

THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIVATE EVOLUTION OF MODERN UZBEK PUNCTUATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

The human factor in the formation of private-ideological-ethnic scientific norms of punctuation is the level of knowledge of writers and publishers, individual approaches, author's punctuation, traditions of the school of creativity, specific typography, the unique work style of publishers, information-communicative the development of technologies, the increase in forms of virtual communication has prepared the ground.

Keywords: punctuation, development, private evolution, human factor.

INTRODUCTION

The use of punctuation marks in English is mainly based on expressing clarity and emphasis on intonation in written speech. Also, punctuation marks help to structure the text, ensure coherence and consistency of text parts.

English punctuation differs from punctuation in other languages in the following features:

1. There are two main functions of a dot in English, and their names are also different - full stop and dot. full stop (British) or period, full point (American) is functionally equivalent to the point in Russian and Uzbek languages. A dot indicates a reduction. For example, a.m. – ante meridiem (before noon), B.C. - Like Before Christ. Uzbek or Russian do not use periods in these places: I will arrive between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. / *Men kech soat 7-8da kelaman* / Я *npuedy в 7-8 вечера* Classical English (British) does not always use periods after abbreviations, while American English does:

British English	American English
Mr – mister	Mr. – mister
Jr – junior	Jr. – junior
Dr – Doctor	Dr. – Doctor
Julia Carroll, PhD	Richard Maxwell, Ph.D.
Charles Morrison, MBA	Christopher Merritt, M.B.A.
USA – The United States of America	U.S.A. – The United States of America
UK – The United Kingdom	U.K. – The United Kingdom

2. There are two forms of dash and they are two characters. Capital Dash – En Dash separates clauses and sentences. Small dash – Em Dash separates words. A hyphen is written without

a probel - without an interval: well-paid, a dash is written without a double probel: *You may think he is an artist - he isn't.* / *Siz uni rassom deb o'ylashingiz mumkin, ammo unday emas* / *Вы можете подумать, что он художник, но это не так.*

3. Two types of quotation marks are used. In English texts, when it is necessary to use quotation marks twice in one sentence, it is not allowed to use the same character twice. The main clause is delimited by quotation marks, and the unit within the clause is delimited by a single quotation mark. For example: "Never say 'I can't do that,'" said my father. "Never say, 'I can't do it,'" said my father. A word or sentence used figuratively in English (I couldn't perceive all these 'helpers'), titles of works (Salinger's novel 'The Catcher in the Rye' has been translated into almost all of the world's major languages) are written with single quotes.

4. Apostrophe is also a punctuation mark. Apostrophe (') performs two functions - to separate the possessive form of nouns in the singular and plural (cat's; cats') and to omit or shorten a word (o'clock, fi sh'n'chips). In modern English writing, it created the variant: St Johns vs St John's; Harrods vs Harrod's.

5. Repeated and continuous use of more than one punctuation mark is not observed in English.

6. A comma is used between the parts of the compound sentence and the combined clauses connected with the help of a conjunction: There were mashed potatoes, boiled eggs, fish and chips, and spaghetti. She listened to this song, and sang beautifully, and danced, and cried.

1. Economization of some punctuation marks in the context of compound sentences: "Я не понимаю, о чем вы говорите", – сказал Фред / "Men nima haqida gapirayotganingizni tushunmadim", – dedi Fred / "I don't understand what you are talking about," said Fred.

2. Not always using a punctuation mark when delimiting the input and separated sections. The cat which was following me all day long turned to be our uncle's pet / Кошка, которая ходила за мной весь день, оказалась питомцем нашего дяди / Mushuk, kun bo'yi menga ergashib yurgan, amakimning mushugi *bo'lib chiqdi*.

3. Enclosing all the signs related to the quoted sentence in quotation marks. In classical English - British English, the use of punctuation marks in conjunctions with quotation marks is in accordance with the above order, Russian and Uzbek standards. For example: *She said, "It is the best thing I've ever read"*. U dedi: *"Bu hozirgacha o'qiganlarim ichida eng yaxshisi"*. In the American English language, a few signs related to the abstract sentence are enclosed in quotation marks. For example, *My favorite song is "We are stars."* *She said, "It is the best thing I've ever read."* *Jack asked, "Why is she here?" He yelled, "I don't care!"*.

4. Writing of the separated part with a black bold letter (bold, jirniy) or underlined letters (underlying, podcherknutiy).

