Exact Methodological Basis for Determining The Specifics of The Estate of Ten Letters to The Technique of Writing Anonymous Letters By Personality

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<th>Article History</th>
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| Received: 06 June 2023  
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Accepted: 13 Nov 2023 | When performing manual recording in different age categories, you have your own recording technique. Modern technologies will help determine the main formative features of phonographic means. However, the relationship between recording and content, psychological, physiological, genderological and age specifics of a person, influence on the writing technique are discussed. Typically, graphological studies focus on personality and record character. Unlike graphology, the author justifies in linguistic examination not only the reflection, but also the content of the text, as well as the possibility of expressing and technical specifics of the record in three age groups. |

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1. Introduction

Phonographic means and their use in speech arise by several factors. Among such factors are psychophysiological factors, as well as compliance with the age category. When pronouncing any sound, a partial repetition of brain signals occurs. Neurotransmission transmits these signals to the language muscles. The characteristic features associated with speech arise mainly in the pronunciation of ten sounds.

The widespread use of phonetic variations in pronunciation can be observed in the following cases:

1) in case of speech or button defect;
2) unstable mental states: nerves, fatigue, depression, severe stress, excitement;
3) in nervous and cardiovascular diseases;
4) between dialects different from each other;
5) in blingwism and puralinguism;
6) age category of the person.

In most cases, in personal letters, the author writes down the phrase and phrase in pronunciation. These graphemes, as noted above, occur as a result of neurotransmission. In humorous, soft and written text.

2. Materials And Methods

In studies devoted to phonetics in the world, dozens of sounds, phonetic changes, phonetic variations and their realities in the form of graphemes as a phonographic instrument in recording, in accordance with shevas and dialects, the change of dozens of people is systematized in chain movement¹. Rhythmic changes in the sound of ten sounds have been observed for decades, and over time, the emergence of diversity in the pronunciation of sounds has been investigated².
L.V. Bondarenko notes that the phonetic structure of the language is better reflected in written texts. According to Sherba, "grammar and writing are based on full style. In oral speech, it is difficult to define the "ideal phonetic composition of a word". Any spoken language reflects a complete and incomplete type of pronunciation.

This is not to say that pure linguistic analysis fully operates in linguistic expertise. A number of factors affect the examination process. In this regard, the very name of the forensic examinations by the linguistic examination carried out in connection with the text is not enough. Participation in the implementation of linguistic expertise as a leading factor in the following components should be especially recognized:

1) technical examination;
2) legal component;
3) psychological factor;
4) physiological factor;
5) graphological factor (in handwritten texts);
6) linguistic factor.

This list can be expanded. The main thing is that we want to emphasize that linguistic expertise does not rely solely on a purely linguistic factor. Linguistic factors themselves are also associated with phonetic, lexical, grammatical factors.

In most cases, checking phonetically conflicting text in texts in writing is irrelevant. According to the linguist A. Abduazizov, the sound system plays an important role in any form of speech. Given that the text consists of words, words, sounds, it can be phonetically understood that checking the text has a basic meaning. The phoneme is the smallest language unit, forming the sense parts of words and units.

Along with the non-compliant lexical layer, the phonographic aspect of the ten and fellow villagers in their composition is also outside the literary norm. Actually... we cannot consciously know the phonemes that serve to distinguish the meaning of the words we pronounce; still at a low level... We do not understand the phonological contradictions that allow each phoneme to be divided into insignia. And in recording, we use them in a phonographic state. This leads to the use of phoneme variants in speech or to a positional change in phonemes.

The determination of age-related personality characteristics in linguistic examination is not carried out in an absolutely accurate and pure form. This is directly influenced by the elements of Dialect, gender of personality, satirical specificity. During the observations, it was found that the main type of phonographic phenomena is used in the speech of speakers in the Tashkent Dialect and, mainly, in letters, the coefficient of application in the middle age category is higher. One of the basic mines is the classification of dozens on the basis of Tashkent Dialect: speaking dozens, intermediate tens and language - back dozens.

Professor V.V. Reshetov, supporting this, calls the Tashkent Dialect, mainly i, u, and dozens - the intermediate third dozen. This, of course, will include the physiological process of growing the yield of dozens. Scientists note that when pronouncing ten sounds in various variants, there is no influence of physiological states, and there is also a mutual connection between homogeneous sounds with different acoustic articulation.

