

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ROLE OF ELLIPSIS IN THE FORMATION OF
LITERARY TEXTS IN MODERN ENGLISH**

Speciality: 5708.01 – “Germanic languages”

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2026

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.

Elliptical sentences are one of the effective syntactic means of the implicit transmission of information and are widespread in both oral and written forms of speech. The relevance of the research topic dedicated to the study of the pragmatic features of ellipsis based on English-language data can be primarily explained by the continuing interest in pragmalinguistics within anthropocentric linguistic studies, as well as by the emerging need for a systematic investigation of the pragmatic, at any rate, the contextual and communicative-intentional factors conditioning elliptical utterances. Studying the pragmatic features of ellipsis requires a communicative-pragmatic approach, because their pragmatic significance arises only in a specific speech situation and their interpretation often depends on the context. The relevance of the research topic is also conditioned by being great importance of the characteristic features of pragmatic adaptation in elliptical sentences are of great importance for linguists and English learners for linguists and English learners. Among the factors driving the growing interest today in the study of ellipsis, the “evergreen problem of linguistic theory”, the accelerating rhythm of modern life must also be noted. The relevance of ellipsis repeatedly becoming an object of research can be explained by the following factors:

- 1) the emergence of the cognitive-discursive paradigm which presents the object of linguistic research on a qualitatively new level (linguistics should study language not merely “in and of itself “but to deeply understand and explain man and the world he inhabits);

- 2) the second crucial factor determining the relevance of the new concept is the development of computer technologies and corpus linguistics which increases the volume and quality of empirical material, the efficiency and speed of its processing, as well as the reliability of quantitative metrics that form the basis for future interpretations and characterizations of quantitative indicators of the studied objects and linguistic phenomena.

In the era of modern technological progress, where the Internet and mobile phones have become the primary means of communication, the increasing relevance of the concept of 'saving time' is, in turn, conditioned by the attempt to reduce the costs of verbal communication and by the intensifying tendency toward the economy of language forms at the current stage of linguistic development, particularly in speech.

The usage rate of the research work. Ellipsis was typically recognized as a phenomenon characteristic of literary texts and as a stylistic device for creating literary imagery in the traditional approach. However, attention has begun to be paid toward the study of ellipsis in both spoken discourse and textual constructions as spoken language gradually evolved into an independent object of linguistic analysis. The study of crucial issues such as the communication method, functional-semantic and pragmatic features of elliptical sentences and their role in text generation can be found in the K.M.Abdullayev's, Yadigar F's. (Veysalli), A.Y.Mammadov's, A.M.Baylarova's, K.A.Habibova's, F.N.Gurbanzada's and others' researches in Azerbaijani linguistics.¹ We would like to particularly highlight the O.S.Akhmanova's, I.R.Galperin's, A.E.Gatina's, L.K.Graudina's, E.V.Grudeva's, M.M.Davydova's, L.V.Kosonoykina, O.A.Lapteva's, L.L.Nelyubin's, O.I.Reunova's, O.B.Sirotnina's, A.P.Skovorodnikova's, V.L.Yukht's, and others' names among researchers of ellipsis in Russian linguistics².

¹ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – 608 s.; Yadigar, F. (Veysəlli) German dilçiliyinə giriş / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Təhsil, NPM, – 2003. – 408 s.; Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Bakı universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2013. – 78 s.; Bəylərova, A. M. Bədii dildə üslubi fiqurlar / A.M.Bəylərova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – 212 s.; Həbibova, K.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində elliptik cümlələr və onların üslubi xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2008. – s.10-13; Qurbanzadə, F.N. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə ellipsisin funksional-koqnitiv xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2022. – 30 s

² Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О.С.Ахманова. – М.: УРСС: Едиториал УРСС, – 2004. – 571 с.; Гальперин, И.Р. Очерки по стилистике английского языка /И.Р.Галперин. – М.: Изда-во литературы на иностранных языках, – 1958. – 459 с.; Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект

M.A.K. Halliday's and R. Hasan's, R.A. de Beaugrande's, W.U.Dressler, L.Cseresnyesi's, T.A. van Dijk's, R. Altman's, D. Hardt 's, T. Shopen 's and others'names can be mentioned among the studies dedicated to the research of the phenomenon of ellipsis across different levels of language structure in European linguistics.³

лингвистического исследования / И.Р.Гальперин. – М.: Наука, –1981. –138 с.; Гатина, А.Э. Неполное высказывание как строевая единица связного текста: / автореферат дис. канд.филол.наук / – М., 1989. – 28 с.; Граудина, Л.К. Культура русской речи / Л.К.Граудина, Е.Н.Ширяев. – М.: Изд. группа НОРМА-ИНФРА, – 1999. – 560 с.; Грудева, Е.В. Избыточность и эллипсис в процессе восприятия письменного текста // II Научные чтения: Материалы конференции. – Санкт-Петербург: – 2003. – с.28-34; Грудева, Е.В. Избыточность и эллипсис в русском письменном тексте / Е.В. Грудева. – Череповец: ЧГУ, 2007. – 251 с.; Грудева, Е.В. Избыточность текста, редукция и эллипсис (на материале русского языка): / дис. доктора филологических наук / – Санкт-Петербург, 2008. – 473 с.; Давыдова, М.М. Прагматические характеристики эллипсисов (на материале современного английского языка): / автореферат дис. канд.филол. наук / – Курск, 2012. – 22 с.; Косоножкина, Л.В. Эллиптические предложения как средство реализации когезии текста // Язык как коммуникация в контексте культуры. – Ростов-на-Дону: Изд-во РГЭУ (РИНХ), – 2010. – с.89-97; Лаптева, О. А. Русский разговорный синтаксис / О.А. Лаптева. – М.: Высшая школа, – 2003. – 400 с.; Нелюбин, Л.Л. Лингвостилистика современного английского языка / Л.Л. Нелюбин. – М.: Флинта: Наука, – 2007. – 125 с.; Реунова, О.И. К вопросу об эллиптических предложениях и их специфической характеристике // О.И.Реунова. – Ставрополь: Ставропольский гос. пед. ин-т, – 1971. – 254 с.; Сиротинина, О.Б. Современная разговорная речь и ее особенности / О.Б.Сиротинина. – М.: Просвещение, – 1974. – 144 с.; Сковородников, А.П. Экспрессивные синтаксические конструкции современного русского литературного языка / А.П.Сковородников. – Томск: Издво Томского ун-та, – 1981. – 256 с.; Юхт, В.Л. Неполные предложения в современном английском языке: / автореферат дис. канд.филол.наук / – Москва, 1964. – 23 с.

³ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – 374 p.; Beaugrande, R.A. Introduction to Text Linguistics / R.A.Beaugrande, W.U.Dressler. – London: Longman, – 1981. – 290 p.; Beaugrande, R.A. Linguistic theory. The discourse of fundamental works / R.A.Beaugrande. – London: – 1991. – 412 p.; Altman, R. A theory of narrative / R.Altman. – New York: Columbia University Press, –2008. – 392 p.; Cherchi, L. On the role of ellipsis in discourse coherence // Ellipse und fragmentarische Ausdrücke. – Tubungen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, – 1985. Bd.2, – p.224-249; Dijk, T.A. van. Text and Context. Explorations in the semantics and pragmatics of discourse / T.A. van Dijk. – London and New York: Longman, – 1977. – 261 p.;

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research work constitutes elliptical utterances realized in modern English literary texts which function as an essential component of literary texts from structural and functional aspects. However, the subject of the research makes up the pragmatic features of elliptical statements in those works, as well as the systematization and generalization of the results obtained from the object of research.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research work is to determine the functional-structural potential and linguopragmatic features of elliptical structures in modern English literary texts. The following objectives have been fulfilled in the work in order to achieve this purpose:

- to generalize and systematize the theoretical sources on the study of the ellipsis phenomenon and elliptical structures;
- to determine the linguistic status of ellipses and identify their types;
- to identify the causes of the generation, distribution and utilization of elliptical sentences in dialogic speech;
- to establish the linguistic criteria for distinguishing ellipses from similar linguistic phenomena;
- to determine the ratio of pragmatics between the addresser and the addressee in the perception of ellipses; to provide a pragmatic interpretation of elliptical sentences as an integral component of the text that is, to demonstrate their acquisition of

Dijk, T.A. van, Kintsh, W. Cognitive Psychology and Discourse: Recalling and Summarizing Stories / T.A. van Dijk, W.Kintsh // Current Trends in textlinguistics. – Berlin: Walter Gruyter, 1979. – p.61-80; Dijk, van T.A. Society and Discourse: How Social Contexts Influence Text and Talk / T.A. van Dijk. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – 287 p.; Halliday, M.A.K., Hasan R. Linguistic Function and Literary Style: An Inquiry into the language of William Golding's "The Inheritors". "Literary Style: A Symposium". Ed. Seymour Chatman, London-New York: Oxford University Press, 1971, p. 330-368.; Hardt, D. Ellipsis and the structure discourse // – Berlin: ZAS, Journal of Semantics, – 2004, – Volume 21, Issue 4, – 375 p.; Shopen, T. Ellipsis as grammatical indeterminacy // Foundations of language. – North Holland: Reidel Publ. Co, – 1973. – Vol.10. – p.69-92.

secondary semantic functions within a concrete communication situation;

- to describe the semantic features of elliptical sentences and to determine the semantic factors, such as presupposition, linguistic and extralinguistic contexts that condition the generation of these structures;

- to determine the pragmatic features of elliptical questions, responses and elliptical echo-questions.

Research methods. The following linguistic research methods were used in the work in order to carry out the tasks set an objective: the linguistic description method based on examples of units examined in the “Harry Potter” series of works authored by J.K.Rowling, discourse analysis, contextual analysis etc.

The main provisions of the defense:

- the pragmatic nature of elliptical discourse lies in its impact on the listener (interlocutor, reader). The illocutionary force of ellipsis generalises a certain positive (successful) or negative (unsuccessful) perlocutionary effect in the communication process.

- elliptical sentences are a primary linguistic means both for conveying emotions to the listener (reader) and for evoking them within the recipient. Ellipsis heightens the potential for the emotional impact of syntactic constructions and ensures that the listener's (reader's) emotional response aligns adequately with the speaker's intent;

- the pragmatic characterization of elliptical discourse consists of not only informativeness but also the emotional response of the speaker. The pragmatic characteristic of elliptical utterances lies in conferring a specific nuance of meaning to the discourse which is manifested in the interlocutor's emotional reaction;

- ellipsis is the impication of a structurally necessary unit within a syntactic construction. As a syntactic process involving a unit not explicitly expressed in the sentence structure, ellipsis relies on the presence of a context. The distributional relations between two or more units allow for any of them to be omitted during the speech process. The orientation of the retained unit enables the speaker to omit the target unit and allows the listener to reconstruct it;

– ellipsis is the phenomenon of semanticization of a sentence. Elliptical sentences used in a certain context acquire a special meaning and perform communicative and pragmatic functions.

– the emergence of elliptical constructions is situational. Elliptical expressions arising from the need for mutual communication are usually directed at the communicants and are studied in terms of their ability to convey a certain meaning. Ellipsis takes on a more clearly pragmatic character under the influence of the situation;

– the main purpose of using ellipsis which causes a disruption in sentence structure consists of facilitating the communication process.

The scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research consists of systemizing the uncovered linguistic characteristics and conducting a context-discursive analysis of the communicative-pragmatic features of the grammatical phenomenon of ellipsis based on elliptical utterances in modern English literary texts.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research . Theoretical significance of the research consists of the pragmatic aspect of the realization of syntactic units and its contribution to the theory of communicative syntax, and the development of speech act theory. The findings of the research can contribute to the further study of ellipsis in the light of pragmalinguistics and communicative syntax. Furthermore, the research work can contribute to the theory of elliptical sentences, as well as to the study of the syntactic and stylistic-pragmatic characteristics of J.K.Rowling's works. The practical significance of the research is determined by the possibilities of applying its findings to the practice of teaching the English. The findings of the research can be utilized in the preparation of lecture and seminar courses on the practical and theoretical grammar of the English language, in special courses on the problems of pragmalinguistics, speech act theory and practice, as well as in the instillation of practical skills in English. Students and master's students can benefit from the obtained results while working on term papers and graduation theses.

Approbation and application. The findings of the research work have been presented as reports at international and national conferences. Articles related to the research work have been published in journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work has been carried out at the Department of English Stylistics of Azerbaijan University of Languages,

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an Introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The Introduction is 6 pages, 11469 characters, I Chapter is 40 pages, 75005 characters, II Chapter is 34 pages, 66596 characters, III Chapter is 39 pages, 74507 characters, the conclusion is 3 pages, 5712 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 233289 characters, excluding the list of references.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the introduction section of the dissertation, the actuality of the topic and degree of development, the object and subject of the research, goals and objectives, methods, the main conditions putting forward for defense, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance, approval and application, the name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out, the separate volume and sign of the structural units number is given.

