

**MUQIMIY NOMIDAGI QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03./04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

TO‘RAYEVA DILDORA ANVAROVNA

**O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI SHAXSIY YOZISHMALARDA NOADABIY
UNSURLARNING HUDUDIIY XOSLANISHI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Qo‘qon – 2022

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
avtoreferati mundarijasi**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctoral of philosophy(PhD) on
philological sciences**

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Qo‘qon – 2022

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B.2021.3.PhD/Fil2027 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Muqimiy nomidagi Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika instituti veb-sahifasi (www.qdu.uz) hamda «Ziyonet» Axborot ta’lim portali (www.ziyonet.uz) da joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2022-yil 4 aprel da tarqatildi.
(2022-yil 04.06 - raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi).



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Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va ahamiyati. XXI asrga kelib jahon ilm-fan taraqqiyotida turli sohalarning integratsiyalashuvi kuchaydi. Tildan amaliy foydalanishning samaradorligini oshirishga mo'ljallangan muloqot madaniyati, psixolingvistika, yurisingvistika, neyrolingvistika, lingvistik ekspertiza kabi qator tarmoqlar yuzaga keldi. Bu esa lisoniy imkoniyatlardan amaliy foydalanishga, til birliklarining nutqiy voqelanishi hamda inson ma'naviyati, sha'ni, obro'-e'tiboriga ta'sir kuchini belgilashga xizmat qiladi. Inson omilini pirovard masalasiga aylantirgan xoh psixologik, xoh huquq, xoh sotsial soha bo'lsinki, bu boradagi ilmiy tadqiqot natijalari jamiyat hayotini yaxshilashga qaratilgan.

Dunyo tilshunosligida yuridik lingvistika atamasi XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida keng qo'llanila boshlandi. Bu soha rus, ingliz tilshunosligida taraqqiyot darajasiga yetgan bo'lib, 90-yillarda uning tarkibiy qismi sifatida lingvistik ekspertiza yo'nalishi shakllandi. Lingvistik ekspertiza huquq va tilshunoslik sohalarning kesishuvi natijasida yuzaga kelgan bo'lib, inson sha'ni, qadr-qimmatiga putur yetkazuvchi birliklarni til doirasida o'rganuvchi tilshunoslikning amaliy yo'nalishidir. Fan-texnika taraqqiyoti natijasida ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda keng tarqalayotgan muallifi noma'lum bo'lgan va muammoli deb topilgan diniy-ekstremizm, terrorizm, turli yo'nalishdagi tahdid va da'vat xarakteridagi, insoniyat ma'naviy ongiga salbiy ta'sir etuvchi yozishmalarning lingvistik ekspertizasi bo'yicha dunyo tilshunosligida keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Bu anonim yozishmalar muallifini aniqlash, matnda plagiatlik holatlarini tekshirish, savdo belgisi, korxonalar nomlaridagi ko'chirmachilikka oydinlik kiritish kabi muammoli vaziyatlarni tahlil qilishga imkoniyat yaratadi.

Mamlakatimizda sud-huquq tizimiga oid qator tadqiqotlar mavjud. Ularning aksariyati sud tili, huquq tizimiga oid atamalar kabi mavzular doirasidadir. Ammo kun sayin sud-huquq tizimidagi munozaralarga sabab bo'luvchi muammoli matnlar, anonim yozishmalarning lingvistik tahlili dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda. Bunday yozishmalarni xatshunoslik ekspertizasi, psixologik ekspertiza kabi qator sohalarda tahlilga tortishdi. Ammo muammoning to'la va izchil yechimiga ehtiyoj sezila boshladi. Ya'ni inson qadr-qimmatini, obro'yi va nufuziga ta'sir etuvchi; tahqirlovchi; tahdid qiluvchi; oilasi, dini, millatiga qarshi kurashishga da'vat etuvchi kabi munosabatga ega yozishmalar muammoli obyektga aylanmoqda. Sud-huquq tizimida shu kabi qator muammolarni hal etishda tilshunoslik va huquqshunoslik fanlarining ilmiy-nazariy yechimlariga bo'lgan ehtiyoj yanada ortib bormoqda. Sud-huquq sohasidagi jinoyat turlaridan biri bo'lmish nutqiy nizolar o'zining tabiati bo'yicha nutqiy jinoyatdir, ularning boshqa jinoyatlardan farqi shundaki, ularda til jinoyat quroli sifatida vazifasini bajarmoqda, bu esa kutilmagan oqibatlariga olib kelishi mumkin. Shunday paytda huquqshunoslik sohasida to'la, mustahkam bilimga ega tilshunosga talab ortadi. Ana shunday muammoli shaxsiy yozishmalar yoki anonim xatlarni lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilish masalaga ancha oydinlik kiritadi. Ya'ni shaxsiy yozishmalardagi har bir jumlaningleksik-semantik tahlili, psixologik ta'siri, pragmatik xosligini aniqlash va

ularning inson sha'ni, qadr-qimmatiga daxldorligini o'rganish kabi tahlillar sud tizimidagi muammoli vaziyatlar yechimiga katta yordam beradi. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda nutqiy birliklarning semantik-sintaktik xususiyatlariga ko'ra tahlilini amalga oshirish, shu orqali matn muallifini aniqlash yoki leksik birliklarning semantik darajalarini belgilash va uning inson haq-huquqlariga ta'sirini lingvistik jihatdan asoslash o'zbek tilshunosligi uchun yangi tarmoq hisoblanadi. Bu sud ekspertiza jarayoni uchun ham yangilik bo'lib, endilikda matn tahlili yozuvning shakliga qarab emas, balki nutqiy hosilalarning semantik-sintaktik xususiyatlari, nutq vaziyatiga muvofiqligi va birliklarning emotsional ta'sir kuchi kabi holatlarni lingvistik tahlil qilish orqali amalga oshadi. Demak, bu sohada nazariy asoslar yetarlicha, ammo unga amaliy jihatdan yondashish tilshunos-ekspert oldidagi ustuvor vazifadir. Shu asosda yuridik lingvistikaning tarmog'i bo'lmish lingvistik ekspertizani tilshunos ma'lum bir xonada nazariy asoslar bilan emas, balki xalq orasiga kirib, OAV, reklama matnlari, savdo markalari, korrupsiya, ekstremizm, da'vat, tahdid yo'nalishidagi turli matnlarning lingvistik tahlilini olib borishi, uni to'la tushunishi, anglashi va asoslashi zarur. O'zbek tilshunosligida bugungi kunda mazkur sohada bir nechta tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda, ularning aksariyati huquqshunoslik bilan bog'liq. Ko'rinadiki, amaliy tilshunoslik tarmog'i sifatida shaxsiy yozishmalarda lingvistik ekspertizani amalga oshirish bugungi rivojlanayotgan asrimiz uchun dolzarb mavzulardan biridir.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-4850-son "Sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini ishonchli himoya qilish kafolatlarini kuchaytirish chora tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida"gi, 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son "Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'limni yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 22-maydagi "Oliy o'quv yurtidan keyingi ta'lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish to'g'risida"gi 304-sonli qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu ilmiy-tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari» ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon olimlari tomonidan hujjat va axborot masalalari bo'yicha lingvist-ekspertlar Gildiyasi (GLEDIS)¹

¹ <http://rusexpert.ru/uslugi/lingvokonfliktologia.html> (дата доступа 1.12.2019).

tadqiqotchilari D.Golev², A.Belchikov³, R.Perkins, P.Makdonald, M.Koppel⁴, V.L.Milom, Y.V.Fomenko, L.P.Demidenko, L.I.Skvortsov, S.N.Zeitlin, F.P.Sergeyev, V.A.Grigorev noadabiy unsurlarning lingvistik ekspertizasi haqida tadqiqot ishlari olib borganlar⁵. O‘zbek tilidagi noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy aloqadorliklarini o‘rganishda professor-olimlar Q.Muhammadjonov shimoliy o‘zbek shevalarini, A.Aliyev Namangan guruh shevalarini, X.Doniyorov Samarqand va Jizzax viloyatlaridagi o‘zbek shevalarini, B.Jo‘rayev va A.Shermatov Yuqori Qashqadaryo hamda Quyi Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalarini, N.Murodova Navoiy viloyati shevalarini, T.Qudratov Qashqadaryo viloyatidagi o‘zbek shevalarining oraliq guruhini tadqiq etishgan⁶.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida turli shakllardagi matnlarning tahlili mavjud. Jumladan, matnning leksik, grammatik, fonetik tahlili M.Qurbonova, gazeta matnining psixolingvistik tahlili I.Azimova, matnda inson omilining ustuvorligi D.Xudoyberganova, matnning pragmatik xususiyatlari Sh.Safarov, M.Hakimov, qo‘lyozma matnlar H.Sulaymonov, lisoniy birliklar semantikasi A.Ziyayev, nutqiy

² <https://youtu.be/7HCGob75xGQ> Join Dr. Robert Leonard, professor of linguistics and director of Hofstra's graduate program in forensic linguistics, to learn how the... Forensic Linguistics: Using Language Analysis to Solve Crimes with the FBI.; Голев Н.Д. Юридизация языковых конфликтов как основание их типологии // Юрислингвистика. 2008. № 9. – С. 137-156.; Голев Н.Д. Юрислингвистика и лингвоконфликтология (к типологии языковых конфликтов)// Современная филология: актуальные проблемы, теория и практика: сб. мат-ов II между. науч. конф. – Красноярск: Изд-во СтбФУ, 2007. – С. 20-30.; Голев Н.Д., Яковлева О.Е. Язык как собственность (к основаниям лингвомаркетологической концепции языка)// Юрислингвистика: Лингвоконфликтология и юриспруденция: межвузовский сборник научных трудов / под ред. Н.Д. Голева и Т.В. Чернышовой. – Кемерово, Барнаул: Изд-во Алт.ун-та, 2010. № 10. – С. 73-81.

³ Бельчиков Ю.А. Проблема выбора слова в речевой практике современных СМИ. 90-е годы XX века//Язык и мы. Мы и язык. 2006. – С. 367-372.

⁴ Milom V.L. Native Language Analysis in Forensic Linguistic Contexts: A Pilot Study Using Four Languages. 2019. – 52 p; Perkins R. Linguistic Identifiers of L1 Persian speakers writing in English. NLID for Authorship Analysis. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Aston University, Birmingham, U.K, 2012.; MacDonald P. “We All Make Mistakes!”. Analysing an Error-coded Corpus of Spanish University Students’ Written English, in Complutense Journal of English Studies, 2016. Vol.24. – 103-129 p.; 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. 2005. – 624-628 pp. – New York: ACM Press. doi:10.1145/1081870.1081947.

⁵ Фоменко Ю.В. О типологии речевых ошибок // Рус. яз. в школе. № 2 – Новосибирск, 1987. – С. 50-56.; Фоменко Ю.В. Типы речевых ошибок // Учебное пособие. – Новосибирск, 1994.; Цейтлин С.Н. Речевые ошибки и их предупреждение. // Пособие для учителей. – М., 1982. – С. 143.; Скворецкая Е.В. Культура речи: (Упражнения и рекомендации). – Новосибирск, 1991. – С. 88.; Сергеев Ф.П. Речевые ошибки и их предупреждение. // Пособие для учителя. – Киев, 1988. – С. 123.; Скворцов Л.И. Канцеляризмы и штампы // О культуре речи. – М., 1981. – С. 27-36.; Скворцов Л.И. Правильно ли мы говорим по-русски?: Справоч. пособие по произношению, ударению и словоупотреблению. – М., 1980. – С. 224.; Цейтлин С.Н. Лексические неправильности в детской речи // Рус. яз. в школе. № 4. 1981. – С. 51-54.; Цейтлин С.Н. Нарушение синтаксических норм в речи школьников: (нормативное управление) // Рус. яз. в школе. 1980. № 1. – С. 55-58.; Цейтлин С.Н. Речевые ошибки и их предупреждение. – М., 1982. – С. 143.; Цейтлин С.Н. Типичные морфологические неправильности детской речи: (Материалы исследований) // Речевые приемы и ошибки: типология, деривация и функционирование. – М., 1989. – С. 56-65.; Демиденко Л.П. Речевые ошибки. – Минск, 1986. – С. 336.

⁶ Rajabov N. O‘zbek shevashunosligi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1996.; Rajabov N. O‘zbek tilshunosligining 60 yillik taraqqiyoti tarixidan. – Samarqand, 1982.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1997.; Aliyev A.Y. O‘zbek dialektologiyasidan materiallar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1974. – B. 219.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1979.; Qudratov T. O‘zbek tilining oraliq shevalari (Shahrisabz, Yakkabog‘, Chiroqchi va Qamashi rayonlaridagi oraliq sheva materiallari asosida): Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1968. – B. 236.; Jo‘rayev B. Yuqori Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1969. –B. 25-31.; Murodova N. O‘zbek tili Navoiy viloyati shevalarining lingvoareal talqini. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007.; Shermatov A. Quyi Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent, 1972.

birliklarning iyerarxik munosabati X.Xayrullayev, sathlararo dialektik kategoriyalarning ifodalanishi D.Nabiyeva⁷ kabi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. Sud tiliga oid Sh.Iskandarova⁸, M.Mirhamidov, S.Hasanov⁹, Sh.Shahobiddinova va mualliflar jamoasi¹⁰, Q.Mo'yudinov tomonidan tadqiqotlar olib borilgan hamda ular monografiya holatida ilmiy to'plamlarda nashr etilgan.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "O'zbek tili sistemaviy tadqiqi" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Sud-huquq tizimida muammoli deb topilgan shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy lingvistik birliklarni tahlil qilish va hududiy xoslanishini ilmiy asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari. Ushbu tadqiqot ishining vazifalari etib quyidagilar belgilandi:

shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xosligini aniqlashning lingvistik ekspertizasi haqidagi nazariy fikrlarni o'rganish;

shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xosligini aniqlash lingvistik ekspertizasining amaliy asoslarini yaratish, mohiyatini ochib berish, tahlil bosqichlarini belgilash;

o'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalar lingvistik ekspertizasi asosida matn muallifining ma'lum hududga mansubligini aniqlash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish;

munozarali matnning noadabiy leksik, fonetik, grammatik ifoda shakllarini o'rganish, hududlararo xosligini aniqlash usullarini ishlab chiqish;

ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda noadabiy unsurlar ifodalangan shubhali shaxsiy yozishmalarni lingvistik tahlilga tortish;

o'zbek tilidagi shubhali shaxsiy yozishmalarning muallifi, hududiy mansubligini aniqlash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish va ularni amaliyotga tatbiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida maxsus muammoli matnlar, sud ekspertizasiga oid konfliktli matnlar, muallifi noma'lum yozishmalar, ijtimoiy tarmoqlarga mansub bo'lgan shubhali shaxsiy yozishmalar xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti sifatida o'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xosligiga oid lingvistik ekspertiza jarayoni, usullari, bosqichlari olindi.

