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THE PHENOMENON OF ECONOMIZING AND DIALOGUE

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the expression of the economizing phenomena in the syntactic stage. The purpose of the study is to analyze the nature of economizing of the language tools. In incomplete sentences and dialogues, the manifestations of the phenomenon of economizing, the reasons for its emergence were studied on the basis of artistic text materials. In particular, the article proves that dialogues are a real manifestation of the economizing.

Keywords: syntax, the phenomenon of economizing, dialogue, incomplete sentences, situational incomplete sentence, contextual incomplete speech, live speech language.

Introduction

Language is the most important tool for people to communicate, exchange the ideas and understand. Its communication function is provided by the sentence. It is well known that the object of study of the branch of syntax is sentence. From this point of view, the phenomenon of economizing did not bypass the syntactic section.

In the process of speaking, one or more of the parts of the speech related to the idea to be said are omitted. However, the omitted parts of speech are known to both the listener and the speaker. These are called complete and incomplete sentences.

Incomplete sentences are a type of the simple sentences that distinguishes itself from other syntactic categories in terms of its structure, communicative function, and usage. In fact, incomplete sentences do not retain the necessary grammatical structure as they usually do in full sentences. "The omitting of one of the parts of speech in telling the idea, and in some cases the omitting of some of them is characteristic for incomplete sentences." [7, 233]

Incomplete speech is a completely different way of thinking. This is because even if the relevant members are not fully involved in the incomplete speech, it will be fully and understandable to the listener. This means that the main difference between incomplete sentences is that they do not retain the appropriate grammatical structure. The omitting of the relevant parts of speech in incomplete sentences is related to the various stylistic requirements - to convey the idea in a concise, effective and non-repetitive way.

Incomplete speech seems to be incomplete both in meaning and in structure, depending on the complete absence of the relevant parts of speech and its appearance. However, incomplete sentences cannot be considered as incomplete, that is, structurally incomplete, consisting of opinions expressed in a way that is not clear in any sense. This is because incomplete sentences are also used in communicative function such as complete sentences. People fully understood



each other. From this point of view, incomplete sentences fully respond to all the signs of speech. Both their meaning and structure are enriched by the use of various tools and the additional elements of the language - context, situation, intonation, etc. Finally, this type of the simple sentences can be complete by its structure and meaning. [6, 180; 9, 33]

Incomplete sentences in the Karakalpak language are often found in monologues and dialogues, as well as in compound sentences.

Incomplete monologues are widely used in fiction and dramatic works, in the proverbs of our people, in oral literature: in epics, fairy tales, in the pages of daily publications - in newspapers and magazines.

Incomplete sentences, which have their own specific syntactic norms, have the ability to perform an active communicative function, along with complete sentences in our language. However, while the necessary parts of speech are present in the complete sentences, one member or in some cases several parts of speech may be used in absentia in incomplete sentences. In this case, the context, the circumstances and the content of the speech play an important role for incomplete speech.

Incomplete sentences in the Karakalpak language, which have the character of monologue speech, are divided into three types: 1) contextual incomplete sentences; 2) situational incomplete statements; 3) elliptical incomplete sentences.

In some types of incomplete speech, the omitted parts of speech are identified by the context. In the contextual incomplete sentences, the following parts of speech are often used implicitly:

1. The subject is omitted. In the contextual incomplete sentences, the omission of the subject is more common in our language. Example: Sara shaqqanlıq penen júrdi. Shelegin suwı menen úyine alıp bardı. Kiyindi. (Sarah was walking in a hurry. She brought the bucket with water to her home. Dressed.) (J.Aymurzaev).

2. The predicative is omitted. Example: Men ushın qıyın nárese qalmadı. Qumardıń halına basqasınıń bári ap-ańsat bolıp ketti. Jumıs ta bári, bári. (There is nothing difficult for me. Everything besides the gambling became easy. The work also, all, everything. (E.Ótepbergenov). Here the predicative is omitted, "ap-ańsat bolıp ketti (became easy)." There is no need to put the predicative in the right place. This is because even without a predicative, it is possible to fully understand the sentences given in this short and concise form.

3. The object is omitted. The omitting of the object in the contextual incomplete sentences is also commonly used in our language. Example: Seni atasınıń úyine keteyin dep atır degen xabar taralıptı. Mağan atastrajaq. (It is said that you are going to your grandfather's house. I was engaged to.) (K.Sultanov).

