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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC OF PUNCTUATION TYPOLOGY

Specialty: 5704.01 – Theory of language

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Applicant: **Gulnar Tahir Asgarova**

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Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Ilham Mikayil Tahirov

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Mayil Binnet Asgarov

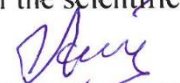
Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
Aynura Nariman Gurbanova

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
Anar Tofiq Farajov

Dissertation Council ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Nadir Balaoğlu Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the scientific seminar:  Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Gulsum Israfil Huseynova

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

The urgency of the theme and its degree of processing. The relevance of the chosen topic is determined by the growing interest in punctuation, which often causes controversy. Despite the very large amount of methodological resources, which clearly show that this section of the grammar book on the punctuation and spelling rules of different languages is of serious importance, according to the opinions of many researchers, it is related to the semantic, syntactic, and prosodic foundations of punctuation in modern linguistics. It is not possible to find detailed theoretical research layers that reveal the principle points. The topic of punctuation in different languages is again of great interest because the difficulties associated with punctuation in different written texts have not been fully studied and fully understood. The lights are not on. You can exaggerate that punctuation plays a very important role in both the correct construction and reading of any written text. It should be noted that each punctuation mark, in addition to the strictly defined cases of the grammatical tense in the sentence, carries a large semantic load, which, first of all, fills its content with a light that bends with its brightness. From this point of view, punctuation is an important link in the understanding of the text, which is a part of reality, as it acts as a center of its own meaning in the performance of the thought of the author who created it.

Studying the typology of punctuation marks currently used in the world's languages allows us to identify common and differential aspects of punctuation systems. The presence of common features in the functional-semantic features of punctuation marks in languages with different systems makes it necessary to investigate the integration between punctuation systems.

So far, from the theoretical aspects of punctuation, M.V.Lomonosov, Y.K.Grot, B. de Courtenay, V.V.Vinogradov, A.M.Peshkovsky, A.B.Shapiro, L.Sherba, N.S.Valgina, N.L.Shubina, R.Skelton's and G.Nunberg's researches have been discussed at different levels of authorship, although not in a systematic way. F.Aghazade, A.Demirchizade, M.Shiraliyev, A.Abdullayev,

Z.Budagova, A.Gurbanov, B.Khalilov, G.Kazimov, I.Kazimov, S.Mustafayeva, N.Gulamoglu and I.Asgarov's in Azerbaijan linguistics researches also mentioned the essence and functions of punctuation marks. There are almost no generalized works devoted to the study of punctuation marks in the functional-typological aspect of Azerbaijani language.

The object and subject of the research. The object of research is the system of punctuation marks in languages with different systems. The subject of the research is the function and meanings of punctuation marks in the organization of sentences and texts, typology of punctuation marks.

The aims and objectives of the research. The aim of the research is to determine the basis of the formation and development of punctuation in the language based on the materials of languages with different authorial systems, to reveal its systematic features, the formation of punctuation systems in languages with different systems. and it consists of revealing the general typological and specific features of the performance.

To achieve this goal the performance of the following tasks are intended:

- to study the specific features of punctuation as a written and graphic system of the language as a whole and its semi-system;
- reveal the important signs of punctuation as a system and the manifestation of language laws in relation to punctuation;
- to study the history of the formation of punctuation marks and their special features in languages with different systems;
- to reveal and systematize cases of different usage of the same punctuation marks in languages with different systems;
- to describe the functions of punctuation tools in communicative-syntactic and communicative-semantic organization of written text in languages with different systems.

Methods of investigation. Descriptive, functional, typological, systematic analysis and comparative-comparison methods were used to solve the tasks set in the research.

The main provisions put forward for defense consist of the followings:

- In the languages of the world, it can be said that common principles are used in the application of punctuation marks, but there are also different features;
- The general punctuation rules of each language are related to the individual characteristics of that language;
- Punctuation systems used in world languages take into account speech intonation, semantic and syntactic principles;
- The typology of punctuation marks in languages with different systems is conditioned by different alphabets and writing systems;
- Along with structural internal changes, external influences also play a significant role in the functionality of the punctuation system in languages with different systems;
- The punctuation marks used in languages with different systems are important in strengthening the pragmatics of written speech.

The scientific innovation of the research. For the first time in the dissertation, the general scientific-theoretical issues of punctuation in Azerbaijani linguists, the history of the formation and development of the punctuation system in languages with different systems were involved in linguistic research in a wide and comprehensive way. At the same time, the phonetic, semantic, syntactic, and communicative functions of punctuation marks in the formation of written speech have been reviewed, based on the materials of languages with different systems. In a word, for the first time in the research work, the role and functions of the punctuation marks in the construction of the written text in the languages with mixed composition were determined in a complex manner. In the dissertation, the pragmatic aspects of punctuation were also considered, the role of the author's punctuation in different languages in the formation of individual style was clarified, the analogical and differential signs of punctuation in languages with different systems were determined, and different graphics were used. The functional-semantic aspects of the punctuation marks used in the

writing systems of the nations of the world have been revealed, and the universal essence of punctuation has been revealed.

Theoretical and practical aspects of the investigation. The scientific-theoretical importance of the research is great in determining the compliance of punctuation marks in the written text in the grammatical system of languages with different systems. The materials and scientific results of the research are also of interest to the comparative-historical research plan of the punctuation system of cognate and non-cognate languages with different systems. The practical importance of the research is determined by the fact that among the materials of the dissertation in the philological faculties of higher schools are linguistic subjects such as general linguistics, comparative-typological linguistics, as well as special courses such as comparative grammar and punctuation.

Approbation and application. The scientific articles and theses reflecting the main provisions and results of the dissertation were published in the journals registered by Supreme Attestation Commission within the republic and in scientific publications abroad. Reports on the subject have been made at international and national conferences.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation has been performed. The dissertation has been performed at the Department of Theoretical Linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The total volume of the dissertation with characters indicating the volume of each structural section of the dissertation separately. Dissertation of an introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of used literature. The dissertation contains Introduction 4 pages, Chapter I – 42 pages, Chapter II – 31 pages, Chapter III – 43 pages, Conclusion 3 pages. Total pages of dissertation are 143 pages. The total volume of the symbol is 242 882 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic, the level of development is justified, the object, subject, goals and tasks, methods, provisions, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance, approval and application, the structure and general scope of the dissertation are given.

