

Individuality in the Interchangeable Use of Punctuation

Xayrulloeva Gulasal Fayzullo qizi

Teacher of Bukhara State University, gulasalxayrulloeva@mail.com

Abstract: *The article discusses how certain punctuation marks in Uzbek have synonymous relationships, meaning that one mark can be used in place of another in a text. It presents an argument about the proper use and function of punctuation marks, and how they are closely linked to the syntax of the language. The article provides factual examples to illustrate that while there is a practice of substituting one punctuation mark for another, this approach may not always yield the intended effect.*

Keywords: *punctuation, punctuation marks: comma, double hyphen, parenthesis, stylistics, expressive syntax, logical-grammatical, methodological and differentiation principles of punctuation.*

I. Introduction.

Punctuation plays a crucial role in shaping and enhancing writing culture. It enables writers to express various mental relations, psychological states, and intonation patterns that cannot be conveyed through other writing means such as letters, numbers, or diacritical marks, or through language units like words and morphemes.

Punctuation is closely intertwined with the syntactic structure of a language, and is an essential tool for presenting written speech in a clear, expressive, and stylistically fluent manner, ensuring quick comprehension. Scientific sources and educational manuals emphasize that the method and order of punctuation marks are determined by logical-grammatical, methodological, and differentiation principles. The logical-grammatical principle aims to accurately express the semantic-grammatical aspects of speech in writing, while the differentiation principle determines the order of double use of punctuation marks and the ways in which they are used to clarify complex sentence structures. The stylistic principle suggests that punctuation marks should be used based on speech styles, but this is not entirely accurate since no punctuation mark is unique to a particular style. Any style of punctuation can be used as needed.

II. Analysis

There is a relationship of synonymy between certain punctuation marks, but it is important to distinguish this relationship from any substitutions. For instance, in the sentence "wearing red Sakhtian boots on his feet, a blue movut chakmon on top, a silver belt around his waist, and a beaver cap on his head, with a red poplin on the tip (this poplin was a symbol of the Emirate), Emir Sultan Jondor Tarkhan took a step to enter, hesitated" (O. Yakubov, "Treasure of Ulugbek"), the author's comment is enclosed in parentheses - (). However, this punctuation mark can also be replaced with a dash - (–) or a comma - (,) these can also be used in the form of double comma, double dash, or double parentheses to distinguish them from the usual use of comma, dash, or parentheses.

The question is, how do changes in punctuation affect the meaning or tone of a sentence? Our view is that they don't! In this instance, all three punctuation marks are used solely for the purpose of

constructing the sentence grammatically. They do not play a role in conveying nuances of meaning. Therefore, they cannot be considered interchangeable punctuation marks. As there are no discernible stylistic differences in their usage, we believe it is appropriate to treat them as complete synonyms or doublets. This is because they have identical semantic content and perform the same grammatical function in all of these variations.

Conclusion

The discussion on the synonymy of punctuation marks leads to several conclusions. Firstly, there exists a synonymous relationship between certain punctuation marks in Uzbek language, where one can be used in place of the other in a text. However, it is important to note that not all interchange of punctuation marks can be considered synonymous, as it depends on the presence of stylistic nuances in the exchange. Without such nuances, it is not appropriate to talk about synonymy between them.

Furthermore, punctuation marks play a crucial role in creating synonymous relations between sentences and are a fundamental aspect of language. Therefore, when studying expressive syntax, it is essential to consider the stylistic nuances associated with the use of punctuation marks.

References:

1. Абдурахмонов Ф. Пунктуацияни ўргатиш методнақаси, -Тошкент, «Ўқитувчи» нашриёти, 1968, -Б.6-7.
2. Бердиёров Х., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тилининг паремнологик луғати. – Тошкент: «Ўқитувчи», 1984.
3. Валгина Н.С. Необычное. в обычном. Заметки о пунктуации А. Ахматовой// Русская речь, 1979, № 6. С. 22–29.
4. Назаров К., Эгамбердиев Б. Ўзбек тили имло-ишора қоидалари. – Тошкент: «Ўқитувчи», 1996.
5. Сафронова И. П. Эстетическая функция пунктуации в поэзии М.Цветаевой. КД.–Ижевск, 2004 г.ва б.Чўлпон шеърятда тиниш белгилари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти.- 2020.- №4.- Б.26-33.
6. Ўзбек тили пунктуациясининг асосий қоидалари. Тузувчилар: Н.М.Маҳмудов, А.П.Мадвалиев, Н.Маҳкамов. – Тошкент: «O‘zbekiston» НМИУ, 2015.
7. Ўзбек халқ мақоллари. Икки томлик, иккинчи том. – Тошкент: «Фан», 1988.
8. Хайлова Е. Г. Пунктуация стихотворений И.Ф.Анненского. КД. – М.,2005 г.
9. Abdurakhmonova N., Alisher I. and Toirova G., "Applying Web Crawler Technologies for Compiling Parallel Corpora as one Stage of Natural Language Processing," 2022 7th International Conference on Computer Science and Engineering (UBMK), Diyarbakir, Turkey, 2022, pp. 73-75, doi: 10.1109/UBMK55850.2022.9919521.
10. Toirova G., Yuldasheva M., Elibaeva I. Importance of Interface in Creating Corpus. // International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8 Issue-2S10, September 2019. –P.352-355.
11. Toirova, G., (2019). The Role of Setting in Linguistic Modeling. International Multilingual Journal of Science and Technology, 4(9):722-723, available at: <http://imjst.org/index.php/vol-4-issue-9-september-2019/>