⁷ Qurbonova M., Yo'ldoshev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2014.; Nabiyeva D.A. O'zbek tili sathlarida dialektik kategoriyalarning namoyon bo'lishi: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2006.; Azimova I.A. O'zbek tilidagi gazeta matnlari mazmuniy persepsiyasining psixolingvistik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent: O'zMU, 2008.; Sulaymonov H. Alisher Navoiy lirikasining tekstologik o'rganilishi: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1961.; Ziyayev A.I. Tilda intensivatsiya/deintensifikatsiya semantikasining lisoniy birlik va shakl paradigmalarni hosil qilishi: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. – Farg'ona, 2020.; Xayrullayev X.Z. Til va nutq birliklarining iyerarxik munosabatlari: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. – Toshkent, 2018.; Safarov Sh., Toirova G. Nutqning etnosotsiopragsmatik tahlil asoslari: O'quv qo'llanma. – Samarqand, 2007.; Hakimov M. O'zbek ilmiy matnining sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1994.

⁸ Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б 118.

⁹ Мирхамидов М., Ҳасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004.

¹⁰ Шахабитдинова Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият. – Андижон: Step by step print: 2020. – Б 150.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada lingvistik ekspertizaga oid sifat va miqdor, komponentlash, semantik bloklash tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik shakllarni aniqlashda eksperimental usullar qoʻllanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi sifatida quyidagilar taqdim etiladi:

oʻzbek tilida shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy leksik unsurlarning vulgar, shevaga oid soʻzlar kabi turlari, ularning individual, hududiy ifoda xususiyatlari, psixik taʼsir darajasi, korrupsiya, shaxsni obroʻsizlantirish, tahdid, daʼvat, tuhmat, taklif kabi suhbat mavzulari, semantik bloklash, kontekstual hamda kvazisinonimik kabi lingvistik ekspertiza mezonlari aniqlangan;

oʻzbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarning mavzusi va suhbat yoʻnalishini aniqlash uchun lingvistik ekspertiza sifat va miqdor usuliga hamda sintaktik-semantik tahlil tamoyillariga asoslanishi dalillangan;

oʻzbek tilidagi noadabiy grammatik va fonetik unsurlarning, lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillar shakllarining lingvistik ekspertizada maʼlumotlar bazasi sifatida foydalanilishi dalillangan;

muammoli yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik va fonetik unsurlarning qoʻllanishiga koʻra funksional, mavzuviy, semantik, hududiy xosligi daliliy xususiyatlar katalogi boʻyicha berilib, ularning ifodaviyligi shaxsiy yozishmalar misolida isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy va nazariy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning nazariy ahamiyati shundaki, u tilshunoslikda mavjud nazariyalarning amaliyotdagi rolini oshirishga koʻmaklashadi. Oʻzbek tilshunosligi va yurisprudensiyasida lingvistik ekspertizaning rivojlanishiga turtki beradi. Turli muammoli matnlarda lingvistik ekspertizani belgilash, shuningdek, ekspert qarorlarini xulosalashga yordam beradi. Tadqiqotning amaliy va nazariy natijalari ham tilshunoslikda, ham sud-huquq tarmoqlarida birdek ahamiyatga ega boʻladi. Oliy taʼlim muassasalari yuridik va filologiya fakultetlarida oʻquv majmua, amaliy qoʻllanma vazifasini bajaradi va shu bilan bir qatorda amaliy tilshunoslikning rivojlanishiga oʻz hissasini qoʻshadi. Yurislingvistikaga oid keyingi tadqiqotlarda muhim tayanch vazifasini oʻtaydi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi olingan natijalar Respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlariga nazariy jihatdan tayanilganligi, Adliya vazirligi huzuridagi X.Sulaymonova nomidagi sud-ekspertizasi markazi hamda Ichki ishlar vazirligi huzuridagi sud-ekspertizasi ekspert-xodimlari tajribasi va tavsiyalariga asoslanganligida koʻrinadi. Tadqiqot Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 17-yanvardagi PQ-4125 “Sud ekspertlik faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish toʻgʻrisida”gi qaroriga muvofiq amalga oshirilgan. Respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy-uslubiy va ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyalar materiallari, OAK roʻyxatidagi hamda xorijiy ilmiy jurnallarda chop etilgan maqola, xulosalarning amaliyotda joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, sud-huquq sohasida yangi yoʻnalish sifatida lingvistik ekspertizani tatbiq etish va mukammallashtirishning nazariy asoslarini ishlab

chiqishda, lingvistik ekspertiza sohasida tadqiqotlar olib borishda ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati bugungi kunda ilmiy izlanish metodologiyasi sifatida qaralayotgan bo'lsa-da, yaqin kelajakda fan sifatida taraqqiy etishi kutilayotgan lingvistik ekspertizani o'qitish jarayonida dastur, rejalar tuzishhamda mavzularni bayon etishda nazariy manba vazifasini o'tashi, sud-huquq tizimida lingvistik ekspertiza jarayonlarini amalga oshirish va mavjud mezonlarni qo'llash bo'yicha amaliy namuna bo'la olishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi yuzasidan erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

qardosh turkiy tillar qatorida o'zbek tili matnlarida lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazish jarayoni bilan bog'liq tadqiqot natijalarini zamonaviy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan lingvistik tadqiqotlar sirasida ilmiy-ta'limiy jarayonga tatbiq etish; shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy unsurlarga doir terminlarni fanga olib kirish; shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy leksik, grammatik va fonetik unsurlarni aniqlash metodlarini; muammoli yozma matnlar muallifini aniqlashda lingvistik ekspertiza asosiy vositalardan biri ekanligini ilmiy asoslash va tasdiqlash; shaxsi noma'lum yozishmalar muallifini aniqlash mezonlarini; o'zbek tilidagi shaxsi noma'lum yozishmalarda qo'llangan noadabiy unsurlarni tahlil qilish orqali matn muallifining hududiy mansubligini aniqlashning nazariy va amaliy asoslarini ishlab chiqish yuzasidan xulosalardan O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti tomonidan olib borilgan FA-F1-G003 "Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so'z yasalishi" («Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке»); FA-A1-G007 "Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida" mavzularidagi fundamental va ilmiy-amaliy loyihalarda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Qoraqalpog'iston bo'limining 2021-yil 25-avgustdagi 17-01/234-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada shaxsi noma'lum yozishmalar muallifini noadabiy unsurlarni qo'llash darajasiga ko'ra aniqlash mezonlari takomillashtirilgan;

sud ekspertiza tizimida shaxsiy yozishmalardagi inson obro'-e'tiboriga putur yetkazuvchi vulgar va qarg'ish so'zlarga doir, muammoli yozma matnlarning anonimik xususiyatlari va egasini aniqlash, matn muallifining hududiy mansubligini ochish va lingvistik ekspertizada qo'llanadigan inson fe'l-atvori tabiatini namoyon etuvchi terminlardan OT-2019-42 raqamli "O'zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (Inson qiyofasi, fe'l-atvori, tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug'atini yaratish" mavzusidagi amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2021-yil 27-sentabrdagi 04/1-1756-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada sud ekspertiza, lingvistik ekspertiza, xatshunoslik ekspertizasi tizimida qo'llanuvchi inson fe'l-atvoriga oid terminlar loyihani boyitish uchun xizmat qilgan;

lingvistik ekspertizada turli ko'rinishdagi konfliktli matnlardagi shaxs nutqining xarakterli xususiyatlarini aniqlash, lingvistik ekspertizaning bir obyekti

sanalgan anonim xatlarda nutqning xoslanishi, nutqiy vaziyatni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillar, ularning roli va ahamiyati masalasiga oydinlik kiritish, shuningdek, yangi soha sifatida lingvistik ekspertizani o'rganish, tadqiq etish va turli konfliktli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish haqidagi xulosalardan 2021-yil 20-oktabr kuni "Madaniyat va ma'rifat" telekanalining "Bugunning gapi" ko'rsatuvidasturlar ssenariysini tuzishda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "Madaniyat va ma'rifat" telekanali davlat muassasasining 2021-yil 20-oktabrdagi 01-16/207-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada amaliy tilshunoslik va sud-huquq tizimida yangilik sifatida lingvistik ekspertizaning mohiyati, amaliy ahamiyati, vazifalari va jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o'rni masalalari haqidagi ma'lumotlar jamoatchilikka yetkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 1 ta xalqaro, 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanida va seminarida muhokamadan o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo'yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish nashr ettirilgan. Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik (PhD) dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 9 ta maqola, ulardan 5 tasi respublika va 4 tasi xorijiy jurnalda e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, 3 bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 137 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekt va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning I bobi "**Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning qo'llanishi. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda shaxsiy yozishma tushunchasi, turi, tili haqida, shuningdek, o'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning lingvistik tahlil mohiyati, hududiy xosligi masalalari yoritilgan. Shaxsiy yozishmalar mavzuviy xususiyatiga ko'ra guruhlanadi. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning lingvistik tahlili orqali matn avtorizatsiyasini aniqlash usullari nazariy va amaliy jihatdan izohlangan. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi lingvistik va dialektologik tahlilining umumiy va farqli jihatlari yoritilgan. Ushbu bo'limda Rossiya davlati Orlov universiteti professorlari I.V.Popova va L.A.Vlasovalarning shaxsiy yozishmalarda lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazish asoslari beriladi.

K.Dolinning so'zlariga ko'ra, "xat (nutqning yozma shakli) – yozuvchi tomonidan oldindan o'ylangan, qayta semantik jihatdan sintez qilingan va

aytmoqchi bo‘lgan fikrining eng yaxshi variantlaridan birini bayon etadigan matni”. Shaxsiy yozishma lingvistik ekspertizasidan asosiy maqsad matn muallifi avtorizatsiyasini aniqlashdir¹¹. Ushbu jarayon matn tarkibiy qismlarining leksik-semantik, sintaktik, grammatik, fonetik jihatdan lingvistik tahlil qilish va hududiy o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlashdan iboratdir.

“**Shaxsiy yozishma tushunchasi. Shaxsiy yozishmalar tili**” deb nomlangan qismida shaxsiy yozishmalarning mavzu tili va turlari tasnif qilinadi. Lingvistik ekspertizaning o‘rganish obyektiga kiruvchi shaxsiy yozishmalar tasnifi beriladi. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish bosqichlari asoslanadi. Rus olimlari L.G.Kim, O.Y.Antonov, Y.P.Popova, Y.A.Belchikova, Y.S.Vlasovalarning lingvistik tahlili asosida suhbat mavzusini aniqlashda quyidagilar taklif sifatida berildi va samaradorligi asoslandi:

- shaxsiy yozishmaning turi aniqlanadi;
- suhbat yo‘nalishi o‘rganiladi;
- matnda shubhali, e‘tiborni jalb etadigan so‘z va birikmalar saralab olinadi;
- saralangan so‘zlarning germenevtik mohiyati o‘rganiladi;
- saralangan so‘zlarning qaysi sohaga taalluqliligi o‘rganiladi;
- ishtirokchilarning nutq uslubi aniqlanadi;
- bir so‘z yoki so‘z birikmasining aynan takrorlanishiga e‘tibor qaratiladi;
- shartli qisqartmalar ijrochining ijtimoiy mansublik darajasiga ko‘ra o‘rganiladi;
- matnda noadabiy unsurlar aniqlanadi;
- noadabiy unsurlar asosida hududiy xosligi o‘rganiladi.

“**Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning qo‘llanishi**” deb nomlangan qismida rus olimlaritomonidan taklif etilgan tahlil bosqichlari izohlanib¹², o‘zbek yozma matnlari uchun quyidagi tahlil bosqichlari o‘rinli ekanligi anonim shikoyat xatning lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazilishi asosida dalillanadi.

Ekspertiza jarayoni 3 bosqichda amalga oshirildi. Uchinchi bosqich tahlili tilshunoslik bilimlariga asoslangandir. Unga ko‘ra, matn tarkibidan noadabiy leksik unsurlar ajratib olindi: *anka, uje, конкретны, tochna, umoby, kaneshna, chotkiy, soqqalari, iflos, b..., pr, jonik, anka, akosh* kabilar. Ushbu signal so‘zlar matndan tashqari va kontekstual tahlil qilindi.

Olingan ma‘lumotlar asosida dastlabki ekspert xulosasi:

- suhbatdoshlar bir necha yillik tajribaga ega olibsotarlilar ekanligi aniqlandi (*matnda suhbatdoshlarning faqat o‘z guruhlararo tushunarli bo‘lgan noadabiy leksik unsurlardan foydalanishgan: soqqa, la, nie, iflos kabi. Shuningdek, sotilishi*

¹¹ Ким Л.Г. Холистические принципы проведения идентификационной автороведческой экспертизы разножанровых текстов. Современная теоретическая лингвистика и проблемы судебной экспертизы: сборник научных работ по итогам Международной научной конференции «Современная теоретическая лингвистика и проблемы судебной экспертизы» (Москва, 1–2 октября 2019 г.). – М.: Государственный институт русского языка им. А. С. Пушкина, 2019. – С. 507-509.

