

EXPRESSING NON-LITERARY CONSONANT SOUNDS IN PROBLEM TEXTS

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Abstract.

This article examines non-literary consonants found in problematic texts and their connection with the thematic nature of the text. It provides substantiated concepts for determining the stages of analysis and determining their practical and theoretical solutions in accordance with the object of linguistic examination. The basics of analysis of written and oral texts on various topics are outlined.

Key words: non-literary consonants, problematic text, linguistic examination, identification analysis, diagnostic analysis, phonetic analysis, linguopragmatic analysis, phonoscopic examination.

MUAMMOLI MATNLARDAGI NOADABIY UNDOSH TOVUSHLARNING IFODALANISHI

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Tadqiqotchi

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada muammoli matnlarda uchraydigan noadabiy undosh tovushlar, ularning matn mavzuviy xarakteriga aloqadorligi xususida fikr yuritilgan. Lingvistik ekspertiza obyektiga muvofiq tahlil bosqichlarini belgilash va ularning amaliy hamda nazariy yechimlarini aniqlash bosqichlari haqida mulohazali tushunchalar berilgan. Turli mavzulardagi yozma va og'zaki matnlarning tahlil asoslari berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: noadabiy undosh tovushlar, muammoli matn, lingvistik ekspertiza, identifikatsion tahlil, diagnostika tahlili, fonetik tahlil, lingvopragmatik tahlil, fonoskopik ekspertiza

ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ НЕЛИТЕРАТУРНЫХ СОГЛАСНЫХ ЗВУКОВ В ПРОБЛЕМНЫХ ТЕКСТАХ

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Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются нелитературные согласные звуки, встречающиеся в проблемных текстах, их связь с тематическим характером текста. Даны обоснованные понятия об определении этапов анализа и определении их практического и теоретического решения в соответствии с объектом лингвистической экспертизы. Изложены основы анализа письменных и устных текстов на различные темы.

Ключевые слова: нелитературные согласные, проблемный текст, лингвистическая экспертиза, идентификационный анализ, диагностический анализ, фонетический анализ, лингвопрагматический анализ, фоноскопическое исследование.



The fact that the XXI century is the century of technology has brought about the integration of various sciences. Now theoretical knowledge has begun to find practical proof, as a result of which practical directions of various sciences have been formed. In particular, a number of directions such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics, linguculturalology, linguistic expertise, psycholinguistic expertise, corpus linguistics began to develop in linguistics. Directly from the object of research, it can be said that the study of non-literary consonants is related to linguistics, but the analyzes such as identifying and analyzing them from written and spoken speech derivatives, and revealing their descriptive features are considered dependent on forensic examination. During the judicial examination of problematic anonymous correspondence, the identification of territorial and socially limited units, such as dialect, vulgarism, barbarism, helps to restore the text's authorization or to define a semantically controversial unit in the speech.

When does the phenomenon of impoliteness in speech units occur? People use non-literary units as a result of their desire to achieve speech brevity and ease of expression. Phonetic phenomena are considered as one of the means of creating illiteracy. Their occurrence in speech in a way that is exempt from orthographic rules requires a departure from the literary norm. For example, the principles of phonetic, morphological, and formal writing are considered in accordance with the language norms. But there are such units that, although the content is clear in the speech, they do not correspond to the norms of the language in terms of expression. This is mainly evident in dialect variants. For example, in words such as “yig’se, borse, kiritse, dese” the conditional and the plural person are reflected in the form of *-sa+k* grammatical expression *-se*. Such speech units create a state of impoliteness. It is clear from the examples that they determine the connection to the language and dialect in the speech. As a result, regardless of whether the correspondence is oral or written, evidence related to the speaker's place of residence is determined. This is the first possibility, and secondly, such signs reveal the addressee's nationality, bilingualism, age, gender, profession, and other aspects. Such analyzes are considered to be related to the field of linguistic expertise of applied linguistics, in which the individual and social aspects of the speaker's speech are determined by many methods. Correspondence related to the speech is taken as evidence and finds its solution. The conclusion has social and legal significance and serves to protect the legal interests of a member of a particular society. Therefore, under the concept of not touching human feelings such as honor, interests, reputation, social status, but on the contrary, fulfilling the tasks of adequately protecting them, the intersection of the fields of linguistics and jurisprudence has arisen. As a proof of this, the direction of linguistic expertise began to take shape gradually.

