



Research Article

THE FORMATION OF PUNCTUATION IN THE WRITINGS OF THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL ASIA, THE FIRST SEPARATION OF PUNCTUATION MARKS

Submission Date: May 26, 2022, Accepted Date: June 06, 2022,

Published Date: June 17, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/social-fsshj-02-06-01>

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Journal Website:
<https://frontlinejournal.s.org/journals/index.php/fsshj>

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the process of formation of punctuation, punctuation marks in the writings of the Peoples of Central Asia, mainly focused on studying research works carried by prominent scientists who argued on punctuation was appeared in Arabic script, and what stages were and which punctuation marks were used in the writings.

KEYWORDS

Punctuation, punctuation marks, full stop, four black dots, commas, hyphens, colon, question marks, quotation marks, parentheses, scripts.

INTRODUCTION

The academicians such as V.V.Radlov, V.V.Tomsen and P.M.Melioransky, who studied the text of the

Turkic written monuments of the V-VI centuries, distinguished between these two words in these

When did punctuation appear in Arabic script, and what stages have they gone through so far? Which punctuation was used?

The Arabic script is a letter-sound script formed on the basis of the Phoenician (som) script, which, according to its origin, goes back to the Aramaic script through the Nabothian script. There were no punctuation marks in Arabic script before Islam. The growth of the Arab Caliphate, the need to spread Islam, as well as the growing desire of the Arab and non-Arab peoples of the Khilafah to read the Qur'an, the holy book of the Muslim world, correctly and correctly, laid the foundation for the development of Arabic language, writing and grammar. By special assignments of the caliphs, the first grammatical rules in the Arabic language were developed, dictionaries were compiled, and writing was improved to the level of helping to read and understand the Qur'an correctly.

As in other languages, in Arabic writing there is an occurrence of a point in the function of separating punctuation marks first. The use of the full stop in Arabic texts is associated with the name of Abu al-Aswad ad-Dualiy (لُؤْلِيّ الْأَسْوَدُ أَبُو), a seventh-century Arabic linguist, poet, founder of syntax (nahv), who played an important role in

the formation of the Arabic writing system. Ad-Dualiy (603-688) was originally from Kufa (born in Hijaz) and lived in Basra. He developed the first Arabic grammar on behalf of Ali ibn Abu Talib and was awarded the title of "father of Arabic grammar".

Ad-Dualiy founded the first grammar school in Basra, where only the school in Kufa could compete with it. He invented a system of placing colored full stops above or below certain letters in the Qur'an to distinguish some consonant letters (ijam-إعجام) (several letters have the same graphic form) and to indicate short vowels (formed--تَشْكِيلٌ) (they are not represented in writing). These full stops were radically different from the full stops in modern Arabic writing. He uses red at the request of the Caliph in giving these full stops in the text. The first punctuation marks used in the text of the Qur'an were red full stops.

Ad-Dualiy's full stop system eliminates a number of confusions that are extremely important in the correct reading, correct understanding of the Arabic script, and has played an important role in the development of Arabic writing. This system was later perfected by Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi.

The emergence of punctuation marks in modern Arabic, typical of Western writing, has been observed since the late nineteenth century in connection with colonial policy. The Arabic writer and journalist Foris Shidyak (1804-1887) was one of the first to propose the introduction of European punctuation in the Arabic script. He was a protestant before converting to Islam, and he assisted local protestant missionaries in translating the Bible from English into Arabic in 1834. Although this translation was not later adopted, F. Shidyak's Arabic textbook entitled "Lafif" which was published in Malta in 1839, contained some punctuation marks in English, including commas, hyphens, colon, question marks, quotation marks, parentheses, and offers to accept the Arabic script (Mahmoud, 2016)

Punctuation began to be used in Arabic-language newspapers and magazines from the second half of the 19th century. The Lebanese writer Zaynab Fawwaz's article published in the Egyptian magazine Al-Fata in 1893, suggested firstly the use of European punctuation in the French tradition. Her goal was to allow the Arabic script to spread around the world and become as popular as the European script (Vasiliev, 2020).

The Arab sheikh, the Egyptian philologist Ahmad Zaki-Pasha (1867-1934), played an important role in the introduction of the European punctuation system in Arabic writing. The Minister of Education, Ahmad Hishmat, introduced Ahmad Zakiy as "the founder of Arabic punctuation" in his book entitled "Punctuation and punctuation marks in the Arabic Language" written on the special instructions of the Pasha in 1916. The creation of the work is caused by the social need of the time, more precisely, by a special order of the government. The author explains this in the introduction to the book: "Ahmad Hishmat Pasha showed me the difficulties of reading an Arabic text aloud and instructed me to develop methods that make it easier for the reader to change the tone while reading, to divide the text into semantic parts and to organize the character system. He stressed that the terms used for these signs should be in keeping with the nature of the Arabic language and should be based on the traditional rules of cessation in Arabic (Zaki, 1987).

