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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF ELLIPSIS
IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and
comparative-typological linguistics

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Actuality of the theme and the degree of research. The importance of studying the phenomenon of ellipsis in linguistics is very high, as it is widely used in writing as well as in the speech act. People are constantly faced with the need of expressing their thoughts concisely in the process of communication. There are a number of reasons for this: interlocutors try to simplify their speech with the intention of telling an interesting story, understanding each other, or simply recreating an informal conversation. For this reason the problem of ellipsis has always been the interesting field for linguists. Researchers have tried to explain the essence of this phenomenon, determine its main features, and determine the general and specific aspects of elliptical sentences in different languages. The issue of ellipsis is in the focus of attention of both native and foreign linguists. Considerable successful results have been achieved in the study of ellipsis in the material of the English language. There are a large number of complex words and forms in English that native speakers cannot easily understand. One of such units in the grammar of the English language, as well as the Azerbaijani language, is the elliptical sentence or ellipsis phenomenon. In theoretical sources, the omission of a word or group of words from a sentence (the utterance) without changing the meaning of the sentence is considered to be an ellipsis. Even if the word or words are missing from the sentence in which the ellipsis occurs, its meaning is clearly understood. Recent studies in this field point out that the main feature of ellipsis is the presence of an implicit meaning or “unexpressed meaning” in the utterance¹.

In connection with scientific and technological development, the retention of only words that carry the main meaning in speech in order to provide extensive information in a short time has resulted in the emergence of special functional syntactic models in the language system. The study of the speech act in specific situations is the main

¹ Craenenbroek, J. van. Introduction. In Oxford Handbook of Ellipsis (eds. J. van Craenenbroek and T. Temmerman) / J. van Craenenbroek and T. Temmerman. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2019. – p.1-16.

principle of linguistic pragmatics. Pragmalinguistics, where the importance of knowledge is evaluated by its practical results, involves the study of the possibilities of interaction between communicants in the speech act. The approach to language facts from the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm serves to reveal pragmatic information in the communication process by reflecting different aspects of the speech act. These features also manifest themselves during the analysis of elliptical constructions.

Elliptical constructions, and in general the phenomenon of ellipsis, have been analyzed on the basis of dialogical discourse in the research work since elliptical constructions are more characteristic of dialogical speech conditioned by the constitution. Despite the numerous theoretical studies in linguistics on the study of ellipsis, this phenomenon has not yet been sufficiently illuminated, in particular, the pragmatic features of elliptical utterances (replicas) based on the materials of languages of different systems have not been the subject of a separate study. This fact determines the relevance of the topic of the study within the framework of the anthropocentric paradigm.

The growing interest in the phenomenon of ellipsis can be explained by the fact that this linguistic phenomenon involves problems related to language and thought, logic and grammar. The study of the pragmatic features of ellipsis in dialogical discourses in English and Azerbaijani, the identification of similar and different features of elliptical models in these languages, are also among the important issues of translation theory, which can be assessed as *the relevance of the topic*.

There are a large number of research works in linguistics related to the topic of the dissertation. For example, in world linguistics², the semantic and pragmatic properties of proverbs, where elliptical forms are most often used, the pragmatics of various

² Abakumova, O.B. Semenenko, L.P. Semantics and pragmatics of proverbs in a literary text (on the material of Maugham's work "Pies and Beer") // – Orlov: Scientific Notes of the Orlov State University. Series: Humanities and social sciences, – 2018. No. 3 (80), – p. 64-67.

syntactic constructions in literary works³, the pragmatic potential of ellipsis in various languages⁴ (French, German, Russian), as well as the pragmatic properties of the text⁵ (discourse) have been studied from various aspects and based on different scientific approaches. The study of ellipsis and the resulting elliptical constructions from different aspects is a clear example of the diversity (multipolarity) of the view on ellipsis in the linguistic field. Although the roots of the study of ellipsis, which is a broad and deep topic, go back to philosophical ideas, there are not enough research works that reflect a satisfactory study of the pragmatic properties of elliptical constructions based on materials from English and Azerbaijan languages.

³ Aznaurova, E.S. Pragmatics of the artistic word / E.S.Aznaurova.– Tashkent: Fan, – 1988. – 121 p.

⁴ Baymukhametova, K.I. Structural-semantic and pragmatic characteristics of the ellipse in French (on the material of the French press): / Abstract of Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Moscow: Education, 1997. – 25 p.; Baranov, A.G. Functional-pragmatic concept of the text: / Abstract of diss. Doc. Philol. Sciences / – Krasnodar, 1993. – 44 p.; Butusova, A.S. The pragmatic potential of elliptical sentences (based on the German everyday dialogue): / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Rostov-on-Don, 2003. – 214 p.; Gak, V.G. Pragmatics, usage and grammar of speech // – Moscow: Foreign language at school, – 1982. No. 5, – p. 8-19; Gelpey, E.A. The constructive role of frames of pragmatic coherence of remarks in dialogic speech (on the material of the English language): / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Rostov-on-Don, 2007. – 149 p.; Gorlo, E.A. The problem of studying pragmatic meaning from the standpoint of linguistic pragmatics: [Electronic resource] // – Pushkin: Bulletin of the Leningrad State University. A.S. Pushkin. – 2011. – p.125-133. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problema-issledovaniya-pragmaticheskogo-znacheniya-s-pozitsiy-lingvisticheskoy-pragmatiki>; Demyankov, V.Z. Pragmatic foundations of utterance interpretation // – Moscow: Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Series lit. and language, – 1981. V. 40, No. 4, – p.268-277; Iriskhanova, O.K. Focus games in language. Semantics, syntax and pragmatics of defocusing / O.K.Iriskhanova. – Moscow: Languages of Slavic culture, – 2014. – 320 p.

⁵ Kalacheva, E.V. Cognitive-pragmatic specificity of text and discourse // – Kurgan: Bulletin of the Kurgan State University, – 2018. No. 1 (48), – p.17-23; Kobozeva, I.M. Linguo-pragmatic aspect of media language analysis // Media language as an object of interdisciplinary research. / I.M.Kobozeva. – Moscow: Publishing House of Moscow State University, – 2003. – 111 p.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the dissertation work is elliptical utterances realized in question-answer dialogues based on materials of English and Azerbaijan languages.

The subject of the research is the generalization and systematization of the results obtained from the analysis of the pragmatic features of elliptical utterances realized in dialogical discourse based on materials of English and Azerbaijan languages.