The first paragraph of Chapter I of the study titled “**Ellipsis as the object of linguistic research**” is called “*Ellipsis at the sentence level*”. The need for ellipsis arises from the economy of language units and means which is one of the regularities of language development conditioned by the minimum expenditure of mental and physical energy in the human communication process and the desire to improve language forms. At first glance, ellipsis may be perceived as a degradation and oversimplification of natural language, a discarding of traditional grammatical rules, and a denial of correct

versus incorrect standard and a linguistic deformation capable of causing misunderstanding between communicants. The usage of ellipsis is regulated by a number of conditions, for example context and the complex structure of the sentence. The linguistic system incorporates two immanent properties: economy and redundancy. According to A.Martinet, *“the constant contradictions between human communication needs and his own attempts to minimize mental and physical efforts can be considered as the driving force of language changes”*.⁴ The root of linguists' evaluation of ellipsis as a manifestation of the principle of economy opposite to redundancy in the language system is precisely in this. According to K.M.Abdullayev *“The manifestation of the principle of economy within a sentence occurs primarily through the ellipsis of one or another constituent of the sentence”*.⁵

Ellipsis is linked with incompleteness that is, the omission of its elements in discourse whose restoration is possible only on the basis of context or consituation, as well as on the basis of the general or partial knowledge base of communication participants. However, as K.M.Abdullayev writes, *“ellipsis that is, the omission of a sentence member does not mean at all that it did not take its place in the corresponding syntactic position. The restoration of the omitted member in the sentence can be carried out by means of the position in the sentence structure”*.⁶

The essence of ellipsis as a “satellite” of live speech is the *“dominance of functional meaning over structural meaning”*.⁷ Ellipsis enhances semantic connections between discourses and serves to express semantic references that stimulate textual development. According to O. I. Reunova, *“information structuring is established more clearly with the help of ellipsis: parts of the*

⁴ Мартине, А. Основы общей лингвистики // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. – М.: Изд-во литературы на иностранных языках, – 1963. – Вып. III. – с.533.

⁵ Abdullayev, K.M. Aazərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M. Abdullayev. – Bakı: “Maarif” nəşriyyatı, – 1998. – s.72.

⁶ Ibid, – p.73.

⁷ Коваленко, Е.В. Эллиптические структуры как элемент художественного текста: / дисс. канд. филол. наук / – Санкт-Петербург, 2006. – с.117.

information sequence are transformed through synonymous substitutions that contribute to semantic details”.⁸

Elliptical structures are studied within a sequential dialogic unity and in the interaction between the addresser and the addressee, since the essence of such a fundamental phenomenon can only be fully described under these conditions. It is precisely for this reason that it is believed that I.F.Vardul is correct when writing that “*zero syntaxemes possess not only content but also expression*”.⁹ The author distinguishes between the concepts of “ellipsis” and “zero” Elliptical structures are studied within a sequential dialogic unity and in the interaction between the addresser and the addressee: “*unlike ellipsis, the zero element is independent of context and situation, and it does not allow for the substitution of explicit syntaxemes.*”¹⁰ According to E.V.Grudeva, “*If the text did not possess the necessary degree of redundancy to allow for the reduction of certain information quanta without meaning loss, the effect of ellipsis would be impossible*”.¹¹

In our perspective, the explanation of elliptical sentences is more convincing in the sense of A.V.Skovorodnikova – “*in the function of economy and laconicism in speech*”.¹² In this commentary, the essence of ellipsis is reflected: elliptical sentences are complete sentences in which the omission of an element is purely formal, because of this the restoration of the “omitted” component is unnecessary, and in many cases, such restoration distorts the semantics of the elliptical sentence.

The primary reason for the high frequency of ellipsis in sentences and texts lies in the communicative-constructive nature of

⁸ Реунова, О.И. Эллипсис как лингвистическое явление / О.И.Реунова. – Пятигорск: Изд-во ПГЛУ, – 2000. – с.26.

⁹ Вардудль, И.Ф. Основы описательной лингвистики: синтаксис и супрасинтаксис // предисл. В.М.Алпатов. – Изд. 2-е, стер. – М.: URSS, – 2006. – с.308.

¹⁰ Ibid, – p.309.

¹¹ Грудева, Е.В. Избыточность текста, редуция и эллипсис (на материале русского языка): / дис. доктора филологических наук / – Санкт-Петербург, 2008. – с.6.

¹² Сквородников, А.П. Экспрессивные синтаксические конструкции современного русского литературного языка / А.П.Сквородников. – Томск: Изд-во Томского ун-та, – 1981. – 256 с.

these linguistic units. M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan emphasize the importance of investigating ellipsis not only within the clause but also from the perspective of the intersection of inter-sentential relations. In their view it is significant to emphasize that “ellipsis occurs not only between subordinate clauses but also between sentences; therefore, this type of ellipsis is designated as “cohesive”.¹³

The ellipsis which appearing to be a formal-structural incompleteness of the sentence serves to enrich its meaning; F.Y.Veysalli classifies ellipsis among syntactic phenomena. ellipsis is “*a content element that is not directly expressed but can be easily restored*”.¹⁴

It is appropriate to view ellipsis as the intentional omission of a component in a sentence that is not significant for expressing the idea. According to L.L.Nelyubin, ellipsis is “a stylistic figure consisting of the omission of any element implied in the sentence”.¹⁵ For instance:

“*Tez oyana bildim. Dünən saat on ikiyə qədər işdə olmuşam*” - (*Could get up early. Yesterday, I was at work by 12*) // “*Tezdən oyana bilmədim. Dünən saat on ikiyə qədər işdə idim*” – (*Could not get up early. Yesterday, I was at work till 12*). In this example, the first-person singular subject (mən – I) is omitted; however, it is easily reconstructed based on the syntactic form of the sentence and the context of its use..

The laconicism and intonation-rhythmic fragmented nature of elliptical sentences, depending on the consituation give them a shade of sharpness, energy, carelessness, or rudeness. For example:

- “*Have you read this novel?*
- *Haven't time to do so*”.¹⁶

¹³ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – p.136.

¹⁴ Yadigar, F. (Veysəlli) German dilçiliyinə giriş / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Təhsil, NPM, – 2003. – s.315.

¹⁵ Нелюбин, Л.Л. Лингвостилистика современного английского языка / Л.Л.Нелюбин. – М.: Флинта: Наука, – 2007. – с.65.

¹⁶http://englishschool12.ru/publ/grammatika_anglijskogo_jazyka/grammatikaanglij-skogo_jazyka/nepolnye_predlozhenija_elliptical_sentences/63-1-0-1211

It becomes clear from the example that the respondent that the respondent showcasing both their professionalism and modesty has omitted the subject expressed by the pronoun “I” (mən).

Ellipsis is investigated at the levels of text and discourse in the second paragraph of Chapter I named “*Ellipsis at the text and discourse levels*”. The form of a text is the result of the interaction and interconnection between human meaning-making activity and the representative function of language. The form of the text (discourse) is manifested in linguistic material linearly distributed across space and time within the whole. The form of the whole represents the matrix within which the semantic field expands and executes its materialization in language.

