

**JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY  
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY  
KENGASH ASOSIDA TUZILGAN BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

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**JIZZAX DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA UNIVERSITETI**

**G‘ANIYEVA XAYRINISO BAXTIYAROVNA**

**PUNKTUATSION BELGILAR PRAGMALINGVISTIK  
XUSUSIYATLARINING QIYOSIY TADQIQI (INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK  
TILLARI MISOLIDA)**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

UO‘K: 811.111’25:003.086  
811.512.133’25:003.086

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati  
mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по  
филологическим наукам**

**The contents of the dissertation abstract for a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in  
Philology**

**G‘aniyeva Xayriniso Baxtiyarovna**

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AVTOREFERATI**

**Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida  
B2020.4.PhD/Fil1444 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.**

Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetida bajarilgan.  
Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o'zbek, rus, ingliz (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb sahifasida  
jdpu.uz va "Ziyonet" Axborot ta'lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil " 19 " 06 kuni tarqatildi.  
(2024-yil " 19 " 06 dagi 1 - raqamli reestr bayonnomasi)



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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida tilning antroposentrik talqini va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari tahliliga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda. Tillarning tinish belgilariga bag'ishlangan izlanishlarning til tahlilidan o'rin egallashi, punktuatsion belgilarining struktur-tizimli jihatlari, hissiy-ekspressiv baholovchi xususiyatlari, pirovardida nutqning sayqallanishiga erishish masalalari tilshunoslarning diqqat markazida bo'lib kelmoqda. Matn qurilishida punktuatsion belgilarning to'g'ri qo'llanilishini pragmalingvistik aspektda talqin qilish zamonaviy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalaridan hisoblanadi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida adabiy til me'yorlari badiiy matn va uning tarjimalarida namoyon bo'lganligi sababli tarjima matnlarini pragmalingvistik aspektda o'rganishga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Tillararo samarali muloqotga erishish natijadorligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladigan nutq me'yorlari muammolari, tarjimada pragmatik ma'lumotlarning to'g'ri ifodalanganligi, tinish belgilarining o'xshash va farqli jihatlarning talqini zamonaviy tilshunoslikning muhim masalalaridan biriga aylanmoqda. Badiiy adabiyot tarjimasi bilan bog'liq punktuatsion belgilar doirasidagi masalalar hanuzgacha o'z yechimini topmagani, inglizcha badiiy matnlardagi pragmatik ma'nolar, tasviriy hamda uslubiy bo'yoqdorlikka ega bo'lgan vositalarning o'zbek tili tarjimalarida to'g'ri aks ettirilganligini tadqiq qilish dolzarb vazifaga aylanmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda so'nggi yillarda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy o'zgarishlar natijasida, milliy til taraqqiyoti, davlat tilini rivojlantirish, uni xorijiy tillar bilan chog'ishtirib o'rganish hamda o'zbek tilining o'ziga xos tabiatini ochib berish masalalari tahlili va tadqiqiga katta ahamiyat berilmoqda. "Biz davlat tili taraqqiyotini jahondagi yetakchi xorijiy tillar va mamlakatimizdagi turli millat vakillarining tili va madaniyatini rivojlantirish bilan bog'liq holda ko'ramiz"<sup>1</sup>. Shu ma'noda turli tizimli til birliklarining pragmalingvistik qiyosiy tadqiqi, xususan, punktuatsion belgilardan matnda foydalanish xususiyatlari va ularning tarjimada ifodalanishini o'rganish bugungi kun zaruratidir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2023-yil 12-sentabrdagi PF-158-son "O'zbekiston – 2030 strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi farmonlari, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2018-yil 18-maydagi 376-son "Jahon adabiyotining eng sara namunalarini o'zbek tiliga hamda o'zbek adabiyoti durdonalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va nashr etish tizimini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2021-yil 19-maydagi 312-son "Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirishni samarali tashkil etish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/10/21/uzbek-language/>

qarorlari hamda qator me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Fikrning teran bo'lishi va uning qiymatini oshirishda tinish belgilaridan unumli foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tinish belgilarining shakli ularning qadimgi yozuv namunalari ekanligidan darak beradi. Jahon tilshunosligida punktuatsion belgilarning strukturaviy-semantik, stilistik xususiyatlari I.Gordon, R.C.Pinckert, M.B.Parkes, H.V.Fovler, F.G.Fovler, J.Brody, J.Seely kabi olimlar tomonidan yoritilgan<sup>2</sup>

Rus tilshunos olimlari O.V.Dolgova, V.V.Babayseva, I.I.Akmatova, E.A.Yao, N.I.Yaxnovich, Y.V.Dzyakovich, L.L.Baranova, A.T.Siukayeva, I.G.Merkulova, N.V.Mayzenger, N.S.Valgina, M.V.Biyanova tadqiqot ishlarida fikrni teran ifodalash va qiymatini oshirishda tinish belgilaridan unumli foydalanish masalalari, punktuatsion belgilarning qo'llanish tizimi ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan<sup>3</sup>.

O'zbek tilshunosligida punktuatsiya qoidalari, o'zbek tili punktuatsiyasi, o'zbek tili ishora-imlo qoidalari, zamonaviy o'zbek punktuatsiyasi asoslari, matnlarda punktuatsiya va matnni anglash uchun ishlatilgan ishoralar jadid ma'rifatparvar olimlarimizdan A.Fitrat<sup>4</sup>, tilshunoslar Sh.Shoabdurahmonov<sup>5</sup>,

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<sup>2</sup> Gordon I. Practical punctuation of the English language. – London.: Heinemann Educational Books, 1978. – P.40.; Gordon I. Practical Punctuation. –M.: Vyssaja Skola, 1981. – 71 p.; Pinckert R. C. Pinckert's Practical Grammar. The Guide to Usage, Punctuation and Style. Cincinnati, 1986. – 174 p.; Parkes M.B. Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West. London: Scolar Press, 1992. – 240 p.; Fowler H.W., Fowler F.G. The King's English. Ware: Wordsworth Edition Ltd., 1993. – 383 p.; Seely J. Oxford A – Z of Grammar & Punctuation. Oxford University Press, revised second edition, 2013.; Brody Jennifer DeVere. Punctuation: Art, Politics, and Play. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2008. /P.136.

<sup>3</sup> Долгова О.В. Семиотика неплавной речи. –М.: Высшая школа, 1978. –264 с.; Бабайцева В.В. Русский язык. Синтаксис и пунктуация. – М.: Просвещение, 1979. – 269 с.; Акматова И.И. Выраженное и невыраженное в синтаксическом членении речи: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. –М., 1990. – 17 с.; Яо Э.А. Употребление знаков препинания в современном английском языке // Иностранные языки в школе, 1988. № 1. – С. 83-84.; Яхнович Н.И. Пунктуация как средство ритмико-стилистической организации текста: Автореф. дисс.канд. филол. наук. –М., 1991. –19 с.; Дзякович Е.В. Стилистический аспект современной пунктуации. Экспрессивные пунктуационные приемы : дисс.канд. филол. наук / Е. В. Дзякович. –М, 1995. – 193 с.; Баранова Л.Л. Онтология английской письменной речи: Учебно-методическое пособие к курсу лекций по орфоэпии и орфографии современного английского языка. – М.: Диалог - МГУ, 1998. – 246 с.; Сиукаева АТ. Семантические основы пунктуации в английском языке на материале драматургических произведений): Автореф. дис. канд.филол. наук. –М., 2000. – 18 с.; Меркулова И.Г. Периферийные знаки пунктуации в современной французской прозе: дисс.канд. филол. наук / И. Г. Меркулова. –М., 2001. –167 с.; Валгина Н.С. Актуальные проблемы современной русской пунктуации / Н. С. Валгина. – М.: Высш. шк., 2004. – 259 с.; Майзенгер Н.В. Позиционно-содержательная и прагматическая значимость знаков препинания в современном английском языке: дисс.канд. филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2004. – 167 с.; Биянова М.В. Пунктуационные системы: синхронный и диахронный аспекты: Дисс.канд. филол. наук. – Ижевск, 2010. – 185 с.

<sup>4</sup> Fitrat A. Tanlangan asarlar: Darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari, ilmiy maqola va tadqiqotlar. Nashrga tayyorlovchi va izohlar muallifi N. Boltaboyev. –Т.: "Ma'naviyat", 2009. –336 б.

<sup>5</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Пунктуация қоидалари. –Тошкент. 1953. –223 б.

K.Nazarov, B.Egamberdiyev<sup>6</sup>, B.Baxriddinova<sup>7</sup>, R.Alimuxammedov<sup>8</sup>, N.Mahmudov, A.Madvaliyev, N.Mahkamov<sup>9</sup> singari olimlar tadqiqotlarida tahlilga tortilgan.

Binobarin, tadqiqot doirasi pragmalingsvistik tahlilni qamrab olishiga ko'ra jahon tilshunos olimlaridan Ch.Morris<sup>10</sup>, G.Yule<sup>11</sup> hamda o'zbek tilshunos olimlaridan Sh.Safarovning<sup>12</sup> pragmalingsvistikaga oid ilmiy-nazariy ma'lumotlarini ham e'tirof etish joizdir.

Tillarda punktuatsiya masalasi bo'yicha bir qator ilmiy izlanishlar mavjud, ammo ingliz va o'zbek tillari tinish belgilarining pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlarini qiyoslab tahlil qilish ayni kun tilshunoslik ilmi uchun muhim tadqiqotlardan hisoblanishi tabiiy.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Turli tizimdagi tillarning lisoniy va tipologik xususiyatlari" mavzusidagi ilmiy yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi badiiy matnlar punktuatsion belgilari pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida punktuatsiya taraqqiyotining asosiy omillari, punktuatsion belgilarning struktur-tizimli jihatlari hamda tinish belgilarining pragmalingsvistik ahamiyatini aniqlash;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida punktuatsion belgilarning funksional xususiyatlarini aniqlab, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi matnlarda tinish belgilarining gapdagi o'rniga ko'ra o'xshash va farqli jihatlarni yoritish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining pragmatik xususiyatlarini qiyosiy tahlil qilish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tarjima hamda asliyat matnida ifodalangan tinish belgilarining pragmalingsvistik jihatlarni ochib berish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekt**i sifatida inglizcha badiiy matnlar va ularning o'zbek tilidagi tarjimalari tanlab olingan.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti**ni ingliz badiiy matnlarining o'zbek tilidagi tarjimalarining punktuatsion belgilari pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlarini ochib berish tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Mavzuni yoritishda qiyosiy-chog'ishtirma, deskriptiv, leksik-semantik va pragmalingsvistik tahlil usullaridan foydalaniladi.

<sup>6</sup> Назаров К. Ўзбек тили пунктуацияси. –Тошкент. Ўқитувчи. 1976; Назаров К., Эгамбердиев Б. Ўзбек тили ишора-имло қоидалари (пунктуация). –Тошкент. Ўқитувчи. 1996.;

<sup>7</sup> Бахриддинова Б.М. Замонавий ўзбек пунктуацияси асослари. Монография. –Тошкент: Академ нашр, 2015. – 64 б.;

<sup>8</sup> Алимухаммедов Р. Қадимги туркий битикларда пунктуация ва матнни англаш учун ишлатилган ишоратлар хақида // Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование. – 2016. – №. 1 (58). – С. 49-53.

<sup>9</sup> Маҳмудов Н., Мадвалиев А., Маҳкамов Н. Ўзбек тили пунктуациясининг асосий қоидалари. – Тошкент, 2015// О'zbek tili me'yorlari (punktuatsiya). – Toshkent: Zamin nashr, 2021. – 232 b.

<sup>10</sup> Morris Ch. W. Foundations of the theory of signs / Charles W. Morris. - Chicago, Ill: The University of Chicago Press, 1938. - VIII, 59 c.

<sup>11</sup> Yule G. Pragmatics – Oxford University Press, 1996. –138 p

<sup>12</sup> Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент. –2008. 318 б.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi qavs, qo‘shirnoq, vergul, tire kabi punktuatsion belgilarining chegaralovchilik hamda nuqta, undov, so‘roq, vergul, nuqtali vergul, ikki nuqta, ko‘p nuqta kabi belgilarining ajratuvchilik vazifalari, shuningdek, nutqning sintaktik tuzilishi va intonatsiyasi kabi hissiy-ekspressiv baholovchi xususiyatlari aniqlangan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi badiiy matnlarda gap o‘rtasida, oxirida va aralash holda qo‘llanuvchi tinish belgilarining darak, so‘roq, undov, buyruq, istak gaplarda o‘xshash, o‘zbek tilida uyushiq bo‘laklarning tinish belgilari bilan ajratilishi, ingliz tilida uyushgan sifat leksemalarining vergulsiz ifodalanishi kabi farqli jihatlari ochib berilgan;

nuqta, ko‘p nuqta, vergul, nuqtali vergul, ikki nuqta, tire, so‘roq va undov punktuatsion-grafik vositalarning inglizcha va o‘zbekcha matnlarning uslubiy ravonligini ta‘minlovchi funksional-uslubiy, tarjima mantlaridagi sintaktik konstruksiyalarni to‘g‘ri, ifodali, aniq bayon qilish kabi pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida matnlarda til birliklariga tayangan verbal va harakat, mimika va jestlarga asoslangan noverbal ma‘nolarni ifodalashda punktuatsion belgilarining ta‘kidlash, kuchaytirish kabi pragmalingsvistik jihatlari asoslangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tinish belgilarining pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlarini tadqiq etish bo‘yicha to‘plangan materiallar, tadqiqot natijasida chiqarilgan xulosalar “Ingliz tilshunosligi”, “Adabiyotshunoslik” fanlarini o‘qitishda, xususan, badiiy mantlarning tarjima jarayonida punktuatsion belgilarining ahamiyati ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tilshunosligida punktuatsion belgilarining pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlari atroflicha o‘rganilganligi bu yo‘nalishdagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari uchun manba vazifasini o‘tashi asoslangan;

badiiy matn tarjimasida punktuatsion belgilarining asliyatga xos jihatlari o‘z o‘rnida ma‘no kasb etishi farqli va o‘xshash jihatlari dalillangan;

oliy ta‘lim muassasalari filologiya yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun mutaxassislik bo‘yicha o‘quv va uslubiy qo‘llanmalar yaratishda hamda ma‘ruza matnlarni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** chiqarilgan xulosalarning qat‘iyligi, olingan tadqiqot natijalarining aniqligi va ishonchliligi, ishda qo‘llanilgan yondashuv va tadqiqot usullari, tahlil qilingan material hajmining yetarliligi, mazkur sohadagi dastlabki izlanishlarning nazariy xulosalari hamda erishilgan yangi natijalar dissertatsiyaning nazariy jihatiga muvofiqligi, ishlab chiqilgan taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati ingliz va o‘zbek tillari punktuatsiyasining funksional jihatlarining qiyosiy tadqiqi, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining pragmalingsvistik hamda tarjimaga xos jihatlari o‘rganilib natijada qiyoslanayotgan tillar badiiy