¹² Бельчиков Ю.А. Лингвистическая судебная экспертиза – целенаправленное герменевтическое исследование // Спорные тексты СМИ и судебные иски: Публикации. Документы. Экспертизы. Комментарии лингвистов / под ред. проф. М.В. Горбаневского. – М.: Престиж, 2005. – С. 15-20.

mo 'ljallangan obyektlar ko'rsatilgan: hovli, 2 ta uy va asfalt zavodi; oldi-sotdi masalasida o'zaro manfaatli kelishuvga harakat qilingan);

– suhbatdoshlarning ikki tilli shaxs ekanligi aniqlandi (*matnda ruscha so'zlardan o'rinli foydalanishgan: uje, конкретны, точно, чтобы, канешна, chotkiy kabilar);*

– suhbatdoshlar bir necha yillik faoliyatda bo'lgan shaxslar sifatida belgilandi (*suhbat rasmiy xarakterda emas, so'zlashuv uslubida olib borilgan; bir-biri uchun tushunarli bo'lgan vulgar va varvar so'zlardan foydalanilgan);*

– suhbatdoshlar rasmiy xodimlar emas, o'zaro yaqin munosabatdagi shaxslar (*matnda laqablar bilan murojaat qilingan: anka, jonik, akosh kabilar);*

– suhbatdoshlar mashina savdosi bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslardir (*pr, nie, audi kabi qisqartmalar leksik tahlil bo'yicha mashina nomlariga tegishli deb topildi).*

Demak, matn mavzusi mashina zavodi haqida. Mashina zavodidan turli rusumdagi mashinalarni kelishilgan narxda olish kerak va buning uchun moliyaviy muammolar mavjud. Ularni hal qilish uchun ijrochilarga tegishli obyektlar (asfalt zavodi, uy, hovli kabilar) sotuvga qo'yilgan. Sotish uchun ma'qul narxga kelishilgan. Hujjatni rasmiylashtirish uchun shu obyektlarning fotosuratlarini kerak bo'lgan. Mashina zavodidagi tanish yollanma shaxs orqali mashinalar arzon narxda sotib olinishi kerak. Bunda yollanma shaxs ham moliyalashtirilishi lozim. Suhbatdoshlar mashina oldi-sotdi masalalari bilan doim shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar deb xulosa berish mumkin.

Yakuniy xulosa: mualliflar o'rta ma'lumotli, ikki tilli, uzoq yillar mashina oldi-sotdi faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar deb topildi.

“Shaxsiy yozishmalarda qo'llangan noadabiy leksik unsurlarning hududiy xususiyatlari” qismida o'zbek tilidagi noadabiy leksik qatlamni o'rganishning yo'nalishini belgilashda S.Ibrohimov, S.Rahimov, T.Yo'ldoshev kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlari yetakchi rol o'ynaydi¹³. Bu faslda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi rus olimi Y.Belchikovning tahlili asosida olib borildi. O'zbekiston hududidagi 12 ta viloyatda jargon so'zlarning hududiy xoslanishi tasniflandi.

Tahlil natijasiga ko'ra:

– Toshkent vil. Piskent tumani dollar valyutasini *kalkala*, Qibray tumani *qog'oz*, Samarqand viloyati Ishtixon tumanida *ko'kat*, *limon*, Namangan vil. Chust

¹³ Иброхимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар лексикаси: кулоллик, тандирчилик ва шувоқчиликка оид. – Тошкент, 1956. Ибрахимов С. Профессиональная лексика узбекского языка (на материалах Ферганских говоров). – Тошкент, 1961.; Ибрахимов С.И. Ўзбек тилининг Андижон шеваси. – Тошкент, 1967.; Rahimov S. O'zbek tili Surxondaryo shevalari. (Fonetika, leksika) – Toshkent: Fan, 1985.; Yo'ldoshev T. Tojikistondagi o'zbek shevalari morfologiyasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1986.; Rajabov N. O'zbek shevashunosligi. – Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1996.; Rajabov N.O'zbek tilshunosligining 60 yillik taraqqiyoti tarixidan. – Samarqand, 1982.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1997.; Aliyev A.Y. O'zbek dialektologiyasidan materiallar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1974. 219.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1979.; Qudratov T. O'zbek tilining oraliq shevalari (Shahrisabz, Yakkabog', Chiroqchi va Qamashi rayonlaridagi oraliq sheva materiallari asosida): Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1968. – 236 b.; Jo'rayev B. Yuqori Qashqadaryo o'zbek shevalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1969. – 25-31 b.; Murodova N. O'zbek tili Navoiy viloyati shevalarining lingvoareal talqini. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007.; Shermatov A. Quyi Qashqadaryo o'zbek shevalari. – Toshkent, 1972.

tumani va Qashqadaryo vil. Kitob tumanida *ko‘k*, *ko‘kat* nomi bilan, Samarqand viloyati Paxtachi tumanida *dolya*, Andijon viloyatida esa *kal* deb yuritiladi. Ammo *ko‘kat* tushunchasi Toshkent vil. Piskent tumanida *giyohvand modda* ma’nosini ifodalaydi. *Giyohvand modda* Andijon shevasida *mol* nomi bilan yuritiladi. Bu leksik-semantik jihatdan bir xil so‘zning turli hududlarda alohida nom va nomlashda ham o‘zgacha yondashuvni taqozo etyapti. Bundan ayon bo‘ladiki, ayni bir tushuncha bir hududga tegishli tumanlarda alohida nom bilan atalishi, yoinki bir nechta hududlarda bir xil nom bilan yuritilishi mumkin ekan.

Shaxsiy yozishma misolida noadabiy leksik unurning hududiy xususiyati aniqlandi:

-*qur so‘zi* Surxondaryoda *davra*, *ayollar bazmi*, Namanganda *marta* ma’nosida ishlatiladi. Ammo yozishmaning kontekstual mazmuniga yuqoridagi ma’nolar muvofiq emas. Tahlil davomida *-cha* qo‘shimchasini qo‘shib gapirish, *og‘ayni* so‘zining mazmuniy ifodasi, *qur* so‘zining yordamchi so‘z turkumi, ya’ni *faqat* yuklamasi sifatida qo‘llanishi – bularning bari so‘zlovchining Qashqadaryo, Buxoro yoki Navoiy hududiga mansub shaxs ekanligi haqida taxminiy xulosa beradi.

Demak, tahlilda shevaga oid so‘zlarning lug‘ati mukammal xulosani berishda asos bo‘ladi.

II bob “**Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi**” deb nomlanib, unda o‘zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik unsurlarning qo‘llanishi va ularning hududiy xoslanishi masalasida lingvistik ekspertiza usullari, bosqichlari nazariy va amaliy jihatdan ochib beriladi.

“**Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik unsurlar tasnifi va turlari**” qismi yozma matndagi nutqiy xatolar tasnifi beriladi.

Ingliz olimining “Milliy tilni aniqlash” tahlil usulidan foydalangan holda, xato turlari farqlanadi¹⁴:

Texnik xato	Grammatik xato	Leksik xato	Imloviy xato
Ozi (o‘zi)	Ovosiz (olyapsiz)	Dsizmi (deysizmi)	Xama (hamma)
Min (ming)	Kelip (kelib)	Ovosiz (olyapsiz)	Tuzu joy (tuz-u joy)
Galati (g‘alati)	Nimeyiz (nimangiz)		Bita (bitta)
	Bosasla (bosasizlar)		
	Bosiyla (bosinglar)		

Tahlil xulosasiga ko‘ra, *-ingiz* II shaxs ko‘plikdagi egalik shakli *-iz*, *-yiz* tarzida; *-ib* ravishdosh shakli jarangsizlanish hodisasiga uchrab, *-ip* tarzida; *boosiyla* so‘zida esa *-ing* II shaxs buyruq-istak mayli tovush almashinishiga uchrab, *-iy* tarzida va *-lar* shakli tovush tushish yuz berib, *-la* tarzida qo‘llangan. Shaxsiy yozishmadagi noadabiy grammatik unurning yuqoridagi tasnifi lingvistik ekspertizaga samarali natija berishi mumkin.

“**Shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy lug‘aviy va sintaktik shakllarning hududiy xoslanishi**” qismida Qashqadaryo, Buxoro va Navoiy hududlaridan o‘rta

¹⁴ Milom V.L. Native Language Analysis in Forensic Linguistic Contexts: A Pilot Study Using Four Languages. 2019. – 52 p.

ma'lumotli shaxslarning 5 ta mavzudagi yozishmalari asosida eksperimental tahlil o'tkazildi. Tahlil jarayoni quyidagi ingliz olimlari tajribasi asosida nutq birliklarini kategoriyalashtirish tarzida olib boriladi¹⁵. Shuningdek, areologiyaning maxsus tadqiq usullaridan biri lisoniy-jug'rofiy metodi A.Jo'rayev, Q.Muhammadjonov, Y.Ibrohimov, N.Murodova, I.Darveshovlar tomonidan atroflicha o'rganilgan¹⁶. Olimlarning tajribasi asosida nutqda aks etadigan birliklarning adabiy tildan chetga chiqish holatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi:

<i>Navoiy viloyati Xatirchi tumani shevasiga oid noadabiy lug'aviy shakllarga xos xususiyatlar katalogi</i>				
	Xususiyat	Xato turi	Xato turning tavsifi	Misollar
1	Fe'l so'z turkumi	Fonetik	Reduksiya: <i>-ish</i> harakat nomi shaklida <i>i</i> tovushi qisqargan	<i>...bizani boqsh uchun...</i>
2	Fe'l so'z turkumi	Fonetik	Reduksiya: <i>-ish</i> harakat nomi shaklida <i>i</i> tovushi qisqargan	<i>...borshni plan qiganman...</i>
3	Ot so'z turkumi	Fonetik	<i>-lar</i> ko'plik shaklida <i>r</i> tovushi tushgan	<i>usherlada aylanish orzularimdan biri.</i>

Dastavval, noadabiy grammatik shakllarning lingvistik ekspertizasida quyidagi savollarga diqqat qilish kerak:

1. Umumiy xatoliklardan qaysi biri ko'p uchraydi?
2. Asosiy xatolar tarkibida yana qanday xususiy xatoliklar uchraydi?
3. Tez-tez uchraydigan xatoliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyati qanday?
4. Har xil darajada yuzaga kelgan xatoliklar farqlandimi?
5. Xatoliklarning adabiy me'yorga yaqinligi qay darajada aks etgan¹⁷?

<i>Qashqadaryo viloyati shevasida noadabiy sintaktik shakllar xos xususiyatlar katalogi</i>				
	Xususiyat	Xato turi	Xato turining tavsifi	Misollar
1	Ot so'z turkumi	Tanlov	<i>-ning</i> qaratqich kelishigi o'rnida <i>-ni</i> qo'llangan	<i>Dadamni ishlari...</i>
2	Fe'l so'z turkumi	Tanlov	<i>-dan</i> chiqish kelishigi o'rnida <i>-da</i> qo'llangan	<i>...bo'sh kelmasda dars qilishni...</i>

Tahlil natijasiga ko'ra, noadabiy egalik shakllari, fe'lning o'tgan zamon shakli *-di* assimilatsiya hosilasi sifatida *-ti* tarzida talaffuz etilishi va yozuvda aks etishi jihatidan har uchala hudud mushtarakdir. Qashqadaryo va Buxoro hududida

¹⁵ Burrows J.F. Computers and the Study of Literature. In: C.S. Butler (Ed.), Computers and Written Texts. Oxford: Blackwell, 1992. 167-204 pp.; Burrows J.F. Tiptoeing into the infinite: testing for evidence of national differences in the language of English narrative. In: S. Hockey and N. Ide (Eds.), Research in Humanities Comput. 1993.; Holmes D.I. Authorship Attribution. Computers and the Humanities 28(2). 1994. 87-106 pp.; Holmes D.I. and Forsyth R.S. The Federalist Revisited: New Directions in Authorship Attribution. Literary and Linguistic Computing 10(2). 1995. 111-127 pp.

¹⁶ Джурраев А. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент, 1991. – С. 218.; Мухаммеджанов К. Ареальное исследование узбекских говоров Южного Казахстана: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук д-ра. – Ташкент, 1988.; Иброхимов Й. Жанубий Орол бўйи ўзбек шевалари тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 366 б.; Муродова Н. Ўзбек тили Навоий вилояти шеваларининг лингвоареал талқини. – Тошкент, 2006. – 309 б.; Дарवेशов И. Жануби-ғарбий Наманган шевалари фонетик-фонологик хусусиятларининг ареал тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) ... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 54 б.; Sheraliyev Sh.E. O'zbek tili sharqiy Xo'jand shevalarining grammatik kategoriyalari: Filol. fan. nomz. ... diss. – Toshkent, 2001. – 148 b.

¹⁷ MacDonald P. "We All Make Mistakes!": Analysing an Error-coded Corpus of Spanish University Students' Written English, in Complutense Journal of English Studies, 24. 2016. – 103-129 pp.

o‘rin-payt va jo‘nalish kelishiklarining ham o‘rin almashinuvi kuzatiladi: *yaqinga kellim, uygaman* kabi. Shuningdek, o‘rin-payt kelishiklarining noo‘rin qo‘llanish jarayoni ham kuzatiladi: *tog‘da chiqardik; shaharda kelmaysizmi* kabi. Navoiy hududida esa, asosan, fe‘l so‘z turkumlarining o‘zak qismida fonetik hodisalar yuz beradi, qo‘shimchalar esa adabiy me‘yorga yaqin talaffuz etiladi. Shuningdek, Qashqadaryo hududiga xos shevada, nisbatan, ot so‘z tukumiga oid lug‘aviy shakllarda adabiy me‘yordan chekinish hollari kuzatiladi. Otning son kategoriyasi - *lar* ko‘plik shakli *-la* tarzida *r* tovush tushishi xususiyati bilan ifodalanishiga ko‘ra, Navoiy viloyati bilan umumiylik kasb etadi.

Demak, lingvistik ekspertiza uchun 2 xil usul taklif sifatida beriladi:

1. Hududiy o‘ziga xos noadabiy grammatik unsurlarning xususiyat katalogini tashkil etish.

2. Gumonlanuvchi shaxs yozishmalaridagi noadabiy grammatik unsurlarning individual xususiyat katalogini tashkil etish.

Bu kataloglar matn muallifining qay hududga mansubligini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

III bob “**Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy fonetik unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi**” deb nomlanib, unda o‘zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy fonetik unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi lingvistik ekspertizasi berilgan. Ushbu bobda ingliz, rus olimlarining tajribalaridan foydalanildi. Bobda turli muammoli matnlarda lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish jarayoni tajribalar asosida keltirilgan. Ekspert xulosalari shakllantirilgan. Xususan, “**O‘zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy undosh tovushlarning hududiy xoslanishi**” deb nomlangan bo‘limda odam o‘g‘irlash bilan bog‘liq jinoyat kriminalistik va dialektologik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Muammoli xarakterga ega matnlardagi noadabiy unsurlarning xususiyat katalogi tashkil etilgan. Matndagi nutq birliklarida komponental tahlil usuli amalga oshirildi. Shuningdek, ushbu bo‘limda sud ekspertizalari tarkibida xatshunoslik ekspertizasi, muallifshunoslik ekspertizasi, lingvistik ekspertiza va dialektologik ekspertiza mushtaraklikda amalga oshirilishi alohida ko‘rsatilgan.

