



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

THE SUPRASEGMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PUNCTUATION MARKS IN LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

Submission Date: December 01, 2023, Accepted Date: December 06, 2023,

Published Date: December 11, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue12-06>

Khayriniso Bakhtiyarovna Ganiyeva

Jspu. Head Of The Department Of Foreign Language In Preschool And Primary Education, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

There is a consistent and growing interest in the ongoing process of converting spoken language into written form. The use of punctuation marks in written communication during the interactive discourse between the writer and the reader allows for the assessment of the human factor, that is, the communicative impact between the writer and the reader. The scientific integration of spoken and written language is currently gaining significant importance. The prosodic aspects of punctuation marks play a main role in linguistics, influencing the rhythm, intonation, and overall expression of spoken language. Prosody refers to the patterns of stress, pitch, and rhythm in speech, and punctuation marks contribute to these prosodic elements in various ways.

KEYWORDS

Punctuation marks, prosody, prosodic aspects of punctuation marks, the tone of speech, prosodic modification.

INTRODUCTION

In a broader sense, the use of punctuation marks in the English language is based on the complex interaction of syntactic and semantic-stylistic aspects. In such cases, punctuation marks provide writers with the opportunity to express additional expressive and emotional nuances through the use of specific

markers. Primarily, research on punctuation marks in the English language from a prosodic standpoint indicates that each punctuation mark has its own unique prosodic feature. For instance, the use of a dash in the opening section of a letter, in the summary part of a text, or with the intention to emphasize the

unfinished nature of a statement and highlight the significance of the last two words is common. Continuing the prosodic characteristics of such markers, the application of the semicolon in a letter is shown to symbolize a seemingly abrupt yet intentionally designed conclusion, often marked by a distinct pause in oral speech. Following a semicolon, the first word of the subsequent clause is always pronounced without an upward inflection, falling within an average or lower pitch range. This prosodic modification after a semicolon subtly emphasizes the semantic feature of the punctuation mark, contributing to the separation of independent clauses in speech.

The traditional legitimacy inherent in punctuation marks in different systematic languages mainly makes it necessary to promote the criterion of labelling when developing the principles of systematic regulation of the writer's use of punctuation marks in the process of text creation. It is also necessary to take into account the functions of punctuation marks in the process of communicative communication of the speaker or writer. In the process of communication or reading, the writer and reader express their thoughts based on their basic knowledge of punctuation. Thus codified rules of punctuation help to understand the meaning of the text, while those used contrary to the rules hinder the understanding of adequate meaning. However, without clarifying the reader's attitude, it is

absolutely wrong to talk about mutual understanding of the participants of written communication, especially about the functions of punctuation marks serving to clarify this issue. Although a lot of research has been devoted to the study of oral speech, the issue of its expression in written form remains neglected. Although speech is oral, it is analyzed through a written text. When analyzing the use of punctuation marks in the real process of written communication, taking into account the communicative interaction of the human factor, i.e. the writer and the reader, makes it possible to determine the expressiveness of punctuation marks.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to J. Nesfield, the consistency of punctuation and pause in English is also taken into account. According to M. Spencer's treatise, there are two different ways of using punctuation marks, one is free and the other is fixed. Hemingway also used a free method of using punctuation marks. The use of punctuation marks in English is based on the complex interaction of syntactic and semantic-stylistic aspects. In such cases, punctuation allows writers to express an additional expressive emotional value of the word. Basically, studies of English punctuation from a prosodic point of view show that each punctuation mark has its own prosodic expression. For example, a hyphen is used in the introduction of a letter, in the conclusion of a text, or in order to show that the last

part of an expression is incomplete and that the last two words are emphasized. Continuing with the prosodic features of such punctuation marks, the use of a semicolon in a letter indicates an informal ending to a letter, and in oral speech, the tone is expressed by two pauses. The first stressed syllable after a semicolon is never high-pitched, but mid- or low-pitched. Such prosodic editing clearly shows the semantic nature of the punctuation mark and serves to separate independent parts of the sentence.