Ellipsis demonstrates cohesive capacity through the implication of specific textual elements and their presentation via elliptical constructions. Consequently, it is reflected solely in the plane of expression without altering the content and the structure of the sentence. An elliptical constituent possesses content just like a non-elliptical constituent within a text; however, unlike the latter, it is devoid of an expression plane. The recipient derives information regarding the elliptical elements from the text itself. Elliptical sentences are syntagmatically conditioned by linguistic units and their actualization occurs under the influence of textual factors. It is precisely for this reason that ellipsis should be recognized as a textual category. According to the discursive approach to linguistic phenomena- coherence arises from propositions that are unified through cognitive operations within internal speech. Reference lies at the foundation of coherence and the referent of a coherent text is extra linguistic reality. The general substance of the category of coherence involves, on one hand, its reflection in cognition and on the other, the transmission of content as a structural-semantic whole within the linear flow of speech. Any discourse space is realized through utterances that differ in their linear extension but are intrinsically linked to the speaker's communicative purpose.

Ellipsis represents the omission of an essential constituent of a sentence as a result of the economy of language options in discursive practice by aiming for an emotional impact on the listener. Discourse

cannot be limited to the description of purely linguistic forms without considering the purposes or functions it is intended to serve in human actions.

Ellipsis helps shape not only the sentence but also the text, and the text function of ellipsis creates the reference chain and coherence. M.Hoi interprets ellipsis as follows: “*Ellipsis occurs when the structure of a sentence is incomplete and the non-conflicting element(s) can be adequately recovered from the preceding sentence*”.¹⁷

Various text authors utilize ellipses within their writings and creative works. A writer's mastery enables the successful employment of ellipsis in their text, because authors are individuals capable of deliberately deciding what to declare or what to leave out. P.Lovinger conceptualizes ellipsis as “*the omission of a word or words necessary for grammatical completeness which can be inferred from the context*”.¹⁸

J.R.Ross, J.Merchant and I.Sag have identified nine types of ellipsis in modern English: 1) gapping; 2) stripping; 3) verb phrase ellipsis; 4) pseudogapping; 5) fragment answers; 6) sluicing; 7) nominal ellipsis; 8) comparative ellipsis; 9) null complement anaphora.¹⁹

The predicate is entirely elided within one or more non-initial conjuncts of a coordinate structure under conditions of identity, generating a structural “gap” in the first typology of ellipsis termed “gapping”. Subsequent to this “gap” a remnant constituent invariably provides “residual” information that establishes a contrast with the proposition of the initial clause. The absence of the predicate in the secondary conjunct serves precisely to intensify this contrast.

¹⁷ Hoey, M. *On the Surface of Discourse* / M.Hoey. – London: Allen and Unwin, – 1983. – p.72.

¹⁸ Lovinger, P. *The Penguin Dictionary of American English Usage and Style* / P.Lovinger. – New York: Penguin Group, – 2002. – p.246.

¹⁹ Ross, J. *On declarative sentences // Readings in English transformational grammar*. – Washington: Georgetown University Press, – 1970. – p.222-272.; Merchant, J. *Ellipsis For Syntax: An international handbook* / J.Merchant. – Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, University of Chicago, merchant@uchicago.edu. 2nd edition Revised: – 4 January, – 2011. – 36 p.; Sag, I.A. *Deletion and Logical Form* / I.A.Sag. – New York: Garland Press, – 1980. – p.164.

The application of this type of elliptical construction fulfills the function of an expressive linguistic device in speech. For example:

*“Harry felt a horrible jolt of dread as he stood trembling in the freezing air. “C-cut it out! Stop doing it! I’ll h-hit you, I swear I will ...!” “Dudley, shut –” WHAM!”*²⁰. In this example the verb “hit” is omitted in the complex sentence while the other constituents remaining unchanged. Gapping is also characterized by the fact that non-verbal parts of speech in the sentence are not subject to ellipsis.

Another type of ellipsis “stripping” is manifested by the complete omission of the non-initial clause with the exception of a single constituent. The third type is “verb phrase” ellipsis: it creates an incomplete expression through the omission of the predicate by excluding modal and auxiliary verbs.

An ellipsis possessing two primary functions or the three dots (speaking tone) is utilized either to signal an interruption in the tone of speech or to indicate an incomplete thought. However, another function of ellipses is to demonstrate the continuation of the speaker's thoughts at the end of a sentence. The description of this function can be presented as follows:

1) ellipses are utilized to indicate a conversational tone or a disruption in thought. This function demonstrates that ellipses alter the tone or interrupt the continuity of thought within a sentence:

“Meaning?”

*“Well ... well, I don’t know whether you know what – what stitches are?”*²¹.

In this example, the ellipsis interrupts the stream of speech between the first and second occurrences of the word 'well'. Despite this disruption in the speech flow, the speaker maintains their train of thought. Therefore, this function is classified as a signaling link that denotes continuity between the preceding and subsequent blocks. For example: *“well and well, I don’t know what – what stitches are?”* -

²⁰ Rowling, J.K. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets / J.K. Rowling. – Scholastic: – 1998. Book 2, – p.17.

²¹ Ibid, – p.127.

2) ellipses are employed to show an incomplete expression. When a word or phrase is missing from a sentence, it is marked with an ellipsis, as demonstrated in the following example.

“Harry, what're you – ?”

“It's that voice again – shut up a minute –”.

“... soo hungry ... for so long ...”²².

The ellipsis points indicate the omission of words which must be situated precisely where the ellipsis should be applied.

3) ellipses are used to show the continuation of thought. An ellipsis is used to indicate to the reader the continuation of thought after a conversation with a character. For example:

“Oh, Mum, can I go on the train and see him, Mum, oh please ...?”

“Oh, Mum, can I go on the train and see him, Mum, oh please ...” In the example *Oh, Mum, can I go on the train and see him, Mum, oh please...?* although the sentence is syntactically complete, an ellipsis is used at the end. This demonstrates the role of ellipsis in ensuring the fluency of the expression as a continuation of the speaker's thought. Consequently, it cannot be considered a discourse marker, as it does not demarcate any discourse unit.

In texts certain punctuation marks are utilized while employing ellipses. One of these punctuation marks is the dash. It is also possible to use the dash to indicate an interruption in dialogue. For example:

“Malfoy's head jerked forward as the mud hit him; his silver blond hair was suddenly dripping in muck”²³;

“What the – ?”²⁴.

Another punctuation mark used with ellipsis in text is consecutive periods (the ellipsis points). In texts two common rules are utilized for placing ellipsis points. For example:

²² Rowling, J.K. *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* / J.K.Rowling. – Scholastic. Chapter 5, – 1999. – p.150.

²³ Rowling, J.K. *Harry Potter and the Half – Blood Prince* / J.K.Rowling. Arthur A.Levine Books. – 2005. Book 6, – p.280.

²⁴ *Ibid*, – p.280.

- points placed at equal distances before and after each division (e.g., “Hello..... there”).or
- points placed without spaces before and after each division (e.g., “Hello... there”).

In the case of citations provided in texts the spacing between consecutive ellipsis points is also an essential condition. When the need arises to depict a character who is in a state of confusion during an unpleasant conversation, ellipses are considered the most effective tool. Let us examine an example from J.K. Rowling’s “*Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*”:

ALBUS: We’re deadly serious.

AMOS: This is going to be dangerous.