“**Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy fonetik hodisalar tasnifi va turlari**” qismida ingliz olimlarining miqdoriy tahlil metodi asosida ekspertiza amalga oshiriladi¹⁸. Navoiy hududida yashovchi o‘rta ma‘lumotli shaxsning 5 ta mavzudagi qo‘lyozma yozishmalari misolida lingvistik ekspertiza amalga oshirildi. Tahlil natijasiga ko‘ra, Navoiy hududida yashovchi shaxsning yozma nutqida noadabiy fonetik unsurlar: tovush tushishi 65,6 % ni, tovush almashinishi 28,8 % ni va tovush ortishi 3,2 % ni tashkil etdi. Ushbu shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy tovush almashinishi jarayoni ko‘p kuzatiladi. Demak, yuqoridagi koeffitsient muammoli shaxsiy yozishmalarning lingvistik tahlili adresant haqidagi umumiy va xususiy xulosalarni shakllantirishga yanada oydinlik kiritadi.

¹⁸ MacDonald P. “We All Make Mistakes!”. Analysing an Error-coded Corpus of Spanish University Students’ Written English, in *Complutense Journal of English Studies*, 24. 2016. – 103-129 p.; Milom V.L. *Native Language Analysis in Forensic Linguistic Contexts: A Pilot Study Using Four Languages*. 2019. – 36 p.

“Shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy unli tovushlarning hududiy xoslanishi” qismida ingliz olimlarining lingvistik eksperiment metodi asosida Buxoro va Qashqadaryo hududida yashovchi o‘rta ma’lumotli shaxsdan olingan 5 ta mavzudagi qo‘lyozma matn misolida tahlil amalga oshirildi. Ikki hududdagi yozma nutqda aks etgan noadabiy unli tovushlarning o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari berildi. Quyida ikki hudud shevasiga doir noadabiy unli tovushlarning umumiy xarakter kasb etishi yoritilgan:

“o” tovushi “a” tarzida talaffuz etiladi va yoziladi.

So‘zning birinchi urg‘usiz ochiq bo‘g‘inida: *Apam avqotni sizday qimaydi.* (Buxoro shevasi). So‘zning birinchi urg‘usiz yopiq bo‘g‘inida: *...xali hamon karana virus...* (Qashqadaryo shevasi).

“e” tovushi “a” tarzida talaffuz etiladi va yoziladi.

Ushbu variant ko‘pchilik shevalar uchun xosdir, shuningdek: *...manga ko‘p narsa...* (Buxoro shevasi); *Sani kutib qoluvchi...* (Qashqadaryo shevasi).

“i” tovushi “u” tarzida talaffuz etiladi va yoziladi.

So‘zning ikkinchi urg‘usiz ochiq bo‘g‘inida: *...sizdan savumayman...* (Buxoro shevasi). So‘zning ikkinchi urg‘usiz ochiq bo‘g‘inida: *...o‘g‘liz sizlarni yuzuzni...* (Qashqadaryo shevasi).

“o” tovushi “u” tarzida talaffuz etiladi va yoziladi.

Asosan, o‘zlashma so‘zlarda: *Duxturlikka xavasim keladi...* (Buxoro shevasi); *...duxturlar kurashmoqda...* (Qashqadaryo shevasi).

Tahlil xulosasi qiyosiy-chog‘ishtirish metodiga asoslangan bo‘lib, ikki hudud shevasiga oid noadabiy unli tovushlarning o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari amaliy asoslangan. Demak, yuqoridagidek tahlil har bir hududga doir noadabiy unli tovushlarning xususiyat katalogi tashkil etilishda asos sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Uchinchi bobning **“Shaxsiy yozishmalarda qo‘llangan noadabiy undosh tovushlarning hududiy xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan qismida O‘zbekiston Respublikasida 2008-yilda yuz bergan odam o‘g‘irlash holatlaridan biri lingvistik va dialektologik tahlilga tortiladi. Mashhur tadbirkorning hayotiga oid jinoyat turi haqida so‘z boradi. Tadbirkorning juda katta moliyaviy bazasi mavjud bo‘lib, O‘zbekistondan tashqari xorijiy davlatlarda ham ko‘plab mol-mulki bo‘lgan. Tadbirkorning ismini shartli ravishda R. deb belgilanadi. Uning M. ismli o‘g‘li bo‘lib, 2007-yilda tavallud topgan. Pul undirish maqsadida M. ismli 20 oylik bolasini mart oyi boshida bog‘chadan o‘g‘irlashgan. Bola o‘g‘irlangan kundan boshlab 1-martdan 2-aprelgacha o‘g‘rilar SMS orqali 7 ta xabar jo‘natishgan. Bir necha kundan so‘ng uyi atrofidagi maydondan bolaning jasadini topilgan. Jo‘natilgan yozishmalardagi 82 so‘zda noadabiy unsur mavjud va 5 ta noadabiy leksik unsur ishtirok etgan.

Uka, 50 ming qog‘ozni tayyor qippo‘y. Birokkundan keyin sanga qayga jo‘natish keraligini aytamiz. Milisa-pilisa qilib utirma. Bo‘masa, mandan yaxshili kutma. Ug‘ling sog‘. Pulli berganindan keyin ug‘lini beramiz. Ungacha anuni tayyor qippo‘y. Uzim sanga bir gapini aytaman.

13:18

Matnda adabiy me'yorga zid bo'lgan quyidagi so'zlar mavjud: *qog'oz, qippo'y, birokkundan, sanga, keraligini, utirma, bo'masa, yaxshili, ug'ling, pulli, berganindan, ug'lini, anuni, qippo'y, uzim, sanga, bir gapini aytaman.*

Anonim yozishmaga oid noadabiy undosh tovushlarga xos xususiyatlar katalogi			
Xususiyat	Xato turi	Xato turning tavsifi	Misollar
Shaklda	Tanlov	<i>N</i> harfi progressiv assimilatsiyaga uchragan; <i>l</i> tovushi tushib qolgan	<u>Qog‘ozzi</u> <u>apkesang</u> bolani beramiz
Shaklda	Tanlov	<i>-ib</i> ravishdoshida jarangsizlanish holati yuz bergan	50 ming qog‘ozni tayyor qippo‘y
O‘zakda	Tanlov	<i>R</i> tovushi progressiv assimilatsiyaga uchragan	<u>Birokkundan</u> keyin
Shaklda	Tanlov	<i>N</i> harfi progressiv assimilatsiya natijasida <i>l</i> tarzida yozilgan	<u>Pulli</u> berganindan keyin
O‘zakda	Tanlov	<i>K</i> tovushi tushib qolgan	jo‘natish <u>keraligini</u> aytamiz.

Qippo‘y so‘zida noadabiy undosh tovushning ikkilanish holati kuzatilyapti, ya‘ni so‘zda jarangsizlanish va assimilatsiya fonetik hodisalari yuz bergan. Bu shevaga oid so‘z bo‘lib, Andijon, Farg‘ona, Namangan viloyatlari shevalarida aynan shu tarzda qo‘llanadi. Toshkent, Qashqadaryo, Buxoroning ayrim hududlarida *qipqo‘y*, *sopqo‘y* tarzida qo‘llanadi¹⁹. Shuningdek, yozishmada *bir gapini aytaman* iborasi qo‘llangan. Agar ushbu birikmani asl semasiga e‘tibor berilsa, *hammaga noma‘lum bir yangi gap aytaman* yoki *uning biror bir gaplaridan birini aytaman*, – kabi mazmunni ifodalaydi. Ammo Y.Popovanning semantik bloklash tahliliga ko‘ra, bu so‘zning asl mazmuni suhbat yo‘nalishiga umuman mos kelmaydi²⁰. Shuning uchun ham, noadabiy leksik unsurlarning indeksi tahlilga ancha aniqlik kiritadi. Shuningdek, ushbu ibora hududlararo o‘rganilganda Shahrisabz, Navoiy, Samarqand kabi hududlarda *uning gapini senga aytaman* mazmunida qo‘llanishi aniqlandi. Ammo Namangan hududida esa *anig‘ini senga xabar qilaman* mazmunida qo‘llanar ekan. Agar iboraning Namangan shevasidagi variant qo‘llansa, yozishmadagi suhbat mazmuniga muvofiq ishlatiladi (*Ungacha anuni tayyor qippo‘y. Uzim sanga bir gapini aytaman*). Demak, anonim yozishmalar muallifi O‘zbekistonning shimoliy hududlari: Namangan, Farg‘ona viloyatlariga mansub shaxs hisoblanadi. Muammoli matn muallifining hududiy xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash uchun quyidagilar taklif sifatida beriladi:

1. O‘zbekiston viloyatlaridagi noadabiy unsurlarning xususiyat kataloglarini tashkil etish.
2. Gumonlanuvchi shaxslarga tegishli yozishmalaridagi noadabiy unsurlarning xususiyat katalogini tashkil etish.
3. Yuqoridagi kataloglar asosida dalil korpusini yaratish.
4. Ushbu dalil korpusini respublika hududidagi barcha yuridik tashkilotlar elektron tizimiga joylashtirish (bu matn muallifi qaysi muassasaga murojaat etishidan qat‘i nazar, yozuvdagi xatolar asosida uning shaxsini aniqlashga yordam beradi).

¹⁹ Джураева Х. Фонетика-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этнические название «турк - калтатай»: Автореф. дисс. ...канд. филол. наук д-ра. 1975. – С. 49.

²⁰ Попова Е.П., Бондаренко О.В., Кострулева И.В. Русский язык и культура речи: Учебное пособие, – Ставрополь, 2017. – С. 18.

Quyida konfliktli 7 ta matndan biri misolida lingvistik va kriminalistik tahlilning o'xshash va farqli jihatlari yoritilgan:

Dialektologiyaga xos tahlil	Yozishmadan misollar	Kriminalistikaga xos tahlil
<i>Olib kel</i> qo'shma so'zning Namangan, Farg'ona, Andijon shevasidagi varianti	...apke...	1. <i>Olib kel</i> so'zining Namangan, Farg'ona, Andijon shevasidagi varianti. 2. Ushbu so'z II shaxs buyruq-istak maylida; semantik jihatdan hurmatsizlik mazmunini ifodalaydi.
1. Vulgar qatlamga mansub so'z. 2. Vulgar so'zlarning haqorat, so'kinish turiga kiradi.	...garang...	1. Shaxsga nisbatan tahqirlash maqsadida qo'llangan. 2. Shaxsiy yozishmaning suhbat yo'nalishidan darak beradi: yozishma tahqirlash, tamagirlik ruhida bitilgan. 3. Shaxsga nisbatan tahqirlash maqsadida qo'llangan. 4. Shaxsiy yozishmaning suhbat yo'nalishidan darak beradi: yozishma tahqirlash, tamagirlik ruhida bitilgan. 5. garang – qulog'i eshitmaydigan, kar ²¹ . 6. Haqorat mazmunida qo'llansa, ma'muriy javobgarlikka tortiladi.
1. <i>matta</i> so'zida <i>r</i> harfi <i>t</i> tarzida qo'llanishi assimilatsiya hodisasidan darak beradi. 2. <i>ayttim</i> so'zida <i>-di</i> zamon shakli <i>-ti</i> tarzida qo'llangan. Bunda ham assimilatsiya hodisasi yuz bergan. 3. <i>matta</i> , <i>ayttim</i> so'zlari Farg'ona, Qo'qon, Marg'ilon, Buxoro, Navoiy viloyatidagi shevalarda uchraydi.	<i>Oxirgi matta ayttim. Iplosss...</i>	1. <i>matta</i> , <i>ayttim</i> so'zlari Farg'ona, Qo'qon, Marg'ilon kabi shevalarda uchraydi. 2. Tinglovchiga nisbatan qat'iy va keskin talab qo'yish ruhida yozilgan. Ogohlantirish, ehtiyotkorlikka chaqirish mazmuni mavjud. 3. <i>iplosss</i> so'zi og'zaki nutqda salbiy hissiy munosabatni ifodalaydi. "s" harfining takror qo'llanishi salbiy emotsional holatni keltirib chiqaradi. Bu insonga nisbatan qo'llansa, haqorat so'z sifatida baholanadi.

Demak, matn muallifini hududiy xosligini aniqlashda noadabiy leksik, grammatik va fonetik unsurlarning indeksiga ehtiyoj seziladi. Shu asosda hududiy xoslangan noadabiy leksik unsurlarning indeksi tuzildi.

XULOSA

1. Shaxsiy yozishmalar to'rt turga ega bo'lib, ularning har biri nutqiy birliklarning ishtirokiga ko'ra lingvistik ekspertizaning o'rganish obyekti bo'la oladi.

2. Inson qadr-qimmatini sha'ni, obro'yiga daxl qilish mazmunidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarni *muammoli matn* termini bilan atash lozim. Lingvistik ekspertizani amalga oshiruvchi mutaxassis *tishunos-ekspert* deb nomlanishi maqsadga muvofiq.

3. Anonim xatlar va muammoli yozishmalar tahlilida farqli jihatlari mavjud. Anonim xatlarda muallifning nutqiga xos xususiyatlar aniqlansa, muammoli yozishmalarda nutqiy birliklarning mazmuniy darajalari, inson huquqlariga daxl qilish xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi.

4. Lingvistik ekspertizada shaxsiy yozishmalarning mavzuviy tilini o'rganish jo'natuvchi va qabul qiluvchining maqsadini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

5. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda nutqiy birliklarning ijobiy yoki salbiy psixik ta'sir kuchi ularning ma'no darajasiga ko'ra belgilanadi. Har qanday ma'noga ega haqorat so'zlar bilan ham lingvistik tahlilni amalga oshirib bo'lmaydi. Bunda

²¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. – Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi". 2020. – 486 b.

haqorat soʻzning ifodalanish maqsadi va ifodalanish darajasiga eʼtibor qaratiladi. Inson obroʻsi, shaʼniga taʼsir etish maqsadida amalga oshirilgan haqorat soʻzlar lingvistik ekspertizaning oʻrganish obyekti boʻla oladi.

6. Oʻzbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy leksik unsurlarning hududiy xosligini aniqlashda soʻzlarni semantik, pragmatik va kontekstual jihatdan oʻrganish lozim. Chunki har bir soʻz maʼlum hudud doirasida oʻziga xos ifoda xususiyatiga ega. Shaxsiy yozishmalardagi noadabiy leksik unsurlarning maʼlum hudud doirasida qoʻllanishini aniqlash lingvistik ekspertizada gumonlanuvchi haqidagi maʼlumotlarga ancha oydinlik kiritadi. Gumonlanuvchining yashash hududini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Bu sud-huquq tizimining psixologik, tibbiy kabi boshqa ekspertiza tarmoqlarining xulosalari bilan umumlashtiriladi. Yetarli asosga ega boʻlgandagina gumonlanuvchi haqida umumiy xulosa beriladi.

7. Shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik shakllarning tahlilida sifat va miqdor usuli taklif sifatida beriladi. Sifatni aniqlash usuli asosida gumonlanuvchi shaxsning dalil tarzida olingan yozishmalari asosida noadabiy grammatik unsurlarning xususiyat katalogi tashkil etiladi. Soʻng noadabiy grammatik shakllarning matndagi ifoda xususiyati, qoʻllanilish oʻrni, sintaktik munosabati lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Bu grammatik shakllardagi xatoliklarni aniqlash, shu orqali gumonlanuvchi shaxsning nutqida tez-tez uchrab turadigan noadabiy grammatik shakllarni belgilab olishga xizmat qiladi. Bu tahlil lingvistik ekspertiza uchun ahamiyatli sanaladi.

8. Noadabiy lugʻaviy va sintaktik shakllarning xato turiga muvofiq xususiyat katalogini tashkil etish qoʻshimchalarning hududiy tipik xarakterini aniqlashga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu xususiyat katalogi asosida gumonlanuvchiga tegishli boʻlgan yozishmalar asosida dalil korpusini yaratish mumkin. Keyingi bosqichda hududga xos boʻlgan noadabiy grammatik shakllarning korpusi orqali gumonlanuvchining dalil sifatida olingan yozishmalari tekshiriladi, hududga xos umumiy xususiyatlari aniqlanadi, soʻng xulosa beriladi.

9. Noadabiy grammatik shakllarning xususiyat katalogi asosidagi lingvistik tahlil 2 usulda amalga oshishi mumkin:

a) gumonlanuvchining shaxsiy yozishmalari asosidagi noadabiy grammatik shakllarning xususiyat katalogini tashkil etish;

b) hududiy xoslangan noadabiy grammatik unsurlarning xususiyat katalogini tashkil etish. Shu ikki usul asosidagi xususiyat kataloglari kodlashtirilib, prototipi hosil qilinib, dalil korpusini yaratish mumkin. Gumonlanuvchining yozishmalari asosida xususiy dalil korpusi yaratiladi va u hududiy dalil korpusi bilan qiyosan tahlil qilinadi. Lingvistik ekspertiza jarayonida noadabiy grammatik shakllarning xususiyat katalogi asosida gumonlanuvchining hududiy mansublik darajasini aniqlash mumkin. Oʻzbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarning lingvistik tahlilida noadabiy leksik, grammatik, fonetik unsurlarning indeksi asosida elektron dasturni tashkil etish lingvistik ekspertizaning aniq va shaffof oʻtkazilishini taʼminlaydi.

10. Oʻzbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarning tahlilida ham dialektologiya, ham lingvistik ekspertiza sohalarining tahlil usullaridan muvofiq tarzda foydalanish samarali natija beradi. Dialektologik tahlilda noadabiy unsurlarning etimologik va

hududiy xususiyatlari aniqlansa, lingvistik ekspertiza jarayonida esa noadabiy unsurlarning mazmuniy ifodasi, inson qadr-qimmati, haq-huquqlariga salbiy ta'sir kuchi, matn muallifining ijtimoiy mansublik darajasi, ilmiy salohiyati, nutqiy vaziyatdagi ruhiy holati kabilar tahlil qilinadi. Bu ikki tahlil jarayonining hamohanglikda amalga oshishi xulosaning tugal va asosli bo'lishini ta'minlaydi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREE
PhD.03./04.06.2021.Phil.132.01 AT KOKAND STATE PEDAGOGICAL
INSTITUTE NAMED AFTER MUKIMI**

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

DILDORA ANVAROVNA TURAEVA

**TERRITORIAL SPECIFICITY OF NON-LITERARY ELEMENTS IN
PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE IN UZBEK**

10.00.11 - Language Theory. Applied and computer linguistics

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD)
ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Kokand – 2022

The theme of the dissertation for doctor of philosophy (PhD) in philological sciences was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the number B.2021.3.PhD/Fil2027.

The doctoral dissertation was carried out at the Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (abstract)) on the Scientific Council website <http://navoiy-uni.uz/> and on the website Ziyonet information and educational portal www.ziyonet.uz.

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The abstract of the dissertation sent out on "4" april 2022
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INTRODUCTION (the abstract of the (PhD) dissertation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. Since XXI century, the integration of various fields in the development of world science has increased. A number of branches have emerged to improve the practical application of language, such as culture of communication, psycholinguistics, jurisprudence, neurolinguistics, and linguistic expertise. This contributes to make practical use of linguistic possibilities, to determine the power of language units and their influence on human spirituality, honor and dignity. In the end, whether it is the psychological, legal, or social spheres in which the human factor is involved, the results of scientific research in this area are aimed at improving the life of society.

In world linguistics the term legal linguistics began to be widely applied in the second half of the twentieth century. This field has reached the level of development in Russian and English linguistics, and the direction of linguistic expertise was formed as an integral part of it in the 90s. Linguistic expertise is the result of the intersection of law and linguistics, and is a practical branch of linguistics which studies units within a language that undermine human dignity. Linguistic examination of correspondence of unknown nature and religious extremism, terrorism, threats and propaganda in various directions, which have a negative impact on the spiritual consciousness of mankind, as a result of scientific and technological progress, which is widespread on social networks. Extensive research is being conducted in world linguistics in this regard. This allows one to analyze problematic situations such as recognizing the author of anonymous correspondence, checking plagiarism in the text, clarifying trademarks, and copying the brand names of enterprises.

There are multiple studies carried out on the judicial system in our country. Most of them are within the scope of topics such as judicial language, the terms of legal system. However, the linguistic analysis of anonymous correspondence, which is a source of controversy in the judicial system, is becoming more and more important. Such correspondence was analyzed in a number of areas, such as correspondence examination, psychological examination. However, there is a need for a complete and consistent solution to the problem. That is, it affects human dignity, prestige, and prestige; abusive; threatening; correspondence with a family, religion, or ethnicity is becoming a problematic object. There is a growing need for scientific and theoretical solutions to linguistics and law in solving a number of similar problems in the judicial system. Verbal disputes, one of the types of crimes in the judiciary, are verbal crimes by their nature, and differ from other crimes in which they use language as a weapon of crime, which can result in unintended consequences. At the same time, there is a growing demand for a linguist with a strong background in law. Linguistic analysis of such problematic personal correspondence or anonymous letters brings much clarity to the issue. In other words, lexical-semantic analysis of each sentence in personal correspondence, psychological impact, pragmatic identification and study of their relevance to human dignity can help to solve problems in the judiciary. A new branch of Uzbek

linguistics is the analysis of the semantic-syntactic features of speech units in personal correspondence, thereby identifying the author of the text or defining the semantic levels of lexical units and linguistically substantiating their impact on human rights. This is also new for the forensic process, where text analysis is no longer based on the form of writing, but through a linguistic analysis of situations such as the semantic-syntactic properties of speech products, their relevance to the speech situation, and the emotional impact of units. So, there are enough theoretical foundations in this area, but a practical approach to it is a priority for the linguist-expert. On this basis, a linguist should not consider linguistic expertise being a branch of legal linguistics to be a subject dealt with indoors, but must fully understand, comprehend and substantiate through the analysis of a variety of texts in the media, advertising texts, trademarks, corruption, extremism, propaganda, and threats in the real social life. Several studies in this field are being carried out in Uzbek linguistics, most of which are related to jurisprudence. In our opinion, the implementation of linguistic expertise in personal correspondence as a branch of applied linguistics is one of the most important issues for today's developing century.

The research work serves to accomplish the tasks in the implementation of certain legal documents such as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further reform the judicial system, strengthening guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens" № PD-4850 as of October 21, 2016, Decree "On the Strategy for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" № PD-4947 as of February 7, 2017, Decree "On further improvement of postgraduate education" № PD-4958 of February 16, 2017, Decree "On further development of the higher education system" № PD-2909 as of April 20, 2017, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures on further improvement of the system of postgraduate education" №304 as of May 22, 2017 and other legal papers related to the research.

Relevance of the research to the priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. The research was carried out under the priority directions of science and developing technology of the Republic "The Formation of the Innovative System of Ideas in Social, Legal, Economic, Cultural, Spiritual and Educational Development of the Democratic State and their Ways of Implementation in the Information Society".

Problem development status. Researchers of Guild of Linguists-Experts on documents and information (GLEDIS)²² as D.Golev²³, A.Belchikov²⁴, R.Perkins,

²² Гильдия лингвистов-экспертов по документационным и информационным спорам. URL: <http://rusexpert.ru/uslugi/lingvokonfliktologia.html> (дата доступа 1.12.2019).

²³ <https://youtu.be/7HCGob75xGQ> Join Dr. Robert Leonard, professor of linguistics and director of Hofstra's graduate program in forensic linguistics, to learn how the... Forensic Linguistics: Using Language Analysis to Solve Crimes with the FBI; Голев Н. Д. Юридизация языковых конфликтов как основание их типологии // Юрислингвистика. 2008. № 9. – С. 137-156.; Голев Н.Д. Юрислингвистика и лингвоконфликтология (к типологии языковых конфликтов) // Современная филология: актуальные проблемы, теория и практика: сб. мат-ов II межд. науч. конф. – Красноярск: Изд-во СтбФУ, 2007. – С. 20-30.; Голев Н. Д., Яковлева О. Е. Язык как собственность (к основаниям лингвомаркетологической концепции языка) // Юрислингвистика-10: Лингвоконфликтология и юриспруденция: межвузовский сборник научных трудов / под ред. Н.Д. Голева и Т.В. Чернышовой. – Кемерово, Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2010. – С. 73-81.

P.McDonald, M.Koppel²⁵ studied the issues of information and documents https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_f-ftn6, V.L.Milom, Y.V.Fomenko, L.P.Demidenko, L.I.Skvotsov, S.N.Zeitlin, F.P.Sergeyev and V.A.Grigorev conducted research on the linguistic examination of non-literary elements²⁶. In the study of regional non-literary elements in the Uzbek language, professors K.Muhammadjanov's work on Northern Uzbek dialects, A.Aliev's work on Namangan group dialects, H.Daniyarov's research on Uzbek dialects of Samarkand and Jizzakh regions, B.Juraev and A.Shermatov's research on Upper Kashkadarya and Lower Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects, N.Murodova's studies on the dialects of Navoi region, T.Kudratov's works on the intermediate group of Uzbek dialects of Kashkadarya region²⁷ played an important role.

In Uzbek linguistics, there has been conducted an analysis of texts of different forms. In particular, many scholars have undertaken their researches on the field such as M.Kurbanova on lexical, grammatical, phonetic analysis of the text, I.Azimova on psycholinguistic analysis of the newspaper text, D.Khudoyberganova on the priority of the human factor in the text, Sh.Safarov, M.Khakimov on the pragmatic features of the text, manuscripts H. Sulaymonov, A. Ziyaev on the semantics of linguistic units, H. Khayrullayev on the problem of hierarchical relations of speech units, D. Nabiyeva²⁸ on the representation of

²⁴ Бельчиков Ю.А. Проблема выбора слова в речевой практике современных СМИ. 90-е годы XX века // Язык и мы. Мыязык. 2006. – С. 367-372.

²⁵ Milom V.L. Native Language Analysis in Forensic Linguistic Contexts: A Pilot Study Using Four Languages. 2019. – 52 p.; Perkins R. Linguistic Identifiers of L1 Persian speakers writing in English. NLID for Authorship Analysis. Unpublished doctoral dissertation. Aston University, Birmingham, U.K, 2012.; MacDonald P. “We All Make Mistakes!”. Analysing an Error-coded Corpus of Spanish University Students’ Written English, in Complutense Journal of English Studies, 24. 2016. 103-129.; 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. 2005. – 624-628 pp. New York: ACM Press. doi:10.1145/1081870.1081947;

²⁶ Фоменко Ю. В. О типологии речевых ошибок // Рус. яз. в школе. – 1987. № 2. – С. 50-56.; Фоменко Ю. В. Типы речевых ошибок: Учебное пособие. – Новосибирск, 1994.; Цейтлин С. Н. Речевые ошибки и их предупреждение: Пособие для учителей. – М., 1982. – 143 с.; Скворецкая Е. В. Культура речи: (Упражнения и рекомендации). – Новосибирск, 1991. – 88 с.; Сергеев Ф. П. Речевые ошибки и их предупреждение: пособие для учителя. – Киев, 1988. – 123 с.; Скворцов Л. И. Канцеляризм и штампы // О культуре речи. – М., 1981. – С. 27-36.; Скворцов Л. И. Правильно ли мы говорим по-русски? : Справоч. пособие по произношению, ударению и словоупотреблению. – М., 1980. – 224 с.; Цейтлин С. Н. Лексические неправильности в детской речи // Рус. яз. в школе. 1981. №4. – С. 51-54.; Цейтлин С. Н. Нарушение синтаксических норм в речи школьников: (нормативное управление) // Рус. яз. в школе. 1980. № 1. – С. 55-58.; Цейтлин С. Н. Речевые ошибки и их предупреждение. – М., 1982. – 143 с.; Цейтлин С. Н. Типичные морфологические неправильности детской речи : (Материалы исследований) // Речевые приемы и ошибки: типология, деривация и функционирование. – М., 1989. – С. 56-65.; Демиденко Л. П. Речевые ошибки. – Минск, 1986. – С. 336.;

²⁷ Rajabov N. O‘zbek shevashunosligi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1996.; Rajabov N. O‘zbek tilshunosligining 60 yillik taraqqiyoti tarixidan. – Samarqand, 1982.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1997.; Aliyev A.Y. O‘zbek dialektologiyasidan materiallar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1974. – B. 219.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1979.; Qudratov T. O‘zbek tilining oraliq shevalari (Shahrisabz, Yakkabog‘, Chiroqchi va Qamashi rayonlaridagi oraliq sheva materiallari asosida): Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1968. – B. 236.; Jo‘rayev B. Yuqori Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1969. – B. 25-31; Murodova N. O‘zbek tili Navoiy viloyati shevalarining lingvoareal talqini. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007.; Shermatov A. Quyi Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent, 1972.