The **first chapter** of the thesis called “**General theoretical issues of punctuation**” consists of six sections. *In section I (“The history of punctuation”)* it is noted that the history of modern punctuation marks is traced back to the ancient Greek linguist goes back to the Ancient Greek philologist Aristophanes, who lived in the 3rd century BC, was the first to talk about the functions of punctuation marks. In connection with the emergence of book printing in the Middle Ages, punctuation marks began to be widely used. One of the oldest punctuation marks is the full stop. For example, in the ancient Turkish written monuments, mainly dot and double dot were used. Even in the ancient Greek period, punctuation marks were not used, and words were written next to each other. As we have already mentioned, the first use of punctuation marks is related to the period when the ancient Greek culture existed. For the first time in the world, Aristophanes of Byzantium used punctuation marks in the writing system when he published the works of Homer. However, the development of the theoretical aspects of punctuation for the first time belongs to the times when the ancient Roman culture existed. The representative of the Alexandrian school of medicine, Dionysius of Thrace, while studying manuscripts, first put forward theoretical statements about the principles of punctuation.¹. In connection with the spread of Christianity in Europe in the early Middle Ages, religious books began to be published. Because those religious books were published elegantly, punctuation marks were already applied in these writings. Sanskrit, Arabic, Korean, Chinese, Japanese, etc. In ancient written language forms, punctuation marks were used little or not at all. But oral speech does not consist only of

¹ Шубина, Н.Л. Пунктуация современного русского языка / Н.Л.Шубина. – М.: Издательский центр Академия, – 2006. – с.15.

speaking sounds. There are intonation and prosodic elements of Chinese speech. In order to express those prosodic elements, punctuation marks were created in writing. Punctuation owes its modern form to the Renaissance, especially to the Italian scholar and publisher Aldus Manutius. In the Middle Ages, the publication of the Bible in many languages helped to improve the punctuation system. The modern punctuation system has been developed since the beginning of the 19th century.²

Second semi-chapter is called “*The concept of the punctuation system*”. The branch of linguistics that deals with punctuation is called punctuation. Punctuation comes from the Latin word *punctum*, which means “point”. The term punctuation has two meanings. First, this term is understood as a set of punctuation rules. Second, this term refers to the punctuation marks themselves and their system used to indicate separation into distinct parts in a written text. Punctuation is a system of signs that have a special place in the general graphic system of the language, which are used to indicate aspects that cannot be expressed by letters and other writing tools (numbers, equal sign, similarity sign, etc.). The task of punctuation marks is to show the organization of the speech act into meaningful parts (meaningful parts) and to ensure their recognition, as well as the rhythmic-melodic characteristic of the syntactic structure realized in speech. it consists of reflecting their abilities.

Punctuation is an independent branch of linguistics. The formation and development of punctuation as a branch of linguistics is directly related to the development of theoretical analysis and the emergence of textual linguistics starting from the middle of the 20th century. It is not by chance that punctuation is sometimes called “second letter”³, sometimes “creative laboratory age”⁴, sometimes it

² Щерба, Л.В. Пунктуация // – М.: Литературная энциклопедия, – 1935. – с.368.

³ Əsgərov, İ.V. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində dürgü işarələri / İ.V.Əs-gərov, V.Dumanoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. – s.9.

⁴ Шубина, Н.Л. Пунктуация современного русского языка / Н.Л.Шубина. – М.: Издательский центр Академия, – 2006. – с.4.

is called “road traffic signs of inscription”⁵. In modern linguistics, punctuation is viewed as a mechanism for constructing a written text. That is, the punctuation system realizes the technical composition of each written text. The punctuation system is regulated by the orthographic norms of each language, it is aligned with the basic principles of written speech, and it has a functional-pragmatic task in the written construction of the text. It is necessary to look at the concept of punctuation in linguistics from the perspective of writing theory, text theory, and speech theory.

The the *semi-third chapter* called “*Study of punctuation marks in general linguistics*”, it is noted that the systematization of punctuation marks in world languages and the creation of works related to punctuation marks belong to different periods. Punctuation in linguistics as a separate field of linguistics was first given in the book “Russian Grammar” written by M.V.Lomonosov in 1755.⁶ It was M.V.Lomonosov who first studied punctuation marks scientifically. After M.V.Lomonosov in Russia, it was Y.K.Grot who first published a separate work on the theoretical and methodological issues of punctuation. In his work “Русское правописание” (“Russian Spelling”), published in St.Petersburg in 1886, he talks about the functions and principles of punctuation marks used in the Russian language.⁷ Boduen de Courtenay also touched on Asian issues in his work. B. de Courtenay wrote an article in 1913 called “Punctuation”. When classifying punctuation marks, B. de Courtenay based on two main principles: morphological and semasiological principle.⁸ Although L.Sherba was mostly engaged in the theory of phonetics, he also touched upon the issues of punctuation in his work. He talked about the theoretical aspects of punctuation, translation, and transcrip-

⁵ Рушинская, И.С. Английская пунктуация / И.С.Рушинская. – М.: Флинта, – 2014. – с.10.

⁶ Ломоносов, М.В. Российская грамматика / М.В.Ломоносов.– СПб.: Императорской Академии Наук,–1755. – с.58-61.

⁷ Грот, Я.К. Русское правописание / Я.К.Грот. – СПб.: Тип. Акад. наук, –1886. – с.115.

⁸ Куртенэ, Бодуэн де И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию:[В 2-х томах]/ И.А. Бодуэн де Куртенэ.– М.: Изд-во Академии наук СССР, – Т.2. – 1963.– с.238-239.

tion issues in his work “Language system and speech activity”.⁹ Unlike some linguists, A.M.Peshkovsky showed that the application of punctuation marks is based not on grammatical rules, but on expressive-psychological factors.¹⁰ F.I.Buslayer considered logic to be the main criterion of semi-punctuation theory. A.M.Peshkovsky, L.Sherba and L.A.Bulakhovsky are the experts of the intonation theory.¹¹ Thus, different criteria are taken as the basis for the application of punctuation among linguists. As it can be seen, some take the grammatical principle as the main criterion, some give importance to the intonation factor, and some say that semantics is dominant.