The goal and objectives of the research work. The goal of the study is to determine the pragmatic characteristics of ellipsis and elliptical constructions in dialogic discourse based on illocutionary-perlocutionary relations based on materials from English and Azerbaijan languages. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been performed in the study:

- to determine the criteria on the basis of which the phenomenon of completeness and incompleteness is considered to be in the theoretical literature in a sentence;

- to determine the linguistic status of elliptical constructions in English and Azerbaijan languages on the basis of reference and substitution in language and speech;

- to identify the similarities and differences between the phenomenon of ellipsis and other linguistic phenomena, against the background of identifying pragmatic features in both languages;

- to analyze the pragmatic features of ellipsis in dialogic discourse in English and Azerbaijan languages;

- to analyze the role of ellipsis in expressing pragmatics and speaker's intention in dialogic discourses in English and Azerbaijan;

- to analyze the illocutionary-perlocutionary relations of elliptical utterances in the languages being compared on a dialogical level;

- to consider modality as a pragmatic essence in elliptical constructions in both languages;

- to analyze the pragmatic features of elliptical constructions connected with illocutionary-perlocutionary relations based on materials from English and Azerbaijan languages.

The research methods. The methods such as descriptive, comparing and contrasting, as well as typological methods have been

used in the research, approaching the language material from a synchronic aspect.

The main provisions for defense are:

– Elliptical constructions that have been subjected to ellipsis are a communicative-semantic unit with a special structure and therefore have the status of an utterance, not a sentence in English and Azerbaijan;

– The pragmatics of elliptical speech is giving a special meaning to the interlocutor’s emotionally-expressive remark, and this is conditioned not only by the requirements of information exchange, but also by the speaker’s emotional state;

– The pragmatic features of elliptical question-answers (replies) include realizing the listener’s (addressee’s) intention, forcing the addressee to answer their own question, changing the topic of conversation, avoiding answering, expressing emotions and emotionality, clarifying information, and gaining time;

– Expressing the addressee’s emotional attitude to the content of his (her) speech is a pragmatic feature of elliptical repetition in dialogic communication;

– If the structure of the sentence changes, “falls apart” during ellipsis, it is not observed in implicitness. Constitutiveness and presupposition ensure the implicit transmission of pragmatic information in dialogic communication;

– Responses provide the development of elliptical dialogue. Elliptical utterances are the most effective means of realizing the illocutionary purpose of the communicants – the sender and the receiver;

– Modality, a marker of the pragmatics of elliptical sentences, acts as a linguocultural criterion in the process of understanding implicit and explicit information;

– Not similar to English, elliptical utterances in Azerbaijan are accompanied by ellipsis of the verb, but in terms of real modality, they belong to the present tense from a constructive-syntactic point of view.

Scientific novelty of the research. The phenomenon of ellipsis has been investigated in linguistics from various aspects, and

a lot of research has been conducted on this topic. For example, analyzing the study of the phenomenon of ellipsis and elliptical constructions from different aspects in the studies of V.G.Admoni, E.S.Aznaurova, K.M.Tutarisheva, Z.I.Budagova, A.M.Baylarova, K.A.Habibova and others, it is quite clear that the pragmatic features of ellipsis have not been a special subject of research based on the material of the two languages, and the attempt to fill the existing gap can be evaluated as the scientific novelty of our research work. The study of the pragmatic features of elliptical utterances based on the dialogical materials of English and Azerbaijan languages can also be considered to be the scientific novelty of the dissertation work. The analysis of the pragmatic features of elliptical utterances based on the illocutionary-perlocutionary relations based on the specific materials of the languages being compared as well as the consideration of their pragmatic potential in the process of language behavior in languages of different systems can also be attributed to the scientific novelty of this research work.

The theoretical and the practical significance of research.

The results of the study of the pragmatic features of the ellipsis phenomenon in the research work benefiting from the speech act theory can play the role of an auxiliary scientific-theoretical source for future scientific research in this field. The theoretical significance of the study lies in the contribution of its results to the development of the theory of communicative syntax, the realization of the pragmatic aspect of syntactic units, and the theory of speech activity. The results obtained in the course of the study can contribute to further studies of the ellipsis phenomenon in the light of pragmatic linguistics and communicative syntax.

The practical significance of the research work is the study of the pragmatic features of ellipsis based on the materials of the English and Azerbaijan languages, its use in teaching English in a communicative aspect as well as in text analysis. The practical value of the research work is determined by the possibility of applying its results to teaching English. Some sections of the work can be used in the preparation of lectures and seminars on practical and theoretical grammar of the English language, in special courses on pragmatic

linguistics, in the theory and practice of speech communication, in speech influence as well as in practical training in English. The results of the research work can also be used when studying the language corpus of the Azerbaijan language.

Approbation and application. Eleven articles (three abroad), four theses (two abroad) of the applicant have been published and presented at international and republican scientific conferences relating to the subject of the dissertation. The published articles on the topic fully cover the content of the dissertation.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was performed at the Department of English Language and Literature of Khazar University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation work consists of Introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of used literature. Introduction part of the dissertation – 6 pages (10192 characters), Chapter I – 49 pages (89368 characters), Chapter II – 34 pages (64061 characters), Chapter III – 27 pages (46288 characters), Conclusion – 2 pages (2361 characters), the total volume of the dissertation is 212270 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE WORK

The actuality of the theme, the object and the subject of the research, aims and the objectives are identified, the research methods, main provisions raised for defense, scientific novelty of the research, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and structure of the dissertation are postulated in the **Introduction**.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled, “**Linguistic Status of Ellipsis**”. Theoretically, the completeness and incompleteness of the sentence is one of the most important issues for the theory of linguistics. Approaching the issue theoretically, it is known that completeness/incompleteness is related to the essence of the sentence, and the sentence has structural-grammatical and

semantic unity. In this regard, when addressing the issue of incompleteness in the sentence, it is necessary to distinguish formal-grammatical (structural) and content-wise (semantic) incompleteness.

Linguists do not have any unanimous opinions about the incomplete sentence in theoretical sources. The debate around this issue has been around since the 19th century. Thus, ideas and considerations about complete / incomplete (or unfinished) sentences were put forward in different ways depending on whether the issue was approached from a philosophical or linguistic point of view.

Researchers who approached the issue logically considered the incompleteness of the sentence as a deviation from the three-part formula (subject – connecting words – predicate). Non-verbal components were treated as abbreviated. In XIX century, paying attention to the individual's use of language, the representatives of the psychological direction in linguistics (V. von Humboldt, A.A.Potebnya) considered the language like this: *“Language, isolated from thought, pays special attention to the psychological qualities of the individual and is an incomplete expression of individual consciousness processes”*⁶.

B.A.Khalilov writes: *“Incomplete sentences are mostly used in dialogues (in written and oral speech). The use of the omitted member in previous sentences is a characteristic of an incomplete sentence”*⁷.

More preference is given to complex, comprehensive analysis of syntactic units in modern syntactic theories. Therefore, the study of structural, semantic and pragmatic features of these units is of special importance. Such synthesized analysis approaches allow to examine the sentence from different aspects and to characterize it in different ways.

It is very important to state that zeugmatic, incomplete and elliptical sentences are still found to be confused in modern scientific

⁶ Butusova, A.S. The pragmatic potential of elliptical sentences (based on the German everyday dialogue): / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Rostov-on-Don, 2003. – p.6.

