

**MUQIMIY NOMIDAGI QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 RAQAMLI ILMY KENGASH**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA
ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

MUSULMONOVA KAMOLA XUSNIDDIN QIZI

**O‘ZBEK TILI YOZMA MATNLARINI LINGVISTIK EKSPERTIZA QILISH
JARAYONI, BOSQICHLARI VA METODLARI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Qo‘qon – 2022

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori(PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Contents of dissertation abstract of doctor of philosophy on philological
sciences (PhD)**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Keyingi yillarda fanlararo integratsiyaning kuchayishi fan tarmoqlarida o‘zaro ta’sir, muammo va masalalar yechimida hamkorlik yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo‘ldi. Ilm-fan taraqqiyoti natijasida boshqa sohalar qatori tilshunoslikka ham yangicha nuqtayi nazardan qarala boshlandi. Jahon tilshunosligida tilning amaliy funksiyasidan samarali foydalanish va turli sohalar, shu jumladan, yurisprudensiyaga tatbiq etish masalasida turli tadqiqotlar yaratilgan. Xususan, Rossiyada konfliktli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazish bo‘yicha davlat va nodavlat ekspertiza markazlari tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, yozma va og‘zaki matnlar, audioyozuvlar lingvistik ekspertiza qilinadi. Shuningdek, haqorat mazmunli birliklarni lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazish uchun haqorat va so‘kinish bilan bog‘liq leksik birliklar bosma va elektron lug‘at ko‘rinishida tizimlashtirilgan.¹

Dunyo tilshunosligida lingvistik ekspertiza kriminalistik holatlarda matnni tahlil etish va dalillarni aniqlashdagi yetakchi omillardan biri bo‘lib ulgurgan. Xususan, Jon Olsson kriminalistika bilan bog‘liq 50 ga yaqin vaziyatlarda lingvistik ekspertiza orqali masalaga yechim topish mumkinligini asoslaydi.² Bundan tashqari, Manchester va Aston universitetlarida maxsus lingvist-ekspertlar tayyorlash bo‘yicha tizimli ishlar tashkil etilgan bo‘lib, xorijlik tadqiqotchilar ham masofaviy tarzda o‘quv kursida tahsil olishlari mumkin.

Biroq o‘zbek yozma matnlari til va etnik, psixologik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra boshqa tildagi matnlardan tubdan farq qiladi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida til va yurisprudensiyaning bog‘liqligi masalasi sud nutqi va terminologiyasi, shuningdek, qonun hujjatlari tili bilan bog‘liq tadqiqotlar misolida ochib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning dolzarbligi shundaki, sud-ekspertiza tizimida yozma matnlarda turli darajadagi holatlar (haqorat, so‘kish, obro‘yiga putur yetkazish, plagiatlik, anonimlik, korrupsiya)ni baholash va tahlil qilish ehtiyoji kuchayib bormoqda. Bu esa bevosita lingvistik ekspertizani belgilashga zarurat borligini bildiradi. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik rivoji natijasida turli nazariyalar ilgari suriladi va asoslanadi. Fikrimizcha, mavjud nazariy g‘oyalarni amaliyotga tatbiq etish va uning samaradorligini belgilab olish zarur. Ushbu ko‘rsatilgan jihatlar aynan lingvistik ekspertologiya uchungina emas, balki zamonaviy tilshunoslikning boshqa sohalariga ham muayyan darajada taalluqli. Respublikamizda sud-huquq tizimini takomillashtirish, kriminalistika bilan bog‘liq matnlarning mohiyatini yoritish, anonimlik holatlarini izchil asoslash, turli jinoyatlarning oldini olishda lingvistik ekspertizaning o‘rni yuqori. Shu ma’noda, respublikamizda sud-lingvistik ekspertizalarini tashkil etish, baholash, intellektual mulkka tajovuzning oldini olish, shuningdek, lingvist-ekspertlar tayyorlash, maxsus markazlar faoliyatini tashkil etish zaruratining kuchayib borayotganligi tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot ishi respublika fan va texnologiyalari

¹ Александров А.С. Юридическая техника-судбная лингвистика-грамматика права.//Проблемы юридической техники: Сборник статей /под.ред В.М.Баранова. – Нижний Новгород, 2000. – С. 14-19.; Баранов А.Н.Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика: // Учебное пособие. – Москва, 2007. – С. 592;

² Olsson John.Word Crime.Solving crime through forensic linguistics. – NY.: Continuum, 2009. – 209 p.

rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Lingvistik ekspertizaning aynan qachon yuzaga kelganligi masalasini aniq dalillar bilan asoslash qiyin. Ilm-fanga kirib keluvchi har qanday istilohning o‘z tarixi, shakllanish bosqichi va taraqqiyot davri bo‘ladi. Lingvistik ekspertizani ham aniq bir davrda vujudga kelgan va shakllanib ulgurgan deb ayta olmaymiz. Nutqda ishlatiluvchi so‘z va gaplarning turli atributlari, xususan, uzunlik, tembr kabilarni umumlashtirish nutq muallifining ruhiy-psixologik holatiga tashxis qo‘yish imkoniyatini yuzaga keltiradi. XIX asrda matematik olimlar nutq atributlarini umumlashtirish kerakligini ta’kidlaydilar. Aniqroq aytganda, ular so‘z uzunligi, gap uzunligini o‘lchash va gapning qurilish shaklini tekshirish lozimligini ta’kidlashadi. Sanoat, iqtisod, ijtimoiy-siyosiy aloqalarning yangicha ko‘rinishda paydo bo‘lishi fanlararo tadqiqotlarning o‘ziga xos muammolari bilan shug‘ullanishni rag‘batlantirdi. Ushbu muammolar, qoida tariqasida, kasbiy yuridik faoliyatning turli ko‘rinishlarida (qonun ijodkorligi, huquqni muhofaza qilish, sud notiqligi, sud ekspertizasi) filologik ta’minoti bilan bog‘liq ravishda yuzaga keldi. Xususan, lingvistika va yurisprudensiyaning bog‘liqligi masalasida rus tilshunosligida Y.L.Ziyangirova, Y.A.Grishenkova tomonidan tadqiqotlar yaratildi.³ Ekstremizm bilan bog‘liq matnlar lingvistik ekspertizasi M.V.Ablin tadqiqotida o‘z aksini topdi⁴. Lingvistik ekspertizaning shakllanishi va amaliyotga tatbiqini A.N.Baranov⁵, Y.A.Belchikov, M.V.Gorbanevskiy, I.V.Jarkov⁶, Y.N.Bondarenko⁷, K.I.Brinev⁸ o‘z ishlarida tavsifladi. Haqorat bilan bog‘liq holatlarda lingvistik ekspertizalar tasnifi N.D.Golev⁹; Y.I.Galyashina¹⁰ tomonidan amalga oshirildi.

