



Polysemantic Characteristics of Punctual Marks in Official Documents of English and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: Punctuation marks are of particular importance in improving the culture of writing and ensuring literacy. You know that the Department of linguistics, which teaches punctuation marks and instructions for their correct application in written speech, is called punctuation. Punctuation marks are inextricably linked with the syntactic construction of the language, and in the correct, expressive, clear statement of written speech, ensuring its methodological fluency, quick understanding, it is a necessary tool. This article sheds light on the fact that the punctuation marks originally applied were used to distinguish words and sentences from each other. In the speech of a particular language, it is mentioned about its function, the types of punctuation, in what places and in what order it is applied. In this article, we can discuss some information about polysemantic characteristics of punctual marks in official documents of English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: punctuation, melodies, morpheme, official documents, use of punctuation, Uzbek and English.

Introduction. In the formation and improvement of the culture of writing, punctuation - punctuation marks have a special significance. Punctuation marks are also of extraordinary importance in the expression of different thought relations, psychological and intonational States, which cannot be indicated by other means of writing (letters, numbers, diacritics), as well as by linguistic units (words, morphemes). Punctuation is inextricably linked with the syntactic construction of the language, and in the correct, expressive, clear statement of written speech, ensuring its methodological fluency, quick understanding, benihoya is a necessary tool.

In official sources, the text of official documents and laws states that the method and procedure for applying punctuation marks is determined on the basis of logical grammatical, methodological and differentiation (differentiation) principles of punctuation. In this, the logical-grammatical principle is aimed at correctly expressing the semantic-grammatical side of speech in writing, while the rules on the basis of the differentiation principle determine the order in the additive application of punctuation, ways to use them when it is necessary to clarify the complex content in the sentence. The methodological principle presupposes the use of punctuation marks on the basis of speech styles, but this is not so true, since there will be no punctuation mark inherent only in a particular style. When the need arises in official sources, the desired punctuation mark can be used in any style. Of great importance in the strengthening and improvement of punctuation traditions in a particular language is the work of famous writers and the work of linguists who generalize and regulate the rules of application of punctuation.

The point is usually put in Uzbek after a stream, command sentences, Proverbs, which are said without emotion. Commas are put after words like Yes, No, thank you, Well, hey, goodbye, well

done, Hello, denouncing and so on, denouncing the meaning of the words of the Union, exclamations, introductory words and conjunctions, separated fragments, affirmation, interpretation, negation and the like. Among the simpler sentences that made up compound sentences, a comma is also used when separating an extract sentence and an author's sentence.

The interrogative mark is placed at the end of interrogative sentences. Also, if a word or sentence within a sentence or text is not clear, ambiguous, incomprehensible, then an interrogative mark can be placed in parentheses. The exclamation mark is placed after statements with strong emotion. It is also used at the end of sentences that express commands, yells, desires, desires and the like. The exclamation mark is also used when words such as exclamations, yes, no, Okay, sorry, okay, goodbye, Hello come in at the beginning of the word and are spoken with strong emotions. An exclamation mark of up to three consecutive exclamations can be made if the thought to be said is said with very strong emotions.

The two-point form is completed, but the content of the next one is the continuous continuation of the first counted in compound sentences without a tie, as well as the author's sentence, which comes before the extract sentence, is used after the generalizing word that comes before the Union pieces. A dotted comma is used when simple sentences in compound sentences without a linker are grouped together and separated from each other by commas, when events in simple sentences that are part of a compound sentence without a linker are not close to each other, meaning a substantive thought.

Punctuation marks in official sources and in the preparation of documents are an important means of writing. Punctuation marks indicate articulation of semantic, systemic and intonation speech. It is known that punctuation marks not only regulate the written text to facilitate its perception by the reader, but also directly transmit part of the information in the text. In particular, punctuation sometimes serves as the only available means of choosing the correct interpretation of the text by expressing meaning. First of all, according to the functions of character separation (separation) (point; question mark, exclamation mark, comma, dotted comma, two dots, dash, Ellipse) and emphasis (two commas, two hyphens, bracket, quotation marks).

Formation, development of the current Uzbek punctuation, its study Fitrat, S.Ibrahimov, H.Goziev, O.Usmanov, G'.Abdurahmanov, K.Related to the name of Nazarov and other linguists. On top of this, "author punctuation", that is, cases of individual application of punctuation by a particular author, not subject to the current rules, without compliance with it, occurs, which also confuses, doubts the masses of broad learners.

Punctuation (lot. punktum-point) - a system of punctuation marks and a set of developed and strictly defined rules for their use. The term is used in two senses: in reference to the set of laws and regulations on the use of punctuation and in reference to the international scientific and practical conference on punctuation itself. Today, punctuation marks are an important system of signs in the composition of phonographs and are used as the basis of the semantic, intonational and grammatical division of written speech.

