

Classification And Types Of Non-Literary Phonographic Elements In Problem Texts

Uralov Elyor Normanovich
Researcher

Abstract.

This article examines theoretical views on phonographic devices in literary language. Their expression, which does not correspond to literary norms, their meaning in problematic texts and the manifestation of the individual characteristics of the speaker are considered.

Keywords: *problematic text, phonoscopic examination, linguistic examination, written text, oral speech, non-literary phonetic phenomenon, region, age, gender, social class, political position.*

The relationship between linguistics and the legal system, the concept of legal linguistics was first put forward in the second half of the XX century in Western science. Linguistic expertise arose primarily as a result of social needs. As a result of the occurrence of crimes related to speech, the need for linguistic knowledge was felt in the legal system. All speech derivatives in any form related to speech: written, oral, audio, video, began to be taken as evidence. As a result, all of them became the object of study of linguistic expertise. Linguistic expertise is not only important for the legal system, but the knowledge of this field can be used in other areas as well. In particular, advertising texts, product names, expressions of the national language on posters, issues of compliance with the literary norm can also be the object of study of linguistic expertise. "Linguistic expertise is one of the types of forensic expertise, one of the methods of substantiating and proving existing evidence before and during the investigation. In the last few years, the term "linguistic expertise" has been widely used. In this examination, the main focus is on the lexical and methodological study of written speech¹. Oral and written speech acts are examined in linguistic expertise. Theoretical knowledge is directly applied to practice. During the trial, the available evidence, testimony of witnesses, testimony of the accused is checked. Summarizing all the collected materials and making a final decision, the examination of evidence, oral and written speeches will help to solve the problem. When describing this term, a broad and narrow definition is distinguished. The broad definition includes three sub-areas:

- a) the written language of the law;
- b) speech in a legal context;
- d) using language as evidence. According to the narrow definition, only where necessary, language works as evidence of a conflicting text².

One of the means of speech manipulation is counting phonetic units. In oral speech, this is manifested in intonation, emphasis and harmony of sounds. In written speech, the expression of these letters occurs with the reflection of non-literary phonetic units in the text. Naturally, the emotional and expressive task in speech is carried out using phonetic means. That is, prolonged pronunciation of speech sounds or writing more than one, different phenomena in the phonetic process express the speaker's different attitude to the speech process, to reality: sarcasm, sarcasm, anger, joy, surprise, etc.³. The field of phonosemantics deals with the study of speech phonetically. The main task of this field is to determine the influence of phonetic units and the processes taking place in them on the semantics of speech. There is also another network that also has a strong influence on the content of speech. This is phonetic stylistics. As the linguist says,

¹ See: Галяшина Е.И. Назначение, производство и оценка заключения судебной лингвической экспертизы. – М., 2002. – 13 С. (Методические рекомендации)

² See: Musulmonova K.X. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni, bosqichlari va metodlari: Filol. fan bo'yicha fals.dokt. (PhD)... diss. – Qo'qon, 2022. – 132 b.

³ See: Kabuljonova G.K., Xoliqova U.N. She'riy matnda unli tovushlar orqali uslubiy ma'noning ifodalanishi. RESEARCH FOCUS, VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3, 2022. ISSN: 2181-3833 ResearchBip (14), Google Scholar, SJIF (4.597), UIF (8.3)

emotionality, impressiveness, sonority in pronunciation, pleasantness in hearing, rules of their artistic application, aesthetic role in speech sounds are the object of study of phonetic stylistics⁴.

In the eyes of many linguists, this is known as expressive phonetics. The term "expressive phonetics" was first used by the linguist S. Bally, who extensively analyzed phonetic methodological tools in his work⁵. It is expressed in the scientific researches of R.I. Avanesov, V.V. Vinogradov, N.S. Trubetskoi, L.V. Shcherba and others in Russian linguistics⁶. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out regarding the expressive potential of phonetic means, their emotional impact, and their indication of the speaker's mental state during the communication process⁷.

Phonetic phenomena are various sound changes that occur in spoken and written speech. Phenomena such as the rise and fall of sound in the composition of words, and the exchange of sounds, mutual coordination⁸. They will definitely affect its meaning. It affects the connotative meaning rather than the denotative meaning. The concept of connotative meaning in linguistics with various terms such as additional meaning coloring in sounds, emotional meaning, emotional-expressive meaning, informative expression, pragmatic expression, stylistic coloring, additional tint is also held. In the connotative meanings of the speaker and the listener, the speaker and the listener are different: joy, sadness, approval, hesitation, surprise, supplication, amazement, affect, pleasantness, gentleness, politeness, caressing, kissing, elation, celebration, a comparative analysis of positive and negative attitudes such as flattery, attractiveness, melodiousness, musicality, emphasis, anger, embarrassment, disgust, arrogance is reflected⁹. Especially when lengthening vowels, it can fully show the emotional state of a person.