³ Зиянгирова Е.Л. Основные тенденции развития терминологического инструментария метаязыка юрислингвистики: Фил. наук. док. дис...автореф. Москва, 2008. – С. 62.

⁴ Аблин М.В. Теоретико-методологическое обоснование лингвистической экспертизы по делам об экстремизме. Автореф дисс. ... кандидат филол наук – Уфа., 2016. – С.162.

⁵ Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика [Текст]:учеб. пособие / А.Н.Баранов. — М: Флинта: Наука, 2007. – 592 с

⁶ Бельчиков Ю.А., Горбаневский М.В, Жарков И.В. Методические рекомендации по вопросам лингвистической экспертизы спорных текстов СМИ [Текст] : сборник материалов. – Москва, 2010. . – С. 105

⁷ Бондаренко Е.Н. Анализ речевой стратегии дискредитации в лингвистической экспертизе (на примере интернет-комментария) // Филологические науки. Вопросы, теории и практики. – 2014.–№10-1(40) –С27-29.

⁸ Бринева К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография/ – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2009. – С. 252. Бринева К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: Автореф дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Кемерово, 2010. – С. 72.

⁹ Голев Н.Д. Юридический аспект языка в лингвистическом освещении // Юрислингвистика: проблемы и перспективы: Межвуз. сб. научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 1999. – С. 7- Голев Н.Д.; Голев Н.Д. «Взял для себя все» // Юрислингвистика-5:Юридические аспекты, права и лингвистические аспекты языка. Сб. научных трудов/ Под ред Н.Д.Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2004. – С. 246-251. Голев, Н.Д. Об объективности и легитимности источников лингвистической экспертизы / Под ред. Н.Д.Голева // Юрислингвистика-3: Проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2002. – С. 14-29.

Голев.Н.Д. Актуальные проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы / Под ред. // Юрислингвистика-3: Проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д.Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2002. – С. 5-14.

¹⁰ Галяшина Е.И. Основы судебного речевого анализа: Монография / Галяшина Е.И. – М.: СЭАНСИ, 2003. – С. 27-29. Галяшина Е.И. Правовой статус судебной лингвистической экспертизы / Галяшина Е.И. // Цена слова. – М.: СТЭНСИ, 2002. – С. 228-237.

Jahonda ijtimoiy tarmoq xabarlari va anonim xatlarni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish tamoyillari M.Kultxard¹¹, Tim Grant¹², Nicola-Jan Smit¹³ tomonidan ishlab chiqildi. Kriminalistik vaziyatlarda lingvistik ekspertizani tashkil etish masalalari Andrea Nini, Jon Olsson tadqiqotlarida yoritildi.¹⁴

O‘zbek tilshunosligida tilning turli sohalardagi tatbiqi, voqelanishining bevosita sud bilan bog‘liqligi xususida Sh.Iskandarova¹⁵, S.Hasanov¹⁶, Sh.Shahobiddinova¹⁷, X.Hayitov tomonidan tadqiqotlar yaratildi¹⁸. Yurisprudensiya va lingvistika fanlari munosabati, terminologiyasi bo‘yicha R.Sharopova¹⁹, O.Tursunova²⁰, G.G‘ulomova²¹, Sh.Ko‘chimov²², M.Qosimova²³, L.Karimova²⁴ ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini olib borishgan. Sud nutqi va leksikasi masalasi Q.Mo‘yudinov²⁵, A.Saidov²⁶ ishlarida asoslab berildi. Yuridik hujjatlarni lingvistik bilimlar asosida tahlil qilish xususida K.N.Qayumova²⁷ tadqiqot ishlarini olib bordi.

Ushbu tadqiqotlar til va huquqning bog‘liqligidagi muayyan muammoli masalalarni yechishda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi. Biroq o‘zbek yozma matnlarini turli vaziyatlarda, xususan, shaxsni obro‘sizlantiruvchi birliklar, matn avtorizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq holatlarda lingvistik ekspertiza qilish masalasi maxsus tadqiq etilmagan.

Dissertatsiyani yozish jarayonida yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlar sinchiklab o‘rganildi, munosabat bildirildi va zarur o‘rinlarda foydalanildi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “O‘zbek tili sistemaviy tadqiqi” yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

¹¹ Coulthard M. and Johnson A. Introduction to forensic linguistics. book. NY.: Routledge- 2007. P 250.

¹² Grant T.D. Forensic linguistics and the delivery of justice. Book. Birmingham: Linus. – 128 p.

¹³ Nicola-Jane Smith . A stylistic analysis of written language behaviour with practical application to anonymous threat letters. Doctor of Philosophy. autoref....dis. Psychology Department University Of Surrey September, –1996. – P. 334.

¹⁴ Nini A. Authorship profiling in a forensic context. Doctor of Philosophy. autoref....dis. March-2004. – P 250

¹⁵ Iskandarova Sh. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б 118.

¹⁶ Мирхамидов М., Ҳасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004. –1466

¹⁷ Шаҳобиддинова Ш.Ҳ. Татбиқий тилшунослик тезислари. – Андижон давлат университети. Илмий хабарнома, – 2016. №3.

¹⁸ Ҳайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти. Юридик фан. ном... дисс. –Т.: 2011. – 206 б.

¹⁹ Шаропова Р. Ўзбек тили ижтимоий-сиёсий терминларининг семантик-структур хусусиятлари ва лексикографик талқини. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)...диссер. – Тошкент, 2019. – 220 б.

²⁰ Турсунова О.Ф. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланилган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний тадқиқи. фил. фан. док. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 54.

²¹ Ғуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиклол даври тараққиёти. фил. фан. док. дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б. 57.

²² Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларининг тили (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси, Жиноят кодекси, Жиноят-процессуал кодекси асосида). Филол.фан.номзоди. дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – 209 б.

²³ Касымова М. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1986. – 156 б.

²⁴ Каримова Л.А. Правовые и нравственные аспекты законов о языке. Дисс. канд. юрид. наук. – Тошкент, 1991. – 136 б.

²⁵ Мўйдинов Қ.А. Ўзбек тили суд нутқи лексикаси. Филол.фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – 145 б.

