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### THE CATEGORY OF EXPRESSIVENESS OF PUNCTUATION MARKS IN THE LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** Punctuation marks are used as important graphic tools in the expressive and logical description of the written speech, in its condensing, and in showing the mutual logical-grammatical relations of the parts of the written text. The role of punctuation marks is incomparable in determining the semantic and grammatical relations between the content, shades of meaning, syntactic parts (content) of the written text. Punctuation, on the one hand, gives the writer the opportunity to express his written speech clearly, correctly and expressively, and on the other hand, it creates the opportunity for the reader to understand the idea of a certain text as expressed by the writer, according to the writer's purpose, that is, a This punctuation mark is understood by the reader in the same sense and function as the punctuation mark is used by the writer.

#### INTRODUCTION

The punctuation system of English and Uzbek languages is very complex and has a wide range of use. Despite the fact that various aspects of it have been studied at different language levels, there are still problems in understanding the content of the text. Although the important aspects of punctuation marks in expressing various meanings are observed by writers, the stylistic aspect, including the stylistic possibilities of punctuation marks, the set of punctuation marks and their stylistic functions, have not been sufficiently researched by linguists.

"In addition to the unique aspects of the set of systemized punctuation marks, it also embodies a number of expressive linguistic-stylistic possibilities." Consequently, the fact that the punctuation

marks showing expressiveness do not correspond with the syntactic aspects of expressiveness indicates the uniqueness of the punctuation system of the language.

The systematization of punctuation marks is based on their functions that require graphic placement in the written text. In this way, the system of punctuation marks is formed on the basis of the contradiction of the punctuation marks used at the end and in the middle of the sentence. If the organization of such contradictions of the punctuation system requires the use of punctuation in expressing expressive meaning, a set of other systems leads to the violation of this system.

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The use of systematic punctuation marks in an artistic or journalistic text contrary to the rules is based on expressiveness. Also, in illuminating the concept of punctuation expressing expressiveness, it can be demonstrated by considering punctuation marks as units that reflect expressive meaning. It should be noted that the unique use of punctuation marks by the author is related to his certain method or style, and helps the writer to express his style by means of punctuation marks.

It is known that the very concept of "style" indicates the non-compliance of punctuation units with the norm of use in written text. His system ensures that punctuation marks are used normatively, as opposed to expressively, and they are based on the mutual compatibility of structural and structural means of punctuation and punctuation situations.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

"Use of punctuation marks in accordance with the norm occurs in a natural state." And the style is based on the concept of the use of special language units that attract attention and are equivalent to involuntary use of the Prague school of linguistics, which is close to the concept of "constant use" from the point of view of perception. Such use of language units lays the groundwork for the emergence of expressive features of punctuation marks.

The use of punctuation marks that express expressiveness leads to the creation of expressiveness in written speech. Also, the complex pattern of punctuation marks in it is used by a wide range of authors in various genres of text.

The methods of using punctuation marks to express expressiveness are part of the modern punctuation art-journalism system, and the purpose of the method is to influence the reader in accordance with the punctuation marks or its pattern.

The method of using punctuation marks to express expressiveness is fundamentally different from the following cases:

- 1) a reference on the use of systematically interconnected, codified rules and punctuation marks in accordance with their content to express expressiveness, as well as the norm of use in other cases;
- 2) from communicatively dividing into pieces in order to give a moral emphasis to the sentence in the text;
- 3) aspects such as the author's use of punctuation in order to express expressive meaning in an artistic or journalistic text should be taken into account.

The use of this or that punctuation mark in written speech is based on a certain system, and this system is determined primarily by the construction of sentences in English and Uzbek languages. Because "the essence of the whole language construction is in the sentence."

The method of expressing the expressive meaning of punctuation marks in some cases relies on a point of view that is not characteristic of the punctuation norm. In such cases, the sign used at the end of the sentence indicating the end of the sentence is in the middle of the sentence or vice versa, or the sentence in the text is divided into parts by using a delimiter sign, according to its content, by contradicting the environment of oral speech.