⁷ Khalilov, B.A. Modern Azerbaijani language (syntax). / B.A.Khalilov. – Baku: “Adiloghlu”, – 2017. – p.98.

studies. Zeugma means to leave out the repeated element in consecutive sentences. The omitted part of speech such as the verb is used only once due to the principle of economy in a zeugmatic construction. It is noteworthy to highlight that one of the governed words may be literal and the other one figurative in zeugma though ellipsis is known not to have such a character. The example may illustrate our point of view relating to zeugma: “His *car and heart were broken at that time*”. Linking two ideas, the verb *to break* creates zeugma in this sentence.

In fact, in order not to confuse such cases, it is necessary to look at thrift (compression), which is a broader and more comprehensive linguistic phenomenon, in determining the frame between elliptical and other incomplete sentences. Thus, all ellipses observed in the language and phenomena similar to it are rooted in compression, that is, condensing, saving. The most suitable interpretation of the compression is given by H.D.Primerova like this: “... *Linguistic compression is a manifestation of the principle of economy and is the process of compacting the language unit, which has a systematic character, is not stylistically marked, but also without harming the existing information by omitting redundant elements or replacing them with shorter expressions.*”⁸

It has been observed that numerous studies on syntax have been conducted in Azerbaijani linguistics in recent years. This trend is related to the fact that more attention is paid to this field in world linguistics. Thus, there is a great need to study the language at the syntactic level in accordance with the requirements of the modern era, the new tasks of linguistics as well as the greater penetration of information technologies of the fields of humanities. This is explained by the fact that in modern linguistics fundamental scientific researches in the same fields of linguistics have become widespread in the direction of solving important issues such as the compilation of the language corpora, the creation of machine translation dictionaries, and the correct recognition of sentences by

⁸ Primerova, N.D. Speech compression in dialogical unity: / Abstract of Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Odessa, 1988. – p.4-5.

the relevant software that is the core of information communication technologies.

There is a great need for a deeper study of these or other syntactic constructions, models, and their grammatical features from this point of view. As we mentioned above, ellipsis is one of the language phenomena that is often encountered in the syntactic and grammatical layer of the language, but is not sufficiently investigated.

If we look at the history of the research of ellipsis in linguistics, it can be observed that the initial ideas and considerations relating to this phenomenon belonged to well-known linguists such as A.A.Shakhmatov, V.V.Vinogradov, I.A.Lipova, and in later times L.B.Vannikov, G.A.Rybakova, A.P.Skovorodnikov. As for Azerbaijani linguistics, it should be noted that T.A.Afandiyeva, A.M.Baylarova, G.I.Mashadiyev as well as K.A.Habibova's scientific research on the phenomenon of ellipsis attract attention. Each of the mentioned researchers explored the ellipsis in scientific research within a certain approach. In linguistics in the scientific research on ellipsis, we do not come across the nature of this phenomenon, its field of application, common or different characteristics with this or that linguistic phenomena in a wide and comprehensive way. For example, K.A.Habibova in her scientific research examines ellipsis at the syntactic level and pays more attention to elliptical sentence constructions and their stylistic possibilities.⁹ The author also discusses the phenomenon of semantic ellipsis in her study.

K.M.Abdullayev considers ellipsis to act as another structural text-creating factor. He believes that ellipsis arises from the formal absence of this or that unit in any component.¹⁰ He notes that the process of ellipsis is the maximum possible departure from the special structural text-creating factor characterized as complete

⁹ Habibova, K.A. Elliptical sentences in the modern Azerbaijan language and their stylistic features / K.A.Habibova. – Baku, “Science and education”, – 2009. – p.188-189.

¹⁰ Abdullayev, K.M. Complex syntactic units in the Azerbaijan language: a textbook / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Mammadov, M.Musayev [et al.] – Baku: Mutarjim, – 2012. – p.158 .

repetition from a formal point of view.¹¹ Let's pay attention to the following text regarding this scientist's opinion: "*She would save this raw young man who had come so far. She would save him from the curse of his early environment and from himself in spite of himself. And all this affected her as a very noble state of consciousness; nor did she dream that behind it and underlying it were the jealousy and desire of love.*"¹² The reason of omitting *would save* after the conjunction *and* in the second sentence is to avoid repetition in this text which serves the principle of language saving.

Sometimes the ellipsis is punctuated by using dots (...) that indicate the omission of words, a pause, or the omission of any idea. Consider the following text:

*"There are noble men in the world who are clean and true and manly. Wait for them. You will find one some day, and you will love him and be loved by him, and you will be happy with him as your father and I have been happy with each other. And there is one thing you must always carry in mind..."*¹³

From the analysis of theoretical studies on the topic, we conclude that ellipsis as a linguistic phenomenon manifests itself not only at the level of sentences and word combinations, but also at the levels of morphology and word creation of the language. Ellipsis is a universal phenomenon common to all languages of the world.

Determining the linguistic status of ellipsis can be more clearly explained on the basis of a comparative analysis of the concepts of sentence and utterance. On this point, it is considered to be more appropriate to analyze both components in a comparative manner within this topic.

The utterance, unlike a sentence, has the following characteristic features: "*speech status, communicative function, being*

¹¹ Abdullayev, K.M. Complex syntactic units in the Azerbaijan language: a textbook / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Mammadov, M.Musayev [et al.] – Baku: Mutarjim, – 2012. – p.159.

¹² London, J. Martin Eden. / J.London. – K.: Дніпро, – 1980. – p.151.

¹³ Ibid, – p.155.

freer in terms of structure, dependence on speech participants, relevance to the situation."¹⁴

After considering the similarities and differences between the sentence and the utterance, we can touch on the issue of the status of the ellipsis in terms of logical sequence.

Our point of view is that the concept of elliptical sentence is more formal-grammatical in nature and has nothing to do with content capacity. As we can also observe three characteristics of a phrase in ellipsis, it means that it (ellipsis) has the status of a phrase. They are the following:

Firstly, elliptical forms are always formed by a certain individual; secondly, they arise at a moment appropriate to speech activity, that is, they are valid for a certain time period and situation, and thirdly, ellipses are always addressed to speech participants.

We believe that an ellipsis is a non-verbalized message or utterance. The semantics of this utterance is realized due to the presuppositions and the speech situation that are common to both the speaker and the listener. According to the topic of the research, our area of interest includes, first of all, *the pragmatic presupposition, which includes the "happiness conditions" that "create the basis for the processing of the linguistic meaning of the utterance and ensure that it achieves its communicative purpose.*"¹⁵

Due to the lack of a single definition of ellipsis and the fact that the exact and specific criteria of the ellipsis remain a controversial issue, the issue of distinguishing ellipsis from other linguistic phenomena can be considered not fully resolved. In the scientific-theoretical sources related to linguistics that we reviewed, ellipsis is sometimes equated with language phenomena such as parcellation, implicitness, assumed zero sign, aposiopesis (sudden disruption in speech), and we believe that this is not the right approach at all.

