

THEORETICAL APPROACH TO THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS ON PUNCTUATION

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Abstract: Punctuation - punctuation marks are of special importance in the formation and improvement of writing culture. Punctuation marks are extremely important in expressing various mental relations, psychological and intonation states that cannot be expressed by other means of writing (letters, numbers, diacritical marks) and language units (words, morphemes).

Key words: punctuation, punctuation, syntactic units, grammar, scientific method, speech,

Punctuation is inextricably linked with the syntactic structure of the language, and is an absolutely necessary tool in the correct, expressive, clear presentation of written speech, ensuring its stylistic fluency and quick understanding. In scientific sources, educational manuals, it is emphasized that the method and order of punctuation is determined based on logical grammatical, methodical and differentiation (distinction) principles of punctuation. In this case, the logical-grammatical principle is aimed at the correct expression of the semantic-grammatical side of the speech in writing, and the rules based on the principle of differentiation should not be used when it is necessary to clarify the order of double use of punctuation marks, the complex content of the sentence. defines . The stylistic principle suggests that the use of punctuation marks be determined on the basis of speech styles, but this is not quite true, since there is no punctuation mark that is unique to a certain style. Any style of punctuation can be used as needed. The work of well-known writers and the work of linguists who generalize and regulate the rules of punctuation are of great importance in strengthening and improving the traditions of punctuation in a particular language. The formation, development, and study of modern Uzbek punctuation Fitrat, S.Ibrohimov, H. It is associated with the names of G'oziev, O. Usmonov, G'. Abdurahmonov, K. Nazarov and other linguists. It has been many years since the works of H. Goziev and K. Nazarov, who directly dealt with punctuation issues, were published, and opinions about the use of punctuation marks in them have changed somewhat. In addition, there are cases of "author's punctuation", i.e. individual use of punctuation marks by a certain author, not obeying the current rules, which confuses and doubts the general public of readers. Punctuation (lat. punctum - point) - a system of punctuation marks and a set of developed and strictly defined rules for their use. This term is used in two senses: to refer to the set of rules for the use of punctuation marks and to the punctuation marks themselves.

Today, punctuation marks are an important system of phonographs (prosodemographeme) and are used as the basis of semantic, intonational and grammatical division of written speech. Punctuation marks, in addition to revealing the semantic and grammatical relations of the words in the sentence, help to emphasize and distinguish the meaning. Knowing the places of use of punctuation marks and their functional possibilities will help the author to convey his thoughts correctly in writing. During reading, this process helps to quickly and naturally understand emotional and expressive states conveyed by writing. The punctuation marks used in the modern Uzbek language are inextricably linked with writing and are built on semantic and structural-grammatical foundations that require each other. Punctuation marks reflect different subsegments of written speech, logical-meaningful connections and relations between individual words and word groups, different semantic positions of written text parts. 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. Since the oldest writings were more pictographic or logographic (expressing ideas through individual forms, symbols), there was no need for punctuation." although it is not used to perform semantic and grammatical functions, it reflects the intonation qualities of sentences to a certain extent.

In turn, the manifestation of punctuation marks in oral speech is necessarily inextricably linked with such a complex prosodic phenomenon as tone. When looking at the history and evolution of punctuation marks in world linguistics, spaces (intervals) were initially chosen as prototypes of punctuation marks. In particular, "the ancient Greeks in antiquity used to separate words with spaces and write the beginning of sentences with a capital letter." Punctuation marks are combined with different accents and melodies in words, in addition to expressing distance, simple symbols, as well as understanding, reading and understanding some typographical signs, silence in appropriate places and reading aloud. [1] The number of punctuation marks in modern Uzbek writing is 10: period, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, parenthesis, dash, colon, semicolon, quotation mark. Most of them in the 2nd half of the 19th century. and appeared with the publication of lithographic books. Classification of punctuation marks according to the method of use. According to the method of use, punctuation marks are grouped as follows: Individually used. It includes only two points. 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) fully preserves its form (interrogative + exclamation type: ?!);
- b) changes its form (such as quotation marks and brackets);
- d) one punctuation mark is shortened at the expense of another (comma is shortened when a comma and a full stop are used in double);

g) one character itself (eg, 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 mark, exclamation point and parenthesis;

b) three-element punctuation marks: multiple points;

d) four-element punctuation: quotation marks.

It can also be called "even-element" or "double-element" punctuation, depending on its nature. Single-element punctuation is not divided into parts in terms of composition. They consist of a conditional symbol (a graphic form). By their nature, they are considered simple punctuation marks. Multi-element punctuation marks consist of a combination of more than one punctuation marks. These are called compound or compound punctuation. Multi-element punctuation historically consisted of two or more conditional symbols (forms) and is now considered a single graphic symbol. For example: two dots are formed on the basis of 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 "semi-parentheses" and is used after numerals and letters to indicate numeracy. Interrogatives, exclamations, and quotation marks are 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 was formed by adding a dot (.) to it"

Classification of punctuation marks according to their function.

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

Delimiting punctuation marks. These indicate the lexical-semantic differentiation and separation of some parts of the written text, the grammatical-stylistic delimitation, their starting and ending points, and the scope of their location. This includes punctuation such as quotation marks, parentheses (double brackets). Separation punctuation. These serve to separate written texts or their parts from each other and indicate the completion of a certain part: such separation is logical-grammatical. These include periods, interrogatives, exclamation points, and semicolons.

Punctuation with a complex task. These perform the functions of separating, delimiting, and sometimes connecting parts of the written text.

a) those performing the task of "separation + attachment" (two points);

b) those performing the function of "separation + demarcation + attachment" (comma, hyphen);

d) division of thought, abbreviations and expressions of different emotions (multiple points).

In the journal "Uzbek language and literature", linguists prof. In the "Basic rules of punctuation of the Uzbek language" published by N. Mahmudov, senior researchers A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov, punctuation marks are divided into 2 types: in the section on the use of punctuation marks at the end of sentences, period, question, The use cases of exclamation marks and colons are explained on the basis of examples. In the section on the use of punctuation marks in the sentence, the cases of use of marks such as commas, semicolons, dashes, colons, parentheses, quotation marks are discussed. it can be said that the punctuation marks originally used were used to separate words and sentences, to express various accents and melodies associated with oral speech. They did not serve to express the semantic and grammatical meanings that occur today with the help of punctuation marks.

Conclusion: The novelty of this article is that in order to use general information about punctuation in current Uzbek linguistics, we would have to search in several linguistics books or browse the Internet. It certainly takes a lot of time. In this article I have listed the types of punctuation marks. I hope this will be of some relief to the user.

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