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ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL PHONETIC ELEMENTS IN PERSONAL LETTERS IN UZBEK

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Abstract: This article examines the implementation of linguistic expertise through the example of personal correspondence. The purpose and methods of linguistic analysis of non-literal phonetic elements in personal correspondence are discussed.

Keywords: linguistic expertise, personal correspondence, anonymous correspondence, non-literal vowels and consonants, method and technique.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается вопрос о проведении лингвистической экспертизы на примере личной переписки. Рассуждали о цели и методах лингвистического анализа нелитературных фонетических элементов в личной переписке.

Ключевые слова: лингвистическая экспертиза, личная переписка, анонимная переписка, нелитературные гласные и согласные, метод и методика.

Linguistic expertise can be conducted within the framework of oral and written texts. Language is a highly structured system. The possibilities and features of language are wide and multifaceted. Therefore, not everyone can fully understand it. Language manifests itself in speech, and by analyzing a speech act, the expert can get an idea about the author and his psychological state, to give a general conclusion. Linguistic expertise is designed to bring small signs found in contradictory texts to a common sign. With the help of linguistic expertise, the initial circumstances to be proven in a specific case are determined and analyzed. When establishing the factual circumstances of a particular case, the final conclusion on the analysis of its linguistic component is made through a linguistic expertise. To study a text, to understand and interpret its essence requires a deep source of knowledge. Without scientific knowledge it is impossible to interpret a particular text, to draw a general conclusion. The range of texts is also extensive and includes written and oral objects belonging to the artistic, legal and legal spheres. Also legal texts have their own formal and substantive structure, as do works of fiction. Such texts reflect a quite pragmatic program that summarizes the spirit, purpose, and aesthetic vision of the author of the speech. Therefore, personal correspondence is also included among legal texts, and their division into such components is one of the leading factors in the process of linguistic examination. According to K. I. Brinev, the presence of such aspects as truth and falsity, possibility and impossibility are tested in forensic linguistic examination on the basis of the questions put to the expert.

In determining the territorial features of non-literal phonetic elements in personal correspondence, the fields of areal linguistics and jurisprudence intersect. More than 20 Turkic languages and their dialects are analyzed on the basis of the linguo-geographical method in "Devoni Lugotit Turk" by Mahmud Koshgari in the field of areal linguistics and linguistic geography. Areal linguistics is a field that studies the lexical, semantic, grammatical, and syntactic territorial features of literary language units. Already there are such problematic correspondences in the legal system that if their analysis is determined directly from the perspective of areal linguistics, a better solution to the conflict situation will be found. Determining the areal properties of each lexeme helps to restore the authorization of anonymous correspondence. In linguistics, the field of dialectology

deals with the problem of the regional characteristics of lexical, phonetic, grammatical and syntactical units. One of the special methods of areological research is the linguogeographical method, which has been studied in detail by such scholars as A. Dzhoraev, K. Mukhammadjonov, Y. Ibrohimov, N. Murodova, and I. Darveshov. According to this method, cases of deviation of units reflected in speech from the literary language are scientifically and practically analyzed. All speech units may have areological character. The expert linguist can draw certain conclusions as a result of determining its literary-normative aspects and scientific substantiation of regional features. All linguistic units, such as lexemes, morphemes, phrases, phonemes, have areological features. It depends on the speech literacy of the speaker. In speech, words, word combinations and sentences are not formed by themselves. They cannot appear without vowels and consonants. Sounds undergo various phonetic processes and form their regional character. In order to present words and combinations in a concise and convenient form, the phenomenon of interphonetic adaptation takes place. These phonetic processes are reflected in each person's speech, and can also be expressed in correspondence. So, phonetic processes are the means to ensure conciseness, clarity and fluency of speech. The non-literal elements in personal correspondence are very useful in determining the individual characteristics of the writer. In this regard, there have been a number of studies in world linguistics aimed at identifying the author of anonymous correspondence based on the analysis of non-literal elements. This can lead to a number of issues of linguistic expertise.

Phonetic phenomena are the various sound changes that occur in spoken and written speech. In the structure of words there are such phenomena as the rise and fall of a sound, the exchange of sounds, mutual agreement. In particular, the word "no" is pronounced as "no" in dialects with "j". There is an exchange of y and y sounds. This can be observed in every region of Uzbekistan.