²⁸ Qurbonova M., Yo‘ldoshev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2014; Nabiyeva D.A. O‘zbek tili sathlarida dialektik kategoriyalarning namoyon bo‘lishi: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2006; Azimova I.A. O‘zbek tilidagi gazeta matnlari mazmuniy persepsiyasining psixolingvistik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss.

interlayer dialectical categories. Judicial language was researched by Sh.Iskandarova²⁹, M.Mirkhamidov, S.Hasanov³⁰, Sh.Shahobiddinova and the team of authors³¹, K.Moydinov and their works were published in the form of monographs in scientific collections.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of higher educational or scientific research institutions where the dissertation has been conducted. The research was conducted in accordance with the research plan of the Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in the direction of “Systematic research of the Uzbek language”.

The purpose of the study is an analysis of non-literary linguistic units in personal correspondence found to be problematic in the judicial system and a scientific substantiation of territorial specificity.

Tasks of the research. The followings were worked out as the tasks of the research work:

to study the theoretical views on the linguistic examination of the territorial specificity of non-literary elements in personal correspondence;

to reveal the essence, to determine the stages of analysis creation of a practical basis for linguistic expertise to determine the territorial specificity of non-literary elements in personal correspondence;

to develop the criteria for determining the author’s affiliation to a particular region on the basis of linguistic examination of personal correspondence in the Uzbek language;

to study non-literary lexical, phonetic, grammatical forms of expression of the disputed text, to develop methods for determining interregional specificity;

to engage in linguistic analysis of suspicious personal correspondence expressing unethical elements in social networks;

to study the author of dubious personal correspondence in the Uzbek language, the development of criteria for determining territorial affiliation and their implementation in practice.

The object of the research is special problematic texts, conflicting forensic texts, correspondence of unknown authorship, and suspicious personal correspondence on social networks.

The subject of the research is the process, methods and stages of linguistic examination of the territorial specificity of non-literary elements in personal correspondence in the Uzbek language.

avtoref. – Toshkent: O‘zMU, 2008; Sulaymonov H. Alisher Navoiy lirikasining tekstologik o‘rganilishi: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1961; Ziyayev A.I. Tilda intensivikasiya/deintensifikasiya semantikasining lisoniy birlik va shakl paradigmlarini hosil qilishi: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. – Farg‘ona, 2020.; Xayrullayev X.Z. Til va nutq birliklarining iyerarxik munosabatlari: Filol. fan. dokt. ...diss. – Toshkent, 2018.; Safarov Sh., Toirova G. Nutqning etnosotsiopragsmatik tahlil asoslari: O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Samarqand, 2007.; Hakimov M. O‘zbek ilmiy matnining sintagmatik va pragmatik xususiyatlari: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1994.

²⁹ Исқандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б 118.

³⁰ Мирхамидов М., Ҳасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004.

³¹ Шахабитдинова Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият. – Андижон: Step by step print: 2020. – Б 150.

Research methods. In the dissertation the methods of qualitative and quantitative, component, semantic block analysis of linguistic expertise are used. In order to identify non-literary grammatical forms in personal correspondence experimental methods are used.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

types of non-literary lexical elements in personal correspondence in Uzbek, such as vulgar, dialectal words, their individual, territorial features, level of mental impact, corruption, defamation, threats, incitement, slander, invitation criteria for linguistic expertise, such as topics, semantic blocking, contextual and quasi-synonymic, have been identified;

it has been proved that linguistic expertise is based on the method of quality and quantity, as well as the principles of syntactic-semantic analysis to determine the subject and direction of personal correspondence in the Uzbek language;

the use of non-literary grammatical and phonetic elements, forms of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the Uzbek language as a database for linguistic examination has been confirmed;

the functional, thematic, semantic, territorial specificity according to the use of non-literary grammatical and phonetic elements in problem correspondence given in the catalog of evidentiary features, and their expressiveness has been substantiated on the example of personal correspondence.

Scientific and practical value of the research results:

The theoretical significance of the research can be justified with the fact that it helps to increase the practical role of existing theories in linguistics and promotes the development of linguistic expertise in Uzbek linguistics and jurisprudence. Defining linguistic expertise in various problem texts also helps to summarize expert decisions. The practical and theoretical results of the research are equally important in both linguistics and the judiciary and they serve as a set of textbooks and practical manuals for law and philology faculties of higher education institutions. At the same time it contributes to the development of applied linguistics and serves as an important basis for further research in jurisprudence.

The reliability of the results of the research is based on the theoretical basis of national and international research, the experience and recommendations of forensic experts under the Ministry of Justice named after H.Suleymanova and forensic experts under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The study was conducted in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On further improvement of forensic science” № PD-4125 as of January 17, 2019. The materials of national and international scientific-methodical and scientific-practical conferences, articles in the list of SAC of Republic of Uzbekistan and published in foreign scientific journals are explained by the fact that the conclusions are put into practice, the results obtained are approved by the competent authorities.

Implementation of research results.

Based on the scientific results obtained on the territorial characterization of non-literary elements in personal correspondence in the Uzbek language:

The results of research related to the process of linguistic examination of Uzbek texts, including other Turkic languages, to the scientific and educational process in the field of linguistics from the point of view of modern linguistics and introduction to science of terms related to non-literary elements in personal correspondence were implemented to study scientific substantiation of methods for identifying non-literary lexical, grammatical and phonetic elements in personal correspondence and scientific substantiation and confirmation that linguistic expertise is one of the main tools in determining the author of problematic written texts; to develop criteria for identifying the author of anonymous correspondence at the fundamental and applied research project of FA-F1-G003 on “Functional word formation in modern Karakalpak language” granted by Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities, Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and at the fundamental and applied research project of FA-A1-G007 on “Karakalpak proverbs as an object of linguistic research” (Reference from Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities, Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan registered with №17-01/234 as of August 25, 2021). As a result, the criteria for the level of use of unauthorized correspondence by an author, whose identity is not known, were improved.

In the system of forensic examination mentioned in the dissertation, vulgar and swear words that damage human dignity in personal correspondence, anonymous features and owners of problematic written texts, revealing the territorial affiliation of the author and the nature of human behavior used in linguistic examination. This novelty of the work was implemented at the practical grand project № OT-2019-42 concerning the Uzbek and English languages on electronic (Human image, character, nature and national symbols) (Reference from Tashkent State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi registered with № 04/1-1756 as of September 27, 2021) As a result, the terms related to human behavior used in forensic science, linguistic expertise, and correspondence expertise served to enrich the project.

Linguistic expertise is the study of linguistic expertise as a new field, as well as the identification of the characteristics of individual speech in various types of conflict texts, the nature of speech in anonymous letters, which are the object of linguistic expertise, the factors that create the speech situation and the role and importance of these factors. The findings of the linguistic examination of the conflicting texts were used in the scripting of the program on October 20, 2021, on the program “Today’s talk” on the TV channel “Madaniyat va ma’rifat (Culture and Enlightenment)” (Reference from National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan registered with №01-16/207 as of 20th October, 2021). As a result, information on the essence, practical significance, tasks and role of linguistic expertise in the development of society as a novelty in applied linguistics and the judicial system was made available to the public.

Approbation of research results. The results of the research have already been discussed at one international and three national scientific conferences and seminars.

Publication of research results. Totally thirteen scientific papers have been published on the topic. In particular, nine scientific articles were published in the journals (five of them in the republic and four in foreign journals) recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publication of the basic scientific results of dissertations.

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix. The volume of the dissertation is 137 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY

The **introduction** part of the work informs about the goals and tasks of the work, object and subject of research, its relevance to the priorities of science and technology, describes the scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the results, informs on the structure of the work and the dissertation.

Chapter I intitled as **“The use of non-literary elements in personal correspondence. Territorial characterization of non-literary lexical elements in personal correspondence”** deals with the concept, type, language of personal correspondence, as well as the essence of linguistic analysis of non-literary lexical elements in personal correspondence in Uzbek language, the issues of territorial specificity. Personal correspondence is grouped according to their topical features. The methods of determining the authorization of the text through the linguistic analysis of non-literary lexical elements in personal correspondence are explained theoretically and practically. Personal correspondence in the Uzbek language describes the general and different aspects of the linguistic and dialectological analysis of the territorial characteristics of non-literary lexical elements. This section provides the basics of linguistic expertise in the personal correspondence by professors I.V.Popova and L.A.Vlasova of the Russian State University of Orlov.

According to Dolin, “a letter (written form of speech) is a text in which the writer has premeditated, re-semantically synthesized, and expressed one of the best variants of the idea he is trying to convey”. The main purpose of linguistic examination of personal correspondence is to determine the authorship of the author of the text³². This process involves lexical-semantic, syntactic, grammatical, phonetic, linguistic analysis, and regional identification of text components.

³² Ким Л.Г. Холистические принципы проведения идентификационной автороведческой экспертизы разножанровых текстов. Современная теоретическая лингвистика и проблемы судебной экспертизы: сборник научных работ по итогам Международной научной конференции «Современная теоретическая лингвистика и проблемы судебной экспертизы» (Москва, 1–2 октября 2019 г.). – М.: Государственный институт русского языка им. А. С. Пушкина, 2019. – 507-509 с.

The paragraph “**The concept of personal correspondence. Language of personal correspondence**” classifies the subject language and types of personal correspondence. The classification of personal correspondence, which is the object of study of linguistic expertise, is given. Personal correspondence is based on the stages of linguistic examination. In determining the topic of conversation based on linguistic analysis of Russian scholars L.G.Kim, O.Y.Antonov, Y.P.Popova, Y.A.Belchikova, Y.S.Vlasova, based on their effectiveness the following were suggested:

- The type of personal correspondence is determined
- The direction of the conversation is studied
- Dubious, attention-grabbing words and phrases are selected in the text
- The hermeneutic meaning of the selected words is studied
- The field to which the selected words belong is studied
- The speech style of the participants is determined
- Attention is paid to the exact repetition of a word or phrase;
- Conditional abbreviations are studied according to the level of social affiliation of the performer
- Unethical elements are identified in the text;
- Territorial specificity is studied based on non-literary elements.

The paragraph entitled “**The use of non-literary lexical elements in personal correspondence**” explains the stages of analysis proposed by Russian scholars, the following analytical steps are appropriate for Uzbek written texts, as evidenced by the linguistic examination of the anonymous complaint.

The examination process was carried out in three stages. The third stage analysis is based on linguistic knowledge. According to him, non-literary lexical elements were separated from the text: *anka, uje, konkretny, tochna, shtoby, kaneshna, chotkiy, soqqalari, iflos, b..., pr, jonik, anka, akosh*. These signal words were analyzed outside the text and contextually.

Based on the information obtained, the initial expert opinion:

-The interlocutors were found to be *traders* with several years of experience (*the interlocutors used non-literary lexical items that were understood only by their respective groups: soqqa, la, nie, iflos, etc.*), *tried to reach a mutually beneficial agreement on the sale*);

-The interlocutors were found to be bilingual (*Russian words were used appropriately in the text: uje, konkretny, tochna, shtoby, kaneshna, chotkiy, etc.*).

-The interviewees were identified as individuals who had been in the business for several years (*the interview was informal, not conversational; vulgar, barbaric words were used*).

-The interlocutors are not officials, but close people (*nicknames in the text: anka, jonik, akosh, etc.*);

-The interlocutors are car dealers (*abbreviations such as “pr, nie, audi” have been found to belong to car names in lexical analysis*)

The subject of the text is about the car factory. It is necessary to get different models of cars from the car factory at an agreed price, and there are financial

problems for this. To solve them, the objects belonging to the executors (asphalt plant, house, yard, etc.) are put up for sale. The price for sale was negotiated. Photographs of these objects were needed to complete the document. Cars should be sold at a low price through a familiar hired person at the car factory. In this case, the hired person must also be financed. It can be concluded that the interlocutors are always involved in car sales.

Conclusion: The authors were found to be secondary educated, bilingual, and long-time car dealers.

The researches as S.Ibragimov, S.Rakhimov, T.Yuldashev play a leading role in determining the direction of studying the non-literary lexical layer of the Uzbek language in the section “Territorial features of non-literary lexical elements used in personal correspondence”³³. The territorial characterization of non-literary lexical elements was carried out based on the analysis of the Russian scientist Belchikov in this chapter. Territorial usage of slang words was classified in twelve regions of Uzbekistan.

According to the analysis:

- In Tashkent region. Piskent district *dollar* is called as “*kalkala*”, in Qibray district *dollar* is called as “*qog‘oz*”, in Samarkand region Ishtikhon district *dollar* is called as “*ko‘kat, limon*”, in Namangan region, Chust district and Kashkadarya region *dollar* is called as “*ko‘k, ko‘kat*”, in Samarkand region Paxtachi district *dollar* is called as “*dolya*” in Andijan region *dollar* is called as “*kal*”

In the example of personal correspondence, the territorial nature of the non-literary lexical element was identified:

-The word “*qur*” means “*davra, ayollar bazmi*” in Surkhandarya, which means “*marta*” in Namangan. However, meanings above do not correspond to the contextual content of the correspondence. During the analysis, the addition of the suffix *-cha*, the semantic expression of the word “*og‘ayin*”, the use of the word “*qur*” as an auxiliary word group, all give an approximate conclusion that the speaker belongs to Kashkadarya, Bukhara or Navoi.

Thus, in the analysis, the dictionary of dialectal words is the basis for a perfect conclusion.

Chapter II entitled “**Territorial characterization of non-literary grammatical elements in personal correspondence**” describes theoretically and practically the methods and stages of linguistic expertise in the use of non-literary

³³ Иброхимов С. Фарғона шеваларининг касб-хунар дексикаси. Кулоллик, тандирчилик ва шувоқчиликка оид. АДД. – Тошкент, 1956.; Иброгимов С. Профессиональная лексика узбекского языка (на материалах Ферганских говоров). – Тошкент, 1961.; Ибрахимов С.И. Ўзбек тилининг Андижон шеваси. – Тошкент, 1967.; Rahimov S. O‘zbek tili Surxondaryo shevalari. (Fonetika, leksika) – Toshkent: Fan, 1985.; Yo‘ldoshev T. Tojikistondagi o‘zbek shevalari morfologiyasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1986.; Rajabov N. O‘zbek shevashunosligi. – Toshkent: O‘qituvchi, 1996.; Rajabov N. O‘zbek tilshunosligining 60 yillik taraqqiyoti tarixidan. Samarqand, 1982.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1997.; Aliyev A.Y. O‘zbek dialektologiyasidan materiallar. – Toshkent: Fan, 1974. – 219 b.; Doniyorov X. Qipchoq dialektlarining leksikasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 1979.; Qudratov T. O‘zbek tilining oraliq shevalari (Shahrisabz, Yakkabog‘, Chiroqchi va Qamashi rayonlaridagi oraliq sheva materiallari asosida): Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 1968. – 236 b.; Jo‘rayev B. Yuqori Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent: Fan, 1969. – b. 25-31.; Murodova N. O‘zbek tili Navoiy viloyati shevalarining lingvoareal talqini. – Toshkent: Fan, 2007.; Shermatov A. Quyi Qashqadaryo o‘zbek shevalari. – Toshkent, 1972.

grammatical elements in personal correspondence in the Uzbek language and their territorial characterization.