Now we will think about a number of forms that are used in written speech, but what function they perform in texts has not yet been explained. Our comments are focused on proving that they are punctuation marks on the basis of their functions in the texts. However, before moving on to this side of the issue, it is necessary to state some related considerations. According to linguists involved in the history of the writing of one or another nation, the function of punctuation marks was also to show the texts divided based on their meaning and content.

It should be noted that we are still not fully aware of the stylistic and functional nature of punctuation marks. For example, some aspects, such as italicization of the text, acquire a stylistic meaning, even if they are not included in the number of punctuation marks. However, research conducted in recent years shows that the cursive (italic) sign is one of the full-fledged punctuation marks, as it has a semantic and prosodic-

punctuational essence. In addition, the use of italics in English texts determines the presence of its stylistic and functional aspect. In scientific texts, italics are used to convey important information. When scientific and philological texts were analyzed, the following features of cursive as a punctuation mark were identified:

1. Terminological units;
2. Descriptive means;
3. Lexemes related to the chat language;
4. Names of scientific, artistic, literary, musical, and other works;
5. Lexical units serving to express logical opposition;
6. Units describing the culture of other nations

The purpose of using italics in works of art is to describe the character's speech, as well as all the listed tasks characteristic of a scientific text are preserved. The task style of using such cursive is aimed at the expression of expressive-emotional connotations and the realization of aesthetic effect, which is reflected in the timbre tone when the text is expressed orally.

The variety in the use of this sign depends on the style of the writer and the expression of the artistic meaning. It should be noted that each punctuation mark used in the text, in addition to its codified standard, has aspects that affect the content of the

text and, if necessary, radically change it, and correctly reflect the content of the text expressed by the writer, understanding the expressed content is solely dependent on the knowledge of the writer and his or her awareness of the world.

In scientific works and some documents (letters, announcements, radio and television programs, book introductions), as well as in reports, the use of punctuation marks is based more on this principle. In simplifying and abbreviating written speech, in determining the order and system of using punctuation marks in addition to the standardized signs, in specifying the limits of written speech parts - in distinguishing - the place of the differentiation tactic is significant. Therefore, when the syntactic structure and tone of the sentence do not match, punctuation marks are placed based on the tone according to the rule. For example, in English, although the syntactic division of some subordinate clauses is by tone, the main clause is not separated by a comma. In order to clarify our point, we give the following example:

I'm surprised that you haven't forgotten me.

However, it should be taken into account that sentences with the same structure can be expressed differently depending on the tone and use of punctuation marks. For example:

a. Tom Perry and I.

b. Tom, Perry and I.

c. The Monthly Review editor said the designer is a fool.

d. The Monthly Review editor, said the designer, is a fool.

When analyzing these sentences, it was found that the sentences marked with the letters (a) and (b) have different tones and punctuation marks, as well as the sentences in (c) and (d) are the same, and their content is completely different. are different from each other. So, punctuation marks also serve to distinguish between meanings in sentences.

The same punctuation mark used in an English text can perform different functions. However, in order to eliminate ambiguity in the understanding of the text, various syntactic units are distinguished by a punctuation mark, for example, below, the clause that comes before the imperative is distinguished to strengthen the meaning of reference:

Those who can, contribute to the fund. (Those who can afford it, give money to the fund.) or if the place of a comma is taught, it expresses another meaning:

Those, who can contribute to the fund, should establish the account (Anyone who wants to donate to the fund should open an account).

It is known that the semantics of punctuation marks is considered the main factor of the punctuation system

and plays an important role in their use. For example, there are basic principles of sequential use of punctuation marks, which are used interchangeably according to the semantic content. Although a period is not placed at the end of an exclamation point, question mark, or some abbreviations as a sign that expresses the complete meaning of an idea, a comma is used instead of it at the same time as the signs that end the sentence. For example:

It requires a sentence period; i.e., a full stop.

What we want to know is when?, but he has only told us why.

