

## THE ROLE OF PUNCTUATION MARKS IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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**Abstract.** This article explains that punctuation marks were originally used to separate words and sentences. In the speech of a certain language, it is said about its function, in what places and in what order the types of punctuation marks are used.

**Key words:** punctuation, punctuation, accent, melodic, morpheme, diacritical mark.

### Introduction:

Punctuation marks are of particular importance in the formation and improvement of writing culture. Punctuation marks are very important in expressing various psychological relationships, psychological and intonation states that cannot be expressed by other means of writing (letters, numbers, diacritical marks) and language units (words, morphemes). Punctuation marks are inextricably linked with the syntactic structure of the language and are an indispensable tool that ensures the correct, expressive and clear expression of written speech, its stylistic fluency and quick understanding. In scientific sources, educational manuals, it is noted that the method and order of putting punctuation marks is determined based on the principles of logic, grammar, method and punctuation distinction (separation). In this case, the logical-grammatical principle is aimed at the correct expression of the semantic-grammatical side of the speech in written form, while the rules based on the principle of differentiation determine the order of double use of punctuation marks and the speech methods of the speech. Using them is necessary to clarify the complex meaning of the sentence. The stylistic principle suggests that the use of punctuation marks should be determined on the basis of speech styles, but this is not entirely true, because there is no punctuation mark that is specific to a certain style. Any style of punctuation can be used as needed. In strengthening and improving the traditions of punctuation marks in a particular language, the works of famous writers and the activities of linguists who generalize and regulate the rules of punctuation marks are of great importance.

### Methods:

This term has two meanings: a set of punctuation marks and the punctuation marks themselves. Today, punctuation marks are an important system of phonographs (prosodemographemes), which are used as the basis of semantic, intonation and grammatical division of written speech. Punctuation marks reveal the semantic and grammatical relationships of the words in the sentence, and help emphasize and

differentiate the idea. Knowing where punctuation marks are used and the point of the document will help the author to write clearly. It helps to understand the emotional and stressful situation that is naturally produced in the process of studying first aid. It is inextricably linked with the punctuation marks used in the modern Uzbek language and is based on the semantic and structural-grammatical foundations of their interdependence. Punctuation marks reflect different parts of written speech, individual words and word groups show specific logical-semantic connections and relationships, different semantic positions of written texts.

When focusing on the history of writing, the first used punctuation marks were used only to separate sentences in the text, to mark stops. They "appeared after writing and became part of writing after expressing a social function. The first writings were more pictographic or logographic (representing ideas through separate shapes, signs), so there was no need for punctuation. Although the first one does not use punctuation marks, for semantic and grammatical tasks, they reflect to some extent the intonational qualities of sentences. If we look at the history and evolution of punctuation marks in world linguistics, initially spaces (intervals) were chosen as the prototype of punctuation marks. In particular, "The ancient Greeks separated words with a space in antiquity, in addition to expressing the beginning of the sentence, punctuation marks, intervals, in addition to simple symbols, different accents and tones in words, for example, to understand, to understand, to read and understand some typographical signs. silence and reading aloud when available.<sup>1</sup>

The number of punctuation marks in modern Uzbek script is 10: period, question mark, exclamation sign, comma, hyphen, colon, semicolon. Most of them appeared in the second half of the 19th century with the publication of some gas and lithographic books.<sup>2</sup>

Take a break of signs application method according to as follows classification. Application method according to pause signs Individual users. This includes only two points that is grouped into:

Single and double users. These punctuation marks can be used alone (separately, independently), but can also be used in a double position. together) are used. When these are used in combination:

- a) preserves its full form (interrogative + exclamation type:?! );

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<sup>1</sup> Alimammedov R. Qadimgi turkiy bitiklarda punktuatsiya va matni anglash uchun ishlatilgan ishoralar haqida Xorijiy filologiya. 1-son. -Toshkent, 2016

<sup>2</sup> Abdurahmonov G., Punktuatsiya o'qitish metodikasi, T., 1968; Nazarov K... O'zbek tili punktuatsiyasi, T., 1976.