matnlarida punktuatsion belgilarning o‘ziga xos va mushtarak xususiyatlari pragmalingsvistik aspektda asoslanganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati tadqiqot materiallari va xulosalaridan “Ingliz tilshunosligi”, “Adabiyotshunoslik” kabi fanlar va maxsus kurslarni o‘qitishda hamda tilshunoslikka oid pragmalingsvistika va stilistika sohalarini rivojlantirishda, yangi tadqiqotlarni nazariy va amaliy boyitishda xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Ingliz tilidagi badiiy matnlar va ularning o‘zbek tilidagi tarjimalarida punktuatsion belgilar pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlarining qiyosiy tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi qavs, qo‘shirnoq, vergul, tire kabi punktuatsion belgilarning chegaralovchilik hamda nuqta, undov, so‘roq, vergul, nuqtali vergul, ikki nuqta, ko‘p nuqta kabi belgilarning ajratuvchilik vazifalari, shuningdek, nutqning sintaktik tuzilishi va intonatsiyasi kabi hissiy-ekspressiv baholovchi xususiyatlari to‘g‘risidagi xulosalardan “O‘qish va yozuv” nomli darslikni tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta‘lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligining 2023-yil 29-maydagi 232-son buyrug‘i bilan № 232-623-raqamda tasdiqlangan nashr guvohnomasi). Natijada darslikning ikkinchi qismining nazariy manbalar bilan boyitilishiga erishilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi badiiy matnlarda gap o‘rtasida, oxirida va aralash holda qo‘llanuvchi tinish belgilarining darak, so‘roq, undov, buyruq, istak gaplarda o‘xshash, o‘zbek tilida uyushiq bo‘laklarning tinish belgilari bilan ajratilishi, ingliz tilida uyushgan sifat leksemalarining vergulsiz ifodalanishi kabi farqli jihatlari haqidagi xulosalaridan Yevropa Ittifoqi tomonidan Erasmus + dasturining 2020-2021 yillarga mo‘ljallangan 561624-YeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: “O‘zbekistonda oliy ta‘lim tizimi jarayonlarini modernizatsiyalash va xalqarolashtirish” nomli innovatsion tadqiqotlar loyihasida foydalanilgan (Samarqand davlat chet tillari institutining 2023-yil 4-apreldagi 885/30.02.01-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasi doirasida yaratilgan darslik, o‘quv qo‘llanmalarini ishlab chiqishda foydalanilgan;

nuqta, ko‘p nuqta, vergul, nuqtali vergul, ikki nuqta, tire, so‘roq va undov punktuatsion-grafik vositalarning inglizcha va o‘zbekcha matnlarning uslubiy ravonligini ta‘minlovchi funksional-uslubiy, tarjima mantlaridagi sintaktik konstruksiyalarni to‘g‘ri, ifodali, aniq bayon qilish kabi pragmalingsvistik xususiyatlari to‘g‘risidagi xulosalaridan Rossiya Federatsiyasi Qozon federal universitetida 2021-2023 yillarda bajarilgan №47 “Britaniya ingliz tilidagi tinish belgilarini qiyosiy o‘rganish (turk tillari misolida)” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihani bajarishda foydalanilgan (Rossiya Federatsiyasi Fan va oliy ta‘lim vazirligi Qozon federal universitetining 2023-yil 2-noyabrdagi № 209-AS-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada loyiha doirasida “Ingliz tili: praktikum” nomli o‘quv qo‘llanmasini tayyorlashda dissertatsiya manbalaridan unumli foydalanilgan;

ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida matnlarda til birliklariga tayangan verbal va harakat, mimika va jestlarga asoslangan noverbal ma‘nolarni ifodalashda punktuatsion belgilarning ta‘kidlash, kuchaytirish kabi pragmalingsvistik jihatlari borasidagi

xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining “Adabiy jarayon”, “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot” va “O‘zbekiston yoshlari” radioeshittirishlarining ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston MTRK “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanalining 2023-yil 6-apreldagi 04-36-525-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu radioeshittirishlar uchun tayyorlangan materiallar yangi qarashlar asosida mazmunan boyitilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta, jumladan, 6 ta xalqaro, 2 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 22 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, shulardan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 14 ta maqola, jumladan, ulardan 9 tasi respublika va 5 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, hajmi 135 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning Respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga muvofiqligi ko‘rsatilgan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi bayon etilgan, tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti, usullari, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari, joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr qilingan ishlar, dissertatsiya tuzilishi va hajmi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida punktuatsiya (sintaktik) taraqqiyotining asosiy omillari”** deb nomlanib, u uch fasldan iborat. Mazkur bobda tilshunoslik sohasida olib borilayotgan tadqiqotlar qatoridan tinish belgilariga bag‘ishlangan ilmiy izlanishlarning o‘rin egallashi, bugungi kunda nutqning sayqallanganligiga erishish vositalarining chuqur o‘rganilayotganligi haqida ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Yozuv tarixiga nazar solar ekanmiz, ishoraviy belgilarning turli-tumanligini kuzatish mumkin. Nutq tovushlarini ifoda etuvchi harflarning shakllanishi bir necha bosqichni tashkil etadi. Yozuv tarixini ko‘zdan kechirar ekanmiz, “piktografik, ideografik va boshqa yozuvlarning bir-biri asosida shakllanib rivojlanganligiga guvoh bo‘lamiz. Arxeologlarning olib borgan izlanishlari natijasida yozuvning quyidagi turlari aniqlangan: piktografik (grekcha pictus – chizilgan, grapho – yozuv), ideografik (grekcha idea – tushuncha va grapho – yozuv) hamda fonografik (grekcha phone – tovush, grapho – yozuv)”<sup>13</sup>. Insonlarning tovushga ega bo‘lgan tili so‘nggi ming yillikdagi yozuv tarixi va yozma yodgorliklar bilan bog‘liqdir. Qadimda yozuv qanday bo‘lgan bo‘lsa, hozirda uning rivojlangan hamda qulay bo‘lgan ko‘rinishi shakllanib ulgurgan.

<sup>13</sup>Головин Б.Н. Введение в языкознание. Изд. 3-е, испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 2001. – 311 с.

Ma'lumki, tinish belgilarini qo'llash qoidalari majmui tilshunoslikda mustaqil bo'lim *punktuatsiya* [lot. pūnctum nuqta] tarzida yuritilib, qadimda *interpunksiya* deb nom olgan. Shuningdek, *interpunksiya* yozma nutqda tinish belgilarining qo'llanilish nazariyasini tashkil etib, ma'lum bir qoidalarga muvofiq nutqning sintaktik tuzilishini tartibga solib, undagi gap hamda gap bo'laklarini ajratib, og'zaki nutqning yozmadan farqini yaqqol ifodalashga xizmat qilgan. Interpunksiya terminining asosiy negizi qadimgi Rimga borib taqaladi. Biroq ungacha bo'lgan davrda qo'llanilganligi yoxud Aristotelning interpunksiyadan voqif bo'lganligi xususida ma'lumotlar mavjud emas. Garchi "interpunksiyaning ilk qo'llanilish davri yunon grammatika maktabi bilan bog'liq bo'lsa-da, qadimgi yunon va rim grammatika maktablari davrida amal qilingan interpunksiya tushunchasining zamonaviysidan farq qilib, notiqlik san'ati talablariga, ya'ni nutqning talaffuz qoidalariga muvofiq holda, gap oxiridagi nuqtalar hamda xat boshining qo'llanilishiga rioya qilish kerak. Yunonlar faqat: qator tepasida yoki o'rtasida va pastida qo'yiladigan bitta belgi – nuqtani qo'llashgan. Shuningdek, yunon grammatika maktabi vakillaridan Nikanor interpunksiya tizimida 8 ta belgini qo'llagan"<sup>14</sup>. Biroq ularning bu urinishlari faqatgina nutqning sintaktik va mantiqiy tarkibining aralashib ketishiga olib kelganki, bu borada hech qanday aniq bir qoida ishlab chiqilmagan. Venetsiyalik noshir Ald Manusiy tomonidan yaratilgan, "aniq bir me'yorlarga muvofiq tarzda qo'llaniladigan belgilar sonining nisbatan ko'payguniga qadar, belgilarga oid qoidalar borasida tushunmovchiliklar XV asrgacha davom etgan. Aynan, tinish belgilarini qo'llashga doir me'yorlarni birmuncha tartibga solishga musharraf bo'lganligi sababli, Manusiy interpunksiyaning "otasi"<sup>15</sup> deb hisoblangan. Yevropa xalqlarida ayrim interpunksiya belgilarining qo'llanilishi borasida farqlarni kuzatish mumkin. Keyinchalik rus tilida interpunksiya belgilari qatoriga "nuqtali vergul, ikki nuqta, ko'p nuqta, so'roq va undov belgilari, tire, qo'shtirnoq, qavs"<sup>16</sup> kabilar kiritilgan. Shu o'rinda keltirib o'tish joizki, yozma nutqning muhim belgilari, nafaqat tinish belgilaridan iborat, balki boshqa belgilarni ham tashkil etadi, masalan:

- 1) *Raqamlar*;
- 2) *Maxsus ilmiy belgilar – algebra, geometriya, kimyo, astronomiyaga oid bo'lgan*;
- 3) *Tinish belgilari (punktuatsiyaga tegishli)*;
- 4) *Diakritik belgilar*;
- 5) *Qisman bosh harflar*.

Raqamlar va maxsus ilmiy belgilar ideografik logogrammalarni ifodalab, raqam *sifr*, arab tilidan olingan, *nul*, ya'ni *bo'shliq* – degan ma'noni anglatuvchi so'z vositasida nomlangan. Tinish belgilari esa ideografik logogrammalar guruhiga oid emas va ular yunon tilida – ilk fonetik-tovush tizimiga asoslangan yozuv namunalari, shuningdek, lotin tilida esa – o'rta asr yodgorliklarida nuqta va chiziqcha kabi tinish belgilari so'zlarni ajratish maqsadida qo'llangan. Keyinchalik

<sup>14</sup> Steintal H. Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft bei d. Griechen und Romern. т. II, Берл. 2021, P.348-354

<sup>15</sup> [https://rusneb.ru/catalog/001055\\_000090\\_324/](https://rusneb.ru/catalog/001055_000090_324/)

<sup>16</sup> Булич С. Малый энциклопедический словарь Брокгауза и Ефрона: в 4 т. –Изд. 2-е, вновь перераб. и знач. доп, 2008.

yoʻzma nutqning sintaktik tarkibining murakkablashuvi, shuningdek, “notiqlik san’atining rivojlanishi, nafaqat yoʻzma matnda soʻzlarni ajratish, balki ogʻzaki nutqda pauzani ifodalash maqsadida”<sup>17</sup> qoʻllanila boshlangan.

Oʻzbek tilidagi matnning nasriy qismiga hozirgi tinish belgilaridan, dastlab, “qavs 1825-yilda Qozon, vergulning teskari shakli – teskari pesh (,) 1841-yilda Parij, koʻp nuqta 1868, tire 1869-yilda Peterburg, bir nuqta 1872-yilda, qoʻshtirnoq 1878-yilda Istanbul tipografiyalarida bosilgan asarlar orqali kiritilgan. Demak, oʻzbek tilidagi matnlarda qavs, teskari pesh, koʻp nuqta, tire, qoʻshtirnoq va bir nuqtalar, birinchi marotaba, boshqa xalqlar nashriyoti orqali paydo boʻlgan”<sup>18</sup>. Ikki nuqta bilan nuqtali teskari pesh esa, dastlab, Oʻzbekistonda nashr etilgan asarlarda qoʻllangan, soʻngra boshqa xalqlar nashriyoti chop etgan oʻzbekcha matnlarda namoyon boʻlgan. Punktatsiyaga nazariy tadqiqot faoliyati sifatida yondashish unga xos boʻlgan meʼyorlarning taraqqiy etishini taʼminlabgina qolmay, alohida sohaning shakllanishiga yordam beradi. Garchi tilshunoslikda “meʼyor” tushunchasining izohi hanuzgacha muammoligicha qoladi. Albatta, til tizimi sathlarining meʼyorlari orfoepik, orfografik, morfologik, sintaktik va boshqalarni tashkil etib, punktatsion meʼyor orfografik mezon bilan birga oʻrganilishi anʼanaga kirgan. Orfografik meʼyor variantdorlik, oʻzgaruvchanlik, maʼlum darajada majburiy rioya qilinishi zarur boʻlgan qoidalar turkumini oʻzida mujassam etgan. Punktatsion meʼyorlarning muayyan vazifalarining amalga tatbiqi jarayonida orfografiyadan farqli ravishda belgilangan oʻzgarishlarga duch keladi. Bu kabi oʻzgaruvchan sifatlar tinish belgilariga oid meʼyorlarning shakllanishi uchun asosiy manba vazifasini oʻtabgina qolmay, ushbu tizimga xos boʻlgan qonuniyatlarning doimiy rivojlanib borishini taʼminlaydi.

I.A.Boduen de Kurtenening bu kabi qarashlari L.V.Sherbaning punktatsiya borasida yuritgan fikrlarini qayta koʻrib chiqishga undadi. Uning punktatsiya borasidagi fikri quyidagicha, “iboralarning qofiyasi va ohangdorligini taʼminlashga xizmat qiladigan yozuv belgilarining qoʻshimcha qoʻllanilish qoidalari”<sup>19</sup>.

Shu tariqa L.V.Sherba tinish belgilarini intonatsiya (ohang)ning oʻziga xos jihatlari bilan bogʻladi. Shu bilan birga, u punktatsiyaning ikki xil tabiatga ega ekanligini taʼkidladi:

1. Ayrim tovushga xos boʻlgan xususiyatlarni ifoda etganligi bois fonetik tabiati.
2. U bevosita mazmun bilan bogʻliq boʻlganligi sababli, ideografik tabiatga ham ega<sup>20</sup>.

L.V.Sherbaning punktatsiya borasida bildirgan fikrlari I.A.Boduen de Kurtenening qarashlari bilan hamohang boʻlib, u tinish belgilari tizimini I.A.Boduen de Kurtenedan farqli ravishda boshqacha asosga koʻra tuzgan. Punktatsiya tizimiga yozuvdagi qoʻshimcha belgilarni saralab, kiritish jarayonida tilshunos, avvalambor, ularning iboraviy ohangni ifodalashdagi faol yoki passiv

<sup>17</sup>Добиаш-Рождественская О.А. История письма в Средние века. - Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2022. - 159 с.

<sup>18</sup> Ғозиев Ҳ. Ўзбек пунктуациясининг тарихий тараққиёти (пунктуацион белгилар, уларнинг вазифалари ва қўлланиш асослари). –Тошкент. Фан. 1979. –Б.131 – 141.

<sup>19</sup>Щерба Л. Пунктуация // Литературная энциклопедия: В 11 т. – 2012. – С. 365-366.

