilmagan, balki muloqot jarayonidagi vaziyatdan kelib chiqib tushuniladigan unsurlarning tushirilishidir[34]. Bunday ellipsis asosan og'zaki nutqda, norasmiy muloqotda uchrab, so'zlashuvchilarning o'zaro tushunishiga tayanadi. Masalan, G'afur G'ulomning "Shum bola" qissasida quyidagi muloqot misol bo'la oladi:

– *Shapag', – dedim unga, – katta to'ping qayerda?*

– *Qo'g'irchoqlarimning oldida, nima qildi?*

– *U yerda yo'q-ku!*

– ***Ha... o'lgur, sen olgandirsan, hozir berasan, ber.*** *Men iljayib turaverdim...*(Shum bola. G'afur G'ulom, 11)

– *Shapag, - I said to her, - where is your big ball?*

– *It is among my toys and dolls. What happened?*

– *It is not here!*

– ***Yes, maybe you have taken it, give it back to me, idiot!*** (I.M.To'xtasinov va U.R.Yo'ldoshev tarjimasi, 11)

Yuqoridagi suhbatda uka singlisining o'yinchoq to'pini yashirincha olmoqchi bo'ladi. Aka savol bilan singlisini chalg'itgach, singlisi Shapag' shubhalanib *Ha, o'lgur...* deb baqiradi. Aslida kontekstual ellipsis sodir bo'lgan matn quyidagi ko'rinishda bo'lishi kerak edi: *Ha, o'lgur, sen (katta to'pni) olgandirsan, hozir to'pni berasan, (to'pni) ber!* So'zlovchining maqsadi akasini ayblab, zudlik bilan o'yinchoqni undirib olishdir. Ushbu niyat jahl va shoshilinch ohangda, qisqa gaplar orqali ifodalangan. Mazkur gap tarkibida to'ldiruvchi ellipsisi kuzatiladi, ya'ni *hozir berasan* deganda nima berilishi tushirilgan. Mantiqan so'z *(to'pni) berasan* bo'lishi kerak, lekin kontekst aniq bo'lgani uchun to'g'ridan-to'g'ri *berasan, ber* deya buyruq ohangi ishlatilgan. Obyekt *to'p* savolda ishlatilgan muloqotda avval tilga olingan, shuning uchun uni takror aytish shart emas. Ikki marta *berasan, ber* deb fe'lning takrorlanishi talabning qat'iyligini kuchaytiradi. Uhbu nutqiy vaziyatda ellipsis obyektning ma'lumligi va hissiy keskinlik tufayli vujudga kelgan. Uning ingliz tiliga tarjimasiga yuzlansak, *Yes, maybe you have taken it, give it back to me, idiot!* – deb, tushirilgan ma'no to'liq aks ettirilgan (*"it"* so'zi orqali *to'p* nazarda

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34 Langeek.co. https://langeek.co/en/grammar/course/260/ellipsis. (Date of access: 15.02.2025)

tutiladi). Tarjimada kontektual ellipsis saqlanmagan, obyektni anglatuvchi *"it"* va *"to me"* qo'shimchalari kiritilgan. Aytishimiz mumkinki, mazkur jumla ingliz tilida to'liq qayta tiklangan: *"give it back to me"* , ya'ni *uni qaytarib ber* tarzida aniq aytilgan. Bu orqali mazmun tushunarli bo'lib, asliyatdagi tushirilgan to'ldiruvchi tiklandi, natijada o'quvchida nima haqida gap ketayotgani tushunarli bo'ladi. Stilistik jihatdan, tarjimada singlining g'azabli ohangi biroz yumshagan, asliyatdagi *berasan, ber* takroriy fe'l shakli *"give it back to me"* deb bir marta aytiladi. Zero, ellipsis tufayli originalda paydo bo'lgan keskin talab intonatsiyasi tarjimada bir oz ravonroq jumlaga aylangan. Biroq tarjimon singlining hissiy holatini boshqa unsurlar bilan yetkazgan, masalan, *o'lgur* qarg'ishining *"idiot"* deya berilishi haqorat ohangini saqlaydi. *"Idiot"* so'zining konnotatsiyasi zamonaviy ingliz tilida *ahmoq* degan ma'noda bo'lib, *o'lgur*ning dag'allik darajasiga yaqin hisoblanadi. Umuman olganda, tarjimada jumlaning ma'noviy aniqligi saqlangan, ellipsisning ta'sirida hissiy va stilistik effekt qisman pasaygan bo'lsa-da (buyruqning keskinligi biroz yumshagan), singlining jahl bilan akasini koyishi yetarli darajada aks etgan.

Tarjima matnda doim ham ellipsis saqlab qolinadi, deya olmaymiz, sababi, o'zbek tilidagi ellipsisning ingliz tilida saqlanmasligi morfologik klassifikatsiya va til tizimlarining o'ziga xos jihatlaridan kelib chiqadi. O'zbek tili agglyutinativ til bo'lib, grammatik ma'nolar asosan so'zlarga qo'shimchalar orqali qo'shiladi. Ingliz tili esa flektiv-analitik til sifatida grammatik ma'nolarni morfemalar va qat'iy sintaktik tartib orqali ifodalaydi.

3.4-jadvaldan ko'rinadiki (5-ilovaga qarang), G'afur G'ulomning "Shum bola" qissasida qo'llanilgan kontekstual va situativ ellipsislarning ingliz tilidagi tarjimasida saqlanish darajalari bir xil emas. Kontekstual ellipsislar amal qilgan o'rinlar ingliz tilida ko'pincha grammatik struktura talablari asosida to'liq shaklda tiklanadi yoki grammatik jihatdan qayta tuziladi. Situativ ellipsislar esa tarjimada, asosan, vaziyatni izohlovchi vositalar yoki qisqa javoblar orqali qisman saqlanadi. Bunday farqlar har ikki tilning grammatik va stilistik tizimlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, tarjimonni ayrim hollarda ellipsisni tiklash yoki boshqa lingvistik vositalar yordamida mazmunni to'ldirishga majbur etadi

XULOSA

1. Diskurs tahlili inson kommunikatsiyasining murakkab va ko'p qirrali jarayonini aks ettiruvchi ilmiy yo'nalish sifatida ajralib turadi. U tilshunoslik, pragmatika, madaniyatshunoslik, sotsiologiya va falsafa kabi ko'plab sohalar bilan chambarchas bog'liqdir. Diskurs matndan kengroq tushuncha bo'lib, kommunikativ va kognitiv jihatdan jonli muloqotni ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega.

2. Matn yaxlitligi va izchilligini ta'minlovchi kogeziya va kogerentlik tushunchalari matn lingvistikasining asosiy kategoriyalari sanaladi. Kogeziya matnning tashqi, formal bog'lanishini ta'minlovchi grammatik va leksik vositalar orqali amalga oshirilsa, kogerentlik matnning ichki semantik va mantiqiy bog'liqligini ifoda etuvchi kontseptual va kontekstual elementlar asosida tashkil etiladi.

3. Kogeziyaning grammatik va leksik turlari mavjud bo'lib, ular *referensiya, ellipsis, substitutsiya, konyunksiya* va *leksik bog'lanish* kabi *5 ta* asosiy vositalar

orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bu vositalar matn qismlarini bir-biriga bog‘lab, uning yaxlitligi va kommunikativ samaradorligini oshiradi.

4. Ellipsis hodisasi matn tejamkorligi va ekspressivligini oshirish uchun sintaktik va semantik jihatdan ortiqcha elementlarning tushirilishi orqali ro‘y beradi. Turli ingliz leksikografik manbalarida "ellipsis" tushunchasining qiyosiy tahlili bu kategoriyaning *besh* turga ajratilishini aniqlaydi: 1) grammatik ellipsis 2) matn ellipsisi 3) vaziyat ellipsisi 4) stilistik ellipsis 5) pragmatik ellipsis.

5. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ellipsis grammatik bog‘liqlikni ta'minlovchi uch asosiy shaklda namoyon bo‘ladi: otli, fe'lli va klouzal ellipsis. Ingliz tilida *otli ellipsis* asosan determinatorlar (artikllar, tartib va sanoq sonlar, egalik va ko‘rsatish olmoshlari) orqali yuzaga chiqsa, o‘zbek tilida bu hodisa ko‘plik va egalik affikslari, substantivlashuv hamda umumlashgan olmoshlar yordamida amalga oshiriladi. *Fe'lli ellipsis* ingliz tilida *yordamchi* va *modal fe'llar, inversiya, gepping* va *psevdogepping* kabi maxsus konstruksiyalar orqali amalga oshadi. Bu hol ingliz tilida sintaktik tuzilmalar bilan bog‘lanib, kontekst orqali to‘ldiriladi. O‘zbek tilida esa fe'lli ellipsis ko‘proq og‘zaki nutqda, fe'l shakllari va shart ergash gap qo‘shimchalari (-sa, -ganda) orqali yuzaga chiqadi. Ingliz tilida parallel konstruksiyalar stilistik ekspressivlik uchun qo‘llanilsa, o‘zbek tilida fe'l takrori yoki qo‘shma fe'llarning komponentlarini almashtirish orqali ifodalanadi.

6. *Klouzal ellipsis* ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ham axborotning asosiy mazmuniy yadrosini saqlagan holda nutqni ixchamlashtirish va tilning iqtisodiy ifodalanish imkoniyatlarini yuzaga chiqarish vositasi sifatida qo‘llaniladi. Ingliz tilida javob ellipsisi hamda so‘roq olmoshli ellipsis (sluicing) keng tarqalgan bo‘lib, ular anaforik mexanizm asosida gap tuzilmasining qisqarishini ta'minlaydi. O‘zbek tilida esa klouzal ellipsis ko‘pincha fe'lning shaxs-son qo‘shimchalari orqali yoki pragmatik vaziyatdan kelib chiqib yuzaga chiqadi. Bundan tashqari, qiyoslanayotgan har ikki tilda nol to‘ldiruvchi anafora (null complement anaphora) shaklidagi elliptik konstruksiyalar mavjud bo‘lib, ingliz tilida bu holat infinitiv va gerundial shakllarning erkin qo‘llanishi sababli grammatik jihatdan tabiiy hodisa sifatida qaraladi. O‘zbek tilida esa bunday konstruksiyalar asosan kontekstual va pragmatik asosga tayangan holda yuzaga chiqadi hamda nutqning ekspressivligi va semantik kontekstualizatsiya tamoyillari bilan chambarchas bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

7. Tadqiqot natijasida har ikki tilda ellipsis konstruksiyasining 3 asosiy turi va ular tarkibidagi 15 ta subkategoriya aniqlangan: **1. Otli elliptik konstruksiyalar:** a) aniqlovchi elliptik konstruksiya; b) sonli elliptik konstruksiya; d) sifatli elliptik konstruksiya; e) olmoshli elliptik konstruksiya. **2. Fe'lli elliptik konstruksiyalar:** a) takroriy fe'lning tushirilishi; b) qisqa javoblarda fe'lli ellipsis; d) bog‘langan sodda gaplardagi fe'lli ellipsis; e) gepping hodisasi; f) psevdogepping hodisasi; g) ergash gaplardagi fe'lli qisqarish; h) maqollarda fe'lli ellipsis. **3. Klouzal elliptik konstruksiyalar:** a) javob fragmentidagi to‘liq klouzal ellipsis; b) *slusing* (wh-ellipsis) hodisasi; d) nol to‘ldiruvchi anafora; d) yordamchi so‘zlarning tushirilishi.

