The Formation of the Traditional Punctuation System and the Role of European Writing System

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Abstract:

The correctness of the language is determined by the level of spelling, punctuation and methodological literacy. A person's spiritual culture is reflected in his/her oral and written speech. Punctuation is an integral part of every nation's writing. It is a social phenomenon that changes, develops and improves over the time. General punctuation norms have been adopted for the languages of the world where the writing system is relevant to each other. In this regard, general and specific punctuation norms differ in linguistics. This article discusses on the formation of the traditional punctuation system and the role of European writing system in it.

Keywords: linguistics, spelling, writing, norm, punctuation norms, general punctuation norms, special punctuation norms.

Introduction

Punctuation in modern linguistics is interpreted as the correct provision of social communication between people through writing, the definition of communicative purpose, content and meaning, differentiation, clear definition of sentence structure - parts of speech, simple or compound, cohesive parts, separated parts, motivation, inserts, the relationship between the parts of speech that are connected using by the help of a tone, the author and an excerpt distinguish sentences, express speech concretely and fluently, indicate complex intellectual relations in it, and other similar tasks that are extremely important for speech (Bahriddinova, 2015).

The process of formation and the number of characters of of punctuation was manifested in different forms in different languages. The complete formation of the modern general punctuation system based on European writing dates back to the XV-XVI centuries in Western European writing, the beginning of the XVIII century in Russian, the middle of the XIX century in Arabic, the end of the XIX century in Uzbek and the beginning of the XX century. The number of punctuation marks is almost the same: 10, 11, in some, for example, 12 in English (both apostrophes and hyphens are punctuation marks), the first stage in the history of punctuation also has a number of functional-grammatical features that are common in most modern writings.

Materials and Methods

Before the advent of typography, there was no single system in European countries, although the commonalities in the use of punctuation were similar. As in other areas of linguistics, the development of punctuation was motivated by a spiritual need - to spread the religion, to understand the text of the holy books - to read correctly, to recite, to fully understand the content. The spread of Islam in the countries of the East, and Central Asia in the eighth and tenth centuries, as well as the introduction of punctuation marks in Arabic in order to facilitate the correct reading and comprehension of the text of the Qur'an was introduced in Britain. Spreading the religion, the holy book of this religion begins to use punctuation marks, which help to read the Bible aloud, including paragraphs (beginning of a line), indicating the end and beginning of a sentence.

Unlike Arabic, Christianity in the 4th and 5th centuries used cantilever (a system of symbols that provided melody in ancient Hebrew) to regulate rhythm in the reading of the Bible aloud, and these signs were improved when the Bible was translated into Latin (Khazdan, 2015). The first punctuation marks were used by the translator, court writer and teacher Saint Ieronim (Ieronim Stridonsky, Ieronim Blajennyy, Sophronius Eusebius Hieronymus) and his followers, who first interpreted the Bible into Latin in the late 4th century (Houston, 2013).

According to Bulich, there were gaps between the different stages of development of punctuation, they were noticed in certain periods, but punctuation was ignored and forgotten: "It should be noted that the views of ancient Greek and Roman grammarians mutually exclusive. The old punctuation is mainly characterized by the use of simple full stops to indicate the criteria specific to the art of oratory, and only the ending of a sentence or paragraph, as well as the beginning of a line in poetic works. The new punctuation is derived from the ancient punctuation of the Alexandrian period, the grammar was invented by the Byzantine Aristophanes and improved by later grammarians. However, it was forgotten for a long time and Varnefried and Alcuin who were the contemporaries of Charlemagne had to restore it by the end of the eighth century (Fedorova, 2004).

The punctuation attributed to Aristophanes of Byzantium and Dionysius of Thrace, widely used in European languages in the II-I centuries BC, was very simple, using full stops (commas) at the bottom of the line, full stops in the middle or at the top to separate small, large and large parts of the text (Fedorova, 2004). Later, the system was improved by the church clerk by encyclopedist Isidore Savelsky in the late seventh century and there were different views of the full stop - some characters, commas, and two full stops appeared that differed in their use in the center of the line, the top, or elsewhere by the Anglo-Saxon scholar, theologian and poet Alcuin (735-804) in the eighth century (Malcolm, 1993).