The main criterion of ellipticity is that elliptical sentences exist at the synchronous level. Our opinion is that it is one of the important

¹⁴ Kolokoltseva, T.N. Specific communicative units of dialogic speech / T.N. Kolokoltsev. – Volgograd: Volgograd university Publishing House, –2001. – p.39.

¹⁵ Leech, G.N. Principles of Pragmatics / G.N.Leech. – London: Longman, – 1983. – p.48.

points to compare and analyze ellipsis and similar linguistic phenomena in order to determine the main criteria of ellipticity.

The phenomenon of ellipsis in the language is often associated with the principle of economy (saving) of the language. Although it is multifaceted, the principle of saving is cognitive in nature and acts as an integral element of the communication process.

The principle of economy of language also occurs within certain limits. If this principle is applied to an extreme, then great mistakes may appear in the mutual understanding of the other parties during communication.

The intensive use of elliptical sentences is measured by the tendency to save language, not feeling the need for complex sentence constructions to convey the idea, and the possibility of conveying the information in laconic sentences.

When we examine the subordinate clause, we see that the fact of ellipsis observed in the main clause is more intense than in the subordinate clause. Let's focus on examples:

The child is crying so that (...) if possible, they will take him (her) for a walk with them.

It has come that (...) we don't want to see you at our door.

Essentially, there is no change of meaning in these sentences. However, the semantics of the clauses in both sentences suggests that those sentences do not directly explain the idea in the main sentence, but explains the ellipsised homogeneous predicate in the main sentence.

It is possible to form those sentences like the following:

The child is crying and saying that if it is possible they should take him (her) for a walk with them.

We've come, and we are saying that we do not want to see you at our door any more.

Like ellipsis, parcellation also serves to implement the principle of economy in the language, but the similarity between parcellation and ellipsis is only external. In terms of content, they are fundamentally different from each other.

Any parcellative construction consists of two parts: the base part (main) of the utterance and the parcellate. The main part and

parcellet are separated by a dot, but in some examples, they are separated by a colon and a dash. In addition to punctuation marks, the main part and the parcellet have independent intonation in relation to each other, which serves to easily divide the parcellative constructions into parts during pronunciation.

The similarity of ellipsis and parcellation is explained not only in terms of following the principle of economy, but also in some cases by the similarity of parcellation to nominal and adverbial elliptical structures. A. Popova evaluates parcellation as “*transitional type of incomplete sentence*.”¹⁶

The criteria for distinguishing ellipsis and parcellation are more subjective. The main difference between the ellipsis and the parcellate is that, while a parcellate can penetrate into the sentence that precedes it, this is not possible in elliptical constructions. Ellipsis can be restored due to the general context on the basis of similar constructions existing in the language and does not have the chance to become a component of the preceding sentence. Compared to ellipsis, a parcellet depends on the preceding sentence and necessarily depends on the presence of an element pointing to it; the parcellet does not contain any zero positions. This issue is widely interpreted in the dissertation basing on the materials of English and Azerbaijani languages.

In this chapter of the research paper, it is noted that there is always a correlation between the signified and the determiner or between the plan of content and the plan of expression in the language. The presence of implicitness in the language makes it possible to provide any amount of information on the basis of the final code (on the basis of the words, utterances and sentences used in the speech). The meaning expressed in speech used during verbal communication is made up of language units included here, which results from the speaker's knowledge and speech habits, logical thinking, that is, everyone has the ability to express their thoughts in one way or another individually basing on their speech habits.

¹⁶ Popova, I.A. Incomplete sentences in modern Russian // – Moscow: Proceedings of the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, – T. 2. – 1953. – p.30.

From this point of view, an idea that is not directly expressed can be evaluated as a speaker's speech strategy, that is, as a pragmatic speech habit. *"Pragmatics is related to the purposeful choice of language units in order to best express or covertly express our thoughts, feelings, motives and have a better effect on the interlocutor."*¹⁷ In order not to harm the interlocutor, he (she) avoids harsh and rude expressions, so as not to offend him (her), and thus continues the speech situation in neutral tones, using more neutral lexemes. However, the listener understands from the general tones and content of the context that the speaker did not say anything to the end. For example, let's pay attention to an example from the poem "Let them dance" by the great Azerbaijani poet M.P.Vagif:

"My dear wedding guests having come to the ceremony, you do say to them, let everyone dance who came to the wedding,

*I do not want to mention their names, it's a shame, let a certain person's daughter play"*¹⁸ (*"Başına döndüyüm toy adamları, Siz də deyin, toya gələn oynasın, Adını çəkmərəm, eldən ayıbdır, Filankəsin qızı filan oynasın"*)

In our opinion, this verse is a vivid example of implicitness in the language. In terms of informational communication, implicitness is considered to be *"non-verbal informative content intended for communication."*¹⁹

The lack of precise criteria for the concept of "ellipsis" in the ideas arising from the comprehensiveness of implicitness is related to the fact that there are still controversial issues related to the incomplete sentence, and at the same time, the principle of economy of language is based on implicitness and ellipsis.

Let's take a look at implicitness based on English material as well: *"We are very hungry"*. The sentence does not carry any

¹⁷ Ilyish, B.A. Modern English: Theoretical course: textbook for universities. / B.A.Ilyish. 2nd ed., rev. and additional – M.: Publishing house of lit. In a foreign language, – 1948. – p.81.

¹⁸ Gasimli, M. Poetic forms and types of love poetry. / M.Gasimli, M.Allahmanli. – Baku: "Science and education", – 2018. – p.174.

¹⁹ Lisochenko, L.V. Statements with implicit semantics: logical, linguistic and pragmatic aspects / L.V.Lisochenko. – Rostov-on-Don: Publishing House of the Russian State University, – 1992. – p.10.

meanings of ellipticity or economy (saving). The sentence may carry some implicit meanings in various contexts though. For example, using this sentence, although the speaker tells the listener that he needs some food, he does not say it directly, but by expressing it indirectly, he can provoke him (her) to give him (her) something to eat. The other sentence: *“The people are very tired”*. By using this sentence the speaker indirectly informs the listener that he (she) needs a place to rest, a quiet place, conditions, etc.

From the analysis of the comparative ideas and considerations considered, we conclude that although ellipsis and implicitness are similar linguistic phenomena, they are fundamentally different from each other.

The main difference between these two linguistic phenomena is that while ellipsis causes confusion of the structure of a phrase, sentence, or text, implication does not cause any confusion in the structure.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Theoretical foundations of the study of the pragmatic features of ellipses in the English and Azerbaijani languages within the context”**. The main features of linguistic pragmatic research have been analyzed, the pragmatic features of the ellipses in the English and Azerbaijani languages, the pragmatics of dialogical discourse in both languages have been studied, the illocutionary-perlocutionary relations of ellipses have been analyzed in this chapter. Elliptical structures in English and Azerbaijani languages have been considered as objects of pragmatic studies, and they have been analyzed from this point of view.

