Criteria for Determining the Author of the Speech as a Problem of Theoretical Linguistics

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the description of the state and possible ways of developing linguistic theories through the prism of parameters determined by forensic linguistic expertise. Finding the true author of oral and written speech is a matter of great importance in terms of finding justice and ending injustice. It is natural that the research conducted in this direction will serve the development of this field, and will be the basis for achieving effective results in investigations and court proceedings.

INTRODUCTION. At the beginning of the 90s of the last century, a new branch of linguistic knowledge emerged - the science of legal linguistics, the subject of which is the intersection of language theory, speech culture, and law. The emergence of a new approach has improved the activation of interdisciplinary research, which has its own problems. These problems are related to the philological provision of various forms of professional legal activity (judicial speech, forensic examination, law enforcement).

The importance of theoretical linguistics for jurisprudence is now recognized by many researchers (Neflyasheva N.A. (2001); Gubayeva T. (2002); Alexandrov A.S. (2003); Galyashina Ye.I. (2003); Berg (2004); Goroshko Ye.I. (2006); Ivanenko Yu.G. (2006); Brinev K.I. (2010); Krapivkina O.A. (2019)]. Linguistic knowledge allows solving current social problems. In particular, linguistic expertise is one of the ways to obtain evidence-based information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The theory of linguistic expertise as a component of forensic linguistics deserves special attention. Developing a theory of linguistic expertise as both a theoretical and a practical approach involves solving a number of important tasks. First of all, it is necessary to increase the level of objectivity of the results of linguistic expertise so that it can be improved by other researchers. In modern theoretical linguistics, the problem of forgotten linguistic research methods rises to its peak. The second direction of the activity of linguistic "expertology" is the translation of legal terminology into linguistic terms and vice versa linguistic terms into legal terms. In the field of linguistic expertise, although there have been certain achievements, many concepts have not yet received an adequate linguistic interpretation [3].

Practical aspects of linguistics correspond to the general understanding that this is a peripheral field for this science [8, 168-185]. Research conducted by a linguist in the process of forensic linguistic examination is a type of situational explanation [10, 330-340]. Research in the field of linguistic expertise necessarily presupposes the existence of some kind of theory. The methodologically highly characterized situation means that applied linguistics also has a new field of testing and falsification of theoretical assumptions, descriptions. In this sense, linguistic expertise and linguistic expertise are a unique new material for theoretical linguistics, where theoretical linguistic constructions can be tested and their effectiveness tested.

In view of the above, it is more natural to use broader terms such as "linguistic expert research", "linguistic expertology" or "linguistic expert theory" to define this field of linguistic consulting. The first two terms contain neologisms, the degree of acceptability of which is not clear. Hereafter, the term linguistic expertise or theory of linguistic expertise is used as a working term [2]. The proposed typology of linguistic expertise includes formal and informal expertise, voice speech examination, written text examination, trademark examination, authorship examination, oral-visual examination [2].

The study of the rules of organization of the verbal and visual components of the text in the semiotic sense is one of the promising areas of linguistics. Modern mass culture requires the visualization of accurate information. Phenomena such as electronic mass media, advertising, hypertext technology of knowledge organization are largely based on this. Speech is not only verbal, but also visual. It can be seen that the proportion of speech samples directly related to the image will only increase. It is clear that the share of relevant expertise will also increase. At the same time, the theory of linguistics has not yet provided reliable tools for the study of such speech-visual phenomena [2].

According to the object of linguistic examination, sound speech examination, written text examination and oral-visual examinations are distinguished. In voice speech testing, the acoustic properties of speech are checked, in particular, to determine the author of the speech message. If special tools of acoustics, phonetics and phonology are used in the examination of sound speech, the examination of the written text is diverse in its orientation and applied methods. This type of expertise includes morphological analysis (for example, studying similarities and differences in abbreviations), syntactic analysis (for example, determining the syntactic structure of texts when determining authorship), and semantic analysis (revealing the essence in a short, concise, simple way or symbolic based on irony, metaphorical meanings in commenting) can be used. In particular, semantic study of offensive words, text analysis (for example, in examinations to determine the semantic similarity of texts), linguistic and statistical analysis (for example, in examinations) when considering cases on the protection of honor and dignity. Gives the intended result of establishing authorship [2].

Modern official methods of determining the authorship of a text (methods of determining the authorship used mainly in exams) are based on a stochastic model of speech creation. This model is based on the notion that the features of the language design of the author's content become probabilistically stable as the size of the text increases. This makes it possible to establish authorship through stable repetition of formal features [11].

Legal signs, the "correctness" of the meaning of the text is determined not in relation to objective reality, but in relation to other texts, sign systems. The state of synchronicity of the legal language is maintained by the reality manifested in general grammar, rhetoric, ideology and other discursive practices.

Trying to define what it means by "objective" outside of the written legal text is an impossible task. Because what is being marked here is the letter itself. The culture that the legal text "objectively" means, the uniqueness of the text of consciousness, to whom it belongs, and the unified system of law find little expression in the text. It is possible to talk about the method of existence of the legal structure as a reliable hypothesis with its own: theoretical and practical goals [1. 45].

The research object of verbal-visual investigations has a complex nature as a combination of verbal and non-verbal information, that is, a combination of images and text. It can be used both as a phraseological unit in the sense of "the expression by the speaker of positive feelings interpreted as a sign of the superiority of the person or group of persons to whom the speaker introduced himself" and as a free phrase [2].