Section “Classification and types of non-literary grammatical elements in personal correspondence”.

A classification of speech errors in the written text is given.

Using the method of analysis of the English scientist “Determination of the national language”, the types of errors are distinguished³⁴:

Technical error	Grammatical error	Lexical error	Spelling error
Ozi (o‘zi)(himself)	Ovosiz (olyapsiz) (taking, buying)	Dsizmi (deysizmi) (you say)	Xama (hamma) (all)
Min (ming) (thousand)	Kelip (kelib) (come)	Ovosiz (olyapsiz) (taking, buying)	Tuzu joy (tuz-u joy) (salt and place)
Qorqmen (qo‘rqmang) (don’t be scared)	Nimeyiz (nimangiz) (what)	Qorqmen (qo‘rqmang) (don’t be scared)	Bita (bitta) (single)
	Bosasla (bosasizlar) (push)		
	Bosiyla (bosinglar) (push)		

According to the analysis, “-ingiz” II is in the plural form “-iz, -yiz;-ib” form, in the form of “-ip” due to the phenomenon of resonance; In the word “bosiyla, -ing” II is used in the form of “-iy,” and “-lar” is used in the form of “-la”.

The above classification of the non-literary grammatical element in personal correspondence can give an effective result to linguistic examination

In the paragraph “Territorial characterization of non-literary lexical and syntactic forms in personal correspondence” an experimental analysis was conducted on the basis of correspondence of people with secondary education from Kashkadarya, Bukhara and Navoi regions on five topics. The process of analysis is carried out in the form of categorization of speech units based on the experience of the following English scholars³⁵. Furthermore, one of the special research methods of areology was studied in detail by A.Juraev, K.Muhammadjanov, Y.Ibragimov, N.Murodova, I.Darveshov by linguistic-geographical method³⁶. Based on the experience of scholars, a comparative analysis of the deviations of the units reflected in speech from the literary language is made:

³⁴ Milom V.L. Native Language Analysis in Forensic Linguistic Contexts: A Pilot Study Using Four Languages. 2019. – 52 p.

³⁵ Burrows J. F. Computers and the Study of Literature. In: C.S. Butler (Ed.), Computers and Written Texts. Oxford: Blackwell. 1992. – 167-204 pp.; Burrows J. F. Tiptoeing into the infinite: testing for evidence of national differences in the language of English narrative. In: S. Hockey and N. Ide (Eds.), Research in Humanities Comput. 1993.; Holmes D. I. Authorship Attribution. Computers and the Humanities 28(2). 1994, – 87-106 pp.; Holmes D. I. and Forsyth, R. S., The Federalist Revisited: New Directions in Authorship Attribution. LiteraryandLinguisticComputing 10(2). 1995. – 111-127 pp.

³⁶ Джураев А. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент, 1991. – С. 218.; Мухаммеджанов К. Ареальное исследование узбекских говоров Южного Казахстана: Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988. – 44 с.; Иброхимов Й. Жанубий Орол бўйи ўзбек шевалари тадқиқи: Филол. фан. д-ри... дисс. – Тошкент, 2000. – 366 б.; Муродова Н. Ўзбек тили Навоий вилояти шеваларининг лингвоарал тадқиқи. – Тошкент, 2006. – 309 б.; Дарвешов И. Жануби-ғарбий Наманган шевалари фонетик-фонологик хусусиятларининг ареал тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўй. фалсафа д-ри (PhD)... дисс. автореф. – Фарғона, 2018. – 54 б.; Sheraliyev Sh.E. O‘zbek tili sharqiy Xo‘jand shevalarining grammatik kategoriyalari: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. – Toshkent, 2001. – 148 p.

Catalog of features of non-literary lexical forms of Khatirchi district of Navoi region				
	Feature	Error type	Error type description	Examples
1	Verb	Phonetic	Reduction:None finite forms of the verb changed from “-ish” to “-i” (<i>ish</i> harakat nomida <i>i</i> tovushi qisqargan)	<i>...bizanibogsh uchun...</i> (<i>... To feed us...</i>)
2	Verb	Phonetic	Reduction: None finite forms of the verb changed. Form “-ish” changed to “-i” (<i>-ish</i> harakat nomi shaklida <i>i</i> tovushi qisqargan)	<i>...borshni plan qiganman...</i> (<i>... I planned to go...</i>)
3	Noun	Phonetic	<i>-lar</i> ko‘plik shaklida <i>r</i> tovushi tushishi Plural form “-lar” changed “r” dropped	<i>usherlada aylanish orzularimdan biri.</i> (<i>I wanted to walk there</i>)

First of all, in the linguistic examination of non-literary grammatical forms it is necessary to pay attention to the following questions:

1. Which of the following is a common mistake?
2. What other specific errors occur in the structure of the main errors?
3. What are the characteristics of common errors?
4. Were the errors that occurred at different levels different?
5. The extent to which the errors are close to the literary norm is reflected³⁷?

Catalog of features of non-literary syntactic forms in the dialect of Kashkadarya region				
	Feature	Error type	Description of error type	Examples
1	Noun	Choice	<i>-ning</i> qaratqich kelishigi o‘rnida <i>-ni</i> qo‘llangan (objectice case “-ni” is used instead of possessive case “-ning”)	<i>Dadamni ishlari...</i> (<i>Daddy’s work...</i>)
2	Verb	Choice	<i>-dan</i> chiqish kelishigi o‘rnida <i>-da</i> (objective case “-da” is used instead of“-dan”)	<i>...bo‘sh kelmasda dars qilishni...</i> (<i>... striving to study...</i>)

According to the analysis, all three areas are common in terms of non-literary possessive forms, the past tense form of the verb being pronounced as *-ti* as a product of assimilation *-di* and reflected in writing. In the Kashkadarya and Bukhara regions, there is also a change of time and *direction agreements*: *I will come soon, I will wake up*. There is also a process of misapplication of place-time agreements: *we took it out on the mountain; like you don’t come to town*. In the Navoi region, phonetic phenomena occur mainly in the core of verb phrases, and suffixes are pronounced close to the literary norm. There are also cases of deviation from the literary norm in the dialect of the Kashkadarya region, in the lexical forms of thenoun. Number category of noun as plural form – *-lar* has *-la*

³⁷ MacDonald P. “We All Make Mistakes!”. Analysing an Error-coded Corpus of Spanish University Students’ Written English, in *Complutense Journal of English Studies*, 24. 2016. 103-129.

style, characterized by the decline in the volume of property, Navoiy region in general.

Thus, two different methods for linguistic expertise are suggested:

1. To create a feature catalog of regional non-literary grammatical elements;
2. To create a catalog of individual characteristics of non-literary grammatical elements in the correspondence of the suspect.

These catalogs help you determine which region the text author belongs.

Chapter III “**Territorial characterization of non-literary phonetic elements in personal correspondence**” is devoted to the linguistic examination of the territorial characteristics of non-literary elements in personal correspondence in the Uzbek language. The experience of English and Russian scientists is used in this chapter. The chapter describes the process of linguistic examination of various conflicting texts based on experience. Expert opinions are formed. In particular, in the paragraph on the territorial identification of non-literary consonants in Uzbek-language personal correspondence, the crime of kidnapping is analyzed from a forensic and dialectological point of view. A catalog of features of non-literary elements of conflicting texts has been compiled. The method of component analysis is performed in speech units in the text. This section also provides for the joint performance of forensic examination, author’s examination, linguistic examination and dialectological examination.

In the section “**Classification and types of non-literary phonetic phenomena in personal correspondence**” it is informed that an examination is carried out by British scientists based on the method of quantitative analysis³⁸. Linguistic examination was carried out on the example of manuscripts of a person with secondary education living in Navoi region on five topics.

<i>Catalog of features of non-literary phonetic elements of Navoi dialect</i>			
Feature	Error type	Error type description	Examples
In the stem (o‘zakda)	Writing	Reduction: The <i>i</i> sound is pronounced briefly (<i>i</i> tovushi qisqa talaffuz etilgan)	...qilaman <u>db</u> ,... (wanted to do...)
In the stem (o‘zakda)	Writing, spelling	<i>r</i> sound is dropped; <i>x</i> instead of <i>h</i> is indistinguishable (<i>r</i> tovushi tushishi; <i>h</i> o‘rnida <i>x</i> farqlanmagan)	<u>Hozi eng muximi</u> ... (the most important thing now...)
In the stem (o‘zakda)	Writing	<i>l</i> sound is dropped (<i>l</i> tovushi tushishi)	<u>bal olish</u> ... (to get marks)
In the stem (o‘zakda)	Writing	<i>l</i> sound is dropped; The sound <i>o</i> is changed to <i>u</i> (<i>l</i> tovush tushishi; <i>o</i> ‘ tovushi <i>u</i> ga almashgan)	...nasib <u>busa</u> ... (whenever it happens)

According to the analysis, non-literary phonetic elements in the written speech of a person living in Navoi region: 65.6% decrease, 28.8% change and 3.2% increase. In these personal correspondences, the process of unnatural sound exchange is observed.

³⁸ MacDonald P. “We All Make Mistakes!”. Analysing an Error-coded Corpus of Spanish University Students’ Written English, in Complutense Journal of English Studies, 24. 2016. 103-129.; Milom V.L. Native Language Analysis in Forensic Linguistic Contexts: A Pilot Study Using Four Languages. 2019. – 36 p.

Hence, the linguistic analysis of personal correspondence with the above coefficient problem sheds much clarity on the formation of general and specific conclusions about the addressee.

In the paragraph **“Territorial characteristics of non-literary vowels in personal correspondence”** on the basis of the method of linguistic experiment of British scholars, the analysis was carried out on the example of a manuscript on five topics from a person with secondary education living in Bukhara and Kashkadarya. The similarities and differences between the non-literary vowels in the written speech in the two regions are given. The following is a general description of the non-literary vowels of the two regional dialects:

It is pronounced and written as “o” and “a”.

In the open part of the word without the first *stress* :

Apam avqotni sizday qimaydi (*My sister does not cut food like you*). (Bukhara dialect). In the closed syllable without the first accent : ...*xali hamon karana virus*... (... *Stillcoronavirus*...)(Kashkadarya dialect).

It is pronounced and written as “e” and “a”.

This option is most common for Sheva, as well as: ...*manga ko ‘p narsa*...

... *a lot of things for me*... (Bukhara dialect); *Sani kutib qoluvchi*... (*Waiting for you*)... (Kashkadarya dialect);

It is pronounced and written as “i” and “u”.

In the open part of the word without the second *stress* : ...*sizdan savumayman*...
... *I will not hate you* ... (Bukhara dialect). In the open syllable of the word without the second stress:... ...o‘g‘liz sizlarni yuzuzni... (your son makes yourface...)
(Kashkadarya dialect);

It is pronounced and written as “o” and “u”.

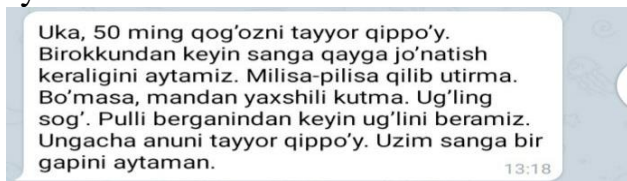
Basically, in the following words: *Duxturlikka xavasim keladi*... (*I want to be a doctor*...) (Bukhara dialect); ...*duxturlar kurashmoqda*... (... *Doctors are fighting*...) (Kashkadarya dialect);

The conclusion of the analysis based on the method of comparison, and the similarities and differences between the non-literary vowels of the two regional dialects are practically justified.

Hence, the above analysis serves as the basis for the organization of the feature catalog of non-literary vowels for each region.

The paragraph of the third chapter **“Territorial features of non-literary consonant sounds used in personal correspondence”** deals with a linguistic and dialectological analysis of one of the abductions in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008. We are talking about a type of crime in the life of a famous businessman. The entrepreneur has a very large financial base and has a lot of property in foreign countries besides Uzbekistan. The name of the entrepreneur is conventionally designated as R.. He has a son, M., born in 2007. A 20-month-old baby boy, M., was abducted from a kindergarten in early March to extort money. From the day the child was abducted, from March 1 to April 2, the thieves sent seven text messages. A few days later, the boy’s body was found in the area around his house.

The correspondence contained 82 words with non-literary elements and five non-literary lexical elements.



There are the following words in the text that contradict the literary norm: *qog'oz*, *qippo'y*, *birokkundan*, *sanga*, *keraligini*, *utirma*, *bo'masa*, *yaxshili*, *o'g'ling*, *pulli*, *berganindan*, *ug'lini*, *anuni*, *qippo'y*, *uzim*, *sanga*, *bir gapini aytaman*.

A catalog of features specific to non-literary consonant sounds related to anonymous correspondence			
Feature	Error type	Error type description	Examples
In the form (shaklda)	Choice	<i>the letter n undergoes progressive assimilation; l The sound has dropped (n harfi progressiv assimilatsiyaga uchragan; l tovushi tushib qolgan)</i>	<u>If you bring paper, we will give you the child</u> (<u>Qog'ozzi apkesang bolani beramiz</u>)
In the form (shaklda)	Choice	<i>There was a state of silence in the form -ib (-ib ravishdoshida jarangsizlanish holati yuz bergan)</i>	Prepare 50000 paper (50 ming qog'ozni tayyor qippo'y)
In the stem (o'zakda)	Choice	<i>The r sound is progressively assimilated (r tovushi progressiv assimilatsiyaga uchragan)</i>	<u>After some days</u> (<u>Biror kundan</u> keyin)
In the form (shaklda)	Choice	<i>The letter n is written as l as a result of progressive assimilation (n harfi progressiv assimilatsiya natijasida l tarzida yozilgan)</i>	<u>After giving money</u> (<u>Pulli</u> berganindan keyin)
In the stem (o'zakda)	Choice	<i>k sound dropped (k tovushi tushib qolgan)</i>	We will tell to send (jo'natish <u>keraligini</u> aytamiz.)

There is a hesitation in the word “qip qo’y” (do it), which means that there is a phonetic phenomenon of consonance and assimilation. It is a dialect word used in the dialects of Andijan, Fergana and Namangan regions. In some areas of Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Bukhara it is used in the form of “qipqo’y, sopqo’y”³⁹.