²⁶ Саидов А., Сарқисянц Г. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1994; Саидов А., Саидова Л., Кўчимов Ш., Қосимова М. Қонун ва тил. – Тошкент: Иқтисодиёт ва ҳуқуқ дунёси, 1997. – 168б

²⁷ Қайумова К.Н. Предикативликнинг синтактик-семантик хусусиятлари (халқаро ҳуқуқ ҳужжатлари инглиз, ўзбек ва рус тиллари материаллари қиссий таҳлили асосида). Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD)...автореф. – Тошкент, 2019. – 54 б.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo‘nalishlaridan biri sifatida lingvistik ekspertologiya mohiyatini asoslash va amaliyotga tatbiq etish, aynan o‘zbek yozma matnlarida lingvistik ekspertiza uchun zarur bo‘lgan tilshunoslik nazariyasi va lisoniy mexanizmlarini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari. Tadqiqotning vazifalari etib quyidagilar belgilandi:

lingvistik ekspertizaning yuzaga kelishi, shakllanishi haqidagi mavjud nazariyalarni qiyosiy o‘rganish va tahlil qilish;

sud-huquq tizmida lingvistik bilimlar talab qilinadigan holatlarni tasniflash;

o‘zbek yozma matnlarining xarakterli xususiyatlariga muvofiq lingvistik ekspertizaning tarkibiy qismlarini belgilash va tavsiflash;

lingvistik ekspertizaning tahlil bosqichlari masalasiga oydinlik kiritish, sud, tergov va tergovgacha bo‘lgan jarayonda yuzaga keladigan har qanday ziddiyatli matnlarga xos umumiy va muayyan holatlarga nisbatan xususiy tahlil bosqichlarini ishlab chiqish;

lingvistik ekspertiza metodologiyasini asoslash, metodologik masalalarini belgilash va ularga yechim topish;

ijtimoiy tarmoqlardagi yozishmalar misolida umumiy tahlil metodlarini to‘g‘ri qo‘llash mezonlarini ishlab chiqish;

zamonaviy antroposentrik paradigma asosida shaxs kognitiv faoliyatini tadqiq qilish;

shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish mazmunli birliklarni lingvistik ekspertiza qilishning ilmiy-nazariy mexanizmlarini ishlab chiqish, haqorat bilan bog‘liq holatlarda ekspertizaning yuridik va lingvistik tarkibiy qismlarini ajratish;

keng mohiyatga ega tushuncha sifatida lingvistik ekspertizada matn avtorizatsiyasi masalasini izohlash;

kriminalistik xarakterga ega matn avtorizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq holatlarni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida turli konfliktli matnlar, guvoh, gumonlanuvchi, aybdor ko‘rsatmalari, nutq hodisasini aks ettiruvchi kriminalistik matnlar, yuridik hujjatlar va boshqa yozma matnlar xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti sifatida o‘zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazish jarayoni, bosqichlari, metodlari olindi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada deduksiya, induksiya, kuzatish, qiyoslash, analiz, sintez, eksperimental va lingvistik tahlil metodlaridan foydalanildi. Shuningdek, lingvistik ekspertizaga taalluqli kontekstual va konseptual tahlil, komponentlarni tahlil qilish, sifat va miqdoriy tahlil usullariga tayanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilarda ko‘rinadi:

o‘zbek yozma matnlarida lingvistik ekspertizaning siyosiy nutqlar lingvistik ekspertizasi, nomlanish bo‘yicha lingvistik ekspertiza, noverbal nutqiy vositalar lingvistik ekspertizasi singari turlarini tahlil qilishning lingvistik, yuridik, ekspertologik mezonlari mavjudligi dalillangan;

haqorat mazmunidagi konfliktli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazish jarayonida lingvist-ekspert asoslashi zarur bo‘lgan lingvistik va mutaxassis malakasiga tayaniladigan holatda ekstralingvistik (huquqiy) jihatlar farqlangan va ularning yaxlitligi dalillangan;

matn muallifini aniqlash bilan bog‘liq ziddiyatli holatlar qo‘lyozma matnlar muallifi, muayyan intellektual mulk badiiy, ilmiy, publitsistik asar muallifi, anonim hamda o‘z joniga qasd qilish bilan bog‘liq xatlar muallifi mazmuniy umumiylikka ega ekanligi asoslangan.

o‘zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilishda mavjud muammoli vaziyat muallifni tiklash, plagiatlik holatini aniqlash, reklama va haqorat mazmunli matnlar bo‘yicha xulosa berishda lingvistik xususiyatlarga muvofiq ekspertiza qilishning nazariy metodologik asoslari yaratilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy va nazariy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning nazariy ahamiyati shundaki, lingvistikada shu vaqtgacha bo‘lgan nazariyalarning amaliyotdagi rolini oshirishga yordam beradi. O‘zbek tilshunosligi va yurisprudensiyasida lingvistik ekspertizaning rivojlanishiga turtki beradi. Turli muammoli matnlardan (xoh og‘zaki, xoh yozma) lingvistik ekspertizani belgilash, shuningdek, ekspert qarorlarini xulosalashga ko‘maklashadi. Shuningdek, tadqiqot natijalari ushbu yo‘nalishda ta‘lim oluvchilar uchun qo‘llanma vazifasini bajarishi mumkin. Keyinchalik yaratiladigan reklama, lavhalar, iqtisodiy, turli kriminalistik matnlarning lingvistik ekspertizasiga bag‘ishlanadigan tadqiqotlarga asos vazifasini bajaradi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi olingan natijalar respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlariga nazariy jihatdan tayanilganligi, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi huzuridagi X.Sulaymonova nomidagi sud ekspertizasi markazi hamda Ichki ishlar vazirligi huzuridagi sud ekspertizasi ekspert-xodimlari, Manchester universiteti professori Andrea Nini va Aston universiteti professori, general-mayor Tim Grant tajribasi va tavsiyalariga asoslanganligida ko‘rinadi. E‘lon qilingan ilmiy maqola va tezislari amaliyotga joriy etilgan. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 17-yanvardagi PQ-4125-sonli “Sud-ekspertlik faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qaroriga muvofiq amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.

O‘zbek tilidagi konfliktli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish bilan bog‘liq natijalaridan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limi Qoraqalpoq gumanitar fanlar ilmiy tadqiqot instituti tomonidan olib borilgan FA-F1-G003 “Hozirgi qoraqalpoq tilida funksional so‘z yasalishi” (“Функциональное словообразование в современном каракалпакском языке”); FA-A1-G007 “Qoraqalpoq naql-maqollari lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida” mavzularidagi fundamental va amaliy ilmiy loyihalarda foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar Akademiyasi Qoraqalpog‘iston bo‘limining 2021-yil 3-avgustdagi №17-01/122-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada lingvistik tadqiq obyekti sifatida konfliktli matnlarni tasniflash tamoyillari takomillashtirilgan.

