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The Importance of Using Punctuation Correctly

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Annotation: this article is about the importance and principles of punctuation in the Uzbek language, their use in oral and written speech.

Base words: speech, linguistic scientists, principle, logic-grammatical, methodological and differential principles.

As you know, the rules for the application of a particular punctuation mark in written speech are based on a certain principle. Application of punctuation marks in Uzbek language linguists Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, G'.Abdurahmanov, K.Nazarov, B.Justified by the egamberdievs.

Principles of application of punctuation in the current Uzbek language:

1. Logic is a grammatical principle. This principle includes speech content, structure, speech intonation. According to this principle, punctuation marks are used in connection with the logic - grammatical aspect of speech. For example, at the end of a sentence that means the content of a message, at the end of sentences that mean the content of an interrogation, exclamation marks at the end of sentences in which an interrogation, emotion (excitement) is expressed will be more based on the content of speech; cases when input devices are densely connected to the main sentence by brackets, shallow, empty links are separated by a hyphen more speech is based on the structure: "Dod!" a voice was heard. (A.) Kalandarov shouted desperately: go away!!! the quotation marks in the first of their sentences are laid on the structure of speech, and exclamation marks in the second are based on tone.

2. Methodological principle. According to this principle, punctuation marks are used depending on the style of the speech passage. The methodological principle is in a broad sense and also includes the individual style of the writer.

The development of language, the development of language styles leads to the development of punctuation, which is an integral part of speech, to an expansion or change in the scope of its application. For example, in works of art (dialogical speeches), for compactness, the speeches of the characters are separated by hyphens. In dramatic works, however, there is no need to separate them with hyphens from the fact that the name of the owners of the speech is given, or the quotation marks are placed in the links (quotations), and an extract from works of art is not used in sentences. Punctuation marks in the form of an individual style of speech, most often, are used for the subjective purpose of the writer, for the expression of an emotional thought, to increase his affectivity. For Example, Summer. The sun heats up all over. (A.) Write! Maturing, tokinishfasli! (O.) through the word "summer" in its sentences, the two writers used it to represent two different purposes. These goals were expressed through punctuation marks (dots, exclamation marks). He was furious: women zveno, can't he fire the brigade! (A.Q.) in his sentence, with rhetorical questioning, it is expressed that thought is strong (emotional) and lasting. These goals are expressed through exclamation marks and multi-points. But it does not come to the conclusion that every writer, as far as he knows, gives his own use of punctuation marks. The application of punctuation marks according to the requirement of an individual style is also subject to the general norm of the methodological principle.

3. Differentiating (differential) principle. According to this principle, punctuation marks are used to distinguish between writing techniques (shape). In other words, the use of punctuation marks differently than usual, depending on the forms of writing, occurs on a differentiating principle. In the scientific style, when shortening words in a sentence, punctuation marks are used according to this principle when indicating the source of quotes, references, book covers indicate the name of the publisher and the time of publication. For example, a hyphen on the cover of a book (like Tashkent - 2011), a comma on the links (proud Gulam. Selected works. - Tashkent, like 1985) is put. This principle is important when compacting written speech, when determining the additional application of punctuation marks.



Sometimes the author and his work, the names of the press are abbreviated, in which a punctuation mark is used: Navoi-N.; Aybek-A.[Al - Bukhari, Ahmad, At-Tirmithi]Q.

In most cases, in decrees and resolutions, the hyphen is placed before each sentence, Acting also as a numerator, in which it is also based on a differentiating principle.

In general, in the current Uzbek language, punctuation marks are used on the basis of three principles - logic-grammatical, methodological and distinguishing rules. Of these, the logic-grammatical principle is the leader, and the next two principles are based on this - the auxiliary principle.