8. Ellipsis hodisasi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida ikki asosiy shaklda – *lisoniy va nutqiy* ellipsis sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. *Lisoniy ellipsis* til tizimidagi komponentlarning doimiy tushirilishi orqali yuzaga kelib, nutqiy vaziyat yoki kontekstga bog‘liq emas. *Nutqiy ellipsis* esa bevosita muloqot jarayonida

kontekstual va situativ jihatlarga asoslanib, ortiqcha takrorlardan qochish va fikrni qisqa, aniq ifodalashga xizmat qiladi. Nutqiy ellipsis semantik, kontekstual hamda situativ shakllarda namoyon bo'ladi. *Semantik ellipsis* matndagi mazmuniy qismlarning kontekst orqali qayta tiklanishi imkonini berib, mantiqiy urg'u va emotsional ekspressivlikni oshiradi. Ingliz tilida ellipsis ko'proq ega, kesim va yordamchi fe'llarning tushirilishi orqali ifodalansa, o'zbek tilida odatda ega yoki predikatning qisman tushirilishi kuzatiladi.

9. *Kontekstual ellipsis* ingliz va o'zbek tillarida matn ichidagi bog'lanishni ta'minlab, oldingi yoki keyingi gaplarga tayanib anaforik va kataforik shakllarda yuzaga chiqadi. Tadqiqot davomida (Jeyn Ostinning "Pride and Prejudice" romani asosida va uning M.Ismoilova tomonidan qilingan tarjimasi asosida) aniqlanishicha, ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga qilingan tarjimada semantik ellipsis to'liq yoki qisman saqlanishi bilan bir qatorda, ayrim hollarda tarjimonning aniqlik yoki uslubiy tabiiylik maqsadida ellipsisni ochiqroq ifodalar hisobiga kamayishi (antiellipsis) kuzatiladi. Situativ ellipsis esa suhbat jarayonida ekstralingvistik vaziyatga asoslanib, nutqning qisqalik va tezkorligini ta'minlaydi. G'afur G'ulomning "Shum bola" qissasi va uning inglizcha tarjimasi misolida situativ ellipsislarning ingliz tilida ba'zan tiklanishi yoki qisman saqlanishi kuzatiladi.

10. Tarjima jarayonida ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi grammatik farqlar ellipsis hodisasini turlicha ifodalash yoki tiklash zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. Ingliz tilining analitik-flektiv xususiyati yordamchi so'z va sintaktik konstruksiyalarni talab qilsa, o'zbek tilining agglutinativ-morfologik xususiyatlari ellipsisni affiksal vositalar bilan ifodalash imkoniyatini beradi. Demak, tarjimonlar original matndagi stilistik va pragmatik jihatlarni hisobga olib, ellipsisni to'liq tiklash yoki qisman saqlash orqali nutqning ta'sirchanligini va tabiiyligini ta'minlaydi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.03/25.12.2024.Fil.130.02 ON AWARD OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREE DOCTORS OF SCIENCE AT KOKAND UNIVERSITY

ANDIJAN STATE UNIVERSITY

ASHUROVA NARGIZAXON VALIJON QIZI

CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF COHESION IN NON-RELATIVE LANGUAGES (IN THE CONTEXT OF ELLIPSIS)

10.00.06 – Comparative Literary, contrastive linguistics and tranlation studies

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Kokand – 2025

The theme of the dissertation for Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under B2022.4.PhD/Fil2951.

Doctoral dissertation has been prepared at Andijan State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (abstract) on the Scientific council website (www.kokanduni.uz) and on the website of "Ziyonet" information and educational portal website (www.ziyonet.uz).

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The defense will take place on a "30" 12 2025 at 11:00 at the meeting of Scientific council PhD.03/25.12.2024.Fil.130.02 on award of scientific degrees at Kokand University. (Address: 28A, Turkiston street, Kokand city, 150700. Phone: (993873) 545-55-55; Fax: (99873) 545-44-44; E-mail: EXAT.UZ).

Dissertation is available at the Information Recourse Center of Kokand University (registered under the number 19). (The address: 28A, Turkiston street, Kokand city, 150700. Phone: (993873) 545-55-55).

Abstract of dissertation was distributed on "18" 12 2025.
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INTRODUCTION (abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Topicality and relevance of the dissertation theme. In global linguistics, the comparative study of cohesive devices in texts – particularly the concepts of cohesion and coherence, as well as ellipsis, which is one of their most active expressions – across different languages has become a highly relevant area of research of contemporary linguistics. These phenomena, which ensure the integrity and consistency of a text, are not being examined in the scope of traditional grammatical approaches in European linguistics, instead, they are being studied through a complex framework that incorporates semantic, pragmatic and contextual dimensions. In particular, the phenomenon of ellipsis in English, Uzbek and Russian languages is being studied not only within grammatical boundaries, but also by analyzing it with consideration of its semantic, pragmatic and contextual features reveals the necessity of developing theoretical foundations and practical approaches that contribute to enhancing the communicative potential of language.

In world linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis is being extensively studied in order to identify the differences and similarities among typologically diverse languages, based on the contextual and situational aspects of linguistic units. The usage features of grammatical ellipsis in various discourses in English and Uzbek languages (substantive, predicative and clausal forms), as well as, the comparative analysis of linguistic and speech ellipsis, their semantic and situational-contextual aspects in communication, and the challenges they pose in the process of translation are considered to be greatly important in promoting and naturalising global communication.

Although a number of studies on the contrastive analysis of cohesion in typologically different languages, particularly, the phenomenon of ellipsis, have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics, there is still a lack of comprehensive monographic research that compares this phenomenon with foreign languages. In the context of globalization, the expansion of Uzbekistan's international partnerships requires that foreign languages be studied in light of the culture, mentality, and social relations of their speakers. In this regard, it is appropriate to cite the following statement: "Today's era demands raising science to a new level, along with all other fields. Indeed, it is difficult to solve the pressing issues facing society without science. Supporting this field and scientists comprehensively is one of the key priorities of our state"[1]. Therefore, the comparative study of the structural-semantic, syntactic, communicative-functional, and pragmatic aspects of the media discourse phenomenon in the examples of English and Uzbek is becoming increasingly relevant.

This research work serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5847 of October 8, 2019 "On Approval of the Concept for the Development of the Higher Education System of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" ; PF-5950 dated October 21, 2019, "On Measures to Radically Increase The States and Prestige of

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[1] Mirziyoyev Sh. Ilm fan yutuqlari – taraqqiyotning muhim omili // www.standart.uz (murojaat sanasi: 23.04.2024)

the Uzbek Language as the State Language"; PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020, "On Measures for Further Development of the Uzbek language and Improvement of Language Policy in the Country"; PF-158 dated September 11, 2023, "On the Uzbekistan -2030 Strategy" ; and Revolution PQ-5117 dated May 19, 2021, "On Measures to take the activities of popularizing the study of foreign languages in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level" and other normative juridical documents related to this activity.

Connection of the research with priority directions of the development of scientific technologies of the republic. The dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the development of science and technology: I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of a digital society and a democratic state" .

The level of study of the problem. Despite the extensive research on discourse and text linguistics, also the phenomena of cohesion and coherence in global linguistics, this field still retains its significance as a relevant scientific direction that continues to generate numerous theoretical debates. In particular, substantial scholarly works have been carried out by leading researchers in English and Russian linguistics in the area of discourse analysis, text connectivity and the semantic features of communication. The studies by prominent scholars such as, in European and American linguistic schools V. Dresler va R.A.de Bogrand, T.Van Deyk, D. Sperber, M.A.K.Hallidey, R.Hasan, J.Katting, D.Tanen[2], in Russian linguistics, I.R.Galperin, N.D.Arutyunova, T.G.Dobrosklonskaya, V.G.Borbotko, V.Z.Demyankov, I.S.Gerasimova, T.V.Milevskaya, E.N.Bobrikova[3], in Uzbek linguistics M.Hakimov, L.Raupova, M.Yo'ldoshev, S.Muhamedova, M.Saparniyazova, S.A.Boymirzayeva[4] made substantial contributions to this area of research.

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[2] De Beaugrande R., Dressler W.V. Introduction to Text Linguistics. – London, New York: Longman, – 1981; Van Dijk Teun A. Discourse and Context: A Sociocognitive Approach. Cambridge University Press, 2008; Sperber D. Wilson D. Relevance. Communication and cognition. – UK: Blackwell, 1995; Straubhaar.J and LaRose.L Communications Media in the Information Society, 1997; Halliday M.A.K. and Hasan R. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976; Cutting J. Pragmatics and Discourse: A resource book for students. 2 nd edition. – London: Routledge, 2002.; Tannen D. Talking Voices: Repetition, Dialogue, and Imagery in Conversational Discourse. – New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007. Second edition.

[3] Галперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Наука, 1981; Арутюнова Н.Д. Дискурс. Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь. — М.: Наука, 1990; Добросклонская Т.Г. Медиадискурс: теория, методы, направление: Пара-тайп, Ridero, 2020; Борботько В.Г. Элементы теории дискурса. – Грозный: Изд-во Чечено-Ингуш. гос. ун-та, 1981; Демьянков В. З. Текст и дискурс как термины и как слова обыденного языка. // IV Международная научная конференция «Язык, культура, общество». Москва, 2007; Герасимова И.С. Средства реализации когезии в региональных документах середины и конца XVIII века // Научный диалог. – 2017; Милевская Т.В. Связность как категория дискурса и текста (когнитивнофункциональный и коммуникативно-прагматический аспекты): дисс…док. филол. наук. – Ростов на Дону: Изд-во РГУ, 2003; Бобрикова Е.Н. Средства связности текста в литературе "потока сознания": на материале романа Джеймса Джойса "Улисс": автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2008;

[4] Ҳакимов М. Ўзбек илмий матнининг синтагматик ва прагматик хусусиятлари: Филол. фанлари номзоди ... дисс. – Фарғона, 1996; Раупова Л. Диалогик дискурсдаги полипредикатив бирликларнинг социопрагматик тадқиқи: Филол. фанлари д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2012; Yo'ldoshev M., Muhamedova S., Saparniyazova M. Matn lingvistikasi. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021; Боймирзаева С.А. Ўзбек тилида матннинг коммуникатив-прагматик мазмунини шакллантирувчи категориялар. Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. (PhD) – Тошкент, 2010; Mamajonov M. Yu. Muloqotning psixolingvistik tadqiqi: Filol.fan. d-ri (DSc) ...

Linguistic phenomena such as ellipsis, the principle of economy, elliptical constructions, the linguistic economy principle and abbreviation have been extensively studies from various aspects in a monographic manner, particularly in English, Russian and Uzbek linguistics. Particularly, in English linguistics E. Hetch, A.C. Henri, A. Olgriani, P. Herman, E. Koseryu, H.Daniyel[5] and in Russian linguistics J.Vandries, Boduen de Kurtene, V.V.Bogoroditskiy, E.D. Polivanov, Y.D.Polivanova, A. Martine, A.A. Leontev, A.M.Shcherbak, T.A.Starodubova, M.M.Davidova, E.I.Morozova, M.E.Usmonova, D.R.Fatxulova[6], also in Uzbek linguistics, A.Nurmonov, N.M.Mahmudov, N.Mahkamov, J.D.Eltazarov, Z.I.Rasulov, F.E.Ibragimova[7], U.A.Buriyeva have conducted valuable scientific research.

Nevertheless, to these days, the phenomenon of ellipsis — one of the main forms of cohesion — has not been sufficiently studied in English and Uzbek linguistics as a complex research object in a comparative-contrastive aspect, particularly in terms of its structural-syntactic, semantic, and contextual-situational dimensions. The issues arising in the process of their translation have not been sufficiently studied, which necessitates a deeper scientific and theoretical investigation of this topic.

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[5] Hatch E. Discourse and language education. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992; Henry A. C. The remark-able rise of '...': reading ellipsis marks in literary texts. – London: Routledge, 2019; Algryani A. Remarks on the Translation of Noun Phrase Ellipsis from English into Arabic // AWEJ for Translation and Literary Studies. Volume 4, № 1. February, 2020; Hermann P. Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. – Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1880; Coseriu E. Sincronía, diacronía e historia: El problema del cambio lingüístico. – Madrid: Gredos, 1958; Hardt Daniel. Verb Phrase Ellipsis: Form, Meaning, and Processing. University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1993.