Punctuation marks in formal sources help to highlight and highlight in addition to bringing to the surface the semantic and grammatical relations of words in a sentence. Knowing the places of application of punctuation and their functional capabilities will help to correctly convey the author's own opinion in writing. During Mutola, this process promotes a quick and natural awareness of the emotional-expressive States conveyed by the recording medium. Punctuation marks used in modern Uzbek are built on semantic and structural-grammatical foundations that are inextricably linked with writing and dictate each other. Punctuation marks reflect different segment divisions of written speech; indicate logical-substantive communication and relations between individual words and word categories, various semantic positions of parts of written text.

With a focus on writing history, the initial applied punctuation marks were only used to separate sentences in the text, marking stop positions. They "emerged after writing, and became a component of writing once a social task was expressed. Since the earliest records were more pictographic or logographic (individual forms, expression of thought through characters), punctuation marks were not needed "although initial punctuation marks did not apply to perform semantic and grammatical

functions within the script, but to some extent reflected the intonation qualities of sentences. In turn, the manifestation of punctuation in oral speech is, of course, inextricably linked with such a complex prosodic phenomenon as tone. When looking at the history and evolution of the formation of punctuation marks in World linguistics, spaces (intervals) were initially selected as prototypes of punctuation marks. In particular, "the ancient Greeks in antiquity distinguished words with spaces and used capitalization of the beginning of sentences". In addition to representing intermediate distances, punctuation marks are harmonized with simple symbols, as well as various accentemes and melodies in words such as understanding, reading and understanding certain typographic symbols, silence in the desired positions, and reading aloud.

Official sources use all punctuation marks in the current Uzbek script-i.e.: dot, interrogative mark, exclamation mark, comma, bracket, dash, multipoint, dotted comma, quotation mark. One-element punctuation marks do not disassemble in terms of composition. They will consist of a conditional character (a graphic form). They are referred to as simple punctuation marks in their essence. Multi-element punctuation marks are formed from the combination of more than one punctuation mark. These are called joint or structural punctuation marks.

Multi-element punctuation marks have historically been made up of two or more conditional marks (shapes), which are now regarded as one Graphic Mark. For example: two points arose on the basis of a combination of a point in a vertical way (on the ground of the conjunction of two points), that is, a multiple point appeared on the basis of a combination of a point in a horizontal way (on the ground of the conjunction of three points), that is, [...]; the dotted comma was born from the joining of the dot and comma, i.e. [;]. In this, a comma and a dot are superimposed. The bracket also consists of two elements, the first of which is referred to as the "opening bracket", the second as the "closing bracket". A "closing bracket" is sometimes also called a "half bracket" and is followed by a number denoting numeratively as well as letters. The composition of interrogations, exclamations and quotes is more complex. Both the interrogative mark and the exclamation mark consist of two elements. It is known that the " exclamation mark comes from the Latin lo-exclamation, to which the dot (.) from the addition of".

In the sentence " Uzbek language and literature", linguists Prof. N.Mahmudov, senior research staff A.Madvaliyev, the "Basic Rules of punctuation of the Uzbek language" issued by the magistrate, punctuation marks are illuminated, divided into 2 types: in the section on the use of punctuation at the end of a sentence, cases of use of punctuation, interrogations, exclamations and multiple punctuation marks are explained on the basis of examples. In the section on the use of punctuation within a sentence, however, the use cases of symbols such as commas, dotted commas, dashes, two dots, brackets, quotations are touched upon.

Punctuation adds silent intonation to our work. With a comma, a period, an exclamation point, or a question mark, we can pause, stop, stress, or ask a question. Writing is more precise and clear when punctuation is used correctly because it enables the writer to pause, stop, or emphasize specific sentences or clauses. The most common applications for punctuation are covered in this section of the training. The most frequent errors that arise when punctuation does not adhere to accepted written English rules are highlighted in detail. The rules and illustrations provided here provide a fast review of some of the most typical punctuation errors that students make when writing rather than a thorough analysis of all punctuation usage. The usage of capital letters and apostrophes is also covered in this section, albeit these topics have less to do with punctuation and more to do with mechanics and spelling. Yet, understanding how to use them correctly is essential to writing well, just as it is with punctuation.

To ensure that your intended meaning is communicated as clearly as possible in academic writing in English, punctuation is crucial. Also, employing punctuation correctly offers readers, including journal editors, a positive impression of the paper's quality, which can impact how well-received a study is. In this article, we'll discuss various punctuation errors and misunderstandings that happen frequently when writing English papers, as well as how to avoid them.

The apostrophe is one of the more difficult punctuation symbols for both native English speakers and researchers who are using English as a foreign language to utilize correctly. The fact that the apostrophe has two primary functions—to denote possession and as part of a contraction—is largely to blame for the confusion. Its *vs.* *It's* is the most glaring illustration of this distinction. The possessive term *its* is used in the first case (e.g., "its length was 2 cm"). As opposed to this, *it's* is a contraction where the apostrophe takes the place of the letter *I* (for example, "it's 2 cm in length"). This is problematic because, unlike the possessive form *its*, proper noun possessives use an apostrophe.