Expression of non-literary consonants in correspondence requires the purposeful implementation of the examination. This issue applies to all types of correspondence, including electronic print, handwritten, audio, and video. In today's era of globalization, this form of expression of speech has become especially popular, and this goes back to the technical and technological development. The acceleration of mass media and social networks is also having its effect on speech expressions. In particular, we are witnessing speeches by representatives of different languages on television and radio systems. On social networks such as Telegram, Instagram, and Facebook, speech derivatives of representatives of different social strata are displayed in different versions. For example, a significant influence of dialect elements is observed in speech expression. As mentioned above, this occurs in order to achieve brevity and



convenience in the speech process. Naturally, this process is reflected in different speech units: syllables, adverbs, words, sentences. As a manifestation of this, deviations from the literary norm are also observed in vowels and consonants. It should be noted here that the concept of sound and letter has a difference, and one is considered to be a unit of graphics, and the other is a unit of phonetics. Both of them can be the object of analysis. This is done, of course, depending on the formal type of correspondence. For example, the characteristics of sound are studied in audio and video correspondence. In this, the sounds and their character of expression are analyzed as the organizers of the speech. In handwritten and printed electronic forms of correspondence, more importance is given to aspects related to letters. Accordingly, the methods of analysis will also change. Hearing and listening methods are carried out in the correspondence related to sounds. Direct observation, comparison of their formal aspects etc., are useful in the forms of speech in which letters are reflected.

The phenomenon of impoliteness in speech can be expressed in different forms. It is necessary to distinguish this process from paralinguistic means of speech. For example, *ih*, *hh*, *oo* etc. are found in speech paralinguistic tools as an expression of the emotional state of the person according to the situation. This is referred to as abnormal phonetics. Research works on paralinguistics as phonetic phenomena were also studied in 1930 by N. Yushmanov in his work "Abnormal Phonetics"¹. According to scientists, abnormal phonetic phenomena in paralinguistic tools also include canonical sounds and special types of sound combinations that are formed in speech. Elements of unusual phonetics can be used as an expressive and descriptive tool in artistic speech, for example, to describe the singing of birds, etc. And such means are not considered as a unit outside the literary norm. Because this is the result of a person's behavior based on his situation and emotional state without conscious awareness. A person engages in communication purposefully. In some processes, a person can use consonants and vowels in his speech as a result of his inner emotional experiences. This is not related to the mental activity of a person, his consciousness, so such sounds should not be associated with the qualities of rudeness in speech. If a person pronounces vowels or consonants abnormally in his speech and reflects them in writing, this phenomenon can cause illiterate. For example:

— *Where were you on the night of the seventh to the eighth of November?*

— **H-h-ha!** *Do you want to stick this job on me? You're busy, police detective! That same night, I was under the protection of the police. In the bedroom! If you call the district police station, you will get all the information.*

In the above example, emotional experiences such as being surprised at a polite question are expressed by using a consonant sound several times in the speech. Linguists say that the layered use of consonants or vowels in speech is considered an expression of human emotional experiences. A person can express his mental experiences in his speech in different ways. Some of them are paralinguistic tools, and some are non-literary expressions of sounds.

The problematic situation related to consonants in the text can also be observed in paronym words. It is known that the pronunciation of words in paronyms is similar, but there is a difference in meaning. For example, the words "shaxt" and "shahd" express different meanings. According to the explanatory dictionary, the word "shaxt" is a state of striving to perform an action; suddenly, conditionally, bold means: "shaxti past, shaxti baland". The word

¹ See: Крейдлин Г. Невербальная семиотика: Язык тела и естественный язык. М.: Новое литературное обозрение, 2002. – 592 с.



Shahd means honey. For example, “shahd-u shakar” means honey and sugar. He got up with “shahd (quickly)” = He got up with honey². It is clear that not being able to use paronymous words appropriately in correspondence affects the content of the text. But letter differences in paronyms should not be counted as mistakes. Because both of these words perform a specific function. According to the linguistic analysis of the writing, it is considered a stylistic error related to the use of words, but the literal differences in it cannot be combined under the concept of rudeness.

Foreign indebtedness of our country worries every citizen who is not a fool. The sad thing is that no one is taking action or talking about the return of foreign debt. The worst thing is that A PREGNANT WOMAN HAS A DEBT FROM THE STATE THAT TOOK HER BABY FROM HER WOMB. The Day of the Uyghur Nation falls on the heads of our future generation. It is accurate in departure