<sup>20</sup>Щерба Л. Коʻrsatilgan manba, 2012. – С. 365-366.

tarzda ishtirokini aniqladi. Shuningdek, L.V.Sherba o‘zining punktuatsiyaga doir “og‘zaki nutqda ohang vositasida gap bo‘laklariga ajratadigan va ajratmaydigan belgilarni zidlash”<sup>21</sup> nazariyasini mustaqil tizimga asoslangan holda targ‘ib etgan. Ma‘lumki, punktuatsion belgilari yozma matnlarga xos bo‘lib, yozuv paydo bo‘lganidan so‘ng shakllangan. Shu o‘rinda John Lennardning fikrini keltirib o‘tish joizdir, “g‘arbda tinish belgilarining eng dastlabki namunalari eramizdan avvalgi II asrlarga to‘g‘ri kelib, ulardan: xat boshi (abzats) qariyb ming yil davomida ichki tinish belgilarisiz ifoda etib kelingan”<sup>22</sup>. Shuningdek, ingliz tilida 12 ta asosiy tinish belgilari mavjud bo‘lib, ular quyidagilardir:

1. nuqta - *the full stop (AmE: the period)* .”
2. so‘roq belgisi - *the question mark* “ ?”
3. undov belgisi - *the exclamation mark* “ !”
4. vergul - *the comma* “ ,”
5. nuqta vergul - *the semicolon* “ ;”
6. ikki nuqta - *the colon* “ :”
7. tire - *the dash* “ – “
8. chiziqcha - *the hyphen* “ – “
9. qavs- *the parentheses* “ ( )”
10. to‘rtburchak qavs - *the square brackets* “ [ ]”
11. *the inverted commas* “ ” - o‘zbek tilida mavjud emas
12. *the apostrophe* ' - o‘zbek tilida mavjud emas

Ingliz tilidan o‘ziga xos jihatlari bilan farqli tarzda o‘zbek punktuatsiyasi, avvalo, o‘zbekcha nutq (gap) qurilishiga asoslanadi, ya‘ni o‘zbek tilining grammatik strukturasi o‘zbek punktuatsiyasi uchun negiz hisoblanadi. O‘zbek tili gap qurilishi tinish belgilarining qo‘llanishidagi birinchi, yetakchi asos bo‘lib, o‘zbek punktuatsiyasining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini belgilashda muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Punktuaitsiya, bir tomondan, yozuvchiga o‘z yozma nutqini aniq, to‘g‘ri va ifodali bayon eta olish imkoniyatini bersa, ikkinchi tomondan, kitobxonga muayyan matndagi fikrni yozuvchi bayon etganidek, yozuvchining maqsadiga muvofiq tushuna olish imkoniyatini yaratadi, ya‘ni bir tinish belgisi yozuvchi tomonidan qanday ma‘no va vazifada qo‘llangan bo‘lsa, mazkur tinish belgi kitobxon tomonidan ham xuddi shunday vazifada tushuniladi.

Tinish belgilari tizimining bu kabi zidlanishining tashkil etilishi punktuatsiyaning ekspressiv ma‘no ifodalashda qo‘llanishini taqozo etsa, boshqa tizimlar majmui ushbu sistemaning buzilishiga olib keladi.

Badiiy yoki publitsistik matnda tizimli tinish belgilarining qoidalarga zid tarzda qo‘llanilishi ekspressivlikni ifodalovchi natijasiga asoslanadi. Shuningdek, ekspressivlikni ifodalovchi punktuatsiya tushunchasini yoritishda, tinish belgilarini ekspressiv ma‘no aks ettiruvchi birliklar sifatida ko‘rib chiqish vositasida namoyon etish mumkin. Ta‘kidlash joizki, tinish belgilarining muallif tomonidan o‘ziga xos tarzda qo‘llanilishi uning ma‘lum bir usuli yoki stili bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib,

<sup>21</sup> Щерба Л. Пунктуация // Литературная энциклопедия: В 11 т. – 2012. – С. 369-370.

<sup>22</sup> Lennard, John. *But I Digress: The Exploitation of Parentheses in English Printed Verse*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991.

yozuvchiga o'z uslubini punktuatsion belgilar vositasida namoyon etishga ko'maklashadi.

Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi **“Ingliz va o'zbek tillari punktuatsiyasining funksional jihatlarining qiyosiy tadqiqi”** deb nomlanadi. Hozirgi yozuvimizda qo'llanuvchi tinish belgilarining umumiy miqdori o'nta bo'lib, ularning har biri o'z grafik shakliga ega; ular yozma nutqda ma'lum maqsadlar uchun ishlatiladi va aniq bir vazifani bajaradi. Har bir tinish belgisi o'z funksiyasi va qo'llanish o'rniga egadir. Tinish belgilarini qo'llanish o'rnini jihatidan quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin:

1. Gap oxirida qo'llanuvchi tinish belgilari: nuqta, so'roq va undov belgilari.

2. Gap ichida qo'llanuvchi tinish belgilari: vergul.

3. Aralash holda qo'llanuvchi tinish belgilari: 1) gap boshida va o'rtasida qo'llanuvchilar: tire; 2) gap oxirida va o'rtasida qo'llanuvchilar: ikki nuqta va nuqtali vergul; 3) gap boshida, o'rtasida va oxirida qo'llanuvchilar: qo'shtirnoq, qavs va ko'p nuqta<sup>23</sup>.

Ma'lumki, ingliz va o'zbek tillarida gap oxirida qo'llanuvchi tinish belgilarini nuqta, so'roq va undov belgilari tashkil etib, turli tizimli tillarda ularning qo'llanish o'rinlari bir-biridan farq qiladi. Fikrimizga oydinlik kiritish maqsadida ingliz tilida nuqtaning qo'llanish holatlari tahliliga to'xtalamiz.

1. Ingliz tilida nuqta variantlarga qarab farqlanadi, ya'ni *full stop* – Britaniya varianti; *period* – Amerika variantida qo'llanilib, boshqa tillardagi kabi tugal fikrni bildirib, gapning turidan qat'i nazar oxirida keladi. Masalan:

- *“I run three miles every morning.”* (declarative sentence)

- *“I could study better if you turned down the music.”* (conditional sentence)

- *“Please start the car.”* (imperative sentence).

- *“Water is important for everyone.”*

- *“I looked out of the window.”*

- *“It was snowing again.”*

- *“I know that you would never break my trust intentionally.”*

O'zbek tilida ingliz tilidan farqli ravishda darak gaplar oxirida nuqta qo'llanilib, fikrning tugallanganligini anglatadi. Ma'lumki, darak gaplardan xabar ma'nosi ifodalanadi, voqea, hodisa ta'kidlanadi. Shuningdek, ulardan iltimos, nasihat, orzu-istak, gumon, qat'iylik kabi ma'no bo'yoqlari ham anglashiladi. *“Darak gaplar tinch ohang, pasayuvchi intonatsiyaga ega bo'lib, intonatsiya, ayniqsa, oxirgi bo'lakda (oxirgi so'zning oxirgi bo'g'inida) juda pasayadi”*<sup>24</sup>. Bu nuqta intonatsiyasi hisoblanadi.

Oxiriga nuqta qo'yilgan darak gaplar struktura jihatdan sodda, murakkab, qo'shma, bir bo'lakli va ikki bo'lakli, to'liq va to'liqsiz gap shakllarida bo'ladi. Masalan:

– *Hozir men Toshkentdaman.*

– *Yodgor o'z yonimda, ba'zan Mehrixonlar oilasiga ham borib kelib turamiz. (G'.G'ulom);*

– *Qor. Sovuq. Bo'ronning o'chmagan uni.*

<sup>23</sup> Тураева Д.М. Умумий ва хусусий пунктуацион меъёрларга доир //Международный журнал искусство слова. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 6.

<sup>24</sup> Назаров К. Тиниш белгилари ва ёзма нутқ. –Тошкент, 1974. – Б. 30.

*Ayozning zabtidan qaltirar daraxt. (Uyg'un)*

Ta'kidlash joizki, o'zbek tilidagi kabi ingliz tilida darak gaplarni kuchli hishayajonni ifodalash uchun undov gapga ham aylantirish mumkinki, bu yozuvchining maqsadi va uslubiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, yuqorida keltirilgan ingliz tilidagi gaplarni undov gaplarga o'zgartiramiz:

- *"I run three miles every morning!"*
- *"I could study better if you turned down the music!"*
- *"Please start the car!"*

2. Ingliz tilida so'roq gapni o'z ichiga olgan darak gaplar so'ngida ham nuqta qo'llaniladi, masalan:

- *"Jane asked Paul if he was hungry."*
- *"I wonder what has happened."*
- *"She asked him if the bus had left."*

3. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida buyruq gaplar oxirida nuqta ishlatiladi. O'zbek tilida bunday buyruq gaplar sof buyruq ma'nosini anglatmay, buyruq-iltimos, buyruq-yalinish, buyruq-istak, buyruq-maslahat, buyruq-nasihat, buyruq-ogohlantirish, buyruq-da'vat (undash), buyruq-ruxsat (yoki taklif) kabi emotsional ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. Bu turdagi har bir buyruq gap o'zicha maxsus ohang va intonatsiya bilan aytiladi. Yuqoridagi ma'nolarning ifodalanishida buyruq gap kesimining shakllanishi, unda ayrim grammatik vositalarning qo'llanishi muhim ahamiyatga ega<sup>25</sup>. Masalan, shart, istak mayli affikslari va ba'zi yuklamalar shunday vazifani bajaradi. Demak, oxiriga nuqta qo'yilgan buyruq gaplar o'z leksik-grammatik va intonatsion belgilariga ega bo'ladi. Masalan:

- *Bugun zora havo ochilsa. ("Havo ochilsin" ma'nosida.)*  
- *Shunday yosh xotinning umriga zomin bo'lganingdan keyin jabrini ham tortda. (G'.G'ulom)*

- *Qo'rqma, qochsang o'zingga jabr qilasan. Qani, yur-chi ichkariga. (P.Tursun)*

Ingliz tilida buyruq gaplar so'ngida nuqtaning qo'llanishi:

- *Close the door, please.*
- *Listen. Someone is knocking at the door.*
- *Look. The talking to the woman is my brother.*

4. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari punktuatsiyasida ayrim qisqartmalar nomlarida nuqta bilan ifodalanadi:

- etc. = and so on – va hokazo;*
- e.g. = for example – masalan;*
- a.m. – kunning yarmigacha bo'lgan vaqt;*
- p.m. – kunning yarmidan keyingi ikkinchi qismi;*
- p. = page – bet;*
- fig. = figure – rasm;*
- vol. = volume – bob;*
- Dec. = December – dekabr;*
- Aug. = August – avgust;*

<sup>25</sup> Назаров К., Эгамбердиев Б. Ўзбек тили ишора-имло қоидалари. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – 68 б.

*Joanne K. Rowling – Djoan K. Rouling.*

Yana shuni inobatga olish kerakki, qisqartmalar gap oxirida kelsa, undagi nuqta gapga yakun yasaydi<sup>26</sup>. Biroq vergul yoki so‘roq belgilari qisqartmalardan so‘ng qo‘llanilsa, unga tegishli nuqtadan keyin keladi:

*“Our offices are open each week Mon. –Fri.” (abbreviations of Monday and Friday)*

*“My new house is on Lilac Ave., just across from the old courthouse.” (abbreviation of Avenue)*

*“Are you returning to work in Feb.?” (abbreviation of February).*

O‘zbek tilida qisqartmalarning nuqta bilan ifodalanishiga quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

*v.b. – va boshqalar;*

*v.h. – va hokazo;*

*mn. – masalan;*

Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qisqartmalarning bir turi bo‘lmish akronim (acronyms)lar nuqta bilan ifodalanmaydi. Negaki ular bitta leksema sifatida o‘qib talaffuz qilinadi:

*“Scientists from NASA have confirmed the spacecraft’s location on Mars.” (acronym of “National Aeronautics and Space Administration”)*

*“The officer went AWOL following the attack.” (acronym of “Absent Without Leave”)*

*“I need those documents finished A.S.A.P.” (acronym of “As Soon As Possible”); also often written as ASAP, asap, and a.s.a.p.)*

*“His scuba equipment turned out to be faulty.” (Scuba is actually an acronym of “self-contained underwater breathing apparatus,” but it is now written as a regular word.)*

O‘zbek tilidagi akronimlar:

*BMT vakillari tashrif buyurishdi.*

*YUNESKO tasarrufiga kirgan davlat inshootlari hozirgi kunda avaylab saqlab kelinmoqda.*

Shuningdek, o‘zbek tilida ingliz tilidagi singari kishi ism sharifi qisqartirilganda ham nuqta qo‘llaniladi:

*G‘.G‘ulom – G‘afur G‘ulom*

*O. – Oybek;*

*U. – Uyg‘un.*

Ingliz tilida ism sharifi qisqartirilish holatlari:

*“Martin S. Smith, the renowned physicist, will be speaking here next month.”*

*“I love the writing of J.R.R. Tolkien.”*

Ta’kidlash kerakki, ism sharifning kasb yoki murojaatni ifodalovchi so‘zlar bilan qo‘llanishida ingliz tili variantlari orasida farqlar mavjud bo‘lib, Amerika variantida nuqta qo‘llanilib, Britaniya ingliz tilida esa tushirib qoldiriladi. Masalan:

*Dr. Johnson – doktor Djonson*

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<sup>26</sup> Хазраткулов О.Ф. Аббревиация как продуктивный способ словообразования в разносистемных языках: автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2021. – 31 б.



*Mr. and Mrs. Smith – mister va missis Smit*

*Ph.D. candidate – aspirant / doktorant*

*B.Sc. graduate – bakalaviat darajasi*

*“Please cont. to page 41 for further instructions.” (abbreviation of continue)*

*“Dr. Davis has been of immense service to the hospital.” (abbreviation of Doctor)*

Britaniya varianti:

*Dr Jekyll – doktor Djekill*

*Mr Hyde – mister Xayd*

*Ms Marple – miss Marpl*

*PhD student – aspirant.*

5.O‘zbek tilida yozilgan asarlarda kiritiladigan izoh yoki remarka turidagi gaplar oxiriga nuqta qo‘yiladi. Ma‘lumki, remarkalarda pesadagi voqealarning tavsifi, personajning vaziyati, ichki kechinmalari, muallifning turlicha tushuntirish va izohlari beriladi. Masalan:

- *Xalqimga, ijodimga! (Keta boshlaydi.);*

- *Xayr, shohanshoh! (Yo‘lida davom etadi. Hamma bosh egib, turgan joyida qotib qoladi. Tashqaridan Navoiyni olqishlagan xalqning ovozlari eshitiladi.) (I.Sulton va Uyg‘un)*

Shuningdek, gazeta va jurnallar sahifasida tez-tez uchraydigan va qavs ichida beriladigan – *Davomi bor, Boshi falon sonda, Davomi 3-betda, Hamma o‘rnidan turadi* shaklidagi gaplar oxiriga ham nuqta qo‘yiladi. Masalan:

- *(Gazetamizning kelgusi soni 2 noyabrda chiqadi.),*

- *(Davomi. Boshi gazetaning o‘tgan sonida.)*

Barcha holatlarda nuqta yopiluvchi qavsdan oldin ishlatiladi. Shu o‘rinda keltirib o‘tish joizki, remarka personaj nomidan keyin kelib, uning harakatini bildirsa, ulardan so‘ng nuqta qo‘yilmaydi. Chunki bular personaj nomi bilan birgalikda bir sintaktik butunlikni hosil qiladi:

*Qo‘ldosh (cho‘chib).*

*Yo‘g‘-ye! Toshmat (kulib). O‘n ikki-yu nol-nolda!*

Bunday hollarda personaj nomidan so‘ng ishlatilishi lozim bo‘lgan nuqta remarkadan so‘nggi yopiluvchi qavsdan keyin qo‘yiladi:

*Qodir (ichkariga taklif qilib). Qani, marhamat! (Uyg‘un)*

Demak, yuqorida keltirilgan tahlillardan ko‘rinadiki, ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tirening qo‘llanishida farqli jihatlari hamda o‘xshashliklari mavjud bo‘lib, har ikkala til punktuatsiya qoidalariga muvofiq va badiiy adabiyotda yozuvchining o‘ziga xos uslubini ham inobatga olish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining pragmalingsistik hamda tarjimaga xos jihatlari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida tinish belgilarining qanday usul va tartibda qo‘llanishi punktuatsion tamoyillarga asoslanishi tadqiq etilgan. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari punktuatsion belgilarining pragmalingsistik xususiyatlari va asliyat matnida qo‘llangan tinish belgilarining tarjima matnlarida ifodalanishiga ko‘ra qiyosiy va chog‘ishtirma tahlillar amalga oshirildi.

