

"PUNCTUATION IN LINGUISTICS: TRADITIONAL AND MODERN APPROACHES"

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Abstract:

Punctuation is the tool that allows us to organize our thoughts and make it easier to review and share our ideas. **Punctuation**, the use of spacing, [conventional](#) signs, and certain typographical devices as aids to the understanding and correct reading, both silently and aloud, of handwritten and printed texts. The punctuation now used with English and other western European languages is [derived](#) ultimately from the punctuation used with Greek and Latin during the classical period. Much work remains to be done on the history of the subject, but the outlines are clear enough.

Keywords: linguistics, spelling, writing, norm, punctuation norms, general punctuation norms, special punctuation norms.

In recent years, the study of punctuation marks, which is considered a component of written speech, like other linguistic phenomena, is approached as an exteriorization of various concepts related to the human psyche (a form of transfer of the product of thought to speech reality, a form of appearance), understanding punctuation in a narrow and broad sense. Punctuation in **the narrow sense** is the classical tradition that existed in writing since BC - the tools used to divide the written text into words, sentences, logical parts - an intermediate space (interval, probel) and various forms of emphasis, etc. and gives stopping symptoms; **in a broad sense**, modern concepts combined with communicative-pragmatic, cognitive, emotional-expressive, aesthetic, stylistic, artistic functions - the text continuum (whole) is divided into chapters and chapters in a continuous sequence - paragraph, division into paragraphs, placement of the text on the page, distribution, emphasis on a certain word or combination in the sentence, etc. began to be used.

Like writing, punctuation marks are a social phenomenon, they changed and improved with the passage of time and the development of writing, and today's punctuation system has gone through a long and natural stage of development. Even before the formation of the modern punctuation system, mankind tried to express additional stylistic meanings related to speech segments in writing through various means, and as a result, additional signs of various forms appeared in writing. Accordingly, two important stages are distinguished in the history of punctuation in linguistics: 1. The period of spacing and punctuation. 2. Separation-demarcation period (traditional punctuation).

Two aspects specific to the first stage of punctuation should be taken into account: 1) spacing; 2) separation by means of punctuation marks. In the Aramaic script, words are first separated by vertical lines or dots, and later by spaces (probel). This writing sample is a copy of the Avesta, a common relic of the peoples of Central Asia and Iran, copied in the 14th century. H. Ghaziyev states that the occurrence of separation symbols in the scribes of the 5th-6th centuries is a reason to conclude that they were also used in the copy of "Avesta" created in the first half of the millennium BC: "In our opinion, this characters are pointers copied from the original copy to subsequent copies". From this point of view, the formation of punctuation in the

writing of the peoples of Central Asia, that is, the first stage of separation of punctuation marks, goes back to the first millennium BC.

Along with Russian punctuation, improved Arabic punctuation on the basis of European writing plays an important role in the development of the next stage of the history of punctuation in Uzbek writing. Arabic writing did not have punctuation marks until Islam. The rise of the Arab caliphate, the need to spread Islam, in addition, the growing desire of the Arab and novice peoples under the control of the caliphate to read and recite the holy book of the Muslim world - the Qur'an correctly and without mistakes, the Arabic language, writing and grammar prepared the ground for its development. With the special orders of the caliphs, the first grammatical rules were developed in Arabic, dictionaries were compiled, and writing was improved to the level of helping to read and understand the Holy Qur'an.

Some scientists who have conducted special research in the field connect the history of punctuation with the period when the punctuation system was fully formed - XV-XVII centuries. For example, V. Klassovsky, L. V. Shcherba, and A. B. Shapiro emphasize that the appearance of punctuation is connected with the beginning of the period when the punctuation system was formed in European writings and with the development of printing. V. Klassovsky admits that although it began to express basic syntactic relations with the advent of printing in the 14th century, it existed even before that in religious, scientific, and literary manuscripts.

In contrast to Arabic, in Christianity in the 4th-5th centuries, cantillation (a system of symbols that provides melodiousness in ancient Hebrew) to regulate the rhythm in reading the Bible aloud) symbols were used and these symbols were improved even when the Bible was translated into Latin, and this led to the formation of a single European punctuation system.

In general, the appearance of the first punctuation marks in the world's writings, like other areas of linguistics, was caused by a spiritual need - to read the holy books aloud - to achieve harmony of tone in recitation, to convey their content correctly.

The Italian publisher Ald Manutsi (1449-1515) and his grandson Ald Manutsi the Younger (1547-1597) made a great contribution to the formation of the current general punctuation system. This invention of the Manucians was already recognized by most European countries at that time, and through it entered other writings of the world. Only from the 17th century, European writers began to use commas, periods, semicolons and colons in their works according to specific rules. For example, a semicolon for double-sized stops, and a colon for even bigger stops.

