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METHODS OF LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION BY ANONYMOUS LETTERS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE.

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Abstract: This article discusses the linguistic expertise of anonymous letters in the Uzbek language. An anonymous study of anonymous letters in the Uzbek language is given as an example. Methods of linguistic expertise for identification of the author of anonymous letters in the Uzbek language are proposed.

Keywords: anonymous letter, personal correspondence, linguistic expertise, linguistic expertise methods, text authorization, comparison method, component method.

Advances in science and technology have both positive and negative consequences. This led to the integration of all fields, which ultimately paved the way for the creation of a series of studies in which human interests prevail. A number of branches of linguistics have arisen, which include the practical expression of theoretical norms. This, in turn, has led to a number of scientific and practical research that has served humanity. Despite the development of science and technology, thanks to the efforts of our scientists, a lot of research is carried out on the theory of anthropocentrism. In the prevailing areas of linguistics, where anthropocentrism prevails, the specialist focuses not on the study of linguistic theories, but on speech processes, which are important for the personal interests of performers. There are correspondences in which the second person is hidden inside the person. That is, someone else writes to you or uses an electronic device, and the innocent person becomes the innocent culprit. In this case, linguistic expertise clarifies the issue. On this day, information is collected about the people with whom the suspect has met, and their conversations are carefully investigated.

There are two approaches to the analysis of anonymous personal correspondence: qualitative and quantitative. In order to qualitatively analyze and interpret the text, you first need to describe the language and style of the text. This is necessary to determine the nature of the text, and then to determine the specifics of a particular writer. The second approach uses a quantitative approach, calculating the frequency of punctuation marks and words in the text, deviations from the norm. Correspondence in the form of letters is also divided into its own spiritual groups. Based on the general classification of texts, B. Najua distinguishes the following subtypes of alphabetic texts: 1) information letters; 2) affirmative letters; 3) correspondence to establish communication.

When developing a linguistic examination of a text, it is within the competence of an expert to determine the meaning of the text, that is, what it says. The idea and purpose, expressed in the author's text, are analyzed. Firstly, the intention of the speaker in the text taken as evidence is determined by the court, and the linguist approaches the issue in a special way and determines the linguistic basis. Now the expert is faced with certain tasks. In this regard, the linguists of the Oryol State University L.A. Vlasov and I.V. Popova argue that in order to study controversial texts, one must first understand the

semantic meaning . On this occasion, Y. Belchikov also commented: "Linguistic examination of a controversial text on legal issues is one of the oldest sections of philology directly related to hermeneutics, because one of the central tasks of hermeneutics is to interpret and understand the text (written and oral)" . By agreement with Yu.A. Belchikov, scientists divided the process of linguistic examination of a controversial SMS into 3 stages:

1) Determine the semantic blocks of the conversation - the topic of conversation between the speaker and the receiver. In this case, the topic is central, and although the interlocutors speak on several topics, they move in a circle on one topic, that is, they return to the same topic several times during the conversation. This forms the semantic field of the discursive process;

2) Determine the types of speech actions - informing, requesting information, encouragement, consent, protest, expression of disagreement, expression of attitude towards the interlocutor, emotions. In the text, the process of conversation occurs in speech actions, such as a message, statement, note, explanation, comment, guess, warning, invitation. This is especially true for written texts. In oral, audio and video communications, speech behavior is determined by extralinguistic factors;

3) Identification and description of information components - carried out by analyzing linguistic units that give rise to the internal semantic essence of the disputable text. Linguistic analysis is carried out, for example, the general structure of personal correspondence, the completeness or incompleteness of words, the use of lexical elements that deviate from the literary norm used to hide the real meaning, the expression of non-literary grammatical forms. This approach is carried out using semantic analysis, and at the same time there is a need for a common vocabulary of grammatical units with literary and non-literary norms. Indeed, to determine the author of the correspondence, a database is needed that reflects the lexical and grammatical meanings of units in the text in accordance with literary norms.



It turned out that the linguistic examination should start from the second stage of the above analysis. An expressive form of correspondence was made between the sender and the recipient on a social network. However, the performers did not send a telegram between two people, namely a person named B on behalf of persons named B1, B2 and B3 (the participants were given aliases). The direction of the conversation, the language

of personal correspondence is a message, consists of an agreement. There are problem areas in defining the subject matter of this controversial text. Therefore, at the first stage, an attempt was made to determine the thematic focus of the controversial text. According to him, this should be determined by observing how the interlocutors often stop on the same topic, count repetitions and repeat the same idea over and over again. The identification and description of information components that make up the meaning of a word is carried out by means of a logical and grammatical analysis of the structure of a sentence. In addition, the method of content analysis, a descriptive method as a semantic method, methods of linguo-pragmatic and comparative analysis were used. In addition, lexicographic sources were used. Highlights are highlighted in the text: dirty, anka, asphalt, already, base, 42 million, concrete, moscow, exactly, so that, 45, decision, invested money, copies of papers, pictures, of course, clear, that plant over there, money, how much we give to the factory, blat, let everything work out, give consent, hiring a person, cash, low price, agreed money, contract, factory, base, nie, pr, audi, jonik, anka, akosh, receipt, document and so on.