It is generally recommended that contractions be avoided in professional scientific writing, thus you probably won't need to use the ending *'s* for anything other than possession. As an illustration, write "It is striking that the assay's accuracy is so high" rather than "It's striking that the assay's accuracy is so high," keeping the possessive but removing the contraction. The addition of a possessive *s* to nouns that already end in *s* is another rather challenging nuance. It is permissible to add either *'s* or *'just* to proper names or nouns that finish in *'s*. As an illustration, both "Tomas' theory was elegant" and "Tomas's theory was elegant" are true.

In academic writing, parentheses are frequently used to acknowledge sources, provide supplemental information, define acronyms, and more. Parentheses must always be used in pairs: every opening parenthesis must be followed by a closing parenthesis. This is the most crucial thing to remember.

You can use "nested" parentheses to add details or abbreviations within another parenthetical statement, such as "the buffer (which contained phosphate-buffered saline (PBS))" in the example above. Using parenthesis in any of these situations is typically permissible. For parenthetical remarks enclosed in parentheses, such as "the buffer (which contains phosphate-buffered saline [PBS])," certain journals, however, require the use of brackets. The requirement that brackets or parentheses appear in pairs holds true in both situations.

Even for native speakers, it can be challenging to use commas correctly because there are a number of rules for their use that might alter based on the context as well as between UK and US conventions. Here, we'll concentrate mostly on comma usage mistakes that frequently occur when writing scientific papers rather than going over all potential scenarios and exceptions.

Nevertheless, additionally, interestingly, and similar initial words are always followed by a comma because they can suggest a pause. The use of a comma after these lines adds a hint of anticipation and instructs the reader to focus on the material that follows. As an example, after describing the results from an experiment, the phrase 'Importantly,...' indicates that the information that follows will highlight a particularly important or interesting aspect of the findings, and the comma helps set this information apart from the rest of the text.

Commas are frequently used in place of the word "and" when a list of adjectives is being used. A study might be referred to as "a single-blind, prospective randomized controlled trial," for example, indicating that it was both single-blind and prospective. The controlled experiment was single-blind, prospective, and randomized, thus it would be improper to include a comma between "prospective" and "randomized" in this instance. Finding the shortest phrase describing the thing/noun that all the adjectives in the list apply to (in this case, "randomized controlled trial") is crucial in this situation.

Semicolons can be used in place of commas in lengthy lists. This is rather unusual, but it can be a useful tactic to assist the reader understand a statement that contains a lot of information. Readers might find it difficult to determine which items belonged to which list if only commas were used in the sentences that read, "This system can be used for patients with cancer, such as lung cancer, brain cancer, or ovarian cancer; metabolic disorders including diabetes, hypercholesterolemia, and porphyria; and autoimmune disorders."

The "Oxford comma" is a crucial distinction in English use in the US and the UK that should be kept in mind. The 'and' that comes before the last item in a list is followed by a comma in US English but not in UK English. The phrase "the samples were freeze-dried, lyophilized, and stored at room temperature" for instance, in US English, contains two commas, however in UK English, the

identical sentence would only have one comma: "the samples were freeze-dried, lyophilized, and stored at room temperature". It is desirable to follow the same convention throughout a single text for the sake of consistency, even though this is a minor distinction that many readers won't notice.

Spaces are not technically punctuation marks, but are subject to the same types of rules and conventions. It is standard to include a single space between words. When it comes to sentences, however, inserting either one or two spaces after a full stop is correct. The important thing is to be consistent throughout the document: you can use either one space or two spaces between sentences, but it is incorrect to use a mixture throughout a single text.

To avoid differences in size, appearance, and/or line spacing, special symbols, such as Greek symbols, should typically be formatted in the same font as the rest of the text and added using the symbol menu in Microsoft Word. This is particularly true for the degree symbol, which writers are frequently drawn to mimic by, for instance, using a lowercase o and placing it in superscript. The symbol browser tool is a highly helpful tool for precisely entering unusual symbols, so if you're not sure where to find it in your version of Word, we suggest using the Help feature to locate it. You could even wish to create a keyboard shortcut for frequently used symbols so that you can insert them quickly.

Conclusion. Relying on research, it can be said that the punctuation marks originally applied were used to distinguish words and sentences from each other, to express the various accentemes and melodies associated with oral speech. They did not serve to express the semantic and grammatical meanings that occur today using punctuation. The novelty of this article is that in order to use the general information about punctuation marks in current Uzbek linguistics, we would have to look for several books on linguistics or consider internet information. It will definitely take a lot of time. In this article, we got acquainted with the peculiarities of punctuation in Uzbek and English, with certain rules in their application, in particular, with the classification and vocabulary of punctuation marks that are put when maintaining official documents.

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