



THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN PUNCTUATION MARKS IN CREATING A LITERARY TEXT

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ABSTRACT: - The application of punctuation marks in which place the reader, reader, analyst, text developer – is important for many areas. It is necessary to distinguish their place of application in the written text. It is, first of all, to be able to enter the hero's speech and thus be able to understand the writer's purpose; to have knowledge and information on which punctuation is in which place to use it, and to be able to apply it, means the richness of knowledge about the language, about the native language.

KEYWORDS: artistic text, punctuation, logical statement, grammatical relationship, point, exclamation mark, hyphenation, intonation connection, differential principle.

INTRODUCTION

Punctuation marks are important graphic tools that serve to correctly, expressively, logically state speech in a particular language, compact it, show the mutually logical grammatical

relationships of parts of written speech.[7] punctuation is a means of perfectly articulating speech in a written way. Punctuation marks belong to the main

“THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN PUNCTUATION MARKS IN CREATING A LITERARY TEXT”

character system, which differs from the system of additional, auxiliary signs in a certain amount. The application of punctuation marks in writing has its own system. It is a system in which the amount of punctuation marks, the order of imposition and the principles of application generate punctuation.

THE MAIN OF RESULTS

These facilitate the understanding of written speech, also helping to express various thought relationships and psychological states that cannot be represented by other means of writing (letters, numbers, Diacritical Marks, as well as language units – words, morphemes. The main task of punctuation marks is to show the content connection of speech, as well as help to express its syntactic structure and intonational aspect. The method and procedure for applying punctuation marks is determined on the basis of the logical grammatical, methodological and differentiation (differentiation) principles of punctuation. [Page 1.121]

The service of linguists and famous writers who determine and regulate the principles of applying punctuation marks in the strengthening and improvement of punctuation traditions is great. The study of the current Uzbek punctuation G'. Abdurahmanov, S. Ibrahimov, H. Gaziev, K. Nazarov, N. Associated with the name of Mahmudov and other linguists. [Page 2.17]

Punctuation marks represent what purpose the writer pursued from the components of the text of a work of art, and serve to make it appear in readers as well as this artistic purpose and attitude.

The main function of punctuation marks is to indicate the thoughtful division of speech, which is expressed in writing, and what fragments the sentence is divided into, and the relationship between it and the fragments [5.116-b]

Each word in the text has its own task. The application of words in their place ensures the intelligibility, expressiveness of the context. Also, the correct observance of punctuation marks that place words, combinations, whole speech in its place in its mold expresses the wealth of knowledge of the language and the possibility of being able to compose a clear text using them.

Consideration of such functions of punctuation marks on the scale of a work of art is punctual, as well as useful for the acquisition of artistic knowledge. We will consider their tasks based on the novel “between two doors” by the people's writer of Uzbekistan O'tkir Hoshimov.

We know that the writer's works are incredibly sincere, natural and vital. In the work, emotional points, coloring speeches are only possible. We draw attention to the places of use of the dot punctuation mark in the work.

Derak sentences have a calm tone, a diminutive intonation, and melodiousness decreases, especially in the last word in the sentence. This point is intonation. A point is put at the end of this type of sentence, regardless of what the sentences in the content of the lesson are in terms of structure (simple, joint, atov, incomplete, appendix, etc.)

“THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN PUNCTUATION MARKS IN CREATING A LITERARY TEXT”

Ammamniki have quince, and cherries too. If the pear is unripe. Stone pear. [6.26-b]

Darak sentences mean simple, normative speech. Information is delivered in a calm, undulating tone. When sentences are used in the title task, no point is put at their end, despite the fact that they are in darak (and nominative) content: [4.50-b]

When the column falls, the column goes to the bell [333-b] From Sweet Lies, the bitter truth is preferred [407-b] - in this way.

But if we pay attention that the sentence in the title task has an exclamation tone, a strict tone like emotion, then an exclamation mark is put in such a sentence. Listen: the sun is talking! [542]

Even in those places where the hyphen requires a punctuation mark, the sentences in the title task are applied with a hyphen: to see well is not a fault! [122] the power of evil is to the Japanese... [287]

When sentences are said without emotion and the command is in the form of a sentence, a point is put: -knock harder. They do not hear in a thunderstorm. Olimjon fell into a fist on two support doors [206].

But if the sentences in the form of a command are of an emotional tone, an exclamation mark is placed on them: at least one drives a tractor instead of her husband. Come jump! Take your hair in a bun! Come on, you're not going to war! [191]

Exclamation mark, exclamation is placed at the end of sentences. Such statements are pronounced with strong ascending, wavy intonation, realizing emotionality. In this

sentence, too, we can observe that the hero's psyche is in an elevated state. [3.37-b]

Even if the prophetic sister did not ask, my grandfather explained: - wedding, prophetic, we started the wedding! A wedding came to Robia, we got engaged to Kim.

Motivation requires an exclamation mark when words that come in Call tones are said with emotion. Indicating the object of Appeal, that is, vocative sentences usually have emotionality, and an exclamation mark is placed at the end of them. [4.55-b]

Umar zakunchi shouted down: - Brother Kamil! Brother comrade Kamil! - As long as Camille brother is sitting by the window [200].

Kamil grandfather with a smooth face and a sparse beard, sitting on the other side, brings two lightning sugars from the tray and sudden comes to me:

Here is the majestic guy! Try eating Bizzie sugar [16].