3. Results and Discussion

The issue of phonetic classification of acres of the Uzbek language has been investigated in scientific research by Trubetskoy, Polivanov, Reshetov, Gulomov, Mirzaev, Serovtyan, Iskhakov, Klimenko, Kissen and other linguists. The use of inadequate sounds in personal letters can be associated with the phonographic aspect. The record contains the following circumstances related to the use of dozens of persons:

1) use of grapheme variants;
2) grapheme precipitation;
3) increasing the grapheme;
4) exchange of one grapheme with another grapheme.

Features and differences in the application of sounds are more evident in oral speech. When determining the specifics of ten graphemes by age category, the following sequences were followed:
1) analysis of generality/specificity in literal expression of tens;
2) the form of expression of tens in microblocks is grouped according to the age category of the person.

Unli harflarning ifodalanishida A (bosh harf), U (bosh harf) va O* (kichik harf) harflari tanlab olini. Biz asosiy e’tiborni ushbu tovushlarni ifodalovchi harflarning bog’lanishi, shakliy xususiyati, elementlarning bajarilishi (bir element qo’shilishi yoki olib tashlanishi), topografik xususiyatlari (nishablik, bosim) singari jihatlarga qaratdik:

![Figure 1. Manuscript of persons aged 14-17 years](image)

People of the younger age category have a high indicator that the execution of letter elements is carried out in accordance with the suffix. In this age category, there are few additional elements in writing for the expression of the letter A. During the verification of the manuscript, records with additional elements in 11 samples were found in 50 samples. The use of additional elements is more active, mainly in girls. At the same time, in addition to the original element of the letter A, the addition of a loop directed downward is often found. Deviation of letter elements from the sample occurs at the top when the first and second elements are mated. Usually in people of this age category, the same part is not performed by a sharp rise and a sharp decrease. The upper part has a width of up to 1 mm. Common characteristics were selected during the analysis. And leaving the elements is more “il.” In the age category of 12-20 years, ten phonemes are more likely to be recorded according to pronunciation.

The example of the form of expression of sounds also studied the property of tens by age category. Aspects such as the short, elongated pronunciation of ten sounds, the non-use of individual tens have been tested. The focus is on errors associated with dozens in word spelling. The use of implantation errors is greater in younger people than in other age categories. This is due to a large level of knowledge. In personal letters, as in pronunciation, handwriting is high. In particular, the word in pronunciation is pronounced blanc by weakening I.

Therefore, we focused on the facts related to the use of oral speech elements in the study of personal letters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T/r</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Incompatibility of the letter i in the additional composition</td>
<td><em>How are you, what year are you?</em></td>
<td>Applied mainly in connections and personality forms.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Letter a is expressed as e</td>
<td><em>Are you going to ready? I said you</em></td>
<td>-ma - used as part of the divisibility form.</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Letter i is expressed as e</td>
<td><em>Kimez is all enough why you are for him</em></td>
<td>-ingiz form of ownership</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Letter e is expressed as i</td>
<td><em>What did you say...</em></td>
<td>Used to shorten and write words.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Letter a is expressed as e</td>
<td><em>I put it like this...</em></td>
<td>-da Used as part of the download</td>
<td>15-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>i playing a letter in a record</td>
<td><em>Good afternoon classmates .... I didn’t today’s homework.</em></td>
<td>This shows a low literacy rate.</td>
<td>10-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. As a result of a technical error in writing instead of o’, the letter o is used. It is used as a result of incomplete application of letter elements, desire for savings. 30-34

8. Instead of o’ using letter u. Used as a result of incomplete application of letter elements, desire to save. 35-45

9. Letter e is expressed as i. He said that you should do this like that... Used as a result of incomplete application of letter elements, desire to save. 25-30

10. Letter i is not indicated. Let him to do his work as he wants... Used as a result of incomplete application of letter elements, desire to save. 6-15

Figure 2. Manuscript 24-31 age categories

We included this age category in the mean age group. In samples obtained among middle age, it can be seen that two characteristic features are the dominant feature:

Firstly, in this age category, the introduction of additional signs is often observed (in 28 out of 50 samples the same was observed).

