EXPRESSION OF NON-LITERARY VOWELS IN PROBLEM TEXTS

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Abstract
This article examines non-literary vowel sounds 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. It presents the basics of analyzing written and oral texts on various topics.

Keywords: vulgar vowels, problematic text, linguistic examination, identification analysis, diagnostic analysis, phonetic analysis, linguopragmatic analysis, phonoscopic examination.

INTRODUCTION

Speech expressed outside the requirements of the literary norm is considered unliterary. The phenomenon of profanity is observed within the framework of sentences, words, syllables and letters. In particular, the representation of a non-literary vowel sound or letter is of great importance in linguistic expertise. In linguistics, it is considered insufficient knowledge of linguistics, and in linguistic expertise, it is a sign that conveys information about a person with a certain intelligence, character, biological identity or a representative of a language. In this regard, it is possible to have more information in the phonoscopic analysis, which has been formed as a branch of linguistic expertise. Linguistic or phonoscopic expertise is assigned according to the formal type of the correspondence. For example, in phonoscopic examination, the study of sound recordings is carried out at the following levels[1]:

physical, that is, the acoustic-articulatory level of speech information. This level conditionally has three internal aspects:

a) amplitude, that is, time.

b) energy, i.e. loudness and lowness of sound, ranges of sound frequency, sound pitch, etc.

c) mathematical modeling, that is, images of speech signals. This is the formal representation of the speaker's speech, i.e., it is expressed in a picture according to the characteristics of the voice;

level of anatomical and physiological description of the speaker's individual characteristics based on biological, i.e., objective data. This is done as a result of the physical analysis of the above speech derivative;

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[1] See: Каганов А.Ш. Криминалистическая экспертиза звукозаписей. – М.: Изд-во «Юрлитинформ», 2005. – 272 с.

psychological, that is, the level of neurophysiological, psychological description of a person; description of the characteristics of intellectual, that is, professional, intellectual capacity.

On the basis of modern computer technologies, it is possible to make such examinations much easier and simpler. In this case, all analysis processes are automated. The human factor can only participate in directing the conclusion to the process. However, it should be said that phonoscopic examination is not always carried out with the help of special equipment. This equipment can determine only the physical and physiological characteristics of the voice in the recording. Aspects such as the meeting of non-literary sounds in the audio recording, their influence on the content of the speech, and their expression based on the speech purpose of the speaker require a linguist-expert analysis. That is, the emotional-expressive state of the speech, all the biological processes that take place in the speaker are carried out not by means of special equipment, but by approaching a linguist-expert analysis.

Morphological, syntactic, and lexical changes occur in speech as well as phonetic and intonation changes. It is determined by instrumental, auditory and linguistic types of analysis. Depending on this variation, it is possible to determine a person's age, gender, profession, and region of residence. Variation in speech is determined by the breathing process of a person. In this matter, scientists have carried out a number of experiments:

- clavicular, that is, short and superficial. It is determined by a slight expansion of the chest during breathing, a slight increase in air flow;

- the abdomen, the diaphragm. Deep breathing is through diaphragmatic movement;

- breast, ribs. It begins with the contraction of the intercostal muscles, that is, it is carried out with the expansion of the chest to the top and sides. This is the most common type of breathing.

In addition to clarifying issues such as a person's age, gender, profession, the above signs also help to determine a person's biological, physiological, and psychological condition. Because during the conversation, issues such as heart rate changes, nervousness, instability of the mental state also affect the speech. This causes intonation and phonetic changes to occur.

The study of writing includes three analyses [2]:

1.   Instrumental analysis;
2.   Hearing analysis.
3.   Linguistic analysis.

Conducting a hearing analysis may produce the following results:

- the phonetic positional analysis of the word, occurrence of cases of assimilation and dissimilation in correspondence; changes in vowel sounds in pronunciation;

- intonation changes in neutral and emotional situations;

- perception of voice timbre by hearing;

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[2] See: Иванашко Ю.П. Лингвистическая экспертиза звучащей речи: сборник учебно-методических материалов для направления подготовки 45.04.03. – Благовещенск: Амурский гос. ун-т, 2017. – С. 17.

- its manifestation at different speeds during the speech process;
- to feel the breath during the speech process and determine the possibility of its influence on the speech;
- individual characteristics of speech in the process of pronunciation: phonetic processes, identification of peculiarities in vowels and consonants.

In the instrumental analysis, the following are determined:
- measure the tone parameter: medium, minimum, maximum;
- study of voice characteristics, i.e. determining the emotional impact on speech;
- determination of sound, sound duration;
- determination of continuous or continuous flow of speech.