The peculiarity of phonetic phenomena in speech is that words subjected to some phonetic phenomena can be reflected in writing and rise to normative level. This process gave rise to the principles of spelling (phonetic, morphological, formal and historical-differential). For example, count, live, play. Although there is a change of sound in the words count and live, it is reflected in the text. And in the word think, it appears in writing along with the appearance of the sound in the base. But there are a number of words in which even if phonetic phenomena are observed, they are reflected in writing according to the literary norm. That is, such units are always written according to the rules of spelling. For example, gone, like, like, like. Therefore, such units act as non-literary phonetic elements, deviating from the norms of literary language in both forms of speech. Of course, it is not the texts of the scientific, journalistic and official-departmental style that are important in this respect, but the oral and written forms of the spoken style.

In experimental phonetics, one learns language perfectly by experimentation, for which the availability of special sound recording devices, i.e. phonoscopic devices, is very useful. Also the introduction of experimental methods in children's speech can be done by analyzing their pronunciation skills. Experimental methods in phonetics include: palatogram methods, cymography, tape recording, radiography, spectroscopy, oscilloscopy, etc. In recent years, a number of technical means have been created for the special synthesis and analysis of sounds without human participation. The fact that our scientific research is directly related to children's speech will become clearer if this practice is based on observation and thus theoretical conclusions are drawn.

Phonetics is concerned with the study of sounds:

1) acoustically, i.e., it studies such properties of speech sounds as pitch, timbre, tonality;

2) articulatory, that is, sounds are studied as a result of the movement of the organs of speech, as well as the activity of the organs of speech when making a sound;

3) phonology studies the functional properties of speech sounds.

So, both phonetics and phonology study speech, but their object of study is different. Phonetics analyzes the physical and physiological properties of sound, while phonology highlights the functional properties of speech sounds.

Researcher S.N. Tzeitlin in his study "Speech errors and their prevention" distinguishes speech disorders as follows:

a) word formation - is the use of words formed arbitrarily, without the knowledge of the person, in the process of speaking;

b) morphological - consists in the abnormal formation of word structure and use of parts of speech;

c) syntactic - consists of the improper construction of word combinations, simple and complex sentences;

d) lexical - consists of non-literary lexical elements, clericalism, parasitic words;

e) Phraseological - consists of the non-literal use of phraseological units;

d) methodological - consists of non-compliance with the styles of speech.

In addition, the misspellings of the author of the letter are usually classified according to the language in which they are written. For example, it is divided into classes according to errors in word choice, the use of slang words, the overuse of a word, the use of a word as a non-literal element. Accordingly, these scholars divide speech errors into 8 groups:

1. Procedure.

2. Selection.

3. Attitude.

4. Expression.

5. Quantity.

6. Effect.

7. Sign of agreement.

8. Ownership.

In traditional linguistics, human language and speech are well enough studied in the linguistic aspect, but its anthropocentric roots as an object of research are insufficiently explored. In this sense, it has become necessary to harmonize the research material between the sciences of linguistics and psychology, to reconsider the history of its study. "Language is supposedly the external expression of the soul of a people: the language of a people is its soul, the soul of a people is its language, it is difficult to imagine anything clearer than this," said W. Humboldt. The fact that language is an activity requires that it be studied in connection with other human activities. Speech is one of the most complex forms of higher mental functions. Speech activity is characterized by its multiple meanings, multilevel structure, mobility and connection with other mental functions. Speech activity is provided by a number of complex psychological mechanisms. Speech activity is carried out through speaking, listening, writing and reading. These tools appear in the process of speech communication as types of human interaction. All types of speech activity, while having common features, differ from each other according to a number of criteria. According to I. A. Zimna, the main such dimensions are: a) the nature of verbal (speech) communication; b) the role of speech activity in verbal communication; d) that speech activity to receive and transmit a message is aimed at achieving a certain goal; e) connection with the way of forming an opinion; f) the nature of external expression; g) the nature of interaction during conflict communication of speech activity.

Qualitative and frequency methods have been proposed by scholars in author's expertise. Evaluating text quality is important for three reasons:

- 1) qualitative analysis is the first step toward detecting, describing, and categorizing relevant linguistic features in a text;
- 2) qualitative evidence is presented in court much more clearly than quantitative evidence, especially if it precedes quantitative evidence;
- 3) The nonmathematical nature of qualitative analysis "refers to the sense of probability formed by judges and jurors," i.e., conclusions are drawn from the nature of concepts that are close to reality and mutually exclusive.

According to John Olson, qualitative data can be collected and evaluated using a variety of methods and need not be numerical, and even if numerical, statistical evaluation is not always necessary or possible. Therefore, frequency analysis is not very important in determining textual authorization. Sometimes a person may use parasitic words in his or her speech, including words such as, for example, so maybe, and it becomes a habit. In such situations, chain analysis plays an important role for examination.

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