

## THE ROLE OF SYNCHRONOUS AND DIACHRONIC METHODS IN LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE

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**Abstract** The article reflects on the methodology of the study, its directions, the essence, content of nominalistic, dialectical approaches, its role in linguistic expert science. In the process of linguistic expertise, the role and importance of synchronous and diachronic methods, their application in accordance with the object of analysis, were considered. In the fields of jurisprudence and Social Sciences, certain differences, peculiarities of analysis based on the nominalistic approach are studied and a number of conclusions are made.

**Keywords:** *methodology, nominalistic approach, dialectical approach, comprehension, cognitive knowledge, linguistic expertise, linguistic expertise, word categories, correspondence, formative types of correspondence.*

In the process of linguistic expertise, nominalistic and dialectical approaches are carried out on the basis of place sharing, step by step, based on the methodology of the study, based on the purpose of the researcher. In this process, the collection of various facts related to the issue, the use of various methods in their identification, the determination of certain stages and the concentration of specific examples of them – in general, the process of collective behavior, which is done for the solution of the problem, is referred to as a research methodology<sup>1</sup>. To analyze an object in different ways, the researcher uses different methods. A method is a method that identifies and reveals the content, nature, identities of an object of study. In linguistics, 2 types of methods are valid:

1. Diachronic research methods;
2. Synchronous research techniques<sup>2</sup>.

Diachronic research methods are historically considered a type of method that has arisen several centuries ago and is used in scientific analysis in the traditional way to this day. R. According to Rasulov's classification, it contains the following methods:

1. Pictorial method.
2. Comparative-historical method.
3. Choking method.

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<sup>1</sup> Mengliyev B.R., To'rayeva D.A. Methods of linguistic examination by anonymous letters in the Uzbek language // Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. <http://berlinstudies.de/index.php/berlinstudies/article/view/29/29> Volume 1, Issue 1.2, May 2021. Pages: 101-105.

<sup>2</sup> Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент, 2013. –Б. 225.

#### 4. Historical-comparative method.

#### 5. Typological method.

From the above, the dating method, the historical-comparative method, was considered significant for linguistic expertise. For example, the historical-comparative method is relevant for the linguistic analysis of manuscript texts. It analyzes the basis of grammatical, lexical-semantic formation of words from a historical point of view, such as the features of pronunciation of sounds, construction of a sentence. The historical-comparative method studies the historical progress of a particular language, is used in order to reveal its internal and external laws. The principle-point of view (main purpose) of this method is to determine the historical commonality, similarity between sounds, words and constructions of one language, as well as to define historical differences between them. So, in this process, the work of analysis is carried out on the basis of historicity, with a historical approach to linguistic units, they are compared, as a result of which similar and different aspects are known. The method of reproduction, on the other hand, is much more applicable to the judicial system in the expertise of educational texts, advertising texts, trademarks, product names. The learning method is the study of two or more related or non-related languages by cross-examination and cross-examination<sup>3</sup>. As the scientist noted, cross-examination, comparison of languages makes it possible to accurately highlight not only specific aspects of the studied phenomena in each language, their specifics, but also their universal or individual linguistic aspects<sup>4</sup>. In this method, basically, languages are compared, compared among themselves. This method also has its own internal aspects, which is precisely what is used in linguistic expertise. The peculiarities of this method are determined by pictorial-descriptive aspects, directions:: 1. Description of combinations of words with various suffixes, differentiation of words and suffixes. 2. Description of sound exchanges and correspondences between dialects and closely related languages. 3. The development of strictly defined literary language norms and the formation of a methodology for their observance and teaching. 4. To advance the differences between official religious language, pronunciation, spelling and dialects and other languages, and to conduct research on determining by what method and means the meaning or task expressed in one language can be given in another. 5. Compilation of monolingual (annotated) and multilingual translation dictionaries<sup>5</sup>.

The above-listed aspects of the mixing method are important for the linguistic analysis of correspondence. Because, on the basis of a certain approach, such as the content characteristics of the correspondence under study, the formation, valence, compliance with the literary norm, the features of delimitation, phonetic changes of speech units in it are studied precisely on the basis of the above, find its scientific basis. In this matter, the typological method also has an important function. Linguist R.As

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<sup>3</sup> Расулов Р. Умумий тилшунослик. – Тошкент, 2013. –Б. 234.

<sup>4</sup> Кодухов В.И. Общее языкознание. - М., 1974.

<sup>5</sup> Ne'matov H. Ilmiy tadqiq metodikasi, metodologiyasi va metodlari, - Buxoro, 2006. – B. 124.

