



MAIN FACTORS OF SYNTACTIC DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT: *The fact that scientific research on punctuation is one of the most important researches in the field of linguistics shows that today the means of achieving polished speech are being studied in depth. And the essence of the content of the views on the research conducted in this regard is revealed.*

Keywords: *punctuation, interpunction, language norms.*

When we look at the history of writing, we can observe a variety of symbolic characters. The formation of letters representing speech sounds consists of several stages. When we look at the history of writing, we see that pictographic, ideographic, and other writings were formed and developed on the basis of each other. Archaeologists have identified the following types of writing: pictographic (Greek pictus - drawing, grapho - writing), ideographic (Greek idea - concept and grapho - writing) and phonographic (Greek phone - sound, grapho - writing).¹ The language in which people have sound is associated with the history of writing and written monuments of the last millennium. Just as writing was in the past, now it has developed into a developed and comfortable look.

It is known that a set of rules for the use of punctuation marks an independent section in linguistics *punctuation* [lat. pūnctum point] and was called *interpunction* in ancient times. Interposition also served as a theory of the use of punctuation in written speech, regulating the syntactic structure of speech according to certain rules, distinguishing between speech and parts of speech, and clearly expressing the difference between oral and written speech. The main basis of the term interpunction dates back to ancient Rome. However, there is no evidence that it was used in the preceding period or that Aristotle was aware of interpunction. Although the earliest period of interpunction was associated with the Greek school of grammar, it differs from the modern concept of interpunction in the ancient Greek and Roman grammatical schools in that it adheres to the requirements of rhetoric, i.e., the use of punctuation and punctuation. need to do. The Greeks used only: a single mark - a dot - placed at the top of the line, or in the middle and at the bottom. Nikanor, also from the Greek school of grammar, used 8 characters in the punctuation system². However, their attempts only led to a mixture of syntactic and logical content of speech, for which no clear rule has been developed. Until the relative increase in the number of characters created by the Venetian publisher Ald Manutsi, applied according to certain norms, misunderstandings about the rules of characters continued until the fifteenth century. It is precisely because of the privilege of regulating the use of punctuation that Manutzi was considered the "father" of punctuation.³ Differences can be observed in the application of certain punctuation marks in European peoples. Later, in Russian, the number of punctuation marks included "semicolon, colon, question and exclamation mark, hyphen,

¹ Golovin B.N. Introduction to linguistics. Ed. 3rd, rev. - M.: Higher School, 1977. - 311 p.

² Steintal, "Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft bei d. Griechen und Romern", vol. II, Berl. 1891, pp. 348-354

³ M. V. Lomonosov. Russian Grammar, St. Petersburg, 1755, p. 492.

quotation mark, parentheses." It should be noted that important features of written speech consist not only of punctuation, but also of other signs, for example:

- 1) Numbers;
- 2) Special scientific symbols - belonging to algebra, geometry, chemistry, astronomy;
- 3) Punctuation (punctuation);
- 4) Diacritical signs;
- 5) Partial capital letters.

Numbers and special scientific symbols represent ideographic logograms, and the number is derived from the Arabic word "sifr", which means *zero*, i.e. *space*. Punctuation does not belong to the group of ideographic logograms, and in Greek - punctuation based on the first phonetic-sound system, as well as in Latin - in medieval monuments punctuation, such as dots and dashes, was used to distinguish words. Later, the complexity of the syntactic structure of written speech, as well as "the development of the art of oratory, began to be used not only to separate words in the written text, but also to express pauses in oral speech".⁴

It should be noted that today the study of punctuation as a system, that is, a modern linguistic paradigm that changed the theoretical chain of study of nonverbal components of text and speech, and modern linguistics requires the study of written speech within a specific field. Consequently, written speech is of great importance in the life of a human society, and the combination of the three levels, i.e., graphics, spelling, and punctuation, serves to express the literary norm. However, when it comes to the norms of literary language, it is worthwhile to mention not only the levels whose names are listed, but also the fronts that are actively involved in the expression of speech. In order to clarify our point, we will focus on the meanings of the lexical unit "norm".