ALBUS: We know.

SCORPIUS: Do we?

AMOS: Delphi – perhaps if you were prepared to accompany them?

*DELPHI: If that would make you happy, Uncle ”.*²⁵

Since ellipsis as a phenomenon of syntactic construction incompleteness is tightly intertwined with the lexical-syntactic environment of the text, it can manifest only within a text. Outside of a text an ellipsis simply loses its meaning. The examples we have provided demonstrate that various types of ellipses are utilized quite frequently in discourse.

It is shown that elliptical sentences as an efficient syntactic means of transmitting implicit information are studied in close connection with textual compression. A text is a model of a virtual world that reflects the real world in the first paragraph entitled “*Cohesion and coherence in text*” of Chapter II titled “**The place and role of ellipsis in M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan’s concept of cohesion**”.

The explanatory power of the text model lies in the fact that this principle is a characteristic and universal feature not only for text formation but for language as a whole. As a communicative unit, the text represents a total set of categories. I.R.Galperin presents a

²⁵ Rowling, J.K. Jonh Tiffany and Jack Thorne Harry Porter and the Cursed child. Little (act 3) / J.K.Rowling. – Brown. – 2016. – p.55.

comprehensive list of text categories in his work: “*informativeness, segmentability, cohesion, continuum, the autosemanticity of text segments, retrospection, prospectivity, modality, textual integration and completeness*”.²⁶

According to M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan, “*cohesion does not highlight what the text communicates, but rather demonstrates how the semantic whole is organized within the text*”.²⁷ In the structural-semantic organization of text, cohesion possesses a wide text-generating potential. In the structural-semantic organization of text cohesion possesses a wide text-generating potential. According to M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan “*cohesion refers to the relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text*”.²⁸ or “*Cohesive relations are non-structural relations between two or more elements within a text*”.²⁹ This definition draws attention to the interaction of textual components According to the proponents of the view that “*text is the actualization of the potential*”³⁰ , “*cohesion occurs when the interpretation of one element of the text depends on the interpretation of another element, including presupposition*”.³¹

Cohesion which ensures the structural integrity of a text is realized through the involvement of a number of factors. However, this type of connectivity is insufficient for the meaning of the text to be understood by the reader (receiver). Connectivity within a text does not merely culminate in links between lexical units, because “*there exists a factor that enables the text receiver to distinguish a text possessing semantic completeness from a formally connected piece of language that lacks this attribute. This factor is called*

²⁶ Гальперин, И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования / И.Р. Гальперин. – М.: Комкнига, – 2007. – с.24.

²⁷ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R. Hasan: London: Longman, – 1976. – p.29.

²⁸ Хэллидей, М.А.К. Когезия в английском языке / М.А.К.Хэллидей, Р.Хасан // Исследования по теории текста: реферативный сборник. – М.: Наука, – 1979. – с.109.

²⁹ Ibid, – p.109.

³⁰ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – p.101.

³¹ Ibid, – p.44.

semantic continuity or completeness (coherence). The main characteristic feature of this concept is that, unlike cohesion, it exists not in language, but in society".³²

According to A.Y.Mammadov, the difference between cohesion and coherence is that "*cohesion exists in language, while coherence exists in society*".³³ In other words, "*to understand coherence, it is insufficient to merely look at the relations occurring between linguistic means within the text; it is also necessary to examine the relations between the text and the surrounding world*".³⁴

Cohesion is secondary in relation to coherence, because the latter may not manifest itself formally – "on the surface"; however, it conditions the choice of linguistic means that realize the author's intention within the text. According to O.I.Moskalskaya, "*textual coherence is not a purely semantic phenomenon. It manifests itself as a structural, semantic and communicative whole, wherein these elements are interrelated as form, content and function*".³⁵ Coherence is the conceptual-semantic integrity of the text, whereas cohesion is the utilization of appropriate linguistic units, forms and explicit connectives (connectors).

Understanding coherence as the unity of the text's form and content makes the study of the linguistic means that ensure this connectivity a necessity. According to M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan, "*cohesion makes a text semantically meaningful. It represents the range of possibilities that exist for linking something with what has gone before in the general structure to create unity with specific units*".³⁶

Regardless of how the essence and boundaries of the categories of cohesion and coherence are understood, the common points for

³² Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.50.

³³ Məmmədov, A.Y. Diskurs tədqiqi / A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Bakı universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2013. – s.10.

³⁴ Ibid, – p.10.

³⁵ Москальская, О.И. Грамматика текста / О.И.Москальская. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1981. – 183 с.

³⁶ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – p.10.

both are as follows: 1) both cohesion and coherence ensure the integrity and connectivity of the text; 2) the initial stages of the formation of text theory were characterized by a clear tendency to view cohesion as a formal intra-textual means of communication.

Cohesion is a broader textual category than coherence because it encompasses both the formal-grammatical and the semantic-pragmatic and functional aspects of sentences that ensure the linearity of information in discourse. Cohesion and coherence devices including logical, grammatical, lexical, stylistic, figurative and other means, create a coherent and comprehensible text that realizes a specific communicative intention. Consequently, it is no longer sufficient to define text merely as a linguistic unit possessing primary categories such as connectivity and integrity.

The second paragraph of Chapter II of the study is entitled *“Ellipsis as a means of cohesion in text”*. Every elliptical construction is unique, as its distinctive features are manifested in each specific contextual situation. According to M.A.K.Halliday *“Cohesion is the set of relations common to all texts that distinguishes a text from a non-text and serves as a means of revealing the interdependence of the meanings of its individual segments. Cohesion does not disclose what information a text conveys; rather, it demonstrates how the text is organized as a semantic whole”*.³⁷ Cohesion *“pertains to semantic elements within a text and defines it as a text”*.³⁸

Coherence refers to the connectedness of a text's content, whereas cohesion denotes not merely the semantic unity within or between supraphrasal units but also the linguistic means that establish relationships between two or more elements in the text. According to K.M.Abdullayev, *“both the syntactic and logico-syntactic bonding methods of components within a text manifest themselves, fundamentally, in a highly dense and deeply intertwined*

³⁷ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – s.109.