Rasulov noted, the typological method determines the phonetic, lexical-grammatical and methodological (stylistic) features of these languages in the process of Comparative Study of foreign languages into their native language and draws scientific conclusions. A stuck in this. T. Khrolenko says that, although all languages are externally different, but are similar in their internal structure, that is, they lie exactly the same principle on the basis of their structure (structure). The typological method, on the other hand, serves to identify exactly such linguistic signs, structural bases, to disclose similar and different signs characteristic of languages on the basis of language norms. Such a method for translation texts is considered specific while in linguistic examination. As such, it is also significant in the examination of legal significance, regulatory documents, anonymous letters. Already, regulatory documents are formed on the basis of foreign experiments. It is through this method that it becomes known that most language signs in it do not comply with national norms. Anonymous, or language features of problematic letters, i.e., are used in determining whether a text performer is a national language representative or a foreign language person.

There are several approaches, views in determining the purpose of typological study of languages. These are<sup>6</sup>:

1. Classification (classification) approach.
2. Characteristic approach.
3. Sign (priznakovy) approach.
4. Internal system approach.

In linguistic expertise, it can be used in any of these approaches. For example, through a classification approach, the formation of a morphological classification that is related to the language, and through it, the typological characteristics of certain languages are determined. The sign approach is also specific, which is aimed at finding typical signs, cues related to the language in which the text is written. Typological, historical-comparative and augmentation methods from diachronic methods are considered important and relevant for linguistic expertise. They are used based on the object of analysis, put into practice. Synchronous research techniques are also much more effective in this area. Synchronous research methods are as follows:

1. Method of distributive analysis.
2. Statistical analysis method.
3. Method of analysis by dividing directly into organizers.
4. Transformational analysis method
5. Component analysis method.
6. Valence analysis method.
7. Experimental-phonetic analysis method.
8. Automatic analysis method.

In problematic, anonymous correspondence, the task of the distributive method is important. In this case, the relationship of speech units to phonetic, morphological,

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<sup>6</sup> The work above. – p. 238.

lexical, syntactic levels is studied, and the positions of units, sequence-based conjugation possibilities, syntactic relationships in vocabulary, in general, the lexical-semantic, syntactic possibilities of language (speech) units are determined and studied on the basis of regulatory requirements. And the statistical method is used to determine the quantitative signs of lexical, grammatical, syntactic units in correspondence. It is the identification of personal, individual characters in any problematic text; it performs an important task in unlocking the features of language units related to space and time. For example, a suffix in texts written in a dialect, or quantitative signs of a word, is used to reveal its territorial features. In certain regions, the suffix *-cha* is used with all-object horses, forming a valence: *ko'ylakcha, kitobcha, yostiqcha, ruchkacha* vs. It is an example of Navoi, Bukhara dialects. In the analysis of the text, the statistics of such grammatical units determine the territorial signs of the speech representative. And the method of parsing into indirect organizers is used in syntactically expertise of texts. In this case, the syntactic relations of the organizers, such as text-sentence combinations, that is, the governor-subordinate relations, structure, essence, are analyzed. This is interpreted as not related to the lexical-semantic level. In this case, more importance is attached to the grammatical (morphological, syntactic) construction of the sentence. And in the case of linguistic examination, the individual speech signs of a person, his literacy in the construction of sentences, compounds, his usual skills are determined. In this, the syntactic structure of the text and its organizers, the possibility of forming a connection, etc., is studied. Directly as a stage of development of this method, the transformational method was also formed. According to this method is the manifestation of a sentence with a certain nuclear content in various cytactic constructions. It is formed on the basis of regulatory indicators. For example, the child came to school sentence has different transformations: the child who came to school, the child at school, the child who came to school, etc. In this case, several derivative structures are being formed with the content core stored. The child came to school sentence has a meaningful core, the sentences in the rest of the structure are transformations. Hence, the transformational method has a sign of commonality as well as specificity. In this, it is possible to understand language constructions that have undergone several changes based on the spiritual core. In textual linguistic analysis, the subject of correspondence, when determining the speaker's oratory purpose, is much more efficient in this method when opening up aspects of plagiarism(copying). Already, although the sentence is presented in different transformations, the semantic essence, core, spiritual core in it will be preserved. It is used to identify signs such as mental theft, copying. A linguistic analysis of various sentence constructions based on a single substantive core defines the speaker's oratory purpose, revealing aspects of ideological displacement. The component analysis method is also relevant for linguistic expertise, with an emphasis on the aspect of language(speech) units belonging to the paradigmatic House. Aspects such as the fact that each unit forms a whole based on its identity according to the general and private aspects are studied. The method of experimental-phonetic analysis consists in itself of somatic, pneumatic, electroacoustic methods, which study speech on the basis of special

technical means. In this, on the basis of the somatic method, the state of breathing, articulatory signs of speech organs are studied. Pneumatically, however, noise in the sound detects changes in airflow. In the case of electroacoustic sound vibrations, Tony, high-low dimensions are determined by electrical images. This method is mainly relevant for phonoscopic examination.

In general, synchronous and diachronic analysis techniques are used based on the objective of linguistic expertise. In this area, synchronous analysis techniques such as grinding, historical-comparative, typological; distributive, component, structural separation, statistical, transformational can be used effectively. These methods are selected and put into practice based on the object of the study.

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