It is known that the division of the sentence into parts is proportional to the criterion of punctuation marks that are consistent with the expression of expressive meaning. The method of using punctuation marks expressing expressive meaning creates a text based on the intonation in the sentence and breaking the "(syntagmatic) chain" of syntactic units consisting of several words that are coherent in meaning. Therefore, the method of using punctuation marks expressing expressive meaning does not require codification. On the contrary, some of the rules specific to them are reflected in the modern normative system, for example, the division of interrogative and exclamatory sentences into parts in a manner characteristic of expressiveness. It should be noted that the peculiarity of expressive punctuation marks is to express one's opinion in an artistic or journalistic text.

The grammatical structure of English and Uzbek languages is considered the logical-grammatical basis of the punctuation of these languages. Therefore, the use of punctuation marks in the process of written speech has its own scientific-theoretical and social-practical basis. Punctuation is a window of writing, punctuation marks are used to clearly express the purpose of written speech and facilitate its understanding. They are a tool that determines the meaningful, grammatical, tonal relationships, syntactic division of written speech, ensures and demonstrates stylistic fluency. Also, punctuation marks are of great importance in defining aspects such as the type, nature of structure, and emotional features of the sentence according to the purpose of expression. Punctuation, which is considered a material unit of writing, was used from the beginning in connection with the logical and

grammatical aspects of speech. The use of punctuation marks as one of the means of expressing human thoughts and feelings ensured its systematization and stability.

It is known that one of the main concepts of linguostylistics is expressiveness (hereinafter: expressiveness), an important concept for analysis in the study of expressive syntactic phenomena of the literary language and in determining the expressive nature of punctuation marks.

The lexeme of expressiveness has different interpretations in explanatory dictionaries. We can witness that the views on the concept of expressiveness by a number of linguists, including Ye.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, V.V.Vinogradov, G.A.Zolotova, G.N.Akimova, V.N.Telia, have not achieved uniformity.

Summarizing the results of the observations, it is worth noting that "the category of expressiveness is a set of semantic-stylistic signs of language units that provide the scope of use in the communication process as a means of subjective expression of the speaker's attitude to the addressee or the content of the speech. As a result of the practical implementation of the expressive units of the language, "an opportunity to express the speaker's mental state is created in the speech."

From this description, it is understood that expressive means can be included in the sphere of language, and expressiveness can be included in the sphere of speech, which creates the possibility of being aware of the mental state.

The tradition of attributing expressiveness to speech categories is based on the views of Sh.Bally, who emphasizes that it belongs to speech, which is equal to the sphere of influence of expressiveness, unlike intellectual. Such a distinction is important in understanding the nature of expressive punctuation phenomena.

Usually, in the process of analysis of artistic text, the categories of expressiveness and emotionality are confused, separate and dissimilar concepts, that is, as Y. M. Galkinoy-Fedoruk noted, "emotion manifested in language always acquires expressiveness. is enough, but the expressiveness reflected in the language is not always emotional. Therefore, the concept of "expressiveness" is broader than "emotion".

G.N. Akimova also researched the lexemes of "emotion" and "expressiveness" separately, "shows the instability, involuntariness of emotion, its connection with human inner experiences, and expressiveness as a means of influence is used in the speech process." The user uses language units according to his purpose. Therefore, punctuation is of great importance in the speech expression of human inner experiences through the means of language.

To date, the role of punctuation marks in interpreting the content of an artistic work and creating it is incomparable. According to linguists, punctuation is a special part of the semasiology system, which becomes an invisible but sharper tool of the writer when creating a written text.

Punctuation marks not only serve to organize the syntactic and semantic system of the written text, but also "give information about the existence of the idea and the attitude expressed in it."

Therefore, they also appear as a means of conveying information, and through such a feature, the ability of the author to skillfully use punctuation marks is clearly reflected.

Also, "with the help of punctuation marks, in addition to the tone of the artistic text, it also shows the gestures and actions expressed in it." In addition, while showing the growth of speech sounds in the written text, it determines the structure of the speech weight and the emotional evaluative aspects of the author's tone. Precisely for this reason, punctuation marks are not only a text creator, but also a means of expressing the expressive side of the content.