4. The attributive from possessive words are used by omitting. Example: Esiginiń aldındağı tereklerdiń ishinde úlken bir túp aq tal bar edi. Ol sırttan qaraǵanda qasındağı tallardıń anasınday bolıp kózge shalınatuǵın edi. Shaqaları uzın. (There was a big white willow among the trees in front of the door. From the outside, it looked like the mother of the nearby willows. Bushes are long). (J. Seytnazarov).

5. The adverbial modifier is omitted. Example: Eki kúnge deyin ustazdıń kewilsiz kelbeti kóz aldınan ketpey azap shekti, bir neshe ret Kóksarayǵa barıwǵa oqtaldı, lekin júreksine almadı



(Á.Yakubov). (For two days, the teacher's unsightly appearance was in his sight and suffered, and several times he tried to go to Koksaray, but could not do it.)

In some incomplete sentences, the omitted parts of speech can only be determined by the condition of speech and situation. In situational incomplete sentences, the following parts of speech are often omitted:

1. The subject is omitted, but it is determined by the conditions of speech. Example: Dawıstıń joqarıdan esitliwine qaraǵanda, baspashılar tereklerdiń yamasa tamlardıń baslarında turıp atıp atırǵan bolsa kerek. Biraq shama menen atılǵan oqlar hesh kimgе tiymeydi. Bul waqıtta Sarimbet awıl betke anıqlap qarap edi, buqqıshlap kiyatırǵan adamlardı kórdi. - Jaqınlap qaldı! (A. Áliev). (Judging by the sound of the voice from above, the rebels must have been standing at the tops of the trees or roofs and shooting at them. But the shot bullet did not hurt anyone. At that moment, Sarimbet looked around the village and saw people squealing.

- Getting close! (A. Áliev). In this case, the subject "the rebels" are not included. There is no need to mention it. This is because the omitted subject is understood by the direction of the sentence, speech condition.

2. The predictive is omitted. Example: Esengeldi shırpıp tur eken. Eki adım alǵa shıǵıp, jerden tas aldı. Shayıq onıń áweli qaysı ayıpkerge gózlemekshi ekenligin soradı.

- Mamanǵa! –dedi Esengeldi (T.Qayıpbergenov). (Esengeldi got nervous. He took two steps and took a stone from the ground. The sheikh asked him which accuser he was going to target.

- To Maman! - said Esengeldi (T.Gayıpbergenov)). In the sentence, the predicative "will target" was omitted. However, due to the fact that this predicative is known from the conditions of speech, it was not used specifically by the writer.

3. The object is omitted. Example: Qızıp turǵan Maman shıdamadı. Buyırdı: -Baylań! Awızdan lebiz shıǵıw máttal, bul saparı jasawıllar shaqqanlastı, ózi mingen jaydaq qara ǵunannıń artqı tuyaqları arasında hár jerge bir dúgip Allayar da ketti (T.Qayıpbergenov) (Angry Maman could not stand. He ordered: -Tie! It is impossible to say, this time the soldiers got quick, and Allayar went everywhere among the back hooves of the black horse). The object "Allayar" in the example has been omitted in its proper place. However, they can be understood by the direction of the sentence or the conditions of speech.

4. The adverbial modifier is omitted. For example: -Qızıq,-dedi Mırza Ulugbek onıń kewilsiz hám álle qanday bir muńlı túrinen kózin almay. Bolar is bolıptı. Endi sarayda qalasań ba yaki ketiwdi qáleyseń be, ıqtıyar ózińde. Názelim erinlerin biliner-bilinbes qıymıldatıp: -Ruxsat berseńiz, ketemen, dedi de júzin qolları menen jawıp, alqımp jılap jiberdi (A.Yakubov). ("It's interesting," said Mr. Ulugbek without taking his eyes off her sad face. The work was done. Now, whether you stay in the palace or leave, the choice is yours. Nazelim's lips parted slightly and said, "if you allow me, I will leave." In this example, the sentence of "If you allow me, I'll leave" is a situational incomplete sentence. In this case, the adverbial modifier of place " the palace" was omitted. However, it is known from the conditions of speech.