[6] Вандриес Ж. Язык. Лингвистическое введение в историю. – М., 1937; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Очерки по истории лингвистики. – М., Академия наук, 1963; Богородицкий В.В. Основы фонетики русского языка. – М., Наука, 1965; Поливанов Е.Д. Где лежат причины языковой эволюции? // Поливанов Е.Д. Статьи по общему языкознанию. – М., Наука, 1968; Мартине А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в лингвистике. – М.,Иностранная литература, 1963; Леонтьев А.А. Язык, речь, речевая деятельность. – М., Наука, 1974; Щербак А.М. Система языка и речь. – Ленинград: Ленинградский университет, 1972; Стародубова Т. А. Эллиптические сложные предложения: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. — М., 2009; Давыдова М.М. Прагматические характеристики эллипсисов (на материале современного английского языка): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 2012. – Курск; Морозова Е.И. Структурно-функциональные типы и прагматические характеристики эллипсиса во французском языке в сопоставлении с английским (на материале газетно-журнальных публикаций): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Екатеринбург, 2005; Усмонова М.Э. Эллиптические предложения в таджикском и английском языках. автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2012; Фатхулова Д.Р. Роль эллиптических конструкций в семантико-синтаксической организации делового диалога (на материале французского и английского языков): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2008.

[7] Нурмонов А. Принцип экономии в фонетических изменениях узбекского языка. Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1973; Махмудов Н.М. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент,1977; Маҳкамов Н. Адабий норма ва плеоназм. – Тошкент, Фан, 1988; Элтазаров Ж.Д. Ўзбек тилида қисқарув ҳодисаси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1991; Элтазаров Ж. Тилдаги тежамлилик тамойили ва қисқарув. – Самарқанд: СамДУ, 2004; Элтазаров Ж.Д. Ўзбек тилида қисқарув ҳодисаси: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1991; Расулов З. И. Синтаксический эллипсис как проявление экономии языка (на материале английского языка). Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Бухара, 2011; Расулов З. И. Нутқий тузилмалар ахборот-дискурсив мазмуни шаклланиши жараёнида тежамкорлик тамойилининг фаоллашуви (инглиз ва ўзбек тиллари материали асосида). Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс.автореф. (DSc) – Тошкент, 2022; Ибрагимова Ф.Э. Бадиий матнда эллипсис ва антиэллипсис: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011; Буриева У.А. Дискурсив таҳлилда воқеаланган тўлиқсиз гаплар ва уларнинг социопрагматик хусусиятлари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс.автореф. (PhD) – Тошкент, 2022.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed. This dissertation has been carried out in accordance with the research plan of Andijan Sate University, with the framework of the scientific directions "Current Issues of Modern Linguistics" and "From the results of Theoretical Linguistics to Applied linguistics"

The aim of the research work is to explore the structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, functional, and lexical-stylistic aspects of cohesion, particularly ellipsis in typologically different languages and to identify translation-related issues associated with this phenomenon.

The tasks of the research consist of the following:

to conduct a comparative analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of cohesion and ellipsis in English and Uzbek, and to identify the similarities and differences between the concepts of cohesion and coherence within text and discourse;

to determine the structural-syntactic and functional features of grammatical ellipsis in English and Uzbek within the framework of its nominal, predicative, and clausal types, and to classify these ellipsis forms across various discourse types (media, political, academic, colloquial, and literary);

to analyze the semantic, contextual (anaphoric and cataphoric), situational (explicit and implicit), stylistic, and pragmatic aspects of linguistic and speech ellipsis in the compared languages and to determine the factors that cause these phenomena to emerge in specific communicative context;

to examine the preservation of ellipsis in the translation of literary texts between English and Uzbek, identify the translation issues arising from this process.

Object of the research are authentic written and spoken texts in English and Uzbek across various discourse types (media, political, academic, everyday, and literary), with a particular focus on literary works and their translations.

The subject of the research is comprised of the structural-syntactic features, functional-pragmatic functions, semantic and contextual-situational aspects of the ellipsis phenomenon in English and Uzbek languages, as well as its isomorphic and allomorphic characteristics from the perspective of translation studies.

Methods of research. descriptive, discursive, componential, semantic, contextual-pragmatic, comparative-typological, distributive, and translatological analysis methods were used in the research.

Scientific novelty of the research consists of following:
having been examined the notions of cohesion and coherence as fundamental components of text and discourse in English, Russian and Uzbek languages, their grammatical (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunctions) and lexical types and the lexical-semantic manifestations of ellipsis (grammatical, contextual, situational, stylistic and pragmatic) have been systematically investigated.

having been identified 15 subcategories within the framework of substantive, predicative and clausal types of grammatical ellipsis, the grammatical and pragmatic dominance of determinative-lexical means in English (articles, demonstrative pronouns and zero substitutions) and agglutinative morphological affixes in Uzbek

language (possessive suffixes, person-number markers and others) have been theoretically substantiated.

in both languages, alongside the stable grammatical forms of ellipsis specific to their linguistic systems, the preservation of communicative, context-based (anaphoric and cataphoric) and situational (explicit and implicit) ellipsis in translation, their explicit expressions, translatological issues which are related to the necessity of their supplementation, have been identified.

based on English and Uzbek literary text translations, the preservation or transformation of contextual and situational forms of ellipsis has been analysed, and the necessity of fully or partially reconstructing ellipsis in translation has been substantiated, based on the use of analytical syntactic devices in English and agglutinative morphological-syntactic means in Uzbek.

Practical results of the research consist of the following: The theoretical conclusions, scientific recommendations and analytical materials developed on the basis of a comprehensive comparative study of the structural-syntactic, semantic and contextual-situational aspects of ellipsis in English and Uzbek languages provide opportunities for application in teaching comparative linguistics, text linguistics, pragmalinguistics and translation studies in higher educational institutions.

the possibilities of organizing text and speech more effectively from a communicative-pragmatic perspective can be expanded based on the identified scientific-methodological recommendations regarding the use of substantive, predicative and clausal forms of grammatical ellipsis in various discourse types.

the semantic and situational-contextual aspects of linguistic and speech ellipsis, also the developed methodological guidelines for addressing translation issues establish new theoretical and methodological foundations applicable in translation practice.

the results of the contrastive study on the preservation or transformation of ellipsis in the translation of literary texts are enriched with scientific and methodological recommendations aimed at developing practical skills for ensuring pragmatic and linguopoetic adequacy in the translation process.

Reliability of the research results the fact that the lectures made in Republican and international scientific-methodic and scientific-practical conferences, articles published in the journals approved by HAC, conclusions, proposals and recommendations were implemented are approved by authorized organizations.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The study of comprehensive comparative analysis of the structural-syntactic, semantic, and contextual-situational features of cohesion (ellipsis) in English and Uzbek languages aims to establish a theoretical foundation for scholarly research in the fields of text linguistics, discourse analysis, pragmalinguistics, semantics, stylistics, and translation studies.

The practical significance of the research can be seen in the possibility of applying the developed theoretical–methodological foundations and obtained results in higher education institutions, particularly in courses such as comparative linguistics, text linguistics, pragmalinguistics, discourse analysis, translation theory

and practice, and practical English. Furthermore, it serves as a basis for the development of new textbooks and teaching materials or the updating of existing ones, addressing translation-related issues in text and speech phenomena.

Implementation of the research results. On the basis of a contrastive study of cohesion in English and Uzbek languages:

the phenomenon of grammatical ellipsis in English and Uzbek has been examined from a contrastive structural-syntactic and functional perspective, within its three primary types (substantive, predicative and clausal) 15 subcategories (determiner ellipsis, numerical ellipsis, adjectival ellipsis, pronominal ellipsis, omission of repeated verbs, short answers, ellipsis in coordinated simple sentences, gapping, pseudogapping, ellipsis in subordinate clauses, ellipsis in proverbs, clausal ellipsis in response fragments, sluicing (wh-ellipsis), zero anaphora, and omission of auxiliary elements) were identified across different types of discourse (media, political, scientific, everyday, and literary), the grammatical and pragmatic dominance of determinative-lexical means in English (articles, demonstrative pronouns and zero substitutions) and agglutinative morphological affixes in Uzbek language (possessive suffixes, person-number markers and others) have been theoretically substantiated and these dissertation materials and theoretical findings were used in the implementation of the foreign practical project "English Access Microscholarship", the project code of which is S-ECAHD-18-CA-0067 and the contract number is PO№02002358, carried out at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University in 2020-2022. As a result, the theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations put forward in the dissertation served to enrich the project scientifically and methodologically.

from the scientific findings and materials of the dissertation in the field of the grammatical stabilization of linguistic ellipsis in English and Uzbek languages through the omission of components within the language system and the emergence of speech ellipsis in the aspects of semantics, contextual (anaphoric and cataphoric) and situational (explicit and implicit, stylistic expressiveness, pragmatic intentions, enhancement of logical emphasis, elimination of tautology, economy of speech, and expression of emotions and feelings) dependent on communicative situation or context, also the preservation and transformation of contextual (endophoric) and situational (exophoric) forms of ellipsis, based on English and Uzbek literary texts, in the process of translation are analyzed in a contrastive aspect, the identification of analytic-syntactical means in English language and agglunative, morphological-syntactic means in Uzbek language were used in the innovative practical project IL-402104209 - "Creation of an automatic processing tool for information search systems (Google, Yandex, Google translate) - a software tool for a morpholexicon and morphological analyzer of the Uzbek language" carried out by the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2022-2024. As a result, a scientific-methodological basis was created for the program identification, systematisation and use in automatic processing tools of a number of language units characterising news media discourse. As a result, a scientific and methodological foundation has been established for the identification, translation, systematisation, and application of the ellipsis phenomenon in English and Uzbek within computational tools and automated processing systems.

tbased on the findings and innovations concerning the conceptualization of cohesion and ellipsis in English, Russian, and Uzbek; the interrelated and contrasting aspects of cohesion and coherence as core components of text and discourse; their grammatical and lexical types; as well as the lexical-semantic features of ellipsis examined from a systemic-linguistic perspective were used in the preparation of the scripts of the broadcasting program "Education and Development", "World Literature" of the TV channel "Uzbekistan-24" of the Uzbekistan National TV and Broadcasting Company (Certificate No. 05-09-1026 of Uzbekistan National TV and Broadcasting Company dated June 26, 2025). As a result, the scripts of these TV shows were enriched in scientific-theoretical and practical aspects, and the socio-educational significance of the shows notably increased.

Approbation of research results. The results of this research were discussed at 3 international and 2 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. Totally 13 scientific works were published on the topic of the research, of which 7 articles were published in scientific publications recommended for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 5 in national and 2 in foreign journals.

The structure and size of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The size of the work, excluding the list of references and applications, consists of 156 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction part, establishes the relevance and necessity of the research is established, the level of study of the problem, the goals and objectives, the object and subject of the research were classified, the relevance of the topic to the priority areas of development of science and technology of the Republic was indicated, the scientific novelty of the research and the scientific and practical significance of the practical results were revealed, information on the implementation of the research results in practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation were provided.

The first phase of the study, titled "**The issues of cohesion and ellipsis in modern linguistics: theoretical-philosophical foundations and directions of applied research**" is devoted to the concepts of cohesion and coherence as primary categories of text connectivity, the lexical meaning, formation and development principles of the term ellipsis in English, also the theoretical investigation and analysis of the concept ellipsis in Uzbek and Russian languages.

"Logical coherence of discourse, that is, cohesion, is a characteristic that should be cognitively constructed by listeners or readers based on their knowledge of the world"[8].

