

## **INITIAL CORRESPONDENCE FEATURES OF INCIDENT GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS IN PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE**

**Sevara Yoqubova Baxtiyorovna\***

\*Tosh DO‘TA Utayanchdoktoranti,

Email id: s.yoqubova@bk.ru

**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2022.00235.0**

---

### **ABSTRACT**

*Linguistic examination focuses on various identification marks in determining the author of anonymous texts. In addition, the figure of originality is one of the important symptoms. In assessing the approximate age of the author of the anonymous letter, it will focus on various linguistic signs. Identify grammatical elements in personal correspondence is an important tool for linguistic examination. The article is about theoretical issues of identifying grammatical elements to the age of the individual.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Linguistic Examination, Linguistic Examination, Anonymous, Personal Correspondence, Grammatical Element, Syntactics, Forensic Examination, Authorology.*

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

The acceleration of information exchange and the expansion of the coverage

of the coverage has expanded criminal actions, expanded the ability to distribute various types of materials. There are also text subordinate texts that promote extremist and society in social networks, the ideological subordinist ideas that threaten extremist and society safety texts, and explain the essence of such conflictic texts through linguistic examination.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

In social networks, the profile owner can keep personal information secret from the public or use various hidden name (NICK). In such texts, investigative activism will be carried out if it is found to have criminal acts. Opening the basic essence of problematic texts, conducting a linguistic examination to determine the communicative purpose of the author help the objective consideration of the case. Identification of identification characters in anonymous messages has been made in three directions in the world:

1. By analyzing the linguistic properties of the text (Chaska-2001, T.Grant, McManian);
2. Through calculus using houses (Argan, 2008; Curricula, 2003; Coppel et al. 2006; 2011);
3. By investigating investigation.

At the basis of the historical examination, the examinations of the achorist and the books, signatures in the historical examination are compared to the book-facial basis, and the fact that the similarity ratio evaluation is determined by the suspect.

### **RESULTS**

As an object of the authorology, anonymous letters, intellectual property objects are obtained. At this point, it is necessary to identify the interrelation and differences of the achanology and linguistics examination. It should be noted that in all three examinations, the object is considered text. We mentioned that in the history examination will be examined according to sample. The author of the text also is determined by mutual comparison in the authoric

examination. Linguistic examination can be said to be a wider-essential examination of these examination. For the desired version of the criminal/non-criminal conflict text through linguistic examination may be added to examination.

## **DISCUSSION**

It is clear that in case of anonymity can group the leading factor in the linguistic examination:

Lexic-semantic analysis of the text, the results of the analysis generalized according to a legal basis;

Semantic blocking of the text according to the topic direction;

Analysis of grammatical elements in the text according to the characteristic feature (according to regional, gender and age specifics of grammatical errors);

Analysis of phonetic elements in the text in various contexts and characteristic of the characteristic feature (according to regional, gender and age specific);

These factors can be further expanded by additional factors. Features such as the relative frequencies and the frequency of function words, and the frequencies are traditionally a copyright in multidimensional models to attribute the multifactorial models Individual changes in the use of functional models to the use of functional models (Grant & Baker, 2001). Other researchers in this area made some progresses with other researchers (e.g., Miranda Garia and Kalle-Martin, 2005) and repeating (Hapax Delegomena) The frequency of Z).

Standing of the author's identification in criminology, GDKova noted that the items used in the text will show special symptoms depending on the author's emensions and lists:

- Lexical semantic;
- Grammatical;
- Stylistics.

This large three essential is divided into two different categories:

- 1) According to the literary norm and
- 2) Avoid norms.

## **CONCLUSION**

In anonymous letters, the author can make two different mistakes in describe specific information. The ability to properly determine these two mistakes open to the author. We made this error as follows:

1. An error associated with changing the material contents of content.
2. Linguistically immovable, punctual, syntactic errors.