Shaxs nutqining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlariga doir ilmiy-nazariy qarashlardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” telekanalining “Oydin hayot live” tok-shousi ssenariysini yozishda foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” telekanali davlat muassasasi 2021-yil 8-oktabr №01-13-1594-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada lingvistik ekspertizaning mohiyati, turli konfliktli matnlarni ekspertiza qilish, shaxs nutqini ekspertiza qilish asoslari va zarurati keng jamoatchilik e‘tiboriga taqdim etilgan.

Lingvistik ekspertizaning sud ekspertizalari tizimidagi roli, ahamiyati va mohiyati xususidagi qarashlaridan 2021-yil 18-oktabr kuni “Madaniyat va ma’rifat” telekanalining “Bugunning gapi” ko‘rsatuvida dasturlar ssenariysini tuzishda foydalanildi. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Madaniyat va ma’rifat” telekanali davlat muassasasi 2021-yil 18-oktabr №01-16/201-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada amaliy tilshunoslik va sud-huquq tizimida yangilik sifatida lingvistik ekspertizaning mohiyati, amaliy ahamiyati, vazifalari va jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi o‘rni masalalari haqidagi ma’lumotlar jamoatchilikka yetkazilgan.

Shaxs identifikatsiyasini amalga oshirish va anonimlik holatlarida matn muallifini aniqlash borasidagi tahlil va xulosalardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2020-2021-yillarga mo‘ljallangan I-OT-2019-42 raqamli “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (Inson qiyofasi, fe‘l-atvori, tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug‘atini yaratish” nomli innovatsion loyihada to‘liqsiz gaplarning nutqiy voqelanishida pragmatik omillarning o‘rni va rolini yoritishda foydalanildi (04/1-1998-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada sud ekspertiza, lingvistik ekspertizaning matn avtorizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq holatlarida shaxs identifikatsiyasini ifodalovchi inson fe‘l-atvoriga oid terminlar loyihani boyitishga xizmat qilgan.

Sud-ekspertiza jarayonida ekspertiza qilinishi lozim bo‘lgan matnlarni konfliktli matn sifatida lingvistik xususiyatlariga muvofiq tahlil qilish xususidagi xulosalaridan 2018-yilda “Tafakkur bo‘stoni” nashriyotida nashr qilingan, Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligi tomonidan darslik sifatida tavsiya etilgan “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” darsligining “ Til, lison, nutq munosabati” deb nomlangan 2-paragrafida mustaqil o‘qish uchun berilgan “Tilga zo‘rovonlik yoki mashhur lingvistik jinoyatlar” nomli maqolada, “Lisoniy ziddiyat va uning turlari” deb nomlangan 6-paragrafda ziddiyatli holatlarni bayon etishda dissertatsiyaning 1- va 3-boblari xulosalaridan foydalanilgan (04/1-1972-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada lisoniy ziddiyatni yoritishga xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani va seminarida muhokamadan o‘tkazildi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 13 ta ilmiy ish nashr ettirilgan. Jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik (PhD) dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta (6 tasi respublikada va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnalda) e’lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, 3 bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiya hajmi 132 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

I bob “Lingvistik ekspertizaning mohiyati, tarkibiy qismlari va tahlil bosqichlari mazmuni” deb nomlanib, lingvistik ekspertizaning tarixiy ildizlari, ko‘lami va chegarasi, mohiyati izohlangan. Jahon lingvistik ekspertologiyasida sohaning rivojlanish davrlari, tendensiyalari o‘rganilgan. O‘zbek yozma matnlarida lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazishning o‘ziga xos jihatlari asoslangan. Ushbu bo‘limda “lingvistik ekspertiza” atamasini dastavval qo‘llagan Yan Svartvikning “Evans bayonotlari” ekspertiza ishi, shuningdek, rus va ingliz lingvistik ekspertologiyasida lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish asoslari o‘rganilgan va tahlil qilingan.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida yozma, og‘zaki nutqning sotsiolingvistik va pragmatik, pragmalingvistik xususiyatlariga doir tadqiqotlar yaratilgan. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, o‘zbek yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazishning o‘ziga xos jihatlari aniqlash, asoslash uchun poydevor bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.²⁸ Lingvistik ekspertiza orqali lingvist-ekspertning vakolat chegaralari aniqlanadi va yechilishi kerak bo‘lgan masalalarga oydinlik kiritiladi.

“Lingvistik ekspertizaning tarkibiy qismlari tavsifi” deb nomlangan qismida lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazilishi lozim bo‘lgan konfliktli matn tiplari tasnif qilinadi. Lingvist-ekspertlar fikr-mulohazalariga ko‘ra ajratilgan tarkibiy qismlar tahlil qilinadi va o‘zbek yozma matnlarida lingvistik ekspertizaning o‘ziga xos turlari ajratilishi lozimligi asoslanadi. Lingvistik ekspertizani tarkibiy qismlarga ajratishda rus olimlari Y.I.Galyashina va Y.R.Rossinskaya²⁹, L.V.Ajnyuk³⁰, I.K.Brinev³¹, A.N.Baranov, germaniyalik olim Jurgen Handkie³², ingliz olimi John Olssonlar³³ tasnifi asosida o‘zbek yozma matnlari o‘ziga xos xarakter kasb etishi asoslangan holda quyidagicha tarkibiy qismlarga ajratish taklif qilinadi:

- shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish mazmunli matnlar lingvistik ekspertizasi;
- muallifi noma’lum matnlar lingvistik ekspertizasi;
- plagiatslik holatlarini aniqlash lingvistik ekspertizasi;
- reklama matnlari lingvistik ekspertizasi;
- normativ hujjatlar matnlari lingvistik ekspertizasi;

²⁸Shahbitdinova Sh., Rustamov D., Popov D., Rustamova D. va b. Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyat, jamoaviy monografiya. – Andijon: Lambert Academic Publishing, 2020. – 150 b. – B. 86.

²⁹Galyashina E. Examination and the foundations of judicial received any. – M.: Stance, 2003. – 109-111 pp.

