

STABLE LOGICAL-GRAMMATICAL FOUNDATIONS AND SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT OF PUNCTUATION

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Abstract

Although the Uzbek, Russian and English languages have different genetic bases, their punctuation system relies on a single logical-grammatical basis. From this point of view, in the punctuation of these languages, together with generalizing features, ideological-ethnic specificities characteristic of the last stages of their particular evolution are observed. Russian punctuation played an important role in the formation of the general theoretical foundations of Uzbek punctuation, while the influence of English punctuation on its further development is increasing.

Keywords: punctuation, logical – grammatical, foundation, modern linguistics, communicative-pragmatic aspects.

Introduction

When talking about punctuation marks and their evolution in linguistics, scientists are interested in two aspects - whether it is characteristic of the general development of a specific punctuation mark or whether it is characteristic of the ideological ethnic-national-specific development. These two factors, on the one hand, make it urgent to reveal the role, use and ideological ethnic identity of punctuation marks in different languages, and on the other hand, due to the increasing processes of globalization, popularization and particularization of punctuation. general, typologically significant criteria are also being paid attention to. From this point of view, in modern linguistics, attention is being paid to modernization of punctuation norms typical for a number of European languages, communicative possibilities of punctuation marks, and communicative-pragmatic aspects aimed at effective communication of language users.

Although the Uzbek, Russian and English languages have different genetic bases, their punctuation system relies on a single logical-grammatical basis. From this point of view, in the punctuation of these languages, together with generalizing features, ideological-ethnic specificities characteristic of the last stages of their particular evolution are observed. Russian punctuation played an important role in the formation of the general theoretical foundations of Uzbek punctuation, while the influence of English punctuation on its further development is increasing. The following are the main reasons for this: firstly, the undeniable status of the English language in the international arena; secondly, in the age of the Internet, as the language of artificial intelligence, the range of consumption has expanded rapidly, and it is leading as a language of virtual communication and texts in the global network; thirdly, the most important thing is to satisfy the interests of the 21st century man who is hungry for lightness, simplicity, and convenience, and the extreme simplification of modern English punctuation.

Even in today's internet age, most of the world's languages, in particular, the texts on the global network, the language of virtual communication, were invented by the Italian publishers - Aldus



Manutius in the 15th century, and the general theoretical foundations of which were developed by M. Smotritsky, M. V. Lomonosov, Y. K. Grot at the beginning of the 20th century.

Modern punctuation recognizes as general rules for the use of punctuation marks the rules that were in force in the early stages of the development of punctuation and are still valid for most writing. These rules are stable, stable and almost never change. The linguistic basis of the punctuation of each language is the rhythmic-intonational features of the syntactic structure of that language. Therefore, most of the Indo-European languages and Turkic languages, which are fundamentally different from each other in terms of phonetic, morphological, and syntactic characteristics, have many common features in the number, form, and even function of punctuation marks. In most of them, there is almost no difference in distinguishing the scientific basis of using punctuation marks, defining the principles of punctuation on its basis, and developing the rules.

Today's widely used international information communication languages - HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) rely on the above general scientific criteria of punctuation. In world punctuation, including the development of rules for the use of German, English, and Russian punctuation marks, there are mainly four principles - syntactic (structural-grammatical), semantic (logical-grammatical, logical), intonational (intonational-rhetorical) and communicative. principles are taken as a basis.

A punctuation system is usually based on the interrelationship of its existing principles and peculiarities related to practical application. Since the formation of the theory of punctuation, several theories related to determining the principles of their application and justifying the level of importance have been leading. However, in most linguistics, there is still no consensus on the scientific basis of punctuation, the separation of its important principles, and the preference of one of them in different periods. N.S. Valgina, who studied punctuation in the light of modern linguistic paradigms, does not agree with the idea of separating the syntactic and semantic principles, which have been leading in Russian linguistics until today, on the basis of the use of punctuation. According to him, "the structural principle is the leading one from the point of view of the fundamentals of punctuation, therefore most rules are based on it; From the point of view of the purpose of punctuation, the semantic principle is the leading principle, because we can conclude that the purpose of any sentence is to express meaning. In the works written on Uzbek punctuation, emphasis is placed on the leadership of these three principles in world punctuation. In particular, K. Nazarov emphasizes that the above three aspects cannot be the basis for punctuation separately, because they are three sides of one thing - three characteristics of one event.

