EXPRESSION OF THE ELLIPSE PHENOMENON IN TRANSLATIONS

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ANNOTATION
This article discusses the coverage of the ellipse phenomenon in translations. The ellipsis within a sentence signifies difficulty in speech, great emotional stress, the content of what is being said, the subtext, as well as the continuity of the speech, deliberately missed words, and so on. When a member of speech intentionally (subject, predicate, etc.) is in speech, we call it an ellipse. This is done for and all offers will change due to the absence of one of the members. An ellipse is a stylistic device that appears in both written and oral speech types. This is done for the purpose of expressing a sentence, sometimes giving it abnormality, and so on.

Keywords: translation, ellipse phenomenon, difficulty in speech, emotional stress, content of utterances, subtext, continuity of speech, subject, types of speech, stylistic device, abnormality.

Introduction

Ellipse (Greek - omission, omission) - the omission of an element from the content of a syntactic device in speech or text, the structural "deficiency", "inaccuracy" of the syntactic device. The ellipse is formed on the basis of the requirements of economy (economy) and does not interfere with the main function of language - to convey the necessary information. This is due to the speech situation, where the omitted language unit is understood from the rest of the syntactic device (e.g., the use of the phrases "Salim — 3, Nadir - 5" in the assessment of students is an ellipse). The ellipse is usually used as a stylistic figure. In fiction, the Ellipse is often found in dialogic speech, and is also widely used in folk proverbs, wise sayings, and phraseology. For example, it is not difficult to find out which words fell from the full text of the proverb "One for a thousand, one for a thousand" ("The fate of one man touches a thousand, the fate of a thousand touches a hundred thousand"), that is, the ellipse. May the good increase and the bad not remain. Phrases such as the one who hears and the one who sees are the result of an ellipse (the word "man" is dropped). The term "ellipsis" used in both literary criticism and music is derived from the Greek word ellipse, which translates as "contagious" or "incorrect".

Materials and methods: When a member of speech intentionally (subject, predicate, etc.) is in speech, we call it an ellipse. This is done for and all offers will change due to the absence of one of the members. An ellipse is a stylistic device that appears in both written and oral speech types. This is done in order to express the sentence,, sometimes to give the supernatural and so on.

Difference between ellipse and personal sentences:

However, not always deleting one of the words in a sentence is a syntactic figure (style device). For example, one of the main conditions of a sentence is that unusual sentences of everyday speech that are omitted are often not elliptical. "When?" - I ask. However, even in the absence of one of its key members, this was done incorrectly. When there is an ellipse (stylistic figure) in the text, this defect serves a clear purpose or serves to enhance the effect, but without distorting the overall idea. By the way, unlike simple impersonal sentences, in the case of an ellipse, not only the primary but also the secondary members are not taken into account.

In literary works, such as prose or poetry, these words force the reader to compose a deliberately omitted phrase or a single word independently. This technique helps students, albeit indeed, participate in the process of creating this work.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

A methodological example is given in the following sentences:

"He says one thing, and for us - it's completely different."

This sentence cancels out the subject (the main participant in this sentence defines the subject's work), but the meaning of what is said is clear to us.

"Big bear, Tatiana ah! But it's awful ..." In this case, the author used a stylistic speech ellipse to enhance the effect. It is often used in literature, especially in the poetic genre. Here, it is not only one of the members of the sentence that is wrong, but also to replace it with a complaint of "oh" which is "fifty."

• "Walk to the wedding, because it's the last thing!" There is no word "what" in these lines that belong to Tvardovsky.

• "His life was longer than mine." Here we see that the secondary member of the sentence, the additional one represented by the noun in the nominative case, is incorrect.

By the way, if the ellipse is in English, then it is called an ellipse in Uzbek and some other languages.

The concept directly related to this term is called "ellipticity". This is a very interesting style device. It is based on an ellipse. It is a syntactic (mentioned above) word that is expressed in the misinterpretation of words and phrases in a sentence and even in sentences in the text. Deficiencies in conversational speech are related to the fact that the interlocutors were aware of the details of the topic being interviewed or from previous copies during the interview. Sometimes in speech, the interlocutors who use

unanswered words, i.e., the words "tone," use gestures, meaningful imagery, jokes, and so on. This method is also used in theater. Here all the phrases are deliberately blurred and the audience has to unite their minds to understand what is hidden behind the silence of the actors.

In short, scanning words in an ellipse, or a word called "default," can be different.

Indirectly. This type of ellipse occurs in these works, when this object is not called, the conversation is held around it and everyone knows what it is about. This method is often used in dramatic works, such as plays, and so on.

Situation. In this case, the ellipse is not only the loss of words or phrases, but also compensation through non-verbal communication - gestures or noises, spells: ay-ay, oh-oh, ah-ah,

Psychological. Here the silence can be regarded as a counselor or a shortcoming, a mystery, and so on. If the interlocutors are not two but several, some assume that they are deliberately willing to hide something, and this is an unfortunate result. On the other hand, the psychological aspect of this speech is that two or more people are very close to each other and are able to say half-words, "swallow" sentences, but even without words they understand each other well. This is aided by their spiritual closeness.

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