³⁰Ажнюк Л. В. Типологія об’єктів лінгвістичної експертизи і методика їх дослідження / Леся Вікторівна Ажнюк // Мовознавство. – 2016. – № 3. – С. 6

³¹Federal state standard of higher professional education in the direction of training (specialty) 031003 forensics (qualification (degree) specialist) (as amended by the order of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation dated 31.05.2011 No. 1975)

³²Handkie Jurgen. Forensic Linguistics - An Overview. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n4wZ-O_f5ds.-2014

³³John.Olsson. Forensic linguistics. Continuum International Publishing Group. New York-2008. P5

savdo belgilari, domen nomlari, kompaniya nomlari va nutq faoliyatining boshqa mahsulotlari lingvistik ekspertizasi;

ekstremistik materiallar lingvistik ekspertizasi.

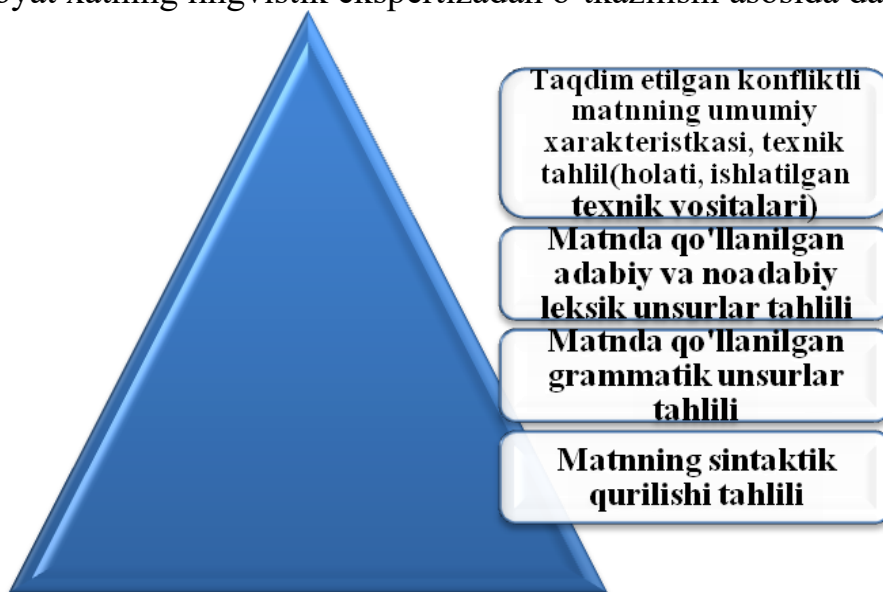
Xulosa qismida lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazishda quyidagilarni ham mazmuniga ko'ra tarkibiy qismlar sirasiga kiritish o'zbek yozma matnlari lingvistik ekspertizasi uchun maqsadga muvofiq deb baholanadi:

noverbal nutq vositalari orqali bayon etilgan nutq ekspertizasi (imo-ishoralar);

nomlanish bo'yicha ekspertizalar tarkibida logotiplar, firma, korxonalar, kafe, restoran nomlarini ham lingvistik ekspertiza qilish lozim;

siyosiy nutqlar lingvistik ekspertizasi.

“**Lingvistik ekspertizaning tahlil bosqichlari**” deb nomlangan qismda rus³⁴, indoneziya, ingliz³⁵ olimlari tomonidan taklif etilgan tahlil bosqichlari izohlanib, o'zbek yozma matnlari uchun quyidagi tahlil bosqichlari o'rinli ekanligi anonim shikoyat xatning lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazilishi asosida dalillanadi:

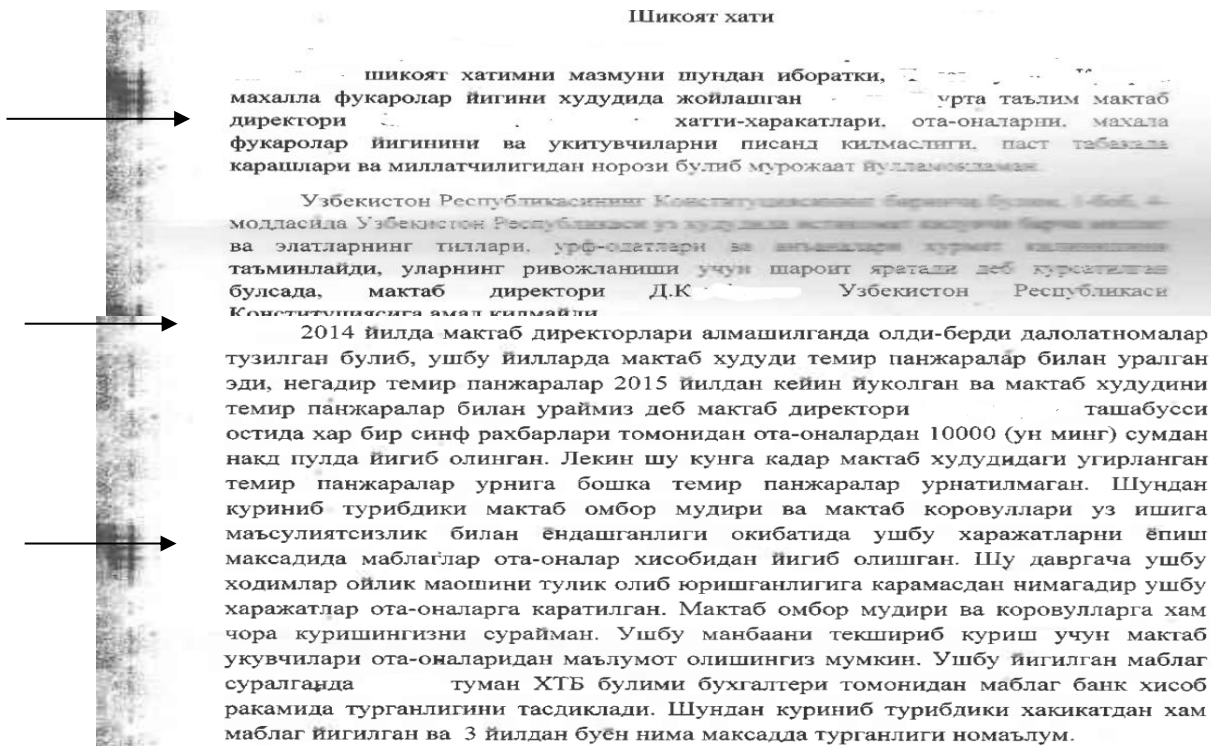


1.2 - rasm. Lingvistik ekspertizaning umumiy tahlil bosqichlari.

