

## COMMUNICATIVE AND PRAGMATIC FUNCTION OF PUNCTUATION

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**Abstract:** The article describes punctuation as a subject of linguistic research, clarifies the specific features of punctuation system of the Kazakh language and determines the problem of modern Kazakh punctuation. Article deals with functional potential of punctuation and basic principles of using punctuation marks in modern Kazakh language. Specific features of functional-semantic aspect in the development of modern Kazakh language punctuation are discussed. Contradictions in punctuation norm are identified through determination of principles of Kazakh punctuation. It is possible to determine functional aspect of Kazakh punctuation and to identify principles that formulate punctuation rules through the study of meanings, function and correct uses of punctuation marks. If we take into account that written communication, positioning of graphic samples in mass consciousness, verbal and non-verbal (punctuation) means in written texts are clear and convincing bases for it, there is no doubt that research work finds its continuation in a future study.

**Keywords:** Punctuation marks, communication, comma, dot, hyphen, writing, principle, norm.

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, in information-communicative space, the issue of the implementation of communication with the help of various means is of particular interest. As a result of new scientific paradigms of linguistic research the communicants rely on additional semiotic (non-verbal) system during linguistic contacts that needs special study. Therefore, principles on functions of language, features of human speech and thinking should be investigated from different sides. Anthropocentrism of linguistic paradigms reviews linguistic concepts and increases interest to a number of peripheral phenomena. The development of the XXth century linguistics is based on the description of appropriate structures corresponding to the language system and that keeps demanded requirements of language code. Today, on the contrary, special attention is paid to the paradoxical features that are opposite to the language system and the code formulated in the minds of the readers. It means that language contacts of the communicants began to be described in detail. Special characteristics of this direction are especially peculiar to cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics and para-linguistics.

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Punctuation is one of linguistic phenomena that needs to be reviewed in new direction. Interconnection of verbal and non-verbal relations in language/speech is one of the important issues from both theoretical and practical point of views. Punctuation is a non-verbal component of the text. It means that punctuation is an additional semiotic (non-verbal) system used in written communication. Special attention is paid to interpretative and regulative functions of punctuation during the study of it from the perspective of communicative and pragmatic approach.

## **MAIN PART**

### **Punctuation and written language**

Punctuation marks are reflected in written language. Punctuation in written text is directly related to oral text of speech process. Written language is a paper-based version of oral language, but the delivery of idea in both forms of language is not the same. Features such as intonation, voice rate, pause, stress, etc. during oral speech are reflected in written language with the help of punctuation marks and non-verbal means. Therefore, sentence may be delivered differently according to punctuation marks it has. Punctuation generally depends on the main rules of written language. It is based on graphic system of written language, and has function of organizing texts that appeared later as an additional system. Therefore, punctuation should be investigated from perspective of communicative and pragmatic approach as an effective factor of linguistic communication.

Punctuation was originally formulated to divide written text into segments in terms of its meaning. Therefore, it is in close connection with syntax structure of written language. A change and news in the language that are related to the development of society influence on punctuation design of texts to a certain extent. Punctuation, on the one hand, raises a stable condition due to basis of language standards; on the other hand it also changes and develops according to the author's intention, development of society, and changes in the syntax structure of the language.

Literary and spoken languages are contrasted in linguistics. It has its own reasons: 1) spoken language is carried out without any preparation whereas literary language requires it; 2) spoken language is not used in official style, but an official style is peculiar to literary language and it is directed to society; 3) spoken language is implemented in face-to-face communication, but not necessary for literary language (Butov, 2010).

Academician R.Syzdykova marks the following characteristics of literary language: its standard, lexical-grammatical and phonetic categories that are sorted and stabilized; graphic and orthoepic standards that are present; being homogeneous in terms of territorial and social cohesion; having the feature of super-dialects, feature of multi-functionality; being adaptable to editing (2014, p.10).

Written language transfers social experience from generation to generation. Therefore it has the following functions: style-formulator and norm-formulator. The meaning of signs is getting difficult in connection with the development of society and the content is improving in terms of both quantity and quality. The formation of functional styles and genres in language, and changes of language system due to features of each style meet the needs of its regulation. Thus, it has the following functions: codification and normalization.

Punctuation in written text is directly related to oral text in speech process. Written language is a paper-based version of oral language, but each of them delivers idea differently. Features of oral speech such as intonation, voice rate, pause, stress, etc. are difficult to transfer into written language with the help of punctuation marks. It is impossible to transfer oral text into written one without any changes, because written text cannot transfer pace and temper of speaker's voice: hardness or softness, openness or closeness. The same is peculiar to oral text: features of written text such as lowercase letters, hyphen, font type, etc. are impossible to express in oral text. In this regard, Yu.V. Rozhdestvenskii expressed his point of view on features of oral speech and written text: "punctuation marks correspond to temper rhythm and melodies, pauses show actual and potential pauses, fonts show dynamic characteristics of speech" (1990, pp. 308-309). In general, tools of written texts are divided into 2 types. One of them is reflected in the alphabet and another one is used in writing, but not reflected in alphabet.

Signs are reflected in the writing system. Their format is marked as drawing, geometric sign, figure and signed as a visual substance. The content is represented as meaning, notion, number, word, and a separate sound of these signs (drawing, geometric symbol, figure). In other words, sound system, concepts, etc. are reflected in the form of signs in written language. Letter is a graphic symbol of a sound that is a picture of sound in writing. In comparison with phoneme, letter (grapheme) is considered as a bilateral unit, because format of grapheme corresponds to its content. Grapheme is shown as phoneme in a phonographic writing. Grapheme marks phoneme structure of language. This principle was clearly expressed in the original alphabet of A. Baytursynuly at the beginning of the XXth century.

However, graphic representation of letters is not visible in the distinctive features of phonemes. Therefore, uppercase or lowercase letters of graphemes, pronunciation of printed or written allographs are not considered.

Issues of graphics, spelling and punctuation are closely related to the problem and theory of writing (Zinder, 1987). As graphics is closely related to the language system, it will depend on phonetic peculiarities of language. V.F. Ivanova considers punctuation as graphics (1990, p. 118). Orthography is set with the help of graphics taking into account the content of words and morphemes. Both graphics and

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