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PUNCTUATION IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH

There are areas of language and linguistics that are of more interest to specialists taken as the object and subject of research. These are purely scientific-theoretical problems: morphology, syntax, lexicology, etymology, semantics, as well as a number of other grammar issues etc. But there are practical, application areas and divisions of linguistic science that are only for linguists not to scientists and specialists, but to those who are engaged in teaching work as a whole, who always use it to all people: law, education, press, culture, politics, economy, etc. representing fields individuals also need it (Palmer, 12). These include culture of speech, spelling of the language rules, issues of orthography and punctuation marks.

Punctuation marks are used to indicate pauses and pauses in written speech. If we characterize the punctuation marks, we would present with such a general idea that punctuation marks are an important tool in the formation of written speech and communicative function. The role of punctuation marks is great in revealing the power of influence and expressive pronunciation (Ismaili, 4). Punctuation marks divide written speech into meaningful parts.

For example, a full stop indicates the end of a thought in a sentence, and a comma between members of the same gender indicates that these members are in the sentence shows equal rights. A part of punctuation marks the relationships between words, intonations characteristic of speech, to indicate this or that change that has occurred historically in the language is used. For example, an apostrophe is used to indicate that any sound was historically used in a word structure, either in Azerbaijani or in English, but that sound or sounds fell out of the word structure in the modern stage of language development.

There are 14 punctuation marks in English: period (full stop/period/dot), comma, two colons, semicolon, question mark, exclamation point, dash, hyphen, parentheses: brackets, round brackets (braces), apostrophe, quotation marks, ellipsis.

“Period” (full stop/period/dot): This is the simplest punctuation mark. Often one complete sentence from another is used to separate. In oral speech, when expressing numbers, the point is called "point." For example: 13.12 = thirteen point one two. Point means the end of the sentence; usually the verb is used at the end of the sentence.

For example: 'He could not come to the party'.

“Comma”: As in Azerbaijani and in English, the comma is used in speech to denote the shortest pause available. This punctuation mark is more for English language learners, causing trouble (The Oxford English Dictionary, 1989). A sufficient rule for its use, and there are already detailed articles about it. Words, ideas in comma sentence structure, or a punctuation mark used to separate sentences. Misplacing or missing a comma can change the meaning of an entire sentence and cause a misunderstanding of what is written. A comma is placed between members of the same gender in a simple sentence; “She smiled, nodded, and swore to take the plates”.

A comma is placed between members of the same gender used in pairs; “day by day, month after month”. Addresses and interjections are separated from the main part of the sentence by a comma: “There were others, as he knew, who would speak for him”. Well, therefore, however, too, then, finally, and so on. words are separated by a comma from the body of the sentence: “Finally, my sister passed the exam successfully”. A comma is placed after the words “yes and no”: “Yes, of course”. In the Azerbaijani language, commas are used between independent and subordinate complex sentences and interjections. It is processed on different sides: “Mom, red color, you know how it suits me”?!

“Colon” - This symbol will be listed at the beginning of the list or, without some clarification, is placed before colons are placed in the following cases: After the sentences used before the indirect speech, Soames said, "You'll find it dry." After a word or words that specify additional information about a previously stated idea:

“There are four seasons in a year: autumn, winter, spring, and summer”. In written speech, the colon is used in many cases and indicates the continuation of the thought. Write it down: “it was a beautiful time; the earth was green, the violets were blooming, and white and pink flowers adorned the trees, for the bride had turned!”.

“Semicolon”. In English, this sign is thematically related but not conjunctive, used to connect phrases and sentences (Jespersen, 18-20). A semicolon is placed between the parts separated by a comma in the sentence. For example: “I like summer; it's hot in summer”.

“Question mark”. Everything is very simple here. This marks all direct questions as being placed at the end and is not used in subordinate clauses. For example: “How old are you?” In the Azerbaijani language, the question mark is at the end of interrogative pronouns and interrogative sentences. These sentences can be complete or elliptical. An elliptical sentence consists of one word, and this a question mark is also used in the moment.

“Exclamation mark”: Surprise, irritation, etc. express feelings, also used to emphasize sharp expressions. Exclamation marks express feelings and excitement; sentences can be used at the beginning, and at the end: “What nonsense you talk!” For

example: “Wow! Help!” In Azerbaijani and English, sometimes a question sentence is said in an exclamatory tone. At the end of such sentences, a question mark is placed. For example: Adem: “Paho, what a great man you are; we never knew!” Who gave you this authority?!”