The *fourth semi-chapter is called “Study of Punctuation Issues in Turkology and Azerbaijani Linguistics”*. In Turkology, M.Z.Zakiyev, T.Banquoglu, T.Kendinbayev, F.Y.Habibullina, A.N.Tarasova and others have discussed the theoretical issues of punctuation marks in different Turkic languages to one degree or another. M.Z.Zakiev commented on the theoretical problems of the punctuation of the Tatar language in his monograph “Syntax and punctuation of the modern Tatar language” written in 1984.¹² Punctuation marks were discussed in a separate section in T.Banguoğlu’s “Grammar of Turkish” (that is, “Grammar of the Turkish language”) written in 1998.¹³ In Azerbaijani linguistics: Farhad Aghazade, Mammadaga Shireliyev, Abdulazal Demirchizade, Zarifa Budagova, Alovzat Abdullayev, Afad Gurbanov, Agamusa Akhundov, Rasul Rustamov, Ismail Mammadli, Gazanfar Kazimov, Nizami Jafarov, Buludkhan Khalilov, Ismayil Kazimov, Nargiz Hajiyeva, Tahmina

⁹ Щерба, Л.В. Пунктуация // – М.: Литературная энциклопедия, – 1935. – с.241.

¹⁰ Пешковский, А.М. Избранные труды / А.М.Пешковский.– М.: Государственное учебно-педагогическое издательство Министерства просвещения РСФСР, –1959. – с.19-32.

¹¹ Розенталь, Д.Э. Современный русский язык. Введение. Лексикография. Орфоэпия. Графика и орфография. Словообразование. Пунктуация / Д.Э.Розенталь, И.Б.Голуб, М.А.Теленкова.– М.: Айрис Пресс, – 2010. – с. 428-430.

¹² Закиев, М.З. Современный татарский литературный язык. Синтаксис. Пунктуация / М.З.Закиев.–Казань: Татар.кн. изд-во, –1984.– с.49-78.

¹³ Banguoğlu, T. Türkçenin Grameri / T.Banguoğlu. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – 1998. – s.129-140.

Ismayilova, Sahila Mustafayeva, İlkin Askerov and Nabateli Gulamoglu wrote articles and monographs about punctuation.

Systematic application of punctuation in writing in Azerbaijan dates back to the 19th century. Thus, for the first time, the use of punctuation marks in the Azerbaijani language was put forward by M.F.Akhundzade, and for the first time, only punctuation marks were mentioned in the textbooks “Motherland Language” by A.O.Chernyavski and S.A.Valibayor point, double point, mark-question and exclamation are used.¹⁴ N.Narimanov called the punctuation marks “signs” in the textbook “Turk-Azerbaijan language unextended sarf-nahvi sahti” which he wrote in 1899. He wrote about the functions of period, exclamation point, semicolon, double point and question marks.¹⁵ The first detailed study of punctuation marks in Azerbaijani linguistics was published in 1930 by the joint authorship of Bekir Chobanzade and Farhad Aghazadeh. It was mentioned in the work “Turkish grammar”. Farhad Aghazadeh wrote the section “Spelling” and “Punctuation” in that work.¹⁶ Z.Budagova was one of the scientists who consistently and systematically dealt with the problem of punctuation in Azerbaijani linguistics during the Soviet period. In the book “Punctuation Marks in Azerbaijani Language” written by her together with R.Rustamov, information is also given about the application and functions of punctuation marks.¹⁷ A.Demirchizadeh talked in detail about the nature and functions of some punctuation marks in his research.¹⁸ In 2016, in the book “Punctuation in Modern Azerbaijani Literary Language” written by I.V.Asgarov and V.Dumanoglu, about the working principles of

¹⁴ İsmayilova, T. Elmi mətnlərdə durğu işarələri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan dilində durğu işarələri sistemi, –2020. – s.195-238.

¹⁵ Nerimanov, N. Türk-Azərbaycan dilinin mühtasar sarf-nahivi / Hazırlayan İlkin Güllüsoy. – Ankara: Sonçağ Akademi, – 2019. – s.47-48.

¹⁶ Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: Türk qrameri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə, F.Ağazadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.5. – 2007. – s.194-195.

¹⁷ Budaqova, Z.İ. Azərbaycan dilində durğu işarələri /Z.İ.Budaqova, R.Ə.Rüstəmov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1965. – 57 s.

¹⁸ Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1984. – s.280-281.

punctuation marks in Azerbaijani language. known mat given.¹⁹ In 2020, the book “Punctuation marks in Azerbaijani language” was published by the employees of the Modern Azerbaijani language department of the Nasimi Linguistics Institute of ANAS.

The *fifth semi-chapter* is called “*Punctuation typology*”. There are considerable differences in the application of some punctuation marks in world languages. In Spanish writing, question and exclamation marks are placed both at the beginning and end of the sentence. In Arabic and Persian scripts, question marks, semicolons and semicolons are reversed. In English writing, a quotation mark is often preceded by a single sign (‘). Singesign is used more than one quotation mark in Russian. However, there is no single quotation mark used in Azerbaijan writings. The form of the double quotation mark in Azerbaijani and English is slightly different in Russian. Thus, in English and Azerbaijani languages, when a double quotation mark is placed oppositely (“ ”), in Russian it is placed in the opposite form (, “). In Greek grammar, semicolons often reflect question intonation. Different features are sometimes observed in the classification of punctuation marks used in different systematic and related languages. For example, although dashes and double dashes are referred to as punctuation marks in most languages, dashes (/) and double dashes (//) are marked as conditional marks in Azerbaijani language, and punctuation is are not included in the system of votes. For comparison, let us note that the processing and application of punctuation marks in Azerbaijani and Russian languages is based on strict rules, while the application of punctuation marks in English is somewhat free. However, the punctuation marks used in these languages have many universal, common features. Because both Cyrillic and Latin alphabets have the same origin. Therefore, the formation of the punctuation system of each language depends a lot on the alphabet used in that language. Of course, there is no complete similarity of punctuation marks in languages that use the same graph. For example, Latin script is also used in Spanish, but as we mentioned before, in Spanish, question and exclamation marks are