³⁸ Хэллидей, М.А.К. Когезия в английском языке / М.А.К.Хэллидей, Р.Хасан // Исследования по теории текста: реферативный сборник. – М.: Наука, – 1979. – с.109.

manner...both syntactic and logico-syntactic bonding methods mutually and intensionally require one another, as if, they were got involved, into a "syntactic gameplay".³⁹

As written by K.M.Abdullayev, *"ellipsis characterized as the absence of a value-bearing unit tends toward vanishing within the linguistic conception and is replaced by a complete fully intact variant hidden at a deeper level.... formally speaking, the process of ellipsis is the maximum possible divergence from a specific structural text-generating factor characterized as full repetition. Nevertheless, the internal, deep interrelation of all text-forming means allows us to approach the poles of this chain as transitioning one into the other".⁴⁰*

The presence of an elliptical element within a context or situation can be considered a manifestation of ellipsis. The pragmatic potential of a text is the summation of the informational content and its method of linguistic expression. The speaker selects linguistic units possessing the necessary subject-logical and connotative meanings in accordance with their communicative intention. These units are organized in the sentence based on the establishment of necessary semantic relations between them. Consequently, the text acquires a pragmatic potential-an ability to exert a certain communicative effect on the recipient. According to T.A.Kazakova, *"the pragmatic potential of the text becomes objectified when it is determined by the content and form of the information".⁴¹*

M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan considering ellipsis a systemic syntactic phenomenon aimed at preventing redundancy in language divide it into three groups based on its place of occurrence: 1) nominal group ellipsis: in some cases the head of the nominal group is elided and one of the dependent words assumes the role of the head noun; 2) verbal group ellipsis: in this case a single word or several elements of the verbal group undergo ellipsis. The elided

³⁹Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sintaktik bütövlər / K.M.Abdullayev, A.Y.Məmmədov, M.Musayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – s.107.

⁴⁰ Ibid, – p.159.

⁴¹ Казакова, Т.А. Теория перевода «лингвистические аспекты» / Т.А.Казакова. – Санкт-Петербург: Союз, – 2002. – с.143.

component within the verbal group can be recovered from the context or understood from the situation. Ellipsis within the verbal group: It is divided into: a) ellipsis of the main verb, For instance: “*Did you want to harvest or plant? – (wanted) to plant)*” and b) ellipsis of the auxiliary verb, For instance: “*Can you go to the top? – I can. (go to the top)*”; 3) clausal ellipsis: one of the core elements of the clause either the modal element (the subject or auxiliary verb) or the propositional element (the predicate, object, etc.) is elided.

Reference represents the link between a sign and the objects of extra-linguistic reality. The authors also distinguish among demonstrative, personal and comparative references in the communication process.⁴² They distinguish between anaphoric and cataphoric types of reference. In the first case reference manifests itself in the replacement of a referent or antecedent previously mentioned in the text with a pronoun or another conceptual equivalent within the given context. On the other hand, cataphora occurs when the reference to the referent precedes its mention in the text. For example: “*Wash and core six cooking apples. Put them into a fireproof dish*”⁴³.

The pronoun “*them*” functions as an anaphor in relation to the phrase “*six cooking apples*” and serves as a cohesive link between the two sentences. Conjunction encompasses a large number of lexical units and the diversity of the logical relations they express. Not only individual words (conjunctions – specifically the coordinative-adversative conjunctions “and” and “but”) but also phrases (on the contrary, in such an event, etc.) and even entire clauses such as “*I mean*” etc., function as conjunctive devices of cohesion.

The next mechanism -substitution is the replacement of a word with another that carries a broader meaning. For example: “*The dog chased the cat and the cat ran away*” can be rendered as “*The dog chased the cat and it ran away*”.⁴⁴ In this case substitution manifests

⁴² Halliday, M.A.K. *Cohesion in English* / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – p.38.

⁴³ <https://englishdecode.blogspot.com/2013/12/cohesion-in-english.html>

⁴⁴ <https://thecontentauthority.com/blog/ellipsis-vs-substitution>

itself in the replacement of the word “cat” which has a relatively specific meaning with the word (pronoun) “it”. According to M.A.K.Halliday, “*substitution also requires that a word be replaceable by a pronoun*”.⁴⁵

Lexical cohesive devices are divided by M.A.K.Halliday and R.Hasan into two types: the reiteration and collocation of lexical units.⁴⁶ In their understanding collocation represents a syntactically and semantically intact lexical unit manifested as a phrase. On the other hand, the second type involves the use of synonyms and antonyms of the same word. For example:

“*A thought occurs to GINNY*” – (*Cinninin ağlına bir fikir gəldi*).

GINNY: “*Unless — Harry, has anyone thought — why has she picked **now**?*

Today?” - (*Əgər - Harri, kimsə fikirləşibmi – o, niyə **indi** seçib? **Bu gün?***)

HARRY: “*Because this is the day that everything changed ...*” - (*Çünkü bu hər şeyin dəyişdiyi ... gün idi*).

GINNY: “*Right now you’re **over a year old**, am I right?*” - (*İndi bu dəqiqə sən birdən çox yaşın var, elə deyilmi?*)

HARRY: “*A year and **three months**.*” - (*Bir il və 3 ay*).⁴⁷

In this example “**today**” is used as a synonym instead of “**now**” and the phrase “**a year and three months**” is employed instead of “**over a year old**”.

Ellipsis like substitution is characteristic of dialogue, but it differs from the latter in being a pervasive and typical phenomenon of spoken language. Ellipsis serves as a means of communication because its content is reflected in and derived from the preceding context, various elements of subsequent sentences can be omitted. For example:

– “*What is the name of this metro station?*”

⁴⁵ Halliday, M.A.K. Cohesion in English / M.A.K. Halliday, R.Hasan: – London: Longman, – 1976. – p.88.

⁴⁶ Ibid, – p.274.

⁴⁷ Rowling, J.K. Jonh Tiffany and Jack Thorne Harry Potter and the Cursed child. Little (act 3) / J.K.Rowling. – Brown. – 2016. – p.212.

– Sahil”

Ellipsis not only serves to establish links between components of a text, but also enables the economy of linguistic resources and renders the utterance more expressive.

It is demonstrated that the true essence of the principle of economy in language manifests itself within elliptical sentences. In the first paragraph called “**Authorial style and ellipsis**” of Chapter III of the study titled “**Stylistic and pragmatic functions of ellipsis in literary text**” it is demonstrated that the true essence of the principle of economy in language manifests itself within elliptical sentences. Y.I.Mineralov conducting research on authorial poetic materials, evaluates ellipsis as “*a necessary poetic device for creating a deeply memorable image*”.⁴⁸

It is only within context that the relationship of an elliptical sentence to its environment emerges and its semantics are fully unfolded. Context is the primary factor in shaping the semantics of elliptical sentences as an integral component of the text .

J.K.Rowling’s writing style is unique in terms of syntax and diction in an era when the influence of every author's writing style is widely recognized. Her style can be identified through a specific and distinctive combination of linguistic means. This can be studied by paying detailed, systematic attention to which words or structures are prioritized over others within the text. The unique features of her writing style consist of the following.

Word choice in t J.K.Rowling’s works. Simple words arranged with artistic agility mirror the talent and J.K.Rowling’s ability. The author has employed each one meticulously by being aware that every word in a sentence carries a specific meaning .This excerpt from her novel “Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone” reflects the aforementioned observations. “*Welcome to Hogwarts,*” said Professor McGonagall. “*The start-of-term banquet will begin shortly, but before you take your seats in the Great Hall, you will be sorted into your houses. The Sorting is a very important ceremony*

⁴⁸ Минералов, Ю.И. Теория художественной словесности / Ю.И.Минералов. – М: Владос, – 1999. – с.126.