I think so

The trumpet cries

The trumpet cries

[O'y-la-a-b yo-o-o-taman

Karnay yig'lar,

Surnay yig'lar] (M. Yusuf)

In the given examples, the meaning of sign, action, state is strengthened as a result of the lengthening of the vowel sounds in the words "*I'm thinking*" [O'y-la-a-b yo-o-o-taman]¹⁰.

Phonetic processes provide musicality, sonority, impressiveness, emotional-expressiveness in poetry in some literature. Phonetic methods such as alliteration, assonance, and gemination are widely used in poetry. And in prose, expressiveness is provided by phonetic methods such as lengthening vowels, folding consonants, repeating sounds, increasing or decreasing the sound¹¹. But, in our opinion, this situation is equally important in both genres. Provides expressiveness in both cases.

The peculiarity of phonetic phenomena in speech is that words that have undergone some phonetic phenomena can be reflected in writing and rise to the level of the norm. This process laid the groundwork for the emergence of orthographic principles (phonetic, morphological, formal and historical-differential)¹². Identification of non-literary phonetic units is based on the requirements of orthographic standards. In

⁴ See: Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг практик стилистикаси.-Т., Ўқитувчи, 1985. – Б.88.

⁵ See: Yuqoridagi asar.

⁶ See: Трубецкой Н.С. Основы фонологии. М., 1960. стр.372; Виноградов В.В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Поэтика. М., 1963. стр.256.

⁷ See: Абдуазизов А. Фоностилистик воситаларнинг ўрганилишига доир//Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1985, №4; Йўлдошев Б. Бадиий матннинг лингвопоэтик тадқиқи. Номз.дисс. ; Қиличев Э. Ўзбек тилининг практик стилистикаси. –Тошкент, 1985.

⁸ See: Barnoyeva Z.S. XVII-XIX asr nazmida fonetik hodisalar va fonetik qonuniyatlar: Mag. ...diss. – Buxoro, 2016. – 33 b.

⁹ See: Норова М.Ф. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида фоностилистик ва графостилистик воситаларнинг коннотатив маънолари. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси АВТОРЕФЕРАТИ, – Бухоро, 2021.

¹⁰ See: O'sha asar.

¹¹ See: Яхшиева Г.Т. Ўзбек тилида фонографик воситалар. Филол.фан. номз. дисс. автореф.-Тошкент, 1997. – Б.25.

¹² See: Otamirzayeva S., Yusupova M. O'zbek tili: O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent, 2004. – 103 b.

particular, the principles of phonetic, morphological, formal, and historical writing are important for determining a non-literary phonetic unit. If the phonetic phenomenon in the word is at the standard level and is reflected in the writing in accordance with what was said, then the unit based on the phonetic principle is considered. The object of scientific research is the study of writing based on the morphological principle. In this case, the word is written according to the original, even though it undergoes a phonetic phenomenon. Therefore, in the identification of non-literary phonographic units in problematic texts, mainly spoken texts or audio correspondence can be a source of research.

In the research of scientist D. Torayeva, non-literary phonetic phenomena were reflected in different percentages in a certain number of correspondences. In this case, the volume change is 30%, the volume decrease is 67%, and the volume increase is 3%. This conclusion was made as a result of the analysis of geographically and socially limited correspondence.

What is the significance of non-literary phonographic elements for linguistic examination? Non-literary phonographic elements are one of the problematic and conflicting means of written or oral speech. For example, consider the following example.

Now, I don't think that the tactics are helping, maybe they will come again to get a bridge or to change diapers.

There are phonetic phenomena in words such as *balkim*, *kuproq*, *xozir*, *xam* [perhaps, more, now, even]. But they did not lose their denotative meaning and did not create a problematic, conflicting situation in the sentence. The analysis of such units partially helps to determine the area of residence of the speaker in the examination. There is such a word in the text, which creates a problematic situation, requires knowledge of linguistics, and violates the rights and dignity of humanity. It is a compound word, and determining the presence of a phonetic phenomenon in it gives a solution to the problem. Is there a process of changing the letter "o" to "u" in the word "Ulish" or not? Is this word a meaningful expression of the verb "ulimaq [to bark]" characteristic of dogs? Does the word connect have a denotative or connotative meaning? To what extent does the non-literary phonographic element play an important role in this? All these questions are relevant and important for a linguist-expert. When used in relation to a person, this verb creates a problematic situation. So, non-literary phonographic units are defined in linguistic analysis according to the purpose of expertise. Through such units, in some analysis the region of residence of the speaker is determined, in others the connotative meaning of the word and its impact on the honor, reputation, and rights of a physical and legal entity are studied. The first analysis is carried out directly on the example of anonymous correspondence, and in this regard, a number of studies aimed at identifying the author of anonymous correspondence have been carried out in world linguistics based on the analysis of non-literary elements¹³.

