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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MEANS OF REALIZATION OF CONCEPTAL SEMANTICS "HOMELAND" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION: This article describes the grammatical features of identifying the author of the text in personal correspondence in Uzbek, methods of identifying specific identification features, ways to study the general and specific aspects of written speech, the level of development of lexical-semantic, methodological and grammatical skills identification criteria. The article also provides information on the different aspects of women's and men's written speech and the role of cerebral hemispheres in speech situations and its level of study in world linguistics.

Keywords: authorial expertise, genderolinguistics, applied linguistics, linguistic expertise, written speech, grammatical analysis, diagnostics, identification, identification marks, natural speech, spontaneous speech.

INTRODUCTION

In today's integration process, the rapid development of science and technology has led to the emergence of interactions in science, cooperation in solving problems and issues. The development of science

as a result, linguistics, like other fields, began to be viewed from a new perspective. This, in turn, paved the way for the emergence of modern linguistics. A number of branches of modern linguistics have been formed and are developing. The practical function of language began to work extensively in various branches of science. The above factors have led to a number of studies.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.

The research method used the objective method of scientific knowledge.

In linguistic expertise, the grammatical features of women's written speech differentiation were covered by comparative analysis and t-statistical methods, and the results

of research on gender identity and author attribution of speech were summarized. The formation of linguistic expertise, its role in the life of society was analyzed. There is also information about the work on linguistic expertise in Russian, English and Uzbek linguistics.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Researchers use qualitative and quantitative analysis to determine the author's level of knowledge, gender identity . The analysis of grammatical features is important in linguistic expertise aimed at identifying author attributes. Typically, the following key characters play an important role in defining an author's identity: Stereotypes (words frequently used as regular templates), active phrases, speech stamps, document writing style and writing AA Leontyev, AM Shakhnarovich, VI Batov in anonymous texts emphasizes the need for the author's choice of words and phrases, speech structure, and whether a particular linguistic unit

is more or less used to determine education and social and gender level . Other researchers suggest the use of mathematical methods. Emphasizes the need to analyze the following linguistic features to determine the level of education and gender of the author:

- diversity of the author's vocabulary;

- use of multi-component words and combinations in the text;

- use of cuts;

- syntactic complexity of speech;

- speech dependence;

- Divide speech into parts .

Based on these features, experts determine the following:

- specific to different levels of education: higher, secondary,

- age category: small, medium, high;

- Gender specificity: female, male.

Characteristic features for women with higher education are almost no grammatical, lexical and methodological errors, as well as the use of a small number of spelling and punctuation errors. In addition, their text is structured with a high degree of semantic completeness, structural formalism, literary processing, richness of vocabulary and the presence of literary words and phrases, the use of word-terminological phrases, complex hierarchical connections between deep components structures. When we analyzed the correspondence on social networks, we saw that the profile of women with higher education provided full information about the institution where they graduated and the place of work. When analyzing the correspondence of women in this group, the following grammatical features are obvious:

- First of all, inversion is more common in women than in men.

Basically, the parts of speech that should come before the cut are moved after the cut: "... Will the people's house be demolished to widen the road?" "Who's going to marry that?"

Second, the large number of errors for women's texts, the predominance of neutral sensitivity, the high frequency of unique propositions, and the presence of predicative units with elementary informational texts are all characteristics of women's written speech. Women are more active than men in making spelling mistakes. In comments on one controversial topic on social media, we have seen that women are free to use dialectics, resulting in many spelling mistakes: How many times does a woman get a kiwi from a kiwi? (Exactly unchanged.)

- The form of the sentence is affirmative, the pragmatic content is used to deny the attitude: "Suppose this girl touches this boy. What's next ?! Good luck! It will increase until he leaves !!! " . "... go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go, let him go. Then, haaaamma, you will become a princess for a huge thank you, and in a moment ?! "

- Morphologically, rhymes, adjectives and adverbs are used more often in women's speech. According to British researcher Wool, women's speech is characterized by a plethora of adjectives and pronouns . "... You idiots, if you took a GIFT to the nursing home for the money you spent on this movie, you would be blessed. "Fffuuu !!! What is the meaning of instruction ?! Let them die, you filthy ones !!!