According to a number of English linguists, "the norm is the oral and written forms adopted by the intelligentsia in the light of regional changes."⁵; "Is a universally accepted principle or model"⁶. According to Russian linguists, the norm is a "socially accepted rule"⁷ that "one of the functional variants of language units based on historical principles is"⁸ chosen by speakers of the same language for "oral and written communication."⁹

R. Kungurov, E. Begmatov and Y. Tojiev, who studied the issue of speech culture on the example of the Uzbek language, describe the literary norms as follows: "Norm is the use of a popular variant of language elements among the people."¹⁰. Another Uzbek linguist, A. Mamatov, explains 23 features of the norm in his work on literary norms.¹¹

Based on the above considerations, the literary norm can be defined by English, Russian and Uzbek linguists as follows: a literary norm is a unit of language or a form of language that reflects

⁴ O.A Dobiash - *Christmas. History of Writing in the Middle Ages*, p. 176.

⁵ Biber Douglas. *Variation across Speech and Writing*. - New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. - P. 34.

⁶ Gerald P.D., James J.G. *The English Language. From sound to sense*. - Colorado: The WAC Clearinghouse, 2010. - P. 23.

⁷ Gorbachevich K.S. *Norms of the modern Russian literary language*. - M.: Enlightenment, 1978. - P.76

⁸ Golovin B.N. *Fundamentals of speech culture*. - M.: Higher School, 1980 - P.15

⁹ Vvedenskaya L.A., Pavlova L.G. *Culture and art of speech*. Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix, 1995. - P.86

¹⁰ Kungurov R., Begmatov E., Tojiev E. *Fundamentals of speech culture and methodology*. - T.: Teacher, 1992. - 160 p.

¹¹ Mamatov A.E. *Problems of lexical and phraseological norms in modern Uzbek literary language: Filol.fan.d-ri. ... diss. avtoref*. - T., 1991. - 56 p.

the history and present of a particular nation, its social life, has dynamic and variable features, and is considered normative for use by language owners.

As a result of research in the field of speech culture, no agreement has yet been reached on the essence of such terms in linguistics as norm, norm of language, norm of literary language. It should be noted that the concepts of *norm* and *literary* language are not clearly defined in the specialized literature. Often a *norm* is described as a "set of laws" rather than a system of rules¹². In some definitions, the authors view the concepts of norm (language) and literary norm as synonyms, "rules of pronunciation, grammar and other language tools, rules of word usage adopted in the practice of speech of scholars"¹³.

According to KS Gorbachevich, a Russian scholar of literary language norms, "a norm is not only a socially accepted rule"¹⁴, but also "a set of rules objectified in real speech activity, reflecting the laws of the language system and its evolution."¹⁵. Comparing all the ideas about the norm, B.N. Golovin came to the conclusion that¹⁶ "the norm is the choice of one of the functional variants of language units by speakers of the same language, based on the principles of history", showing its variability and variability. English and Uzbek linguists have also paid attention to this issue¹⁷.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language the word "norm" is interpreted as follows: "norm [a. مھيار - measurement, basic measurement; template] 1 A formalized, universally accepted, universally binding, legally binding procedure"¹⁸. In Uzbek, the words *mezon*, *qonun-qoida*, *me'yor* and *qonuniyat* are also used as synonyms for the word norm¹⁹.

Depending on the level of application at the language level and the scope of application of linguistic means, the norm is divided into the following types [Figure 1²⁰]:

¹² Veselitsky V.V. Norm and option // Russian language at school, 1967. - No. 5. - P.30

¹³ Graudina L.K. Russian language: Encyclopedia. - M.: Bustard, 1997. - P. 163

¹⁴ Gorbachevich K.S. Norms of the modern Russian literary language. - M.: Enlightenment, 1978. - P.76

¹⁵ Gorbachevich K.S. Word variance and language norm (on the material of the modern Russian language). - L.: Nauka, 1978. - P. 46

