

GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF PUNCTUATION IN UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

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ANNOTATION

This scientific article mainly talks about punctuation in detail. Their use is in particular and their use in written form is widely covered.

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It is known that punctuation marks are an important means for each language to perceive written speech and convey thought in an understandable way to others. Therefore, a.R.Chekhov was born on February 13, 1888 to N.A. Khlopkov In a letter to, he called punctuation marks “reading notes of written speech”, which in essence resembled musical notes. It is especially evident that the punctuation mark is a means of understanding the content of the text in cases where a particular word has the property of expressing semantic changes depending on the presence or absence of punctuation in the composition of the sentence or in the text. That is, a single punctuation mark, for example, a comma, can not only give a touch to a fragment represented by a particular word, but also radically change the content of the sentence – the semantic and grammatical connections of words.

Comparable languages-both in Uzbek and in Russian, and in English, this aspect of punctuation marks is fully manifested. For example, in Uzbek, a girl with a beautiful coat / beautiful, a girl with a coat is understood in the first case to mean the beauty of the coat, and in the second sentence to mean the beauty of the girl. Or: flowers decorate a beautiful table / flowers are beautiful, decorate the table. In the first sentence, the table is a beautiful, simple sentence; in the second sentence, the flowers are a beautiful, joint sentence.

Just like in English, it can be observed that these functions are loaded into the punctuation mark. For example, **Let's eat, grandma! / Let's eat grandma!** (L. Trass) In the first sentence, grandma (grandmother, let's go eat) is not encouraged, in the second sentence, hol (let's go eat my grandmother). **Tom Perry and I / Tom, Perry and I.** The first sentence refers to two people (Tom Perry and me), the second sentence refers to three people (Tom, Perry and me). Or: **The headmaster said the teacher is a fool / The headmaster, said the teacher, is a fool.** The first sentence is simple, the second sentence is a compound sentence. Or in the Russian language it has become a tradition to be used in the work performed on punctuation **Казнить, нельзя помиловать! / Казнить нельзя, помиловать!** An example in sentences is that the comma has a serious impact on both the semantic basis and syntactic construction of the sentence.

Modern punctuation pays great attention to exactly such possibilities of punctuation. In linguistics, the emphasis is on a private and general, regulatory and non-regulatory punctuation study, along with a comparative study of the aspects of punctuation marks related to the nationality, mental activity of the language owner, the occurrence of punctuation in speech in accordance with his interests in several examples of languages.

At the moment, most of the world's records, including Uzbek, English, Russian, use the following punctuation marks, which are included in the central system of graphics:

No	graphic form.	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, the punctuation of which is very complex and strict; 12. In English, hyphen (hiphen) and apostrophe (apostrophe) are also punctuation marks. Two views of the Dash – a large dash (Em Dash) and a small dash (En Dash) - are distinguished. Apostrophe (') performs two task – separation and reduction (it's a nasty day (abbreviated “It is”) tasks.

The stylistic forms of the above characters, characteristic of various textual manifestations, for example, several alternative variants of the quotation marks-quotation marks ('... '), ('... '), (< >) or quotation marks («...»), ("... "), (« « »); neutral ("... "), ('... '), vertical ('... '), («...»), manuscript ("... ") or a blunt characteristic for typographic (printed) writing («...»), opener (“) and the closing (”) the presence of forms such as, in cases where it is not possible to directly enter these views of the addressee on computer keyboards, is usually derived from the neutral form («...») is used, as in computer programs it is referred to by the name "Smart nail", performing a function characteristic of all forms of the joint. Likewise, in English writing, the hyphen, the bracket ((...), [...], {...}, <...>), in Computational Linguistics («...») stylistically distinguishable forms are distinguished. For example, it can be observed that in Uzbek, too, the stylistic characterization of punctuation marks and, accordingly, various manifestations of certain punctuation marks appeared: "in scientific style, a square bracket ([...]) also occurs in use. In particular, in disciplines such as chemistry, mathematics, geometry, a rectangular bracket is used when giving formulas, exercises in the native language: when the possessive suffix is added, the

vowels “a”, “i” in the words shah[a]ri, o'r[I], singl[i]si are dropped by rule. Sometimes, specificity can also be observed when applying these two types of bracket. In scientific texts, it is popular to give entries in simple brackets, when quotes are used, the number of the source in the list of literature with a square bracket, in linguistics, speech units – words with a simple bracket, linguistic units – lexemes, linguistic molds with a blunt bracket: [Yuz], [bet], [bashara], [chehra], [oraz] lexemes represent a single concept, but their meanings differ among themselves”.