The concept of idiolect is little reflected in the works of the American generative scientist N.Chomsky. For N.Chomsky, language is presented as a component of human intelligence, and

is realized individually. N.Chomsky agrees with the conclusions of G.Paul that the driving force of language is the psychology of a certain person, but he comes to this conclusion in a different way: he supports the idea by using methods of describing the grammatical construction of language [9, 29].

N.Chomsky proposed the idea of dividing language into I-Language (internal language) and E-Language (external language). I-Language is a language that is the object of study of the theory of linguistics; native speakers mentally expressed linguistic knowledge. It follows that I-Language is a mental object, and from this point of view, its theory is directly related to the field of psycholinguistics. E-Language combines all other ideas about language [6, 2]. For N. Chomsky, I-Language is an individual language system: A generative procedure creates structural descriptions with phonetic, semantic and structural properties. We call this procedure "I-Language". This concept is a term chosen to express internal, meaningful and individual language" [7, 26]. In other words, N. Chomsky equates I-Language with idiolect. L.Bloomfield explains the concept of idiolect in written language as follows: "If we focus we must understand that there are not only two people who speak exactly the same way at different times, but not even one person" [4, 45].

Recently, the method of statistical analysis of the formal features of the text has undergone various changes. Another approach indirectly related to the method of formal characteristics was proposed by Baranov in a series of expert reviews [2]. The essence of this method is as follows: in a relatively small text of 1.000-2.000 words, the combination of the meanings of official symbols does not show enough analogues of the author's style. In addition, many other features, such as the specific features of the author's use of phraseology, idioms, as well as the system of metaphors, the system of epithets, etc., are not left behind. In other words, it is not possible to use methods of determining authorship based on the analysis of formal features or, conversely, purely stylistic or literary analysis of the text. On the other hand, the grammatical features of the author's style - the frequency of use of ambiguous, "combat" words (particles, conjunctions, prepositions, some modal words, introductory phrases) is 1000-2000 reserved for texts consisting of.

This allows you to confirm or reject existing hypotheses about the authorship of the text. It should be noted that the hypothesis of authorship must exist in any case and it must be formed on extralinguistic grounds. This method of determining the authorship of a text can be called a linguistic-statistical analysis of an ambiguous dictionary. This method assumes the existence of two text corpora: reference texts representing the authorship style of the presumed author (or authors) and analyzed (controversial) texts. In addition, the analysis is carried out in the form of an experiment, during which the following procedures are carried out at different stages: compilation of corpus (corpus) dictionaries of the reference corpus (if there are several alleged authors) and the discussion texts, indicating the absolute and relative frequency of use in the corresponding corpus;

removing full-valued lexemes from derived dictionaries;

comparison of dictionaries, including only the dictionary of polysemous words, identification of lexemes of similar frequency;

the proximity limit of the frequency is determined by a special method in each specific case;

forming clusters of "author" lexemes, including identifying only ambiguous words with close relative frequency for a given pair of compared corpora.

Through several experiments, it was found that journalistic texts belonging to the same author have 60 to 90 common author lexemes. Clusters of authors that are distinctly different in style consist of 20 to 35 author lexemes [2].

The laws of formation of the theory of retention of language knowledge in the production of phonoscopic and author's exams are related to the process of consistent development of science;

The proposed theory is the result of summarizing the empirical data of phonoscopic and author's examinations conducted in the investigation of criminal cases, theoretical developments in the field of linguistics and forensic examination [2]. The problem of theoretical knowledge solves specific problems that have an empirical nature as knowledge: it explains and describes facts. In the theoretical study of a complex topic, problems and facts arise as a result of the development of scientific knowledge, they are not directly related to the social life of society, and on the other hand, problems and facts arise as a result of social order [5].

Theories develop the concept of the activity of creating constructs in the sense that they are human inventions, in that they are indeed constructs. But this does not mean that they cannot be connected with reality. Some linguistic theories may have little or no connection with reality, but this is not a necessary feature of linguistic theories, and is a consequence of the theory being abstract or a construct that deliberately misrepresents what the theory purports to describe.

Such a point of view implies the recognition of the following assumptions: the first one is related to the fact that we can use the corresponding truth theory in linguistic descriptions (Aristotle (1999); Wright (1986); Davidson (1986); Lakatos (2003); Austin (1999); Popper (1992, 1993, 2002, 2004); Russell (1997, 2007); Tarski, http://khazarzar.skeptik.net/books/tarski01.ht). In other words, truth corresponds to facts [5].

The second is by rejecting the concept of the original, more inexplicable essence of the phenomenon. Also, with the recognition that theoretical constructions can approach the truth with the help of criticism (Kubryakova (2004); Lakatos (2003); Popper (1992, 2002, 2004); Zvegintsev (2001) [5]. In other words, theories may make some progress in describing reality, but this does not mean that they establish the ultimate single truth, can be expressed in a single statement, or establish the ultimate nature of any phenomenon.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it can be said that linguistic expertise as a field of legal linguistics and applied linguistic research deserves special attention in solving certain types of problems. In particular, special tools of acoustics, experimental (instrumental) phonetics and phonology are used in the examination of sound speech against the theory of linguistic expertise. In determining the author of a written text, the use of statistical, comparative, grammatical and other linguistic analyzes gives the intended result. Including the study of similarities and differences in abbreviations, the size of the text, non-compliance with the rules of the literary language, the absence of dialect, barbarism, vulgarism, slang or slang, and the use of symbolic signs will provide a lot of clarity in determining the author of the text. The results obtained using these methods will undoubtedly solve a number of problems.

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