Hozirgi ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining qo‘llanishi quyidagi tamoyillarga asoslanganligini ko‘ramiz:

1) *Mantiqiy-grammatik* tamoyil nutqning semantik-grammatik jihatlari bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, u:

- *nutq mazmuni*;

- *nutq tarkibi*;

- *nutq ohangini* o‘z ichiga oladi hamda shularga asoslanadi. Mantiqiy-grammatik tamoyilga tinish belgilarining asoslanish me‘yorlari xususida amalga oshirilgan tahlillar II bobda keltirilgan bo‘lib, har bir nutqqa (gapga) xos shu uch jihat, ya‘ni nutq mazmuni, tarkibi va ohangining dialektik birligini quyidagi misolda ko‘rishimiz mumkin:

*The weight of his pack kept him bent, but he did not fall and he did not ease his pace.* – Ushbu gap mazmun jihatdan murakkab harakatlarni ifodalab, ergashgan bo‘laklardan iborat. Ergashgan bo‘laklar *but, and* bog‘lovchilari orqali belgilangan bo‘lib, *but* inkor bog‘lovchisi ishtirok etgan gap bosh gapdan vergul bilan ajratilgan va *and* teng bog‘lovchisi tinish belgilari qoidalariga muvofiq belgi orqali ko‘rsatilmagan. Vergul bilan ajratilgan bosh gapdan so‘ng va *and* bog‘lovchisidan so‘ng pauza qo‘llaniladi.

O‘zbek tilida keltirilgan keyingi gap tahliliga diqqatimizni qaratamiz:

*Xo‘p, soat oltiga etib boraman.* (A.Qahhor) Bu gapdagi mazmuniy tomon: xabar ma‘nosini anglatish, voqeani ta‘kidlash; tarkibiy tomon: sodda gap shaklida, besh so‘zdan iborat, tarkibida gap bo‘laklari bilan sintaktik jihatdan aloqaga kirishmaydigan, tasdiqni bildiruvchi so‘z (“xo‘p”) bor; ohang jihatdan: pasayuvchi intonatsiya – darak ohangi, nuqta belgisi bilan ifodalangan, “xo‘p” so‘zi qisqa pauza bilan ajratib talaffuz etiladi. Bu gapdagi vergul va nuqta shu uch xususiyatga asoslangan holda ishlatilgandir.

Ayrim tadqiqotchilar xat boshidagi matnda qo‘llanilgan tinish belgilarinigina o‘rganishni maqsadga muvofiq deb, sanashgan.

Ta‘kidlash joizki, tinish belgilari tizimi yozma nutqda grammatikaning ikkita sathi, jumladan, so‘zlar, iboralar, jumalarning o‘zaro munosabatlarini tinish belgilari vositasida me‘yorga soluvchi *leksik grammatika* hamda barcha punktuatsion belgilarni matnda qo‘llash qoidalarini o‘z ichiga oluvchi *matn grammatikasiga* asoslanadi. Vaholanki, tinish belgilari ko‘p o‘rinlarda turli maqsadlarga yo‘naltirilgan bo‘ladi. Masalan, ko‘p nuqta yordamida keyingi tafsilotlarni ko‘rsatish, qo‘sh tire vositasida qo‘shimcha ma‘lumotni keltirish yoki umumiy xulosani qavs orqali matnda ifodalash muayyan qoidalarga bo‘ysunishni talab etadi. Quyidagi gapda tinish belgilarining ushbu holatda kelishi qoidaga zid bo‘lsa-da, yozuvchi anglatgan ma‘noga muvofiqdir:

*She walked out – who could blame her – (it was during the chainsaw scene, as I recall) and went directly home.*

— Ikki qo‘lingni og‘zingga tiqma, Bekbo‘ta, hammasi birdek zarur emish-a (Sh.Rashidov, Bo‘rondan kuchli, 1961, 129-bet).

Matnda qo‘llanilgan tinish belgilarining vazifalari birlashgan holda ifodalansa, gap mazmunini anglashda muammolar tug‘iladi. Fikrimizga quyidagi misol dalil bo‘la oladi:

The press secretary gave them the rules: they were not allowed to speak to the committee directly; all other members were forbidden to discuss what the committee had decided<sup>27</sup>.

Saida yana joyiga o'tirdi. –Ahmoqlik... – dedi Zulfiqorov va boshini yana ham quyiroq soldi (A.Qahhor. Sinchalak).

Kodifikatsiyalangan punktuatsion belgilarning vazifalaridan tashqari har bir yozuvchining o'ziga xos tarzda asarlarida ifodalagan vazifalari ham mavjud bo'lib, masalan, ingliz yozuvchisi Heminguey ergashgan gap bo'laklaridan deyarli foydalanmaslikka harakat etganligini uning quyidagi "In Our Time" (1925-y.) hikoyasidan keltirilgan matn misolida ko'rishimiz mumkin:

We were in a garden in Mons. Young Buckley came in with his patrol from across the river. The first German I saw climbed up over the garden wall. We waited till he got one leg over and then potted him. He had so much equipment on and looked awfully surprised and fell down into the garden. Then three more came over further down the wall. We shot them. They all came just like that<sup>28</sup>.

Hemingueyning o'zgacha uslubini kuzatar ekan, Tomas Strichakz shunday deydi, "Biz bayon etilgan voqeliklar yuzasidan shu qadar tez xulosa chiqaramizki, yo uning muallifi insonga xos bo'lmagan tilni qo'llagani yoki g'ayriinsoniylikka qarshi qurol sifatida ishlatilganiga oydinlik kiritishni unutib qo'yamiz"<sup>29</sup>. Yuqorida keltirilgan matn tahlilga tortilganda, aniqlandiki, har bir nuqtadan keyin oldingisiga mazmunan uyg'unlashmagan yangi mazmunga ega gaplar tizilgan, masalan, "Yosh Bakli"dan keskin "Birinchi Nemis"ga yoki "Biz kutgandik" uzuq-yuluq mazmundagi yangidan yangi gaplarga yakun yasalgan. Bu holat go'yo boshqa har qanday tinish belgilarini istisno tariqasida qo'llash maqsadida nuqtalarga ko'proq diqqatni qaratish gaplar o'rtasidagi ma'noning uzilishiga sabab bo'lgan.

Biroq J.Nesfildning fikriga ko'ra, ingliz tilida tinish belgilari va pauzaning muvofiqligi ham hisobga olinadi<sup>30</sup>. M.Spenserning risolasida ta'kidlanishicha, punktuatsion belgilardan foydalanishning ikki xil yo'li mavjud bo'lib, biri erkin, ikkinchisi esa muqimdir<sup>31</sup>. Heminguey ham aynan tinish belgilardan foydalanishning erkin usulini qo'llagan.

Boshqacha aytganda, ingliz tilida punktuatsion belgilardan foydalanish sintaktik va semantik-stilistik aspektlarning murakkab o'zaro ta'siriga asoslanadi. Bunday hollarda yozuvchilarga tinish belgilari yordamida so'zning qo'shimcha ekspressiv hissiy-bahosini ifodalash imkonini beradi. Asosan, ingliz tilidagi punktuatsion belgilari borasida prosodik nuqtayi nazaridan olib borilgan tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, har bir tinish belgisi o'ziga xos prosodik ifodaga ega. Masalan, tire maktubning kirish qismida, matnning xulosa qismida yoki ifodaning tugallanmaganligini hamda oxirgi ikkita so'zning ta'kidlanganligini ko'rsatish maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Bu kabi tinish belgilarining prosodik

<sup>27</sup>[http://www2.bigpi.biysk.ru/nir2016/file/unid\\_02\\_02\\_2018\\_10\\_46\\_54.pdf](http://www2.bigpi.biysk.ru/nir2016/file/unid_02_02_2018_10_46_54.pdf)

<sup>28</sup> Hemingway, Ernest. In Our Time (1925). New York: Scribner's, 1996.

<sup>29</sup> Strychacz, Thomas. "In Our Time, Out of Season." In The Cambridge Companion to Ernest Hemingway, edited by Scott Donaldson. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996, 55-86.

<sup>30</sup> Nesfield J.C. English Grammer Past and Present / J. C. Nesfield. –L., 2021. P.185

<sup>31</sup> Spencer M. A handbook of punctuation. (1912). - Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Pub. Co.

xususiyyatlarini tahlil etarkanmiz, nuqtali vergulning maktubda qo'llanishi nomaga norasmiy yakun yasalganligini ko'rsatib, og'zaki nutqda ohang pasayib ikkita pauza orqali ifodalanadi. Nuqtali verguldan keyin kelgan birinchi urg'u olgan bo'g'in hech qachon yuqori ohangda talaffuz qilinmasdan, o'rtacha yoki past ohangda bo'ladi. Bunday prosodik tahrirlash tinish belgisining semantik xususiyyatini yaqqol namoyon etib, gapdagi mustaqil bo'laklarni ajratishga xizmat etadi.

Turli tizimli tillarda tinish belgilariga xos an'anaviy qoidalar asosan yozuvchining matn yaratish jarayonida punktuatsion belgilardan foydalanish faoliyatini tizimli tartibga solish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqishda, avvalambor, belgilash me'yoriga amal qilish zaruratini yuzaga keltiradi. Shuningdek, so'zlovchi yoki yozuvchining kommunikativ muloqoti jarayonida tinish belgilarining bajarayotgan vazifalarini inobatga olish kerak. Muloqot yoki mutolaa jarayonida yozuvchi va kitobxon tinish belgilarini qo'llashda boshlang'ich bilimlariga tayangan holda ifoda etishadi. Shu bilan birga, kodifikatsiyalangan tinish belgilaridan foydalanish me'yorlari matn ma'nosini to'g'ri idrok etishga yordam bersa, qoidalarga nomuvofiq holda qo'llanganlari esa adekvat ma'noni anglashga xalaqit beradi. Biroq kitobxonning munosabatiga aniqlik kiritmasdan turib, yozma muloqot ishtirokchilarining o'zaro bir-birini tushunishi, ayniqsa, punktuatsion belgilarning bu masalaga oydinlik kiritishga xizmat etuvchi vazifalari xususida so'z yuritish mutlaqo noto'g'ridir.

Ko'plab tadqiqotlar og'zaki nutqni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lsa-da, uning yozuvda ifoda etilish masalasi e'tibordan chetda qolmoqda. Garchand nutq og'zaki bo'lsa-da, uning tahlilga tortilishi yozma matn orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Tinish belgilarining voqelangan yozma muloqot jarayonida qo'llanish holatining tahlilida inson omili, ya'ni yozuvchi va kitobxon o'rtasidagi kommunikativ o'zaro ta'sirini hisobga olish tinish belgilarining ifodasini aniqlashga imkon yaratadi.

Tinish belgilarini o'rganishda kommunikativ-pragmatik yondashuv uning vazifaviy tavsifining muhimligidan darak beradi. B.S.Shvarskop ta'kidlaganidek, "tinish belgilarining vazifaviy-tizimli tavsifi borasida ikkita bir-biriga qarama-qarshi bo'lgan yondashuv mavjud bo'lib:

1. Kommunikativ muloqotning asosiy vazifalaridan bo'lmish, ma'lumotni yetkazish nuqtayi nazaridan e'tirof etilgan tinish belgilari;

2. Kitobxonning matndagi tinish belgilarini idrok etish nuqtayi nazari"<sup>32</sup>.

Ya'ni yozuvchi ma'no ifodasi orqali matnni yetkazish, kitobxon bo'lsa, tayyor matnda yashiringan tag ma'noni idrok etishga ko'ra asoslanadi.

## UMUMIY XULOSALAR

Puntuatsion belgilari pragmalingvistik xususiyyatlarining qiyosiy tahlili yuzasidan olib borilgan tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi xulosalarga kelindi:

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<sup>32</sup> Шварцкопф Б.С. Современная русская пунктуация: система и ее функционирование. –М., 2016. –192 с.

1. Lingvistik birliklarni birlashtirish, ajratib ko'rsatish va moslashtirish orqali matnni tartibga soluvchi hamda shu yo'sinda muallifning fikrlarining teranligini o'zida mujassamlashtirgan tinish belgilarining iyerarxiyasi tizim sifatida nafaqat badiiy matnning vizual qurilishida juda muhim rol o'ynashi, balki yashirin ma'nolarni ochib berishi, ba'zi hollarda tinish belgilarining kompozitsion, tarkibiy birliklar, she'riy satrlar bilan vertikal aloqalarining o'rnatilishi tahlillar vositasida aniqlash zaruratini taqozo etadi.

2. O'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi tinish belgilari gapning tarkibiy qismida egallagan o'rniga muvofiq mazmun ifodasi ma'lum bir sintaktik shaklni, yoki aksincha, grammatik struktura idrok etilishi nazarda tutilgan ma'noni ifodalab, punktuatsion tizimning poydevorini tashkil etadi va ularning ifodalanishi gap mazmunidagi barqarorlikni va nisbiy tugallanganlikni belgilaydi.

3. Punktuatsiya yozuvchiga o'z yozma nutqini aniq, to'g'ri va ifodali bayon eta olish imkoniyatini berib, kitobxoniga muayyan matndagi fikrni yozuvchi bayon etganidek, yozuvchining maqsadiga muvofiq tushuna olish imkoniyatini yaratadi, ya'ni bir tinish belgisi yozuvchi tomonidan qanday ma'no va vazifada qo'llangan bo'lsa, mazkur tinish belgi kitobxon tomonidan ham xuddi shunday vazifada tushuniladi.

4. Matnni shakllantirishda faol foydalaniladigan punktuatsion-grafik vositalar majmuini metagrafemalar tashkil etib, "gap"lar vositasida matn tuzish sxemasiga binoan, ular gap, matn, gipermatnlarda aks etib, ushbu belgilar vazifasiga muvofiq bir-biriga bog'langan matnlarda, jumladan, turli xil aralash va bir-biridan mutlaqo farq qiluvchi sintaktik konstruksiyalarda o'z ifodasini topadi.

5. Lingvistik subyektivlikni aks ettirishning usullaridan biri bo'lgan ma'no ifodasiga ko'ra punktuatsion belgilar matnda, birinchidan, faoliyat, ya'ni akt ifodasini, ikkinchidan, ma'lumotlarning boyitilishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tinish belgilarini qo'llashda, asosan, qoidalarga emas, balki til birliklarining mazmuni, idrok etilishi va tashqi shakliga tayangan holda amalga oshiriladi. Tinish belgilarining yangi ishlab chiqilgan qoidalariga muvofiq punktuatsion belgilar orqali bog'langan gap bo'lagining ma'nosini ifodalash uchun uning ijodiylik xususiyatlariga hamda matnga mos variantlarini tanlash imkonini yaratishi uning mazmun-mohiyatining kengayishiga olib keladi.