In existing punctuation theories formed within the framework of syntax, the following basic general tasks are observed to be assigned to these punctuation marks in each of the three languages being compared:

The following general criteria, developed on the basis of the general principles and tasks of applying punctuation marks, are at the same time equally valid for English, Russian and Uzbek languages:

1. Nuqta. Точка. Full stop or period (Dot)

1.1. Gapning tugallanganligiga ishora qilish, matn tarkibidagi gaplarni ajratish: Dimoqqa qizigan asfalt hidi uriladi. (O‘.Hoshimov) / Девочка приехала растерянная и счастливая. (К.Симонов) / That is the last question I remember. My body was unable to handle the rapid swelling in my brain and I lost consciousness before the ambulance arrived. (J. Klir)

1.2. Qisqartirilganlikka ishora qilish: A.Navoiy, Z.M.Bobur kabi ijodkorlarning nomi hamisha barhayotdir. /И. Виткевичу, ломким почерком наместника было начертано: “В солдаты. Без выслуги...”(Б. Федотов)/ The correct answer was George W. Bush. (J. Klir)

2. Vergul. Запятая. Comma

2.1. Gapning teng qismlari – uyushiq bo‘laklarni ajratish: Osmonda, daraxtlarda, tomlarda, bo‘g‘otlarda chumchuqlar chirqillashadi. (M.Ismoiliy) / Так скрипачь любит свою скрипку, картинки и портфель. (Ю. Семенов) / Jane had an especial taste in music: rock, jazz, pop and classical.

2.2. Undalmani chegarash: Xudoning dargohi keng, o‘g‘lim, tavba qil. (I.Sulton) / – Здравствуй, Мари, как ты проживаешь? — сказал он... (Л. Толстой) / “Come here, sonny,” said he.(R. Stivenson)

Ajratilgan bo‘laklarni chegaralash: Enaxonning onasi, o‘zi pakana va uning ustiga bukchaygan kampir, o‘yin qilgan bo‘lib, hammani kuldirdi. (Cho‘lron) / Казначей Досим-бей, погубивший в свое время князя Бековича, сидел по левую руку хана. (А. Горбовский) / “But what can one expect from a woman like her, who wastes her days snuffling around behind Leo Nikolayevich’s back like a dog, trying to unearth some new bone of discord.” (Jay Parini)

2.4. Kirish so‘z va kirish birikmani ajratish: Nihoyat, mo‘ljallagan joyiga yetib keldi. (Sh.Boshbekov) / Как известно, беда не приходит одна. (К.Симонов) / – Namely, it was her natural shyness. However, this work was not wasted. (J. Klir)

2.5. Ohang yordamida birikkan qo‘shma gap qismlarini chegaralash: Menga alam qilar, tilla baliqcha Bir ko‘lmak hovuz deb bilar dunyoni... (A.Oripov) / Она уже не пела, а собравшиеся на небе тучки сделали ночь еще темней (М. Горький) The San Antonio Spurs, one of the most successful teams in NBA history, have a quote from social reformer. (J.Klir)

Based on our analyzes, it can be concluded that at the same time, based on the current general norms that are in force in the punctuation system of all three languages, basically three tasks: - separation; delimitation; pointing, emphasis tasks lead.

Also, relatively previously appearing in the history of punctuation, punctuation marks at the end of a sentence, such as a dot, exclamation mark, interrogative mark, are functionally simple, mainly because they act as separations and these tasks are valid in a punctuation system belonging to several languages, punctuation marks applied within a later sentence, in particular comma, hyphen, are characterized by the fact that quotation marks are functionally complex,.

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