It is noteworthy that in *discourse and text* analysis, the concepts of *"cohesion"* and *"coherence"* serve as fundamental factors in shaping the meaning and content

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[8] Teun A. van Dijk. Text and Context: Explorations in the semantics and pragmatics of discourse. – London: Longman, 1977. – P.91.

unity of communication, revealing its essence. The process of ensuring internal connectivity of a text relies on an extensive system of linguistic means. This process paves the way for the application of concepts such as *"cohesion"* and *"coherence"*.

In the XXI century, these terms have become increasingly prominent. In traditional Russian linguistics, the term *"cohesion"* corresponds to **связность** (of the text), while in Uzbek linguistics, it is referred to as **matn bog'liqligi** (textual connectivity).

I.R. Galperin[9], in his works, elucidates the structural and functional characteristics of a text. He identifies eight primary categories for text analysis: *informativeness, segmentability, cohesion* (the system of internal textual relations), *continuity* (temporal and spatial coherence of the text), *the autosemanticity of parts* (the inherent meaning-bearing properties of text segments), r*etrospection* and *prospection* (orientation of the text towards the past and the future), *modality, integrity* and *completeness*[10]. These categories serve as fundamental criteria that determine the structure of a text and its reception by the reader. Among the eight categories introduced by I.R. Galperin is *cohesion*, which reflects the connections between words and phrases throughout the text. *Coherence,* on the other hand, denotes the conceptual and contextual harmony that ensures the logical and systematic relationships within the text, as well as the semantic integrity of the entire discourse. These two concepts – *cohesion and coherence* – are intricately interconnected, collectively ensuring the unity and consistency of a text. Although I.R. Galperin does not explicitly define the concept of *coherence,* it is, in fact, implicitly reflected in the categories of *integrity* and *completeness*. These categories denote the semantic and logical wholeness and clarity of a text. However, in modern text linguistics and discourse analysis, coherence is recognized as a separate, independent, and significant criteria. In our view, the eight categories proposed by I.R. Galperin are not fully sufficient for a comprehensive representation of modern text theory. While *cohesion,* as outlined in Galperin's model, captures the formal and structural aspects of a text, the concept of coherence which is responsible for semantic and logical unity, is not distinctly identified. From this perspective, we argue that **coherence,** as a concept ensuring the semantic integrity of a text through conceptual and contextual elements, should be acknowledged as a ninth independent category and added to the list of Galperin's core textual categories.

The second phase of the first chapter is entitled "**Classification and methods of cohesion analysis in European linguistics**". From the perspective of general linguistics, two primary types of cohesion are distinguished: *grammatical cohesion,* which is formed on the basis of structural content, and *lexical cohesion*, which relies on lexical meaning and background knowledge.

Renowned linguists M.A.K. Halliday and R. Hasan[11], in their seminal work "Cohesion in English", identify five principal cohesive devices that contribute to the logical connectedness of texts: 1) reference 2) ellipsis 3) substitution 4) conjunctions 5) lexical cohesion[12].
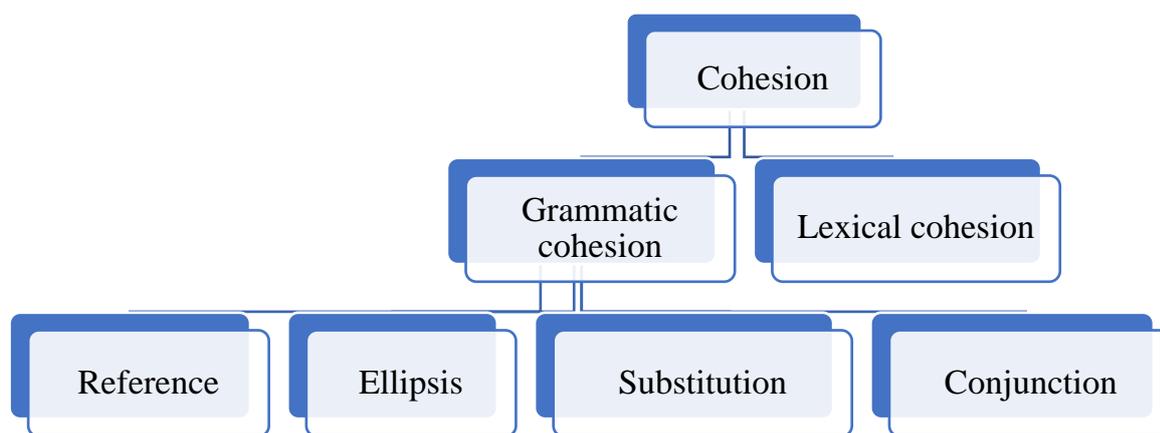
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[9] Галперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: Наука, 1981. – 138 с.
[10] Yo'ldoshev M., Muhamedova S., Saparniyazova M. Matn lingvistikasi. – Toshkent: Ishonchli hamkor, 2021. – B.5.
[11] Halliday M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976. – 375 p.
[12] Halliday M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. Cohesion in English. . – London: Longman, 1976.– P. 75.

Figure 1. Hierarchy of the main types of cohesion

Among the aforementioned types, *ellipsis* stands out as the most prominent phenomenon. The defining feature of ellipsis, which is the omission of words, phrases, or even entire clauses, is often referred to as the *"zero"* or *"null"*[13] element. It is distinguished by the absence of explicit linking devices, indicating that it functions without conjunctions or overt connectors. The third phase of the first chapter is entitled **"The lexical meaning, formation and development principles of the lexeme "Ellipsis"** in the English language.

The term *"ellipsis"* is derived from the Greek word *"ἔλλειψις" (élleipsis)*, meaning *"omission"* or *"leaving out",* it conveys the idea of "omission" or "reduction"[14]. Historically, ellipsis was frequently used by Greek and Latin scholars to describe incomplete syntactic constructions, such as subject-predicate sentences lacking conjunctions or other linking elements. The main characteristics of the ellipsis is that significant elements of the context in the text, such as information, word, phrase and even entire clauses, can be omitted by the speaker intentionally. In those cases, these omitted elements must be mentally reconstructed by the individual based on the surrounding context. For example, in the sentence *"I read the book, but he didn't",* the verb *"read"* is omitted in the second clause without causing any loss of meaning. This illustrates a simple example of ellipsis. The lexeme "ellipsis" is defined with several different meanings in various english explanatory dictionaries (look at the 2nd appendix).

Although the term "ellipsis" is defined differently in the dictionaries mentioned above, their general meanings are very close to each other. The main differences emerge depending on which aspects of ellipsis are the focus of analysis. All the dictionaries emphasize the primacy of grammatical ellipsis. Additionally, the Merriam-Webster Dictionary (MWD)[15] and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE)[16] define ellipsis from a stylistic perspective, while the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)[17] also analyzes its textual and situational

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[13] Hatch E. Discourse and language education. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. – P. 78.

[14] Portner P., Maienborn C., Heusinger K. Semantics: sentence and information structure. Ko'rs.asar. – P. 307.

[15] Merriam Webster Dictionary. – USA. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ellipsis

[16] Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 3rd Edition. – Spain: Cambridge University Press. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/ellipsis.

[17] Collins Cobuild Online English Language Dictionary. – William Collins Sons & Co Ltd. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ellipsis.

dimensions. As for the Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (CCELD)[18] and Macmillan English Dictionary (MED)[19], they approach ellipsis from a pragmatic viewpoint, emphasizing that the omitted words are clearly understood from the context.

The fourth phase of the first chapter is entitled **"Theoretical study and analysis of the ellipsis phenomena in Uzbek and Russian linguistics"**.

In Uzbek linguistics, the phenomenon of ellipsis was studied for the first time in a monographic plan by N.M.Maxmudov[20] highlighted this phenomenon as a stylistic device, the primary focus was on analyzing the syntactic and semantic features involved in the emergence of ellipsis. Another Uzbek researcher, Z.I. Rasulov, used the term "ellipsis" to describe the omission of lexemes in English sentences[21]. This phenomenon has been thoroughly analyzed in F.E. Ibragimova's scientific research dissertation titled "Ellipsis and Antiellipsis in literary texts"[22], which explores the principles of linguistic economy and redundancy, as well as the linguopoetic potential of ellipsis and antiellipsis in the study of literary texts[23]. The research examines two important constructions – ellipsis and antiellipsis, and their role in enhancing the semantic and stylistic richness of literary texts, supporting the author's aesthetic and functional intentions, and illuminating the essence of literary expressiveness, based on analyses of literary and journalistic texts[24].

The principle of linguistic economy, being one of the general and fundamental factors of language evolution, has been acknowledged by many linguists, including P.Herman, E.Koseryu, I.A.Boduen de Kurtene, V.V.Bogoroditskiy, E.D.Polivanov, Y.D.Polivanova, A.Martine, A.A.Leontev, A.M.Shcherbak.V.V.Bogoroditskiy, E.D.Polivanov, Y.D.Polivanova, A.Martine, A.A.Leontev, A.M.Shcherbak[25].

Another Uzbek researcher, U.A. Buriyeva, conducted a study titled "Discourse analysis of incomplete sentences and their sociopragmatic features (based on Uzbek and English Languages)" which is dedicated to the discourse analysis and sociopragmatic characteristics of incomplete sentences. In linguistics, there are mainly two perspectives when assessing the ellipticity or incompleteness of a

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[18] Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners. – London. United Kingdom: Macmillan Publishers Limited, New Edition, 2007. – P. 479.

[19] Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. 6th edition. – Pearson Education, 2014. – P. 488. https://www.ldoceonline.com/Linguistics-topic/ellipsis

[20] Махмудов Н.М. Эллипсис в узбекском языке. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1977. – 110 с.

[21] Расулов З. И. Синтаксический эллипсис как проявление экономии языка (на материале английского языка). Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Бухара, 2011. – С.10.

[22] Ибрагимова Ф.Э. Бадиий матнда эллипсис ва антиэллипсис. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – 143 б.

[23] Ибрагимова Ф.Э. Бадиий матнда эллипсис ва антиэллипсис. Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – 143 б.

[24] Буриева У.А. Дискурсив таҳлилда воқеаланган тўлиқсиз гаплар ва уларнинг социопрагматик хусусиятлари (ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари мисолида). Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс.автореф. (PhD) – Тошкент, 2022. – 55 б.

[25] Hermann P. Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. – Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1880. – 376 р.; Coseriu E. Sincronía, diacronía e historia: El problema del cambio lingüístico. – Madrid: Gredos, 1958. – 224 р.; Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Очерки по истории лингвистики. – Москва: Академия наук, 1963. – 206 с.; Богородицкий В.В. Основы фонетики русского языка. – Москва: Наука, 1965. – 601 с.; Поливанов Е.Д. Где лежат причины языковой эволюции? // Поливанов Е.Д. Статьи по общему языкознанию. – М.: Наука, 1968. – С.84.; Мартине А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в лингвистике. – М.: Иностранная литература, 1963. – Вып.3. – С.528 – 536.; Леонтьев А.А. Язык, речь, речевая деятельность. – Москва: Наука, 1974. – 214 с.; Щербак А.М. Система языка и речь. – Ленинград: Ленинградский университет, 1972. – 432 с.

sentence: 1) only the omission of one of the main parts results in an incomplete sentence[26]; 2) not only the omission of the main parts but also the omission of secondary parts leads to sentence incompleteness. The Russian linguist A.M. Mukhin[27] analyzes these two interpretations and attempts to demonstrate, using a modelling method, that the omission of any part of a sentence can form an elliptical sentence. Even if a component that is not considered central to the sentence is omitted, the sentence is still regarded as incomplete. But we cannot completely agree with this viewpoint, because the omission of a secondary part, such as an attribute is not considered ellipsis. The reason is that the attribute in a sentence is not obligatory but rather facultative in terms of valency.

Another Russian researcher, T.A. Starodubova, notes that the term *ellipsis* in traditional Russian linguistics does not have a clearly defined interpretation[28]. However, in most cases, ellipsis is understood as omission, reduction, or the implication of certain elements of expression.