Ayni shu ketma-ketlikda muallifi noma'lum bo'lgan anonim xat bo'yicha lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazilgan:

³⁴ Galyashina E. Examination and the foundations of judicial received any. – M.: Stance, 2003. – 109- p.

³⁵ John.Olsson. Forensic linguistics. New York. – P. 299-304.



1.3-rasm. Ekspertiza uchun shikoyat xati namunasi.

Ekspertiza jarayonida matnning texnik holati, dastlabki o'qish natijalari, leksik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Matnning umumiy ekspertizasiga ko'ra, leksik jihatdan "signal" bo'luvchi so'zlar: *millatchi, past tabaqa, ota-onalar*.

Morfologik xususiyatlarida qo'shimchalarning notog'ri qo'llanilish holatlari -ni va -ning kelishiklarida farqlanmasligi ko'rsatiladi.

Sintaktik xususiyatlariga ko'ra, murakkab sintaktik tuzilishlar ko'rsatkich ishorasi orqali ko'rsatiladi.

Olingan ma'lumotlar asosida dastlabki ekspert xulosasi:

matnning leksik xususiyatlariga muvofiq (*millatchi* so'zi ishlatilgan) muallif o'zbek millatiga mansub emas;

matn muallifi oliy ma'lumotli shaxs emas. Asos: matndagi leksik xususiyatlarda direktorning past tabaqada qarashi haqida aytib o'tiladi;

matnning leksik, sintaktik, morfologik xususiyatlariga muvofiq, matn muallifi xodimlardan emas, ota-onalardan. Ota-onalar maktabning hisob-kitob mablag'lari, budjeti haqida ma'lumot olish, uni tahlil qilish vakolatiga ega emas.

Demak, matn maktab faoliyatiga bevosita taalluqli shaxs tomonidan yozilgan. Maktabda qorovul yoki farrosh bo'lib ishlovchi ota-ona tomonidan yozilgan degan xulosa ham to'g'ri kelmaydi. Yuqorida qorovul, ombor mudiriga nisbatan ham jazo chorasi qo'llanishi so'ralgan. Maktabda ota-onalardan tuzilgan kuzatuv kengashlari faoliyat yuritadi. Har bir sinfda ham ota-onalar kengashi raisi mavjud. Sinf ota-onalar kengashi raisi faqat o'zi raislik qilayotgan sinf haqidagi ma'lumotlar bilan ish ko'rishi hisobga olinadigan bo'lsa, muallif maktab kuzatuv kengashi vakili.

Yakuniy xulosa: muallif o'rta ma'lumotli, boshqa millatga mansub, maktab kuzatuv kengashi a'zolaridan biri bo'lishi mumkin.

Demak, tahlilni tog'ri tashkil qilish to'g'ri xulosa chiqarishga omil bo'ladi.

II bob “Lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish metodikasi” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, soha metodologiyasi, metodologik masalalar, lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazishda umumiy va xususiy metodlar, lingvistik ekspertizalar o‘tkazishda samarali metodlarni tanlash bo‘yicha mulohazalar bildiriladi. Lingvistik ekspertologiyada metodologiya quyidagi funksiyalarni bajaradi:

lingvistik ekspertizani mavzu yo‘nalishiga ko‘ra tarkibiy qismlarga ajratadi;

lingvistik ekspertiza chegarasini aniqlaydi;

lingvistik ekspertiza qilish zarur bo‘lgan matnlarni konfliktli va konfliktli bo‘lmagan jihatlariga ko‘ra aniqlaydi;

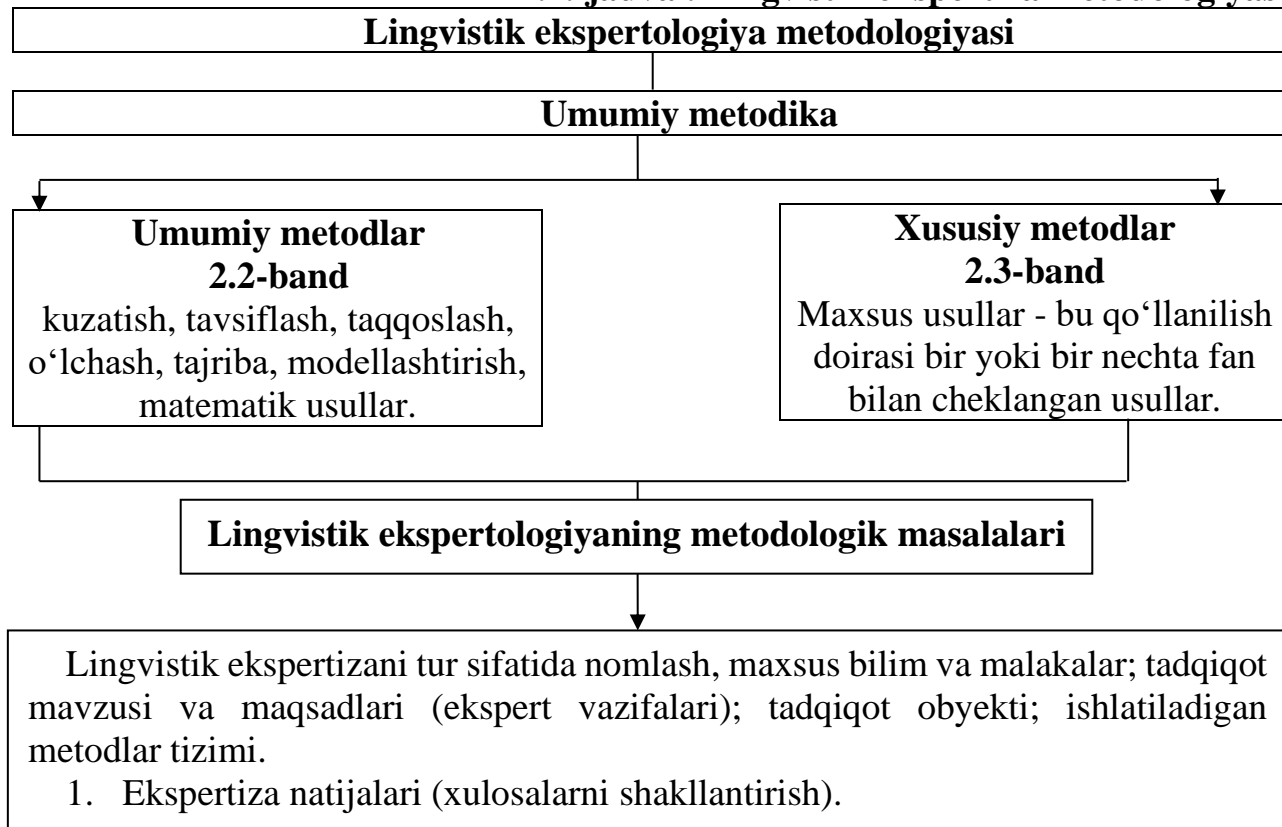
lingvistik ekspertizaga asos bo‘luvchi matnlarni belgilaydi va tarkibiy qismlarga ajratadi;

metodlarni to‘g‘ri tanlash va qo‘llash mezonlariga e‘tibor qaratadi;

lingvist-ekspert vakolatlarini belgilab beradi;

ekspert

2.1.-jadval. Lingvistik ekspertiza metodologiyasi.



