

FORMAL AND CONTENT-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMPLETE
SENTENCES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The article explores the formal and substantive classification of incomplete sentences in the Uzbek language. It also provides a detailed description of the contextual and situational types of incomplete sentences and scientifically proves that their formal incompleteness is compensated by their substantive completeness. In addition to the research in modern Uzbek linguistics, the article also examines the comparative aspects of the phenomenon of ellipsis in English.

Keywords: incomplete sentence, ellipsis, syntax, Uzbek language, contextual incomplete sentence, situational incomplete sentence.

TO‘LIQSIZ GAPLARNING O‘ZBEK TILIDA SHAKLIY-MAZMUNY
TASNIFLANISHI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada o‘zbek tilidagi to‘liqsiz gaplarning shakliy-mazmuniy tasniflanishi tadqiq etilgan. Shuningdek, to‘liqsiz gaplarning kontekstual va situativ turlari batafsil yoritilib, ularning shakliy noto‘liqligi mazmuniy to‘liqlik bilan qoplanishi ilmiy asoslab berilgan. Maqolada zamonaviy o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi tadqiqotlar bilan bir qatorda ingliz tilidagi ellipsis hodisasi bilan qiyosiy jihatlar ham ko‘rsatilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: to‘liqsiz gap, ellipsis, sintaksis, o‘zbek tili, kontekstual to‘liqsiz gap, situativ to‘liqsiz gap.

ФОРМАЛЬНО-СОДЕРЖАТЕЛЬНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ НЕПОЛНЫХ
ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В статье исследована формально-содержательная классификация неполных предложений узбекского языка. Также подробно описаны контекстные и ситуативные типы неполных предложений и научно обосновано, что их формальная неполнота компенсируется содержательной полнотой. В статье, наряду с исследованиями в современной узбекской лингвистике, показаны сравнительные аспекты феномена многоточия в английском языке.

Ключевые слова: неполное предложение, многоточие, синтаксис, узбекский язык, контекстное неполное предложение, ситуативное неполное предложение.

Syntax in the Uzbek language has been studied for many years as a level of linguistics that studies the patterns of word combination. Syntax is considered one of the most important branches of linguistic science, which studies the grammatical structure of a language and its basic units, such as vocabulary and sentences. This linguistic level deeply analyzes not only the forms of words, but also their relationships, order, and functional functions in a sentence. While morphology studies word forms, syntax determines the place of these forms in the composition

and expression of a complete and finished thought. It is through syntax that the main communicative function of language is realized: it is necessary to construct a sentence so that a person can express their thoughts clearly, fluently, and logically. Syntax is inextricably linked not only to the content of a message, but also to the communicative purpose in a specific speech situation.

The specific syntactic patterns of each language vividly reflect its national and cultural characteristics, the way of thinking of its people, and the way of perceiving the world. In modern linguistics, the importance of syntax has increased even further. Generative grammar, valency theory, discourse analysis, and many other theoretical approaches are based on syntactic analysis. Additionally, the in-depth study of syntax rules has led to significant scientific and technological advancements in fields such as artificial intelligence, machine translation, automatic text analysis, and language modeling. Syntax plays an important role in the process of observing the historical development of a language, as changes in the structure of a sentence are one of the indicators that most accurately reflect the overall evolution of a language. Syntax is an indispensable tool for teaching languages, developing speech culture, and enriching written and spoken language. Thus, syntax remains not only an integral part of linguistic science, but also the key to a deep understanding of the essence of language and its effective use. In general, syntax is important because it combines independent naming units to form speech units. As a result, the subjunctive mood forms a phrase (nominative case) and a sentence (communicative case). Incomplete sentences are also recorded as communicative units. Although the sources related to our national linguistics have a long history, we have found it appropriate to interpret syntax as a separate science since the early twentieth century. Let's take a look at several different approaches that have emerged in different eras of linguistics. This further enriches the theoretical and analytical aspects of our subject matter.

Abdurauf Fitrat's contribution to the development of syntax as a separate science in Uzbek linguistics, the division of syntax into linguistic levels, and the scientific designation of units at this level is invaluable. In his work "Nahv" Fitrat extensively explored the syntactic possibilities of linguistic units. Among all types of sentences, incomplete sentences also received Fitrat's scientific attention. The phenomenon of incompleteness was referred to by Fitrat as "the fall of sentence fragments". A. Fitrat explains the problem of incompleteness: "A sentence can have eight complement words with two prepositions. This part of the sentence remains unspoken when the meaning of this half becomes clear through means such as hearing and sight"[1:193]. This quote refers to the omission of fragments in the communication process that are known based on the speech situation. An example of omission of fragments of Fitrat's sentence: "Who came?", "What fell?" This leads to the fact that questions such as "Karim" are answered with questions such as "Karim" and "stone". This results in incomplete sentences that are used as answers, as the question sentences contain a participle. Indeed, the formation of such incomplete sentences is determined by the presence of an interjection in the question sentence and the ability of the communicants to restore it. Although the scientist did not explicitly call these sentences "incomplete sentences", he did provide detailed interpretations and analyses of these types of sentences. Sentence partitioning based on possession and cross-section lowering can be evaluated as an early scientific grouping of incomplete sentences. A. Fitrat's "Nahv" is also important in this respect. It is not for nothing described about this work as "the emergence of this work was a great event for the history of Uzbek language at a time when the content of the syntax of the Uzbek language has not yet been established, terms representing syntactic concepts have not been traced"[2:65].