When comparing European and Uzbek linguistics, it becomes evident that the phenomenon of ellipsis contributes to speech economy at the syntactic level through the omission of certain elements, and enhances expressiveness at the semantic level by eliminating redundancy.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Structural-syntactic and functional aspects of grammatical ellipsis in English and Uzbek (based on various discourses)",** is devoted to the comparative analysis of structural-syntactic features and functional aspects of nominal elliptical constructions (substantival ellipsis), verbal elliptical constructions (reduction of predicative units through ellipsis), and clausal ellipsis (omission of subject-predicate structures equivalent to a sentence) in English and Uzbek. The study is conducted across various types of discourse, highlighting the similarities and differences between the two languages in the use and function of ellipsis (look at 1st appendix).

Null complement anaphora is a relatively poorly studied form of ellipsis, which has many syntactically and semantically similar features to verb ellipsis (VP ellipsis), but also has some differences. Its main difference is that for this phenomenon to occur, exactly the same null form of verbs must be used in both segments of the ellipsis, and the ellipsis occurs between the subject and the verb [Hardt Daniel. Verb Phrase Ellipsis: Form, Meaning, and Processing. University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1993. – P. 91].

According to the classification proposed by M.A.K. Halliday and Hasan, ellipsis, which is defined as a key means of grammatical cohesion, is divided into three main types: 1) *nominal ellipsis* 2) *verbal ellipsis* 3) *clausal ellipsis* (omission of subject-predicate structures equivalent to a full clause)[29]. Based on this typology, our analysis begins with *nominal elliptical constructions*, that is, *substantive ellipsis.*

The second phase of the second chapter is entitled **"Noun elliptical constructions (noun ellipticity)"** and substantivation (from Latin *nomen*

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[26] Шахматов А.А. Очерки по истории русского синтаксиса. – Москва: Наука, 1964. – С.97.
[27] Мухин А.М. Структура предложений и их модели. – Ленинград.: Наука, 1968. – С. 171.
[28] Стародубова Т. А. Эллиптические сложные предложения: автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. — Москва, 2009. — 19 с.
[29] Halliday M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. Cohesion in English. – London: Longman, 1976. – P. 287.

substantivum – "noun") refers to the process by which words belonging to other parts of speech are converted into nouns, resulting in the creation of new lexical items. This phenomenon is treated as a word-formation method in linguistics. Substantivation is especially common with adjectives and participles. Such substantivised forms, derived from the Latin term *adjectivum* (adjective), retain certain grammatical features of adjectives in form, while semantically acquiring the quality of nominality:

In English, *the poor* (poor people), *the sick* (sick people), *the homeless* (homeless individuals), *the unemployed* (unemployed workers); *the final* (final match/exam), *the past* (past time or events), *the daily* (daily press). In Uzbek: *kasal* (a sick person), *ishsiz* (an unemployed person), *keksalar* (elderly people); *kelajak* (the future tense), *o'tmish* (the past tense); *kunli* (daily payment or publication), *ertalabki* (morning class/train), *final* (final match). Substantivized forms derived from other parts of speech are either used as invariable words or retain morphological features typical of the original lexical category.

It can be understood that the above-mentioned construction is also referred to as *elliptical substantivization*, wherein the head noun in a noun phrase is omitted, and modifiers such as adjectives, participles, or numerals take on the role of independent nouns.

In English, nominal ellipsis typically occurs through a relatively restricted set of grammatical devices. Specifically, noun omission frequently takes place with the help of determiners such as *cardinal and ordinal numbers, articles, possessive pronouns, and demonstratives*. These function as substitute markers for the omitted noun, making the ellipsis grammatically acceptable and contextually inferable. In our study, we have analyzed the manifestation of nominal ellipsis across various discourse types—media language, political speech, literary texts, conversational style, and scientific discourse. For example:

1. **Political discourse.** In political speeches, the primary aim is to influence the audience through rhetorical power, delivering memorable and impactful messages using slogans and vivid expressions. Elliptical syntax is sometimes employed as a stylistic device to support this goal. In particular, nominal ellipsis is used in English political discourse to create emphasis and avoid unnecessary repetition. For example, Senator Edward Kennedy, while discussing U.S. health insurance, stated: "*One of the greatest strengths of Medicare is that it is for everyone. **Rich and poor** alike contribute to the system. **Rich and poor** alike benefit from it*".[30] (Morning Briefing, KFF Health News). In the quoted sentence, the phrase *"rich and poor alike"* is used twice, meaning *both the wealthy and the poor*. The word *"people"* is omitted, but the listener understands that the groups referred to are the *rich and the poor*. This ellipsis creates a strong generalizing effect in the speech, simultaneously reminding about all layers of society (both rich and poor) and emphasizing the idea of unity. Moreover, the parallel structure ("rich and poor alike ... rich and poor alike ...") enhances the rhythm of the speech, achieving an expressive purpose without redundant words.

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[30] KFF Health News. June 9th, 2009. https://kffhealthnews.org/morning-breakout/dr00018920/ (Date of access: 8.04.2025)

Similar instances of stylistic ellipsis can also be observed in Uzbek political discourse. Politicians and state officials frequently employ expressions such as "yosh-u qari" (young and old) and "boy-u kambag'al" (rich and poor) when referring to the population and its social strata. For example, in speeches delivered by the President of Uzbekistan, phrases like "Yurt taraqqiyoti uchun yosh-u qari birdek mehnat qilmoqda" ("For the development of the country, both young and old are working equally") are commonly used, where the more explicit mention of "youth and elderly" is replaced by the concise elliptical expression "yosh-u qari." Similarly, the phrase "boy-u kambag'al" is employed to denote "all social strata" in expressions such as "Islohotlardan boy-u kambag'al bahramand bo'lishi kerak" ("Both the rich and the poor must benefit from the reforms"). Here, the meaning "both the rich and the poor" is conveyed without explicitly stating the noun "strata" or "social classes".

The second phase of the second chapter is entitled "**Verbal elliptical constructions (the reduction of predicative units based on ellipsis)**" and we focus on verbal ellipsis (VE) in both English and Uzbek languages, particularly on structural phenomena that arise through the omission of the sentence predicate or the verbal component.

Null complement anaphora is a relatively understudied form of ellipsis that has many syntactical and semantic similarities with verb ellipsis (VP ellipsis), but also some differences. Its main difference is that for this phenomenon to occur, exactly the same null verb form must be used in both segments of the ellipsis, and the ellipsis occurs between the subject and the verb[31].

Predicate ellipsis is one of the central manifestations of ellipsis, in which the verb, verbal phrase, or words associated with the predicate function are omitted from the clause, while an auxiliary or modal verb remains as a substitute. The omission of predicate elements through ellipsis, for example, the elision of the main verb from the sentence is among the most frequent types of elliptical constructions. In English, predicate ellipsis can occur in several forms, including: (1) repetition ellipsis (omission of a repeated verb), (2) verb ellipsis in short answers, (3) verb ellipsis in coordinated clauses, (4) gapping, (5) pseudogapping, (6) verb ellipsis in subordinate clauses, and (7) verb ellipsis in proverbs and sayings.

In English, the term *gapping* refers to a type of ellipsis in which the verb (or other elements) is omitted in the second part of a coordinated compound sentence. *Gapping* typically occurs in parallel sentence structures joined by coordinating conjunctions such as *and*, *or*, and *but*, where the verb associated with the subject in the second (or subsequent) clause is not repeated but rather omitted. This phenomenon serves to eliminate redundancy in the text and shifts the focus onto the contrasting elements within the sentence.

Policies helping the rich get richer and the poor poorer, report says. (Los Angeles Times, Business) // *Siyosat boylarga boylikni oshirishda, kambag'allarga esa qashshoqlikni kuchaytirishda yordam bermoqda, deb xabar beriladi.*

In this newspaper headline, the phrase *"the poor poorer"* serves as an example of gapping, where the main verb *"get"*, which pertains to *"the poor"*, is omitted in

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[31] Hardt Daniel. Verb Phrase Ellipsis: Form, Meaning, and Processing. University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1993. – P. 91.

the second clause. The full underlying structure would be *"the poor get poorer."* As a result of *gapping*, the headline becomes more concise and emphatic. In English, such constructions are stylistically acceptable and widely used. Omitting the repeated verb not only streamlines the sentence but also enhances the rhetorical effect of contrast or comparison, making the structure more stylistically powerful. In the given example, *the rich* and *the poor* are set in contrast with one another, and the use of ellipsis specifically draws attention to their respective conditions. Although the verb is not repeated, the meaning remains clear to the reader, namely, that *the rich are getting richer*, while *the poor are becoming poorer*. The omission of the verb highlights this contrast and contributes to a more concise and impactful expression. In Uzbek, it is not entirely accurate to say that such a sentence can be expressed in a fully elliptical form. For instance, the meaning conveyed in the English headline is typically expressed in Uzbek as *"Boylar boyib bormoqda, kambag'allar esa qashshoqlashib" ("The rich are getting richer, while the poor becoming poorer")*. As this example shows, in the second clause, the second part of the compound verb is often omitted. However, such ellipsis tends to occur primarily in spoken language, while in written discourse, it is far less common or natural. In written Uzbek, a more typical structure would be: *"Boylar boyib, kambag'allar esa qashshoqlashib bormoqda,"* where the verb is placed at the end, completing the sentence more naturally and formally. In Uzbek, full verb ellipsis within a single clause, which is similar to gapping in English, is not widely used and occurs only in very limited contexts, primarily in spoken language. For example, in informal speech one might say: *"Birinchi guruh 5 kilo olma oldi, ikkinchi guruh esa 7 kilo"* ("The first group bought 5 kilos of apples, the second group [bought] 7 kilos"), where the verb *oldi* ("bought") is omitted in the second clause and only the nominal part (*7 kilos*) remains. However, such constructions typically appear in situations where the context makes the meaning clear, and are generally restricted to simple verbs in informal and contextually supported discourse. In the case of compound verbs in Uzbek, the second part of the verb often appears at the end of the second clause, while it is omitted in the first resulting in an ellipsis-like structure. Stylistically, gapping in English is frequently used in news reports and headlines to achieve brevity and emphasis. In contrast, such reductions are rare in formal Uzbek texts, where repetition of the verb is generally preferred to ensure clarity and completeness of information.

The third phase of the second chapter is dedicated to **"Clausal ellipsis (the omission of clauses with identical subjects-predicate structure".**

Clausal ellipsis is a phenomenon in which significant parts of an entire clause (or clauses with identical subject-predicate structures) are omitted based on the context. Although the sentence may appear grammatically complete, its core meaning can only be understood through the context or preceding questions and statements. Examples of clausal ellipsis include fragmentary answers, short responses to commands and questions, and the omission of subjects or predicates in certain coordinated clauses. Clausal ellipsis frequently occurs in conversation because interlocutors share common understanding and knowledge bases, allowing them to communicate effectively using brief replies or exchanges without forming full sentences. Consider the following example of clausal ellipsis in English:

- Did you eat anything?
She nodded. – A little. (Rex Stout, Red Box. Chapter I, 17)
- Biror narsa yedingizmi?
U bosh irg'adi. – Ozroq.

In the given dialogue, the girl is asked, *"Did you eat anything?"* Her reply, *"A little,"* is not a grammatically complete sentence. The full form would roughly correspond to *"I ate a little (something)."* In her response, both the subject pronoun *"I"* and the predicate *"ate"* are omitted, leaving only the quantifier *"a little."* However, the questioner fully understands the meaning: that the girl ate a small amount of food. This is an example of clausal ellipsis, where the entire predicative construction *(I ate)* is omitted. Such ellipsis is widespread in spoken language, as short answers to questions almost always take elliptical forms. For example, *Where are you going? — To the store.* In the response, the phrase "I am going" is omitted. This is another instance of clausal ellipsis, where the subject and predicate are dropped, but the meaning remains clear from the context.