The above text is taken from the Telegram social network. Here are the following words with illiterate consonants: external, stupid, non-existent, citizen, pity, debt, return, about, no, movement, does not, also, owe your baby, Uighur [*tashki, axmok, bulmagan, xar, fukaro, achinarligi, karzdorlik, kaytarish, xakida, xech, xarakat, kilmaydi, xam, chakalokini, karzing, uygur*]. According to the general analysis, the phenomenon of illiteracy is found in the letters “q-k, o’-u, h-x, g’-g”. The speech was made in electronic form, and the writing was based on the Cyrillic alphabet. It is known that the Uzbek writing based on the Cyrillic alphabet contains the letters **q, h, g’, o’** and this is included in the computer program. But the Russian script based on the Cyrillic alphabet does not have the above letters. If we pay attention to the repetition of the error, this phenomenon occurred only with the above consonants. Therefore, it is clear that the author of the writing is not an Uzbek, but a representative of the Russian nation. If he had been a person of Uzbek nationality, he would have used Uzbek writing based on the Cyrillic alphabet. It is also possible to be recognized as a person who is ignorant of writing or technical knowledge. But this would be unreasonable. Because in it, it is possible to observe the shape of the writing (that is, it is given in the cursor method), and the logical accented part is given in capital letters. The use of these functions of the electronic system definitely requires technical knowledge. There is also a grammatical error in the word regret. In other words, there is a deviation from the literary standard in the grammatical form. The word “*Achinarli* [pitiful]” is used in the sentence, that is, “*achinarligi* [pitiful]”. In fact, “*achinarli+si* [sadly]”, that is, the III person must be differentiated by the possessive form in the singular. But in the text, the form “-si” is used in the form “-gi”. This also indicates that the author of the correspondence is a representative of another nation.

"APPLAUSE TO THE PUBLIC AND SOCIAL NETWORK ACTIVISTS. THIS ISSUE IS VERY IMPORTANT IF CAREFULLY ANALYZED. THERE ARE THREE MAIN "BRIDGES" CONNECTING THE POPULATION AND THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT AND THEY ARE NOT FULLY FUNCTIONING TODAY. THE FIRST IS THE PARLIAMENT - THAT IS, THE SUPREME ASSEMBLY. WHY DOES THIS HIGHER AUTHORITY NOT SHOW ITSELF IN THE MOST IMPORTANT AND CONCERNED SITUATIONS OF THE PEOPLE? FOR

² See: <https://daryo.uz/2022/03/09/tilimizni-bilamizmi-chalkashtiruvchi-paronimlar-bizni-shakli-valaffuzi-bilan-adashtiradigan-sozlar>



EXAMPLE, WE HAVE NOT SEEN THEM ACTIVITY IN CASES OF POISONING FROM DRUGS. THE SECOND BRIDGE IS THE MEDIA. THERE ARE: THE STATE-SPONSORED PRESS IS MAINLY DEFENDING THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION. DOES NOT PROVIDE QUESTIONS ARISING IN THE PUBLIC TO OFFICERS.

The form of the above text is an electronic print, taken from the Facebook social network. In this case, the speaker used the printed form of the letters and was written in the Uzbek language based on the Cyrillic alphabet. This is related to the general aspect of correspondence, and the specific analysis is directly related to linguistics. In this, letter, syllable, word and the syntactic relationship between them, sentence and its forms are studied from the point of view of linguistics. The following are the words found problematic in the writing: *CRITICAL, ANALYSIS, POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, IMPORTANT, POPULATION, AIR, AGAINST, POISONING, SPONSORED, PROTECTION*. Some of the consonants in these words contradict the spelling rules, and some are written based on completely different writing principles. The above words are based on the Cyrillic alphabet, and the letters related to the Uzbek language, which is based on the Latin alphabet, are also used in them. For example, the word “*АНОЛИ* [POPULATION]” should represent population according to the contextual analysis of the text. But it is expressed in the style of “*anoli*”, and from the point of view of Uzbek letters based on the Latin alphabet, the letter “*h*” is used in the second syllable, not “*n*”. In all of the above words: “*ТАНЛИЛ, АНОЛИ, НУКУМАТНИ, НОКИМИЯТ, МУНИМ, АНОЛИНИ, НАВОТИРГА, ДОРИНДАН, ЗАНАРЛАНИШ, НОМИЙЛИГИДАГИ, НИМОЯ* [ANALYSIS, POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, AUTHORITY, IMPORTANT, POPULATION, AIR, DRINKING, POISONING, SPONSORED, PROTECTION]” such a meaning can be observed.

Based on this, it can be said that the author of the correspondence has thoroughly mastered the Uzbek language based on two alphabets, and sometimes the mixed use of letters can be reflected in the writing process. This is more visible in the representatives of the Uzbek nation in the 1990s. Because in those years, writing based on the Cyrillic alphabet was rejected and switched to the Latin alphabet. At this time, the phenomenon of double writing was observed in almost all of the educated nationals. Because it was difficult for the people to accept the new script and its principles. But errors in writing can also be attributed to technical aspects. In addition, the text contains words such as “*МУХИМ, ДОРИНДАН* [IMPORTANT, FROM DRUGS]” and there is a spelling error related to the use of *x* and *h* in the first word. In the second word, a stylistic error related to excessive use of the letter was observed. Such errors are considered related to the writer's scientific literacy.