“Dash”: A dash to indicate a relatively long pause in speech, a hesitation of the speaker, is used between members of the same sex in emotional speech. “It was nothing but a silly fancy of mine—quite absurd”.

“Two – em dash”: In English, it is usually indicated by two dashes. “I should think so”, said James, I should – –

“Brackets”: Brackets in English are basically intermediate words or clauses in the main part of the sentence is used to separate from the part. “I'm so frightened that Stephan” (“She refused to use her husband's nickname”). Parentheses are used when giving clarifying information or explanation in written speech. Brackets have the following forms:

1. “Straight bracket” – []
2. “Angle bracket” – < >
3. “Slanted bracket” – / /
4. “Parentheses” – ()

Parentheses are used more often in written speech, mainly in scientific text. In fiction, in most dramas, the writing of remarks is given in parentheses. Parentheses are used in the following cases:

1. Brackets are used in a scientific text to indicate a specific term: - “Man himself in his mental activity, either from separate facts to general conclusions” (induction), or from general to separate conclusions (deduction).

“Hyphen”. Hyphens connect words. Because of their similarities, hyphens are often confused. If a hyphen is separated by a space on both sides, there is no space after the hyphen. For example: “You think you are right - you aren't”.

“Apostrophe”. Apostrophe is one of the most difficult punctuation marks. The problem is mostly his arises from a misunderstanding of its use in English (Lyons, 25). Apostrophe for the first time in English language appeared in the 16th century. In classical texts, the apostrophe represented missing letters. In the 17th century, it began to be used in two senses: possessive and abbreviated. For example: my friend's car, the Aliyevs'.

“Full stop”. Full stop is used at the end of the sentence and that the thought is not over states:

“Think I don't know that? But Ted..... “Yesterday's storm was really terrible,” he said. - But... “

“The inverted commas”. The inverted commas at the beginning and end of a speech or quotation without quotation marks is placed. Quotation marks distinguish one word, phrase, sentence, proper name from another serves. Unlike Azerbaijani,

English has a quotation mark both at the beginning and at the end placed above the line. "Without looking up Joe said: "Maybe he had another girl friend".

Conclusion

The main conditions for acquiring the correct writing skills are the use of punctuation marks in accordance with the point is to know. Correct reading and writing of punctuation marks is important in conveying thoughts to others is important. Some of the punctuation marks have an orthographic meaning, and some have a syntactic meaning. Some of them take into account the feeling, psychological state, and the style of expressions and sentences. It is used for the purpose of showing emotional aesthetic shades. In the emergence of content fullness of the written language, in the revelation of the precise and emotional power of the thought, and in the clear and the role of punctuation marks is great in expressive pronunciation.

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Xülasə

Bu məqalənin yazılmaqda məqsədi Azərbaycan və ingilis dilində durğu işarələrinin nə olduğunu daha dərinlən anlamaq, mövzunu nəzərdən keçirmək, yazılı mətnin mənasını daha aydın, daha dərinlən anlamaq üçün durğu işarələrindən istifadə etməyin nə qədər vacib olduğunu göstərməkdir. Bundan əlavə yazılmış məqalədə Azərbaycan və ingilis dilində durğu işarələrinin oxşar və fərqli cəhətlərinə istinad edilmiş, nümunələr göstərərək daha aydın izah edilmişdir. Qeyd edilmişdir ki, durğu işarələri yazılı nitqin qurulmasında vacib rol oynayır.

Açar sözlər: *durğu işarələri, cümlə, intonasiya, yazılı nitq, kommunikasiya*

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Summary

The purpose of writing this article is to understand more deeply what punctuation marks are in Azerbaijani and English, to review the topic, and to show how important it is to use punctuation marks to understand the meaning of the written text more clearly and more deeply. In addition, the similar and different aspects of punctuation in Azerbaijani and English were referred to in the written article and explained more clearly by showing examples. It has been noted that punctuation plays an important role in the construction of written speech.

Key words: *punctuation, sentence, intonation, written speech, communication*

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Резюме

Цель написания этой статьи - глубже понять, что такое знаки препинания в азербайджанском и английском языках, рассмотреть тему и показать, насколько важно использовать знаки препинания для более четкого и глубокого понимания смысла написанного текста. Кроме того, в написанной статье были упомянуты схожие и разные аспекты пунктуации на азербайджанском и английском языках, которые более понятно объяснены с помощью примеров. Отмечено, что пунктуация играет важную роль в построении письменной речи.

Ключевые слова: *пунктуация, предложение, интонация, письменная речь, общение.*

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