Relating to the increasing interest in the content side of speech phenomena in recent decades, the pragmatic aspect of ellipsis remains one of the most developed and controversial aspects in modern linguistics.

The main principle of linguistic pragmatics is the study of concrete situations of communication. Pragmalinguistics is aimed at studying the communicative categories of speech, reflecting various aspects of the speech act, discovering and describing ways of reflecting pragmatic information in the communication process.

These can be obtained, especially in the materials of elliptical structures, which imply ambiguous perception of information depending on the communication conditions.

The regularity of the use of ellipsis in situations of dialogue communication shows not only the normativity, but also the regularity and expediency of using this tool. Secondly, an important feature of dialogic speech is manifested in ellipsis – *“tendency for function to prevail over structure.”*²⁰ Ellipsis, being a means of semantic connection between the components of a dialogue unit, *“on the one hand, strengthens the semantic connections between expressions, and on the other hand, serves to express the main semantic supports. With the help of ellipsis, the data series is constructed more clearly: parts of this data series are changed through synonymous substitutions that affect semantic details.”*²¹ Ellipsis represents new, additional information in a dialogue unit. The functional component of ellipsis emerges in the analysis of elliptical speech within the speech act, and its essence is the speaker who pronounces the sentence in direct communication with the listener. We are satisfied with the material of dialogue associations in our research. Elliptical speeches are studied in the unity of a consistent dialogue, in the interaction between the speaker and the listener.

The main subject of linguistic pragmatics is considered to be the living activity of language in speech embodied by the “human factor” in linguistics (here a person’s emotions, intention, attitude, etc. are reflected). We associate pragmatics with the conscious, purposeful choice of means to effectively influence the interlocutor. The characteristics and nature of the communication units are very important in ensuring such an effect. Precisely selected speech units as the main means that are used to realize what is in thought, each expression, the meaning within the utterance must present the meaning in general communication conditions in such a way that

²⁰ Kovalenko, E.V. Elliptical structures as an element of artistic text: / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – St. Petersburg, 2006. – p.110.

²¹ Reunova, O.I. Ellipsis as a linguistic phenomenon: Monograph / O.I.Reunova. – Pyatigorsk: PSLU Publishing House, – 2000. – p.96.

“the listener can extract the necessary information from it.”²² Ellipsis is one of such a speech unit. We believe that speech behavior and its result as well as the formation of the speech process itself are meant to be pragmatic in nature.

It is clear that speakers can convey certain information from a linguistic or extralinguistic context during communication. Therefore, in order to obtain a complete and correct interpretation, the participants of the communication process must reveal not only what is said, but also what is not said, in other words, what is meant to be said. From this point of view, the phenomenon of ellipsis can be considered to be a strategy of linguistics. It is related to the fact that during ellipsis, a logical inconsistency is observed between the meaning (intended message, information) and what is pronounced during the expression of whole information in the form of small fragments. For example:

“Kill that lame devil if you can’t take him alive! It’s Rivarez!”

“Another pistol, quick!” the Gadfly called to his men; “and go!”²³

If the expression of “Another pistol, quick!” is analyzed out of context in this dialogue, it is possible to think about a lot of various meanings. However, in order to know what is intended to be said in this expression, when you look at the whole, the sentence is completed at the mental level, and there is no need to use an additional sentence member.

Successful communication is possible by taking into account presuppositions that are not expressed in words or are at least partially expressed through linguistic means. Misjudging the presupposition can also affect the overall character of the communication. For example: (A) ‘I killed a man.’; (B) ‘A Negro?’; (A) ‘No, a white man. A Yankee soldier,’ – said Sam.²⁴ We witness

²² Komissarov, V.N. General Theory of translation: problems of translation studies in the coverage of foreign scientists / V.N.Komissarov. – Moscow: CheRo, – 1999. – p.48-49.

²³ Voynich, E.L. The Gadfly / E.L.Voynich. – New York: International Book and Publishing Company. – 1960. – p.274.

²⁴ Mitchel, M. Gone with the wind / M.Mitchel. – Part II. – Esfahan: Jungle Publications, – 2000. – p.27.

that the communication participants do not fully understand each other at the beginning in this example. The speaker (A) confesses the crime he has committed to the listener (B), assuming that he understands what the conversation is about. If the listener (B) had not asked a clarifying question, he would have assumed that the conversation was about the murder of a black man.

The materials of the English and Azerbaijani languages once again prove that dialogue is a two-way (sometimes multilateral) act of communication, and during this act of communication, the participants take different positions relative to each other. The first participant, that is, the speaker, transmits information, and the second participant receives it.

“Each new utterance is based on a configuration built on the basis of the preceding discourse and pragmatic context, and in turn informs the changes required to be added to it (configuration).”²⁵

The analysis of the structural organization of dialogic units leads to the conclusion that the dialog reflects the conflict of intentions of the participants of communication through the text. For this reason, it is necessary to take into account the issue of mutual personal relationships that occur during dialogic communication.

Studying the pragmatics of dialogue, the pragmatic interrelation of the replicas is of particular relevance.²⁶

According to E.A.Gelpey’s observations, the following models of pragmatic connection of replicas within the framework of a dialogic unit can be defined²⁷:

1) question – answer: in English:

²⁵ Abbasov, I. Cognitive status of mental spaces and the theory of conceptual integration // – Baku: Works of the Institute of Linguistics. – 2018. No. 1, – p.239.

²⁶ Komina, H.A. Communicative and pragmatic aspect of English dialogic speech: / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Kalinin, 1984. – 194 p.; Paducheva, E.V. Statement and its correlation with reality / E.V. Paducheva. – Moscow: Nauka, 1985. – 271 p.; Paducheva, E.V. Pragmatic aspects of the coherence of the dialogue // – Moscow: Izvestia of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR: Literature and Language Series, –1982. T. 41, No. 4, – p.305-313.

²⁷ Gelpey, E.A. The constructive role of frames of pragmatic coherence of replicas in dialogic speech (in mater, English language): / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Rostov-on-Don, 2007. – p.51.

“-What – you?” “-Yes – certainly.”²⁸

In Azerbaijan:

“- Where to?”

“-Here, closer, to the children.”²⁹

2) proposal – decision: in English:

“- Coming with me?” “- Sure.”³⁰.

In Azerbaijan:

“- Can you solve this?” “-In two days!”³¹

3) request – confirmation: in English:

“-And this girl that you love, is she a daughter of the Holy Church?”

“-No; she is a Protestant.”

“-A heretic?”

Arthur clasped his hands in great distress.

“-Yes, a heretic,” he repeated.”³²

In Azerbaijan:

“-What do you think happened here before?”