6. Punktuatsiya ijodiy jarayonning ajralmas bo'lagi bo'lib, so'zlarni tanlash va matn tuzilishi xususida fikr yuritayotib, unda qo'llaniladigan tinish belgilarining tartibi haqida oldindan aniq tasavvur hosil bo'ladi. Matn yaratilgan so'ng keladigan bosqich – qayta tekshirish bo'lib, yo'l qo'yilgan xato va kamchiliklar aniqlanib, ular bartaraf etiladi. Shu bilan birga so'zlar o'rtasidagi aloqalar dalillanib, mavhum bo'lgan holatlarga aniqlik kiritilish jarayonida tinish belgilarining joriy etilishini ijodiy mahsul sifatida belgilab beradi.

7. Chegaralovchi tinish belgilari muayyan sintaktik tuzilmaning yoki umuman gapning chegarasini bildirish, biron bir gap bo'lagini intonatsion-mazmuniy jihatdan ajratib ko'rsatish, nutq qaratilgan shaxs yoki predmet nomi qamrab olingan, shuningdek, yozuvchi (so'zlovchi)ning subyektiv munosabati ifodalangan sintaktik tuzilma chegarasini ko'rsatish uchun xizmat qiluvchi tinish belgilari: qavs, qo'shtirnoq, yagona qo'shaloq belgi sifatida qo'llanuvchi vergul, ayni shu

vazifadagi tiredan iborat. Shuningdek, punktuatsion belgilar ajratish vazifasi orqali mustaqil gaplarni, ularning qismlari (bosh va ergash gaplar, bog‘langan va bog‘lovchisiz qo‘shma gaplarning predikativ qismlari)ni, gapning uyushgan bo‘laklarini, birgalik ergashgan qo‘shma gaplarni, gapning ifoda maqsadiga ko‘ra turlarini, nutqning bo‘linganligini ko‘rsatib, ular nuqta, so‘roq va undov belgilari, vergul, nuqtali vergul, ikki nuqta, tire, ko‘p nuqtani tashkil etadi.

8. Matnning tinish belgilari vositasida bo‘laklarga ajratilishi yozuvchi tasavvuridagi mazmuni kitobxonga tushunarli qilib yetkazishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu o‘z o‘rnida shuni anglatadiki, yozuvchi va kitobxon belgini bir xil tushinishi, ya’ni matnning yaratilishi va qabul qilinishi yagona qoidaga asoslanishi kerak. Tinish belgilari yozma muloqot talablarini ifodalashga xizmat qilib, yozuvchi va kitobxon tomonidan bir xil idrok etilsa, u ijtimoiy hodisa hisoblanadi.

9. Til me‘yorlarining shakllanishida tinish belgilarining o‘rni beqiyos bo‘lib, ular yozma nutqda muallif maqsadi, nutqiy vaziyat mazmunini to‘g‘ri ifodalashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etib, tarjimon asliyat mansub tildagi punktuatsion me‘yorlarni puxta bilsa, asliyat mazmunini, undagi modal munosabat va nozik ma‘naviy farqlanishlarni tarjimada ham saqlab qoladi. Tarjima matnida punktuatsiya me‘yorlariga maqsadli ravishda asoslanilsa, mazmun va shakl adekvatligiga erishiladi.

10. Tinish belgilarini tarjima matnlarda ifodalanishi asliyat matnidagi me‘yorlarni to‘g‘ri anglash va tarjima matnida nafaqat mazmun, balki shakl ifodasini hisobga olgan holda shakl va mazmun ifodasini yonma-yon yoki o‘zaro almashib kelishi muayyan belgidan foydalanishni belgilab beruvchi tamoyillarga amal qilish kerakligini taqozo etadi.

**JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY SINGLE ACADEMIC  
COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF ACADEMIC COUNCIL  
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02**

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**JIZZAKH STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

**GANIYEVA KHAYRINISO BAXTIYAROVNA**

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRAGMALINGUISTIC FEATURES OF  
PUNCTUATION MARKS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH AND  
UZBEK LANGUAGES)**

**10.00.06 – Comparative Literature, crosslinguistics and translation studies**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON  
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida  
B2020.4.PhD/Fil1444 raqam bilan ro'yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetida bajarilgan.

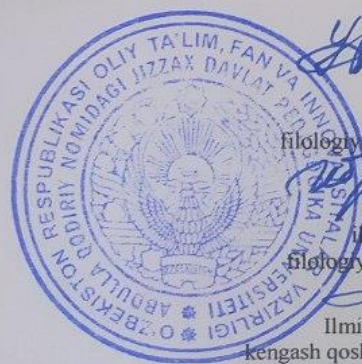
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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi  
PhD 03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 raqamli Ilmiy Kengash asosidagi bir martalik Ilmiy kengashning 2024- yil  
" 2 " iyul soat 10<sup>00</sup> dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi. (Manzil: 130100, Jizzax, Sharof Rashidov  
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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil " 19 " 06 kuni tarqatildi.  
(2024-yil " 19 " 06 dagi 1 - raqamli reestr bayonnomasi)



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## INTRODUCTION (abstract of PhD dissertation)

**Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic.** In world linguistics, considerable attention is given to the anthropocentric interpretation of language and the analysis of pragmatic linguistic features. Linguists have been focusing on language analysis, the structural and systemic aspects of punctuation marks, emotional-expressive evaluative features, and the achievement of speech refinement. The correct use of punctuation marks in text construction from a pragmatic-linguistic perspective is one of the pressing issues of modern linguistics.

In world linguistics, studying translated texts from a pragmalinguistic perspective is becoming increasingly important since literary language norms are reflected in literary texts and their translations. The issue of speech norms has become increasingly important in modern linguistics. These norms are crucial for ensuring effective communication across different languages and for accurately conveying pragmatic information in translations. Additionally, understanding the nuances of punctuation is essential for interpreting similarities and differences between languages. It is an urgent task to address the issues related to the correct translation of literary literature into Uzbek language. Specifically, the translation of the English literary texts with descriptive and stylistic coloring, along with their pragmatic meanings, still pose a challenge that needs to be resolved.

In recent years, our country has undergone various socio-economic, spiritual, and educational changes. As a result, there has been an increased emphasis on the development of the national language, as well as the state language. Learning these languages in conjunction with foreign languages has also become a priority. Additionally, there is an increasing focus on analyzing and researching ways to enhance the uniqueness of the Uzbek language. “We see the development of the state language in connection with the development of the world's leading foreign languages and the language and culture of representatives of different nationalities in our country”<sup>33</sup>. In today's context, it is essential to conduct a pragmatic comparative analysis of different structural components of language, with a particular focus on the idiosyncrasies of punctuation usage within texts and their treatment during translation.

PD-5850 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language”, dated September 12, 2023 PD-158 No. “On Uzbekistan - 2030 Strategy”, No. PR-5117 of May 19, 2021 “Measures to bring the popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 376 dated May 18, 2018 “On the system of translation and publication of the best examples of world literature into Uzbek and masterpieces of Uzbek literature into foreign languages” on improvement measures”, dated May 19, 2021 No. 312 “On measures to effectively organize the popularization of

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<sup>33</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2023/10/21/uzbek-language/>

foreign language learning” and a number of regulatory legal documents serves at a certain level in the implementation of tasks.

**The accordance of research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the Republic.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republican scientific, technical and innovative development I. “Socio-legal, economic, cultural, spiritual, and educational development of the information society and a democratic state, development of an innovative economy.”

**The extent of study of the problem.** The effective use of punctuation marks is crucial for the depth and value of one's thoughts. The shape of punctuation indicates that they are examples of ancient writing. In the field of linguistics, experts such as I. Gordon, R. C. Pinckert, M. B. Parkes, H. W. Fowler, F. G. Fowler, J. Brody, and J. Seely cover the structural-semantic and stylistic features of punctuation marks.<sup>34</sup>

A group of Russian linguists, including O.V. Dolgova, V.V. Babayseva, I.I. Akmatova, E.A. Yao, N.I. Yakhnovich, Y.V. Dzyakovich, L.L. Baranova, A.T. Siukayeva, I.G. Merkulova, N.V. Meizenger, N.S. Valgina, and M.V. Biyanova, have conducted research on the efficient use of punctuation marks. Their work has focused on the scientific basis of the punctuation mark system and includes a deep expression of thought and analysis.<sup>35</sup>

The research analyzed the rules of punctuation in Uzbek linguistics, including the punctuation of the Uzbek language, the rules of sign-spelling of the Uzbek language, and the basics of modern Uzbek punctuation. It also examined the use of punctuation in texts and signs to aid in understanding the text. The work of notable linguists like A.Fitrat<sup>36</sup>, Sh.Shoabdurakhmanov<sup>37</sup>, K.Nazarov, B.Egamberdiyev<sup>38</sup>,

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<sup>34</sup> Gordon I. Practical punctuation of the English language. – London.: Heinemann Educational Books, 1978. – P.40.; Gordon I. Practical Punctuation. –M.: Vyssaja Skola, 1981. – 71 p.; Pinckert R. C. Pinckert's Practical Grammar. The Guide to Usage, Punctuation and Style. Cincinnati, 1986. – 174 p.; Parkes M.B. Pause and Effect: An Introduction to the History of Punctuation in the West. London: Scolar Press, 1992. – 240 p.; Fowler H.W., Fowler F.G. The King's English. Ware: Wordsworth Edition Ltd., 1993.-383 p.; Seely J. Oxford A – Z of Grammar & Punctuation. Oxford University Press, revised second edition, 2013.; Brody Jennifer De Vere. Punctuation: Art, Politics, and Play. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2008. /P.136.

<sup>35</sup> Долгова О.В. Семиотика неплавной речи. –М.: Высшая школа, 1978. –264 с.; Бабайцева В.В. Русский язык. Синтаксис и пунктуация. – М.: Просвещение, 1979. – 269 с.; Акматова И.И. Выраженное и невыраженное в синтаксическом членении речи: Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. –М., 1990. – 17 с.; Яо Э.А. Употребление знаков препинания в современном английском языке // Иностранные языки в школе, 1988. № 1. – С. 83-84.; Яхнович Н.И. Пунктуация как средство ритмико-стилистической организации текста: Автореф. дисс.канд. филол. наук. –М., 1991. –19 с.; Дзякович Е.В. Стилистический аспект современной пунктуации. Экспрессивные пунктуационные приемы : дисс.канд. филол. наук / Е. В. Дзякович. –М, 1995. – 193 с.; Баранова Л.Л. Онтология английской письменной речи: Учебно-методическое пособие к курсу лекций по орфоэпии и орфографии современного английского языка. – М.: Диалог - МГУ, 1998. – 246 с.; Сиукаева АТ. Семантические основы пунктуации в английском языке на материале драматургических произведений): Автореф. дис.канд.филол. наук. –М., 2000. – 18 с.; Меркулова И.Г. Периферийные знаки пунктуации в современной французской прозе: дисс.канд. филол. наук / И. Г. Меркулова. –М., 2001. –167 с.; Валгина Н.С. Актуальные проблемы современной русской пунктуации / Н. С. Валгина. – М.: Высш. шк., 2004. – 259 с.; Майзенгер Н.В. Позиционно-содержательная и прагматическая значимость знаков препинания в современном английском языке: дисс.канд. филол. наук. – Барнаул, 2004. – 167 с.; Бианова М.В. Пунктуационные системы: синхронный и диахронный аспекты: Дисс.канд. филол. наук. – Ижевск, 2010. – 185 с.

<sup>36</sup> Fitrat A. Tanlangan asarlar: Darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari, ilmiy maqola va tadqiqotlar. Nashrga tayyorlovchi va izohlar muallifi H. Boltaboyev. – T.: “Ma’naviyat”, 2009. – 336 b.

<sup>37</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Пунктуация қоидалари. –Тошкент. 1953. –223 б.;

B.Bakhriddinova<sup>39</sup>, R.Alimukhammedov<sup>40</sup>, N.Mahmudov, A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov<sup>41</sup> and others were considered in the analysis.

Therefore, due to the fact that the scope of the research includes pragmalinguistic analysis, it is permissible to recognize the scientific and theoretical data on pragmalinguistics of world linguists Ch. Morris<sup>42</sup>, G. Yule<sup>43</sup> and Uzbek linguist Sh. Safarov<sup>44</sup>.

There have been numerous scientific studies conducted on the use of punctuation in various languages. However, the lack of comparative analysis between the pragmalinguistic features of English and Uzbek punctuation marks makes this research both relevant and novel from a scientific and practical standpoint.

**The connection of the research with the research work of the research institution where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was conducted as part of the research plans of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University on the topic “Linguistic and typological characteristics of languages of different systems.”

**The purpose of the research** is to reveal the pragmatic features of punctuation marks in English and Uzbek artistic texts.

**The tasks of the research:**

determining the primary factors that influenced the development of punctuation in English and Uzbek languages, exploring the structural and systemic aspects of punctuation marks, and analyzing their pragmatic significance;

defining the functional characteristics of punctuation marks in English and Uzbek languages, clarifying the similar and different aspects of punctuation marks in the texts of the languages in question according to their place in the sentence;

the comparative analysis of pragmatic features of punctuation marks in English and Uzbek languages;

to reveal the pragmalinguistic analysis of punctuation marks expressed in the translation and original text in English and Uzbek languages.

**The object of the study** consists of English artistic texts and their Uzbek translations.

**The subject of the study** is to identify the pragmatic features of punctuation marks in English literary texts translated into Uzbek.

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<sup>38</sup> Назаров К. Ўзбек тили пунктуацияси. –Тошкент. Ўқитувчи. 1976.; Назаров К., Эгамбердиев Б. Ўзбек тили ишора-имло қоидалари (пунктуация). –Тошкент. Ўқитувчи. 1996.;

<sup>39</sup> Бахриддинова Б.М. Замоновий ўзбек пунктуацияси асослари. Монография. –Тошкент: Академ нашр, 2015. – 64 б.;

<sup>40</sup> Алимухаммедов Р. Қадимги туркий битикларда пунктуация ва матнни англаш учун ишлатилган ишоратлар ҳақида // Иностранная филология: язык, литература, образование. – 2016. – №. 1 (58). – С. 49-53.

<sup>41</sup> Маҳмудов Н., Мадвалиев А., Маҳкамов Н. Ўзбек тили пунктуациясининг асосий қоидалари. – Тошкент, 2015// O‘zbek tili me‘yorlari(punktuatsiya). – Toshkent: Zamin nashr, 2021. – 232 b.

<sup>42</sup> Morris Ch. W. Foundations of the theory of signs / Charles W. Morris. – Chicago, Ill : The University of Chicago Press, 1938. – VIII, 59 с.

<sup>43</sup> Yule G. Pragmatics – Oxford University Press, 1996 -138 p

<sup>44</sup> Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент. –2008. 318 б.

**The methods of research.** Various methods of analysis such as comparative-comparative, descriptive, lexical-semantic and pragmalinguistic are utilized to provide a clear understanding of the topic.

