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**ELLIPSIS AND SIMILAR SYNTACTIC PHENOMENA IN THE MODERN
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

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Abstract: The article is dedicated to the delimitation of simple and complex elliptical sentences from similar constructions containing implicit information; constructions with zero components; incomplete (elliptical) and zeugmatic sentences. The article presents systemized points of view on ellipsis and implicitness relationship, as well as an attempt to distinguish these linguistic phenomena based both on existing and newly found mechanisms.

Key words: elliptical sentences, incomplete sentences, implicitness, zero symbol, zeugma.

The study of elliptical proposals requires a clear differentiated approach to the concepts of ellipse and similar phenomena. To this end, it is necessary to establish the grammatical differences of the ellipse and other syntax phenomena: contextual and situational incompleteness, implicitness, syntax scratch, zeugma.

Ellipse is a special syntax phenomenon, which is certainly due to incompleteness: the structure of incomplete sentences with the omission of the verb-predicate is similar to the structure of elliptical sentences. Therefore, in the textbooks, elliptical proposals are often seen as incomplete. M. A. Kardanova, taking into account the situational and contextual incompleteness of predicative constructions, shows that situational incompleteness is more characteristic of colloquial speech, since "in situationally incomplete sentences, the missing terms are suggested by the situation, situation, gesture, facial expressions, etc."; contextually incomplete sentences are characteristic of written speech, in which the omitted member in its specific lexical completeness is indicated in the previous or subsequent context.

The mechanism for distinguishing between elliptical and incomplete structures is the ability to recover missing components from a previous or subsequent context, or the ability to detect in the context of a situation that would allow you to restore a specific omitted component. In addition, the method of restoring incomplete sentences to full equivalents is a very effective way of revealing all syntactic connections and relations, as well as informative semantics of the sentence, but in relation to elliptical constructions, its use is superfluous, since the elliptic component is not represented by a specific verb in its lexical completeness, but by a whole series of verbs of the same semantic group: Melekhovsky dvor - on the very edge of the farmstead. Compare: Melekhovsky dvor is located (located, located, crowded, occupies a place) on the very edge of the farmstead.

In our work, we will deal not only with the omission of the verb-predicate in simple sentences, but also with the omission of entire predicative units in complex constructions. Some linguists define this type of complex sentence as "sentences with implicit meaning". Here the question arises about the semantic difference between the concepts of "ellipsis" and "implicitness".

The works of A. S. Dari [4], T. A. Starodubova [0] express a point of view that can be called a narrow understanding of implicitness. These scientists understand the term "implicit" as "hidden", "implicit", "implied".

T.A. Kolosova, giving examples of complex sentences with an elliptic link, says that

instead of the term "semantic ellipsis", adopted by many linguists, it is more appropriate to use the word "implicitness", since "the term" semantic ellipsis "may suggest a decrease in the informative value of the statement" [6. P. 40]. The use of such a term is, in the author's opinion, appropriate also because in sentences like: If you want to have breakfast, then the dining room to the right (cf.: If you want to have breakfast, then know (keep in mind, take into account) that the dining room to the right) "individual elements of the content plan acquire an implicit character - they are not expanded, as if hidden". While agreeing with this last judgment, it can be noted, however, that all elliptic components have a similar "non-inverted", "as it were hidden" character, without acquiring the character of implication, that is, implicitness.

L. V. Lisochenko distinguishes two approaches to the phenomenon of implicitness, considering its 1) as "additional implied meaning" or 2) as "additional emotional and semantic content realized due to the nonlinear connection between the units of the text" [8. p. 5]. At the same time, the author himself adheres to the second point of view and notes that syntactic constructions with implicit meaning are structurally incomplete. Partly agreeing with the latter definition, we can say that incomplete and elliptical constructions may contain implicit information, but it should be noted that the hidden meaning may be inherent not only in sentences of this type, but also in complete sentences. Therefore, in our work, we will adhere to a narrow understanding of the term "implicitness", which does not go beyond "implicitness - implication".