Punctuation marks, considered a material means of writing, were used from the beginning in connection with the logical and grammatical aspects of speech. The use of punctuation marks as one of the means of expressing human thoughts and feelings ensures its systematization and stability. When analyzing these aspects of English writer Edgar Allen Poe's use of punctuation marks in his story "The Tell-Tale Heart", his knowledge in this regard is commendable.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In Edgar Allen Poe's story "The Tell-Tale Heart," the self-deprecating, infuriating, and heart-wrenching expression is expressed through what medium? Lishi has interested all linguists. They found that punctuation was the tool that increased the effectiveness of the text of Allan Poe's story rather than the syntactic structure. Because Edgar Poe's skillful use of punctuation, which is more important than words with powerful and magical power, shows the superiority of punctuation over words. From the abstractness of the plot and motive of the work, to the lack of rationale and explanations for the storyteller's attitude towards the gender or the victim, the reader focuses all his attention on his impression and perception expected at the end of the story. Also, with the help of punctuation marks, the author leads the reader to solitude and encourages him to persevere in his world. In order to clarify our point, let's analyze the following text from the story "The Tell-Tale Heart" by Edgar Allen Poe:

*"I gasped for breath – and yet the officers heard it not. I talked more quickly – more vehemently; but the noise steadily increased. I arose and argued about trifles, in a high key and with violent gesticulations; but the noise steadily increased. Why would they not be gone? I paced the floor to and fro with heavy strides, as if excited to fury by the observations of the men – but the noise steadily increased. Oh God! what could I do? I foamed – I raved – I swore! I swung the chair upon which I had been sitting, and grated it upon the boards, but the noise arose over all and continually increased. It grew louder – louder – louder! And still the men chatted pleasantly, and smiled. Was it possible*

*they heard not? Almighty God! – no, no! They heard! – they suspected! – they knew! – they were making a mockery of my horror! – this, I thought, and this I think.”<sup>1</sup>*

The irregular comma separation of the sentences "this, I thought, and this I think" in the text, trying to exaggerate the logical coherence, served to distort the repetitiveness of the character's frenzy, on the contrary. To what extent the use of anaphora in the author's speech shows the sequence of reality, turns our imagination upside down, darkens the window of perception, and with this, the character's confused thoughts and the gross violation of syntax by means of excessive repetitions pull the reader into a bottomless fantasy trap. From hyphens, exclamation points, inappropriate question marks, and even capitalization in some cases, the inefficient use shows the character's emotional fear and reminds the reader that he is reading at the same time. Also, if the punctuation marks are removed while leaving the content of the text unchanged in order to evaluate the gradual expression of temptation, the colorfulness expressed in it loses its meaning.

In addition, we can witness that a certain standard that regulates punctuation marks conforms to Poe's rules when it is expressed in Poe's story. The author encourages the reader to interpret the story beyond the existing rules of punctuation, that is, according to his own criteria.

In short, the most important aspect of Edgar Poe's story, apart from punctuation, is the author's ability to make the reader hear the inner voice of the author. At the same time, the repeated and repeated use of punctuation marks, including the hyphen, and the inappropriate expression of the exclamation mark tried to show the character's inner feelings not in words, but through symbols.

We observe the use of punctuation marks in the following sentences from the Uzbek artistic text:

*I think of your benefit. Chariot Man's? I'll take the melon down here. Master Toshtolat is there, you know. Farang in the cart business! You will repair the cart with the money of the melon. The owner will not be disappointed. (O.)*

The text is logically and grammatically divided into seven independent parts - divided into seven sentences. This is clear from the use of periods, question marks, and exclamation points in this example. Interrogations, exclamation marks, and periods in the text indicate the completion of parts, as well as the purpose of expression and emotional aspects of those parts. So, the question mark, exclamation mark and periods in the text perform two main tasks: a) the logical-grammatical completion of the sentence; b) indicates the purpose observed from this sentence and the emotional states in it. Although the comma in the fourth sentence also fulfills a logical-grammatical task, its function is different from the function of questions, exclamation points and full stops: the comma indicates the separation of the previous part from the next part. We will not show all the functions of

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<sup>1</sup> Poe Edgar Allen. "The Tell-Tale Heart." In *The Fall of the House of Usher and Other Writings*. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 2003, P.228–233

the use of punctuation marks in written speech separately, but we will limit ourselves to emphasizing their common aspects and the most common cases in the process of written speech. Also, punctuation marks not only express the general semantic relations specific to the whole sentence, but also have the characteristic of expressing the semantic relations specific to the parts of the sentence.