The results of the hearing analysis are compared with the parameters of the instrumental analysis. Both analyzes seem similar. But auditory analysis is determined by ear, and similarities in speech are studied in a general way. Instrumental analysis is relatively specific. The purpose of the instrumental analysis is to determine the similarities and differences of the voices, determine the age of the speaker, reveal the general possibility of knowing the literary language, justify the planned or unplanned speech. With the help of auditory analysis, phonetic processes, syntagmatic connections, and intonation divisions occurring in the speaker's speech are determined.

Listening and instrumental analysis study the speech process, and linguistic analysis is important in identifying the speaker. Linguistic analysis includes the following:
- identifying dialect elements in speech;
- to study the syntactic features of speech, for example, simple and complex sentences;
- determining whether the speech is original or copied depending on the lexicon in the evidence;
- to determine the stylistic features of the speech;
- study of lexemes with neutral and emotional coloring;
- determining the frequency of use of words and expressions.

The above three analyses: instrumental, auditory and linguistic analyzes are complementary. Their coordination is important for the formation of a general conclusion.

When determining the identity of the speaker, the following signs are taken into account[3]:
1. Signs describing general perception by hearing:
- auditory perception of voice (assessment of auditory quality in speech): high/low, noisy/loud, rough/soft, disgusting/pleasant, clear/unclear, nasal/non-nasal, rough/soft, dull/bright, monotonous/ polyphonic, muffled/not muffled, sharp/smooth, aggressive/peaceful, boring/fun, tight/loose, weak/strong, confident/insecure, o spontaneous, deep/superficial, hot/cold, juicy/non-juicy, weak, serious/careless, polite/natural, etc.;

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[3] See: Каганов А.Ш. Криминалистическая идентификация личности по голосу и звучащей речи: монография. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М.: Юрлитинформ, 2012. – 74 с.

- auditory perception of speech (assessment of the characteristics of the speaker in the communicative process): comfort, hardness, image, emotion, expressiveness, manners, naturalness, compression, etc.; The mental and physiological state of the speaker is taken into account. The attitude of the speech situation and the speaker's participation in the process are also considered important. In general, the study of the general situation of the speaker in the communication relationship also effectively helps in the analysis of his speech. Therefore, it is advisable to consistently study the situation, social and biological condition of the speaker during speech study.

- the general nature of speech pronunciation: clear/unclear, natural/unnatural, confident/unconfident, literary/non-literary, etc.;

- the general nature of the timbre: male/female, weak/strong, artificial/natural, hoarse/voiced, etc. Such signs reveal the facustic-articulatory nature of the speech. A person can express individual characteristics through speech. For example, issues such as speaking in a hoarse voice, manifested by physical signs, apply only to a certain person. Phonoscopic equipment is useful in determining the individual characteristics of a person's voice and sound. This is shown below in the third classification.

2. Signs describing the skills of speech process organization:

- volume: overall volume (high/low, weak/loud speech, too loud), volume change range (high, medium, low), stability/variability, volume at different speech levels, such as volume dynamics. In this (text, paragraph, phrase, syntagma, rhythmic stops, words or sounds in the phonetic process), specific features of changing the volume, pronunciation of speech elements for emphasis through divisions in the flow of speech, voice distortion, quick tiring of the voice, sharp separation of the syntagmatically stressed word through a rising voice, intensity of the accented syllable;

- speech rate: individual tempo (speech rate), stability/variability of speech rate;

- specific features of the speech breath (level of possibility of breath in pronouncing various words in the intonation semantic parts of the sentence): regularity of breath during the speech process (smooth, calm, continuous, continuous), stability of the breath during the speech process;

- the speaker divides almost every word into sentences: the formation of silent speech in order to coordinate breathing disorders and phonation. In this case, the sound is either extremely strong or weak;

- melodic: melodic range, melodic signs according to the type of statement, i.e. incomplete/complete syntagm, statements in the style of a statement, motivational interpretations, general question, special question, exclamation). In general, these are concepts related to the content, not the form of speech.