**The scientific novelty of the research** is as follows:

The functions of punctuation marks in both English and Uzbek languages have been identified, including parentheses, quotation marks, commas, and dashes. The study also examined the delimiting functions of marks such as periods, exclamation points, question marks, commas, semicolons, and colons. In addition, the analysis included the syntactic structure of speech and the emotional-expressive evaluative features, such as intonation;

when comparing the usage of punctuation marks in the middle, at the end, and mixed in artistic texts in English and Uzbek languages, the representation of adjective lexemes in English without commas is revealed;

the following punctuation marks – point, multiple point, comma, semicolon, colon, dash, interrogative and exclamation marks – are essential tools that ensure the stylistic fluency of English and Uzbek texts. They help create functional-stylistic and syntactic constructions in translation contexts that are correct, expressive, and clear. Additionally, they reveal pragmalinguistic features such as declarative elements.

punctuation marks also play a crucial role in emphasizing and strengthening certain aspects of the text, based on non-verbal meanings expressed through verbal and non-verbal cues, facial expressions, and gestures in both English and Uzbek languages.

**Practical results of the research:**

The research on the pragmatic use of punctuation marks in Uzbek and English languages has been collected and analyzed. The conclusions drawn from the research highlight the significance of punctuation marks in the teaching of “English Linguistics” and “Literature”, particularly in the translation of literary texts.

The pragmalinguistic features of punctuation marks have been thoroughly studied in English and Uzbek linguistics, making them a source for scientific research in this field.

in the translation of the literary text, it is proved that the original aspects of the punctuation marks acquire meaning in their place, and that there are different and similar aspects;

it was used to create educational and methodological manuals for the students of the philology department of higher educational institutions and in the preparation of lecture texts.

**The reliability of research results** depends on the rigor of the conclusions drawn and the accuracy and reliability of the obtained data. The approach and research methods used in the work, along with the adequacy of the volume of the analyzed material, also contribute to the reliability of the results. In addition, the theoretical conclusions of the preliminary research in this field and the new results achieved in accordance with the theoretical aspect of the dissertation can also affect the overall reliability of the research. Finally, the implementation of the

developed suggestions and recommendations into practice is a key factor in determining the approval of the obtained results by authorized organizations.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The research results hold scientific significance as they present a comparative study of the functional aspects of punctuation in English and Uzbek languages. The study focuses on the pragmatic, linguistic, and translation-specific aspects of punctuation in both languages, and the unique and common features of punctuation in literary texts are determined based on the pragmalinguistic aspect.

The research findings are significant as they can be utilized in teaching subjects like “English Linguistics” and “Literary Studies”. The outcomes of the research can also be applied in the development of pragmalinguistics and stylistics in linguistics. Additionally, the research contributes to the enhancement of new studies both theoretically and practically.

**Implementation of research results.** After conducting a comparative study of the pragmalinguistic features of punctuation marks in English literary texts and their Uzbek translations, we obtained some scientific results and practical suggestions:

conclusions about the delimiting and distinguishing functions of English and Uzbek punctuation marks, as well as positive and negative emotional-expressive evaluative features were used in the preparation of the textbook “Reading and Writing” (Higher Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan, publication certificate approved by order of the Ministry of Science and Innovation No. 232 of May 29, 2023 No. 232-623). As a result, the second part of the textbook was enriched with theoretical resources.

Separation of punctuation marks that are used in the middle, at the end, and mixed in artistic texts in English and Uzbek languages from its conclusions about the different aspects of organized adjective lexemes in English, such as the expression without commas, in the European Union Erasmus + program for 2020-2021 561624-YeRR-1-2015-UK-EPPKA2-CBHE-SP-ERASMUS + CBHE IMEP: It was used in the innovative research project “Modernization and Internationalization of Higher Education System Processes in Uzbekistan” (reference No. 885/30.02.01 dated April 4, 2023 of the Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages). As a result, the textbook created within the framework of the innovative research project was used in the development of training manuals;

The conclusions about the functional and stylistic features of punctuation-graphic tools in the formation of English and Uzbek texts, the pragmalinguistic characteristics of syntactic constructions in translation contexts of period, full stop, comma, semicolon, colon, dash, question and exclamation marks were used in the implementation of the practical project No. 47 “Comparative study of punctuation marks in British English (as an example of Turkish languages)” carried out at the Kazan Federal University of the Russian Federation in 2021-2023 (Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, Kazan Federal University, 2023 Reference No. 209-AS dated November 2). As a result, within the framework of the project, the resources of the dissertation were effectively used in the preparation of the study guide “English language: practicum.”

The conclusions about the importance of pragmalinguistic aspects of punctuation marks in the expression of verbal and non-verbal meanings based on language units in English and Uzbek texts based on language units, movements, facial expressions and gestures, the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “Literary Process”, “Education and Development” of the television and radio channel “Uzbekistan” and “Youth of Uzbekistan” radio broadcasts were used in the preparation of the scripts (reference No. 04-36-525 dated April 6, 2023 of the MTRK TV and radio channel of Uzbekistan). As a result, the materials prepared for these radio broadcasts are enriched with content based on new views.

**Approval of research results.** The dissertation results were discussed at 8 scientific-practical conferences, including 6 national and 2 international ones.

**Publication of research results.** As part of the dissertation, 22 scientific papers have been published on the relevant topic. Out of these, 14 articles have been published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission for publishing the main scientific findings of dissertations. Among these, 9 were published in national and 5 in international scientific journals.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation.** The dissertation is composed of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions, references, and appendices. The total volume of the work is 135 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introduction section of a dissertation highlights the importance and relevance of the topic, demonstrates how the research aligns with the priority directions of science and technology development in the Republic, describes the level of research conducted on the problem, explains the connection of the research with the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed, and outlines the purpose, tasks, object, subject, methods, scientific innovation, and practical results. Additionally, it covers the approval and publication of previous works, dissertation structure, and volume.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled “**The main factors of punctuation (syntactic) development in English and Uzbek**” and comprises three chapters. In this chapter, information is given about the place of scientific research on punctuation among the research conducted in linguistics, and the means of achieving polished speech are being studied in depth today.

When we examine the history of writing, we can see a diverse range of symbols. The process of creating letters to represent speech sounds occurred in multiple stages. As we explore the evolution of writing, we can observe the growth and advancement of various forms of writing, such as pictographic and ideographic writing, which built upon one another. Archaeologists have identified different types of writing through their research: pictographic (Greek pictus – drawing, grapho – writing), ideographic (Greek idea – concept and grapho – writing) hamda and phonographic (Greek phone – sound, grapho – writing).<sup>45</sup> The language spoken by people is closely tied to the history of writing and written records from

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<sup>45</sup>Головин Б.Н. Введение в языкознание. Изд. 3-е, испр. – М.: Высшая школа, 2001. – 311 с.

the past thousand years. Over time, writing has evolved into a more advanced and convenient form.

It is known that the set of rules for the use of punctuation marks is an independent section in the linguistics of punctuation [lat. Pūnctum is written in the style of a dot] and was called interpuncture in ancient times. Also, interpuncture established the theory of the use of punctuation marks in written speech, organized the syntactic structure of speech according to certain rules, separated sentences and sentence fragments, and served to clearly express the difference between oral and written speech. The root of the term interpuncture goes back to ancient Rome. It is uncertain whether interpuncture was used before Aristotle's time or if Aristotle had any knowledge of it. Although "the period of the first use of interpuncture is associated with the Greek grammar school, in contrast to the modern concept of interpuncture, which was practiced during the time of the ancient Greek and Roman grammar schools, in accordance with the requirements of the art of oratory, that is, in accordance with the pronunciation rules of speech in this case, it is necessary to observe the use of periods at the end of the sentence and the beginning of the text. The Greeks used only one character - a dot - placed at the top of the line or in the middle and below. Nicanor, one of the representatives of the Greek grammar school, used 8 signs in the interpuncture system."<sup>46</sup> In their attempts to develop a clear rule for the syntactic and logical structure of speech, people only ended up confusing it further. The Venetian publisher Aldus Manusius created a system of signs to help, but misunderstandings continued until the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when the number of signs used in a certain manner increased relatively. Aldus Manusius is considered to be the "father" of interpuncture<sup>47</sup> precisely because he was responsible for some regulation of the rules for the use of punctuation marks. Differences in the use of certain punctuation marks can be observed in European countries. Later on, in the Russian language, several punctuation marks were added, including "the semicolon, colon, question and exclamation marks, dash, quotation marks, and parentheses."<sup>48</sup> It should be noted that not only punctuation marks but also other signs are important features of written speech. For example:

6) *Numbers;*

7) *Maxsus ilmiy belgilar – algebra, geometriya, kimyo, astronomiyaga oid bo'lgan; Special scientific symbols – related to algebra, geometry, chemistry, astronomy;*

8) *Punctuation marks (related to punctuation);*

9) *Diacritical marks;*

10) *Partially capital letters.*

Numbers and special scientific symbols are ideographic logograms. It is known that the number is called *sifr*, derived from the Arabic word *nul*, which means space. Punctuation marks are not ideographic logograms and they are used in the Greek language based on the first phonetic-sound system. Similarly, in the

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<sup>46</sup> Steintal H. Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft bei d. Griechen und Romern. т. II, Берл. 2021, P.348-354

<sup>47</sup> [https://rusneb.ru/catalog/001055\\_000090\\_324/](https://rusneb.ru/catalog/001055_000090_324/)

<sup>48</sup> Булич С. Малый энциклопедический словарь Брокгауза и Ефрона: в 4 т. –Изд. 2-е, вновь перераб. и знач. доп, 2008.

Latin language, medieval monuments used separate words to indicate punctuation marks like periods and dashes. As the syntactic structure of written speech became more complex and oratory developed, punctuation marks were used not only to separate words in a written text but also to express pauses in oral speech.

The current punctuation marks to the prose part of the Uzbek text, initially, “the parenthesis in 1825 Kazan, the reverse form of the comma – the inverted comma (,) in 1841 Paris, full stop 1868, dash Petersburg in 1869, single point 1872- In 1878, the quotation marks were introduced through works printed in Istanbul typographies. So, parentheses, inverted commas, multiple dots, dashes, quotation marks and single dots appeared in Uzbek texts for the first time through the publishing house of other nations.”<sup>49</sup> The reverse pesh with two dots was first used in publications originating from Uzbekistan, and later on, found its way into Uzbek texts published by other nations. Considering punctuation as a theoretical research activity helps to not only develop its inherent norms but also form a distinct field. However, the interpretation of the concept of “norm” in linguistics still poses challenges. The norms of the different levels of the language system include orthoepic, orthographic, morphological, syntactic, and so on. It is customary to study the punctuation norm in conjunction with the orthographic criterion. The orthographic standard encompasses a set of rules that must be adhered to a certain extent. During the implementation of certain tasks related to punctuation norms, it faces certain changes that differ from orthography. These variable qualities serve as the primary source for the formation of punctuation norms and ensure the constant development of the laws inherent in this system.

Such views of I.A. Beaudoin de Courtenay prompted L.V. Sherba to reconsider his thoughts on punctuation. His opinion on punctuation is as follows, “additional rules of use of punctuation marks that serve to ensure the rhyme and tone of phrases.”<sup>50</sup>

In this way, L.V. Sherba connected punctuation marks with specific aspects of intonation (tone). At the same time, he noted that punctuation has two different natures:

1. It is phonetic in nature because it represents the properties of specific sounds.

2. It being closely related to the content, it is also ideographic in nature.<sup>51</sup>

L. V. Shcherba and I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay had different approaches to punctuation. Shcherba's views were consistent with those of Baudouin de Courtenay, who developed a punctuation system based on the active or passive participation of characters in expressing the tone of a phrase. Shcherba also proposed his own theory of punctuation, which was based on a system of comparing signs “that either divide or do not divide speech into parts of speech through tone. This involved sorting and adding new characters to the punctuation

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<sup>49</sup> Ғозиев Х. Ўзбек пунктуациясининг тарихий тараққиёти (пунктуацион белгилар, уларнинг вазибалари ва қўлланиш асослари). –Тошкент. Фан. 1979. –Б.131 – 141.

<sup>50</sup>Щерба Л. Пунктуация // Литературная энциклопедия: В 11 т. – 2012. – С. 365-366.

<sup>51</sup>Щерба Л. Ко‘rsatilgan manba, 2012. – С. 365-366.



system.”<sup>52</sup> It is known that punctuation marks are characteristic of written texts and were formed after the appearance of writing. At this point, it is permissible to quote the opinion of John Lennard, “the earliest examples of punctuation marks in the West date back to the 2nd century BC, of which: the beginning of a letter (paragraph) has been expressed without internal punctuation marks for nearly a thousand years.”<sup>53</sup>. There are also 12 basic punctuation marks in English, which are:

1. *the full stop (AmE: the period) “.”*
2. *the question mark “?”*
3. *the exclamation mark “!”*
4. *the comma “,”*
5. *the semicolon “;”*
6. *the colon “:”*
7. *the dash “–”*
8. *the hyphen “-”*
9. *the parenthesis “( )”*
10. *the square brackets “[ ]”*
11. *the inverted commas ““” it doesn’t exist in the Uzbek language.*
12. *the apostrophe “’” it doesn’t exist in the Uzbek language.*

Unlike English, Uzbek punctuation is primarily based on Uzbek speech (sentence) construction, that is, the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language is the basis for Uzbek punctuation. Uzbek language sentence construction is the first, leading basis in the use of punctuation marks, and it is important in determining the specific features of Uzbek punctuation.

The use of punctuation marks is crucial in written communication as it allows the writer to express their ideas clearly, correctly and effectively. Moreover, it helps the reader to understand the intended meaning of the text. When used appropriately, punctuation marks enable the reader to comprehend the writer's message in the same way as the writer intended it to be understood.

If using punctuation to express meaning requires violating the punctuation system, other systems may be used instead.

The use of unconventional punctuation marks in artistic or journalistic writing is based on expressiveness. By considering punctuation marks as units that reflect expressive meaning, we can see how they illuminate the concept of punctuation. It's important to note that an author's unique use of punctuation marks is related to their specific method or style, and serves to express that style more effectively.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “**Comparative study of functional aspects of English and Uzbek punctuation**”. The total number of punctuation marks used in our current writing is ten, each of them has its own graphic form; they are used for specific purposes in written speech and perform a specific task. Each punctuation mark has its own function and purpose. Punctuation marks can be grouped according to their use as follows:

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<sup>52</sup> Щерба Л. Пунктуация // Литературная энциклопедия: В 11 т. – 2012. – С. 369-370.

<sup>53</sup> Lennard, John. *But I Digress: The Exploitation of Parentheses in English Printed Verse*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991.

1. Punctuation used at the end of a sentence includes the full stop, question mark, and exclamation mark.

2. The punctuation mark used in the sentence is a comma.

3. Mixed punctuation marks: 1) those used at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence: hyphen; 2) those used at the end and in the middle of the sentence: colon and semicolon; 3) those used at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the sentence: quotation marks, parentheses and colons.<sup>54</sup>

In English and Uzbek languages, punctuation marks such as period, question and exclamation marks are used at the end of sentences. However, their usage differs based on the system language. To illustrate this point, we will analyze the use cases of the period in English.

