



## COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC SYMPTOMS IN THE TEXT THE ESSENCE OF LEARNING

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### Annotation

Punctuation also has a special place, and it is important to consider it by studying the style of speech and the logical interrelationships. You can clearly see the use of punctuation in speech, but the study of the scope of punctuation in oral speech allows you to understand the original purpose of the speaker.

**Keywords:** Punctuation, period, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, parentheses, hyphens, colon, semicolon, parentheses, quotation marks, communicative plan, speech communication, meaning in speech, literacy.

### Introduction

The focus on education suggests that literacy in any field requires a mature stage. In addition to the effective work being done in this area, a number of researches are required in linguistics. Punctuation is important in the analysis of how any information is interpreted by the speaker and understood by the listener. Not only poems or monologues recited at certain events, but also oral speech have a place of intonation, and the expression of this melody, in turn, is graded by punctuation. Punctuation also has a special place, and it is important to consider it by studying the style of speech and the logical interrelationships [2].

You can clearly see the use of punctuation in speech, but the study of the scope of punctuation in oral speech allows you to understand the original purpose of the speaker. Not only sound in writing but also punctuation in speech in which case we can see the correct or incorrect interpretation of the position. A person who engages in verbal communication has a specific goal and develops a communication plan for that purpose. To implement this plan, it will resort to language system resources. A communicative plan is a structure that can take the form of a verbal message, in the form of a hidden logical predicate. As A.I. Nobikov, who deals in detail with the problem of text semantics, reminded, the speaker must first have an idea, an idea about a particular subject, which he wants to convey information. The same idea is





likely to form the semantic center of the text as a conceptual structure. The creation of the text and the correct perception of its content is the result of cognitive and verbal-cognitive activity [4]. During the conversation, a different tone is used to express the feeling of joy, excitement, and, of course, an expression of what you want to say in harmony with an inner feeling. The sign (!) can also be understood from the tone of the sentence. If the same sentence is expressed without emotion, the expression is a simple sentence, ie a dot (.). For example, we can see the following sentence in oral speech.

Spring has come!

Spring has come.

From the tone of both sentences we can understand the essence of the sentence, that is,

Spring has come! - this speech marks the beginning of the holidays and the beginning of joy.

Spring has come. This word comes in the form of a word and means the end of winter and the beginning of spring. The number of punctuation marks in modern Uzbek script is 10: full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, comma, parentheses, hyphens, full stops, semicolons, parentheses, quotation marks. Most of them appeared in the second half of the 19th century with the publication of some gas and lithographic books [1].

Punctuation marks are divided into 2 according to their function: a) delimiting punctuation marks - to indicate the boundaries of a particular syntactic structure or sentence in general, to distinguish any part of speech in intonational context, the person or object to which the speech is directed punctuation marks used as brackets, quotation marks, single double characters, dashes of the same function, which serve to indicate the boundaries of the syntactic structure covered by the name, as well as the subjective attitude of the writer (speaker); b) Distinctive punctuation marks - independent sentences, their parts (prepositions and prepositions, predicative parts of conjunctions with and without conjunctions), organized parts of a sentence, conjunctions with a conjunction, the purpose of the sentence Punctuation marks, question marks and exclamation marks, commas, semicolons, colon, hyphen, colon[3].

Some punctuation can be used for both delimitation and delimitation functions. Punctuation is also structurally divided into 2: a) single-element punctuation characters - commas, dashes, periods; b) Multi-element punctuation marks are a group of 2 elements (question marks and exclamation marks, colon, semicolon, parentheses), respectively.





Divided into 3 elements (multiple points) and 4 elements (quotes). Depending on the place of use, punctuation is divided into 3 groups: those used at the end of a sentence (punctuation, question and exclamation marks), those used in the middle of a sentence (comma) and mixed, that is, used in different parts of speech (hyphen, colon, quotation mark, parentheses [5].

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In short, the role of communication between people in the form of separate societies as human societies and in the steady progress of the so-called development of civilization, overcoming any difficulties in unity, is undoubtedly very important. It is unimaginable to have a society of people who are completely devoid of communicative activity and whose members are completely deprived of the opportunity to communicate. Therefore, punctuation is considered to be an important unit in the meaning of each sentence, the tone of each text, the meaning of the sentence.

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