3. Factors that describe the speaker's individuality:

- personal characteristics: gender, age, breath of speech, emotional state, physical condition, level of possession of the national language, idiolect (individual specific ways of expressing typical speech), style of speech, presence of an accent, presence of a dialect, national territorial affiliation, psychological characteristics, personal characteristics, social affiliation, occupation, socio-cultural status, normality of speech, etc.;

- anatomical and physiological characteristics of the announcer: the presence of a speech-forming apparatus, specific features or pathology of prostheses, changes in pronunciation due to foreign bodies present in the mouth; the announcer's physical condition (fatigue, presence of any physical activity during speech communication, unusual body position during pronunciation); characteristics of the physiological condition, the presence of general diseases, the condition of the respiratory organs, etc.; the presence of an altered state of consciousness (taking alcohol or drugs, the influence of psychotropic substances);

- general assessment of voice pauses: the ratio of speech and pauses in the compared speech material, specific features of the use of pauses; general evaluation of the pause in the design of speech elements, the presence of parasitic words; the nature of filling the pauses of vibrations, the place of their manifestation;

- general evaluation of the pause during the division of the speech flow: features of syntagmatic phrase separation and placement, pauses at the end of the sentence, speech patterns without pauses, very long pause at the end of a simple sentence;

- a general assessment of pauses in the separation of speech units: the use of pauses to separate elements in normative speech, the stability of the use of pauses to emphasize speech derivatives, the nature of separated speech units;

- specific characteristics of speech speed: individual tempo, speed of speech (fast, slow, medium); stability and variability.

It is clear from the above that the importance of phonoscopic expertise in extracting phonographic aspects from correspondence is great. In this case, it is appropriate to perform the analysis in the phonoscopic examination apparatus. First of all, it is reasonable to carry out an examination by hearing, feeling and thinking. Aspects of speech such as speed, timbre, tone, undulation, instability and stability can be determined even without technical means.

The phenomenon of rudeness can be observed in sentences, words, syllables, grammatical forms, as well as in sounds and letters. For example, the word "*o'zimiz* [ourselves]" is used in the Khorezm dialect as "o'zamiz". In this case, the vowel "i" is used in a non-literary case in the style of "a". In many oasis dialects, the sound "e" is used in the form of "a": *"sen-san, kerak-karak"*. In some dialects, the vowel "i" is not pronounced at all, nor is it reflected in the writing: "*bilan-blan, biroq-broq, eshitdi-eshtdi*". According to this literary norm, the vowel "i" before the consonants "r" and "l" is pronounced short. Phonetically, this reduction phenomenon is considered. Reduced vowels are pronounced very short and are heard as semi-vowels in phonetic transcription. In this case, narrow vowels are generally more short-pronounced than wide vowels[4]. Such processes in vowels determine their uniqueness. In particular, their importance is different in the framework of linguistics and jurisprudence. In linguistics, it is necessary to get information about the non-literary vowels that are out of the norm and the source of the dialect. In jurisprudence, attention is paid to such issues as whose

⁴ See: Ражабов Н. Ўзбек шевашунослиги: Пед. ин-тларининг ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, ун-тларнинг филология фак-тлари талабаларн учун дарслик. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1996. – 115 б.

speech these units belong to and which dialect or dialect it represents, as well as the fact that unliterary vowel sounds create a controversial situation for the general content of the correspondence.

When identifying unliterary vowels in problematic texts, the general content of the text and its functional impact are taken into account. Problematic correspondence is an oral or written speech against the legal and moral values of an individual or a legal entity, affecting their honor and reputation. The meeting of non-literary vowel sounds or letters in problematic texts is important because of their relevance to the controversial situation. For example, the words "*xalos-xolos, mahal-mahol, ora-oro, salmoq-solmoq*" are paronyms. It creates a problematic, conflicting situation in the text. Because they create different meanings. From the Arabic language, the word "liberation" means "xalos – qutilish, ozod bo'lish; iloj, najot [to get rid of, to be freed; to escape, to be saved]"[5]. It refers to the concept of the status of a thing. The word "Kholos" also belongs to the Arabic language. In the past, they were assimilated into our language. The word *"Xolos"* does not have an independent dictionary meaning. Don't upload words by category. These words are considered paronyms and are not considered rude in the text. In the text, they create a problematic tense, but are considered a lexical error. There are texts in which non-literary vowel sounds create controversial situations. For example, I called you-i-i-i, hey boy [Seni-i-i-i chaqirdim, hey bola] (From the conversation). The letter "i" is used repeatedly. It expresses the content of emphasizing and paying attention to the person to whom the speech is addressed. If this word is said to a person in front of the community, in front of the public, it has a negative effect on the social status of the person and it acquires criminal significance. For example, *O-olimtoy!... It's still like a tape recorder, isn't it? No matter how you put it, he will say the same... [O-olimtoy!.. Buyam, haligi, magnitofonday gap ekan-da, a? Qanaqa kassyota qo'ysang, o'shanaqasidan aytsa...]* (Sh. Boshbekov "The Iron Woman"). In this example, the abnormal expression of the letter "o" reveals the physiological aspect of stuttering under the influence of a person's mental state, such as excitement, surprise. It is useful in determining the psychological and physiological state of the speaker in a speech situation in a problematic text. This situation can also be found in the following example: *Lie!.. I have never cried!.. [Yol-g'o-on!.. Men hech qachon yig'lamaganman!..]* (Sh. Boshbekov "The Iron Woman").