The problematic tone of the letter depends on the words in it. The relationship between the speaker and the listener related to the words that affect honor, pride, human decency, rights and interests creates a problematic and controversial situation. Also, in anonymous correspondence, the social and individual characteristics of the author's speech are considered to be related to the words and letters in the text. For example, the following social signs of the speaker may be reflected in the correspondence: dialect, jargon, vulgarism, barbarism, etc. They both create a problematic situation in the text and are considered as relevant elements in determining authorization. The second characteristic is related to individual begis. This includes signs related to the author's own writing method, speech style, originality in the pronunciation of letters and its reflection in correspondence. Issues such as the inability to pronounce a sound in a person's speech, the use of a grammatical form in speech in a unique

way show individual characteristics. For example, some people use the word "like" in the style of "look like". This will become familiar to those around him as a characteristic of his speech. Some have difficulty pronouncing sounds like *r*, *l*, *s*. All this is reflected in the speech and appears as a specific sign characteristic of a person's speech. It is also reflected in the speech of representatives of foreign nationalities in a foreign language. That is, when a representative of a certain language speaks in a foreign language, changes in the tone of speech, emphasis in words, and pronunciation of sounds become clear in the process of communication. Therefore, when analyzing a text, it is considered appropriate to determine the representative of the language.

Problematic texts include mass media reports, advertising texts, pre-election speech campaigns, calls on various topics in social networks. There are such problematic texts that promote extremism and terrorism on social networks; will be in the spirit of expressing an opinion against the political and economic situation. Naturally, this will get "likes" from many viewers. Today, the popular concept of "like" expresses different content. "Likes" on problematic texts like the ones above are placed in order to support the idea in the correspondence. There is another side to the issue, that is, "like" can be put in favor of such aspects as the speaker's courage to ideological and ideological propaganda, his ability to express his opinion openly and boldly. Researcher Henry Reznika says in this regard: "It is a very difficult issue to carry out expertise on the basis of "likes" in social networks. Under this



concept, the observer can have both objective and subjective goals. Therefore, the implementation of expertise through "like" is considered an ineffective way.

The above advertising text also creates a problematic, controversial situation. To solve this issue, the following questions are presented to the linguist-expert:

- a) Are there linguistic signs in the text that affect the spiritual consciousness of the society?;
- a) where is the advertising text placed? Think about the effect of the words in the advertisement on the population of the area where the advertising text is placed;
- b) do the graphic tools used for advertisement presentation affect its semantic character?

The above questions determine the tasks of the expert. So, the first task is to give importance to the content of the text. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the contextual meaning of the words: "We kill, parquet, board, oak, doors, valuable [Убиваем, паркетная,



доска, дуб, двери, ценной] presented in capital letters. They belong to the Russian language and have the following content:

- We kill [убиваем – *biz o'ldiramiz*]
- parquet [паркетная – *parket*]
- board [доска – *taxta*]
- oak [дуб – *etan daraxti*]
- doors [двери – *eshiklar*]
- valuable [ценной – *qimmatli*]

A total of 6 words are used in the text, and according to the translation, 5 of them are used in accordance with the contextual content. That is, concepts such as parquet, wood, oak, doors, value and expensive emphasize that advertising is about doors. It provides information about what the door is made of, its quality, and its value. But the term we kill creates a conflict situation in the text. As you know, the text is in Russian. In the Russian word “We kill”, an unliterary consonant is used, which is the result of this phonetic phenomenon. This word means to kill, to execute, and has absolutely no relation to the meaning of the text. In this situation, the analysis of the letters in the word is needed for the linguist-expert. In Russian, the pronunciation of the words “убиваем” and “увываем” are close to each other. Then, the essence of the word “увываем” is equal to the combination of cover and middle. Judging from the essence of the text, the ad talks about the installation and preparation of oak doors and roof covers. The phonetic phenomenon in the above word expresses the concept of killing, which is completely contrary to the essence of the text. So, such words create a problematic and conflicting situation in the text. There is another side to the issue, which is that this ad may have a specific purpose related to the propaganda of killing. Based on these conclusions, the linguist-expert begins to perform his next tasks, that is, the area where the advertising text is placed and the audience watching it are thoroughly studied.

Therefore, the analysis of non-literary consonants or letters in problematic texts can be the reason for the solution of many problems. Through this, it is possible to determine the social and individual characteristics of the performer in the text: dialect, slang, slang, intellectual potential, aspects that have become speech habits and skills. Also, non-literary units that create a problematic situation in correspondence can be used deliberately in order to promote some information to the circle of recipients. Therefore, the expert should take into account the level of the audience receiving such texts, as well as the social environment.

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