1. In English, the period varies depending on the options, *full stop* – British version; *period* – it is used in American English, as well as other languages, to express a complete idea and placed at the end of a sentence, regardless of the sentence type. For instance:

- “*I run three miles every morning.*” (declarative sentence)
- “*I could study better if you turned down the music.*” (conditional sentence)
- “*Please start the car.*” (imperative sentence).
- “*Water is important for everyone.*”
- “*I looked out of the window.*”
- “*It was snowing again.*”
- “*I know that you would never break my trust intentionally.*”

In Uzbek language, a period is used at the end of a sentence to indicate the completion of an idea, which is different from English. Figurative sentences are commonly used to express the meaning of a message and to emphasize an event. These sentences can also convey requests, advice, desires, suspicions, and determinations. The declarative sentence have a calm tone, falling intonation, and the intonation drops very much, especially in the last clause (the last syllable of the last word).<sup>55</sup> It is considered intonation of period in the end of the sentence.

Sentences with a period at the end can be structurally simple, complex, compound, one-part, two-part, complete, or incomplete. For example:

– *I am in Tashkent now.*

– *Yodgor is with me today, sometimes we visit the Mehrikhon family. (G. Gulom);*

– *Snow. Cold. The sound of a storm that has not faded away.*

*The tree trembles from the frost's torture. (Uygun)*

It is important to note that in both English and Uzbek languages, prepositional phrases can be transformed into exclamatory sentences to convey intense emotions. This depends on the writer's purpose and style. For instance, the aforementioned English sentences can be converted into exclamatory sentences:

- “*I run three miles every morning!*”

- “*I could study better if you turned down the music!*”

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<sup>54</sup> Тураева Д.М. Умумий ва хусусий пунктуацион меъёрларга доир //Международный журнал искусство слова. – 2021. – Т. 4. – №. 6.

<sup>55</sup> Назаров К. Тиниш белгилари ва ёзма нутқ. –Тошкент, 1974. – Б. 30.

- *“Please start the car!”*

2. In English, a period is also used at the end of demonstrative sentences containing an interrogative sentence, for example:

- *“Jane asked Paul if he was hungry.”*

- *“I wonder what has happened.”*

- *“She asked him if the bus had left.”*

3. In both English and Uzbek languages, a period is placed at the end of an imperative sentence. However, in Uzbek language, such commands do not necessarily convey a pure order. Instead, they may express emotional nuances such as order-please, order-request, order-advice, order-warning, order-invitation (encouragement), and order-permission (or proposal). It is crucial to use the appropriate tone and intonation when giving commands. The imperative structure and use of grammatical tools are essential to convey the intended meaning.<sup>56</sup> Imperative sentences have their own lexical-grammatical and intonation signs, exemplified by affixes of condition, desire, and some prepositions. For instance:

- *If only the weather would become clear today.*

- *After taking the life of such a young woman, accept the punishment. (G. Gulom)*

- *Don't be afraid, you will hurt yourself if you run away. Come on, go inside. (P. Tursun)*

Use of full stop at the end of imperative sentences in English:

- *Close the door, please.*

- *Listen. Someone is knocking at the door.*

- *Look. The talking to the woman is my brother.*

4. In English and Uzbek languages, some abbreviations are represented by a dot in their names.

*etc.* = *and so on* – *va hokazo*;

*e.g.* = *for example* – *masalan*;

*a.m.* – *kunning yarmigacha bo'lgan vaqt*;

*p.m.* – *kunning yarmidan keyingi ikkinchi qismi*;

*p.* = *page* – *bet*;

*fig.* = *figure* – *rasm*;

*vol.* = *volume* – *bob*;

*Dec.* = *December* – *dekabr*;

*Aug.* = *August* – *avgust*;

*Joanne K. Rowling* – *Djoan K. Rouling*.

It is important to consider that if an abbreviation appears at the end of a sentence, the period within the abbreviation will serve as the sentence-ending period.<sup>57</sup> However, if a comma or question mark appears after the abbreviation, the appropriate period should follow the comma or question mark.

*“Our offices are open each week Mon.–Fri.” (abbreviations of Monday and Friday)*

<sup>56</sup> Назаров К., Эгамбердиев Б. Ўзбек тили ишора-имло қоидалари. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – 68 с.

<sup>57</sup> Хазраткулов О.Ф. Аббревиация как продуктивный способ словообразования в разносистемных языках: автореф. дисс.канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2021. – 31 б.

*“My new house is on Lilac Ave., just across from the old courthouse.”*  
(abbreviation of Avenue)

*“Are you returning to work in Feb.?”* (abbreviation of February).

Abbreviations in Uzbek can be represented by periods as follows:

*v.b.* – *va boshqalar*; (so on)

*v.h.* – *va hokazo*; (etc.)

*mn.* – *masalan*; (for example)

Acronyms, which are a type of abbreviations in English and Uzbek, are not represented by periods. Because they are read and pronounced as one lexeme:

*“Scientists from NASA have confirmed the spacecraft’s location on Mars.”*  
(acronym of “National Aeronautics and Space Administration”)

*“The officer went AWOL following the attack.”* (acronym of “Absent Without Leave”)

*“I need those documents finished A.S.A.P.”* (acronym of “As Soon As Possible”; also often written as ASAP, asap, and a.s.a.p.)

*“His scuba equipment turned out to be faulty.”* (Scuba is actually an acronym of “self-contained underwater breathing apparatus,” but it is now written as a regular word.)

Acronyms in Uzbek language:

*UN* representatives visited.

*Currently, UNESCO is carefully preserving state buildings under its control to ensure their proper upkeep and maintenance.*

Also in the Uzbek language, as in English, a period is placed when abbreviating personal nouns:

*G.Gulom* – *Gafur Gulom*

*O.* – *Oybek*;

*U.* – *Uygun*.

Abbreviations of nouns in English:

*“Martin S. Smith, the renowned physicist, will be speaking here next month.”*

*“I love the writing of J.R.R. Tolkien.”*

It is important to note that there are variations in the use of first names when addressing someone with an occupation or title, between American English and British English. In American English, a dot is used, while in British English, it is omitted. For instance:

*Dr. Johnson* – *doktor Djonson*

*Mr. and Mrs. Smith* – *mister va missis Smit*

*Ph.D. candidate* – *aspirant / doktorant*

*B.Sc. graduate* – *bakalaviat darajasi*

*“Please cont. to page 41 for further instructions.”* (abbreviation of continue)

*“Dr. Davis has been of immense service to the hospital.”* (abbreviation of Doctor)

British version:

*Dr Jekyll* – *doktor Djekill*

*Mr Hyde* – *mister Xayd*

*Ms Marple* – *miss Marpl*

*PhD student – aspirant.*

5. In Uzbek writing, a full stop is used to end comments or remarks. These remarks provide descriptions of events in the novel, explain characters' situations, inner experiences, and offer various explanations by the author. For instance:

- *To my people, to my work! (Starts to go.);*

- *Goodbye, king! (Continues on his way. Everyone bows and freezes in place. Voices of the people applauding Navoi are heard from outside.) (I.Sulton va Uygun)*

Also, a period is placed at the end of the sentences that are often found on the pages of newspapers and magazines and are given in parentheses – To be continued, The beginning in previous issue, The continuation is on page 3, Everyone stands up. For example:

- *(The next issue of our newspaper will be published on November 2.)*

- *(to be continued. The beginning is in the last issue of the newspaper.)*

In all cases, a period should be used before the closing parenthesis. However, if the remark comes after the character's name and indicates his action, then there is no need for a period after them. This is because the name of the character, along with the remark, forms a syntactic whole:

*Kuldosh (startled).*

*Really! Toshmat (smiling). It is exactly twelve!*

In such cases, the period that should be used after the character's name is placed after the last closing parenthesis of the remark:

*Kadir (inviting inside). You are welcome! (Uygun)*

Based on the analysis above, it is evident that there are both similarities and differences in the use of hyphens between English and Uzbek languages. It is important to consider the punctuation rules of both languages as well as the writer's unique style when writing fiction.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Pragmalinguistic and translational aspects of punctuation in English and Uzbek**”. The chapter aims to research the method and order of punctuation based on the principles of punctuation. The study involves analyzing the pragmalinguistic features of English and Uzbek punctuation marks and comparing them to the expression of the punctuation marks used in the original text in the translated texts. Comparative and analytical methods were used in the research.

We see that the use of punctuation in modern English and Uzbek languages is based on the following principles:

1) *The logical-grammatical principle* is related to the semantic-grammatical aspects of speech, it is:

- *speech content;*

- *content of speech;*

- *tone of speech;*

It consists of them. Chapter II presents an analysis of punctuation standards based on the logical-grammatical principle. The content, structure, and tone of each speech (sentence) are the three aspects that characterize the dialectical unity. An example illustrating this unity is given below:

*The weight of his pack kept him bent, but he did not fall and he did not ease his pace.* This sentence expresses complex actions and consists of several clauses. The clauses are connected with conjunctions such as “but” and “and”. A negative clause is separated from the main clause by a comma, but an equal clause is not indicated by any punctuation. Additionally, a pause is used after a preposition separated by a comma, as well as after a conjunction.

Let’s analyze the following sentence in Uzbek: “Well, I’ll be there at six o’clock.” (A. Kahhor) The sentence has two sides – a meaningful side and a structural side. The meaningful side of the sentence is conveying the message and emphasizing the event. The structural side of the sentence is a simple sentence, consisting of five words. The word “okay” does not syntactically interact with the other parts of the sentence. The sentence ends with a falling intonation, represented by a dot. The word "okay" is pronounced with a short pause. The comma and full stop in this sentence are used based on these three features.

Some researchers believe that it is appropriate to examine only the punctuation marks used at the beginning of a letter. However, the punctuation system in written language is composed of two levels of grammar: lexical grammar, which regulates the relationships between words, phrases, and sentences using punctuation marks, and the rules for using all punctuation marks in a text based on the grammar of the text. Punctuation marks serve various purposes in different contexts, such as showing further details using a bullet point, adding additional information using a double hyphen, or expressing a summary in parentheses. Certain rules must be followed to use these punctuation marks appropriately. Sometimes, the use of punctuation marks may go against the rules, but it may still convey the intended meaning of the writer, as in the following sentence.

*She walked out – who could blame her – (it was during the chainsaw scene, as I recall) and went directly home.*

*— Do not put your five fingers in your mouth, Bekbo‘ta, you need everything (Sh. Rashidov, Stronger than a storm, 1961, p. 129).*

If the functions of the punctuation marks used in the text are combined, problems arise in understanding the meaning of the sentence. The following example can serve as proof of our opinion:

*The press secretary gave them the rules: they were not allowed to speak to the committee directly; all other members were forbidden to discuss what the committee had decided<sup>58</sup>.*

*Saida sat down again. “Dullness...” said Zulfikorov and lowered his head even more (A. Kahhor, Sinchalak, 1959, p. 65).*

Apart from the standard functions of punctuation marks, writers also use them in their own unique way. For instance, the renowned English author Ernest Hemingway avoided using commas in his writing, as evident from his short story “In Our Time” (1925). This can be seen in the given text as an example.

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<sup>58</sup>[http://www2.bigpi.biysk.ru/nir2016/file/unid\\_02\\_02\\_2018\\_10\\_46\\_54.pdf](http://www2.bigpi.biysk.ru/nir2016/file/unid_02_02_2018_10_46_54.pdf)

*We were in a garden in Mons. Young Buckley came in with his patrol from across the river. The first German I saw climbed up over the garden wall. We waited till he got one leg over and then potted him. He had so much equipment on and looked awfully surprised and fell down into the garden. Then three more came over further down the wall. We shot them. They all came just like that*<sup>59</sup>.

Thomas Stryczaks, while observing Hemingway's distinct writing style, remarked that we often tend to jump to conclusions about the realities presented in the text, without considering whether the author intended to use an inhuman language or whether it was being used as a means to fight against inhumanity."<sup>60</sup> When the above text was analyzed, it was discovered that after each point, new sentences with unrelated content were arranged. For instance, from "Mabe, Young" to the abrupt "The First German", or "We waited" followed by sentences with fresh ideas. It seems as if the overuse of periods, to the exclusion of other punctuation marks, has created a disconnect in meaning between the sentences.

However, according to J. Nesfield, the English language also considers the consistency of punctuation and pauses.<sup>61</sup> According to the treatise of M. Spencer, there are two different ways of using punctuation marks: one is free, and the other is fixed.<sup>62</sup> Hemingway also used a loose method of using punctuation.

The usage of punctuation marks in the English language is complex and based on the interaction of syntactic and semantic-stylistic aspects. Punctuation marks allow writers to express an additional expressive emotional value of the word. Prosodic studies indicate that each punctuation mark has its own prosodic expression. For instance, a hyphen is used in the introduction of a letter, in the conclusion of a text, or to indicate that the end of an expression is incomplete and that the last two words are emphasized. The use of a semicolon in a letter indicates an informal ending to a name, and in spoken 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.

The traditional rules specific to punctuation marks in various systematic languages mainly make it necessary to follow the rules of marking when developing the principles of systematic regulation of the writer's use of punctuation marks in the process of creating a text. It is also necessary to take into account the functions of punctuation marks in the process of communicative communication of a speaker or writer. In the process of communication or reading, the writer and the reader express themselves based on their basic knowledge of punctuation. At the same time, the rules of codified punctuation help to understand the meaning of the text, while those used inconsistently with the rules hinder the understanding of adequate meaning. However, without clarifying the attitude of the reader, it is completely wrong to talk about the mutual understanding of the participants of

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<sup>59</sup> Hemingway, Ernest. *In Our Time* (1925). New York: Scribner's, 1996.

<sup>60</sup> Stryczaks, Thomas. "In Our Time, Out of Season." In *The Cambridge Companion to Ernest Hemingway*, edited by Scott Donaldson. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996, 55–86.

<sup>61</sup> Nesfield J.C. *English Grammar Past and Present* / J. C. Nesfield. -L., 2021. P.185

<sup>62</sup> Spencer M. *A handbook of punctuation*. (1912). - Menasha, Wisconsin: George Banta Pub. Co.

written communication, especially the functions of punctuation marks that serve to clarify this issue.

Many studies focus on oral speech, but the expression of speech in writing is often overlooked. Despite speech being an oral form of communication, it is analyzed through written text.

When analyzing the use of punctuation marks in written communication, it is important to consider the human factor, specifically the communicative interaction between the writer and reader, to determine the intended expression of punctuation marks.

According to the communicative-pragmatic approach, punctuation should be functionally described. There are two conflicting approaches to punctuation's functional-systemic description, as B.S. Schwarzkopf noted:

1. Punctuation marks are recognized from the point of view of presenting information, which is one of the main tasks of communicative communication;

2. Point of view on the reader's perception of punctuation marks in the text"<sup>63</sup>.

That is, the writer conveys the text through the expression of meaning, and the reader relies on the perception of the main meaning hidden in the finished text.

## CONCLUSION

After conducting research on the pragmalinguistic features of punctuation marks, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. The hierarchy of punctuation marks serves as a system to organize the text, combining, distinguishing, and matching linguistic units. It also embodies the author's thoughts, playing a crucial role in the visual construction of the artistic text and revealing hidden meanings. However, determining the vertical relations of punctuation marks with compositional, structural units, and poetic lines requires careful analysis.