Punctuation marks should fulfill the following tasks:

- a) the performance of a socio-social task;
- b) that the function is related to the semantic-grammatical aspect of the sentence;
- C) the fact that the application is based on grammatical law;
- d) must have its own graphic form, application system.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the development of Uzbek linguistics in Turkestan, the creation of textbooks for schools, the establishment of consistent education became one of the urgent issues, and this situation was realized by the Uzbek enlightenment. In the same conditions, one of the first linguist Ashurali Zahiriy created a textbook of the native language and various educational books. In particular, the scientist laid the foundation stone for Uzbek punctuation by creating the textbook "spelling" for the first time in Uzbek (1916), taking into account the absence of the necessary textbooks for teaching correct writing in the native language in schools. This textbook for the fourth grades of elementary schools serves as a base guide for linguists in determining the rules of the Uzbek literary language, determining the directions of development of the language. Fitrat A.He recognized Zahiri as the first researcher to work on Uzbek spelling and language. A. Zahiri's "written" is the first scientific and methodological manual on Uzbek orthography and punctuation. Part 3 of it is bound to the rules of punctuation and is titled as " signs and signs of vaqf that should be rioyasi about letters".10 the author reflects here on the spelling of punctuation marks and in what cases they are applied.

Signs of peace in the Uzbek language at first the work " Nahv "by Abdurauf Fitrat was established and is called" signs of standing". Fitrat describes punctuation as follows:" the characters who stand saying that the "game" is understood when they collect words and form a sentence pointing at each other work. All because suddenly "signs of standing" or soda are called "Standing". Information is given about which of the signs of standing. In doing so, we have to go through it all in a row:

- 1 - "point" (.) is. Upon arrival, the arrow should stop.
- 2 is " a punctuation mark". It is different from each other to achieve this; it is different from each other.
- 3 is the" half punctuation mark". When he comes to this, his son insists on a half-stop time.
- 4-word sign (?) is.
- 5-exclamation mark (!) is.
- The 6th Joint point is (:).
- 7-the quotes are ("").
- 8 is the youth ().
- 9-quadruple (quadruple) houses [] dir.
- 10 is a huge youth { }.
- 11 is the drawing (-).
- 12-points (...) is".

In the current Uzbek language, peace signs are formalized in terms of the set-mode of use, method of operation, structure and function.

Vision signs are divided into three groups:

1. At the end of the talk, there are signs of fading punctuation.
2. Auxiliary punctuation marks inside the sentence.
3. Additional punctuation marks in the mixing position.

At the end of the sentence, the exclamation marks are: point (.), interrogative sign (?), exclamation mark (!). This affects the following situation in Belgium: a) to the completion of the sentence (thought); b) to what meaning-meaning is expressed in the sentence; d) to the limit of the end of the sentence, to the separation of the next sentence. They are sometimes used in numbers other than the end of a sentence. At this time this Belgium performs another task, the target number is different.

Point, close and exclamation marks sometimes work in the middle of a sentence. A little in this they are applied for another purpose (task), not fulfilling the main function above. For Example, Z. M. Babur-created in Uzbek literature to shorten the word, coming in the middle of the point when it comes to a work of memory. In the meantime, it does not perform a syntactic task. If we write the words in full when we shorten the sentence, the point will not pay any attention to work. It is seen that the sentence of the point must be in place, having an additional essence, the writing of which with such a hand is associated with the goal. The application of close and exclamation marks between the number sentence will have the same special character as above.

The end point is that the sentences associated with the real and exclamation marks are one-component and two-component, complete and incomplete, bright and negative, simple and additional, additive and transform sentence forms.

The use of punctuation marks at the end of a sentence also affects the content of these sentences: a point message-a sign affects meaningful sentences, a macro sign affects interrogative meaningful sentences, and an exclamation mark affects sentences that express Order, search, emotion.

The comma was added at the beginning of a sentence or at the end of a sentence, always worked within a sentence. To do this, it is considered an auxiliary punctuation mark in the middle of the sentence. In terms of location, the mixing group punctuation marks include two points, a semicolon, quotation marks, brackets, dashes, multi-points. About these, the number remains at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the sentence. They are grouped within themselves as follows:

- a) the sentence is in the head and the participants in the middle: dash;
- b) calls at the end and between the sentence: two-point, semicolon;
- C) calls at the beginning, middle and end of the sentence: quotation marks, brackets, many point.

The function of the applied punctuation marks in the mixed state is different in number in relation to the place. For example, hyphens are used to separate the sentence from each other when it comes to the beginning of a sentence, and when it comes to the middle of a sentence, they are used to indicate the kind of syntactic relationship that a sentence or sentence has. Many points indicate that there is a continuation of the thought when it comes at the end of the sentence, that the thought is interrupted when it comes between the difference, or that there is a different emotional state, and when it comes at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence is shortened.

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