Elliptical incomplete sentences. This type of incomplete sentence differs from other types of incomplete sentence - contextual and situational incomplete sentence - due to its inherent differences. This is because the main feature of such incomplete sentence is that they are used in single without the predicative structurally. Finally, such incomplete sentences are called



"incomplete sentences which are used single" [5, 96; 8, 189; 1, 268], "semantically complete, structurally incomplete sentences" [10, 141] in some scientific grammar works, and in a majority of linguistic works they are called "elliptical incomplete sentences" [2, 349; 4, 486]. In fact, the last name of this type of incomplete sentence is scientifically correct. Because, it fully corresponds to its content.

Incomplete elliptical sentences can be used in single without the predicative. In this case, there is no lack in their meaning. This is because though the use of incomplete sentences without the predicative is stylistically formed, semantically understandable, and structurally incomplete, it is a normal situation for this type of sentence. In such incomplete sentences, the omitted or unspoken predicative is not determined by the condition of the speech or the context directly, but is understood from the general content of the sentence. This means that the content of the sentence plays a key role in this type of incomplete speech. Finally, there is no need to add a predicative to the sentence and it does not require it. This is because finding and adding an omitted predicative does not conform to the norm of stylistic elaboration. Also, the compactness of the sentence is slightly compromised, and the sharpness and strong impact is slightly decreased.

Incomplete elliptical sentences are used in the Karakalpak language in the following places:

1) Incomplete elliptical sentences are to some extent found in literary works, especially in descriptive places, as well as in poetry. In this case, the opinion is very sharp and emotionally charged. For example: - Xańǵa nálet! Aydosqa ólim! (- Damn to Khan! Death to Aydos!) (K.Sultanov).

2) Elliptical incomplete sentences are more common in live speech, in proverbs. For example: Awırıw – astan, daw – qarındastan. Qus – qanatı menen, adam – elatı menen. Júzden júyrik, mıńnan tulpar (naqıl-maqallar). (Illness from food, scandal from sister. A bird with wings, a man with wings. From hundreds foal, from thousands horse (proverbs).

3) Elliptical incomplete sentences are widely used, especially in press. Such sentences are often found in mottos, in the headlines of articles written on various topics, in the slogans. Examples: Mektepler – joqarı talap dárejesine. Baxıt hám gózzallıq dáwranı – Sizge! Ilim jańalıqları – xalıq iygiligine! (Schools – in high demand level. Happiness and the era of beauty - to you! The science news - for the benefit of the people!)

The structure and uniqueness of elliptical incomplete sentences in the Karakalpak language, especially the subject can be expanded with the secondary parts of speech of another sentence and connected semantically, and be given as in following.

1) Elliptical incomplete sentences formed from the interrelation of the subject and the object. Example: Kelinniń ayaǵınan, shopanniń tayaǵınan. Mal – shaqınan, adam – tilinen (naqıl-maqallar). (From the bride's feet, from the shepherd's staff. The cow – from its horn, human – from his tongue (proverbs)).

2) Incomplete elliptical sentences formed from the interrelation of the subject and the adverbial modifier. For example: Bardıń isi – párman menen, joqtıń isi – árman menen. (naqıl-maqal). (the deal of the people – with decree, the deal of poor - a dream. (proverb)).

3) Incomplete elliptical sentences formed from the interrelation of the subject and the adverbial modifier of place. Example: Jaqsı – jumıs basında, jaman – úydiń qasında. Er tuwǵan jerine,



iyt toyǵan jerine. Baqa kólinde, hár kim tuwılǵan elinde (naqıl-maqallar). (The good - at the beginning of the work, the bad - near the house. The brave – to his motherland, the dog – to the place he was fed. The frog in his lake, everyone in his motherland (proverbs)).

4) Elliptical incomplete sentences formed with the participation of a secondary part of speech. Example: Atakaǵa! Alǵa! - Ońǵa! - Solǵa! - Samolyotlarıńızǵa! – degen komanda menen pittı. (To Attack! Go ahead! – To the right! – To the left! – To Your planes! – ended with the command.)

Dialogue is a special form of communication. In particular, the inherent differences of incomplete sentences, as well as the different characteristic signs, are widely known in dialogues. Dialogue is a question-and-answer, replica type. However, in such dialogues, the incomplete sentences are often met. In a dialogue, if the question is given for a specific purpose, the answer will be returned in a compact form in accordance with that purpose. In this case, only the necessary parts of speech are involved in the conversation, while the parts of speech that are not necessary are excluded from the speech. However, the omitted parts of speech are determined by the content and structure of the previous sentence.