¹⁹ Əsgərov, İ.V. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində durğu işarələri / İ.V.Əsgərov, V.Dumanoglu. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. – 179 s.

placed both at the beginning (inverted) and at the end of question and exclamation sentences. Starting from 1754, by the decision of the Royal Academy of Spain, such use of question marks and exclamation marks was allowed in Spanish script. At the beginning of sentences in Spanish, the question marks and exclamatory marks are allowed to put at the end of question and exclamatory sentences. Spanish-related Galician, Catalan, Warai and Asturian languages use question marks and exclamation marks in this way, as in Spanish. For comparison, let's note that in modern English writing, we now have a hyphen. There are three types of dashes. That is, three dashes are used in English punctuation. *"The en dash in English is a bit shorter than a regular dash. The ordinary dash is called the em dash or the ordinary dash. The largest, i.e., the longest dash sign, expressed by the term "the two-em dash", is also used in the explanation"*.²⁰ That sign corresponds to the hyphen used in the Azerbaijani script, analogously to the addition of sentence members. For comparison, let's note that most of the punctuation marks used in modern Korean writing are taken from the Chinese writing system. Korean writing also uses different punctuation marks. For example: ※, ‘, —, =, √'. Modern Korean writing uses up to 15 different punctuation marks. Each of these punctuation marks has a specific function. For example, this sign – (○) represents a space in between. (|) – This mark indicates every Finnish repetition in writing.²¹

Modern Ya Pon script uses 20 punctuation marks. Japanese writing uses two types of punctuation marks, both horizontal and vertical. In Japanese writing, this sign – (○) means the end of a sentence. Because the Japanese, Chinese and Korean writing systems are similar, there is a certain similarity in the punctuation marks used in them. The writing systems used with the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets are basically similar. In Chinese writing, punctuation marks are divided into vertical and horizontal marks, as in Japanese

²⁰ Кобрин, А.Н. Английская пунктуация / Н.А.Кобрин, Л.В.Малаховский. – Москва: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, – 1961. – с.11-13.

²¹ Jeon, K.L. Korean punctuation systems. p.31-32. [Electronic resource] URL: <https://revije.ff.uni-lj.si/ala/article/view/2823/2808>

writing. Since Urdu, Arabic and Persian writing systems are originally based on the same graphics, the punctuation marks used in them are also similar. For example, in all three writing systems, the question mark is placed in a different way than the Cyrillic and Latin letters, i.e. upside down:?. It is interesting that the semicolon used in the Russian script in the Middle Ages had a completely different function than the vertical one. So, at that time in Russian writing, the semicolon meant a question. In Tibetan script, a period is placed between syllables. In the Abyssinian script, four dots are added at the end of the sentence. In Indian (Dvenagari) scripts, a vertical line is used instead of a dot. The difference of writing types in languages with different authorship systems has also caused differences in the functional-semantic typology of punctuation marks.

The *sixth semi-chapter* is entitled “*Punctuation system and international popular system of signs*”. The international system of signs includes traffic signs, medical signs, currency signs, signs used in Internet technologies, scientific literature, and different symbols. The signs of equality (=), multiplication (·), division (:), percentage (%) used in mathematics are understood by the peoples of the world without exception. Punctuation marks also have semiotic functions. In some fonts, a colon is a warning sign. An exclamation mark means a warning in many fonts. For example, this is the function of the exclamation mark in traffic rules. In short, punctuation marks are poly-functional. Cases of using punctuation marks as common copyright symbols are found in various copyright fields. For example, it is possible to find an exclamation mark (!) among traffic signs. This sign is used in the system of warning signs: This sign conveys the meanings of “caution, danger, information” as well as traffic rules. Thus, in the international road traffic and communication standards, the exclamation mark given inside the yellow triangle sign means “dangerous road”. The exclamation mark inside the square in the traffic rules means “other dangers”. At the same time, blue color is also given in the triangle of the ni sign in public and official places, which also means “keep calm”. On the Internet, an exclamation mark inside a black triangle symbol means “*warning that the file may be dangerous during editing or uploading*”. As it can be seen, the excla-

mation mark is included in the international system of signs used not only in linguistics, but also in other fields. In general, most punctuation marks are similar and the same for all languages, with some exceptions and some differences. So, there is a certain relationship between punctuation marks and international marks. The dot (.) denotes the operation of multiplication in mathematics, and the colon (:) denotes the operation of division in mathematics. It is known that parentheses are widely used in mathematical expressions and are understood in most languages. The use of some punctuation marks applied in the punctuation system in other areas also shows the breadth of their functional possibilities and semiotic meanings. shows its purity.

The **second chapter** of the dissertation entitled “**Punctuation as a communicative-pragmatic event**” consists of four sections. In *section I* (“*Functional approach to punctuation in the language system*”), it is noted that the functional typology of punctuation marks emerges when comparing English and Azerbaijani languages. In both languages, punctuation has become more uniform and rules have become more stable. The policies of the latest development trend of the world language demand that the punctuation mark should be approached from both a semiotic and a pragmatic point of view. At the same time, in modern linguistics, punctuation is viewed as one of the text-creating tools in written speech, and it is emphasized as one of the main components of textual linguistics and theoretical syntax. If we look at the system of punctuation marks, i.e. punctuation from the point of view of text linguistics, in the construction of written text, sentences punctuation marks have an important importance in structural and semantic improvement, in the organization of speech, and in linking theme and rhyme. One of the most modern theoretical aspects of punctuation is its semiotic nature. Each punctuation mark has a symbolic meaning in itself. Because each punctuation mark adjusts the balance of meaning between the reader and the writer. The punctuation system, which regulates the communicative speech between the writer and the reader, primarily ensures communication. The norms of punctuation of the literary language are regulated, first of all, by the norms of spelling. In the

modern writing system, the pragmatic approach to punctuation accelerates the free use of punctuation marks in informal correspondence and on the Internet, and the tendency to move away from tradition is strengthened.

