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FEATURES OF THE USE OF INCOMPLETE STATEMENTS IN PUBLICISTIC STYLE

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Abstract

The article provides a scientific analysis of one of the syntactic features of the journalistic style, namely, the use of incomplete sentences. The article explores the main communicative objectives of incomplete sentences in journalistic discourse, such as conveying information in a concise, fast, and meaningful manner, enhancing the dynamism of the text, and shaping a specific evaluation and attitude towards the audience. The article also emphasizes that the extensive use of incomplete sentences in the journalistic style is driven by the principle of linguistic economy and the pursuit of communicative efficiency, which is a natural and legitimate characteristic of this phenomenon, in contrast to the scientific and formal styles.

Keywords: journalistic style, incomplete sentences, ellipsis, syntax, strictness, headings, pragmatic tools, Uzbek journalism.

TO'LIQSIZ GAPLARNING PUBLITSISTIK USLUBDA QO'LLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada publitsistik uslubning sintaktik xususiyatlaridan biri – to'liqsiz gaplarning qo'llanish xususiyatlari ilmiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada publitsistik nutqda to'liqsiz gaplarning asosiy kommunikativ vazifalari – axborotni ixcham, tezkor va semantik jihatdan zich shaklda yetkazish, matn dinamikasini oshirish, auditoriyada muayyan baho va munosabat shakllantirish – ochib berilgan. Shuningdek, publitsistik uslubda to'liqsiz gaplarning faol qo'llanilishi nutqiy tejamkorlik tamoyili va kommunikativ samaradorlik ustuvorligi bilan bog'liqligi, bu hodisaning ilmiy va rasmiy uslublardan farqli o'laroq tabiiy va qonuniy xususiyati ekanligi ta'kidlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: publitsistik uslub, to'liqsiz gaplar, ellipsis, sintaktik, tejamkorlik, sarlavhalar, pragmatik vosita, o'zbek publitsistikasi.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ НЕПОЛНЫХ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ В ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКОМ СТИЛЕ

Аннотация

В статье научно проанализирована одна из синтаксических особенностей публицистического стиля – особенности употребления неполных предложений. В статье раскрыты основные коммуникативные задачи неполных предложений в публицистической речи – передача информации в лаконичной, быстрой и смыслоуплотненной форме, повышение динамики текста, формирование определенной оценки и отношения к аудитории. Также подчеркивается, что активное использование неполных предложений в публицистическом стиле связано с принципом речевой экономии и приоритетом коммуникативной эффективности, что является естественной и правомерной особенностью явления в отличие от научного и формального стилей.

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Ключевые слова: публицистический стиль, неполные предложения, многоточие, синтаксический, строгость, заголовки, прагматический инструментарий, узбекская публицистика.

The journalistic style is considered to be one of the socio-functional layers of the modern literary language. It serves to cover and interpret political, social, economic, cultural, and other important processes of public life through the media. The main communicative task of this style is not only to convey objective information, but also to form a certain system of assessments, emotional attitudes, socio-political positions, and values in the audience's minds. For this reason, although journalistic texts strive for general linguistic neutrality, they also incorporate a certain degree of expressiveness, evaluation, and affectivity. Thanks to them, the text not only provides information, but also has the ability to actively influence the recipient's thoughts and feelings.

In linguistic science, the syntactic structure of the journalistic style is of particular scientific interest. However, the completeness and grammatical structure of a sentence are not strictly required as a classical norm. Instead, the main communicative and pragmatic objectives of a text are primarily determined by its syntactic structure. In this context, incomplete sentences, particularly the use of ellipses, serve as an important and indispensable syntactic tool in journalistic discourse. An ellipsis enhances the dynamism of the text, increases the reader's or listener's attention, enhances emotional responsiveness, and gives the text a conversational, intimate, and dynamic feel.

In modern journalistic texts, incomplete sentences are an important syntactic tool for compressing information, conveying it quickly, and ensuring semantic density. They enhance the overall dynamics of the text, allowing the reader to focus and effectively influence the message. The widespread use of incomplete sentences in journalistic style is directly related to the principle of speech economy. In texts intended for the media, one of the main strategies remains the rejection of unnecessary elements of the grammatical structure, the promotion of the main semantic core and the communicative center. Therefore, in journalistic speech, there are often sentences in which an interjection, the center of the predicate, or auxiliary parts are intentionally omitted.

It is important to note that such syntactic reduction does not lead to a loss or distortion of content. On the contrary, the components that are omitted based on the broader context of the text, situational presupposition, and linguistic anticipation can be easily reconstructed. This process not only ensures the efficient transmission of information, but also adds an emotional intensity, rhythmic speed, and responsiveness to the text, encouraging the reader or listener to engage more actively. As a result, incomplete sentences become one of the most effective and distinctive syntactic features of the journalistic style.