The longer the text size is, the more of the errors application coefficient. In such text, the author performs the key to the "self-discovering" key. In short texts, the characters "code" is difficult to open. In such cases, the bugs of the meaning-based and grammatical structure of the text should be paid to focus. The observation of grammatical errors is characterized by the following age category:

1. Spell errors. Often, spelling is broken in a reduced direction. In this case, spelling words are usually written how to pronounce the grammar of spelling. Mainly in accordance with the pronuncture of the word in the younger age category (12-20, 20-30).
2. Mistakes in punctuation. Often, this is characterized by the absence of commases, in most

cases - in the middle of the emergence of unnecessary punctuation (for example, between the main words of the sentence). Approval use of punctual signs is high in the middle and high age (30-45, 50 and above).

3. Syntax errors. The syntactic violation of the speech occurs in the same frequency as mistakes in punctuation. It is noteworthy that such types of errors occur in the order of the words in the sentence, sometimes separating the text into sentences. It is also possible to use simple to replace complex syntics structures. Usually, the use of complex serial structures in the 30-45 age category will lead.

4. Simplify the method of presentation. In accordance, the usual speech method is used actively in the daily lifestyle. Simple sentences, common phrases are used (Kanechno, Ok, Nu ..), the same type of sentence is the same type of sentence, the last word and other methodical errors can be used.

5. Using simple language means. Generally, persons who work with scientific or business style sometimes refer to simple, conversations, or epistololary style tools for masking. In such cases, the average length of the sentences is often shortened. At the same time, the ability to divide the text is traditionally maintained, or the proverbs, prefects, frazescent use by a particular person to hide the real style.

6. The architecture of the text, its general structure, sometimes changes in change.

Observations show that spelling and lexical features often occur to hide a written talk. However, signs that signifying the violation of linguistic norms maintain stability not only on, not only in a simple writing, but also when other signs are deliberately changed.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

To determine if the existence of signs of violation of written speech is, it is not only analyzing each character, but also to other signs reflected in manuscripts. Such comparison helps to identify contradictions and find the signs that show their change:

- Strict adherence to spelling with the correct syncial structure of the sentencing, or vice versa, or vice versa, on the contrary, the breach of syntactics and punctuation;
- Gross violation of spelling, complex spelling in relatively simple cases;
- Large number of methodological errors, argotisms, dictionary intervention while following the syntax compliance and properly use various punctures;
- Availability of general simplification to the style of words and phrases that are well-known by dictionary and complex functional talks;
- Correction of the correct written words;
- At the end of the manuscript, for example, when the same words written in the beginning of the text, reduce the number of spelling errors. It is related to the weakening of the attention and efforts to the end of the letter intended to deliberately change the written language.

### **REFERENCES**

1. Grant, T. & Baker, K. (2001) Identifying reliable, valid markers of authorship: a response to Chaski. *International Journal of Speech, Language & the Law* 8 (1), 66—79.
2. Miranda-García, A. & Calle-Martín, J. (2005) The validity of lemma-based lexical richness in authorship attribution: a proposal for the Old English Gospels. *ICAME* 29, 115— 130

3. Маркова.Г.Д.Идентификационные признаки письма в советской криминалистической экспертизе.-Харьков,1956-С,117
4. Musulmonova  
K.[ThepracticalandtheoreticalimportanceofteachingtheconceptofhomelandinLiteraturelessons.](#)  
InternationalJournalofStudentResearch,92-94-p.
5. Yoqubova S.B.  
Anonimxatlardagrammatikunsurlarningshaxsyoshtoifasigako‘raxoslanishiToshkentdavlatpeda  
gogikauniversitetiIlmiyaxborotlari. 2021/10. 31-37-betlar.
6. Yoqubova S.B.Age-Appropriate, Pragmatic Content in Personal  
Correspondence.Internatsional Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture.  
<https://sloap.org/journals.id/index.php/ijlls/>. Vol. 8,Januar 2022. 6-12-p.