

### Economy of Punctuation in Uzbek Language

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#### ABSTRACT

It is known that punctuation is a component of the writing system of a certain language, its careful acquisition and appropriate use in practice is important for written speech. Punctuation is considered one of the national cultural assets, and it is widely used by science and literature, publishing, and the press. The word punctuation is derived from the Latin punctum (point - point, sign, shape) and is used in three senses: the section teaching the system of punctuation marks, the rules of using punctuation marks and the meaning of punctuation marks. Punctuation is a set of legal rules about the use of punctuation marks, which teaches the quantity, function, system and order of punctuation marks.

**Introduction.** It is known that spelling rules are unique in each language. Some strict rules of writing are common to all languages. At the same time, spelling rules are not a fixed thing, but rather a living, evolving phenomenon. As the language progresses, the rules related to it change and develop.

**Main part.** Language is not only a means of speech, but also reflects the spirit and culture of the nation that speaks this language. Thus, each language has its own characteristics, and this is directly related to the mentality of this nation. In particular, the languages of the world are divided into different types of languages known to us according to their characteristics. In particular, despite the fact that the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and economy is the main feature of the construction of this language, we often see that economy is not observed, mainly in the use of punctuation marks, and this requires the reform of the punctuation department. Prof. G'. According to Zikrilayev, it is necessary to observe economy in using punctuation marks, taking into account the specific features of the construction and structure of the native language. This is possible only if language is considered as a psycho-social phenomenon.

Because all ten punctuation marks used today are taken from the Russian language. "They were mainly used in the second half of the 19th century. Manuscripts up to this period (which, as is known, were written with Arabic graphics) did not use punctuation marks of the same content and form as they do today" [2,6]. This required that this issue be studied theoretically and given practical recommendations. But "in the next 30-35 years, the orthography of the Uzbek language was revised 5 times, but the rules for using punctuation marks were not revised once" [2,7; 6.3].

This opinion was expressed in the 60s and 70s. Even after that, there was no positive change in this regard. From this, it becomes clear that during the colonial system, almost no attention was paid to the issue of adapting punctuation marks to the characteristics of the Uzbek language. In practice, punctuation marks are used in Uzbek as they are in Russian.

In other words, the criteria and rules of punctuation were copied from the Russian language and imitated in the dominant language. Imitation continued until independence under the influence of the colonial policy carried out in our country. Let's give one example: "*Sabir: every work should be looked at with the eyes of experience,*" said Karim [9,250]. This example is called a double quotation mark, and five different signs are used once or twice. The author is based on the current law and did not take into account the nature of the native language.

It is known that in all styles of the Uzbek literary language, the current rules for the use of punctuation marks are observed until now. As proof, let's take the translation of the 29th verse of Surah Mominun from the Holy Qur'an: "*And we said: O my Lord, lead me to the blessed destination, You are the best of those who lead me to the destination.* (8, 344). Nine of these fifteen independent and auxiliary words are punctuated. The interpretation of verse 6 of Surah Naml consists of sixty-six independent, auxiliary and abbreviated words. It is punctuated at sixty-five places.

After independence, the attitude towards punctuation changed. In particular, in 1996, prof. K. Nazarov writes that the use, meaning and function of punctuation marks are national [5,4]. From this it is understood that language is recognized as a psycho-social phenomenon.

Finally, in 2015, a group of leading scientists of the Alisher Navoi Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (prof. Mahmudov, senior researchers A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov) prepared a new project "Basic rules of the Uzbek language" and experts was referred to the verdict. [4, 57-79]

In this project, the following theoretical idea attracts attention: "Punctuation marks are also extremely important in expressing various mental relations, psychological and intonation states that cannot be expressed by other means of writing (letters, numbers, diacritic marks) and language units (words, morphemes). From this it becomes clear that linguistic means and non-linguistic factors should be used sparingly. It should be noted that prof. In another study, Mahmudov wrote that the founder of the idea that the language reflects the spirit of the people was the German scientist V. Humboldt, and that this approach has become a real cornerstone of real research in various areas of linguistics. [3,3]

As we mentioned above, ten punctuation marks are used in the Uzbek language. These punctuation marks are classified into the following three groups based on their function:

*Delimiting punctuation marks:* these show the lexical-semantic differentiation and separation of some parts of the written text, the grammatical-stylistic demarcation, their starting and ending points, and the scope of their location. This includes punctuation such as quotation marks and parentheses (double brackets).

*Delimiter punctuation marks:* they serve to separate written texts or their parts from each other and to 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:* they perform the tasks 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, dash); d) those expressing division of thought, contraction and various emotions (multiple points).

In the journal "Uzbek language and literature", linguists prof. In the "Basic rules of punctuation of the Uzbek language" issued by N. Mahmudov, senior academic staff 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, cases of exclamation and colon marks are explained on the basis of examples. In the section on the use of punctuation marks in a sentence, the use of commas, semicolons, dashes, colons, parentheses, and quotation marks is discussed. Based on the research, it can be said that the punctuation marks used initially were used to separate words and sentences, to express different 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.

Prof. G'. Zikrilayev rules the economical use of punctuation marks in two ways: 1) the use of each of the ten punctuation marks is given as a rule in a row; 2) the rule of one or more punctuation marks used within a specific topic is stated.

**Conclusion.** Thus, despite the fact that it has been more than a quarter of a century since we became independent, punctuation marks in Uzbek are still used based on the model of Russian linguistics. This requires the reformation of punctuation marks of the Uzbek literary language in accordance with the spirit of this language. In this article, too, economy was observed in following the rules of punctuation. After all, reform starts with everyone.

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