In general, the evolutionary development of punctuation in European writing as in most writing, especially English writing, goes back several centuries. Prior to the advent of typography, punctuation was very simple and unregulated in European writing, including English. As the result of book publishing, a new stage in the development of punctuation marks was begun by the end of the XV century. In particular, the first English publisher, William Caxton, used a total of three punctuation marks in his book entitled "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers" which was published in 1477 at the famous printing house near Westminster Abbey in London, founded in 1470:

1) a straight line (/) to separate word groups;

2) two full stops (:) to separate the syntagms;

3) a full stop (.) to indicate the end of a sentence and short pauses (Malcolm, 1993).

Later, the use of the full stops for short pauses also caused some inconvenience, and other symbols began to be used for this purpose in next editions of the Bible as well. There was no shift in the development of punctuation in European writing for a long time. The Manitsuys, the well-known publishers, entered a new stage in the development of this system at the end of the 15th century.

The Italian humanist, publisher and printer Ald Manutsi (1449-1515) and his grandson Ald Manutsi the Younger (1547-1597) played an important role in the formation of the current general punctuation system. They were co-founders of the famous "Ald publishing house", in Venice for more than a hundred years. They found extensive use of sentences, use of semicolons and brackets for the first time, and contributed greatly to the development of punctuation by concatenating a comma (Russo, 2007). Ald Manusiy used a semicolon in the dialogue "De Aetna" of the Italian poet Petro Bembo in order express complex forms of the pause in writing in 1494.

Thus, the modern punctuation system, which has been practically unchanged since the 15th century, was invented by the Italian publishers - the Manchus - which makes them worthy of the title of "father of punctuation in European writing." This invention of the Manchus was recognized by most European countries at that time and through it entered other inscriptions of the world. European writers become accustomed to using commas, semicolons, semicolons, and colon in their works according to certain clear rules in the seventeenth century. For example, a semicolon is used at twice large stops and two full stops at larger stops.

Results and Discussions

The old Slavic script was continuous, with no capital letters. The punctuation was rarely used in manuscripts written in this text as in other languages. The first punctuation marks in Slavic manuscripts consisted of full stops, commas, and crosses typical of Byzantine writing. In this language, each manuscript had its own system of punctuation as in most ancient manuscripts. However, the placement of punctuation marks in the text was based on the principle of intonation – tone in all manuscripts of a certain period. More specifically, the texts were intended to be read aloud, with punctuation indicating pauses in the process. Therefore, punctuation is still considered a stop sign.

For example, the texts of the XI-XIV centuries, in particular, the ancient church Slavic manuscript "Ostromirovo Evangelie" ("Gospel of Ostromir"), consisting of 294 pages written in 1056-57 in the Russian edition, is characterized by a unique punctuation system. It distinguishes between intraspecific and intraspecific characters. The author used full stops, crosses, and snakes to distinguish different stops in the text. Crosses were usually used at the end of a sentence and indicate the beginning of a new sentence. A full stop (in the middle of the line) is placed both at the end and in the middle of the sentence. He highlighted the small syntagms within the sentence and served as a comma in that position. Snakes (vertical wavy lines) also pointed to small syntagmas. He often referred to the paragraph. In later manuscripts of the work, the crosses are written in red paint (Ivanova, 2018).

It should be noted that the use of red in the text in order to emphasize such symbols in the texts of the first period of the history of punctuation is observed in both European, Arabic and Turkish scripts. For example, the first Arabic grammar, Ad-Duali, used red full stops to indicate the first punctuation used in the text of the Qur'an in the early 7th century. Four black full stops surrounded by a red circle were used together to separate the sentences in a monument found in 1909 by the Black Lord, the first word of the text was written in red in runic writing samples, which has been mentioned in previous sections as indicating the end of the sentence and the beginning of the next sentence.