“- Armory, secret headquarters.”³³

The dialogic unit begins with the first replica, which arises from the spiritual need of the speaker or arises from the extralinguistic conditions of the speech act and plays the role of a stimulus. The second replica acts as a response to this stimulus. The volume of the dialogic unit is also completed in some cases. For example, in English:

“-What can I do for you?”

“-Nothing.”³⁴

²⁸ Twain, M. The complete works of Mark Twain / M.Twain. – London: Delphi Classics. – 2013. – p.1632.

²⁹ Khalil, Z. Adventures of Dwarf and Azman / Z.Khalil. – Baku: Ganjlik. – 1988. – p.67.

³⁰ English fairy tales: [coll. by Joseph Jacobs; ill. by John D. Batten]. – New York: Dover, – 2009. – p.52.

³¹ Rahman, S. Comedies / S. Rahman. – Baku: Azernashr, – 1967. – p.53.

³² Voynich, E.L. The Gadfly / E.L.Voynich. – New York: International Book and Publishing Company. – 1960. – p.44.

³³ Afandiyev, E.I. Head / E.I.Afandiyev. – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2017. – p.241.

³⁴ English fairy tales: [coll. by Joseph Jacobs; ill. by John D. Batten]. – New York: Dover, – 2009. – p.54.

In Azerbaijani:

“-What do we drink, tea, water, coffee?”

“- A glass of dark tea.”³⁵

In many cases, the response and the reaction are the beginning of the next course, and the dialogue continues more.

The main indicator of the end of the dialogue is the psychological exhaustion of the conversation: the participants of the communication understand that there is no point in discussing this issue again. As a result, if the topic changes, the boundaries of the dialogic unit are quite easily defined, but during the conversation one topic can turn into another, then the dialogic unit may have two topics.

The III chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Pragmatic features of ellipsis during communication in English and Azerbaijani languages”**.

Reviewing the research on ellipsis, it turns out that in general, three types of ellipsis are distinguished in linguistics: nominal, verbal and situational ellipsis. Modality has also an exceptional role in the expression of pragmatic relations. It is like this *“The amount of modality can vary depending on different conditions. These include the author’s personal style, pragmatic purpose and the object of the description.”³⁶*

F.F.Jahangirov states that *“modality is also one of the categories closest to the pragmatic feature of language that has been studied since relatively recently... the approach to language from a pragmatic aspect ensures that the forms of manifestation of this category can be easily detected.”³⁷*

If detailed information is provided about the location, process, existence of any object or event, etc. the same information is presented more fully in elliptical sentences in an emotional tone that

³⁵ Mammadkhanli, A. Selected works / A.Mammadkhanli. – Baku: Yazichi, – 1985. – p. 167.

³⁶ Salimova, F.S. The role of modality in the formation of discourse (basing on the materials of English and Azerbaijani languages): / Ph.D. dis./ – Baku, 2017. – p.13.

³⁷ Jahangirov, F. Structural semantic study of modality in English and Azerbaijani languages / F.Jahangirov. – Baku: – 2005. – p.9.

cannot be expressed by such sentences: *Freedom to the people!; Peace to the world!; Love to the country, tax to the State!*

These examples were formed on the basis of subject-object relationship. The next subject can also express the beginning of the action in such sentences: *From me to you – a gift to the balance (sent); 10 mega sockets from Azercell! (have). (Advertising slogans).*

The main means of expression of modality are morphological-syntactic and lexical units. One of the main features of the modern Azerbaijani language is that the elliptical sentences existing in our language are given in the present tense in a constructive-syntactic way in terms of real modality, despite the ellipsis of the verbal predicate:

Zər sizdən, zərgər bizdən (olsun); Sevdanı pul kəsir, davanı qılınc (qurtarır); Ölülərdən halva yeyirəm, dirilərdən töhmət (altram) (Atalar sözləri).

Literary translation of the above given Azerbaijan proverbs in English:

May gold (be) from you, a jeweler (be) from us; Money can destroy love, but sword (can end) the fight; I eat halwa from the dead, but (hear) a rebuke from the men and so on.

Shortened versions of verb forms are used more often in English. Elliptical sentences without verb forms are rarely found freely and out of context.

Within the framework of certain syntactic constructions, “unreal modality”³⁸ can be expressed in a lexical-syntactic way, with the help of some particles.

In Azerbaijan:

*At least (say) one word*³⁹; *(give) a task for you*⁴⁰;

In English:

*“Just once more, please.”*⁴¹

³⁸ Veysalli, F.Y. Fundamentals of structural linguistics: Semantics and Pragmatics / F.Y.Veysalli. – Baku: Translator, – 2009. – p.16.

³⁹ Rahman, S. Comedies / S.Rahman. – Baku: Azernashr, – 1967. – p.23.

⁴⁰ İbid, – p.87.

⁴¹ Dreiser, T. Sister Carrie / T.Dreiser. – London: – 1990. – p.125.

The stability of the modal expressive tone and the component composition, permanent, attachment to the public-speech situation replaces a kind of syntactic incompleteness in slogans, emotional sentences or exclamatory sentences. In Azerbaijan: *Everyone to the elections! (go)* (common election slogan);

In English: *For everyone forever!* (car advertising slogan) (*Forever for all*); *Good morning (to everyone)* and others. In general, the absence of modality and time indicators in elliptical sentences often raises the question of their systematic position compared to other sentence types.

Sentences of this type, which arise as a result of some immediate reaction during a speech act, express the object that causes the subject's internal shock, excitement, fear or joy: *The little child opening the door cried happily: "My father! My father!"*⁴²

The lexical-semantic and morphological nature of the words in such kinds of sentences in English such as "*Fire!*", "*Danger!*" makes it possible to differentiate and emphasize the substantial component that indicates either the whole situation or a separate moment of the situation. The first stage of speech perception is the situation. The speech situation stimulates the utterance. As stated by O.S.Lion, "*In this case, the verb (meaning predicate) cannot carry any additional information, it can only bring excess. The context, the situation, the characteristics of secondary members creates differentiation here.*"⁴³ It would not be right to deny the decisive role of intonation at this point.

Information is confirmed in a large part of the constructions we have reviewed. However, we should note that elliptical sentences can also contain negation. Unlike whole sentences, since the message is omitted in these sentences, a question arises: If the message, which is the main means of expression of the indicators of the negation category, is ellipsized (omitted), how can the negation content be

⁴² Khalil, Z. The sun rose red / Z. Khalil. – Baku: Ganjlik. – 1983. – p. 52.

⁴³ Lion, O.S. On the issue of elliptical sentences in the modern Russian language // – Ivanovo: Issues of Russian and Slavic linguistics. (inter university collection). – 1976. – p.85-86.

expressed in the sentence?, It is necessary to mention the role of intonation, conjunctions and auxiliary words in this case.