Like most ancient scripts, Old Slavonic was continuous and had no capital letters. As in other languages, punctuation marks are rarely used in manuscripts written in this script. The first punctuation marks in Slavic manuscripts consisted of dots, commas, and crosses typical of Byzantine writing. The general theoretical foundations of punctuation marks, which are currently in use for the writing of many nations that use the Cyrillic script, including the Uzbek script, are formed in the works of M. Smotrisky, M. V. Lomonosov, Y. K. Grot. By the 20th century, European punctuation marks were fully incorporated into other writing systems of the world. With some adaptations, these characters have almost completely changed to Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and partially to Tibetan, Ethiopian, Burmese, Thai, Lao, Khmer (Cambodian) scripts.

Three main stages are distinguished in the formation and development of the theory of punctuation in linguistics: 1) traditional approach to punctuation - the period from the 15th century to the middle of the 20th century; 2) modern approach to punctuation - the period from the middle of the 20th century to the end of the 20th century; 3) anthropocentric approach to

punctuation - the period from the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century to the present day.

The traditional stage of punctuation research coincided with the same period in almost all linguistics and played an important role in the popularization and strengthening of general punctuation standards. Scientific study of punctuation marks - initial theoretical views on the history of punctuation M.V. It was expressed in the school and scientific grammars of J. K. Nesfield, G. McDonnell, M. Spencer, H. V. Fowler, J. Damouretta, A. M. Peshkovsky, L. V. Sherba, R. Skilton.

At the modern stage of punctuation research, there are circumstances complicating the regulation of punctuation standards - writers and creators in fiction seek to create their own style through individual use of punctuation marks, the traditions of creative schools, certain typography, the unique work style of publishers, etc. attention began to be paid to issues such as marked and unregulated author punctuation. Research on this topic in world linguistics S.I. Abakumov, A.B. Shapiro, A.A. Reformatsky, I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L. G. Vedenina, N. S. Valgina, D. E. Rosenthal, N. N. Barulina, D. Crystal, M. Garrett, K. F. Meyer, B. S. Schwarzkopf, G. Neunberg, M. V. It begins with the works of Parkes, N.P. Branigan, B. Jones. Even at this stage of the development of punctuation, the tradition of teaching the norms of the literary language characteristic of the initial stage - graphic, orthographic, punctuational (syntactic) norms, i.e. within the native language teaching methodology, was preserved in scientific interpretations. . In particular, it can be clearly seen in the works of O.S.Chekanskaya, V.G.Dubrovin, N.S.Valgina, V.A.Itskovich, A.I.Nikero, L.V.Vvedenskaya, B.I.Osipov, D.Eitch In general, the theoretical issues of punctuation in almost all linguistics were studied in connection with orthography within the framework of punctuation practice and language teaching methodology. It is known that any linguistic interpretation works on the basis of speech product belonging to a certain period. Therefore, the formation and improvement of punctuation traditions, the popularization of certain rules, the strengthening and regulation of general punctuation standards, firstly, the practice of punctuation - the activities of creators, writers, scientists working in this language, and secondly, the native language as a component of the national script. teaching methodology, i.e. mother tongue education, thirdly, it is related to the teaching of the scientific standards of the language - spelling, pronunciation, grammar standards within the framework of the government's mission to ensure written literacy - social order.

Early work on punctuation in European languages, especially in Russian, was of a purely practical nature, and was based on teaching the scientific standards of the language - punctuation, orthographic rules at school. Similarly, in Uzbek linguistics, the first views on punctuation were implemented in the framework of language teaching methodology along with orthographic standards. Fitrat, S.Mutallibov, F.K.Kamolov, Z.M.Ma'rufov, O.U.Usmanov, S.I.Ibrohimov contributed greatly to this. In this period, which is considered an important stage in the formation and development of the science of Uzbek punctuation, a number of practical works related to the field were carried out in addition to the pure linguistic researches of H.Ghoziyev, G'.Abdurakhmonov, K.Nazarov, Sh.Shoabdurakhmanov within the framework of teaching spelling and syntax.

In the early stages, such as graphics and orthography, the function of punctuation marks was very simple, both in terms of form and in terms of the separation of syntagms and syntactic relations in manuscript texts. In many cases, these symbols in the writings of different peoples were very close in terms of form and function.

Since the end of the 20th century, a tradition of anthropocentric approach to the study of punctuation marks, like all language phenomena, has emerged in linguistics, to interpret punctuation marks, which are part of written speech, as a form of expression and transfer of the product of thought to speech reality. Since language is a single system, punctuation is naturally a member of this paradigm. Because without taking into account the human factor, it is impossible to give a clear answer to the question of how the punctuation system works in real communication. In the modern - anthropocentric stage of the development of punctuation in world linguistics, attention has been paid to the study of the functions of punctuation marks specific to a certain person or style, in particular, the author's punctuation - artistic, scientific, official, popular, including the punctuation of advertising texts, Internet texts, punctuation of content posted on social networks.

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