The number of punctuation marks in Russian expanded from the 14th century onwards. In addition to the full stop, a large red full stop, including semicolons, semicolons, and full stops of different colors and sizes, will begin to be used to separate sentences. The use of semicolons and commas in Russian writing began to be standardized around 1480. I. Fedorov's first printing house was opened in Moscow in 1563. The first printed edition in Russia, the Apostle was published, in which full stops and commas were used according to certain norms in 1564. Lavreniy Zizani was the first to regulate the use of punctuation in Russian writing. A section of his grammar, published in 1596, entitled "On Full stops" describes the basic functions of a full stop.

Meletiy Smotritsky's Grammar, published in Lithuania in 1619, is recognized as a work with a deeper approach to the problem of punctuation. In Smotritsky's grammar, ten punctuation marks are distinguished and described. In addition to periods and commas, it provides information about horizontal lines (/), colon (:), punctuation (≈), comment (ˆ), interrogation (;), surprise (l), conjunction [], delimitation (). For the first time in his works, M. Smotritsky standardizes the use of parentheses (Ivanova, 2018).

M. Smotritsky's punctuation system is considered as a high example of communicative-syntactic punctuation. He explained not only the inter- and intra-sentence functions of punctuation, but also the function of distinguishing actual parts of speech. He classified the punctuation used in sentences as follows:

1) horizontal line (/) - used after a word that does not stop, but the tone is strong;

2) comma - in cases where it is necessary to stop;

3) colon - in order to separate a sentence or its parts in complex constructed sentences (Medyntseva, 1978).

M. Smotritsky's punctuation is almost identical to the three punctuation marks used by the first English publisher, William Caxton, in his 1477 book, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers. Kexton used a straight line (/) to separate word groups, two full stops (:) to separate syntagms, and a full stop to indicate the end of a sentence and short stops. In M. Smotritsky's description, in contrast to Caxton, the horizontal line is distinguished by the fact that it shows smaller stops than commas and periods, or more precisely, emphasizes the word.

Lomonosov's "Russian Grammar" (1755) played an important role in the development of Russian punctuation in the XVIII century. Lomonosov calls punctuation marks as small characters (strochnыe znaki) and distinguishes 8 types – full stops, commas, colons, semicolons, question marks, exclamation marks, parentheses. There is no information about dashes, multi-full stops and quotes. Lomonosov put forward the idea of using punctuation according to logical bases, location and combination, and thus laid the foundation for the currently known constructive-syntactic principle of punctuation. This principle began to be widely used in practice many years later. The Russian script still follows the punctuation rules developed by Lomonosov. He developed a clear list of punctuation marks used in the Russian press in his time and sets out the rules for their use in the system on a semantic and grammatical basis. Two important principles of punctuation were emerged - intonation (tone) and syntax (separation of sentence components) by the end of the 18th century. Dashes, quotation marks, and multi-full stops were first used by Karamzin by the end of the 18th century.

Russian Spelling written Grot in 1885, which plays an important role in the development of Russian punctuation in the XIX century. It is the first academic collection in Russia to feature perfect spelling and punctuation, and was reprinted twenty times by 1917. This book by Grot is known as a collection of scientifically structured and theoretically based spelling and punctuation rules detailing the history and basic

principles of Russian writing, spelling problems. These rules are valuable in that they summarize and refine previous work. These rules of spelling and punctuation have been introduced into the education system, popularized in publishing.

Conclusion

The general theoretical basis of punctuation, which currently applies to the script of many peoples using the Cyrillic script, including the Uzbek script, is formed in the works of M. Smotritsky, MV Lomonosov, Ya.K. Grot. So, European punctuation has fully penetrated other writing systems in the world with some adaptations, these characters were almost completely absorbed into the Japanese, Chinese, and Korean scripts, and partially into the Tibetan, Ethiopian, Burmese, Thai, Laotian, and Khmer scripts by the twentieth century.

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