It is known that punctuation marks perform two main functions in the text, including semantic and expressive. However, signs cannot create expressiveness without other means of language. "Any punctuation mark can acquire expressiveness, when it is directed appropriately, knowing the possibilities and places of its application, understanding its main meaning." It should be noted that two aspects should be taken into account during the analysis of punctuation marks expressed in the text, namely:

1. *Writer's point of view;*
2. *The reader's worldview and correct understanding of punctuation marks in the presented text.*

In such a system of relationships, punctuation marks are considered the main tool, through which the writer conveys a certain meaning and figurative expressions, and the reader understands the idea expressed by the writer through the punctuation marks in the text. That is, the reader can fully understand the idea expressed by the author with the help of punctuation marks. This process takes place only in one case, that is, when both the author and the reader understand the meaning of a certain symbol equally.

In some cases, figurative means and color given to the meaning in the text are expressed through punctuation marks that are not considered important, but are considered the main ones in the opinion of the author. Of course, the punctuation marks used in the text, which have the same meaning in the eyes of the reader, facilitate the understanding of the content of the text and serve to identify the idea.

Consequently, the system of punctuation marks to a certain extent ensures the tone of the text in accordance with the author's purpose "through means such as emphasis, pause, weight".

L. G. Vedenina admits that "the rules for using punctuation marks are not sufficiently regulated." However, when it comes to the non-codified punctuation system, it is worth mentioning the flexibility and free expression of this system.

According to I.Y. Liskova, "there are two types of punctuation marks, and they are called "German" and "French" according to their characteristics, and "German" - punctuation marks existing in Russian and Uzbek languages, and "French" - English. and includes the punctuation marks of the Romance languages".

The first type of German punctuation represents a strictly regulated system, and the second - the French type - is more flexible, free, and has always been practiced by many authors - a variant.

Although there is a concept of "authorship punctuation" in linguistics, it is widely recognized that it uses both types of punctuation.

The simultaneous use of single authorship and other types of punctuation marks serves to express in the writing the subtle aspects of meaning that have acquired emotional coloring, and is based on their system-specific aspects, as well as their use in accordance with the syntactic content and norms highlighted in the context.

The unique use of punctuation marks is related to stylistics, because the author's special approach requires the creation of the idea and his own method, which is expected to be perceived by means of punctuation marks.

Although this situation is related to the author's individual creative product, the concept of "style" is understood in a narrow sense. Speaking about style, E.M. Beregovskaya cites this opinion expressed by J. Sand:

"The style must always obey the laws of the language, and punctuation - the requirements of methodology."

In other words, the use of punctuation in this way is one of the methodological tools that help the writer to achieve his goal. The parts of the sentence that make up the text are separated and separated by punctuation marks in different ways, and such a difference is determined according to the syntactic relationship and the syntactic-stylistic situation. For example,

- introductory word, exclamation and exclamation at the beginning and end of the sentence are separated by one (single) punctuation mark;

- when it comes in the middle of a sentence, it is separated by a double (two) punctuation mark, for example:

Finally, Ayqiz looked at Jalolov and expressed his firm opinion. (SH.R.)

Is it possible to imagine happiness other than to be respected by the people?

The single and double use of commas in the given examples does not indicate that their function is different. Despite the fact that the commas in these are of two types (single and double), they perform one task - the task of separating introductory words from the main sentence.

Most linguists call the question of the author's unique use of punctuation marks as author's mark, author's punctuation, irregular punctuation, poetic punctuation, and so on.