- b) changes its form (such as quotation marks and brackets);
- c) one punctuation mark is shortened at the expense of another (comma and period are inserted
- d) one character itself (for example, an exclamation mark) is repeated.

### **Structural classification of punctuation marks.**

Punctuation marks are structurally divided into two:

Single-element punctuation: comma, period, dash.

Multi-element punctuation:

- a) punctuation marks with two elements: colon, semicolon, question, exclamation and keys
- b) punctuation with three elements: multiple dots:
- c) four-element punctuation: This can also be called "even-element" or "double-element" punctuation, depending on its nature.<sup>3</sup>

### **Results:**

Single-element punctuation marks are not divided into parts in terms of composition. They consist of a conditional symbol (a graphic form). They are considered simple punctuation marks in their essence. Multi-element punctuation is a combination of more than one punctuation finds These are called compound or compound punctuation. Multi-element punctuation historically consists of two or more conditional characters (forms) was formed and is now considered a graphic symbol. For example: two dots were created based on the combination of dots in a vertical way (on the basis of the union of two dots), that is [··]; multipoint appeared on the basis of the horizontal combination of points (on the basis of the union of three points), i.e. [...]; The semicolon is born from the combination of a period and a comma, i.e. [;]. A comma and a period are superimposed. A bracket also consists of two elements, the first of which is called the "opening bracket" and the second "closing bracket". A "closing parenthesis" is sometimes called a "half parenthesis" and is used after numerals and letters. The composition of questions, exclamations and conjunctions is more complex. Both the question mark and the exclamation mark consist of two elements. It is known that "the exclamation mark comes from the Latin word lo- exclamation, which is followed by a dot (.)

### **Classification of punctuation marks according to their function.**

Punctuation marks are divided into **three groups** according to their function:

**Limit punctuation.** These indicate the lexical-semantic differentiation and separation of some parts of the written text, grammatical-stylistic delimitation, their

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<sup>3</sup><https://www.grammarly.com/punctuation>



starting and ending points, and the range of location. This includes punctuation such as quotation marks, parentheses (double parentheses).

**Abbreviated punctuation.** These serve to separate written texts or their parts from each other and indicate the completion of a certain part: such a separation is logical-grammatical. These include periods, interrogatives, exclamations, and semicolons.

**Combined assignment punctuation.** They perform the functions of separating, delimiting, and sometimes connecting parts of written text.

a) those performing the task of "separation + attachment" (two points);  
b) separator + separator + connector (comma, hyphen)  
c) division of thought, contraction and expression of different feelings (several

points). In the magazine "Uzbek language and literature", linguists prof. N. Mahmudov, senior teacher A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov "The main rules of punctuation of the Uzbek language are 2 types: at the end of the sentence, in the section of the period. , is interpreted using question marks. , exclamation points and periods are explained on the basis of case examples.

The section on the use of punctuation marks uses commas, semicolons, dashes, colons, parentheses, and hyphens.

### Conclusion:

Based on research, it can be said that punctuation marks used initially were used to separate words and sentences, to express different accents and tones related to oral speech. They did not serve to express today's semantic and grammatical meanings with the help of punctuation marks.

The novelty of the article is that in order to use general information about punctuation marks in modern Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to search for several books on linguistics or browse the Internet. It certainly takes a lot of time. In this article I have listed the types of punctuation marks. Hope this brings some relief to the user.

### References:

1. Alimammedov R. Qadimgi turkiy bitiklarda punktuatsiya va matnni anglash uchun ishlatilgan ishoralar haqida Xorijiy filologiya. 1-son. -Toshkent, 2016
2. Abdurahmonov G., Punktuatsiya o'qitish metodikasi, T., 1968; Nazarov K... O'zbek tili punktuatsiyasi, T., 1976.
3. <https://www.grammarly.com/punctuation>