Sluicing (wh-ellipsis) phenomenon. Sluicing is a special type of ellipsis involving wh-interrogative pronouns, in which only the wh-part of the interrogative sentence is retained, and the remaining components are dropped. This term was first introduced by J. Ross (1969) in the form Guess who? // Guess who? [Ross J. R. Guess Who? // Proceedings of the Fifth Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, 1969. – P. 252–286.], a phenomenon that has been extensively studied in English[32]. In English, sluicing is formed by moving the wh-word out of its usual position (to the first position) and deleting the entire sentence in between. For example, in English: Someone has arrived, but I don't know who. In this combination, the second sentence means I don't know who (has arrived), with the part has arrived dropped and only the interrogative pronoun who remains. In Uzbek, this is usually expressed not by literal sluicing, but by the form of the subordinate clause: Kimdir keldi, leikin kim kelgani biləm. As you can see, in Uzbek, the interrogative clause is formed with the form -gani after the form of kim kelgani (kim kelgani), which is a complete sentence, corresponding to the English who alone variant.

In English, verbal elliptical constructions are primarily realized through auxiliary or modal verbs and expressed via verb repetition, short answers, inversion, as well as phenomena such as gapping and pseudogapping. This stylistic device is considered normative in English and is often contextually supplemented. In Uzbek, however, ellipsis typically occurs through the omission of verb forms or conjunctional elements, especially conditional and concessive suffixes found in subordinate clauses such as *-sa*, *-ganda*, and *-ham*, while the direct retention of auxiliary verbs is rare. Moreover, verbal ellipsis in Uzbek is more common in spoken language and tends to appear in simpler, context-dependent constructions.

The third chapter of the study, entitled **"Semantic and contextual-situational aspects of ellipsis in English and Uzbek, and its translation issues"** is dedicated to identifying linguistic and speech types of ellipsis in English and Uzbek,

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[32] Ross J. R. Guess Who? // Proceedings of the Fifth Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, 1969. – P. 252–286.

conducting a contrastive analysis of semantic ellipsis, and analyzing the contextual and situational manifestations of ellipsis in literary texts. Additionally, this chapter examines the issues encountered in the translation process of ellipsis phenomena, addressing their isomorphic and allomorphic aspects. Based on this analysis, scientific and practical recommendations are developed to resolve the translational difficulties arising from these issues.

In linguistics, it is common to distinguish between linguistic ellipsis and speech ellipsis. These two types are linguistic phenomena with different semantic and pragmatic properties. Specifically, *linguistic ellipsis* is not directly dependent on the speech event or context; rather, it is stabilized at the lexical level of the language system and functions as an independent unit. In such linguistic elliptical forms, a certain component of a lexical unit is omitted, and its meaning is recovered from the remaining parts. For example, in the phrase *"ko'zi ojiz"* (literally "eye blind"), the word for *"person"* or *"individual"* is not explicitly mentioned, but the meaning is conveyed through the elliptical construction and transferred to the existing words. Since linguistic ellipsis is formed at the language level, it remains clear and comprehensible in any communicative situation or discourse type.
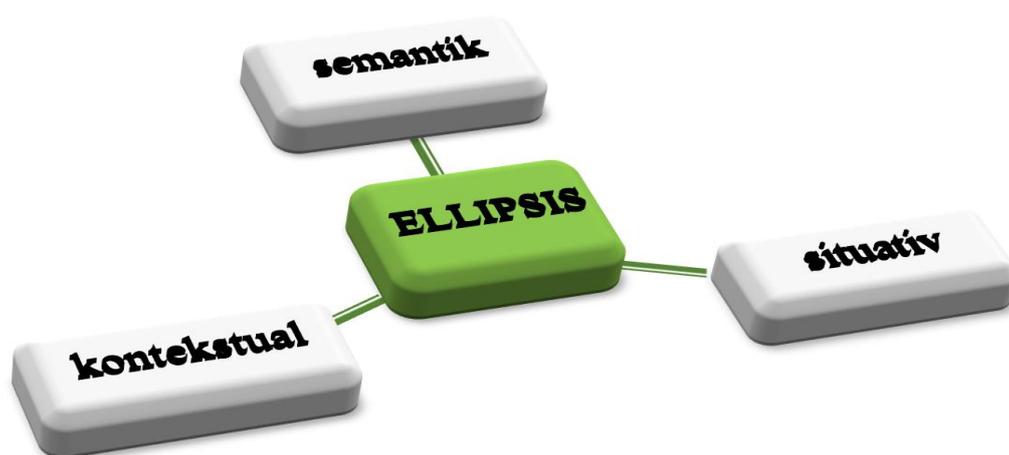
Figure 2. Main types of speech ellipsis

As noted above, *speech ellipsis* primarily occurs in dialogues and monologues during the process of speaking. In such cases, certain parts of the sentence are understood through context but are not explicitly expressed. Speech ellipsis manifests in both spoken and written dialogues, where the speaker's intention is to simplify and enhance the impact of speech by omitting redundant repetitions and expected information. Although speech ellipsis serves a similar pragmatic function in both English and Uzbek literary texts, its formation differs in each language due to their distinct linguistic features.

In spoken language, parts of a sentence are often omitted when the meaning is clear from the context. For example, in Abdulla Qodiriy's novel *O'tkan kunlar* (1925), when Otabek is asked a question, he responds with a very brief answer:

- *Who is this person, Bek Aka? Otabek did not answer Rahmat's question immediately and looked toward the door. After sending Hasanal away from the room, he replied:*

- *Our servant.* (A. Qodiriy, O'tkan kunlar, 2)

The response *"Qulimiz"* in the dialogue is a case of semantic ellipsis, where the full form would be something like: *"This person must be our servant."* Otabek chooses to express this without additional explanation, using only a single word with a plural possessive pronoun. This speech ellipsis reflects Otabek's psychological state and the social situation. From the context, it is clear that he gives this answer where Hasanal cannot hear, indicating his reluctance to disclose this truth openly. By responding briefly with *"Our servant"*, Otabek's semantic intention is to confirm an unpleasant fact with as few words as possible. The linguistic and poetic function of the reply manifests in the laconic style of the character's speech, delivered in a tone blending restraint and shame. Indeed, the one-word answer sounds sharp and clipped, revealing Otabek's discomfort with the situation alongside his necessity to respond firmly. In the speech context, such elliptical answers enhance realism and feel natural. The dialogue gains a lifelike quality, and the social and moral content of the character's speech, namely, the inner turmoil of a servant's master, is conveyed to the reader as subtext.

The second phase of the third chapter is dedicated to "**The contrastive study of semantic ellipsis in English and Uzbek languages**".

Semantic ellipsis is a phenomenon in which a certain unit (a word or phrase) is omitted from a sentence, but its meaning is fully recoverable through the context. In other words, although a part of the sentence is not explicitly stated, its meaning is inferred from preceding or following parts of the discourse or from the situational context[33]. In literary texts, the primary factors that give rise to semantic ellipsis are *expressiveness, logical emphasis*, and *the avoidance of tautology*.

Based on the analysis of the factors mentioned above, we now examine an example of this phenomenon from a dialogue excerpt taken from Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" and its Uzbek translation. In each case, the English text avoids unnecessary words or phrases, and the omitted elements are "activated", that is, understood by the reader through context. In the translation, however, instances of ellipsis are sometimes fully preserved, while in other cases they are supplemented with additional elements to ensure semantic clarity and stylistic naturalness.

- *Do you play and sing, Miss Bennet?*
- *A little.*
- *Oh! then – some time or other we shall be happy to hear you. Our instrument is a capital one, probably superior to – You shall try it some day. Do your sisters play and sing?*
- *One of them does.* (Jane Austen. Pride and Prejudice. Chapter XXIX, 231)
- *Miss Bennet, siz biror nima chalib ashula ayta olasizmi?*
- *Biroz qo'limdan keladi.*
- *Unda biror kun sizni eshitamiz. Menda, bilasizmi... zo'r musiqa asbobi bor. O'zingiz tan berasiz. Opa-singillaringiz ham chalib ashula aytishadimi?*
- *Ha, bittasi.* (The translation of M.Ismoilova. Pride and Prejudice, 178)

The use of semantic ellipsis in artistic discourse and its preservation in the original and in translation are illustrated in a table based on Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" and its translation by M. Ismoilova (look at 4th appendix).

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[33] Asadov T.H. Matn tilshunosligi. – Buxoro: "Sadriddin Salim Buxoriy" Durdona nashriyoti, 2023. – B.97.

The third phase of the third chapter is entitled **"Contextual and situational expression of ellipsis in literary texts in the compared languages and translation issues (Isomorphic and Allomorphic Aspects)"**.

Context-dependent ellipsis refers to a linguistic phenomenon wherein an element is omitted from a sentence because it can be inferred from information presented in the preceding or following discourse. Such *contextual (endophoric) ellipsis* contributes to textual cohesion, as the omitted component can be recovered from an earlier segment of the text. For example, in English: *"Tom painted the fence, and Sid __ the gate"* (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain, p. 16), the phrase *Sid painted the gate* is rendered elliptical by omitting the verb phrase *painted*, which can be inferred from the preceding clause. This method of ellipsis (referred to as gap – see section 2.2) demonstrates how the missing verb phrase is recoverable from context. In this way, contextual ellipsis creates a coherent thread of meaning throughout the text.

Situational ellipsis is a type of ellipsis understood through the speech situation (the communicative process and extralinguistic context), where the omitted word or phrase is recovered with the help of the surrounding environment, the topic of conversation, gestures, or the situation itself. This phenomenon is sometimes referred to as *exophoric ellipsis* because the required meaning is derived from the context outside the text (exophoric context). Situational ellipsis primarily occurs in spoken language, allowing interlocutors to understand each other during conversation without using compound or complete sentences.

Situational ellipsis (exophora) refers to the omission of elements that are not explicitly stated within the text but are understood based on the communicative context or situational circumstances[34]. This type of ellipsis mainly occurs in spoken language and informal communication, relying on the mutual understanding between interlocutors. For example, the following dialogue from G'afur G'ulom's story "Shum bola" illustrates this phenomenon:

– *Shapag', – dedim unga, – katta to'ping qayerda?*
– *Qo'g'irchoqlarimning oldida, nima qildi?*
– *U yerda yo'q-ku!*
- ***Ha... o'lgur, sen olgandirsan, hozir berasan, ber.*** *Men iljayib turaverdim...*(Shum bola. G'afur G'ulom, 11)
- *Shapag, - I said to her, - where is your big ball?*
- *It is among my toys and dolls. What happened?*
- *It is not here!*
- ***Yes, maybe you have taken it, give it back to me, idiot!*** (The translation of I.M.To'xtasinov va U.R.Yo'ldoshev, 11)

In the above dialogue, the younger brother attempts to secretly take his sister's toy ball. After distracting her with a question, the sister, Shapag', suspiciously shouts, *"Yes, you rascal..."* In fact, the contextual ellipsis in the text should be expanded as follows: *"Yes, you rascal, you must have taken the big ball; now give*

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[34] Langeek.co. https://langeek.co/en/grammar/course/260/ellipsis. (Date of access: 15.02.2025)

the ball, give it!" The speaker's intention is to accuse his brother and urgently demand the return of the toy. This intention is expressed through short sentences marked by anger and urgency. In this sentence, a complement ellipsis is observed, meaning that what is to be given is implied rather than explicitly stated. Logically, the object (e.g., *the ball*) is expected – *you'll give (the ball)* – but due to the clarity of the context, the command is directly issued as *"give it"*, or simply *"give"*, in an imperative tone. The object (*the ball*) was previously mentioned in the conversation, hence repetition is unnecessary. The verb *give* is repeated (*give it, give*), which intensifies the speaker's insistence or urgency. In this speech situation, the ellipsis arises due to both the definiteness of the referent and the emotional intensity of the interaction. Focusing on its English translation, the sentence *"Yes, maybe you have taken it, give it back to me, idiot!"* fully reflects the implied meaning *"it"* clearly referring to *the ball*. However, the contextual ellipsis present in the original has not been preserved in the translation; instead, explicit elements such as *"it"* and *"to me"* have been added to indicate the object and the recipient. It can thus be said that in English, the sentence has been fully reconstructed: *"give it back to me"* expresses the intended meaning in a complete and explicit form. Through this, the intended meaning becomes clear, and the omitted complement from the original is restored, allowing the reader to understand what is being referred to. Stylistically, however, the tone of the sister's anger in the original has been somewhat softened in the translation. The repeated verb form *"berasan, ber"* in the source text is rendered as a single instance – *"give it back to me"* – in the translation. Thus, the sharp, demanding intonation that arises from ellipsis in the original is transformed into a slightly smoother sentence in the target language. However, the translator conveys the sister's emotional state through other means, for instance, the Uzbek curse *"o'lgur"* is rendered as *"idiot"*, which preserves the insulting tone. In contemporary English, the word *"idiot"* carries the connotation of a foolish or stupid person and is considered roughly equivalent in severity to the coarse tone of *"o'lgur"*. Overall, the semantic clarity of the sentence is maintained in the translation. Although the emotional and stylistic impact created by ellipsis is somewhat reduced (as the imperative loses some of its force), the sister's angry scolding of her brother is still sufficiently conveyed.