*because, while you are here, your house will be something like your family within Hogwarts”.*⁴⁹

The language of J.K.Rowling’s works is unique in terms of sentence structure, namely syntax. She utilizes complex declarative sentences. These are framed in the active voice and past tense by indicating that she avoids using passive constructions. The sentences and expressions employed exhibit syntactic parallelism:

*“A horrible thought struck Harry, as horrible thoughts always do when you’re very nervous. What if he wasn’t chosen at all? What if he just sat there with the hat over his eyes for ages, until Professor McGonagall jerked it off his head and said there had obviously been a mistake and he’d better get back on the train?”*⁵⁰

Figurative language in the J.K.Rowling’s works. The author utilizes metaphors extensively throughout her works. Furthermore, her use of personification and similes is highly notable. This transition demonstrates how she transforms a “hat” into an “avatar”. Various other literary devices, such as dialogue, punctuation, exclamations and additional elements make this personification vivid and impactful. For example:

*“Harry heard the hat shout the last word to the whole hall. He took off the hat and walked shakily toward the Gryffindor table. He was so relieved to have been chosen and not put in Slytherin, he hardly noticed that he was getting the loudest cheer yet. Percy the Prefect got up and shook his hand vigorously, while the Weasley twins yelled, “We got Potter! We got Potter!”*⁵¹.

Rhythm and complex sounds in the J.K.Rowling’s works . One of the main characteristics of J.K.Rowling’s prose is that it is rhythmic not only due to its sounds but also because of its impact on the reader. This passage from Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone demonstrates both of these characteristics. It illustrates how

⁴⁹ Rowling, J.K. Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets / J.K.Rowling. – Scholastic: – 1998. Book 2, – p.81.

⁵⁰ Rowling, J.K. Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows / J.K.Rowling. – Bloomsbury. Book 7, – 2007. – p.436.

⁵¹ Rowling, J.K. Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone/ J.K.Rowling. – Bloomsbury: – 1997. – p.183.

the alliteration of “food vanishes” and the systematic deployment of the graphemes /c/, /s/ and /r/ make the text rhythmic when read aloud:

“When everyone had eaten as much as they could, the remains of the food faded from the plates, leaving them sparkling clean as before. A moment later the desserts appeared. Blocks of ice cream in every flavor you could think of, apple pies, treacle tarts, chocolate eclairs and jam doughnuts, trifle, strawberries, Jell-O, rice pudding”.⁵²

Rhetorical patterns in the J.K.Rowling’s works. J.K.Rowling utilizes repetition, ethos and logos to support her narrative argument, in terms of description, she relies heavily on the sensory imagery attributed to the Dursley’s family members in the following excerpt taken from Harry Potter and the “Philosopher’s Stone”:

“Mr.Dursley was the director of a firm called Grunnings, which made drills. He was a big, beefy man with hardly any neck, although he did have a very large mustache. Mrs.Dursley was thin and blonde and had nearly twice the usual amount of neck, which came in very useful as she spent so much of her time craning over garden fences, spying on the neighbors. The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere”.⁵³

Thematic paradigms in the works of J.K.Rowling’s works. The author is distinguished by both her themes and the application of diversity in their presentation. She has introduced the themes of magic and belonging, family and friendship, power and greed, desire and humility, rules and laws, rebellion and love, as well as humanity. These themes are fully demonstrated throughout her Harry Potter book series.

The second paragraph of Chapter III is titled ***“The role of ellipsis in monologic text”***. A monologue is characterized by a more complex syntactic structure and a tendency to encompass a broader thematic content compared to the exchange of utterances in a

⁵² Rowling, J.K. Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone/ J.K.Rowling. – Bloomsbury: – 1997. – p.104.

⁵³ Ibid, – p.84.

dialogue. Text consists of monologue and dialogue. A monologic text is delivered either by a first-person narrator or an external observer; this type of text may also be presented on behalf of an indefinite or unknown person.

While analyzing the works from J.K.Rowling's Harry Potter series, the limitations presented in the author's writing style can be differentiated by three characteristics. The first difference is based on the level of representation meaning that the expression requires a syntactic form or simply a semantic reference. For instance:

"A peace agreement in the Middle East needs to be negotiated".

(a) *"An agreement between India and Pakistan does too"*.

(b) *"Colin Powell volunteered to do it too"*.

In the sentences above "*does too*" in option (a) is an explicit anaphor, whereas "*does too*" in option (b) is an implicit anaphor.

The second distinction pertains to semantic references, regardless of whether they are old or new. For example

In the sentences "*I bought a **book** at e-bookstore today*" and "*I bought **The Handbook of Pragmatics***" the phrases "a book" and "*The handbook of Pragmatics*" represent discourse-new referents. However, in the sentence "*I bought a book at the bookstore today. The book had been marked down to 99 cents*" "*The book*" is a discourse-old referent because it has already been previously introduced.

The third distinction involves the salience presented in the works. Salience is a crucial factor in explaining the cognitive status of referents. Ellipsis can only be utilized when the surrounding words constitute a grammatically correct sentence. It should be noted that the objective (task) set forth in this example is to carefully select which words are to be elided. For example :

*"Neville was trying to remember what he'd forgotten when Draco Malfoy, who (...) snatched the Remembrall out of his hand"*⁵⁴

Due to the application of ellipsis here, this construction remains a sentence fragment. Although the elements immediately

⁵⁴ Rowling, J.K. Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone / J.K. Rowling. – Scholastic. Book 1, – 1999. – p.144.

adjacent to the ellipsis site can technically coalesce, examining the sentence in its entirety (in its original form) is crucial to verify its syntactic completeness.

In the third paragraph of Chapter III named *“The role of ellipsis in dialogic text”* it is noted that modern linguistics provided with pragmatics which develops speech acts, reference theory and effective means of expression and speaker intention in language in general can comprehensively address the fundamental question, an approach that negates the speaking subject and the context (situation) in which the utterance (text, discourse) is generated. It is expedient to conduct the investigation of literary personae in this direction integratively within a discursive-dialogic framework where the primary focus is directed toward the features of text processing as discourse within a dialogic, socio-cultural context.

The primary domain of application for elliptical constructions is dialogue: in dialogue replies, a part of the sentence is usually omitted because it has either already been clear from the previous reply belonging to the interlocutor or when a part of the sentence can be easily omitted when it is not important.

Ellipsis refers to the deliberate omission of any sentence member for certain stylistic purposes where the omission is understood from the speech situation. For example:

- *“You all right, Hermione?”* *Hagrid whispered.*
- *Yes*”⁵⁵

In the given example the linking verb “are” was omitted and the verb was used from an elliptical sentence.

Let's look at an example from J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" series specifically "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix" *“You know, Minister, I disagree with Dumbledore on many counts ... but you cannot deny he's got style ...”*⁵⁶

In this text Phineas Nigellus or rather the portrait in the headmaster's office comments on Dumbledore's spectacular

⁵⁵ Rowling, J.K. *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* / J.K.Rowling. – Bloomsbury, – UK: Book 5, – 2003. – p.251.