It is known that the reform of the Arabic script in the Islamic world, which the Qur'an was revealed and was not warmly welcomed by the scholars. Therefore, the old Uzbek script based on the

Arabic alphabet did not use punctuation marks typical of the second stage of development of punctuation marks until the XIX century. Vasilev, who specifically studied the role of Ahmad Zaki in the development of Arabic writing, noted that A. Zaki acknowledged that the text of the Qur'an and the hadith did not need European punctuation marks. In fact, there are already special signs in the Qur'an that indicate the boundary between the speeches of our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and the narrators in the hadiths, which are obligatory or permissible to be performed. Furthermore, in the traditions of Qur'anic and hadith studies, a system of interpretation has historically been formed that helps in the correct reading and interpretation of the text. In addition, the sources state that the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) wrote the Qur'aan from Gabriel along with its recitation. The signs in the Qur'an, called "al-ul-waqf," are single letters written on a line, indicating stops related to different dimensions.

Although Zaki was not well received by the scientific community at that time, Ahmad Zaki's Arabic punctuation and punctuation marks was the first to recognize the need to use punctuation

in Arabic, to officially recognize punctuation as part of the Arabic language, to develop punctuation rules and was recorded as a work of art. It should also be noted that there is still no consensus on the issue of punctuation in the Arabic script, and discussions are still ongoing. Most Arab scholars do not recognize the punctuation system inherent in the European script other than the punctuation marks used in the Qur'an. It was confirmed by the fact that the first pamphlet in Arabic with the official use of punctuation was published at the international conference of the Academy of the Arabic Language in Damascus in 2009 (Mahmoud, 2016). Later, the use of punctuation gradually became a habit under the influence of European and Cyrillic scripts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Some scientists who conducted a special study in the field associate the history of punctuation with the period when the punctuation system was fully formed in the XV-XVII centuries. In particular, the scholars such as V.Klassovsky, L.V.Shcherba, A.B.Shapiro also notes that the emergence of punctuation began with the period when the punctuation system was formed in European

records, and this publication work related to the development of printing, however they do not deny the first period of the history of punctuation.

In particular, V. Klassovsky admits that punctuation with the advent of typography in his work "Punctuation in five important languages" and began to express the basic syntactic relations in the XIV century; it already existed in religious, scientific and literary manuscripts

L.V. Shcherba also noted that most of the ancient writings knew only the beginning of a line - "paragraph" and "full stop" from all punctuation, the most common symbol in ancient writing - a point that separates the text into syntagms and is used in the modern sense of commas.

A.B. Shapiro who studied the punctuation marks used in the text of the ancient written monument, said that "the punctuation found in pre-printed manuscripts is simple in function and form and forms a separate period in the history of punctuation, i.e. they are also punctuation marks".

Both the initial and recent sources on Uzbek punctuation recognize the distinctive stage of

punctuation in the world writing system and focus on two periods:

- 1) I-VIII centuries. The first function of the punctuation characters used in the Aramaic and Turkish runic inscriptions of this period was to separate, the parts of speech were separated by a certain distance. This separation did not make any sense; it simply served to ensure that the words did not overlap.
- 2) IX-XIX centuries. During this period of punctuation development, the old Uzbek script, based on Arabic graphics, began to perform semantic functions such as completeness, message, interrogation, and command. Different views of the point were used to differentiate the meanings.

Nevertheless, in Uzbek linguistics, there are still doubts about the first stage in the chronology of the history of punctuation - the period of separation. For example, "There were no punctuation marks in the Urhun-Yenisei script. Words, sometimes compounds, are separated from each other by two dots (:), these two dots are



conditionally referred to as delimiters. This letter is written separately, not added to the next letter.

The above allows us to distinguish the following factors that underlie the emergence and development of punctuation in the world writing system:

- 1) Improvement of writing, i.e. the transition from synthetic (pictographic) method to analytical (verbal, articulated, sound) method in writing;
- 2) The dialectical development of language and thinking, that is, the emergence of the need to express various emotional-expressive relations, internal experiences in writing;
- 3) Privatization of general punctuation norms in connection with the history of each folk writing.

CONCLUSION

It is clear that the function of punctuation marks belonging to the stage of separation, such as graphics and spelling, was very simple both in form and in the separation of syntagms and syntactic relations in manuscript texts. Significantly, these characters were often very

close in the writings of different peoples, both in form and in function. The first generation of punctuation marks is mainly responsible for separating the syntactic-semantic parts of the text. The modern general punctuation system, formed on the basis of European writing, has improved with the development of printing, the emergence of printed publications.

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