Names such as (Akish, Akosh) were used in the conversation between B and B1, and B expressed the following attitude towards B1's interlocutor: I agree, okay, a sticker with a confirmation, I will wait when you think (brainstorm) what might be an offer for hiring, we can transfer money on the condition indicated for us as a cheap amount, mark the most reliable one, which option is most useful for us, agree about the best price, try in a bank, find a suitable option instead of a hired one, quickly solve the case; But B1 adds a new approach to the conversation: the presence of a hired person and the presence of a problem with him, the problem starts from 25 million, if we want nie and audi, the case is solved, the documents are resolved immediately, the most useful thing is to make a deposit;

In conclusion, the study showed the following:

The main goal of the activity has been determined. It deals directly with the opinion of the plant, but there is a problem with the type of plant. The use of the word "asphalt" from the very beginning of the conversation complicates the situation. In conclusion, the conversation turned to the asphalt plant. But they return to this topic only 2-3 times. The main conversation is conducted in secret words and is repeated 6-7 times. Therefore, the topic of conversation is not an asphalt plant, but a separate object associated with cryptic words. During the conversation, mysterious words like nie, audi, ml, x, A6, maz, c, g5, pr, kiy were revealed. The meanings of the words were, of course, researched against the backdrop of the factory. Since from the very beginning the conversation was about the plant, there was only a problem with the type of plant. Analysis showed that these symbols and secret words belonged to an automobile plant. Car names: Mazda, Prado, Jeep, Niva, Kiya, Sonata X and others.

Now, along with the asphalt plant, the objects used can be distinguished: asphalt, enterprises, a yard, 2 houses. The interlocutors also discussed the cost of objects: asphalt 35 million, yard 20 million, 2 houses 70 million.

In the activities discussed, geographical names are also mentioned: Voronezh, Bryansk, Kaluga (akosh Bryansk or Voronezh needs a contract. Tell me what are the views to Moscow and tell them that the equipment is stupid, and so on).

Negotiations B and B1 discuss the following components: documents and legal entities, contract, receipt, notary (is there a contract for a limited liability organization?; The contract needs these firms; if the document is accurate, they can do it, and so on);

In the conversation between B and B3, the following is reflected: money, their forms, amount: rate, cash, money, money, amount, balance, discount, low price, at least one million, at least 2-3 million, at least 150 million, 140 million, 70 million,

25 million, 35 million, 96 million, 800, 550, 520, 500, 300-500 and so on. (Akish needs at least 10-15 million by Wednesday. I think it should be cash and so on);

Conclusion of the analysis.

1) A person related to B and B1 can see it in the following words: brother, I think it's in our best interest, we have to decide at the lowest price, make everything a convenient option for us. This is also evidenced by the fact that B and B1's conversations were not formal, but conversational, and B1 enthusiastically took up the job. Hence, defining the style of speech in linguistic analysis also helps a lot.

2) B and B2 are involved in planning activities in this area. These are the following actions: sequence of who to call, who to contact, what backup plans are available, write down what he said, and start acting; if it is structured, it will not work out what and why should be done in the first place; we write everything down for tomorrow at 9, we will decide everything, this is a formal relationship, such as meeting with Jas, Baha, agreeing to a deal with him, providing photographs. In particular, B and B2 discuss issues related to the sale of objects: asphalt, plant, objects designated as basic. They exchange information about the asphalt plant and people interested in buying it. B and B2 mainly talk about the financial aspects of the business. They talk about the sale of the above objects, the provision of their photographs, the negotiation of a reasonable price and the need to do it in a limited time (there is a specific interest of 42 million. How much did we invest in this? 45. Yes, maybe, but not exactly, but it seems he said, that it is very interesting to him. What do they need for this? Photos of the object. Then, according to the copies of the documents, they are registered. They need to be quickly delivered to the plant. Is it certain that they will take the plant? Of course, they have already said what they will take, and so on.). So there is talk of selling certain objects, documenting them, and sending money to an unknown plant after the sale.

3) During the research of the conversation between B and B3, it turned out that they only talked about the availability of messages from B3 to B and about the lack of funding, the need for cash and the need to get things done faster (Jonik I do not have enough money to take them, I need next. Please, help, do something, and so on.).

4) The plot of the text is about an automobile plant. It is necessary to get different models of cars from the car factory at an agreed price, and for this there are financial problems. To solve them, the objects belonging to the executors are put up for sale (asphalt plant, house, yard and others). The price is negotiable for sale. Photos of these objects were needed to complete the document. Cars should be bought at a low price through a hired man they know at the car factory. In this case, the hired person must be financed. It can be assumed that the interlocutors are always selling cars. This can be observed and detected in the non-verbal elements of their speech.

Thus, in determining the topic of conversation, a key role is played by:

- the type of personal correspondence is determined;
- the language of personal correspondence is determined;
- the direction of the conversation is investigated;
- dubious, attention-grabbing words and phrases are highlighted in the text;
- the hermeneutic meaning of the selected words is studied;
- the area to which the selected words belong is investigated;
- the speech style of the participants is determined;
- the emphasis is on the exact repetition of a word or phrase;
- conditional abbreviations are studied according to the level of social belonging of the performer;
- non-literary elements are revealed in the text;
- territorial specificity is studied on the basis of non-literary elements .

The above methods give successful results in finding the author of problem letters. This is a proposal to restore the authentication of anonymous letters in the judicial system. This type of linguistic expertise is based on multifaceted hermeneutic research. The complexity of the conversation, that is, the large number of participants, makes it difficult to determine the topic of the conversation. Such multifaceted, contradictory texts require a more thorough methodological analysis.

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