We cannot claim that ellipsis is always preserved in translated texts. The reason lies in the morphological classification and structural differences between languages. Ellipsis present in Uzbek is not always retained in English due to the typological distinctions between the two language systems. Uzbek is an agglutinative language, where grammatical meanings are primarily expressed through affixes attached to word stems. English, on the other hand, is a fusional-analytic language, which conveys grammatical relations through a combination of morphemes and a relatively fixed syntactic word order.

As can be seen from the 3.4[th] table (see 5th appendix), the degrees of preservation of contextual and situational ellipses in the English translation of G'afur G'ulom's *Shum Bola* vary. Contextual ellipses are often fully restored or syntactically restructured in English due to the grammatical requirements of the

target language. In contrast, situational ellipses are primarily partially preserved through situational markers or brief responses in the translation. Such differences are related to the grammatical and stylistic systems of both languages, which sometimes compel the translator to reconstruct the ellipsis or supplement the meaning by other linguistic means.

CONCLUSION

1. Discourse analysis stands out as a scholarly field reflecting the complex and multifaceted process of human communication. It is closely interconnected with numerous disciplines, including linguistics, pragmatics, cultural studies, sociology, and philosophy. Discourse is a broader concept than text, encompassing the potential to represent communicative and cognitive aspects of live interaction.

2. The concepts of cohesion and coherence, which ensure the unity and consistency of a text, are considered fundamental categories in text linguistics. Cohesion is realized through grammatical and lexical means that provide the external, formal connection within the text, whereas coherence is established based on conceptual and contextual elements that express the internal semantic and logical relationships.

3. Cohesion manifests in grammatical and lexical types, which are realized through 5 primary devices: *reference, ellipsis, substitution, conjunction, and lexical cohesion.* These devices connect different parts of the text, enhancing its unity and communicative effectiveness.

4. The phenomenon of ellipsis occurs through the omission of syntactically and semantically redundant elements to enhance textual economy and expressiveness. Comparative analyses of the concept of "ellipsis" in various English lexicographic sources identify five types of this category: (1) grammatical ellipsis, (2) textual ellipsis, (3) situational ellipsis, (4) stylistic ellipsis, and (5) pragmatic ellipsis.

5. Ellipsis serves as an important device ensuring grammatical cohesion in both English and Uzbek languages and manifests primarily in three forms: nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. In English, *nominal ellipsis* typically occurs through determiners (articles, ordinal and cardinal numbers, possessive and demonstrative pronouns), whereas in Uzbek this phenomenon is realized by means of plural and possessive suffixes, nominalization, and generalized pronouns. *Verbal ellipsis* in English is effected through *auxiliaries and modal verbs, inversion, gapping, and pseudogapping constructions,* which are syntactically bound and contextually supplemented. In contrast, verbal ellipsis in Uzbek is more prevalent in spoken language and emerges through verb forms and conditional subordinate clause suffixes (such as *-sa*, *-ganda*). While English employs parallel constructions for stylistic expressiveness, Uzbek conveys this through verb repetition or the substitution of components in compound verbs.

6. *Clausal ellipsis* functions in both English and Uzbek as a means of condensing speech while preserving the core informational content, thereby highlighting the language's capacity for economical expression. In English, response ellipsis and interrogative pronominal ellipsis (sluicing) are widespread and operate

through an anaphoric mechanism that enables the reduction of sentence structure. In Uzbek, clausal ellipsis often arises through verbal person-number suffixes or emerges pragmatically depending on the situational context. Additionally, both languages exhibit elliptical constructions characterized by null complement anaphora; in English, this phenomenon is considered grammatically natural due to the flexible use of infinitive and gerundial forms. In contrast, in Uzbek, such constructions primarily depend on contextual and pragmatic grounds and are closely connected to principles of expressiveness and semantic contextualization in discourse.

7. The study identified three main types of ellipsis constructions in both languages, comprising a total of 15 subcategories: **1. Nominal elliptical constructions:** a) Determinative elliptical constructions; b) Numerical elliptical constructions; c) Qualitative elliptical constructions; d) Pronominal elliptical constructions. **2. Verbal elliptical constructions:** a) Omission of repetitive verbs; b) Verbal ellipsis in short answers; c) Verbal ellipsis in coordinated simple sentences; d) Gapping phenomena; e) Pseudogapping phenomena; f) Verbal reduction in subordinate clauses; g) Verbal ellipsis in proverbs. **3. Clausal elliptical constructions**: a) Full clausal ellipsis in response fragments; b) Sluicing (wh-ellipsis) phenomena; c) Null complement anaphora; d) Omission of auxiliary words.

8. The phenomenon of ellipsis manifests in both English and Uzbek languages primarily in two forms: *linguistic ellipsis* and *speech ellipsis*. *Linguistic ellipsis* arises from the systematic omission of components within the language system and is independent of the speech situation or context. In contrast, *speech ellipsis* is directly related to the communicative process, relying on contextual and situational factors to avoid unnecessary repetition and to express ideas concisely and clearly. *Speech ellipsis* appears in semantic, contextual, and situational forms. *Semantic ellipsis* allows for the restoration of omitted content through context, enhancing logical emphasis and emotional expressiveness. In English, ellipsis is often realized through the omission of subjects, predicates, and auxiliary verbs, whereas in Uzbek it typically involves partial omission of the subject or predicate.

9. *Contextual ellipsis* in both English and Uzbek ensures cohesion within the text, occurring anaphorically or cataphorically by relying on preceding or subsequent sentences. The study, based on Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and its Uzbek translation by M. Ismoilova, revealed that in the translation from English into Uzbek, semantic ellipsis is sometimes fully or partially preserved. However, in some cases, the translator reduces ellipsis through more explicit expressions (antiellipsis) to achieve clarity or stylistic naturalness. Situational ellipsis, on the other hand, depends on extralinguistic context during conversation, facilitating brevity and spontaneity. In the example of G'afur G'ulom's *Shum Bola* and its English translation, situational ellipses are sometimes restored or partially preserved in English.

10. Differences in grammatical structures between English and Uzbek languages in the translation process necessitate varying approaches to expressing or restoring ellipsis. While the analytic-fusional nature of English requires auxiliary words and syntactic constructions, the agglutinative-morphological characteristics

of Uzbek allow ellipsis to be conveyed through affixal means. Therefore, translators, taking into account the stylistic and pragmatic features of the original text, ensure the effectiveness and naturalness of the discourse by either fully restoring or partially preserving ellipsis.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ PhD.03/25.12.2024.Fil.130.02 ПРИ КОКАНДСКОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ

АНДИЖАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

АШУРОВА НАРГИЗАХОН ВАЛИЖОН КИЗИ

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ КОГЕЗИИ В РАЗНОСИСТЕМНЫХ ЯЗЫКАХ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЭЛЛИПСИСА)

10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительная лингвистика и переводоведение

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Коканд – 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан за номером B2022.4.PhD/Fil2951.

Диссертация выполнена в Андижанском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации размещён на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) на сайте Научного совета (www.kokanduni.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «30» 12 2025 г. в 11:00часов на заседании Научного совета по присуждению научных степеней PhD.03/25.12.2024.Fil.130.02 при Кокандском университете (Адрес: 150700, город Коканд, улица Туркестанская, дом 28А. Тел.: (993873) 545-55-55; факс: (99873) 545-44-44; e-mail: EXAT.UZ).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № 19). (Адрес: 150700, город Коканд, улица Туркестанская, дом 28А. Тел.: (993873) 545-55-55).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «18» 12 2025 года.
(протокол реестра рассылки № 4 от «18» 12 2025 года).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования состоит в раскрытии структурно-семантических, коммуникативно-прагматических, функциональных, лексико-стилистических аспектов и транслатологических проблем когезии, в частности явления эллипсиса, в разносистемных языках.

Задачи исследования:

провести сравнительный анализ теоретико-методологических основ понятий когезии и эллипсиса в английском, русском и узбекском языках и выявить взаимосвязанные и отличительные аспекты понятий когезии и когерентности в тексте и дискурсе;

определить структурно-синтаксические и функциональные особенности грамматического эллипсиса в английском и узбекском языках в рамках субстантивного, предикативного и клаузального типов, а также классифицировать формы данного эллипсиса в рамках различных дискурсов (медиа, политического, научного, бытового и художественного);

проанализировать семантические, контекстуальные (анафорические и катафорические), ситуативные (эксплицитные и имплицитные), стилистические и прагматические аспекты явления языкового и речевого эллипсиса в сопоставляемых языках, выявить причины возникновения этих явлений в соответствии с коммуникативной ситуацией;

выявить проблемы перевода и разработать их оптимальные решения путем исследования процессов сохранения или изменения явления эллипсиса в переводах художественного текста на английский и узбекский языки.

В качестве **объекта исследования** были выбраны аутентичные письменные и устные тексты в рамках различных дискурсов (медиа, политические, научные, бытовые и художественные тексты) на английском и узбекском языках, в частности тексты художественных произведений и их переводы.

Предмет исследования составляют структурно-синтаксические особенности, функционально-прагматические задачи, семантические и контекстно-ситуативные аспекты явления эллипсиса в английском и узбекском языках, а также изоморфные и алломорфные аспекты, возникающие с точки зрения переводоведения.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

понятия когезии и когерентности как основных компонентов текста и дискурса в английском, русском и узбекском языках проанализированы в их взаимосвязанных и отличительных аспектах, систематически раскрыты их грамматические *(референция, эллипсис, субституция, конъюнкция)* и лексические типы, а также словарно-семантические *(грамматические, контекстуальные, ситуативные, стилистические, прагматические)* проявления явления эллипсиса;

в английском и узбекском языках выделены 15 субкатегорий в рамках субстантивного, предикативного и клаузального типов грамматического эллипса, в английском языке обосновано грамматическое и прагматическое

превалирование детерминативно-лексических средств *(артиклей, указательных местоимений, нулевых субституций)*, а в узбекском - грамматических форм агглютинативных морфологических аффиксов *(суффиксов принадлежности, аффиксов лица-числа и др.)*;

в обоих языках, наряду со стабильными грамматическими формами эллипсиса, типичными для языковой системы, выявлены транслатологические проблемы и лингвопоэтические решения, связанные с необходимостью сохранения, открытого выражения или дополнения в переводе контекстуальных *(анафорических и катафорических)* и ситуативных *(эксплицитных и имплицитных)* эллипсисов, которые зависят от коммуникативной ситуации и контекста;

на основе переводов английского и узбекского художественного текста проанализировано сохранение или изменение контекстуальных и ситуативных форм эллипсиса, обоснована необходимость их полного или частичного воспроизведения в переводе на основе аналитических синтаксических средств в английском языке и агглютинативных морфолого-синтаксических средств в узбекском языке.