Dialogue conversations usually consist of two components. The first component of a dialogue is an interrogative sentence, and it may or may not be a structurally complete sentence. However, the second component of dialogues is the answer, which is often incomplete. In a lively conversation, it is a natural phenomenon for an answer-type sentence to be incomplete, especially for the omitting of the unnecessary part of speech related to a question. For example, in a conversation, each side pays special attention to the clarity and correctness of the opinion to be expressed. Here, in such a conversation, a question-type sentence is answered. Such necessary parts of speech serve to communicate with each other. There will be no unnecessary repetition or exaggeration in the dialogue. Excessive words that do not harm the communication will be removed. This is considered to be the main difference of the phenomenon of economizing. Finally, the syntactic stage of the phenomenon of economizing is seen, especially in dialogues.

Depending on the peculiarities of incomplete sentences used in the form of dialogue, they are divided into the following types [3, 41]:

1. In the first type of dialogic conversation, the first component comes in the sense of asking, and the second component comes in the sense of answering. In the first type of dialogic conversation, in the initial question, mostly all of the parts of the speech are present. The second sentence, which is used in the sense of the answer, is attended by the part of speech that is most necessary. For example: - Qayda barasań? – dedi jumsaq ǵana.

- Úyime! (G.Esemuratova). (- Where are you going? said softly.

"To my home!" (G.Esemuratova)).

2. In the second type of dialogic conversation, the first and second components also mean interrogation. In this case, the second sentence in the sense of the question is used to identify and specify the place where the first sentence in the sense of the question itself is not clear, and in this basis requires a clear answer from the first component in the sense of question. Thus, the results of the questions in the first and second components are summed up by the answers answered in the third component. For example:



- Gelleń neshe pul? (How much does your head cost?)

- Neshe pulğa bahaladı? (How much did it cost?)

- Jigirma miń ... (Twenty thousand ...)

- Arzan ... (Cheap ...) (Sh.Seytov).

3. In the third type of dialogic conversation, the first component is used in the sense of reporting, narration, and the second component is used in the sense of asking to identify some places of the first component. The third component is a clear, affirmative answer to the questions asked to determine in the second component. For example:

- Endi Bazarbayıń quwana almaydı, onı da óltirgen! (Now Bazarbay can't be happy, killed him too!)

- Kim óltirgen?! (Who killed him?)

- Amanlıq tá. (Amanlik). (Sh.Seytov).

4. In the fourth type of dialogic conversation, the first and second components also mean reporting, narration. Although a direct question meaning is not understood from the first component of this type, the second component is used in the form of a confirmatory answer. For example:

- Olar tap usı búgin toydı baslayjaq. (They're going to start the wedding today.)

- Baslay bersin. (Let's start). (A. Áliev).

In incomplete sentences used in dialogic conversations, sometimes one part is omitted, and in separate places, several parts of speech are omitted.

In dialogic conversations, incomplete statements which one member is omitted are often met. They are used in the following construction:

a) The subject is omitted. The omitted subjects of incomplete sentences are from the noun, pronoun, participle and the collections of participle. For example:

- Atıńız? (Your name?)

- Mádiyar. (My name is)

- Familiyańız?! (Your last name ?!)

- Allayarov (My last name).

b) The predicative is omitted. In dialogic conversations, the omitted predicative of the incomplete sentences are often verb predicative. The omission or presence of the verb predicative is directly related to the question in the first component. If in a dialogic conversation special attention is paid to the subject of the first component, the answer to it will be given only in a special way. In such cases, there is no need to add the predicative to the subject. For example:

- Ishte kim bar? (Who is there inside?)

- Ájapam, úkemler. (Elder sister, little brothers.) (Sh.Seytov)

- Endi Bazarbayıń quwana almaydı, onı da óltirgen! (Now Bazarbay can't be happy, killed him too!)

- Kim óltirgen?! (Who killed him?)

- Amanlıq tá. (Amanlik). (Sh.Seytov).

- Amanlıqtı kim óltirgen? (Who killed Amanlik?)

- Bazarbay-dá. (Bazarbai). (Sh.Seytov).