E. G. Borisova and Yu. S. Martemyanov [2] point out that with the semantic "reading" of the implicit meaning, we can present the main and most likely variants of this "reading". However, a double semantic representation of the sentence is also possible. This is another difference between elliptic sentences and constructions with implicit meaning: when explicating, the possibility of a double semantic representation of syntactic units is likely, while verbalization of an elliptic link excludes such a possibility.

Thus, we believe that the phenomena of ellipsis and implicitness have a different nature: ellipsis is a linguistic, grammatical concept, and implicitness is a phenomenon of speech, stylistic order.

The problem of distinguishing syntactic zero and similar phenomena, in particular, ellipsis, is presented in the works of E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, E.N.Shiryaev, I.F.Vardul, V. V. Babaytseva and L. Yu. Maksimov, N. D. Arutyunova, Yu.A. Ryzhenko, T. A. Starodubova, E. V. Kharitonova, I. G. Osetrov.

Following N. D. Arutyunova, I. F. Vardul rightly notes that "zero syntaxemes have not only content, but also expression". The peculiarity of null expressions is that in them "the set of acoustic properties is empty" [3. p.308], but they behave in the same way as explicit, that is, materially expressed.

The scientist distinguishes between the concepts of zero and ellipsis: "In contrast to the elliptic term, the null term does not depend on the context and situation and does not allow the substitution of explicit syntaxemes" [3. p. 309]. Given our understanding of the ellipsis, it is worth noting that I.F.Vardul does not distinguish between the concepts of "ellipsis" and "incompleteness", understanding the ellipsis as the phenomenon of missing the element of the sentence, restored from the context and consituation.

However, the observation that the syntactic zero does not allow the substitution of explicit syntaxes seems to us quite fair. Indeed, syntactic zero cannot be expressed materially, since the language system itself prevents it. Systematizing cases with a materially non-expressed syntactic unit, I. F. Vardul identifies some typical constructions with zero: in his opinion, zero can be in the position of the subject in one-part definite-personal and indefinite-personal sentences, and in the position of the predicate in nominative sentences, and in addition, in sentences like: I just got off work. We tend to consider this

example an elliptical sentence, since in this case a full-valued verb with the meaning of movement is omitted, which cannot be specifically expressed: I just arrived (came, returned) from work.

As for the position of zero in one-part sentences, we hold a different point of view. In our opinion, it is impossible to speak about the omitted subject or predicate in one-part sentences: in constructions of this kind, the positions of zero main terms are completely excluded, since the Russian language has created self-sufficient types of one-part sentences with one main member combining the functions of the subject and predicate.

E. N. Shiryaev [11], studying the problem of syntactic zero and distinguishing it from similar phenomena, also speaks about the impossibility of having zero main terms in single-compound sentences and identifies constructions with zero existential verbs and zero connectives, as well as with zero full-valued verbs with the meaning of movement, speaking and meaning close to the actions "beat", "give", "work, engage". We consider materially non-expressed copula verbs as null verbs, and materially non-expressed full-valued verbs, listed by E. N. Shiryaev, as elliptic verbs.

Yu. A. Ryzhenko [9] notes the similarity of constructions with a syntactic zero, nominative sentences and elliptic ones with the meaning of being. The scientist does not consider among the elliptical structures with relations: the subject and its purpose, the subject and the material from which it is made, the subject and its appearance, the subject and the object of its possession, the subject and its size (His jacket is made of leather; The houses around are multi-storey, large).

The linguist notes that in these types of sentences we are dealing with predicates expressed in nominal forms, which, by naming the permanent features of the subject, qualitatively characterize this subject. To elliptic sentences with the meaning of being, Yu. A. Ryzhenko not without reason refers to common sentences with secondary members of the predicate-circumstances and additions, compare: Around the corner pharmacy; Pharmacy around the corner.

T. A. Starodubova, paying attention to the problem of distinguishing the concepts of ellipsis and syntactic zero, following I. A. Melchuk and A. K. Fedorov, argues that zero verbs indicate only the presence, existence of a predicative feature, and in elliptic constructions, full-valued verbs indicating movement, speech, thought, etc. are formally omitted.