Different aspects of non-literary phonographic units in English and Uzbek languages were studied by linguist M. Norova. According to him, different pronunciations of the phoneme o in English have connotative meanings such as fear, bewilderment, strong anger, depending on the type of syllable: *Suddenly he cried: Santiago-o-o!* (I. Voynich). Also, by elongating this sound, connotative meanings such as threats, anger, begging can be expressed: *Don't tell him. - Do-o-o-n't tell him, please!*

In the Uzbek language, as a result of the different pronunciation of the phoneme o, the following connotative meanings are understood: o means joy, pleasure, surprise, satisfaction, enjoyment, mistrust, remembering, etc. In the same way, in the different pronunciation of the vowel phonemes "u, e" and some consonants in the languages being mixed, there is a characteristic of the dialect, historicity, lack of speech, overexcitement, the fact that the speaker is a representative of a foreign language, cultural level, level of

¹³ See: Koppel M., Schler J., Zigdon K. Determining an author's native language by mining a text for errors. In Proceedings of the eleventh ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery in data mining - KDD '05. – New York: ACM Press. doi:10.1145/1081870.1081947, 2005. – 624-628 pp.; Malmasi S., Dras M. Multilingual native language identification. Natural Language Engineering, 23(2), doi:10.1017/S1351324915000406, 2015. – 163-215 pp.; Malmasi S., Tetreault J., Dras M. Oracle and Human Baselines for Native Language Identification. Proceedings of the Tenth Workshop on Innovative Use of NLP for Building Educational Applications, 2015. – 172-178 pp. doi:10.3115/v1/w15-0620; Shatz I. Native Language Influence During Second Language Acquisition: A LargeScale Learner Corpus Analysis. Proceedings of the Pacific Second Language Research Forum, 2016. – 175-180 pp.

literacy, inattention, a number of connotative meanings such as articulatory difficulty in pronunciation emerge¹⁴.

Repeated use of such vowels and consonants can be observed at the beginning, middle and end of words. It reflects different connotative meanings depending on the nature of the expression. This is reflected in the table below.

The connotative meanings of non-literary phonographic elements

1.-Table

The place of repeated phonetic unit	Examples	Connotative meaning
The beginning of the word	<i>Hhazar! Alhazar, ssenday ppadarkushdan! – dedi xirillab [Hazar! Alhazar, you are such a badass! - said gruntingly] (O.Y.)</i>	anger, hatred, dissatisfaction, disgust, sadness
The middle of the word	– Qo‘ng‘iroq qilgan siz-ku! Kimni chaqiray? – <i>Esh-sh-shak!</i> –Uzr, bu yerda qarindoshlaringiz yasamaydi. Adashib tushdingiz, xayr! (Latifa) [- You are the one who called! Who should I call? - Donkey! - Sorry, your relatives don't make it here. You got lost, bye! (Anecdote)]	insult, discrimination, anger, humiliation
The end of the word	<i>Odamlarr, odamlarr!</i> Men sizlarni sevar edim [People, people! I loved you guys] (Y.F.)	appeal, salvation, cry

In the examples in the table, the repetition of sounds had a phonostylistic effect on the content of the text. It expresses the same connotative meaning, whether it is a written or spoken speech. It can take on a different aspect in oral speech. Because it is manifested in harmony with stress and intonation. Oral speech has a great role in the clear and complete manifestation of the speech goal. Identification of non-literary phonographic units from the text and linguistic analysis is directly related to society and social system. This is evident if we pay attention to the connotative symbols of the above examples. In particular, the use of the word “esh-sh-shak (Donkey!)” in relation to a person is considered insulting, humiliating, humiliating. This is the object of study of linguistic expertise and is of legal importance.

Connotative meanings of phonetic processes are determined based on text pragmatics. There are more than twenty phonetic processes. Their connotative meanings are also unique. For example, the addition of one sound at the beginning of a word is counted as a prosthetic phenomenon. This is mainly observed in the context of borrowed words. But it is also present in the words of its class and is mainly characteristic of the style of speech. The linguist M. Norova emphasizes that the pronunciation of the phonetic variants of prosthetic words in the speech reflects the cultural level of the speaker, the weakness of his ability to pronounce such words, and his inner feelings. Metathesis is a process related to the exchange of similar sounds. For example, it's raining, it's raining, it's like it, it's like it, it's like a river [*yomg‘ir-yog‘mir, o‘xshaydi-o‘shxaydi, daryo-dayro*].

In the pronunciation of metathetic words in children's speech, additional meanings of inattention and sometimes cuteness are expressed. In the speech of adults, connotative meanings characteristic of the dialect is reflected. In the artistic image, the realistic reflection of reality represents the phonopragmatic

¹⁴ See: Норова М.Ф. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида фоностилистик ва графостилистик воситаларнинг коннотатив маънолари. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси АВТОРЕФЕРАТИ, – Бухоро, 2021.

relationship. So, through metathesis, it is possible to determine the age of the author of the correspondence, the region of residence. It is problematic in linguistic examination and is typical for anonymous correspondence.

