



## IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION IN COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

**Submission Date:** December 02, 2023, **Accepted Date:** December 06, 2023,

**Published Date:** December 11, 2023

**Crossref doi:** <https://doi.org/10.37547/philological-crjps-04-12-04>

**Journal Website:**

<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjps>

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### ABSTRACT

Communicative-pragmatic approach to studying punctuation indicates the importance of its functional description. In the successful completion of communicative activity, it is important not that the writer correctly uses punctuation marks, but that he was able to achieve a goal aimed at expressing a certain meaning. The unanimity of the writer and the reader in the mutual understanding of the text is of primary importance. It should also be taken into account that situational communication provides a special informative content and expressiveness of speech. Also, the norms of the situation are determined by the nature of the information in the text, and the punctuation marks expressed in accordance with the norm perform logical-semantic, highlighting, expressive-emotional and signaling functions. It is a mistake to classify the signs subject to the norm of the situation as created by the author, because they functionally reflect the general stylistic features of different texts. Such signs are among the common signs that are codified only by the semantics and structure of the created text.

### KEYWORDS

Communicative-pragmatic approach, expressiveness of speech, stylistic features, comparative analysis.

### INTRODUCTION

The traditional legality characteristic of punctuation marks in various systematic

languages mainly creates the need to advance the criterion of marking in the development of the



principles of systematic regulation of the writer's use of punctuation marks in the process of text creation. It is also necessary to take into account the functions of punctuation marks in the process of communicative communication of 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, codified rules of punctuation help to understand the meaning of the text correctly, 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 written communication, especially the functions of punctuation marks that serve to clarify this issue. Although many studies are devoted to the study of oral speech, the issue of its expression in writing remains neglected. Although speech is oral, its analysis is carried out through a written text.

In the analysis of the use of punctuation marks in the actual process of written communication, taking into account the communicative interaction between the human factor, that is, the writer and the reader, makes it possible to determine the expression of punctuation marks. In contrast to the expression of ideas in writing, the use of punctuation marks in accordance with the norm to express the communicative purpose and, on the other hand, the use of the same meaning by the writer and the reader, helps to adequately understand the content of the written text. It

shows the social essence of the punctuation marks, which are coordinated in terms of their stability and norm to the signs with a common task and meaning in the expression of the written text.

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## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

It is also worth saying that N.D. Golev stated that "the need to study the communicative significance of punctuation marks in terms of the impact of punctuation marks on the perception of the text leads the researcher to syntactic uncertainty, in particular, the homographism of punctuation marks". As long as this is the case, it can be clarified that homonymous meanings expressed by the writer in the text are separated by means of punctuation marks.

Communicative and functional issues of English punctuation have found their basis in the research of some linguists.

Also, the study of punctuation marks within the framework of the norm requires the study of



speech culture in a wide range, rather than the issue of language expression.

A number of foreign linguists emphasized the need to refer to imperfect speech in the process of clarifying speech-creating tools. In this sense, in foreign psycholinguistics, special attention is paid to the study of speech errors, that is, the expression of hesitation (hesitation), specific methods of correcting speech errors.

Communicative-pragmatic approach to studying punctuation indicates the importance of its functional description. B.S. According to Schwarzkopf, "there are two conflicting approaches to the functional-systemic description of punctuation,

1. Recognized punctuation marks from the point of view of conveying information, which is one of the main tasks of communicative communication;
2. The point of view of the reader's perception of punctuation marks in the text.

That is, the writer conveys the text through the expression of meaning, and the reader perceives the meaning hidden in the finished text.

Sometimes, "violations of norms in writing, including punctuation errors, are caused by the expression of the semantic-stylistic task in the text, which is a unique aspect of the social features of the punctuation system." Currently, it is recognized that the incorrect use of punctuation marks has a negative impact on the processes of perception and understanding of written text. However, according to N.D. Golev, "coming to

such a conclusion requires proof by performing analyzes within the framework of different systematic languages, because different forms of written speech expressed without punctuation cannot cause misunderstandings in communicative dialogue."

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

"What a book!"

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

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

- Qurib qolibsiz, xuddi payraxa, limonday sarg'ayib ketibsiz!

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



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

According to Ye.S. Petrova, "it is not important that exclamatory sentences express a special color, because they express information of little importance. Therefore, such statements should be considered a separate communicative type. Also, it is necessary to take into account that although there is an exclamatory sentence in written speech, there may be cases where there is no exclamation mark.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis of the above sentences, it is clear that in addition to the grammatical function of punctuation marks in English and Uzbek languages, they also express pragmatic meaning, they are a) logical-spiritual b) emotional-separative c) expressive-emotional and g) exhibits symbolic properties. It is worth noting that despite the fact that the places of use in English and Uzbek languages are different, it has been proven that the expressions of meaning are the same.