So, modern English, Russian, and Uzbek punctuations rely on the mutual unity of the common three-part system - syntactic, semantic, and intonation principles. These principles are united by their common features and, in turn, differ by their specific features. Punctuation marks give the written speech not only clarity, but also the opportunity to be expressive at the same time. The greatest achievement of modern punctuation is measured by the fact that all the three principles present in it work not separately, but as a system. Our analysis showed that the tone affects the semantic and syntactic structure of the sentence, and the structure of the sentence is determined by its meaning. It is necessary to separate the principles of punctuation, just to facilitate their study. In fact, they are a whole system and are based on an internal relationship.

It is known that the languages being compared - Uzbek, Russian, and English - punctuation functions as a means of understanding the content of the text. For example, in the Uzbek language, the sentences " chiroyli paltoli qiz / chiroyli, paltoli qiz mean the beauty of the coat in the first case, and the beauty of the girl in the second sentence. Likewise, it can be observed that punctuation has been assigned these functions in English. For example, Let's eat, grandma! / Let's eat grandma! In the first sentence, grandma (Grandma, we left) is not urgent, in the second sentence it is (We went to Grandma's). Or Казнить, нельзя помиловать! / Казнить нельзя, помиловать!¹ is traditionally used in Russian punctuation! / Kaznit nelzya, pomilovat! as an example, it is possible to cite the fact that the comma seriously affects both the semantic basis and the syntactic construction of the sentence.

Currently, most of the world's writings, including Uzbek, English, and Russian, use the following punctuation marks included in the central system of graphics:

№	Graphic symbols	uzbek	english	russian
1.	.	nuqta	1) full stop (period, full point); 2) dot	точка
2.	?	so'roq belgisi	question mark (interrogation)	вопросительный знак
3.	!	undov belgisi	exclamation mark (exclamation point)	восклицательный знак
4.	;	nuqtali vergul	semicolon	Точка с запятой
5.	...	ko'p nuqta	ellipsis (marks of omission, dots)	многоточие
6.	,	vergul	comma	запятая
7.	:	ikki nuqta	colon	двоеточие
8.	–	tire	dash	тире
9.	-		hiphen (defis)	
10	(...)	qavs	brackets (parenthesis)	скобки
11	"..."	qo'sh tirnoq	quotation marks (inverted commas)	кавычки
12	'		apostrophe	

For example, in English, although punctuation marks are not considered such an important criterion for writing, their number is more than in Russian, where punctuation is very complex and strict; there are 12marks. The general criteria developed on the basis of the general principles and tasks of the use of punctuation marks are equally valid for English, Russian and Uzbek languages. For example, a comma demarcates a clause, a clause, a separate clause, introductions, as well as parts of a compound sentence.

Our analysis shows that, based on the current general standards currently in use in the punctuation system of all three languages, there are mainly three tasks: separation; limitation; the functions of pointing and highlighting are leading. Also, punctuation marks that appear relatively early in the history of sentences and are used at the end of a sentence, such as a period, an exclamation mark, a question mark, etc. It is characterized by its functioning in the

1 Трасс Л. Казнить нельзя помиловать: бескомпромиссный подход к пунктуации. – Москва: Р. Валент, 2006. – 191 с. <https://www.e-reading.club/book.php?book=102204>

punctuation system, punctuation marks used in later sentences, in particular, commas, dashes, and quotation marks, are functionally complex, and have the meanings of separation, limitation, and sign.

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