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From the History of Punctuation Research in Russian Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

The ability to interpret the text, as many researchers rightly point out, allows you to join the author's vision of the world, enrich yourself spiritually, improve a person's spiritual culture. When analyzing a literary text, lexical and stylistic means are usually given the dominant place, but syntactic means, which have come to the fore in modern literature, play an important role in creating the expressiveness of the text, in understanding the main idea of the work and the author's worldview. But it should be noted that the problem of punctuation in general linguistics is still waiting for its solution: there is no single definition of the term "punctuation", there are disputes about the functions performed by it, the question of the leading principle of punctuation has not been resolved.

Keywords:

Punctuation, punctuation marks, intonation

In the modern linguistic dictionary, the term "punctuation" (from Lat. punctum – "dot") is considered from three sides: firstly, it is a system of graphic extra-alphabetic signs (punctuation marks), which together with graphics and spelling form the main means of written language; secondly, the rules codifying the norms of punctuation of written text, historically developed for a particular language; thirdly, the section linguistics, studying the regularities of the punctuation system and the norms of the use of punctuation marks

The rules of punctuation are very thoroughly described by the student of M.V. Lomonosov, professor of Moscow University A.A.Barsov in his grammar. The rules of punctuation are placed by A.A.Barsov in the section called "Proclamation", and there by put in connection with the rules of reading (in Lomonosov, punctuation is part of the Instruction on spelling). This is explained by the fact that A.A.Barsov has both the definition of punctuation itself and its rules cover various

aspects of written speech, including oral pronunciation techniques, written and printed. The rules for the use of punctuation marks are set out in relation to the three functions described in the above definition of punctuation. Everything that relates to the semantic meanings of punctuation marks basically coincides with the corresponding rules of M.V. Lomonosov. The only thing in which one can see the novelty, in comparison with Lomonosov, is an indication that punctuation marks are used not only for "the clearest signification of meaning and techniques of oral pronunciation, written and printed.

A number of articles appear in the journal "Russian Language in the Soviet School" about this project: Russian Punctuation Reform" by A.B.Shapiro, "Towards the Reform of Russian Punctuation" by A.A.Bulakhovsky, "New Principles in Punctuation" by O.Paramonov, "From the results of the discussion" by S.I.Abakumov. They note the main novelty of the proposed rules: for the

most part they are formed not grammatically, but directly on the semantic side of speech. According to scientists, this deals a fatal blow (and a fair one) to the age-old dominance of grammar over punctuation. At the same time, the authors of the articles unanimously point out the need in certain cases to rely on intonation signs when setting punctuation marks. In the 60s, the semantic understanding of the basics of our punctuation is reflected in the works of A.B.Shapiro and V.F.Ivanova. A.B.Shapiro points out that punctuation marks "arose from the need to divide the written text into segments of greater or lesser independence in accordance with the semantic structure of speech." About V.F.Ivanova also proceeds from the fact that punctuation is intended primarily to reflect the semantic division of speech. She considers punctuation marks as a special graphic technique that indicates in a written text the boundaries of individual sentences and its semantic parts available in speech. At the same time, the scientist notes the close relationship of the semantic content of speech with its grammatical division. Investigating the question of the relationship between punctuation and intonation, she comes to the conclusion that in some cases both intonation and punctuation serve to express certain grammatical and semantic relations and are in close and direct connection. The following statement of the scientist about the interaction of intonation with the semantic side of speech is important: "Listening to the interlocutor, we really take into account his intonation, we go from intonation to meaning, but when we speak and write ourselves, the path is different - from meaning to intonation." Noting the existing connection with intonation in the direct placement of signs "in the sense", V.F.Ivanova.

In the future, this point of view was developed in the works of J.K. Groth and S. Bulich. According to J.K. Groth, the use of punctuation marks presupposes knowledge of the main foundations of syntax, or the doctrine of sentences. Due to the fact that the syntactic structure of the sentence itself expresses the most important semantic relationships

between its constituent parts, in the rules on punctuation marks within the sentence, Ya.K.Groth also notes the semantic relationships between its constituent parts. For rules about signs placed at the end of a sentence (period, question and exclamation marks), he uses pauses and intonation features as grounds.

List of used literature

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