



## Artistic Functions of Ellipsis in Modern Uzbek Poetry

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**Abstract:** The article investigates ellipsis as reducing figures in Uzbek contemporary poems. Furthermore, the analysis of poems is shown that ellipsis is carried out with a specific artistic and aesthetic goal in poems and it serves to create a pause for effect and to show an unfinished thought.

**Keywords:** poetry, ellipsis, philosophical thought, lokalism, reducing figures, aesthetic goal.

### I. Introduction

Image methods that represent the object of the image or the flow of passions and lowering (lowering) intonation are called reducing figures. This group of figures includes ellipsis, silence, saying words in parts. One of the reducing figures of poetic syntax is ellipsis. This element has a special place in poetry. Ellipsis (Greek: ellipsis - dropping, dropping) is one of the stylistic figures, deliberately omitting a word (fragment) in a sentence in speech. That is, ellipsis is carried out with a specific artistic and aesthetic goal in mind, and secondly, although the word (fragment) is omitted, its existence is implied and understood. In Uzbek poetry, there are more ellipses that occur due to the omission of one of the main parts.[1,365] In fact, ellipsis is a way of using words sparingly in poetry. According to literary critic T. Boboyev: "Poets achieve localism by using only the most necessary words to express this or that idea, and by consciously omitting secondary words." [2,443] That is, through this method, a short and clear expression of thought is achieved. Moreover, "without ellipsis, the syntax of poetic speech is unimaginable. This method is called "Ijaz" in our classical literature.[2,444]

### II. Literature review

In this regard, if the pages of modern Uzbek poetry are reviewed, it can be observed that there are unique examples of ellipsis in the works of poets such as Askar Mahkam, Ikram Atamurod, and Sirojiddin Sayyid.

Good examples of ellipsis can also be found in the poems of Ikram Atamurod.

Sen – mohsan, sen – mohsan,  
gul – mohisan, gul – mohi.  
Kanglum qidirgan ohsan,  
kanglumda qolgan ohi...  
Sen – gulsan, sen – gulsan.[3,37]

It is known that in ellipsis, the presence of possessive and noun-participle pairs is considered an important feature. In the above lines, this form of it is used a lot. The repetition of the word "sen"(you) strengthens the emphasis. "Sen" (You represents the poet's lyrical hero, the beloved beauty.

Sen – elatsan, sen – xalqsan,  
sen – millatsan, sen – Vatan.

Ruhida hurlik balqqan  
sohibnazarsan, zotan.  
Sen – g‘urursan, sen – qadr,  
sen – nomussan, sen – orsan.  
Botining nurga adr,  
zohiring nurga yorsan.  
Sen –xotirsan, sen – qadim,  
sen – bugunsan, sen –erta.  
Sen – uzuq, yuluq odim –  
yo‘llar chizgan xarita.  
Sen – armonsan, sen – umid,  
sen – o‘zliksan, sen – o‘zsan.  
Sen – anglash degan vujud  
anglagan ulug‘ SO‘ZSAN.[3,37]

It should be noted that the ellipsis also served to strengthen the philosophical thought in the poem. That is, in the eyes of the poet, the lyrical hero "sen"(you) is not only a beloved beauty, but he is equal to the people, the people, the nation, the Motherland. He is pride, value, honor, now, today, tomorrow. At this moment, you are a dream, a hope, an identity. So, the weight and content of the ellipsis created by the poet is determined by this.

Ichkari – chamangiz.  
Tashqari – uqubat.  
Ichkari – g‘affor.  
Tashqari – simyon.  
Ichkari – kamangiz.[4,113]

These lines are built on an ellipsis basis. Literary critic D. Quvvatova writes about this: "In these verses, it is observed that ellipsis is the basis for creating the art of contrast. In it, the poet draws mental scenes with the help of verses, which are composed of possessive and participle, and which are rhythmically and syntactically parallel to each other. The poet penetrates the layers of the human heart based on the use of opposite and closely related words.[5,238]

### III. Analysis

Umr – xotira  
So‘zlar – xotira  
Ammo sen meni eslay olmading  
qayta ko‘rganda.[3,16]

Philosophical content is expressed through ellipsis in these verses. Indeed, a person's past life, every word spoken becomes a memory.

Cho‘kkan tog‘lar – xotira,  
Qo‘ksin dog‘lar – xotira,  
O‘ksib og‘lar –xotira,  
Sen endi olisdasan,

Men endi olisdaman.  
 Firog‘ yo‘llarni kesdi,  
 Hijrat nasimi esdi,  
 Umr – qayg‘u, afsusdir,  
 Sen endi olisdasan,  
 Men endi olisdaman.[3,16]

In this case, the ellipsis, which is unique only to Ikrom Atamurod, is used.

Xayollar – taloto‘m, fikrlar – tuman,  
 Niyatlar – adovat, qadamlar – gumon,  
 Odamlar bir-birin aldar – yosuman,  
 Jonim, jonim, ketaylik jonim![4,101]

The psyche of the lyrical hero is expressed through ellipsis. "Uncharted place" is the heart. The acquired words - fantasy, thought, intention, step, and participles such as "taloto‘m", fog, enmity, suspicion, etc., were abstract nouns that served to express the experiences of the lyrical hero. Due to the nature of ellipsis, thought brevity is also achieved.

Biyobon –sukunat.  
 Kangluda azobi taxlangan beva.[3,34]

#### IV. Discussion

The following lines of Erkin Vahidov are full of philosophical thoughts. The poet compares opportunity to gold. In this case, the ellipsis is traditional: chance - owner, gold - noun. According to the poet, time is life, its continuous passing is like scattering of gold.

Fursat – oltin,  
 Sen ko‘krak kerib  
 Oltiningni sochib borasan.  
 Fursat quvar,  
 Unga chap berib,  
 So‘rog‘idan qochib borasan.[6,115]

The following lines of Azim Suyun can be called the best example of landscape lyrics. The landscape of late "kuzak" (the word "autumn" in dialect) is in harmony with nature. In the first lines, the poet skillfully used diagnosis. The last line uses multiple ellipsis. 1. "Zamin" (Land) - subject, "tilsim" - noun-predicate. 2. "Osmon" (The sky) is the noun, "tilsim" - noun-predicate. 3. "She‘riyat" (Poetry) is subject, "beshafqat" (cruel) is noun-predicate. First, using three ellipsis in one line is a poet's skill. Secondly, through this element, it is possible to strengthen the philosophical content.

Tong titraydi kech kuzakning quchog‘ida,  
 Yulduzlarni o‘chirmoqda gulgun shafaq.  
 Jonim, qalbim she‘riyatning pichog‘ida ...  
 Zamin – tilsim, osmon – tilsim... she‘r – beshafqat![7,6]

#### V. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of ellipsis used in the poems of poets such as E.Vahidov, A.Suyun and I.Otamurod, the following conclusions can be made:

First of all, ellipsis in poetry is used to strengthen the meaning of emphasis and philosophical thought, reveal the mental state of the lyrical hero - lover, and ensure the conciseness and meaningfulness of the thought.

Secondly, in terms of morphological structure, ellipses are composed of noun + noun, noun + adjective.

Thirdly, in the ellipsis, the position of the noun and the possessive has changed, an inversion has occurred. At the same time, ellipsis has been the basis for such arts as “tashbeh”, diagnosis, contrast.

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