Phonetic processes, such as sound change, are carried out not only in syllables, but also in grammatical forms. This also creates a special connotative meaning. For example, it is observed a lot in the forms of agreements and possessives. The suffix of departure is found in the literary language *-ga, -ka, -qa* in the old Uzbek language - *g'a*, and in colloquial speech *-a, -na, -ya*. Different variants of this form of agreement perform a functional-methodical task¹⁵: If the pronunciation of the form "*-g'a*" expresses connotative meanings such as archaic, solemnity, correcting the rhyme, In the forms *-a, -na, -ya* additional meanings such as characteristic of the dialect, gentleness, passion, speech individuality, and local color are reflected.

Effective methods in linguistic expertise are shown by G.V. Kusov as follows:

- component analysis method;
- method of stylistic analysis;
- method of contextual analysis;
- frame analysis method;
- method of logical and grammatical analysis;
- audit-perspective analysis method;
- speech analysis method;
- method of linguistic experiment¹⁶.

Based on the above methods of analysis, the following examination was carried out.

***OUR MINISTERS, worth 1 penny**, were left in the ashes of thieves. We know that well. "SHALASHKINA KANTORA" called the ministry is more than necessary. In my opinion, the rascals who loot the budget without haste and steal the money from the black market in the form of dollars from the black market will come to me.*

In the text, the words "**OUR MINISTERS, worth 1 penny**" are written in bold. The words "OUR MINISTERS, SHALASHKINA KANTORA" are printed in capital letters. This is a linguistic examination of graphotypes, the writing of letters in bold or light paint, capitalization reflects a specific connotative meaning. In particular, in the research of M. Norova, there are such thoughts: "In such graphotypes, respect, respect, exaggeration when necessary to refer to a certain person, giving solemnity, in some cases giving great meaning to small texts, important words have different connotative meanings, such as drawing the reader's attention"¹⁷.

In the text, non-literary phonetic phenomena are found in the following words: "thief, expensive, scammer, left in the hands, more than what is needed, stolen, blackened the people's right, made himself out of his right, part, sitting, scumbags, eyes [угри, киммат, муттахамлар, кулида колган, керегидан ортикча куп, килиб, угриланган, Халкни хаккени кора, килиб узини хаккидан, кисмини, утирадигон, хорам-хорлар, куз].

If we pay attention to the specific analysis of the above words, the illiterate sounds are in the form of "u" to "o", "k" to "q", "x" to "h", "g'" to "g'" expression was exactly repeated. It may be the speaking habit of the speaker. Or it could be a normal writing skill. Because the same mistakes happened repeatedly in these sounds.

The first conclusion. It is known that the Russian alphabet, which is based on the Krill script, does not have sounds like "o', q, g'". Accordingly, it is determined that the author of the above text is a Russian-speaking person.

¹⁵ See: Yuqoridagi asar.

¹⁶ See: Кусов Г.В. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: понятие, принципы, процессуальное значение. Монография Текст. – Краснодар: Издательский Дом- ЮГ, 2004. – 216 б.

¹⁷ See: Норова М.Ф. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида фоностилистик ва графостилистик воситаларнинг коннотатив маънолари. Филология фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси автореферати, – Бухоро, 2021.

But the analysis of the following slang words makes the matter clearer: “keregidan, horam-horlar, utridigon”. The expression of the letter a in the second syllable in the word "keregidan" in the form of "e" and the writing of the letter "a" in the form of "o" in the words "horam-horlar" and "utridigon" are considered a sign of territorial limitation. Already, in the dialect of the Bukhara region, non-literary vowels appear in writing as follows¹⁸:

The vowel "a" is pronounced and written like "o".

In the second stressed syllable of the word: ...*the teachers praise [domlolari maxtaydi]*...

The vowel "a" is pronounced and written like "e".

Occurs in the first unstressed closed syllable of the word: ... I can't think of anything [*nersalaga aqlm yetadi*]...

The second conclusion. These are the variants of the dialect belonging to the oasis regions of Uzbekistan. Judging from the above conclusion, the performer of the text may be a bilingual person.

Non-literary phonographic elements are found among dialect representatives and bilingual individuals. Such units are mainly found in problematic and anonymous texts that are characteristic of the spoken style. They are found at the beginning, middle, and end of the word and create a connotative meaning in the text. This updates the thematic structure and direction of the text and creates a discussion situation.

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¹⁸ See: To'rayeva D.A. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi: Filol. fan bo'yicha fals.dokt. (PhD)... diss. – Qo'qon, 2022. – 103 b.