- Kimdikine baramız?! (whom are we going to ?!)



- Eshbay degendikine! (To Eshbai's!) (Sh.Seytov).
- c) The object is omitted. It is determined by the structure of the first component. For example:
 - Nawrızbay menen dúkan jóninde sóylestiń be? (Did you talk to Naurizbay about the store?)
 - Sóylestim. (Talked). (Q.Dosanov).
 - Xalmurat bay menen quda boldıńız ba? (Have you been relative with Khalmurat Bay?)
 - Quda boldıq. (We have been.) (K.Sultanov).

g) The attributive is omitted. For example:

- Eki qoy, bir qashar bar. (There are two sheep and a cow.)
- Qaysısın soyamız? (Which one will we butcher?) (T.Qayıpbergenov)

d) The adverbial modifier is omitted. For example:

- Rayonǵa baratúǵın ba ediń? (Will you go to the district?)
- Baratuǵın edim. (I will.) (Ó. Xojaniyazov).

Incomplete sentences which the several parts of speech are omitted. In order to clarify the meaning of a particular member, which is given special attention in the main component of the dialogue, the incomplete sentences are often used in a communicative service by composing of one member. And the majority of the parts of speech related to the usual simple sentence is omitted. Such incomplete sentences are formed in the following structure:

a) it is formed from the participation of only subject. For example:

- Ishte kim bar? (Who is there inside?)
- Ájapam, úkemler. (Elder sister, little brothers.) (Sh.Seytov)
- Jaqında kim keldi? (Who came recently?)
- Abay Arzuov (Kh.Seytov).

b) it is made up of only predicative. For example:

- Pochta keldi me?! (Has the mail arrived?)
- Keldi. (Arrived.) (Sh.Seytov).

c) it is made up of only object. For example:

- Wádeni kimgе berdiń? (Who did you give the promise to?)
- Rektor hám Xojanovqa. (To rector and Khojanov). (G. Esemuratova).
- Sonda ne awlap júr?! (What is it hunting?!)
- Tıshqan! (Mouse!) (Sh.Seytov).

g) it is made up of only attributive. Incomplete sentences consisting of attributive give a concrete answer to a question that must be clarified in the preceding component. Specifically, it identifies and explains the member that needs to be identified in the first component. Incomplete sentences involving such an attributive are often used in two-component dialogues. For example:

- Menshigińde qansha qoyıń bar? (How many sheep do you have in private?)
- Onlaǵan ... (Tens). (K.Rakhmanov).
- Neshe ekzamenıńiz qaldı? (How many exams are left?)
- Úshewi. (Three.) (K.Raxmanov).
- Kimniń úyine kiyatırsań? (Whose house are you coming?)
- Altınaydıń. (To Altınay's). (K.Rakhmanov).

d) it is made up of only adverbial modifier. For example:



- Qayda barasañ? –dedi jumsaq ğana. (Where are you going?" said softly.)
- Úyime! (To my home). (G.Esemuratova).
- Balañ qayda ? (Where's your son?)
- Jumista. (At work.) (Sh. Seytov).
- Qashan keldiñ? (When did you come?)
- Keshe. (Yesterday.)
- Qayda qondiñ? (Where did you stay?)
- Sámet shashtarezdikinde (At Samet hairdresser's). (Sh.Seytov).
- Qashan bosaysañ? (When will you be free?)
- Yarım saattan. (After half an hour). (K. Rakhmanov).
- Almatıda turasız ba? (Do you live in Almaty?)
- Oblastındaman. Muğallım bolıp isleymen. (I'm in the province. I work as a teacher.)
- Jılda kelip turasañ ba? (Will he come every year?)
- Birinshi ret (First time). (K. Rakhmanov).
- Toxtar degen kisini tanıysañ ba? (Do you know a man called Tokhtar?)
- Shalama- shákki. (A little). (K.Rakhmanov).

In short, the syntactic manifestations of the phenomenon of economizing are especially noticeable in incomplete sentences. In a lively conversation, it is a natural phenomenon for an answer-type sentence to be incomplete, especially for the omitting the member which is not needed in a question. There will be no unnecessary repetition or exaggeration in the dialogue. Excessive words that do not harm the communication will be removed. This is considered to be the main difference of the phenomenon of economizing.

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