The *second semi-chapter* is called “*The role of punctuation in the organization of sentences and sentences*”. Both in Azerbaijani and in English, period, exclamation and question marks are among the punctuation marks that are often used to express the exhaustion of the sentence and, in parallel, the speech. For example:

“*-Ashes on your head, moon like a mullah!*”²²

“*Yes, yes, that is better! A thousand times better!*”;

“*Kitty deeply moved, gazed, silently with wide - open eyes at Varenka*”.²³

It is known that the connection between sentences is provided by either conjunction or intonation. In written speech, the main tool that replaces intonation is the comma as a punctuation mark. In written speech, the comma indicates the connection between the utterances, the intonation sequence, the pause. Just as punctuation marks play an important role in the technical construction of the written text, they also play a leading role in determining the boundaries of the speech and dividing the speech into segments. For example, in English, the exclamation mark strengthens the expressive intensity in sentences expressing emotionality, and gives the expression an emotional tone: “*You just listen! To - day I went to reconcile them*”.²⁴

The *third semi-chapter* is called “*Variability of punctuation in written speech*”. The problem of variability of punctuation in written speech also includes the issue of taking different principles as a basis when classifying punctuation marks. The variety of punctuation marks is related to the different points of use of each punctuation mark. For example, the comma performs many functions and the

²² Məmmədquluzadə, C. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: Öndər, – c.1. – 2004.– s.211.

²³ Tolstoy, L. Anna Karenina / L.Tolstoy. – Great Britain: E.B.Greenwood, –1999. – p.218; 310.

²⁴ Tolstoy, L. Anna Karenina / L.Tolstoy. – Great Britain: E.B.Greenwood, –1999. – p.128.

stages of processing are different. A comma connects members of the same gender and creates a connection between simple sentences in complex sentences. The exclamation mark has both a tactical function, as it distinguishes the exclamation sentence from other types of sentences, and also serves the semantic function of the utterance. Sometimes three exclamation marks are used to increase expressiveness in any exclamatory sentence. Each punctuation mark can perform several functions in written speech, that is, it can be polyfunctional in nature. The variability of punctuation marks appears precisely at these points. For example, a colon often performs a clarifying function in sentences: *“But it happened: when someone’s head was bent to the right, one of them entered the middle branch and the other bent the tree to the left”*.²⁵ The variability of punctuation marks is more visible in the author’s punctuation. For example, J. Mammadguluzadeh used the hyphen to distinguish words and phrases in his story “Porters”: *“In 1921, which was the second year of the Bolshevik revolution in Baku, there was a new Communist government. He was spending his strength and enthusiasm on improving the country, - I was also living in the house of one of our relatives”*.²⁶ In modern English, a full stop can be used in 8 cases, a question mark in 9 cases, an exclamation mark in 9 cases, a semi-colon in 11 cases, a dash in 13 cases, a colon in 5 cases, a parenthesis in 7 cases, and a quotation mark in 10 cases. The comma is used in approximately 62 cases.²⁷ Therefore, the functions of the comma in English punctuation marks are wider. In Russian, the hyphen is placed at 12 points. In contrast to the Azerbaijani language, in Russian, in some cases, a hyphen is used between *subject* and *predicate*. For example: *“Pushkin regon – edge of stones”*. At the same time, in Russian written texts, in some cases, in an incomplete simple sentence, when the message is released and the direction of the

²⁵ Məmmədquluzadə, C. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: Öndər, – c.1. – 2004. – s.308.

²⁶ Məmmədquluzadə, C. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: Öndər, – c.1. – 2004, – s.273.

²⁷ Кобрин, А.Н. Английская пунктуация / Н.А.Кобрин, Л.В.Малаховский. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, – 1961. – с.11-89.

movement is expressed a hyphen is used when For example: “*Tatyana – in the forest, bear – behind her*” full academic reference book.²⁸ As in the Azerbaijani language, the colon is often used as a means of clarification in the English language. However, in contrast to the Azerbaijani language, in official correspondence in English, a colon is often placed after addresses when addressing. For example: Dear John:; Dear Abraham: etc. It is interesting that there are also differences in the use of punctuation marks between British English and American English. For example, in American English, a colon is used to indicate time. For example, 8:30 A.M., and in British English, the dot is used at these points: 8.30 A.M., 9.40 P.M.

The *fourth semi-chaptar* is called “*Stylish possibilities of punctuation and author’s punctuation*”. Any author, i.e. writer or poet, can visualize the emotional or expressive shades, the poetic possibilities of the word or performance through punctuation marks in the work he creates. Therefore, in linguistics, this type of punctuation is often called author’s punctuation. When talking about the functional capabilities of punctuation marks and the nuances of expressing stylistic nuances, it should be noted that every punctuation mark in a literary text, i.e. a period, a hyphen, a dash, an exclamation mark, three dots, a question mark, The bracket has its own potential application areas. Written speech is a parallel variant of oral speech. The function of punctuation marks to reflect the intonation, tone of voice, prosody, melody of oral speech, emotional shades expressed in the written speech. It is one of the factors to correctly evaluate the functional opportunities and use them in place. For comparison, let’s note that, as in modern Azerbaijani, in modern English, the complex variants of question and exclamation marks show the possibilities of expressing emotional aspects of written speech. Let’s take a look at the examples: “*Now Mater are you ready?*” *N blank blank blank W? Eh? Eh? M blank blank blank W?*”.²⁹ The term Shakespeare’s punctuation is used in English litera-

²⁸ **Правила русской орфографии и пунктуации.** Полный академический справочник / Под ред. В.В. Лопатина. – Москва: Эксмо, –2006. – с.206-212.