*"I have neither time nor opportunity to listen to the nonsense."*⁴⁴

*"I will agree to the destruction myself, but never to the destruction of your family"*⁴⁵ and others.

The negation is expressed with the help of conjunctions in the first example, in the second example it is realized due to intonation and particle. Elliptical form of sentences with negative content is mainly complex construction. In these sentences, when the constituent parts are put against each other, the missing member is replaced by other means as a result of the ellipsis of the negation in one of the components. Sometimes there are cases where, despite the absence of the predicate in both components, it is clear from the construction itself which one is affirmative and which one is negative: *The sound of flies to those who understand zourna (trumpet) to those who don't (Proverb)*.

Here, the first component (*the sound of a fly is **enough** for those who understand*) is confirmation, and the second component (*those who do not understand **will not be affected** by the sound of the trumpet*) is negative.

Let's consider the analogous situation on the examples of the English language: *Neither fish, no flesh* (English proverb).

Both sides of this example have reset the predicative indicator and replaced it with intonation.

We consider the pragmatic features of ellipsis from the view of illocution (expression of communicative purpose) and perlocution (the connection of the speech act with non-speech results) and put forward the idea that the pragmatic feature of ellipsis is that the illocutionary effect results in a certain perlocutionary effect. K.M.Abdullayev evaluates ellipsis as "*a linguistic value that does not find its expression, but can be found*"; he (K.M.Abdullayev) writes: "*The idea of ellipticity is actually based on the fact that the*

⁴⁴ Babanlı, V. When the conscience is silent / V.Babanlı. – Baku: Yazıçı, – 1982. – p.52.

⁴⁵ Afandiyev, E.I. Head / E.I.Efendiyev. – Nakhchivan: Acami, – 2017. – p.92.

syntactic unit does not have a value, and it is precisely such an absence that binds ellipsis components, or in other words, zero-member components, more closely to other components."⁴⁶

In any case, elliptical utterances that are used in dialogic speech increase the impact of dialogue replicas and adjust the listener's emotional response:

"I've always wondered – what's it like to be a preacher? Interesting?"

"Sometimes."

"Busy?"

"Absolutely. Keeps me hopping."

"Has its stresses, I suppose."

"Definitely. Definitely. What's your calling, Vince?"

"Prosthetics," said Vince.

"Aha. And what's it like to be in prosthetics?"

*"Gross."*⁴⁷

The observation of ellipsis in dialogic speech like this is also typical for the Azerbaijani language. For example,

"What do you call a good deed?" – the king checked him.

– Improving the country, improving the people's livelihood! I don't think it would be better."⁴⁸

In this example, as the main essence of the question is pronounced in the previous sentence, the answer replica is concise and repetition is not allowed.

Interrogative sentences are interesting from the point of view of modality. Several types of interrogative sentences are distinguished from the point of view of modality:

a) interrogative sentences only for their form (rhetorical question and other types of expressive affirmative sentences): Communicators often use interrogative sentences to get both confirmation and repetition. *"Such sentences should be considered*

⁴⁶ Abdullayev, K.M. Theoretical problems of Azerbaijani language syntax / K.M.Abdullayev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1998. – p. 147.

⁴⁷ Dreiser, T. Sister Carrie / T.Dreiser. – London: – 1990. – p.210.

⁴⁸ Khalil, Z. Adventures of Dwarf and Azman / Z.Khalil. – Baku: Ganjlik. – 1988. – p.83.

together with exclamatory sentences in the modal plan.”⁴⁹ For example: in Azerbaijani “*Whether he is faithless or not, it should not bother us!*”⁵⁰; “*What is the benefit of this to us?*”⁵¹ and so on.

Despite the fact that each of these examples is characterized as an interrogative sentence, an exclamation mark is placed at the end of them instead of a question mark, and this fact gives reason to put forward the idea that such sentences are exclamatory sentences formed on the basis of an interrogative one. However, there are sentences with a question mark at the end, which do not have a question content in Azerbaijani. As we mentioned above, these kinds of questions are called rhetorical questions in scientific literature. Unlike true interrogative sentences, rhetorical questions sometimes denote expressive affirmation and sometimes expressive negation. Mostly nominal predicate is ellipsized in these elliptical sentences: in Azerbaijani: “*What ... his harm to me?*”⁵²; in English: “*Why, hello, Charles,*” *he called affably; “back again?” “Yes,” smiled Drouet, approaching and looking in at the door.*”⁵³

The phrase “Back again?” has an elliptical structure in the English example, but during the translation of this phrase, this piece of dialogue into Azerbaijan, it is not possible to present it in an elliptical form, and it becomes a whole sentence. Such situations are almost common during translation. Also, in many cases, it is impossible to translate the elliptical sentences in the Azerbaijan language in the same way as in English.

b) real question sentences: Real interrogative sentences are used to determine any new knowledge or idea about any real or unreal thing:

“*Welcome, where to?*”⁵⁴

⁴⁹ Zolotova, G.A. Communicative aspects of Russian syntax / G.A. Zolotova. – Moscow: Science, – 1978. – p.145.

⁵⁰ Mammadkhanli, A. Selected works / A.Mammadkhanli. – Baku: Yazichi, – 1985. – p.74.

⁵¹ Khalil, Z. Adventures of Dwarf and Azman / Z.Khalil. – Baku: Ganjlik. – 1988. – p.142.

⁵² Rahman, S. Comedies / S.Rahman. – Baku: Azernashr, – 1967. – p.88.

⁵³ Dreiser, T. Sister Carrie / T.Dreiser. – London: – 1990. – p.91.

⁵⁴ Afandiyev, E.I. Head / E.I.Afandiyev. – Nakhchivan: Acami, – 2017. – p.51.

*“Ali, is it you? Where are you coming from during the night?”*⁵⁵ and others.

The role of context and situation in the formation of elliptically constructed interrogative sentences is undeniable. They act as an exceptional factor in determining the semantics of the assumed components, the elements of the transmitted information and, finally, the overall content of the sentence. Gestures, facial expressions and other extralinguistic factors act as the main auxiliary means during the transfer of information through this type of question sentences. Sometimes they have more important and necessary content:

*“Maybe we should change our places? **Maybe to another apartment?**”*⁵⁶;

*“Strigunov. **Documents?** Lisa. It’s in the portfolio”*⁵⁷;

*“Tom?” “He is okay.”*⁵⁸ and others.

The pragmatic character of ellipsis creates dynamism, unpredictability, manipulativeness and emotionality in speech. These cognitive features, in turn, play the role of the basis for ellipsis, making its creation inevitable. At the same time, it is stated that *“ellipsis does not harm the general content of the text or speech, on the contrary, it helps to understand what is said and to catch the emotions.”*⁵⁹

Thus, it is possible to group the above-considered pragmatic features of elliptical question forms in dialogue speech in this way: elliptical question sentences expressing additional information and expressing emotion, but it should be noted that this grouping is conditional.

