



COMPARING THE USE OF PUNCTUATION MARKS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Student of UzSWLU: **To‘rayeva Madinabonu**

Scientific adviser: **Mamatkulova Nodira**

Abstract

In every field in the world that is currently advancing, there are changes, innovations, and developments are taking place. In the field of linguistics, advancements are also occurring with new branches opening up.

This article provides information about punctuation, such as punctuation marks, as well as the usage of punctuation marks, such as period, colon, semicolon, comma, hyphen and others in Uzbek and English languages, their differences and similarities.

Key words: punctuation, clarify, emphasis, advancements, innovations, hyphen, exclamation marks, parentheses.

СРАВНЕНИЕ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ЗНАКОВ ПРЕПИНАНИЯ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Студентка УзГУМЯ : **Тураева Мадинабону**

Научный руководитель: **Маматкулова Нодира**

Аннотация

В каждой области, которая сейчас развивается, происходят изменения, инновации и разработки. В области лингвистики также происходят изменения, открываются новые направления. В этой статье представлена информация о пунктуации, таких знаках препинания, как точка, двоеточие, точка с запятой, запятая, дефис и другие в узбекском и английском языках, их различиях и сходствах.

Ключевые слова: пунктуация, инновации, дефис, восклицательные знаки, скобки.

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA TINISH BELGILARINING ISHLATILISHINI SOLISHTIRISH

O'zDJTU talabasi: **To'rayeva Madinabonu**

Ilmiy maslahatchi: **Mamatkulova Nodira**

Anotatsiya

Hozirgi kunda dunyoda rivojlanayotgan har bir sohada o'zgarishlar, yangilanishlar, ro'y bermoqda. Shu bilan birga tilshunoslik yo'nalishida ham yangi sohalar ochilishi bilan rivojlanishlar yuz bermoqda.

Ushbu maqolada punktuatsiya, misol uchun, tinish belgilari, shuningdek, nuqta, ikki nuqta, nuqtali vergul, vergul, tire va boshqalar kabi tinish belgilarining o'zbek va ingliz tillarida qo'llanishi, ularning farqli va o'xshash tomonlari haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: punktuatsiya, aniqlamoq, urg'u, rivojlanish, innovatsiya, chiziqcha, undov belgisi, qavs.

Introduction

Punctuation marks are symbols used in writing to clarify meaning and indicate pauses, emphasis or grammatical structure.

In Uzbek language ,punctuation marks serve to express the written speech in a specific language correctly, expressively, logically, to condense it, to show the mutual logical grammatical relations of the parts of the written speech.

The current Uzbek language features 10 punctuation marks, each with established rules and scientific foundations covering their historical, graphical, and grammatical usage. They consist of the following:

- 1) period
- 2) comma
- 6) question marks
- 7) exclamation mark



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| 3) semicolon | 8) parenthesis |
| 4) colon | 9) quotation marks |
| 5) many points | 10) dash |

Punctuation marks are prevalent in punctuation literature and are typically categorized based on their characteristics.

1. According to the place of usage
2. According to the method of usage
3. According to the structure
4. According to the task

Punctuation marks are of two types instead of application:

- a) punctuation marks applied at the end of the sentence-point, many points, and exclamation marks.
- b) punctuation marks applied within the sentence-comma, semicolon, colon, brackets, quotation marks.

The following points can be said as general characteristics of punctuation marks used at the end of sentences:

- it shows the completion of the sentence
- it shows the boundary of the completion sentence, the separation of this sentence from the next sentence
- when they are used in other places at the end of the sentence, they perform a different task and are used for certain purposes.

For example, We learned about Z.M. Bobur's life and his creativity

In this sentence, the period is not used to perform a syntactic task, but to show that the world is shortened.

Punctuation marks are categorized into two groups based on their usage.

The first group consists of marks like the colon, which are used independently.

The second group includes single and repeated marks such as parentheses, exclamation marks, and question marks, which can be used either individually or repeatedly. For instance, a parentheses functions independently when employed as a concluding parentheses.



Grammatical features of pronouns:

- 1) a pronoun takes a noun specific syntactic form;
- 2) a pronoun never takes a determiner before itself. (from “Current Uzbek literary language)

The exclamation mark is used repeatedly in words spoken with strong emotion:

Oh ancient mountains!

Why are you silent, why!!! (Chulpon)

Punctuation marks are of two types according to their structure:

1. One-component punctuation marks: comma, dash, period.
2. Multiple punctuation marks: colon, semicolon, parenthesis, quotation mark, question mark and exclamation mark.

Punctuation marks serve to indicate the meaningful division of speech and contribute to determining the syntactic structure and tone of sentences. In scholarly literature, punctuation marks in Uzbek are categorized into three groups according to their functions.

1. Separation punctuation marks. This group includes period, question mark, exclamation mark, semicolon and these help to separate parts of the text from each other.
2. Demarcation punctuation mark. Quotation and parentheses belong to this group.
3. Punctuation marks with a complex function. These serve to limit, separate, and sometimes connect parts of the text. For example, if a colon performs the function of separating and connecting, a comma and dash serve to separate, delimit, and connect.

Like Uzbek punctuation marks, there are several types of punctuation marks in the English language and specific functions, places of use. There are 14 punctuation marks in English. They are as follows:

- | | |
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| 1) Period | 8) comma |
| 2) apostrophe | 9) quotation mark |
| 3) question mark | 10) exclamation mark |



- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 4) brackets | 11) slash |
| 5) dash | 12) hyphen |
| 6) ellipsis | 13) colon |
| 7) semicolon | 14) parenthesis |

English punctuation was previously referred to as “pointing”, but later became known as “punctuation” in the 1500s, deriving from the Latin word punctures. According to the Collins and Oxford English dictionaries, punctuation involves the utilization of symbols to structure words within sentences, clauses, and phrases.

The most common punctuation marks in English: full stop, question marks, commas, colon and semicolon, exclamation marks and quotation marks.

Although punctuation marks are almost the same in both languages, they have their own similarities and differences. Below we will look at the similar aspects of the use of comma punctuation in both language:

- to separate parts of speech from each other
- after introductory words, introductory phrases, and introductory sentences
- in both language if the adverbial and introductory ex-panders come at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is placed after them, if it comes in the middle of the sentence, on both sides, if it comes at the end of a sentence, then before them.

Now, let’s look at some differences in the use of commas in both languages.

1. In the Uzbek language, a comma is not used before the conjunction “and”. However, in English, when the last clause is connected with the conjunction “and”, this situation is observed, that is, a comma is used.

2. Both languages use comma to separate numbers, but for different purposes.

3. Dates are also used in English with a comma, unlike in Uzbek. For example, On 14th January, 1975, she began to work as a teacher.

We see that each punctuation mark has its place of use. From this article, we can conclude that although punctuation marks are almost the same in any language, they also have their own characteristics, rules, and methods of use. In this article, such features of punctuation marks in Uzbek and English languages were explained.



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