



THE MUTUAL IMPORTANCE OF THE PUNCTUATION DEPARTMENT AND THE NATIONAL CORPUS

Jumayeva Dilnoza Bakhshulloyevna

Navoi State University, Faculty of Preschool and

Primary Education, Senior Teacher, Primary Education f.f.f.d(PhD)

91-335-75-57

dilnoza.jumayevash@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article provides an overview of national corpora and punctuation and explains their interrelationship. It is known that in the literature on punctuation, punctuation marks are classified according to their general characteristics - place of use, method of use, structure, function. The article highlights the importance of punctuation marks in the national corpus.

KEY WORDS

Punctuation, national corpus, period, plural, question and exclamation marks, thesaurus, language ontology, computer translation, automatic editing and analysis, text-to-speech synthesizers.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the main means of preserving and enriching the spiritual heritage, therefore language is considered the existence of the nation. It is worth noting that modern information technologies have opened the door of unlimited opportunities for using the functional capabilities of the language. Computer translation, automatic editing and analysis, speech synthesizers that make written text sound, speech recognition programs that convert spoken speech into written text, electronic dictionaries, linguistic mobile applications, thesauruses and language ontology are proof of our opinion. In particular, it has been proven that creating a culture of creating and using modern electronic dictionaries is effective in acquiring language skills. Considering this, it is a novelty that punctuation marks are given in the national corpus.

In the literature on punctuation, punctuation marks are classified according to their general characteristics - place of use, method of use, structure, function.

There are two types of punctuation marks depending on where they are used:

- ☐ punctuation marks used at the end of sentences - period, plural, question and exclamation marks;
- ☐ punctuation marks used in the sentence - comma, semicolon, dash, colon, parenthesis, quotation mark.

The following points can be stated as general characteristics of punctuation marks used at the end of the sentence:

- 1) indicates the completion of the sentence;
- 2) indicates what content is expressed in the sentence;
- 3) indicates the limit of sentence completion, the separation of this sentence from the next sentence;
- 4) when they are used in places other than the end of the sentence, they perform a different function and are used for certain purposes.

Although the punctuation marks used at the end of the sentence have common and similar features, they differ from each other in terms of indicating what kind of meaningful attitude is expressed in a particular sentence. For example, a period indicates the content of a message, a question mark indicates the content of a question, and an exclamation mark indicates that the content of a sentence is a command, encouragement, or emotion.

Periods, question marks, and exclamation marks can also be used in the middle of a sentence, but they do not perform the above main function. Maybe it serves another purpose. For example, Z.M. In the sentence we studied Babur's life and work, the period is not used to perform a syntactic function, but to show that the word is shortened. Question marks and exclamation marks also come in an additional function, as above, when placed in the middle of a sentence. For example: Iqtisodiy yuksalish natijasida, turmut darajasi sezilarli ravishda yaxshilangan — onalar o'limi 2 barobar, bolalar o'limi 3 barobar kamaygan, odamlarning o'rtacha umr kurishi 67 yoshdan 73 (!) yoshga, jumladan, ayollarning o'rtacha umr ko'rishi 75 (!) yoshga yetgan. (A.Ibrohimov. Umrimiz boqiydir, boqiy!)

According to the method of use, punctuation marks are divided into two:

1. Single punctuation. This includes only two points.
2. Single and repeated punctuation. Parentheses, exclamations, interrogatives are used both individually and repeatedly. For example, a parenthesis is used alone when used as a closing parenthesis:

Olmoshlarning grammatik xususiyatlari: 1) olmosh otga xos sintaktik shakl yasovchilarni oladi; 2) olmosh hyech vaqt o'zidan oldin aniqlovchi olmaydi; 3) juft holda qo'llanib, boshqa so'z turkumi vazifasida keladi. ("Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili" kitobidan)

The exclamation mark is used twice in sentences with strong emotion:

Ey purviqor tog'lar! Nega jimsizlar, nega!!! (Cho'lpon)

– Ana, ko'ryapsanmi?

Mening dadamlar!

Dada!!! (E.Vohidov)

In fiction, interrogative and exclamation are used together for different purposes:

Oftob yelib pyulsa ko'k uzra,

Unga osmon sandig'i hujra.

Haqdan hukm, bandadan ijro,

Xudo bilar, kim oldin ketar?! (M.Yusuf)

There are two types of punctuation marks based on their structure:

1. One-component punctuation marks: comma, dash, full stop.
2. Multiple punctuation: colon, semicolon, parenthesis, quotation mark, colon, question mark, and exclamation mark.

Polyphonic punctuation is historically composed of two or more characters and is now treated as a single graphic character. For example: the colon symbol is formed by joining two dots vertically, i.e. (:); multipoint appeared on the basis of horizontal joining of points, i.e. (...); semicolon is formed by

combining period and comma. A parenthesis also consists of two elements, the first of which is an "opening parenthesis", the second is a "closing parenthesis", sometimes also called a "half parenthesis", and is placed after a number or letter indicating the sequence.

1. Interrogatives, exclamations, and quotation marks are more complex. They also consist of two elements, and according to available sources, it is said that it was formed based on the addition of the capital letters of the Latin words *quaestio* (question) and the exclamation mark *lo* (oh, eh) with a dot. In general, each punctuation mark has its own history.

2. Classification of punctuation marks according to their function

3. In the current Uzbek punctuation, the functions of punctuation marks are explained based on clear rules, and mastering them helps to acquire the skills of proper use of punctuation marks.

4. The main function of punctuation marks is to show the meaningful division of speech, as well as to help determine the syntactic structure and tone aspect of the sentence. According to the function of punctuation marks in scientific sources, they are divided into three groups:

5. Delimiting punctuation marks. Quotation marks and parentheses are punctuation marks in such a task, they indicate the lexical-semantic differentiation and separation of some parts in the context, grammatical-stylistic demarcation, their starting and ending point.

6. Separating punctuation marks. This group includes periods, interrogatives, exclamation points, and semicolons, which serve to separate parts of the text.

7. Punctuation with a complex task. These are used to separate, delimit, and sometimes join parts of the text. For example, colons serve to separate and connect, commas and dashes serve to separate, limit, and connect. The plural point is used to perform tasks such as division and reduction of thought. In conclusion, it can be said that in linguistic research, when dealing with facts, the material should be collected and systematized. When performing such a large volume of work, the case acts as a work tool that saves time and labor. It is not only a tool for speeding up the technical process, but also an information system specific to the modern form of a specific language, a system that can answer unexpected questions and present unprecedented problems to the field dealing with language phenomena. The use of punctuation marks, the creation of a system for the place of use serves for the further development of the national corpus.

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