Using more than one vowel serves a different purpose. For example, Today, yes, but Zulfiqar is going to a circumcision wedding for the wrestler, hey-ye-ye-yey! Chow, animal! [*Bugun ha-a-amma Zulfiqor polvonnikiga sunnat to'yiga, he-ye-ye-yey! Chu, jonivor!*] (T. Murad "Stars are burning"), Don't lean back too much when lifting, it's dangerous! Raise! [*Ko'tarayotganingda orqaga ko'p chalqayma, bu xavfli! Ko'ta-a-ar!]* (T. Murad "Stars are burning"). In this example, the letter a in the words "ha-a-amma, kota-a-ar" is used to express

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[5] See: Nafasova N.T. Xalos – xolos, ora – oro, qimmat – qiymat paronimlari. Proceeding of International Conference on Research Innovation In Multidisciplinary Sciences, 2021 Hosted From New York USA www.econferenceglobe.com

the degree of sign, action-state in the word. In such a situation, the identification of an unliterary vowel in the analysis of problematic correspondence is not very important.

The use of non-literary vowels in the text creates different meanings. This can be observed in the table below:

Vowels	Examples	Spiritual expression
o	**Yol-g'o-on!..** *Men hech qachon yig'lamaganman!.. [Lie!.. I have never cried!..] (Sh.Boshbekov* "The Iron Woman"*);* **O-olimtoy***!.. Buyam, haligi, magnitofonday gap ekan-da, a? Qanaqa kassyota qo'ysang, o'shanaqasidan aytsa...[O-olimtoy!... It's still like a tape recorder, isn't it? No matter how you put it, he will say the same...] (Sh.Boshbekov* "The Iron Woman"*)*	Mental disorder: amazement distrust
o'	*Axir, u temir-ku, Qo'chqor aka, temir!.. Uni avaylash kerak, ehtiyot qilish kerak!.. U o'zini o'ylamaydi, qiynalib ketdim, deydigan tili yo'q. Indamas ekan, deb eshakday ishlataverish kerakmi, axir?! «Paq» etib joni chiqib ketguncha ezaverish kerakmi?!* **Yo'-o'q,** *siz yuragi tosh odamsiz, Qo'chqor aka! [After all, he is iron, Kochkor aka, iron!... He must be guarded, you must be careful!... He does not think about himself, he does not have the language to say that he is in trouble. Do you have to use him like a donkey because he is silent?! Is it necessary to memorize "Paq" until the soul dies?! No, you are a hard-hearted man, Kochkor aka] (Sh.Boshbekov "The Iron Woman"*)*	criticism, critical attitude

Therefore, in the analysis of correspondence, the expressive nature and contextual meaning of non-literary vowels are important. Through it, it is possible to determine the speaker's mental states such as pity, surprise, regret, grief, joy. This is also a relevant issue in psycholinguistic expertise. Already, during the identification of the author of the text, it is necessary to pay attention to the individual characters as well as to the psychological and biological condition. The above non-literary vowels are relevant not only in the determination of textual authorization, but also in the examination of problematic correspondences. For example, if the "i" sound in the second syllable of the word "*kiring* (enter)" is repeated, the word is pronounced differently intonation. This, of course, affects his appearance.

The expression *"Kiri-i-ing (Enter)"* requires a sarcastic, cutting pronunciation of this word. Such speech, whether written or spoken, is considered problematic. The reason expresses the attitude of the speaker towards the listener, such as sarcasm and sarcasm. If such a form of speech is inappropriately used in front of a person, it will negatively affect the listener's legal interests: personality, reputation, interest. Speech in such a situation will have a problematic and controversial appearance. Such a process requires the attitude and analysis of a linguist-expert.

In conclusion, it can be said that the analysis of non-literary vowel sounds in speech productions in the form of audio and video recordings can be analyzed using phonoscopic equipment and careful listening by an expert. Acoustic-articulatory features of speech, that is, physical aspects of the formation of sounds: low-high, rough-soft, hoarse-purity of the voice are determined. In the process of speech, the speaker's emotional-expressive state, psyche, and biological experiences are determined by the linguist-expert's careful listening of the evidence. In the process of analysis through phonoscopic equipment, the individual characteristics of the speaker become clearer. When performing linguistic analysis through

careful listening, unstable characteristics of the speaker that appear temporarily specific to the speech situation are identified. Both methods of analysis serve to form a general conclusion.

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