Secondly, there was a decrease in elements when performing letters (from 50 to 16-20). Changes are observed during the execution of the first and third elements (specified as directed).

Similarity according to age category in the three groups was compared.

The unusual use of ten letters in speech derivatives is both individual and social. A person belonging to a particular region makes sounds in his own way. It is also important for linguistic expertise, along with textology, dialectology, areology. Acoustic and articulation functions of decimal and homogeneous phonemes in the form of audio and video personal letters are carried out by special phonoscopic devices. By contrast, the manuscript may reflect phonemes in text and printed letters, as a person pronounces. This speaks of the personal intellectual features of the recording artist. In linguistic expertise, a number of studies were carried out on the grouping, coding and creation on this basis of an evidence corpus of the type of errors to the smallest linguistic features of anonymous writing.

Units of the Uzbek language are prone to the Elizabethan phenomenon. A phonetic process formed by contextual conditions (pace, stress, pauses, morphological, syntactic construction) in Elizabeth units (at the word boundary, morphemes, pairs of "ins," as well as within pairs of "ins"). In the speech of the younger age category, attention is paid to the changes associated with dozens of applied. (Figure 3.2)

In the younger age category, errors occur in the application of almost all dozens. This age category tends to write words according to their pronunciation. When analyzing the application of dozens in the remaining three age categories, E and I are characterized by the replacement and inapplicability of sound I, and in words - by weakening. This point will also be reflected in writing. The Internet analyzed more than 500 tweets and comments, compared by age. As a result of the comparison, the following results were obtained:

<table>
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<th>Letter</th>
<th>12-18</th>
<th>21-30</th>
<th>31-45</th>
<th>50 and more</th>
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Table 2 Age comparisons

Available online at: https://jazindia.com
Obviously, when replacing letters in the middle age category, a high rate of deviation from the literary norm. This may be due to various factors. It was noted above that among these factors there are high signs of gender and territorial affiliation. In addition, it can be added that this phonographic application plays a significant role in female writing in relation to men. And in the highest age category, this indicator is decreasing. Despite the fact that studies conducted by researchers in the world show a mixed application of sounds in the speech of elderly people and increased salmo of errors, analysis of letters is observed in a high age category, not only phonetically, but also lexically and grammatically. They make such errors in the record.

Another notable aspect of the application of tenths is the application of more than one unit of language in the process of different mental states. In the letters of persons of the age category 20-30, 31-45 years, more than one application of dozens was noted:

- Do you really not want any of you to be vicious?! (fb 31 young women);
- Er, brother, we heard these ashuls (fb. 39 years old, male);
- What?! Is there evidence? (fb 42-year-old);
- Aaa when it comes to lagmon (fb 26 years old,);
- Oo, but whatever one may say, from everyone.

It is characterized by phonographic phenomena in accordance with the age of ten persons: replacing acres with other dozens, falling in a word. In the younger age category, almost the same expression of speech and writing is observed. In addition, the articulation of dozens, the emergence of phonetic variations are associated with the psychophysiological state of the person. In oral speech, older people during word processing often allow stops, dozens of repetitions (imm, aa). However, in writing (both printed and handwritten) there is a slight deviation from the literary norm.

Analysis of the form of expression of decimal and consonant letters in handwritten texts is important in linguistic expertise. We believe that when organizing an examination, it is necessary to pay attention not only to meaningful (related to phonographic changes), but also to the side of the image. First of all, the manuscripts should identify signs by age. In conclusion, general and individual features in anonymous letters in the form of a manuscript are directly related to the external environment, factors such as psychophysiological state, physical state, disease, aging, regardless of personality qualification. In the process of processing information in young people, efficiency, the use of non-standard units, and the erratic construction of a speech strategy are observed.

4. Conclusion

When analyzing manuscript texts, there are graphological and expert approaches, graphology is based on determining the nature of the personality depending on the record. And the expert approach provides for the search for answers to problematic questions arising in the court related to the manuscript.

One of the characteristic features of the expression of dozens can be called the use of more than one. This is used as a tool to increase speech expressiveness between 20-30 and 31-45 years.

In the age category, the range of stops and consonants is quite long. In oral speech, the interval of stops is associated with more than one pronunciation of dozens. This property is not reflected in writing.

References:

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