

Theoretical Foundations of Linguistic Expertise

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ABSTRACT

Linguistic expertise was formed as part of forensic expertise in jurisprudence and is a new scientific direction in linguistics. There are also specific reasons for our assessment as a scientific field: linguistic Linguistic expertise was formed in jurisprudence as part of forensic expertise, and is a new scientific field in linguistics. There are also specific reasons for our evaluation as a scientific field: in the process of developing and conducting linguistic expertise, linguistic knowledge is required to be put into practice. This requires a wide range of knowledge, not narrow specialized knowledge.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 15 Mar 2024

Received in revised form 24 Apr 2024

Accepted 29 May 2024

Keywords: Linguistic expertise, *linguistic*

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INTRODUCTION

Linguistic knowledge in the analysis of problematic and anonymous correspondence for litigation required. For example, anonymous correspondence is considered an important object in the implementation of linguistic expertise of units related to the region. Research scientist S. N. Zeitlin in his research on "Speech errors and their prevention" distinguishes speech-normative disorders as follows:

- a) word formation is the use of words that are formed randomly, without the knowledge of a person, in the process of speaking;
- b) morphological - consists of abnormal formation of word structure and use of parts of speech;
- c) syntactical - consists of incorrect construction of word combinations, simple and complex sentences;
- d) lexical - consists of non-literary lexical elements, clericalism, parasitic words;
- e) phraseological - consists in using phraseological units in a non-literary manner;
- g) stylistic - consists in not following the styles of speech.

For example, anyone can deviate from the literary norm when speaking. That is, speech derivatives can be spatially and socially limited. Areal delimitation of speech is the lexical, semantic, grammatical and syntactic characterization of units of the literary language to a specific area. The term areal linguistics was used by the Italian scientist K. Bartol in his research in the first half of the 19th century, and later, this field came to the attention of European scientists. According to him, areal linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies languages, dialects, dialects according to the framework of the region. The integration of linguistic geography and areal linguistics with the legal system is of great importance in determining the territorial specificity of language units in personal correspondence.

Of course, a linguist-expert feels the need to use existing studies, dictionaries and manuals in the process

of examination. There is a need to apply linguistic knowledge and jurisprudence in different types of dispute situations, and this is increasing year by year. Trademark and copyright infringement, plagiarism, "encoded" logos and labels, text authorization, insulting, defamatory correspondence, contextual meaning of a word in extremist political messages directed against the state system, even the writing of a single word - meaning text and verbal texts, e-mails, tweets on social networks, exposing cyber-crimes, authoring suicide notes, wills and controversial allegations to the police, determining the true nature of extremist appeals, drawing conclusions linguistically the role of expertise has grown significantly. A linguist-expert does not make a judgment, he analyzes the evidence on which the judgment is based. These analyzes make it possible to identify the original criminal or offender.

EI Galyashin and MV Gorbanevsky rightly noted that forensic linguistics is a relatively young type of forensic science, which affects life due to the need to use special linguistic knowledge to determine linguistic facts.

The value of forensic evidence. Therefore, judicial practice with the permission of experts raises more and more new questions that require the development of new expert techniques and the use of modern computer methods for the analysis of spoken or written text.

Linguistic examination is a hermeneutic study of the text, it is philological, "slow reading"

EA Koltunova defines linguistic expertise as a special type of linguistic research that combines various linguistic and extralinguistic parameters; in this case, it is often necessary to review lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical parameters, features of syntax, specific features of text organization and structure, stylistic features, and provide a historical explanation.

Researcher N. Yu. Mamaev describes linguistic expertise as a procedure for determining linguistic features of cases of forensic importance based on information verbalized in the text.

KI Brinev understands the purpose of linguistic expertise to check the truth/falsity (categorical conclusions), probability/impossibility (probability and categorical negative conclusions) of statements about the object arising from the questions posed to the expert. For example, when checking a controversial text for the presence/absence of negative information about a person, the truth/falseness of the statement "the text contains negative information about a person" is checked.

Linguistic investigations (and not only linguistic) AN Baranov divides them into two large groups: official and initiative. Official examination is carried out by order of court or investigative bodies and has the status of evidence. Initiative examinations are held at the initiative of any interested individuals and legal entities (including defendants and claimants, lawyers, private firms, government organizations, patent representatives, etc.). Initiative investigations can be considered as legal evidence only by the decision of the court or investigative authorities. Initiative (informal) inspections are often referred to as expert opinion. Legal (juridical) and patent expertise should be distinguished in terms of scope. At the same time, legal (legal) expertise is divided into the following according to the institutional basis : expertise in cases of protection of honor and dignity, expertise in cases of defamation , expertise in cases of inciting international enmity, expertise in cases related to pornography.

In general, any communications, correspondence, texts in the form of insults focus on the communicative situation. The communicative situation includes 1) the author; 2) listener or addressee; 3) the topic of the text (what is said); 4) the code (language) in which the text is created and perceived; 5) text, that is, a signal encoded using language; 6) includes general aspects of communication (when, where, in what way, for what purpose, by what means, etc.) The addressee first suspects a certain image in the addressee, focusing on it, uses the general fund of knowledge, the general base of imagination. The expert studies how this base is represented in the text. Even with comparison and observation, the linguist-expert cannot come to a final conclusion in some places. In particular, during the examination of texts threatening the constitutional system, inciting national, ethnic, racial, religious enmity, it will be necessary to involve specialists in this field (politicians, theologians, etc.). It helps to avoid mistakes and make clear decisions. Thus, carefulness

is also required in the selection of methods and methods when conducting linguistic expertise. Some materials are written on the basis of collective authorship, in which individual aspects such as text authorization, ideological direction, level of offensiveness are abstracted. Any material is not compared during the comparison process. Special attention should be paid to two aspects in the process of carrying out expertise: the most important features should be taken into account in the process of comparison, and the comparison should be made on materials with mutual aspects. Experimentation and measurement methods cannot be considered effective in the implementation of linguistic expertise. The experiment is designed for objects intended to be studied in natural conditions. For linguistic expertise, experimenting is a long process. Let's focus on the analysis method of the analysis. The method of analysis determines the parts, pieces, sides, elements that make up the whole, and their place in the whole. Through analysis, the composition and structure of objects and events is studied and known. Analytical methods are used to compare manuscripts, including print, signatures and numbers, war propaganda, and social security materials . and prefer systematic analysis. In fact, analysis serves as one of the main role-playing tools in expertise. When analyzing a conflicting text, it is necessary to pay attention to the technique of preparation of the document, i.e. writing instrument, ink, paper condition, writing pressure (in manuscript texts). Examining such characters in separate parts will help clarify information about the author. Induction and deduction are also important in the implementation of linguistic expertise. In the process of fact-finding and analysis, facts are summarized and specific conclusions are drawn.

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