Also, the interchange of punctuation marks requires that the principles juxtaposition governing the use of a particular mark be followed. At the same time, the author must take into account the variability of the specific use of punctuation marks. In some fiction, the author uses punctuation effectively in accordance with his method. Although the rules of punctuation are familiar to everyone, they create some difficulties in understanding the content expressed by the author. After all, there are situations where punctuation is necessary, including at the end of a sentence, or there are places where it is not necessary to use it. When the second case is observed, that is, when it is used in places where it is not necessary, the meaning and content are clarified according to the specific characteristics of the communicative situation.

The biggest, tree in the forest is over here.

My mother is, going to kill me.

I wrote, an essay yesterday .

Such illegal use of punctuation marks requires a deeper study of their various meanings and functions expressed in the text. For example, the following is the same, but has two different meanings when the text is analyzed with the punctuation changed:

Dear John,

I want a man who knows what love is all about. You are generous, kind, thoughtful. People who are not like you admit to being useless and inferior. You have ruined me for other men. I yearn for you. I have no feelings whatsoever when we're apart. I can be forever happy—will you let me be yours?

Jane

Dear John,

I want a man who knows what love is. All about you are generous, kind, thoughtful people, who are not like you. Admit to being useless and inferior. You have ruined me. For other men, I yearn. For you, I have no feelings whatsoever. When we're apart, I can be forever happy. Will you let me be?

Yours,

Jane

in the first letter, Jane states that she loves John, and in the second text, she asks him to leave her alone. It is possible to determine whether the content of the text has changed from a positive to a negative meaning only depending on the place of punctuation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In Uzbek, as in English, punctuation marks can be used together, i.e. side by side, in a row, in a double manner. The dual use of punctuation marks is closely related to the lexical-semantic, syntactic-stylistic, structural and grammatical conditions of written speech, and has its own system of use - law. Also, their dual use is adapted to different purposes, and according to its essence, it can be found in three cases:

1. In repeated double use, one punctuation mark is repeated, for example, the question mark can be used up to two times (??), and the exclamation mark can be used up to three times (!!!). For example:

Kimdir, uyingizga o't tushdi. – Nima??

Sen ham, odam bo'lib, kitob o'qisangchi?? (O.)

– Jallod!! – qo'rqqanidan baqirib yubordi shoh (“Latifalar”)

Shohista. Tursunali!!

Tursunali. Bevafo!! (Uyg'un.)

Yuragimda yotar bir qayg'u,

G'azab bilan deyman: Yo'qol! Bas!! Yetar!!! (U.)

2. In normal double use, two punctuation marks of different types are used together: ?!, ?!.., !.. for example.

3. In compound double use, three or more different types of punctuation marks are expressed together: question / exclamation / colon, question + closing quotation mark / dash. Sometimes it is necessary to use two opening or two closing quotation marks together (double). In this case, both of them are used in parallel, and one of them is placed after changing its shape. This is how it works:

“Sirdaryodan quyosh ko'tariladi, mamlakatga nur oqadi” deyishgan edi – dedi faxrlanib O'ktam. (O.)

“Hali ham esimda dadam aytib bergan “Uch og'ayni botirlar,”” – deb maqtandi Salim.

One question mark and two exclamation marks, when used in combination, appear in the system as "question + exclamation + exclamation point", for example:

– Bo'lmasa, avval sizni o'ldirish kerak!

– Nima?!! (“Latifalar”)

Just like in Uzbek, English can use double punctuation, that is, a quotation mark with a period or a question mark is used before the closing quotation mark, for example:

“What did you say?”

“I said we could have everything.”

“We can have everything.”

“No, we can’t.”

“We can have the whole world.”

“No, we can’t.”

“We can go everywhere.”

“No, we can’t. It isn’t ours any more.”

“It’s ours.”

“No, it isn’t. And once they take it away, you never get it back.”

“But they haven’t taken it away.”

“We’ll wait and see.” - the difference from the Uzbek language is that the author does not use a hyphen at the beginning of the sentence, the quotation marks are opened and the text is given.

It is known that world and English linguists recognize the existence of four types of sentences, including affirmative, interrogative, command and exclamation types. According to grammarians, "exclamatory sentences only serve as an evaluation factor that expresses a certain level of communication or a situation. Therefore, the meaning defined by the author can be determined only by means of tone. The

following exclamatory sentence has a positive and negative meaning:

“What a book!”