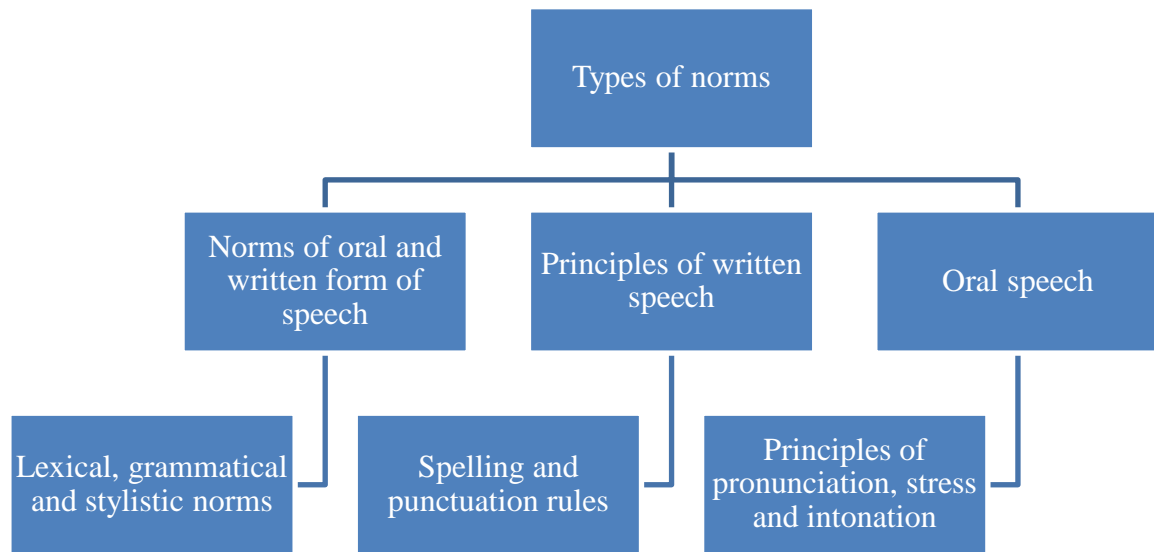
¹⁶ Golovin B.N. Fundamentals of speech culture. - M.: Higher School, 1980. - P.15

¹⁷ Vandries J. Language: a linguistic introduction to history. - M.: State socio-economic publishing house, 1937. - 410 p.; Esperson O. Philosophy of Grammar. - M.: Publishing house of foreign literature, 1958. - 400 p.; Paul G. Principles of the history of language. - M.: Publishing house иностранной литературы, 1960. - 500 с.; Blumfield L. Yazyk. - M.: Progress, 1968. - 608 p.; Kungurov R., Begmatov E., Tojiev E. Fundamentals of speech culture and methodology. - T.: Teacher, 1992. - 160 p.; Abdurahmonov G., Mamajonov S. Uzbek language and literature: A textbook for students of non-philological groups of higher educational institutions, where classes are conducted in Uzbek. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2002. - 352 p.; Sayfullaeva R.R., Mengliev B.R., Boqieva G.H., Qurbonova M.M., Yunusova Z.Q., Abuzalova M.Q. Modern Uzbek literary language. - T.: Science and technology, 2009. - 416 p.; second edition: 2010. - 404 p.

¹⁸ Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. - T.: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006. - Volume 2. - B. 585

¹⁹ Abdurahmonov G., Mamajonov S. Uzbek language and literature: A textbook for students of non-philological groups of higher educational institutions, where classes are conducted in Uzbek. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2002. - 352 p.

²⁰ Moskvina V.P. The correctness of modern Russian speech. Norm and options. - Volgograd: Change, 2004. - P. 37 / 149 p.



This means that the norm is more prominent in the text and is "strengthened" in it²¹. The norm is codified in writing. Codification ensures that the norm does not change overnight²². However, codification recognizes the existence of variability. Speech, on the other hand, is the application of the norms of literary language in practice, or the realization of sounds.

According to E. Begmatov and A. Mamatov, "literary language as a common tool of the members of the society using it should be equally understandable, easy to use and acceptable to many. In addition, literary language and its linguistic means must be in harmony with the aesthetic and ethical requirements, cultural and spiritual needs of the members of the language-speaking society."²³

²¹ Begmatov E., Mamatov A. Literary norm theory. - T.: Navruz, 1997. - 92 p.

²² Itskovich V.A. The norm and its codification // Actual problems of the culture of speech: Sat. articles. – M.: Nauka, 1970. – P.9-37.

²³ Begmatov E., Mamatov A. Theory of literary norm (laws of formation and existence of literary norm). - T.: Navruz, 1999. - B.4