V. V. Babaytseva and L. Yu. Maksimov point out that there is no clear boundary between complete and elliptical sentences, "it is blurred in the transition zone, where various factors interact and intersect, among which the lexical and semantic nature of prepositional-case word forms is of great importance" [1. P.140]. For example, of the three sentences Father in the garden: the word form in the garden has the meaning of the circumstances of the place and can be replaced by another with the same general but differentiated meaning-near the garden, behind the garden, etc.; Father to me: the word form to me has the meaning of the circumstance of the place and can be replaced by another with the same general but differentiated meaning-past me, from me, etc. ; and Father in anxiety (the word form "in anxiety" can not be replaced by the same word with a different preposition, but can be included in the synonymic series: anxious, anxious; then the first two sentences are elliptical, the third is complete with a zero copula.

Thus, the main differences between an ellipsis and syntactic zero are the following:

1) in elliptical sentences, the full - valued verb predicate is formally omitted, and in sentences with a syntactic zero, the verb-copula with the meaning of presence, being is omitted;

2) in elliptic sentences, the secondary member of the predicate group is the complement

or circumstance that names the non-permanent properties and relations of the subject, and in constructions with syntactic zero we are dealing with predicates expressed by nominal forms that name the permanent features of the subject;

3) in elliptic sentences, the verb-predicate is omitted formally, such a "skip" of the main member does not need to be restored, since in these constructions we are dealing with verbs of a certain semantic group, and not with a specific lexeme. Therefore, when trying to restore the "omitted" component, we consider the components of a whole synonymic series, each of which adds its own meaning, changing the meaning of the statement. In sentences with a syntactic zero, the omitted component is not restored in the same way by the structure of the language, and the value of the zero unit is not characterized by concreteness: this is a verb with the meaning of being, having.

It is worth noting that the phenomenon of ellipsis is considered in syntactic and stylistic aspects. Ellipsis as a stylistic device is "a syntactic figure consisting in the fact that one of the components of the utterance is not mentioned, is omitted in order to give the text more expressiveness, dynamism" [7. P. 53]. We consider the ellipsis as a syntactic phenomenon, but its stylistic functions are also very important for a complete understanding of all the properties of the studied phenomenon. If we consider the ellipse from the point of view of stylistics, we should mention its similarity to such a stylistic figure as zeugma.

Researchers of foreign linguistics, as well as Russian researchers of foreign languages (R. Lebidua, E. D. Andreeva, A. S. Dari) turn to the definition of zeugma, considering this linguistic phenomenon as a missing link in a compound sentence, filled in from the context. There are two most common definitions of zeugma, they are presented in the "Educational Dictionary of Stylistic Terms" by O. N. Laguta. We are interested in the definition in which this phenomenon is presented as a kind of ellipsis: "Zeugma[1], - s. In syntactic stylistics: a semantic figure of speech [2], a kind of elliptical construction, a sequence of equally organized utterances, where the common member of the sentence is used only once - at the beginning, in the middle, at the end of the utterance. Accordingly, the proto-zeugma is distinguished: One scoops with a bucket, another with a cap, the third with handfuls; meso-zeugma: One with a bucket, another with a cap, the third with handfuls; hypo - zeugma: One with a bucket, another with a cap, the third with handfuls; Grandfather pulls a turnip, grandmother pulls a grandfather, granddaughter pulls a grandmother... pull-pull... (Fairy tale)" [7. P. 18].

Given our understanding of the ellipsis, it can be stated that all the examples of the zeugma given have a similarity rather to incomplete sentences, since the verb-predicate omitted in one of the phrases is easily restored from the previous or subsequent context. Moreover, the presence in the context of a sentence member common to all statements is mandatory for zeugmatic constructions, therefore, zeugma can be called a kind of incomplete, rather than elliptical sentences, where the omitted component is not restored from the context, although the stylistic functions of the ellipsis and zeugma are the same: this is a deliberate omission of the utterance element in order to give the speech dynamism, tension, and emotional saturation.

In concrete examples, there may not be a clear boundary between an ellipse and similar phenomena of incompleteness, implicitness, and zeugma, as L. Yu. Maksimov and V. V. Babaytseva emphasized.

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