²⁹ Tolstoy, L. *Anna Karenina* / L.Tolstoy. – Great Britain: E.B.Greenwood, –1999. – p.10.

ture and linguistics. The work “Shakespeare’s Punctuation” written by S.Percy at the beginning of the 20th century - in 1911, also mentions that “in Shakespeare’s works, is different from modern punctuation. Comma was used to attract the attention of a person to any word. For example,

*“And nothing gainfi Times fieth can make defense
Saue breed to braue him, when he takes thee hence”.*³⁰

Punctuation marks in literary texts in English can reflect the lyrical-psychological state and emotional state of the artistic image. For example: *Don’t be afraid! Don’t be afraid, Darya Aleksandrovna! There’s no fear of my hurting or dropping her’, he said, smiling brightly at the mother.*³¹ Punctuation marks further enhance the individuality of the written speech realized in the artistic style in the author’s punctuation, and stylistically individualize the artistic speech.

The **third chapter** of the dissertation, called “**Punctuation as a tool for the formation of written speech**”, consists of four semi-chapters. *Part I* is called “*The role of punctuation marks in the graphic system of the language*”. The main difference between punctuation and other graphic tools is that punctuation provides a graphical structure and division of written text. At the core of punctuation lies the concept of writing. That is, without knowing the theoretical-methodological principles of writing, theoretical aspects, syntactic dimensions and rules of text creation, the role of prosody in speech, and the semantic nuances of written speech. it is impossible to understand the essence of the opposite side, to analyze it in terms of modern linguistics. Historically, the appearance of punctuation marks is closely related to the improvement of writing culture. Thus, in connection with the development of the art of oratory in ancient times, the first punctuation marks were used to ensure communication, balance and parallelism between writing and reading. In other words, the reason for the creation of punctuation marks was to eliminate the imbalance between the artistic culture and the literary

³⁰ Percy, S. *Shakespearian punctuation* / S.Percy. – Oxford: The Clarendon Press, – 1911.- p.24.

³¹ Tolstoy, L. *Anna Karenina* / L.Tolstoy. – Great Britain: E.B.Greenwood, – 1999. – p.264.

culture. As we mentioned earlier, no punctuation marks were used in ancient writings, words were written next to each other in the texts. Later, the creation of the first punctuation marks became necessary to develop the reading culture and to ensure the expressive reading. Because there is a gap between sound and writing that could only provide punctuation marks.

The *second semi-chapter* is called “*Types and classification of punctuation marks*”. The punctuation marks used in the world writing systems are determined in two directions: horizontal and vertical, i.e. horizontal or vertical. For example, in the writing systems used in East Asian countries, both horizontal and vertical lines are used. Modern Chinese and Japanese writing is of this type. That is, texts in these languages can be written upside down, upside down, and upright. Therefore, in these languages, punctuation marks are adapted to these two hot lines. In all writing systems, punctuation marks are divided into two types according to their function: distinguishing punctuation marks and disjunctive punctuation marks. Differentiating punctuation marks include parentheses and quotation marks. Separate punctuation marks include commas, hyphens, dashes.

In the Oxford dictionaries, it is noted that up to 15 punctuation marks are used in modern English. The number of punctuation marks is indicated differently in different monographs published in Britain and the United States. For example, in the book “Blue book of Grammar and Punctuation” written by Jane Starus and Lester Kaufman in the USA in 2014, 12 punctuation marks are mentioned: “*breaks, that is, periods; commas; semicolons; colons; quotation marks; brackets (ordinary brackets and square brackets – parentheses and brackets); dashes (dashes); hyphens (hyphens); apostrophe (the apostrophe); three points (ellipses); question mark (question marks); exclamation (exclamation marks)*”.³² For comparison, modern Russian language uses about 10 punctuation marks: full stop, comma, dash, question mark, exclamation mark, full stop, colon, semicolon, bracket, parenthesis.

³² Straus, J. Blue Book of Grammar of Punctuation / J.Straus, L.Kaufman. – San-Francisko: Jossey-Bass, – 2014. – p.25-48.

The use of punctuation marks in hieroglyphic writings is much later than in the phonographic writing types. Modern Chinese writing uses 11 punctuation marks: “1. Point (o); In Chinese, the full stop is usually placed at the end of transitive, and in some cases, imperative sentences. 2. Question mark (?). 3. Exclamation mark (!). 4) Comma sign (,). 5. A semicolon (、). 6. Semicolon (;). 7. Colon (:). 8. Many points (...). 9. Dash. 10. Bracket. 11. Quotation marks (『 』). In Chinese writing, sometimes a tilde (~) sign is used instead of a hyphen”.³³ Apparently, Chinese quotation marks are quite different from the quotation marks used in Azerbaijani, Russian, and English: Chinese hyphens are used to mark additions.

The *third semi-chapter* is called “Sentence punctuation in modern Azerbaijani and English languages”. In comparison, there are two trends in punctuation rules in English. The first of them is the “overstopping” punctuation system, and the second is the “understopping” punctuation system. There are quite a few differences in punctuation in modern English compared to the Azerbaijani language. For example, in modern English, the ending of thought is usually expressed with two hyphens: “*I should think so,*” said James, “*I should – –.*”³⁴ This fact is one of the punctuation differences between Azerbaijani and English. The long dash (– the two em dash) is used more for clarification and explanation purposes in modern English. In some cases, in English as well as in Azerbaijani, it means that the idea is not finished at many points: “*You are quite right*”, Rawdon began, *in a vague and neutral tone...*”³⁵

There are also differences between the punctuation marks used in unmediated speech in Azerbaijani and the punctuation marks used in unmediated speech in modern English. For example, “V, - m, -V” of unmediated speech in the Azerbaijani language. In the model according to the scheme of the formula, a hyphen is placed on both

³³ Горелов, В.И. Грамматика китайского языка / В.И.Горелов. – М.:Просвещение, – 1982. – с.253.

³⁴ Musayev, O. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası / O.Musayev. – Bakı: Maarif, –1986. – s.298.