⁵⁶ Rowling, J.K. *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* (chapter 2) / J.K.Rowling. – 2003. – p.251.

disappearance. Nigellus is not a fervent admirer of Dumbledore, hence he is somewhat reluctant to praise Dumbledore's "style". An ellipsis is utilized in this sentence to demonstrate Nigellus's hesitation to make this statement, thereby illustrating how he seemingly attempts to restrain himself from uttering that very thought.

The analysis of J.K.Rowling's works indicates that elliptical sentences are frequently utilized in dialogues. Based on their mutual relationships, the setting, the speech situation and the topic, the participants in a speech act comprehend each other's intentions and thoughts during live communication, despite all their lack of preparation and content themselves with short utterances in their own speech. This manifests itself in the structure, emotionality and intonation of the sentence in turn.

The following **conclusions** have been obtained in the research work:

1. Determining the communicative status of elliptical utterances as independent linguistic units compels us to reconsider the traditional views that ellipsis arises solely as a result of the principle of economy in language and serves merely to eliminate redundancy within a text. In our view reducing the volume of an utterance leads to its semantic intensification which generally precludes speaking of any sort of economy in terms of "gain" or "benefit".

2. Ellipsis is the deliberate omission of non-essential words within an utterance most often implemented to enhance meaning and effect without distorting the underlying message. Ellipsis is not a means of syntactic bonding, rather it is one of the possible outcomes of the existence of syntactic relations expressed by other syntactic devices, or via context and consituation. However, then it emerged ellipsis itself naturally signals the presence of specific syntactic relations..

3. Ellipsis is a structural model of compression that reflects a concrete manifestation namely, the elision of any sentence component as a syntactic reduction. The recovery of the elided component into its complete variant is made possible within the text,

including the communication process owing to the preceding or subsequent context (consituation).

4. The “home” of elliptical utterances is live, conversational and dialogic speech. Elliptical structures function as functionally and textually vital elements. Due to the presence of a non-verbalized component, elliptical utterances employed in literary texts possess the capacity to accumulate information expressed through the context. They occupy within the syntactic construction, elliptical utterances acquire either a metaphorical or an expressively variable content depending on the context and the position. Expressiveness transforms elliptical constructions into a unique vehicle on the expression plane of textual imagery .It can be stated that the investigated syntactic-stylistic devices occupy by no means the least significant place in the depiction of vivid scenes within J.K.Rowling’s works against this background; they enrich these works with expressiveness, rendering them brighter and more comprehensive, thereby distinguish them from other examples of literary text.

5. Elliptical sentences are sentences of an independent structural type that have emerged on the basis of the law of economy regarding linguistic units and devices, possessing their own unique characteristics. The specificity of these sentences lies in their capacity to express the completeness of information through a minimum number of sentence structure elements under certain conditions.

6. Elliptical sentences can be considered complete as they possess functional adequacy in terms of a functional perspective. Ellipsis occurs when the missing (omitted) component is present in the preceding text or sentence. If the missing (omitted) component does not exist in the preceding sentence or text then it is impossible to subject any component to ellipsis in the subsequent sentence or text.

7. In its cognitive aspect connectivity is a constitutive (generative) category of the text (discourse) as coherence and in its communicative-pragmatic expression as cohesion. On the linguistic plane it is oriented through its means of expression toward the integration of the meaningful information of the speech continuum and

the diversity of relations arising against this background manifests itself within the combinatory links of nominations.

8. Ellipsis is the non-coincidence between the underlying (semantic) structure and the surface (formal) structure of a sentence. The realization of elliptical constructions which are characteristic of speech and particularly dialogue occurs within the framework of three essential conditions: a) the condition of the domain of application for ellipsis (in which syntactic constructions ellipsis is employed); b) the condition under which words within a sentence undergo ellipsis (which part of the sentence can be elided); c) the condition under which words within a sentence do not undergo ellipsis (which part of the sentence must not be elided).

9. The compression of information lays the groundwork for the laconization of text constituting an abbreviation while maintaining the full volume of information. Communicative-constructive models with omitted components are a prerequisite for the flexible realization of the language system and at the foundation of this process lies the law of economy regarding linguistic units and devices. Ellipsis is utilized not only as a gap (lacuna) within the syntactic structure, but also as a pragmatic tool in text generation namely as a means for the author of the utterance (text, discourse) to convey their emotions to the listener/reader. Ellipsis is a universal phenomenon that possesses not only a syntactic but also a pragmatic essence.

10. The analysis of literary texts and dialogues demonstrates the universal nature of the ellipsis phenomenon. The identified linguistic and pragmatic characteristics of elliptical constructions such as expressiveness, implicitness, hyperbole and presupposition prove that the communicative purpose of any text can be resolved solely through the functional use of ellipsis, the use of ellipsis avoids redundant repetitions, thereby reduces the time and effort required to perceive essential information in literary texts (discourse). The primary objective of employing elliptical constructions within a text is to draw attention to a specific part of the sentence. Ellipsis acts as a time-saving mechanism, whereas in written speech, it functions as a stylistic device in spoken language. Ellipsis helps avoid repetition

and more importantly, it influences the reader's thoughts and emotions.

11. The analysis of J.K.Rowling's literary works demonstrates a pervasive utilization of various types of elliptical sentences throughout her creative output. Elliptical utterances employed within literary texts keep the reader actively engaged, prompt them to reflect and activate their contextual and background knowledge. Elliptical utterances are also widespread in the texts of interviews structured as a dialogue between the writer and the reader. The phenomenon of ellipsis facilitates the establishment of a dynamic dialogue with the reader and aids in the construction of a concise specifically artistic formulation of the utterance.

12. Ellipsis manifests itself fully in literary texts and spoken language and therefore, it holds significant importance from the perspective of teaching English as a foreign language . Because the automatic mental recovery of omitted elements within an utterance (text, discourse) is characteristic only of the communicative acts of native speakers, whereas it poses a considerably difficult metalinguistic problem for foreign language learners and novice speakers of English. It is necessary to familiarize individuals acquiring spoken English with the elided variants and rules of utterances and to instill in them the ability to decode implicit elements. A foreign language teacher who is well-versed in the linguapragmatic characteristics of English ellipsis and incorporates it into instructional materials is better equipped to develop the conversational competence of non-native language learners more effectively.

The main core propositions of the research have been published in the following papers and conference abstracts by the author:

1. Bədii mətnlərdə ellipsis // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi Xəbərlər. – 2022. №1, – s.32-36.
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The defense will be held on 29 September 2026 at 13:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Rashid Behbudov Street, 134.

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 29 June 2026.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Jeyf', is written below the text.

Signed for print: 12.06.2026

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 46790 characters

Number of hard copies: 20