Lingvistik ekspertizaning umumiy metodlari deb nomlangan qismda empirik va nazariy tadqiqot metodlarining ekspertizaning dastlabki bosqichida qo‘llanilish holatlari ko‘rsatiladi. Xususan, shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish ko‘rinishidagi ijtimoiy tarmoq orqali uzatilgan xabar deduksiya metodi orqali lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkaziladi.

2.2-jadval. Deduksiyaga asoslangan tahlil namunasi.

Xulosa asosi	Xulosa	Almashtirish usuli
1.A Hamma S-P	A hamma P-S	Sof almashtirish
2.E Hech bir S-P emas	E hech bir P-S emas	Sof almashtirish
3.I Ba'zi S-P	I Ba'zi P-Semas	Sof almashtirish
4.A hamma S-P	A hamma P-S	Toraytirilgan almashtirish
5.I Ba'zi S-P	I Ba'zi P-S	Kengaytirilgan almashtirish



Nimaga oddiy xalqqa keganda qonun amaldorlarga adndewa uzb matbuot buni jimjimador qilib kursatiwni bopledi
Nimaga davlat amaldorlari gaznani yib bitirsa matbuot jim nimaga (nepezim) avj olgan mamlakatda yawasekda matbuot jim
Nimaga



Qaysidir kazyol bu qonunni oylab topgan va ongi pastlarni ozi bilan ergawtirmoqchi

Ynrdi · .lavnh vnzish · 13w

5. Ba'zi holatlarda hayvon nomlari bilan bog'liq so'zlar haqoratdir. Haqorat bilan bog'liq so'zlarning ba'zilari hayvonlardir.

Yoki 3. Ba'zi holatlarda hayvon nomlari bilan bog'liq so'zlar haqoratdir. Ba'zi holatlarda haqorat emas.

Xulosa asosi deduksiyaga asoslangan. Demak, hayvon nomlari bilan bog'liq haqorat ayrim so'zlar guruhi (*eshak, kozyol, xameleon, cho'chqa, to'ng'iz, it, kalamush*) ba'zi holatlarda haqorat bo'lishi, ba'zi holatlarda esa haqorat bo'lmasligi mumkin.

Demak, tanlangan metodlar muammolar yechimiga xizmat qilishi lozim.

“Lingvistik ekspertizaning xususiy metodlari” deb nomlangan faslda I.K.Brinev³⁶, O.V.Kukushkina³⁷, Y.S.Kubryakova³⁸ tomonidan taklif etilgan metodlarga atroflicha munosabat bildiriladi. Shu asosda sud lingvistik ekspertizasini o'tkazish uchun quyidagi metodlar ajratib ko'rsatiladi:

- komponentlarni tahlil qilish metodi;
- kontekstologik tahlil metodi;
- stilistik tahlil metodi;
- freym tahlil metodi;
- mantiqiy va grammatik tahlil metodi;
- audio tahlil metodi;
- nutqni tahlil qilish metodi;
- lingvistik eksperiment metodi

³⁶ Бринеv К.И. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: методология и методика: монография [Текст] / К.И. Бринеv. – М.: ФЛИНТА: Наука, 2014, – 74 с.

³⁷ Кукушкина О.В. Методы анализа, применяемые в судебной лингвистической экспертизе. // Теория практика судебной экспертиз. № 1(141)2016. – С. 118-126.

³⁸ Кубрякова Е. С. Об одном фрагменте концептуального анализа слова ПАМЯТЬ // Логический анализ языка. Культурные концепты. – М., 1991. – С. 81-83.

miqdoriy tahlil metodi³⁹.

Lingvistik ekspertologiya metodologiyasi nazariya va amaliyotni tashkil qilish, qurish prinsiplari, usullari, metodlari va vositalari tizimidir.

Metodikasi – bilish usuli, belgilangan maqsadga erishish uchun o‘rganilayotgan voqea, obyekt, hodisaga yondashish.