The text also uses the phrase “birgapiniaytaman” (I will say something). If we pay attention to the original semantics of this compound, “*hammaga noma'lum bir yangi gap aytaman*”, (I will say a new unknown fact to everyone), or “*uning biror bir gaplaridan birini aytaman*” (I will say one of its statements). However, according to Y. Popova’s analysis of semantic blocking, the original meaning of this word does not correspond to the direction of the conversation at all⁴⁰. Therefore, the index of non-literary lexical elements adds more clarity to the analysis. According to him, when this phrase is studied interregional, it is used in such areas as Shahrizabz, Navoi, Samarkand in the sense that “*uning gapini senga*

³⁹ Джураева Х. Фонетика-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этнические названия «турк - калтатай» Автореф. дисс...д-ра филол. наук. 1975. – 49 с.

⁴⁰ Попова Е.П., Бондаренко О.В., Кострулева И.В. Русский язык и культура речи: Учебное пособие. – Ставрополь, 2017. – С 18.

aytaman” (*I tell you*). But in the territory of Namangan *it is* used in the sense that “*uning gapini senga aytaman*” (*I will tell you exactly*). If the Namangan dialect version of the phrase is used, it will be used according to the content of the conversation in the correspondence “(*Ungacha anuni tayyor qippo’y. Uzim sanga bir gapini aytaman*).”(Until then, do it. I will say something to you).

This means that the author of the anonymous correspondence belongs to the northern regions of Uzbekistan: Namangan and Fergana regions. The following is suggested to identify the regional characteristics of the author of the problematic text:

1. Creation of feature catalogs of non-literary elements in the regions of Uzbekistan;
2. Establishment of a feature catalog of unethical elements in the correspondence of the suspects;
3. Creating an evidence corpus based on the above catalogs;
4. Placement of this body of evidence in the electronic system of all legal organizations in the territory of the republic (this will help to identify the author on the basis of errors in the text, regardless of which institution the author applies);

The following is an example of one of the seven conflicting texts that illustrates the similarities and differences between linguistic and criminological analysis:

Specific analysis of dialectology	Examples from correspondence	Forensic analysis
a variant of the compound word “ <i>Olib kel</i> ” in Namangan, Fergana and Andijan dialects (<i>Olib kel</i> qo’shma so’zning Namangan, Farg’ona, Andijon shevasidagi varianti)	(bring) ... Apke...	1. Version of the word <i>sheep</i> in Namangan, Fergana and Andijan dialects. 2. This word is in the command-desire of the second person; Semantically represents the content of disrespect. (1. <i>Olib kel</i> so’zining Namangan, Farg’ona, Andijon shevasidagi variant. 2. Ushbu so’z II shaxs buyruq-istak maylida; semantik jihatdan hurmatsizlik mazmunini ifodalaydi).
1. A word belonging to the vulgar layer; 2. Vulgar words also include insults; (1. Vulgar qatlamga mansub so’z; 2. Vulgar so’zlarning haqorat, so’kinish turiga kiradi;)	(not attentive) ... Garang...	1. Used for the purpose of insulting a person; 2. Indicates the direction of conversation of personal correspondence: the correspondence is written in the spirit of insult, greed. 3. stupid, deaf, can’t hear. 4. If used in an insulting manner, it is subject to administrative liability. 5. Shaxsga nisbatan tahqirlash maqsadida qo’llangan. 6. Shaxsiy yozishmaning suhbat yo’nalishidan darak beradi: yozishma tahqirlash, tamagirlik ruhida bitilgan. 5. garang – qulog’i eshitmaydigan, kar ⁴¹ . 6. Haqorat mazmunida qo’llanilsa, ma’muriy javobgarlikka tortiladi.
1. The use of the letter <i>r</i> in the word <i>matta</i> as <i>t</i> indicates an assimilation phenomenon; 2. In the word <i>ayttim</i> , the <i>-di</i> tense is used as <i>-ti</i> . Here, too, an assimilation event took place;	(I said the last time. dirty...) Oxirgi matta ayttim. Iploss	1. The words “ <i>matta</i> ” and “ <i>ayttim</i> ” are found in such dialects as Fergana, Kokand and Margilan. 2. Written in the spirit of strict and strict demands on the listener. There is a warning, a call to caution. 3. The word <i>iploss</i> refers to a negative emotional response in oral speech. Repeated use of the letter “ <i>s</i> ” creates a negative

⁴¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: “O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi”, 2020. – 486 b.

<p>3. The words <i>matta and aytim</i> are found in such dialects as Fergana, Kokand, Margilan, Bukhara, Navoi.</p> <p>(1. <i>matta</i> soʻzida <i>r</i> harfi <i>t</i> tarzida qoʻllanishi assimilatsiya hodisasidan darak beradi).</p> <p>2. <i>ayttim</i> soʻzida <i>-di</i> zamon shakli <i>-ti</i> tarzida qoʻllangan. Bunda ham assimilatsiya hodisasi yuz bergan.</p> <p>3. <i>matta, aytim</i> soʻzlari Fargʻona, Qoʻqon, Margʻilon, Buxoro, Navoiy viloyatlaridagi shevalarda uchraydi.</p>		<p>emotional state. When applied to a person, it is considered an insult.</p> <p>1. <i>matta, aytim</i> soʻzlari Fargʻona, Qoʻqon, Margʻilon kabi shevalarda uchraydi.</p> <p>2. Tinglovchiga nisbatan qatʻiy va keskin talab qoʻyish ruhida yozilgan. Ogohlantirish, ehtiyotkorlikka chaqirish mazmuni mavjud.</p> <p>3. <i>iplosss</i> soʻzi ogʻzaki nutqda salbiy hissiy munosabatni ifodalaydi. “s” harfining takror qoʻllanishi salbiy emotsional holatni keltirib chiqaradi. Bu insonga nisbatan qoʻllansa, haqorat soʻz sifatida baholanadi.</p>
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Hence, there is a need for an index of non-literary lexical, grammatical and phonetic elements in determining the territorial identity of the author of the text. On this basis, an index of regionally specific non-literary lexical items was compiled.

CONCLUSION

1. There are four types of personal correspondence, each of which can be the subject of linguistic examination with the participation of speech units.

2. Personal correspondence that infringes on the dignity of a person should be referred to as a problematic text. It is expedient to call a specialist who conducts linguistic expertise a dental expert.

3. There are differences in the analysis of anonymous letters and problematic correspondence. While anonymous letters identify features of the author’s speech, problematic correspondences analyze the content levels of speech units, the features of human rights violations.

4. In linguistic expertise, the study of the thematic language of personal correspondence helps to determine the purpose of the sender and the recipient.

5. In personal correspondence, the strength of the positive or negative mental impact of speech units is determined by their level of meaning. Linguistic analysis cannot be done with insulting words of any meaning. It focuses on the purpose for which the word insult is used and the degree to which it is used. Insults used to abuse a person’s reputation can be the subject of linguistic expertise.

6. In determining the territorial specificity of non-literary lexical elements in personal correspondence in the Uzbek language, words should be studied semantically, pragmatically and contextually because each word has its own expression within a certain area. Determining the use of non-literary lexical items in personal correspondence within a given area will shed much light on the information about the suspect in the linguistic examination helps to determine the suspect’s place of residence. This is generalized by the conclusions of other branches of expertise of the judicial system, such as psychological, medical. A general conclusion about the suspect is given only if there are sufficient grounds.

7. In the analysis of non-literary grammatical forms, the qualitative and quantitative method is given as a suggestion in personal correspondence. Based on the method of determining the quality, a feature catalog of non-literary grammatical elements is formed because of correspondence obtained as evidence from the suspect. Then the linguistic analysis of non-literary grammatical forms, their use in the text, their syntactic relations are analyzed. This serves to identify errors in grammatical forms, thereby identifying abnormal grammatical forms that are common in the suspect's speech. This analysis is important for linguistic expertise.

8. The organization of the catalog of properties according to the type of error of non-literary lexical and syntactic forms serves to determine the territorial typical nature of suffixes. Based on this feature catalog, a body of evidence can be created based on the correspondence that belongs to the suspect. The next step is to examine the suspect's correspondence as evidence through a corpus of non-literary grammatical forms specific to the area, identify the general characteristics of the area, and then draw conclusions.

9. Linguistic analysis based on the feature catalog of non-literary grammatical forms can be done in two ways:

a) creation of a feature catalog of non-literary grammatical forms based on the personal correspondence of the suspect;

b) creation of a peculiar catalog of regionally specific non-literary grammatical elements. Based on these two methods, peculiar catalogs can be coded, a prototype can be created, and an evidence corpus can be created. Based on the suspect's correspondence, a private evidence body is created and it is analyzed comparatively with the regional evidence corpus. This ensures the accuracy, transparency of linguistic expertise.

10. In the analysis of personal correspondence in the Uzbek language, the appropriate use of analytical methods in both dialectology and linguistic expertise gives effective results. Dialectological analysis reveals the etymological and territorial features of non-literary elements, while linguistic examination analyzes the meaning of non-literary elements, human dignity, the impact on human rights, the author's social status, scientific potential, and mental state of speech. The coherence of these two analytical processes ensures that the conclusion is complete and valid.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНЬ
PhD.03./04.06.2021.Phil.132.01 ПРИ КОКАНДСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМИНИСТРУТЕ
ИМЕНИ МУКИМИ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

ТУРАЕВА ДИЛДОРА АНВАРОВНА

**ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА НЕЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ
ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ В ЛИЧНОЙ ПЕРЕПИСКЕ НА УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

10.00.11-Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Коканд – 2022

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан за № В.2021.3.PhD/Fil2027.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета по адресу (<http://navoiy-uni.uz/>) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» по адресу (www.ziyo.net/uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета PhD.03/04.06.2021. Fil.132.01 при Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте, 2022 15 апреля часов 10⁰⁰
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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного педагогического института (зарегистрирован под номером 3) Адрес: 150700, город Коканд, улица Турон, 23. Тел: (99873) 542-38-38; факс: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: odpi_agm@umail.uz

Автореферат диссертации разослан «4» апреля 2022 года.
(Протокол реестра рассылки за № _____ от «04» 04. 2022 года.)



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования – анализ нелитературных лингвистических единиц в личной переписке, являющихся проблемными в судебной системе, и научное обоснование территориальной специфики.

Объектом исследования являются специальные проблемные тексты, противоречивые криминалистические тексты, корреспонденция неизвестного автора и подозрительная личная переписка в социальных сетях.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

в узбекском языке определены такие виды ненормативной лексики в личной переписке, как вульгарные, разговорные слова, особенности их индивидуального, территориального выражения, степень психического воздействия, коррупция, дискредитация личности, темы для разговоров, такие как угрозы, призывы, клевета, внушение, семантическая блокировка, контекстуальные и квазисинонимические критерии лингвистической экспертизы;

доказано, что лингвистическая экспертиза для определения предмета и направления разговора частной переписки на узбекском языке основывается на качественном и количественном методах и принципах синтаксико-семантического анализа;

доказано использование в качестве базы данных в лингвистической экспертизе необычных грамматических и фонетических элементов узбекского языка, форм лингвистических и экстралингвистических факторов;

функциональная, тематическая, семантическая, территориальная специфика по использованию нелитературных грамматических и фонетических элементов в проблемной переписке приводится в каталоге доказательственных признаков, а их выразительность доказывается на примере личной переписки.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных по территориальному разнообразию неязыческих элементов в частной переписке на узбекском языке:

внедрение результатов исследований, связанных с процессом проведения лингвистической экспертизы текстов узбекского языка наряду с родственными тюркскими языками, в научно-образовательный процесс в сфере лингвистических исследований с точки зрения современного языкознания; внедрение в науку терминов, относящихся к неродным элементам в личной переписке; разработка методов определения неродных лексических, грамматических и фонетических элементов в личной переписке;

научное обоснование и подтверждение того, что лингвистическая экспертиза является одним из основных средств идентификации автора проблемных письменных текстов; установление критериев идентификации автора неизвестной корреспонденции; Из заключения Каракалпакского

научно-исследовательского института Каракалпакского отделения Академии наук Республики Узбекистан FA-F1-G003 «Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке» («Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке»).

ФА-А1-Г007 “Каракалпакские пословицы как объект лингвистических исследований” (справочник Каракалпакского отделения Академии Наук Республики Узбекистан от 25-августа 2021-года № 17-01/234). 2021 от 25 августа 17-01/234). В результате были усовершенствованы критерии определения автора неизвестной корреспонденции по степени употребления нецензурных элементов;

из терминов, используемых в системе судебной экспертизы в отношении вульгарных и ругательных слов, подрывающих человеческое достоинство в частной переписке, анонимных характеристик и определения владельца проблемных письменных текстов, раскрытия территориальной принадлежности автора текста и характера человеческого характера, используемых в лингвистической экспертизе, следует отметить “электронный (человеческий) словарь узбекского и английского языков “от-2019-42., создание поэтического словаря природы и национальных символов” (справочник Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы от 27-сентября 2021-года № 04/1-1756). В результате термины, относящиеся к человеческому поведению, используемые в системе судебной экспертизы, лингвистической экспертизы, буквоведческой экспертизы, послужили обогащению проекта;

лингвистическая экспертиза включает в себя выявление характерных особенностей речи человека в конфликтных текстах различной формы, уточнение вопроса о специфике речи в анонимных письмах, являющихся объектом лингвистической экспертизы, факторах, порождающих речевую ситуацию, их роли и значимости, а также изучение лингвистической экспертизы как нового направления, 20-октября 2021-года на телеканале “Маданият ва маърифат” в программе “Сегодня-ГАП” (справочник государственного учреждения Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана “Маданият ва маърифат” от 20-октября 2021-года № 01-16/207). В результате была доведена до общественности информация о сущности, практическом значении, задачах и роли лингвистической экспертизы как новшества в практическом языкознании и судебно-правовой системе.

Краткое содержание диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Объем диссертации 137 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim(I часть, I part)

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2022 йил 2-апрелда таҳрирдан ўтказилди.

2022 йил 2- апрельда босишга рухсат этилди:
Офсет босма қоғози. Қоғоз бичими 60×84_{1/16}.
“Times New Roman” гарнитураси. Офсет босма усули.
Ҳисоб-нашриёт т.: 3,3. Шартли б.т. 2,8.
Адади 100 нусха. Буюртма № 26/03.

“MUMTOZ SO‘Z” ОК босмахонасида чоп этилди.
Манзил: Тошкент шаҳри, Бешқайрағоч кўчаси, 156 уй.