This linguistic phenomenon has been extensively studied in the field of world linguistics, with M. Halliday and R. Hassan being particularly influential in their research. M. Halliday and R. Hassan argue that ellipses are an effective means of achieving the content-based normativity and semantic integrity of a text, despite its richness and completeness[1]. They view ellipses not as grammatical errors, but as a systemic mechanism for textual cohesion. Reduced language units are easily reconstructed based on semantic and grammatical assumptions from the preceding context and maintain the overall semantic structure of the text. The active use of ellipses in the journalistic style is particularly characteristic, as the context in this style is usually not limited to a narrow intra-textual connection, but rather relies on the audience's general socio-political knowledge, current events, and previous worldviews. As a result, ellipses not only provide for speech economy but also contribute to the text's communicative identity.

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In English journalistic discourse, especially in the genre of news headlines and short reports, incomplete sentences have become one of the leading syntactic devices. These headlines often have a nominal or partial predicative structure and intentionally omit the verb or other grammatical elements. For example, in reputable news sources such as the BBC News, a headline like "More Pressure on Government" clearly conveys the meaning of "increasing pressure on the government," although it is not a complete sentence from a formal grammatical perspective[2]. The audience can easily recreate this title based on the context and general knowledge. In this case, the ellipsis not only provides a concise and pithy title, but also focuses attention on the main idea of "pressure," enhances the expressiveness of the text, and helps to engage the reader more quickly. This approach further highlights the pragmatic features of the journalistic style, as the ellipsis serves not only as a syntactic abbreviation but also as an important strategy for actively engaging with the audience and increasing social receptivity.

In the journalistic style of the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of ellipsis is also presented as a widespread and functionally highly effective syntactic tool in accordance with the general principles of world linguistics. Prominent examples of this phenomenon include headlines in reputable media outlets such as "Xalq so'zi", "Yangi O'zbekiston" "Islohotlar – natija sari", "Taraqqiyot – izchil harakat", "Raqamli transformatsiya – yangi ufqlar". These titles lack the grammatical structure of a participle verb and are used in the form of incomplete sentences.

From a semantic point of view, however, they impose a certain emphasis and evaluative meaning, and serve to highlight socio-political processes from a positive or relevant perspective. In these constructions, ellipsis often occurs due to the omission of a cross-section. The reduced predicative component can be easily reconstructed based on the overall socio-political context, current events, and the assumptions already formed in the audience's minds. As a result, an incomplete sentence not only conveys information compactly, but also enhances emotional and psychological impact, emphasizing thoughts and shaping a specific social position in the audience.

It is important to note that the active use of incomplete sentences in the journalistic style is not a random or purely stylistic feature, but rather a natural and logical phenomenon that stems from the pragmatic and communicative functions of this style. In this context, the fullness of the syntactic structure takes a backseat, while the communicative effectiveness, responsiveness, and ability of the sentence to influence the audience take center stage. This characteristic sets the journalistic style apart from the scientific and formal styles. Since scientific speech prioritizes clarity, completeness, and logical rigor, and formal speech prioritizes formality and normativity, incomplete sentences are used in these styles in limited quantities and within strictly defined norms. In the journalistic style, on the other hand, a flexible syntactic structure is dominated by the communicative task. This difference clearly demonstrates the specific pragmatic nature of journalistic speech: in this type of speech, language is primarily used not for conveying information, but for social influence and shaping the audience's consciousness.

In the journalistic style, incomplete sentences occur in various syntactic and structural forms and can be divided into several main types based on the classification adopted in modern linguistics. In the analyzed journalistic discourse, the phenomenon of ellipsis is most commonly used in the form of headlines, slogans, short evaluative phrases, and parallel nominal constructions. A striking example is the headline "The rich, the poor, and the invisible" which appears in an influential English-language newspaper, The Guardian, in an article on social issues. This compound will not be a complete sentence from a formal-grammatical point of view, since it does not explicitly express a predicative center – a participle. At the same time, semantically, the name is interpreted as an elliptical variant of fully nominal groups called "The rich people, the poor people, and the invisible people"[3]. In this example, the ellipsis serves not

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only to ensure speech economy, but also to clearly and effectively highlight the sharp contrast between social strata, intensify the semantic contrast, and form a specific evaluative and emotional attitude in the reader's mind. As a result, the ellipsis becomes a powerful stylistic and pragmatic tool in journalistic texts, significantly enhancing the overall expressiveness of the text. This approach further highlights the specific nature of journalistic style, where the focus is not on the completeness of the syntactic structure but rather on the effectiveness and efficiency that align with the communicative goal.

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