Практические результаты исследования позволят применить теоретические выводы, научные рекомендации и аналитические материалы, разработанные на основе комплексного сравнительного изучения структурно-синтаксических, семантических и контекстуально-ситуативных аспектов явления эллипсиса в английском и узбекском языках, при преподавании в высших учебных заведениях дисциплин сравнительного языкознания, лингвистики текста, прагмалингвистики, переводоведения;

на основе выявленных научно-методических рекомендаций по применению в различных дискурсах субстантивных, предикативных и клаузальных форм грамматического эллипса в английском и узбекском языках будут расширены возможности эффективной коммуникативно-прагматической организации текста и речи;

разработанные методические указания, касающиеся семантических и ситуативно-контекстных аспектов явления языкового и речевого эллипсиса, а также преодоления их проблем в процессе перевода, создают новые теоретико-методологические основы, которые могут быть использованы в практике перевода;

результаты контрастивных исследований, направленных на выявление сохранения или изменения явления эллипсиса в художественных текстах при переводе, обогатятся научно-методическими рекомендациями по выработке практических навыков обеспечения прагматической и лингвопоэтической совместимости в процессе перевода.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе результатов контрастивного исследования когезии в английском и узбекском языках:

материалы диссертации, её научно-теоретические взгляды относительно того, что явление грамматического эллипсиса в английском и узбекском языках в структурно-синтаксическом и функциональном аспектах в контрастивном плане исследовано в рамках 3 основных типов (субстантивном,

предикативном и клаузальном), включающих 15 субдкатегорий (определяющую, числовую, адъективную, местоименную,опускание повторного глагола, короткие ответы, эллипсис в связанных простых предложениях, геппинг, псевдогеппинг, в придаточных предложенииях сокращения, эллипсис пословиц, клаузальный эллипсис во фрагментах ответов, слузинг (wh-эллипсис), анафора с нулевым дополнением, опускание вспомогательных слов) различные дискурсы (медиа, политические, научные, бытовые), в английском языке (артикли, порядковые числительные, указательные местоимения, нулевая субституция) и в узбекском языке агглютинативно-морфологические аффиксы (суффиксы принадлежности, субстантивация, обобщенные местоимения, аффиксы лица и числа, формы условных и придаточных предложений) являются грамматически и прагматически ведущими, использованы при реализации зарубежного прикладного проекта по теме S-ECAHD-18-CA-0067 "English Access Microscholarship", номер договора: PO№02002358, выполненного в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете (Справка № 04-698 Джизакского государственного педагогического университета от 20 июня 2025 г.). В результате теоретические выводы и практические рекомендации, изложенные в диссертации, послужили научно-методическому обогащению проекта.

научные результаты и материалы диссертации относительно грамматической стабилизации языкового эллипса в английском и узбекском языках посредством опускания компонентов языковой системы, а также речевого эллипса в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации или контекста в семантическом, контекстуальном (анафорическом и катафорическом) и ситуативном (эксплицитном и имплицитном) аспектах (стилистическая выразительность, прагматические цели, усиление логического акцента, устранение тавтологии, сохранение речи, выражение эмоций (например, в таких функциях, как выход на поверхность)), а также, на основе художественных произведений на английском и узбекском языках определения аналитических синтаксических средств в английском языке и агглютинативных морфолого-синтаксических средств в узбекском языке с контрастивным анализом сохранения и изменения контекстной (эндофорической) и ситуативной (экзофорической) форм явления эллипсиса в процессе перевода использованы в инновационном прикладном проекте IL-402104209 "Создание программного средства автоматической обработки-морфолексикона и морфологического анализатора узбекского языка для информационно – поисковых систем (Google, Yandex, Google translate), реализованном в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы в 2022-2024 годах (Справка № 01/4-2643 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы им. А. Навои от 20 июня 2025 г.). В результате была создана научно-методологическая база для программной идентификации, перевода, систематизации и применения явления эллипсиса в средствах автоматической обработки на английском и узбекском языках.

информация и новости об исследованиях с системно-лингвистической точки зрения понятий когезии и эллипсиса, взаимосвязанных и отличительных аспектов понятий когезии и когерентности как основных компонентов текста и дискурса в английском, русском и узбекском языках, их грамматических и лексических типов, а также лексико-семантических особенностей явления эллипсиса были использованы при подготовке сценария радиопередач "Образование и прогресс", "Всемирная литература", подготовленных творческим объединением телерадиоканала "Узбекистан" Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана "Узбекистан-24" (Справка № 05-09-1026 Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 26 июня 2025 года). В результате сценарии этих телепередач обогатились как в научно-теоретическом, так и в практическом плане, значительно возросла их социально-просветительская значимость.

Апробация результатов исследования. О результатах данного исследования было доложено на 3 международных и 2 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. Всего по теме диссертации опубликовано 13 научных работ и 1 учебное пособие, из них 7 статей в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан к публикации основных научных результатов диссертаций, в том числе 5 в республиканских, 2 в зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертационная работа состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Объем работы составляет 156 страниц, помимо списка использованной литературы и приложений.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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ILOVALAR
APPENDIXES
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ
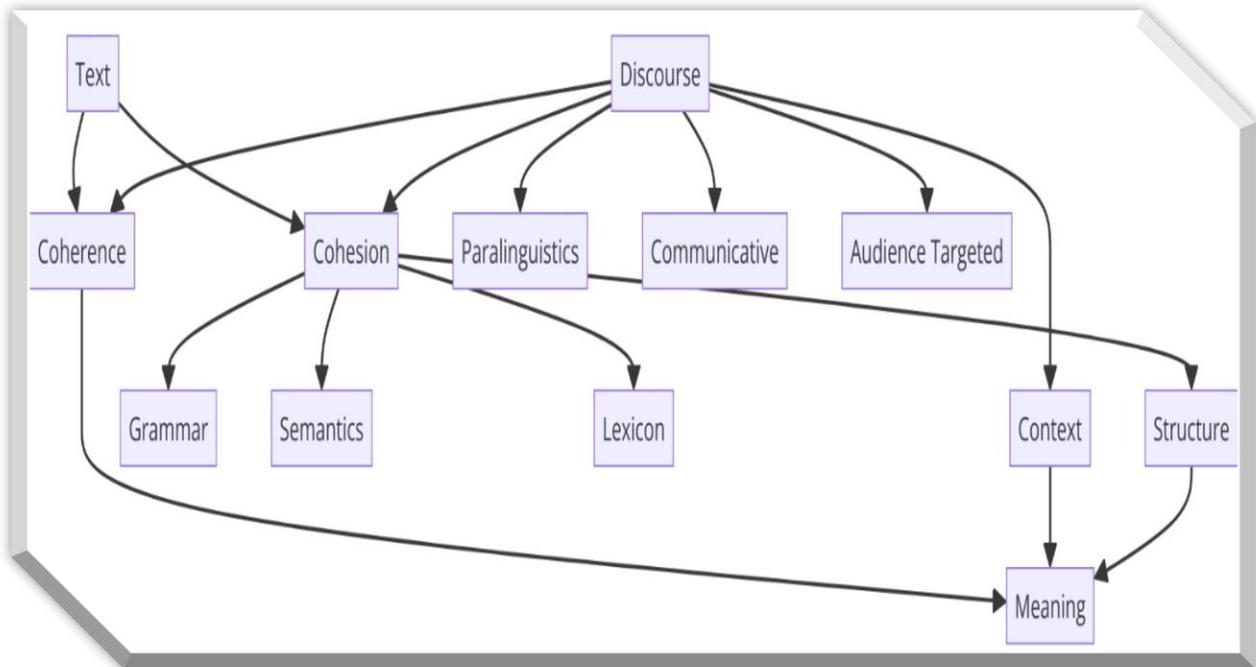
1.1-jadval "Ellipsis" hodisasining turli lug'atlarda aks etgan ta'rifi hamda xususiyatlari

Leksikografik manba	Grammatik ellipsis	Matn ellipsisi	Vaziyat ellipsisi	Stilistik ellipsis	Pragmatik ellipsis
Merriam-Webster Dictionary (MWD)	+			+	
Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD)	+	+	+		
Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary" (CCELD)	+				+
Macmillan English Dictionary" (MED)	+				+
Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE)	+	+		+	

3.3-jadval. Semantik ellipsisning badiiy diskursda qo'llanilishi va uning asliyat va tarjimada saqlanish holatlari (Jeyn Ostinning "Pride and Prejudice" romani va uning M.Ismoilova tarjimasi asosida)

№	Semantik ellipsis ifodasi (Inglizcha matn)	Tushirilgan mazmun (to'liq rekonstruk-siya)	Ellipsis aktualizatori (kontekstdagi so'z/ibora/savol)	Funksional-lingvistik tavsif (tahlil)	O'zbekcha tarjima varianti	Tarjimadagi ma'no (qisqacha)	Tarjimada ellipsis saqlanishi
1	*A little*	*I play and sing a little*	*Do you play and sing, Miss Bennet? (Katerina xonimning savoli)*	qisqa elliptik javob – ega *I* va kesim *play and sing* tushirilgan. Javobning ma'nosi kontekstdan anglashiladi. Tasdiq mavjud, lekin stilistik jihatdan kamtarlikni	*Biroz qo'limdan keladi*	*Unchalik yaxshi emas, faqat biroz chalib kuylay olaman*	**Qisman saqlangan +/-** Tarjimada fe'l orttirilgan
2	*One of them does*	*One of my sisters does play and sing*	*Do your sisters play and sing?*	elliptik javob: *"does"* yordamchi fe'li orqali oldingi savoldagi *play and sing* ma'nosi takrorlamagan. Sintaktik jihatdan to'liq gap emas ("one of them" – ega, asosiy fe'l tushirilgan), lekin kontekstga ko'ra ma'no aniq: faqat bitta singlisi buni biladi.	*Ha, bittasi*	Ulardan faqat biri musiqa bilan shug'ullanadi (qolganlari o'rganmagan	**To'liq saqlangan +** tarjimada ham fe'l va aniqlovchi tushirilgan (kontekstdan *o'rgangani* anglashiladi)

3.4-jadval. G'afur G'ulomning "Shum bola" qissasida qo'llanilgan kontekstual va situativ ellipsislarning ingliz tilidagi tarjimasi asosida kontrastiv tahlili

Kontekstual va situativ ellipsislar	O'zbek tilida	Ingliz tiliga qilingan tarjimasida
Kontekstual ellipsis	fe'l+egalik qo'shimchasi, otli ellipsis (+)	ot+fe'l ellipsis saqlanmaydi (–)
Kontekstual ellipsis	to'ldiruvchi ellipsis (+)	to'ldiruvchi ellipsis (+)
Kontekstual/Situativ ellipsis	fe'lli ellipsis (+) situativ ellipsis	qisqa javob shaklida (+) kontekstual ellipsisga aylangan
Situativ ellipsis	verbal ellipsis (+)	verbal ellipsis holat tavsifi orqali berilgan (+) formal jihatdan tiklangan(–)
Situativ ellipsis	emotsional-situativ ellipsis (+)	qisman saqlangan (+/–) grammatik talab tufayli to'liq emas
Situativ ellipsis	qisqa-savol-javob replikasida situativ ellipsis (+)	ayrim savol-javoblarda saqlangan, boshqa hollarda grammatik sabablar bilan tiklangan (+/–)