- There is a layer of emotional evaluation in women's phrases: "It is possible to get married by speaking openly!", "Which face did you say that ?!" It's time to dump her and move on. "

- women often use compositional syntactic communication;

- When using subordinated syntactic communication, subordinate levels and preferences usually prevail in women:

"Do you think I did the right thing?"

"One has to love one's self first, doesn't one?"

"What kind of language do you have to say that?"

- A woman manages several lines in her speech, the structure of her speech is multifaceted.

Exclamations and interrogations, as well as changes in the order of words, are more common in women's speech: "Chalamulla, who made himself a psychologist," Can all psychologists be religious? Or did you point out that you hated religious people? You have no right to say that!

- many introductory words, definitions, cases, rhyming objects and suffixes,

as well as the existence of modal structures that represent different levels of uncertainty, presumption, and uncertainty (probably in my opinion): "I changed it later, it's like that." "Maybe he's guilty"

- use of connotative neutral words and phrases, euphemisms (swearing instead of swearing; drunk instead of drunk);

- It is unusual to call a person by name (this is naughty; this is poor)

use of evaluative sentences (words and phrases) together with lexemes;

- the use of high-frequency, as well as "adverb + adverb" constructions (very cruel; very good), simple and complex sentences, double denial: I am dissatisfied until I die, it is impossible!

When analyzing women's speech, Coates, an English researcher, uses the term "minimal response" to refer to one aspect of the syntactic features of women's speech . This feature indicates that the short structure of the sentences is more positive than contradictory. Older women go from the affirmation line of thought. A negative opinion comes after approval. In women's speech, benevolence prevails over self-confidence. Complex syntactic constructions are not used. Below is a conversation between a 25- and 46-year-old woman. The simplicity, clarity, and brevity of the sentences are characteristic of adult female speech. In middle-aged women, on the other hand, interruptions in logical connections, loss of consistency, and relatively frequent use of complex compound sentence types are characteristic.

A: I also have children, I call it my home, I call someone a slave. Like a man, I have never built a house under my name Captiva. I just want to live normally without anyone interfering.

B: That's right, it's difficult in your situation, I understand. What do you want from yourself?

A: We will give the money I collected to my brothers. Nimaymush, bula aka-ukaymush, I do not separate. I'm sorry, I don't have a house, I don't have a house, I don't have a dog, I don't have a dog, I don't have a dog.

B: Didn't you do that?

A: I know Ulan. Gapi-gap. My mother-in-law says that Isusov is married, but he doesn't marry us. You know, the most annoying thing was that I waited for an answer from that dog until the next morning, asking for a small amount of money. Did he? No, we want to build a house. You have a car on your head, you didn't die, you bastard. I am not a mushroom. He found his mother, I don't give a shit. Let him know how to be naughty

B: Once you are patient. Life is still ahead. You see, this is a crazy world. It will still come back to you.

A: It's a good thing he doesn't come back from filth

B: I don't want to turn away from him, it's obvious to a god, I say something to him, but you, maybe God is trying in this way, if he doesn't turn away from him, he will turn away from God //

Scientists who have studied the role of brain activity in the formation of speech situations in women have proved that, unlike men, a certain part of the area in both hemispheres responds. In women, a special area in the frontal part of the left hemisphere responds to speech, while a

slightly smaller area in the right hemisphere of the brain responds.
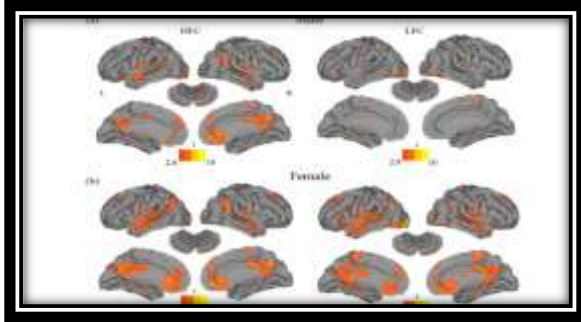
The presence of two hemisphere speech areas at the same time allows women to better master speech.

Syntactic errors. Syntax distortion occurs at the same frequency as intentional punctuation errors. It is worth noting that it consists of breaking the order of the words within a sentence, and sometimes dividing the text into sentences, brevity.

1. Simple ones can be used instead of complex syntactic constructions. Cases expressed by phrases and adverbs are rarely used.

2. Simplify the presentation method. To simplify the style, as a rule, they use the linguistic means of speech, everyday style, for example, the vernacular.

3. Stereotypical phrases, repetitions in each sentence of the last word of the previous sentence, the same type of sentence beginning, and other methodological errors can be used to mask the style.

4. Use simple language tools. Typically, individuals working in a scientific or formal-business style sometimes resort to simple, conversational, or epistolary style-specific means for the purpose of disguise. In such cases, the average duration of the sentences is reduced. At the same time, the ability to divide the text into paragraphs is traditionally preserved, with

attempts to use proverbs rarely used by a particular person for the purpose of disguise.

5. The architecture of the text, that is, its overall structure, sometimes changes.

Expert practice shows that spelling and lexical features often change in order to hide written speech. However, the signs that indicate a violation of linguistic norms remain stable not only in plain writing, but also when other signs are deliberately altered.

To determine the presence or absence of signs of written speech impairment, it is necessary not only to analyze each sign, but also to compare it with the other signs reflected in the manuscript. Such a comparison helps to identify contradictions and to identify the signs that indicate their change:

- strict adherence to spelling with a violation of many spelling norms with the correct syntactic structure of sentences or, conversely, with a large number of violations of syntactic and punctuation marks;

- gross violation of spelling rules in relatively simple cases, with the correct spelling of words with complex spelling;

- the abundance of methodological errors, argotisms, lexical interference when following the rules of syntax and the correct use of various punctuation marks;

- provide vocabulary and words and phrases typical of people who are well versed in complex functional speech styles;

-Correct spelling words;

- reduce the number of spelling errors at the end of the manuscript, for example, when the same words written at the beginning of the text are spelled correctly with errors. This is due to the weakening of attention and effort towards the end of the letter, which is aimed at deliberately changing the written language.

The texts we have taken for analysis above and the linguistic features we have included in the analysis serve as a source of

general reliance for linguistic expertise. Adult women are characterized by the absence of complex syntactic constructions, the use of short question forms, the active use of rhetorical interrogative sentences, the predominance of the use of expressive colored words in word formation, and the loss of consistency in large texts. feature. Based on this feature, it is possible to determine the gender identity in the anonymous letter, as well as to estimate the approximate age.

We have studied and analyzed the above-mentioned written texts in Uzbek in the same direction.This means that the use of letter forms in manuscripts also differs in women's correspondence according to different age categories.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is practical to consider the analysis of lexical-semantic, grammatical and methodological features of identifying the author of written speech in linguistic expertise as a key part of linguistic expertise, its introduction into practice and thereby perfecting its theoretical foundations in Uzbek linguistics. it should be noted that it is one of the main issues facing linguistics. The essence is, first of all, perfect knowledge and skills based on practical experience. The evidence found in applied research is not included in the core of theoretical linguistics (science). Because, despite the diversity of practical and theoretical areas, they are inextricably linked. In linguistic expertise, which is a part of applied linguistics, the development of graphological research and its effectiveness in the judicial system is determined not only by the psychological portrait of the person being studied, but also by the linguistic-stylistic: grammatical, linguistic-semantic, dialectological and methodological features of his written speech. allows you to provide complete information about.

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