

THE USE OF PUNCTUATION MARKS IN THE ORIGINAL UZBEK TRANSLATION OF ANTOINE SAINT-EXUPERY'S FAIRY TALE "THE LITTLE PRINCE".

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**Annotation:** This article highlights the use of punctuation when we translate works of art. In this article, we are looking for an answer to the question of whether punctuation marks are correct in translation, that is, when the translator is translating. The article explains the meaning of comma and period.

**Key words:** G. Moje, semicolon and full stop, When counting, In reference, et, ou, ni, mais, car, input, chronological, order, sequential, infinitive turns.

When translating works of art, it is often found that there are some differences in the use of punctuation between the two languages. The role of punctuation marks is huge. Comma is the most used punctuation mark. G. According to Moje, it means (superficially) to distinguish between commas, fillers, phrase blocks, and lightness between sentences. (Lingua mobilis No. 3 (49), 2014) [3. XII].

L. Yu. In Dondik's dissertation research, "the delimiting function of a semicolon and a comma in relation to a period is rare!" [1. S. 69].

It is known that commas are used in French:

1. When counted
2. In the application
3. et, ou, ni; in the repetition of conjunctions
4. before conjunctions mais, car
5. to subtract the main sentence: Son travail termine, il est parti.
6. to highlight the source of the sentence at the beginning of the phrase: Au som-met de la tour, les corbeaux ont élu domicile.
7. To highlight commenters:  
Martin, le plus chan-ceux des hommes, a encore gagné a la loterie.
8. Introduction (vstavnoe prelozhenie) to highlight the sentences: Je vais, dit le professeur, expliquer la règle.
9. Showing the chronological order of events, to separate consecutive sentences:
10. On behalf of the place, sing the date: Tioumen, le 04 février 2014.

And in Uzbek, commas are used in situations where they are in tune: in Uzbek, they are used in conjunctions. (we will write later)

There are 972 commas in the original, 1267 in the Russian language version, 1267 in the Uzbek language version, 295 units in the Uzbek language version.

In our opinion, the reason for this is that adjectives and adverbs are not distinguished in French:  
In French:

Il n'avait en rien l'apparence d'un enfant perdu au milieu du désert, a mille milles de toute région habitée. [6. C. 10]

In Russian:

Po ego vidu nikak nelzya bylo skazat, chto eto rebenok, poteryavshiysya v neobitaemoy pustyne, vdaleke ot vsyakogo zhilya. [4. C. 2]

In Uzbek: .....

In French:

Il hochait la tete doucement tout en regardant mon avion. [6. C. 12]

In Russian:

On tiho pokachal golovoy, razglyadyvaya moy solet. [4. C. 3]

In Uzbek: .....

Second, French infinitive turns are replaced by adjective and adverbial turns in Russian, which leads to the inflection of commas.

In French:

L'idee du troupeau d'elephants fit rire le petit prince. [6. C. 9] Uslykhav pro slonov, Malenky prince zasmeyalsya. [4. C. 16] V-tretikh, zapyataya otstutstvuet kak pered franzskim soyzom que tak i pered otnositelnymi mestoimeniami qui, que i dont, togda kak v russkom yazyke zapyataya pered chto i kotoryy obyazatelna, naprimer:

Il faut exiger de chacun ce que chacun peut donner. [6. C. 25]

In Russian:

S kajdogo nado sprashivat to, chto on mojet dat. [4. C. 12] Il representait un serpent boa qui digerait un elephant. [6. C. 9] Eto byl udav, kotoryy proglotil slona. [4. C. 1]

In Uzbek:

In French:

Le petit prince le regarda et aima cet allumeur qui etait tellement fidele a la consigne. [6. C. 31]

In Russian

Malenkiy prince looked at the flashlight, i emu vse bolshe nraivilsya etot chelovek, kotoryy byl tak veren svoemu slovu. [4. C. 18]

In Uzbek:

In French:

Celui que je touche, je le rends a la terre dont il est sorti. [6. C. 36] in Russian

To everyone, who is either kosnus or relinquished to the ground, the trail of which he has left. [4. C.36]

In Uzbek:

Additionally, a comma is not used after a subtractive conjunction.

In French:

J'aurais du la juger sur les acts et non sur les mots. [6. C. 22]

In Russian

Nado bylo sudit ne po slovam, a po delam. [4. C. 10]

In Uzbek:

In French, a comma is not burned before the si condition, in Russian, it must be gray, and in Uzbek...

In French:

I faut bien que je supporte deux ou trois chenilles sije veux connaitre les papillons. [6. C. 22]

In Russian

Doljna je ya sterpet dvux-trex gusenits, esli khochu poznamomitsya s babochkami. [4. C. 22]

In Uzbek:

A comma is not used before the preposition Pour, which is used before the infinitive, and such sentences are translated with adverbial clauses.

In French:

Et si tu es gentil, je te donnerai aussi une corde pour l'attacher pendant le jour. [6. C. 13]

In Russian

I esli ty budesh umnitsey, ya dam tebe verevku, chtoby dnem ego privyazyvat. [4. C. 4]

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In Uzbek:

French does not use a comma before que in the subjunctive. In Russian, a comma is used before the conjunction chto.

In French:

Je ne compris pas pourquoi il etait si important que les moutons mangeassent les arbustes. 16

In Russian

Ya ne ponyal, pochemu eto tak vajno, chto barashki edyat kusty.

In Uzbek:

Perception in French is translated with relative clauses or adverbial clauses when translating inflections.

In French

Je me crois toujours chez moi! [6. C. 18]

In Russian

Mne vse kajetsya, chto ya u sebya doma! [4. C. 18]

In Uzbek:

In French, prepositional nouns are translated as independent clauses.

In French

Ensuite ils ne peuvent plus bouger et ils dorment pendant les six mois de leur digestion. [6. C. 9]

In Russian, Posle etogo on uje ne mojet shevelnuty i spit polgoda podryad, poka ne perevarit pishchu. [4. C. 9]

In Uzbek:

In Antoine de Saint-Exupery's fairy tale "The Little Prince", there are fewer commas in French than in the Russian version. This situation is due to different rules of punctuation and translation transformations in French and Russian.

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