It is known that in the theory and practice of translation, one of the main goals is to correctly perceive the content of lexical units, phrases, sentences and texts, and to present an alternative in the translated language. However, research conducted in recent years shows that not only the stylistic coloring of lexemes, but also the role of punctuation marks, which are directly related to the content, are incomparable in expressing the content of the text. When it comes to translation, it should be noted that any words and symbols

used in the text should not be overlooked by the translator. At this point, we found it permissible to quote the opinions expressed about the translation. V. A. Zhukovskii explains that "a translator of prose is a slave of the original, a translator of poetry is an opponent," and he says that "since he has opinions and tools that he uses independently on the text, the translator becomes its creator" in relation to the translation of poetic works. puts forward the idea that. The opinions of M. N. Kholbekov that "translation is a high art: the translator is a creator" and SH. Z. Dolimov that "the translator of fiction is actually an independent writer" indicate that the translator becomes the author of the work created in the original language with his own work. As G. Salomov noted, "...just as there are various types and types, styles and methods of the art of words, there are also various activities, ways, methods and techniques in its translation." Types of translation, including "creative translation, literal translation, free translation, adapted translation," are intended for both prose and poetic works, and the translator chooses and uses the one that suits him and the text. . Sometimes the translator does not find the linguistic tools provided by the original author in his native language and is forced to create them in his own language. In the translation of a poetic work, the translator must preserve the stylistic tools of the original. Otherwise, the reader will be deprived of the spirit of the original. As Goethe said, "It is not the words, but the thought that gives life to the work." Therefore, the translator should choose the path that is acceptable to him, whether it is in prose or



verse. Consequently, the use of punctuation marks depends on the tone, meaning and grammatical construction, and fundamentally changes the meaning of the sentence. If the position of the punctuation marks changes in the sentence, the content and syntactic structure of the sentence also changes. The use of punctuation is different in each language, including English and Uzbek. To be sure of this, we will consider the unique and similar aspects of punctuation in English literary texts and their Uzbek translations. Jack London's work "Martin Eden" and punctuation marks reflected in its Uzbek translation texts can be used as reference. They are clearly described, among other things, in the speech addressed to one of the heroes of the work - Martin Eden and another hero - Arthur:

– «Hold on, Arthur, my boy», he said, attempting to mask his anxiety with facetious utterance. «This is too much all at once for yours truly. Give me a chance to get my nerve. You know I didn't want to come, an' I guess your fam'ly ain't hankerin' to see me neither» .

– «Artur, azizim, birpas sabr qilsangiz, – dedi u o'zining xijolat bo'lganini yashirish uchun hazilomuz ohangda. – Dabdurustdan bunchalik dabdaba men uchun judayam ortiqcha bo'lib ketdi. Nafasimni rostlab olay. O'zingiz bilardingiz, bu yerga kelishni istamovdim, undan keyin, oila a'zolaringizniyam meni ko'rishga ko'zlari uchib turgan bo'lmasa kerak» .

The comparative analysis of the original and its Uzbek translations shows that in English and

Uzbek languages, addresses and personal names, that is, proper nouns, are separated by commas. In the text quoted from Arthur Conan Doyle's story "White with Red", we can see that the reference is expressed with a comma:

“My dear fellow, what does it matter to me?

In the Uzbek version, a comma is also used after the reference:

“Azizim, menga nima foyda?”

In the following texts quoted from the work "Martin Eden", it is observed that the alternative of the exclamation mark indicating the character's emotionality is used in the translated text:

“He staggered along like a drunken man, murmuring fervently aloud: (1) "By God! By God!".

Uzbek translation:

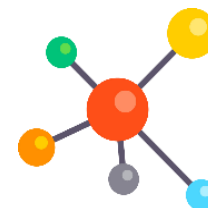
“U xuddi mast kishidek gandraklab borar va eshitar – eshitilmas g'o'ldirardi:

– Voy, jin urgur! Voy, jin urgur!

The above analysis shows that the role of not only lexical units, but also punctuation marks in creating an adequate translation text is incomparable. They play an important role in the correct expression of the content of the text and in improving the quality of the content of the translation.

## CONCLUSION

If the functions of the punctuation marks used in the text are expressed together, it causes



problems in understanding the content of the sentence. The general norms and rules for the use of punctuation marks depending on the speech forms and functional styles of the literary language are determined based on the stylistic principle, and the texts are divided according to their meaning and content. Therefore, each punctuation mark used in the text, in addition to its codified standard, has aspects that affect the content of the text and, if necessary, radically change it. depends only on the reader's knowledge and worldview.

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

Dividing the text into parts using punctuation marks is of great importance in making the content of the writer's imagination understandable to the reader. This means that the writer and the reader must understand the sign in the same way, that is, the creation and reception of the text must be based on a single rule. Punctuation is a social phenomenon when it serves to express the requirements of written communication and is perceived equally by the writer and the reader.

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