2. Punctuation marks are essential in both Uzbek and English languages. They aid in expressing specific syntactic forms, indicating the meaning of grammatical structures, and defining relative completeness or, conversely, the perception of the grammatical structure. The intended meaning is expressed by the grammatical structure, which forms the basis of the punctuation system. The expression of these marks determines the stability and relative completeness of the content of the sentence.

3. Punctuation is an essential tool that helps writers to convey their written thoughts and ideas accurately, clearly, and effectively. By using punctuation marks appropriately, writers can help readers understand the intended meaning of their text more easily. Each punctuation mark has its own purpose and meaning, and when used correctly, it can help the reader understand the writer's message as intended. Moreover, using proper punctuation ensures that the text is free of spelling, grammar, and punctuation errors, making it easier to read and comprehend.

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<sup>63</sup> Шварцкопф Б.С. Современная русская пунктуация: система и ее функционирование. –М., 2016. –192 с.



4. The set of punctuation-graphic tools that are actively used in the formation of text is made up of meta graphemes, according to the scheme of text composition using “sentence”, they are reflected in sentences, text, hypertexts, and in texts connected according to the function of these symbols, including various mixed and is expressed in completely different syntactic constructions.

5. Punctuation marks are important in reflecting linguistic subjectivity through the expression of meaning. They serve two main purposes: expressing activity, or the act, and enriching information. While there are rules for using punctuation marks, they are primarily based on the content, perception, and external form of language units. New rules for punctuation marks allow for more creative expression and contextual interpretation, leading to expanded content in the text.

6. Punctuation plays a vital role in the creative process of writing. Prior to writing, it's important to have a clear idea of the order and use of punctuation marks in the text. Once the text is written, the next step is to proofread and identify and eliminate any errors or omissions. This process also helps to establish connections between words, and allows for the introduction of punctuation marks as a creative tool to clarify abstract ideas.

7. Distinctive punctuation marks indicate the boundary of a specific syntactic structure or sentence as a whole, highlight part of the sentence by intonation and content, syntactic structure, including the name of the person or object to which the speech is addressed, as well as the subjective attitude of the author (speaker). Punctuation marks used to indicate boundaries: parentheses, quotation marks, commas, used as a single double character, consisting of a dash with the same function. Also through the task of distinguishing punctuation marks, independent sentences, their parts (main and subordinate clauses, predicative parts of connective and non-connective sentences), organized parts of a sentence, conjunctions following unity, the purpose of expressing a sentence denoting types of sentence, and division of sentence, these are periods, question and exclamation marks, commas, semicolons, colons, dashes, and full stop.

8. It is important to divide the text into parts using punctuation marks so that the writer's ideas are easily understood by the reader. This means that the writer and reader must have a shared understanding of punctuation, as it serves as a tool to facilitate written communication. Punctuation is a social phenomenon that expresses the requirements of written communication and is equally understood by both the writer and the reader.

9. Punctuation marks have an important role in establishing language norms. They help authors accurately convey their intended purpose and effectively communicate the content of written speech. Additionally, punctuation preserves the modal relationship and subtle semantic distinctions in translation. By adhering to punctuation standards, the translation text can achieve adequacy in both form and content.

10. In order to accurately translate texts, it is necessary to understand the appropriate use of punctuation marks in the source language and to apply these norms to the target language. The proper use of punctuation not only affects the

content of the translation, but also its tone and overall expression. Therefore, it is essential to maintain a balance between the form and content of the text, ensuring that they are both accurately and effectively conveyed in the translation.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ, СОЗДАННЫЙ НА ОСНОВЕ  
НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА № PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 ПРИ  
ДЖИЗАКСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**ДЖИЗАКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**ГАНИЕВА ХАЙРИНИСО БАХТИЯРОВНА**

**СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРАГМАЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ  
ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ ПУНКТУАЦИОННЫХ ЗНАКОВ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ  
АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, кросслингвистика и переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ  
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Тема докторской диссертации (PhD) зарегистрирована за номером B2020.4.PhD/Fil1444 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии

Диссертация выполнена в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете. Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, русский, английский (резюме) на веб-сайте jdpu.uz и на информационно-образовательном портале "ZiyoNet" по адресу www.ziyo.net.uz.

**Научный руководитель:** Маматов Абдугафур Эшонкулович,  
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**Ведущая организация:** Каршинский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится на разового Ученого совета за номером PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.113.02 при Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете "2" 02 2024 года в 10<sup>00</sup> (Адрес: 130100, г. Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73; факс: (99872) 226-46-56; e-mail: jdpu.info@umail.uz Главный корпус Джизакского государственного педагогического университета, 2 этаж, малый конференц-зал.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Центре информационных ресурсов Джизакского государственного педагогического университета (зарегистрирован под номером 52). Адрес: 130100, г. Джизак, проспект Шарофа Рашидова, 4. Тел.: (+99872) 226-13-57, 226-21-73, факс: (99872) 226-46-56.

Автореферат диссертации разослан "19" 06 2024 года  
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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** – выявление прагмалингвистических особенностей знаков препинания в художественных текстах на английском и узбекском языках.

**Объектами исследования** были использованы английские художественные тексты и их переводы на узбекском языке.

**Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:**

разграничительные функции таких знаков препинания, как скобки, кавычки, запятые и тире в английском и узбекском языках, а также разделительные функции таких знаков, как точка, восклицательный знак, вопросительный знак, запятая, точка с запятой, многоточие, а также как выявляются синтаксический строй речи и эмоционально-экспрессивные оценочные признаки, такие как интонация;

следует отметить, что доказано разделение знаков препинания, употребляемых в середине, конце и в смешанном виде в художественных текстах на английском и узбекском языках, различные аспекты организации лексем прилагательных в английском языке, такие как выражения без запятых;

точка, множественная точка, запятая, точка с запятой, двоеточие, тире, вопросительно-восклицательная пунктуация и изобразительные средства, обеспечивающие стилистическую беглость английских и узбекских текстов, функционально-стилистические, синтаксические конструкции в контекстах перевода корректны, выразительны и понятны. Выявляются такие прагмалингвистические особенности, как декларативные;

обосновано, что прагмалингвистические аспекты знаков препинания, такие как ударение и усиление, основаны на выражении невербальных значений на основе вербальной и двигательной мимики и жестов в английских и узбекских текстах на основе языковых единиц.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе научных результатов и практических предложений, полученных в результате сравнительного изучения прагмалингвистических особенностей знаков препинания в английских художественных текстах и их узбекских переводах:

Выводы о разграничивающих и различительных функциях английских и узбекских знаков препинания, а также положительных и отрицательных эмоционально-экспрессивно-оценочных признаках были использованы при подготовке учебника «Чтение и письмо» (Высшее образование Республики Узбекистан, утверждено свидетельством об издании) приказом Министерства науки и инноваций № 232 от 29 мая 2023 г. № 232-623). В результате вторая часть учебника обогатилась теоретическими ресурсами.

Выделение знаков препинания, употребляющихся в середине, конце и смешанных в художественных текстах на английском и узбекском языках, из его выводов о различных аспектах организованности прилагательных лексем в английском языке, таких как выражение без запятых, в. Программа Европейского Союза Erasmus + на 2020-2021 годы 561624-YeRR-1-2015-UK-

ЕРРКА2-СВНЕ-SP-ERASMUS + СВНЕ IMEP: и используется в инновационном исследовательском проекте «Модернизация и интернационализация процессов системы высшего образования в Узбекистане». (справка Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков № 885/30.02.01 от 4 апреля 2023 года). В результате учебник, созданный в рамках инновационного научно-исследовательского проекта, был использован при разработке учебных пособий;

Некоторые выводы о функциональных и стилистических особенностях пунктуационно-графических средств при формировании английских и узбекских текстов, прагмалингвистических характеристиках синтаксических конструкций в контекстах перевода точки, множественной точки, запятой, точки с запятой, двоеточия, тире, вопросительного и восклицательного знаков. Он был использован при реализации практического проекта № 47 «Сравнительное исследование знаков препинания в британском английском (на примере турецкого языка)», выполненного в Казанском федеральном университете Российской Федерации в 2021-2023 годах (Миннауки). и высшего образования Российской Федерации, Казанский федеральный университет, 2023 г., справка № 209-АС от 2 ноября). В результате в рамках проекта ресурсы диссертации были эффективно использованы при подготовке учебного пособия «Английский язык: практикум».

Из выводов о значении прагмалингвистических аспектов знаков препинания в выражении вербальных и невербальных значений на основе языковых единиц в английских и узбекских текстах на основе языковых единиц, движений, мимики и жестов Национальная телерадиокомпания Узбекистан «Литературный процесс», «Образование и развитие» телерадиоканала «Узбекистан» и радиопередачи «Молодежь Узбекистана» при подготовке сценариев (справка №04-36-525 от 6 апреля 2015 г.) 2023 телерадиоканала МТРК Узбекистана). В результате материалы, подготовленные для этих радиопередач, обогащаются контентом, основанным на новых взглядах.

**Структура и объём диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объём диссертации 135 страницы.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**

**I bo'lim (I часть; I Part)**

1. Ganiyeva Kh.B. Importance of punctuation in communicative competence// Current research journal of Philological sciences. – Volume 04, Issue 12. – USA, 2023. – P 22– 28. (Impact Factor SJIF- 7.491)
2. Ganiyeva Kh.B. The suprasegmental characteristics of punctuation marks in linguistic analysis // American Journal of Philological Sciences. – Volume 03, Issue 12. – USA, 2023. – P 28– 36. (Impact Factor SJIF- 6.555)
3. G'anieva X.B. Main factors of syntactic development of english and uzbek languages. // Asia pacific journal of marketing & management review. – Volume 11, Issue 05. – USA, 2022. – P 70– 73. (Impact Factor SJIF- 7.603)
4. G'aniyeva X.B. Using punctuation marks in english language.// Mental enlightenment scientific – Methodological journal.–Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti jurnali, 2023. – Volume 04, Issue 04. P 44– 51. (10.00.00; №22)
5. G'aniyeva X.B. The signification of punctuation marks in emotiona expression in english “Tafakkur ziyosi” ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali. JDPU ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali, 2021. – №2. –B. 20–23. (10.00.00; №29)
6. G'aniyeva X.B. Some Features about puctuation. // “O'zMU xabarlari”. – O'zbekiston Milliy universiteti ilmiy jurnali, 2022. – №1/4/1. –B. 233–237. (10.00.00; №15)
7. G'aniyeva X.B. Pragmalinguistic and translation aspects of punctuation in english and uzbek languages.//Mental enlightenment scientific– Methodological journal. –Jizzax davlat pedagogika universiteti jurnali, 2023. – Volume 04, Issue 04. P 43– 50. (10.00.00; №22)
8. G'aniyeva X.B. O'zbek tilshunosligida tinish belgilar // Namangan davlat universiteti ilmiy axborotnomasi. –Namangan, 2023. – №11. –B. 258–262. (10.00.00; №26)
9. G'aniyeva X.B. Functional aspects of punctuation in uzbek and english linguistics// Academic research of modern science . Xalqaro online-konfrensiya, – AQSH, 2024. – B. 195 –199.
10. G'aniyeva X.B. Matn punktutsiyasi nazariyasining talqini // Tilni o'qitish va o'rganishda XXI asr ko'nikmalari. III Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. – Jizzax, 2022 – B. 195 –199.
11. G'aniyeva X.B. Til tizimida tinish belgilarining ekspressivlik kategoriyasi //Xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari, masalalari (muammo va yechimlari). Xalqaro onlayn ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. – Jizzax, 2023 – B. 312 – 318.
12. G'aniyeva X.B. Ingliz va O'zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining pragmmalingvistik hamda tarjimaga xos juhatlari //Xorijiy tillarni o'qitishning zamonaviy tendensiyalari, masalalari (muammo va yechimlari). Xalqaro onlayn ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. – Jizzax, 2023 – B. 318 –326.

13. G'aniyeva X.B. Tilshunoslikda punktuatsion belgilarning ahamiyati. //Xorijiy filologiya, adabiyotshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik masalalari. Respublika ilmiy amaliy konferensiya, – Jizzax 2021– B. 159 –163

14. G'aniyeva X.B. Tilshunoslikda punktuatsiya tizimiga doir ilmiy-nazariy mulohazalar// Globallashuv sharoitida chet tillarni o'qitishning turli xil yondashuvlari va masalalari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya, – Jizzax 2023– B. 676 –689

## **II bo'lim (II часть; II Part)**

15. Ganiyeva X.B., Usmonov A.K. Conjunctions and Punctuation as A Pragmatic Factor // Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education. Volume 12, No.9 (2021), 28 April 2021– P. 8831-8834.

16. G'aniyeva X.B. Makhkambayeva Sh. Communicative-pragmatic symptoms in the text the essence of learning. // Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – Volume 03, Issue 02. – Indoneziya, 2022.–P14–19.(Impact Factor SJIF- 5.784) <https://doi.org/10.37547/jcass/volume02issue01-a3>

17. Ganiyeva H.B. Usmonov A. Bog'lovchilarning pragmatik ma'no tahlilida tinish belgilarining o'rni. // Markaziy Osiyo ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar jurnali. – Volume 02, Issue 01. – Toshkent, 2021. – P14– 19.(Impact Factor SJIF- 5.784) <https://doi.org/10.37547/jcass/volume02issue01-a3>

18. G'aniyeva X.B. Teaching the main factors of punctuation in english and uzbek languages. // Муғаллим ҳам ўзлуксиз билимлендириў илимий-методикалық журнали – Нукус. Ўзбекистон Педагогика фанлари ИТИ Қорақалпоғистон филиали, 2022– №6/1. –B. 47–54. (13.00.00; №20)

19. G'aniyeva X.B. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining tamaoyillariga asoslanish jihatlari. // Ta'lim, fan va innovatsiya. Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal – O'zbekiston, 2023– №2. –B. 90–93.

20. G'aniyeva X.B. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida tinish belgilarining tarjimaga xos jihatlari. // Ta'lim, fan va innovatsiya. Ma'naviy-ma'rifiy, ilmiy-uslubiy jurnal – O'zbekiston, 2023– №3. –B. 503–506.

21. G'aniyeva X.B. The main factors of punctuation ( Syntactic) Development in English and Uzbek languages. //8<sup>th</sup> International Entrepreneurship Social Sciences Congress– Toshkent 2023– B. 147 –155

22. G'aniyeva X.B. Category of Expressiveness of Punctuation Marks in Linguistics. // 9<sup>th</sup> International Entrepreneurship Social Sciences Congress – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 807–812.



Avtoreferat Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti “Xorijiy filologiya: til, adabiyot, ta’lim”  
ilmiy-uslubiy jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi (14.06.2024-yil).

Bosmaxona litsenziyasi:



4268

2024-yil 15-iyunda bosishga ruxsat etildi:  
Ofset bosma qog‘ozi. Qog‘oz bichimi 60×84<sub>1/16</sub>.  
“Times” garniturası. Raqamli bosma usuli.  
Hisob-nashriyot t.: 3,0. Shartli b.t. 3,4.  
Adadi 100 nusxa. Buyurtma №15/06.

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SamDCHTI tahrir-nashriyot bo‘limida chop etildi.  
Manzil: Samarqand sh, Bo‘stonsaroy ko‘chasi, 93-uy.