In the Uzbek language, as in the English language, it is possible to observe that exclamatory sentences express two different meanings, for example:

“Buncha aqlisan!” – In this sentence, the positive meaning means surprise, and the negative is expressed in a sarcastic tone. Also, such words are said with a strong rising, wavy tone, implying emotionality:

– Qurib qolibsiz, xuddi payraxa, limonday sarg‘ayib ketibsiz!

Yolg‘iz yashagandan ko‘ra ikki kishi bo‘lib yashash yaxshi-ku!

– Agar u rostdan ham kvartira va xarajatini baham ko‘rmoqchi bo‘lsa, xizmatiga tayyorman!

A word or phrase of one or more words can indicate that the speaker or character is affected or excited by something, for example:

“Gosh!”

“Oh dear!”

“Of all the nerve!”

“Oh! a mystery is it?” I cried, rubbing my hands .

CONCLUSION

Sometimes the translator does not find the linguistic tools provided by the original author in his native language and is forced to create them in his own language. In the translation of a poetic work, the translator must preserve the stylistic tools of the original. Otherwise, the reader will be deprived of the spirit of the original. As Goethe said, "it is not the word, but the thought that gives life to the work." Therefore, the translator should choose the path that is acceptable to him, whether it is in prose or verse. Consequently, the use of punctuation marks depends on the tone, meaning and grammatical construction, and fundamentally changes the meaning of the sentence. If the position of the punctuation marks changes in the sentence, the content and syntactic structure of the sentence also changes.

The use of punctuation is different in each language, including English and Uzbek. If the functions of the punctuation marks used in the text are expressed together, it causes problems in understanding the content of the sentence. The general norms and rules for the use of punctuation marks depending on the speech forms and functional styles of the literary language are determined on the basis of the stylistic principle, and the texts are divided according to their meaning and content. Therefore, each punctuation mark used in the text, in addition to its codified standard, has aspects that affect the content of the text and, if necessary, radically change

it. perception depends only on the knowledge and worldview of the reader. In the analysis of the use of punctuation marks in the actual process of written communication, taking into account the communicative interaction between the human factor, that is, the writer and the reader, makes it possible to determine the expression of punctuation marks. It is worth noting that pragmalinguistic features are expressed in sentences with exclamation marks, and it was found that the positive meaning in the text means surprise, and the negative one shows an ironic tone.

REFERENCES

1. Ganiyeva.X.B. Pragmalinguistic and translation aspects of punctuation in english and uzbek languages // Mental enlightenment scientific – methodological journal. <https://doi.org/10.37547/mesmj-V4-I4-01>
2. Назаров К. Тиниш белгилари ва ёзма нутқ. – Тошкент, 1974. – 68 б.
3. Adorno Theodor. W., and Weber Nicholsen, Shierry, 'Punctuation Marks', The Antioch Review Vol. 48, No. 3, Poetry Today (Summer, 1990), pp. 300-305.
4. Beattie, G. W., & Butterworth, B. L. (1979) Contextual probability and word frequency as determinants of pauses and errors in spontaneous speech. Language and Speech, 22, 201-211
5. Oliver, Mary. (2001). Mary Oliver on the Magic of Punctuation.

<https://www.brainpickings.org/2014/09/10/mary-oliver-on-punctuation/>

6. Spencer M. A handbook of punctuation. (1912). – Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Pub. Co
7. O'Connor J.D. Phonetics. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books Ltd, 1977. 320 p
8. Fowler H.W., Fowler F.G. The King's English. Ware: Wordsworth Edition Ltd., 1993.-383 p.
9. Артур Конан Дойл. Оққа қизил билан: қисса/А.К.Дойл; тарж. Ориф Фармон. – Т.: Davr Press, 2009. –Б.5.
10. Jack London. Martin Eden. <https://standardebooks.org/ebooks/jack-london/martin-eden>
11. Arthur Conan Doyle. A Study in Scarlet. <https://sherlock-holm.es/stories/pdf/a4/1-sided/stud.pdf>

OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES