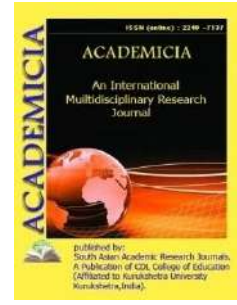




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## THE CONCEPT OF THE LINGUISTIC EXAM AND ITS MEANING

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### ABSTRACT

*This article explains the essence of the concept of linguistic expertise. The tasks of linguistic expertise are divided into general and special functions, and the specific tasks of linguistic expertise are defined in Uzbek written texts. The "principle" of language is based on the fact that language is related to law and plays a practical role in this process. Expands the main tasks of linguistic expertise and focuses on the leading factors in determining the object and subject of linguistic expertise.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Lawmaking, Language And Law, Law Enforcement, Judicial Rhetoric, Legal Linguistics, Integration, Linguistic Expertise, Expertise, Legal Texts, Authorization, Speech Act.*

### INTRODUCTION

The growth of interdisciplinary integration in recent years has led to the emergence of interactions, problems and cooperation in science. As a result of the development of science, linguistics, like other areas, began to be considered from a new point of view. A new approach to linguistics has created a need for the creation and implementation of language corporations. Now a number of areas of modern linguistics have appeared, and this process continues. The practical function of the language began to work actively in various fields of science. This, in turn, led to the creation of a number of studies [1].

Focusing on the interdependence and interdependence of sciences is more important than ever. In particular, the interdependence of language and law, the need to study legal materials from a linguistic point of view, led to the formation of a new field linguistic expertise. One of the areas of legal linguistics is forensic linguistic expertise. There is a need for the participation of linguists in various litigations. The reason is that the study of legal texts, the linguistic analysis

of the speeches of the accused, the suspect is a factor in the objective consideration of the case. Linguistic expertise requires in-depth knowledge of a specialist. There are certain contradictions in litigation that require joint work of psychologists, political scientists and linguists, as well as lawyers. It is at the crossroads of this cooperation that a new branch of linguistics emerges - linguistic expertise. Linguistic expertise in Russian linguistics has created a number of studies on the forms and foundations of its implementation [2].

It is difficult to substantiate the question of exactly when the linguistic examination was carried out with specific facts and evidence. Each term that is included in science has its own history, stage of formation and period of development. In the same way, it cannot be said that linguistic expertise emerged and developed simultaneously. The need to generalize the various attributes of words and phrases used in speech, such as length, timbre, etc., which, in turn, allows the author of the speech to be a psychologist, while simultaneously "diagnosing" him. In the nineteenth century, mathematicians argued that the attributes of speech should be generalized. In particular, they emphasize the need to measure word length, sentence length, and check sentence structure. However, it is difficult to substantiate these ideas and generalize them in relation to linguistic materials. The term "forensic linguistics" was first used in 1968. A Swedish linguist who worked at the University of London this year heard about the scandalous incident that occurred at 10 Rington Place (Kensington, London) several decades ago. Then the Swedish linguistics professor Jan Svartvik used it in his lecture. Based on this information, we can say that in the early 90s of the last century a new area of linguistics emerged - legal linguistics, the subject of which began to be considered at the junction of language and law. The emergence of new forms of production, economic and socio-political relations stimulated the study of specific problems of interdisciplinary research. These problems, as a rule, arose in connection with the philological support of various forms of professional legal activity (lawmaking, law enforcement, forensic science, forensic medicine).

### **Main part**

Linguistics has acquired a new and very wide field in the field of jurisprudence and legal activity, and the importance of theoretical linguistics for jurisprudence has already been recognized in world linguistics and jurisprudence (E. Berg, E. I. Galyashina, E. I. Goroshko, Gubaeva T. V., Ivanenko G.S., Neflyasheva I.A.). In this regard, linguistics faces a practical task: linguistic knowledge makes it possible to solve current social problems (in particular, linguistic expertise is one of the ways to obtain evidence-based information). But the question of the importance of jurisprudence for fundamental theoretical linguistics has not yet been worked out. This value is assessed as secondary and is consistent with the general opinion that the practical aspects of linguistics are a peripheral field of science (ND Golev, N. Matveeva).

The relationship between language and law was first defined by N. D. Golev:

- Language works as an object of legal regulation
- Language acts as a means of regulation. [3.B.7], [3].

ND Golev emphasizes the legal nature of language in the process of expressing his views. In this case, the theoretical aspect seems to prevail over the practical. Without denying the views of ND Golev, we can add that the language makes a single conclusion that defines and substantiates the inner essence of the desired texts (written advertising texts, newspaper and magazine articles,

tablets; advertisements, court texts, etc.). acts as a motivation tool. Let's try to substantiate our opinion, for example, when analyzing literary texts from a linguistic point of view, the author's psyche, goal, idea are clarified. In the process of analysis, the researcher and the person familiar with this study have a general idea of the author of the literary text, a certain conclusion. The linguistic exam examines the oral and written acts of speech. Theoretical knowledge is directly applied in practice. During the trial, the available evidence, the testimony of witnesses, the testimony of the accused will be examined. Summarizing all the collected materials and studying the facts, oral and written presentations will help solve the problem[4].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Linguistic expertise is the legal aspect of the language, in other words, the implementation of the practical function of the language in the legal field. There are a number of aspects that need to be addressed in the linguistic examination process. This allows the specialist to set a primary goal for himself. Special:

Explore the semantic nature of a given oral or written text;

Determination of compliance (or, conversely, inconsistency) with verbal words;

Examine the facts in the text to determine if they have a negative connotation;

Identification of the linguistic properties of extremist materials;

Determine if there is word processing;

In the process of linguistic examination of the text, prepare the ground for a conclusion, taking into account the aspects of author's authorization;

Study the text based on linguistic and legal laws and draw general conclusions;

In world linguistics, in particular in Russian linguistics, there are tasks of linguistic expertise: Interpret and explain the meaning and origin of words, phrases, stable phraseological combinations (phrases); interpretation of the main and additional meanings of a linguistic unit or a unit of speech (for example, oral or written texts); interpret the rules of the text of the document to determine what opportunities exist in modern speech to understand these rules; to study the similarity of trademarks, word designations, slogans, advertising texts, trademarks, trademark names to the extent of confusion with their originality or other characteristics; study the text in order to determine its semantic orientation, modality of sentences, expressiveness and sensitivity of speech units, their formal grammatical features and semantics, features of the methodological tools and methods used [5].

The above tasks cannot be limited to the process of linguistic examination of Uzbek written texts. Because every nation has its own ethnic characteristics. Some laws determined by linguistic expertise cannot be applied to all rights as "iron law". Therefore, when setting the listed tasks, the expert should pay attention to the ethnic side of the issue. From this point of view, a deeper approach to defining the tasks of linguistic examination of Uzbek written texts is required, which we considered expedient to define as general. Linguistic examination of some folk texts also requires special attention. In particular, the following tasks of the linguistic examination of Uzbek written materials should be added: Identification of territorial divisions

when studying written texts (in the case of regions and specific regions, differences in speech, psychology, and temperament of representatives of this region are also taken into account).

Estimate the frequency of use of slang, slang units used in the text, and the level of coloration;

Focus on the use of non-verbal means in oral texts and justify their relevance;

The specific tasks of linguistic expertise mentioned above make it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the essence of the text and an objective approach to the issue. At the same time, the question arises about the foundations of linguistic expertise. The basics of linguistic expertise in Russian science are divided into three main types:

1. Analysis of the features of the text as a carrier of information about the author (author's research);
2. Analyze the text (semantic, or semantic, research) in order to determine the meanings expressed in it and the nature of the impact of the text on the addressee or audience;
3. Analysis of names (names, trademarks, domain names, etc.) As a means of identifying the "products" of human activity (study of names). [4.B.58]

From the above considerations, we can say that linguists study everything that is represented by letters. Letters, phrases, sentences, texts, ie. Linguistic units and speech presented on a material medium are the subject of research as an object of linguistic expertise in the language[6]. This means that in the process of linguistic expertise, the objects are different types of texts. Such materials can be divided into the following types: phonograms, texts in the form of video and audio recordings; texts in newspapers and magazines, in the media, including speeches on the Internet;

Names, texts, campaign materials, letters audio recordings;

Oral or written oral works, material evidence, documents, samples for comparative research, case materials for forensic medical examination[7].

## CONCLUSION

Thus, taking into account the above information, we can conclude that the subject of linguistic expertise is the facts and circumstances revealed on the basis of studying the existence and functioning of the language. Linguistic expertise can also be seen as a tool to support the procedural regulation of speech, both oral and written. In turn, procedural research requires in-depth knowledge of forensic speech and general linguistics. For example, a language is a system with a large structure. The possibilities and features of the language are enormous and multifaceted. Therefore, not everyone can understand and correctly interpret this. There are many subtleties in the language [8]. By analyzing a speech act, a specialist can draw a general conclusion that forms an understanding of the author and his psychological state. Linguistic expertise is designed to bring the conflicting parties to a common opinion. With the help of linguistic expertise, real cases are identified that need to be proven in a specific case. The final conclusion by analyzing its linguistic component in determining the real circumstances of a particular case is made by a linguistic examination.

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