³⁵ Lawrence, D.H. The Virgin and the Gipsy & other stories / D.H.Lawrence. – London: Glays Ltd, – 2004. – p.132.

sides when the speech of the author comes after the author's word, that is, when it is used in the middle. However, in English, after direct speech, simply, comma sign is used. For example: *"You should," said my doctor, "be gin feeling better immediately"*. "V" of unmediated speech in Azerbaijani language is put dash. While the phrase is hyphenated, modern English does not use a hyphen in this case: *'Ma ma? She's up,' said the girl; 'To go, or not to go?' he asked himself*.³⁶ One of the differences in the treatment of hyphens in English from Azerbaijani is thatdash means that the idea in the sentence is not finished. In English, these points are often used with a long dash (ie – the two em dash sign): *"James was just saying what a busy time of year–"*.³⁷

The exclamation mark is used in English as well as in Azerbaijani to express various emotional states and feelings: For comparison, let's note that punctuation marks are more functional in modern English than in modern Azerbaijani language. That is, the polyfunctionality of punctuation marks in English is stronger than in Azerbaijani. In modern English, intonation plays a greater role in determining punctuation, that is, in the application of punctuation marks. It can be said that in the application of punctuation of the English language, three main principles are referred to, the first is intonation, the second is syntactic rules, and the third is tradition. The principle of traditionality is based on formal rules, that is, it does not take into account the intonation of the sentence. For example, in English, not putting a comma between the main and branch sentences is based on the same principle: *"He has seems be en considered almost a miracle that my aunt didn't shake him, and shake what he had to say out of him"*.³⁸

The *fourth semi-chapter* is called *"The importance of punctuation marks in the formation of written speech"* and consists

³⁶ Tolstoy, L. Anna Karenina / L.Tolstoy. – Great Britain: E.B.Greenwood, – 1999. – p.8-9.

³⁷ Кобрин, А.Н. Английская пунктуация / Н.А.Кобрин, Л.В.Малаховский. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, – 1961. – с.78.

³⁸ Кобрин, А.Н. Английская пунктуация / Н.А.Кобрин, Л.В.Малаховский. – М.: Издательство литературы на иностранных языках, – 1961. – с.9.

of three pages. In paragraph I, called “Semantic importance of punctuation marks”, it is noted that the punctuation system also has a semantic essence. Punctuation marks play an exceptional role in the construction of the written text, at the same time, in expressing the exhaustion of the written speech from the functional-semantic point of view. Each of the punctuation marks in multi-syllabic languages can be semantically nuanced. For example, in the Russian language, there is a rather large semantic difference between the expressions *казнить, нельзя помиловать* – *казнить нельзя, помиловать* precisely because of the punctuation mark. So, while the first phrase expresses the sentence “*it is necessary to hang, one cannot forgive*”, the second phrase expresses the sentence “*one should not hang, one must forgive*”. So, in Russian, the comma determines the semantic load of any expression or sentence. Likewise, in Azerbaijan, you can change the meaning of a comma: For example, the difference between the meaning of the sentence “*He sat in a soft chair*” and “*He sat in a soft chair*” is due to the comma. In the first sentence, the personal pronoun is the denominator, and in the second sentence, it is the demonstrative pronoun, or the comma creates a semantic difference between the sentence “*he should eat fruit*” and “*he should eat fruit*”. For comparison, we show that the semantic function of punctuation marks is very strong in modern Italian. For example, “*Maria aspetta in Italian writing!*” with the sentence in the sentence *Maria, aspetta!* The clause in the sentence is separated with the help of a comma. Thus, in the first sentence, “*Maria is waiting*”, and in the second sentence, “*Maria, wait*” is expressed”.³⁹

Paragraph II is entitled “The Syntactic Significance of Punctuation”. It is noted here that punctuation marks play an important role in establishing syntactic relationships within the text. The punctuation system has a special position in the development of theoretical and methodological aspects of syntax. In a word, the punctuation system plays a leading role in the syntactic division of the text as well as the sentence. Differentiation of addresses in a sentence, i.e. words expressing appeal, with a special intonation is

³⁹ Корягина, С.М. Принципы пунктуационного оформления текста в итальянском языке: /Автореф. дисс ... канд. филол. наук. / – Москва, 2005. –с.6.

carried out with the help of a comma in writing. Let's look at the facts: *"Dust again... oh, what do these dust clouds want, I don't know from you, Baku, you land of fire!"*⁴⁰

In the example, a comma is placed on both sides to differentiate the intonation of the address "Hey Baku". At the same time, putting an exclamation mark at the end of a sentence means that the sentence is an exclamation point in terms of purpose and intonation. Therefore, the comma plays an important role in the realization of the syntactic function in written speech, and the exclamation mark determines the intonation type of the sentence. The syntactic function of the punctuation mark is very broad and comprehensive. The first type of body, the full stop, has an important syntactic function when it is placed at the end of a sentence. Thus, when a full stop is placed at the end of a sentence, it indicates the end of the sentence to the reader, and also indicates the beginning of a new sentence.

The function of the comma sign is very broad in the excellent construction of sentences, in the presentation of homonyms with enumerative intonation. Punctuation marks ensure the connection of syntactic structures with each other in written speech, determine the boundaries of sentence members and sentences, determine the types of sentences according to the purpose and intonation policy. and, first of all, it helps to develop the written text syntactically and intonation, as well as semantically, for the reader's thinking. Thus, punctuation marks provide communication between the reader and the written text. Among the punctuation marks, verbs, hyphens, semicolons, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks are more syntactically important than other marks. These signs play an important role in text creation. Of course, we are talking about a written text. Punctuation marks are also very important in the expression of the parcellation phenomenon that manifests itself in the written text. That is, during parsing, the information and meaning expressed in the speech are presented in several independent syntactic unitary forms. For example, in Russian: *"He also went... to the shop to buy a*

⁴⁰ Müşfiq, M. Mən şirin ləhcəli bir bülbüləm / M.Müşfiq. – Bakı: Kitab klubu, – 2016. – s.28.

cigarette”.⁴¹ That’s why the dot indicates the exact nature of parcels in writing.