The comma is separated by a punctuation mark for being an organized determinant – with a smooth face and a sparse beard. The reason why two points are put After "comes to me" is that an extract as an author's sentence is coming before the sentence. Azamat young man-exclamation. Has expanded with a handle. An exclamation mark is placed after exclamations expressed by strong emotion. Also, an exclamation mark is placed after statements expressing the meanings of order, wish, dream, excitement. They must have an emotional tone. Let's analyze the following statement from Muzaffar: even now I was running towards the cart, dad shouted:

"THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN PUNCTUATION MARKS IN CREATING A LITERARY TEXT"

Don't go there! [24]

I promise before our dear raykom that in the next Farm year we will double the yield of vegetables! [67] this statement can also be cited as an example of a rule.

Someone from below shouted sarcastically: - Maybe we will increase three contributions, chairman!

Who? – the eyebrow of the new chairman was pinched. - Who said the same statement?

Let him get up! In this sentence we see a sequence of sentences that are said to be ordered, in a strict tone. [59]

What is the emotionality enhancer in its composition, which creates an exciting context? how much? how many? how much? while? so much? an exclamation mark is placed at the end of sentences where there are words such as: [5.185-b]

I rubbed the wet shoulder of a cat leaning on my leg. While soft! The snow is clear for a while! That's it, the cabbage is bright! So light that you can embroider [149].

As can be seen in these examples, the sign of adjectives is expressed in an incremental degree. To strengthen the sign of the soft word, the author hesitated and supported the vowel "o", further reinforcing it with the word a while. For this reason, they are also putting an exclamation mark at the end .

An exclamation mark is placed at the end of sentences where there are cases of repetition of a word with an emphatic accent in order to strengthen emotionality [4.55-b]

Do not say that I am as protective as your husband. Throw it away from halva, from halva! [151]

Some sentences in the structure of an interrogative sentence, especially rhetorical interrogative ones, are pronounced with exclamation intonation, and if they have emotionality, then an exclamation mark is placed at the end. In this case, a) indicating the interrogation-may be the mi download. In such statements, the general content indicates confirmation; b) there will be interrogative pronouns such as how, how, how much, Who, What, Where. These do not mean interrogative meaning, but emotional (such as Joy, encouragement, testimony) meanings [3.37-b]

From where the day came out! "he said," he said." I was scared. My lady burned to the burn, my family broke up. Now I also lost my son! [531]

Sometimes rhetorical interrogation is put at the end of sentences not an interrogative sign, but an exclamation mark. Because it does not require an answer to the interrogation, but the answer is known from the question itself, simply highlighting a sentence in an interrogative form. What a saying! What an injustice! As soon as the people who rejoice in giving a "certain soup" in ours enter the house, a calamity falls on their heads like a mountain! When The Elder, who has always wiped out the tears of others, does not find a cure for his pain today! What Bedouin!

Sometimes I stay thinking. Whether a person should count his sins before blaming others! [362]

“THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN PUNCTUATION MARKS IN CREATING A LITERARY TEXT”

The exclamation mark is used after them in cases where exclamatory words (such as O, hay - Hay, wow, eh, oh, o), which belong to the category of words in the interval, express the meaning of emotion, command and cry, drive - call: immediately a terrible cry entered my ear:

- Eat, eat, snake! Ahh! [265]

God gave you a return of your brother Umar to your happiness, Rana! Ah! Ah! Ah! I have not eaten such a delicious soup in my life! [274]

Sometimes the speech of the speaker can remain incomplete in the sentence, sometimes it can be expressed in parts and in stops. Such cases are observed mainly in the colloquial style, in the speech of the heroes of a work of art. With this, the condition of the speaker at the moment is manifested.

- I wanted to become a literary man like my Malim. Men... men...

I loved my Malim... Those who taught us...

Open brother, he felt that I was stunned, even though he did not love the eye.

- Robia, said with a plea... - Men... men... said thin lip trembles. - You

love... For a long time... [127]

These stably expressed words indicate the state, excitement at that moment of the opening, which was falling in love with Robia. As can be seen in the author's description: "there was no color left, the mouth would open like a fish to a often, and the sin would go to work, and the dakki would look as sad as a child who was frightened by hearing" [126].

The content is put in many incomplete sentences: even if I say that I will pass as soon as possible, I involuntarily stopped at the sight of a whole man who was gathering at The Elder's gate. A boy, a man and a wife...A hoe on someone's shoulder, a child born before the war in the hands of one, who remained like a mare... [300] already wide field suction...And the meadow, O wheat,.. [506]

After the statements used in the title task, a polyhedron is placed in accordance with the content requirement [4.58-b]

Dumas old man, Dumas old man... [275] the power of evil - to the Japanese... [287] the title is a generalizing unit of content, and it is necessary to approach it with special knowledge in cases where there is no sign, requiring a certain punctuation mark. The nature of the placement of multitasking in the headings is unique in that it is necessary to rule these on the basis of rich experience.

The application of punctuation marks in which place the reader, reader, analyst, text developer – is important for many areas. It is necessary to distinguish their place of application in the written text. It is, first of all, to be able to enter the hero's speech and thus understand the writer's purpose; to have knowledge and information on which punctuation is in which place, and to be able to apply it, means the richness of knowledge about the language, about the native language. The richness of the language, the length of life depends on how rich, wide and solid the written sources that are written in that language are stored. The creation of such written sources in every possible way in accordance with their regulatory

“THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN PUNCTUATION MARKS IN CREATING A LITERARY TEXT”

requirements is also visible in their place, in the correct application of the means of their creation.

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