I.P. Safronova said that these concepts "reflect the description that they are aesthetically significant units of the author's thinking, and with their help, a unique image of the world's artistic world is created while conveying the feelings and inner experiences of the creator to the reader."

The punctuation marks used by the author in a unique way have broad and narrow meanings in philology.



"Punctuation in a broad sense is understood as the use by the author of various genres of text that does not comply with the rules of the system of punctuation marks aimed at expressing certain visual means. At the same time, it is possible to understand in a narrow sense the specific, consistent and systematic method of a single author.

There is no consensus on these two views on punctuation. In modern linguistics, there are three views regarding the use of punctuation marks by a writer in a unique way:

1. Use of punctuation marks in all types of text in accordance with the rules established by the author;
2. Irregular expression of punctuation marks, inconsistent with the rules existing in the punctuation system;
3. Punctuation marks that perform the main task in expressing the content of the text.

N.S. Valgina admits that "punctuation marks are related to the uniqueness of the writer."

Such symbols are created by means of "the tendency of the author to certain methods, and not by subordination to the requirements of the context or content."

Using the author's method of using symbols, speech units - dynamism, fluency, pronunciation of pure and fast sounds, i.e., the author's method of using punctuation marks to express expressiveness has a unique tone.

The use of punctuation marks by the author is inextricably linked with the specific content of the text, stylistic aspect of the regulated system of punctuation marks. At this point, it is permissible to quote the following opinion of A.V. Kanafyeva, "it is difficult to understand the punctuation marks used by the writer based on their specific aspects, and it can be fully understood only when all their features are taken into account."

The author considers this situation "belonging to the entire artistic text, along with vocabulary and grammar, it is one of the powerful figurative and expressive tools." Thus, there are two aspects of the author's unique use of punctuation. If the first aspect is emphasized by linguists as requiring the violation of the grammatical norm, the second one admits that the scope of use of punctuation marks will expand even more by "breaking" the rules based on the norm.

However, A.P. According to Shapiro, "non-observance of the existing rules is not considered a violation, on the contrary, it is a broadening and deepening of their use in works of art." Such rules can be called "violation" by the author with the help of the used punctuation mark, the tendency to illuminate the meaning that the reader did not expect.

It is known that there are two views in linguistics about the author's unique way of using punctuation marks:

- a) punctuation marks used by the author form a set of strict rules in accordance with the punctuation standard. Such signs should be stylistically based;

b) that the punctuation used by the author in expressing the content of the artistic work has the main function. In such cases, it can be recognized that the punctuation marks are expressed according to the grammatical norm. However, in both cases, the use of punctuation is directed towards the author's goals.

### CONCLUSION

Justifies that the presence of punctuation marks in the text is one of the most important means of clarifying the idea. In some cases, inappropriately used punctuation marks cause a misunderstanding of the content and purpose of the text, affecting the complete communication of the author's purpose to the reader. Therefore, it is possible to correctly interpret the content of the text by gaining knowledge about the possibility of punctuation for various purposes, including the criteria for expressing artistic meaning, to organize the internal connections of the text. In addition, the possibilities of invariant and variant forms, which ensure the formation of a set of punctuation marks reflected in the graphics of the text, and the development trends of text punctuation marks were determined.

Due to the fact that not all writers are equal in their ability to use punctuation at the level of art, they face various difficulties while translating works written in English, blindly understanding the meaning expressed by means of punctuation marks. . So, the rules of punctuation were created in accordance with the norms formed during the development of the literary language, and each punctuation mark, in addition to its own meaning, also serves to explain the meaning expressed by the writer. Understanding the content of the text directly depends on the knowledge and skills of punctuation marks, and these marks, like musical notes, show the right way to understand the thought intended by the author. Also, punctuation not only emphasizes the meaning of a word, but also breaks the chain of semantic and grammatical relations in it and can radically change it.

Uzbek punctuation differs from English in its own way, first of all, based on the structure of the Uzbek text, the grammatical structure is the basis for punctuation. The text is the leading basis for the use of punctuation marks and serves to determine their specific characteristics.

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