Since the 1930s, Uzbek linguistics has been influenced by Russian linguistics. In particular, A.G. Barhudarov's work on the grammar of the Russian language was influenced by Gulomov's phenomenal research on syntax. This influence is evident in the idea that the cut is subordinate to

the owner as one of the parts of the head. After all, in the grammatical structure of the Russian language, the definition of the carrier as an absolute dominant element did not correspond to the grammar of the Uzbek language. This is because the formation of possessive sentences is a common phenomenon in spoken Uzbek. This approach is based on A. It is also reflected in Gulomov's work "A Simple Proverb" (1955). In this source, the following idea about an incomplete sentence is presented: "A simple sentence is divided into two parts: a complete sentence and an incomplete sentence, depending on whether the parts are a complete expression or omitted. In an incomplete sentence, a fragment is omitted, but this fragment is known from the context and the situation in which the sentence is being spoken" [3:90]. This quote shows that the scholar's views on incomplete sentences, a type of simple sentence, were scientifically significant for his time. Even in modern research, almost all of the main features presented in the definition of an incomplete sentence have been preserved. A.Gulomov emphasized that the phenomenon of incompleteness is more common in spoken and dialogic speech. In general, in the work "A Simple Sentence" (1955), the issue of classifying incomplete sentences into specific types is addressed by. He presents a slightly expanded and refined classification of fittars. Even in A.Gulomov's classification, the types of incomplete sentences were based on the omitted portion of the sentence.

- 1) has omitted incomplete sentences;
- 2) incomplete sentences with a reduced participle;
- 3) wave-free sentences with both the possessive and participle cases;
- 4) incomplete sentences with reduced second-order parts.

In the classification of incomplete sentences, A.Gulomov's approach is a phenomenon observed in world linguistics, particularly in English linguistics (NP ellipsis, VP ellipsis). A. In A.Gulomov's classification, two new sentences were added that were not included in Fitrat's grouping: incomplete sentences with omitted participles and second-order participles, as well as incomplete sentences with omitted second-order participles. In the period before the development of substantive linguistics, it can be argued that A.Gulomov's views on incomplete sentences did not undergo significant changes. However, the work "A Simple Sentence" (1955) does not adequately address the main reason for the formation of incomplete sentences and their frequency in spoken language, which is the brevity, systematicity, and continuity of speech. In contrast, modern pragmalinguistic perspectives emphasize the role of speech situations and thought forms as factors in the formation of incomplete sentences.

It is known that A.Gulomov's scientific work included a thorough analysis of sentence fragments and their role in sentence construction. The sections of linguistics were systematized, and the objects of study were clearly defined. Textbooks and manuals were created for all stages of the education system. As a result, Linguistics became an independent science that not only improved the literacy of the population but also reflected linguistic phenomena and identified their similarities and differences. A.Gulomov's research served as an important foundation for later studies. In particular, these studies have led to the development of views on the mechanisms of incomplete sentences, their place in the language system, and their functions in communication situations.

Empirical studies of syntactic levels reached their peak in the last quarter of the last century. In particular, in 1987, A.Gulomov and M.Askarova's textbook "Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Syntax" summarized almost a century of scientific research on syntax. In this work, syntactic phenomena were thoroughly explained, and the subject of our study, incomplete sentences, was also covered in a separate chapter, along with complete sentences, which are their antonyms. The authors described in detail the meaning, types, and features of the use of incomplete sentences in speech construction. "Sentences are divided into two parts based on their specific type of structure: complete sentences and incomplete sentences, depending on whether

the fragments are complete expressions or if a necessary fragment is missing”[4:127]. The definition is scientifically correct, and it makes it clear that the presence or absence of fragments necessary to express a thought is the main factor in the formation of complete and incomplete sentences. The grammatical and logical features, as well as the use of incomplete sentences in speech, have also been noted by the authors. As a result, it is clearly demonstrated that incomplete sentences differ from the typical structure of a sentence. Although there are formal differences, it is emphasized that they do not negatively affect the nature of the sentence. This is because the essence of the fragments that “break” the formal properties of a simple sentence is perceptible from the context and the speech situation, allowing for the free use of such sentences in speech. Therefore, there is no need to restore the omitted fragments in incomplete sentences. This is achieved through the use of content-based completeness. In other words, the omission of fragments necessary for expressing a thought is achieved through the use of content-based completeness. In the book “Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Syntax” (1987), the formation of incomplete sentences with the requirement of brevity and speech economy is explained as follows: “One of the reasons why incomplete sentences are often found in spoken language is that the situation during speech, facial expressions, and various gestures allow for a concise expression of a thought”[4:156]. Notably, conciseness was identified as a key factor in the occurrence of incomplete sentences and as the primary cause of formal inconsistencies.

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