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Шербоев Н.А. Разницы и сходства пунктуации на английских и русских языках

Sherboev N.A. The difference and similarities of punctuation in english and russian

Пунктуация – это собрание правил расстановки знаков препинания, а также сама система знаков препинания. Знаки препинания бывают одиночными и парными

Ключевые слова: пунктуация, пунктуационная система, функции знаков, различия и сходства

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Punctuation is a unit of a language, which teaches how to use punctuation marks correctly and they serve to emphasize particular words and to indicate intonation. The importance of punctuation is that, we can distinguish the meaning of sentences by Punctuation. We know where we must stop raise our intonation by punctuation. During our speech we stop after punctuation marks

Key words: punctuation, punctuation system, functions of marks, difference and similarities

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Punctuation is a unit of a language, which teaches how to use punctuation marks correctly and they serve to emphasize particular words and to indicate intonation. The importance of punctuation is that, we can distinguish the meaning of sentences by Punctuation. We know where we must stop raise our intonation by punctuation. During our speech we stop after punctuation marks. The stops show the grammatical relations between words, phrases, clauses and sentences; besides they serve to emphasize particular words and to indicate intonation. Thus the use of stops is mainly regulated by syntactical relations: the structure of the sentence (simple, compound, complex), the function of the word or word group in a sentence or clause, the way coordinate clauses are linked, and the types of subordinate clauses [1: 311].

In any languages words are put according to their part of speech. When we speak we sometimes raise or fall our intonation. In such cases we use some punctuation marks. For example: **I shall be free this week only on Monday, on Friday, on Sunday.** It is the same in Russian: **Я буду свободен на этой неделе только в понедельник, в пятницу, в воскресенье.**

The usages of punctuation marks:

We use a period (full stop) to end declarative sentences and statements. Every sentence contains at least one punctuation mark – the one at its end. The most common of these sentence-ending punctuation marks is the period (".", also called "full stop"). This simple dot is used to mark the end of a sentence that is declarative. The majority of sentences are declarative – any sentence that states a fact, explains an idea, or describes an idea, for instance, is declarative. For example: **Mr Brown has already arranged to attend to this conference.** This(точка) is similar to Russian graphics too. For example: **Профессор Александров получил письмо из Санкт-Петербурга.**

The usages of punctuation marks differ from in simple and compound sentences:

1. A comma is used to separate homogeneous members joined asyndatically:

The punishment cell was a dark, damp, filthy hole.

This item is similar in Russian:

Когда люди смотрели на его вазы, у них появлялись самые разные чувства: радость, смех, смелость, прощение...

If two homogeneous members are joined by the conjunction *and*, no comma is used:

She nodded and smiled.

Жизнь прекрасна и удивительна!

With detached members of the sentence either comma or dash is used:

He, Martin Eden, was a better man than that fellow.

However, in such cases we use **который, где** и тд. to identify one part of speech:

Корчак сел вместе с детьми в поезд, который шел в Треблинку, где находился концентрационный лагерь.

2. The question mark ("?") is used at the end of a sentence, denotes that the sentence was an interrogative sentence – basically, a question. We use this punctuation mark in English at the end of all questions, queries, and inquiries.

For example: **What has humanity done about the growing concern of global warming? [2: 167]**

When we are asking something or we are wondering we use question mark ("?") (вопросительный знак). For example: **Что это такое?**

The question mark ("?") is not only used in interrogativ sentences, but it is also used in tag questions:

They are going to come to our party, aren't they?

This item is also suitable in Russian. We use не так ли? to make such meaning in Russian and we put question mark ("?") at the end of the sentences:

Комендант поезда узнал писателя и предложил ему ночью выйти из вагона, не так ли?

We can not just rely on our knowledge of English punctuation while writing texts in Russian.

For example: **Direct speech.** In English we can write: **'We're right,' he said. 'I'm awesome'.**

In Russian we should insert dash (–) as well:

"А ты прав." – сказал он, – "Я великолепен"

When we use the verb **“to be”** in English we don't use any punctuation mark: **I am a student.**[3: 356] But in Russian we use dash (-): **Я – студент.**

In compound sentences, the usages of Punctuation marks are much more complicated, because they consist of two parts: subordinate clauses and main clauses:

It was raining, but the weather hot.

– Русские боролись с фашизмом не только на территории Советского Союза, но и на территории других государств: так, в Париже одним из центров антифашистского сопротивления был дом русской поэтессы Елизаветы Юрьевны Кузьминой-Караваевой [4 : 450].

However, there is difference between two languages using **that** in two languages:

They told me that I should come tomorrow.

We put comma in these cases in Russian:

Мне сказали, **чтобы** я пришёл завтра.

In conclusion, we should learn the punctuation well in order to have a good writing speech and oral speech. We can make a great mistake, if we don't know how to use punctuation mark correctly [5:431]. The punctuation marks show the grammatical relations words, phrases, clauses and sentences; besides they serve to emphasize particular words and to indicate intonation. Thus the use of punctuation marks is mainly regulated by syntactical relations: the structure of the sentence (simple, compound, complex), the function of the word or word-group in a sentence or clause, the way coordinate clauses are linked, and the types of subordinate clauses.

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