Paragraph III is entitled “*Punctuation and prosody*”. In prosodia, the range of the voice, the rise and fall of the voice tone, the break (pause) are important factors. Either three points or commas play an important role to express that pause in written speech. For example: *No, God forbid. Uncle Mohammadhasan is a peaceful man. There is no difference between evil and capricious.*⁴² In some languages, intonation (for example, English and Spanish) is considered the main principle. In written speech, question marks, exclamation points, commas, semicolons, hyphens, and ellipses play an exceptional role in expressing prosody. Thus, for the expression of prosodic elements of oral speech in writing, these punctuation elements are activated and serve to convey the correct intonation of the thought. Sometimes, in written speech, question and exclamation marks have different functions rag indicates the intensity of speech pronunciation. For comparison, let’s show that it is possible to play the rise and fall of the rhythm in the intonation of the sentence in English, i.e. prosodic elements with punctuation marks. For example, “*So I am going away having made an enemy of Kitty, of whom I am so fond. Oh, what a darling she is! But you will put it right? Eh, Dolly?*”⁴³

Question marks, commas and exclamation marks used in this text express a different rhythmic-melodic flow of intonation in the text. In general, the intonation factor plays a role in the use of punctuation marks in English.

In the “**Final**” part of the dissertation, the main terms of the research are summarized:

1. There are quite big differences between the designation of punctuation marks at the time when they first appeared and the

⁴¹ Лингвистический энциклопедический словарь / глав.ред. В.Н.Ярцева. – М.: Сов. Энциклопедия, – 1990. – с.369.

⁴² Məmmədquluzadə, C. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: Öndər, – c.1. – 2004.– s.105.

⁴³ Tolstoy, L. Anna Karenina / L.Tolstoy. – Great Britain: E.B.Greenwood, – 1999. – p.97.

designation of the modern punctuation system used in today's writing systems. These differences are both quantitative and qualitative.

2. The punctuation marks that regulate the communicative relationship between the addresser and the addressee have unique and common features in each language system. Historically, analogical and differential punctuation systems were formed according to the graphics used in the writing systems of the nations of the world. However, the punctuation used in different writing systems has a universal essence. This universality is observed both in the functions, application, and classification of punctuation marks.

3. There are different processing functions of punctuation marks in the writings and spellings of modern world nations. These differences are closely related to the history of writing systems, language reforms, the protection of tradition and historical principles, and the emergence of innovative views on writing systems. For example, the use of a number of punctuation marks in a different form in the Spanish script is related to language reforms.

4. The principles of consistency of punctuation marks in written speech in languages with different systems are related to the theory of writing, the theory of text, and the theory of intonation. Like other areas of linguistics, punctuation has been refined historically. In modern times, the punctuation mark is also well-known from the point of view of the latest development trends of linguistics. Over time, the punctuation system that emerged related to rhetoric and public speaking gradually became one of the most important areas of modern linguistics. So, in modern times, the punctuation marks of the Asian system are just linguistic punctuation marks. It is considered to be one of the applied branches of semiotics, functional-pragmatics, and text syntax. In particular, in recent times, punctuation is valued as one of the main text-creating tools.

5. The typological divergence of punctuation marks is closely related to the history of writing, the use of different graphics by the peoples of the world, and in many cases, traditionalism. For example, in the punctuation system of the modern English language, in many cases, the application of punctuation marks is of a formal nature, it does not take into account intonation and syntactic laws, which is

related to the traditional approach to punctuation. Historically, the difference of writing types in languages with different writing systems has caused differences in the functional-semantic typology of punctuation marks.

6. In modern English, the use of punctuation marks is based on freer conditions compared to Azeri and Russian languages. The punctuation system in Azerbaijani and Russian languages has become more normative. In English, some liberality is observed in this area.

7. In modern writing systems, punctuation marks have both stylistic - semantic, semiotic, and communicative importance. The semiological, i.e., pragmatic function of punctuation marks is manifested mostly in the author's punctuation mark observed in fiction. Author punctuation is found in texts of different languages. One of the important points in the application of punctuation marks is their communicative-pragmatic function in the language system. The variability of punctuation marks in languages with different fiber systems is closely related to their processing points, tactical and stylistic features of semantics. The variability of punctuation marks is also one of the universal phenomena observed in the punctuation of languages with different systems.

8. Because the punctuation system of the Azerbaijani language is more influenced by the punctuation system of the Russian language, the punctuation systems of the Russian and Azerbaijani languages are very similar. There are more punctuation rules in English than in Azerbaijani.

9. In languages with different systems, different principles are preferred, such as punctuation processing criteria. In some languages, intonation (for example, English and Spanish) is the main principle in punctuation. Variability in the use of punctuation marks is more observed in the English language precisely due to prosodic factors. In the Russian language, syntactic principle is more preferred than intonation.

10. Two main punctuation systems have been formed in European languages: the German punctuation system and the French punctuation system. Among these languages, Spanish punctuation is the most distinguished by its specific punctuation. The main purpose

of placing apostrophes and exclamation marks at the beginning and end of a sentence in Spanish writing is to prepare the reader for the intonation of the sentence.

11. Punctuation marks are used in a very limited way in the writing systems of peoples who use Arabic script. There are many differences between some of the punctuation marks used in the writing systems of the nations that use the Greek fiber writing systems (Chinese, Japanese, Korean) and the punctuation marks used in the writing systems of the nations that use the Cyrillic and Latin scripts, but there are also commonalities.

The following articles and theses reflecting the content of the dissertation were published:

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2. Müasir ingilis dilində cümlənin punktuasiyası // Gənc Təd-qi-qatçıların III Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransı, Bakı Mühəndislik Universiteti, 27-28 aprel, 2019, – s.1529-1533.
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14. Punktuaşyanın üslubi imkanları və müəllif punktuasiyası // "Kashgarlı Mahmut" International Science, Culture and Education Congress (Dîvânu Lugâtî't-Türk - 950) 25-27 mart, 2022, Bakı, s. 50- 55.
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19. Importance of punctuation marks in academic writing//Ümummilli lider heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 100-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Gənc tədqiqatçıların VII beynəlxalq elmi
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21. Cümlə və söyləmin təşkilində punktuasiyanın rolu//Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu “Heydər Əliyevin dil siyasəti və ana dilinin müasir problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransı BAKI 12 iyul 2023, – s. 222-225.(1859)

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Address: Baku, AZ 1143, H. Javid avenue 115, V floor, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

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