5. Use of placeholders (alternative) - italics (cursive, italics) instead of quotation marks.

6. Not using a comma between the parts of the following compound sentence. You may think he is an artist – he isn't / Vy moжете podumat, chto on khudojnik, no eto ne tak

7. Improved functions of the colon.

8. Increased attention to the logical-semantic function of punctuation marks. The use of punctuation marks in English texts, as in Russian, began to be based more on the semantic principle. For example, *A woman, without her man, is nothing* / *A woman: without her, man*

*is nothing*¹. *Ayol kishi erkaksiz – hech kim / Женщина без своего мужчины – ничто; Ayol, usiz erkak – hech kim / Женщина: без нее мужчина – ничто.*

Observing English content on social networks shows that more punctuation marks are saved in English writing than in modern Russian and Uzbek languages. For example: 1) saving a comma within separated sections and entries: *The letter that I received from him yesterday is very important* (Dreiser) / *Письмо, которое я получил от него вчера, очень важно* / *Xat, kecha men undan olgan, juda muhim*; 2) non-use of commas between clauses: *I met such a beauty that I had never seen before* / *Я встретил такую красавицу, какую никогда раньше не видел* / *Men shunday go‘zalni uchratdimki, bunaqasini oldin hech qachon uchratmaganman*; 3) not using a hyphen between possessive and non-conjunct clauses: *Moscow is the capital of Russia* / *Москва – столица России* / *Moskva – Rossiyaning poytaxti*; *Our task is to learn well* / *Наша задача – хорошо учиться* / *Bizning vazifamiz – yaxshi o‘qish*.

The second paragraph devoted to the analysis of "specific development and modern traditions of Russian punctuation" focuses on the modern traditions of Russian punctuation. We will consider some aspects related to the latest development of modern Russian punctuation.

1. The use of two forms of quotation marks. In Russian, there are two forms of quotation marks, which are specific for printed ("arch") and handwritten ("panja") texts: *«Случись какая беда, так все эти „друзья“ убегут первыми», сказала Даша.*
2. The use of italics as a substitute for quotation marks: Группа *The Beatles* стала известна всему миру.
3. Activation of the use of emoticons (smilies) in written communication. Recent studies show that many signs and even words have given way to emoticons in the modern punctuation system, and the use of pictograms in online forms of communication is 10-20 percent. The fact that emoticons are not completely out of use is explained by the fact that they are an active layer in virtual communication - a necessary tool for expressing emotions and semantic color in the speech of young people.
4. It is becoming a habit to completely abandon punctuation marks in artistic works. In fiction, it is becoming a habit for authors to violate the norms of literary language sometimes without any purpose or, on the contrary, for a specific purpose.
5. Having the author's punctuation copyright. It is known that the standard use of punctuation marks in a particular language is common to that language and is not protected by copyright, that is, individual use unique to a particular author is not considered an abnormal (occasional, unusual) situation. The unusual use of punctuation has led to it being treated as intellectual property.
6. A number of problems have arisen related to the punctuation of social networks. In the punctuation of social networks, the tradition of minimization - using all punctuation marks close to each other and maximization - using a certain punctuation mark several times in a

¹ Truss Lynne. *Eats, shoots & leaves. The zero tolerance approach to punctuation.* – London: Fourth Estate, 2007. – 209 p. – Б.9

row has emerged. For example, the activity of the question mark has increased. It is even observed that communicants use it alone in rare cases, mostly in complex use. The number of exclamation marks used, the importance of the question, and the desire to get an answer to it as soon as possible are measured by the number of question marks. For example, «У меня есть отличная новость!» «Да, и тебя она касается лично» «Рассказывай!» (спустя время) «Что случилось???????? Как это касается меня?????????» Yoki: «Выходи быстрее!!!!!!!!!! Я тебя уже жду!!!!!!!!!!!!»²

This situation began to be reflected in the Uzbek artistic style. For example, the unique use of punctuation marks in the style of Kh. Dostmuhammad also determines the individuality of the author: – Qayerdasaannnn?????!!!! – deya oh chekadi. Tap topmay takrorlayveradi: – Qayerdasaannnn?????!!!! (“Men – sensiz, Sen – mensiz”)³

The impact of the innovative traditions of the modern punctuation system on Uzbek punctuation began to be felt. In particular, in written speech, the functions of separation, emphasis, and demarcation characteristic of punctuation marks have been transferred to other symbols that are functionally close. For example, it has become customary to use *italics* (kursiv), **bold** (qora qalin harf, жирный), *underlining* (ostiga chizilgan harflar, подчеркнутый), *slashes* (yotiq chiziq дрон), drop, *square brackets* (to‘rtburchak qavs), and the author's style of punctuation according to which the occasional use has increased. Concepts such as substitute (alternative) signs, facultative signs, variant signs appeared. For example, 1) in order to prevent the repeated use of punctuation marks in complex texts, the use of a hyphen (/) instead of a comma, a dash, a semicolon: *Moscow is the capital of Russia / Moskva – Rossiyaning poytaxti; Moscow is the capital of Russia; Москва – Россиянинг пойтахти; Moscow is the capital of Russia – Moskva – Rossiyaning poytaxti.* 2) probel - the use of an intermediate space instead of dashes and semi-bracket markers; 3) separating the word with italics instead of quotation marks, etc.

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