⁵⁵ Rahman, S. *Comedies* / S.Rahman. – Baku: Azernashr, – 1967. – p.62.

⁵⁶ Huseynov, I. *Stories* / I.Huseynov. – Baku: Ganjlik, – 1967. – p. 114.

⁵⁷ Mammadkhanli, A. *Selected works* / A. Mammadkhanli. – Baku: Yazichi, – 1985. – p.87.

⁵⁸ Twain, M. *The complete works of Mark Twain* / M.Twain. – London: Delphi Classics. – 2013. – p.1022.

⁵⁹ Suprun, A.G., Prokhorova, O.N. *Cognitive attitudes of the process of ellipticization in English (basing on news texts of media discourse): [Electronic resource] // – Tambov: Philological Sciences. Issues of theory and practice, – 2020. V.13, no. 7, – p. 196.*

The range of connotative meanings of dialogue replicas is a complex system of emotional, figurative, modal, evaluative layers designed to influence the emotional-volitional sphere of the listener. All this is reflected even more strongly in dialogue speech due to ellipsis. For example, in English:

“Plague? What plague?”

*“What plague, indeed? Why the Asiatic plague that nearly depopulated London a couple of centuries ago?”*⁶⁰

In many cases, the main function of repeated questions, especially repeated questions observed with ellipsis, is to express misunderstanding. A speaker who involuntarily resorts to these constructions expresses difficulty in finding the correct interpretation. For example:

“– They also think that you have a hand in this.

*– Whose? My? In this case? It can not be.”*⁶¹

In fact, in such cases, the author not only tries to save the language by using ellipsis, but also, first of all, he (she) somehow “enlivens” the speech of his characters.

The elliptical repeated question is one of the most common units in typical dialogic speech. According to T.V.Titarenko, *“the repeated question is formed in situational-intentional speech conditions as a communicative act and has an exceptional role in the construction of the text, it turns from a language unit into a speech unit.”*⁶²

The structure of elliptical repetitions indicates that they are non-independent units. These constructions are synsemantic, in that they cannot exist outside of the replica that precedes them. The replica preceding them determines the lexical composition of these units. Elliptical repetition is a dependent, non-independent speech unit in dialogical speech, both structurally and semantically.

⁶⁰ Twain, M. The complete works of Mark Twain / M.Twain. – London: Delphi Classics. – 2013. – p.86.

⁶¹ Khalil, Z. Adventures of Dwarf and Azman/ Z. Khalil. – Baku: Ganjlik, – 1988. –p.97.

⁶² Titarenko, T.V. Communicative and pragmatic aspects of the counter question in the German language: / Diss. Cand. Philol. Sciences / – Kemerovo, 2004. – p.84.

The following scientific **conclusion** have been obtained during the research:

1. The study of ellipsis has a long and productive history in linguistics. There are various disagreements in theoretical sources, from considering ellipsis as equivalent to incomplete sentences to analyzing them as a linguistic norm. In our opinion, an elliptical structure is a phrase with unexpressed components, the nonverbal elements of which are understood by the speaker and listener through a common presupposition and constitution.

2. The main difference between an ellipsis and a parcellation is that a parcellation can be included in the structure of the sentence preceding or following it at the syntagmatic level. Unlike the ellipsis, the parcellate contains no zeroing position. Ellipsis is also fundamentally different from implicitness. Thus, if the structure of the sentence changes “falls apart” during ellipsis, implicitness does not lead to such results.

3. Dialogic discourse reflects the pragmatic features and aspects of ellipsis in a broad aspect. Illocutionary-perlocutionary relations determine the emergence and formation of ellipsis. Therefore, illocutionary and perlocutionary based ellipses are distinguished. The main meaning of elliptical speech is determined during the analysis of illocution, perlocution and implicature.

4. Modality in both languages acts as a guarantor of the predicativeness of elliptical sentences and acts as a pragmatic basis in the comprehension process. In elliptical constructions, modality has an exceptional role in highlighting the meaning that is relevant during the exchange of information between communication participants.

5. The pragmatic essence of the elliptical question is to have a certain effect on the interlocutor in English and Azerbaijan. The illocutionary force of ellipsis results in some degree of perlocutionary effect. A perlocutionary result achieved through ellipsis can be successful as well as unsuccessful. Elliptical utterances are used as one of the main means of expressing the speaker’s emotions, but also as one of the main means of inciting the listener to certain behaviors.

6. Elliptical question, in addition to the function of obtaining new information by asking a question, also acts as an expression of the speaker's emotional reaction. The pragmatic characteristic of an elliptical question is to distinguish a meaningful component and direct the audience's attention to it.

7. Unlike the English language, the elliptical sentences existing in the modern Azerbaijani language, despite the ellipsis of the verbal predicate, have content in the present tense in terms of real modality in a constructive-syntactic way. In English, in order to determine the time within the elliptical sentence, it is necessary to proceed from the general context.

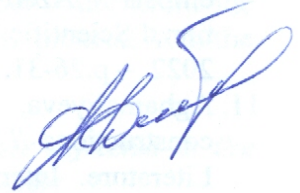
The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following published articles and theses of the author:

1. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Parcellation and ellipsis // – Baku: Foreign languages in Azerbaijan, – 2019. No. 4(45), – p.60-64;
2. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. On the study of ellipsis in Linguistic // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Linguistics named after I.Nasimi, Studies, – 2020. No. 3, – p.56-61;
3. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Ellipsis as a means of expressiveness // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Issues of Philology, – 2020. No. 6, – p.172-178;
4. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Pragmatic nature of elliptical constructions // – Praha: Czech Republic Scientific discussion journal, – 2020. Vol. 1, No. 50, – p.14-16;
5. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. The Determination of the Linguistic Status of Ellipsis // – Canada: International Journal of English Linguistics, – 2021. Vol. 11, No. 2, – p.85-90;
6. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Interpretation of Ellipsis in Linguistics // – Baku: ANAS, Institute of Linguistics named after I.Nasimi, Studies, – 2021. No. 1-2, – p.54-61;
7. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Implicitness and Ellipsis // – Baku: Scientific Works of Baku Slavic University, Language and Literature Series, – 2021. No. 1, – p.3-10;

8. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Pragmatic character of speech // The Development Strategy of Humanitarian sciences; Republican Scientific Conference, – Baku: – March 6-7 – 2021, – p.101-104;
9. Mammadov, A.Y., Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Pragmatic function of ellipsis in political inter-view: a corpus-assisted conversation analysis // Ca Foscari University of Venice, International Conference, – 23-24 Sept. – 2021, – p.23;
10. Aghamaliyeva, J.R. Illocutive-perlocutive relations as the basis of ellipsis // Azerbaijan Science Center, Materials of XI International Scientific Research Conference. – Baku: – 04 November – 2022, – p.26-31.
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