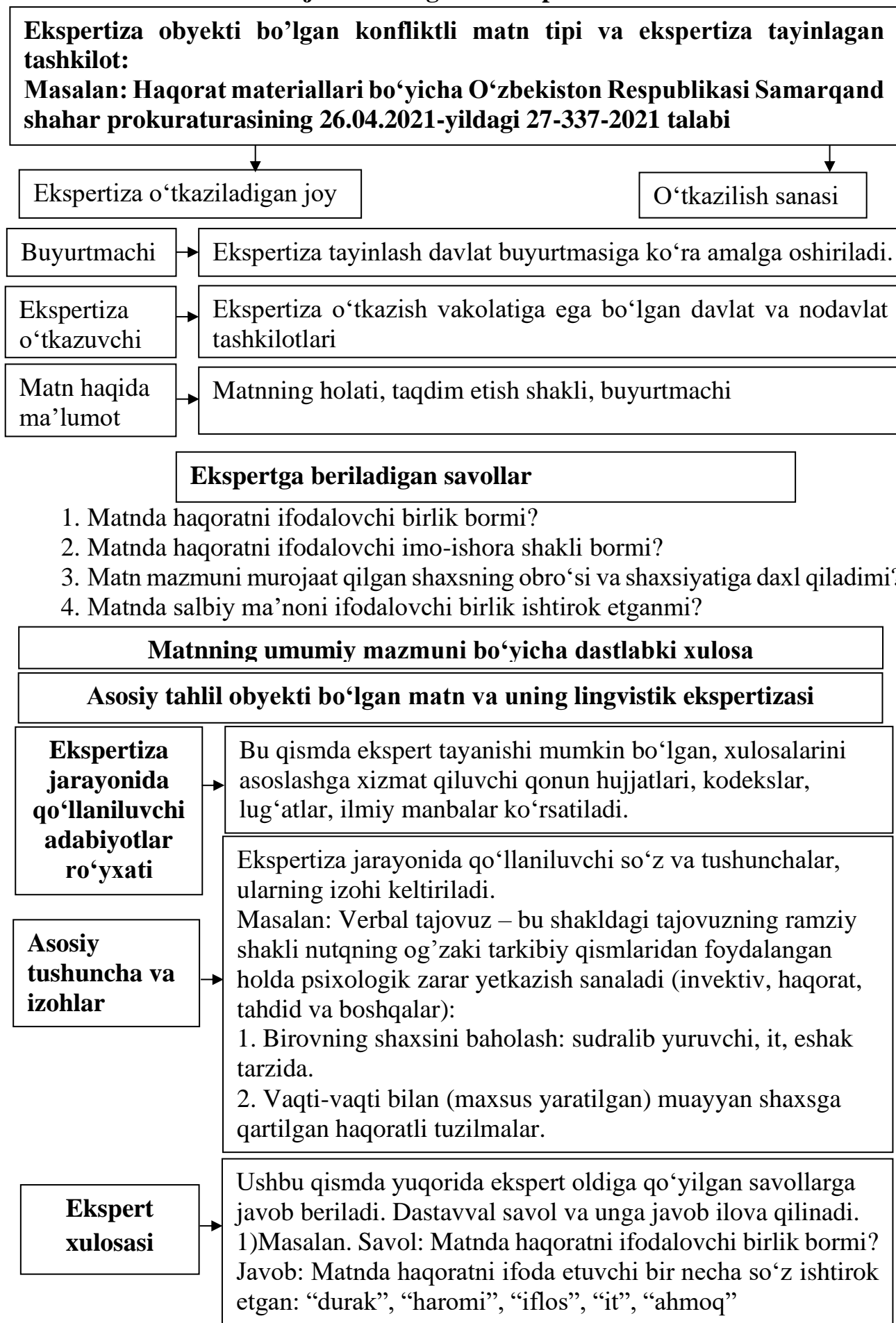
Lingvistik ekspertizaning metodologik masalalari ekspertizani nomlash, obyektlarini belgilab olish, lingvist-ekspertlar tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish, xususiy lingvistik ekspertiza markazlarini tashkil etish bilan bog‘liq holatlarda ko‘rinadi. Lingvistik ekspertizani tashkil etishda umumiy va xususiy metodlar ajratiladi. Umumiy metodlar ekspertiza o‘tkazishning dastlabki bosqichida amal qiladi. Xususiy metodlar esa matn mohiyatini to‘la tushunish, tahlil qilish imkoniyatini yuzaga keltiradi.

III bob “Ziddiyatli holatlarda lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish jarayoni “ deb nomlanib, haqorat mazmunli matnlarda lingvistik ekspertiza va lingvistik ekspertologiyada matn avtorizatsiyasi masalasiga bag‘ishlanadi. Bobda turli konfliktli matnlarda lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish jarayoni tajribalar asosida keltirilgan. Ekspert xulosalari shakllantirilgan. Xususan, “Haqorat mazmunli matnlar bo‘yicha lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish jarayoni” deb nomlangan bo‘limda shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish mazmunidagi matnlar tasnifi, ekspert xulosalarini shakllantirish asoslari keltirilgan. Haqorat mazmunli matnlarda yuridik va lingvistik jihatlar quyidagicha farqlangan: 1) Yuridik norma talabiga rioya qilish (lingvistik ekspertiza yuridik malakani o‘z ichiga olmaydi); 2) tilning ko‘p funksionalligini hisobga olish, masalan, salbiylik va maqsadli yo‘nalganlik ottenkasidan xoli oddiy nutq akti ham informatsiyani qabul qiluvchining psixologik holatiga ko‘ra haqorat, tahqir, kamsitish tariqasida qabul qilinishi mumkin; 3) ekspertiza og‘zaki buzg‘unchilik strategiyasini misollar bilan ko‘rsatishi kerak. Haqoratga qanday yo‘l bilan erishilganligini ko‘rsatish; 4) ekspert ekspertiza mavzusini to‘g‘ri belgilashi kerak, ya‘ni ekspertizaning haqiqiy lingvistik qismini qonuniy qismdan ajratish (tuhmat (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksining 139-moddasi) – sha‘ni va qadr-qimmatini kamsitish. yolg‘on ma‘lumot tarqatish orqali boshqa shaxsning shaxsiyatiga daxl qilish (lingvistik tarkibiy qism); haqorat (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksining 140-moddasi) – nomaqbul shaklda (huquqiy tarkibiy qism) ifodalangan boshqa shaxsning sha‘ni va qadr-qimmatini kamsitish (lingvistik tarkibiy qism); bezorilik (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksining 277-moddasi) – fuqarolarga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik yoki uni ishlatish bilan tahdid qilish orqali ifoda etilgan, jamiyatga nisbatan aniq hurmatsizlik namoyishi (lingvistik komponent; ya‘ni jamiyat ishtirokchilariga haqoratli ta‘sir) (huquqiy tarkibiy qism); shaxsning sha‘ni va qadr-qimmatini (lisoniy tarkibiy qism) o‘z xizmat vazifalarini bajarishga nisbatan haqorat qilish (huquqiy tarkibiy qism).

Olingan ma‘lumotlar, tahlillar, xalqaro lingvist-ekspertlar maslahatiga ko‘ra ekspert xulosalari quyidagicha shakllantirilishi lozim:

³⁹ Кусов, Г.В. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: понятие, принципы, процессуальное значение: монография [Текст] / Г.В. Кусов. – Краснодар: Издательский дом – Юг, 2012. – С.112-119.

3.2-jadval. Lingvistik ekspertiza xulosasini shakllantirish.



“Matn avtorizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq holatlarda lingvistik ekspertizalar tasnifi” deb nomlangan faslda turli konfliktli matnlarda matnning asl muallifi, ijrochisi, buyurtmachisini aniqlash, qanday holatlarda matn avtorizatsiyasini belgilashda lingvist-ekspert malakasiga ehtiyoj paydo bo‘lishi masalalari ko‘rsatiladi.

Matn avtorizatsiyasi bo‘yicha lingvistik ekspertizalar quyidagi holatlarda tayinlanadi:

matn muallifligini o‘rnatishni talab qiladigan bahsli vaziyatlarda (noma‘lum xabarlar, mualliflikni soxtalashtirish va boshqalar);

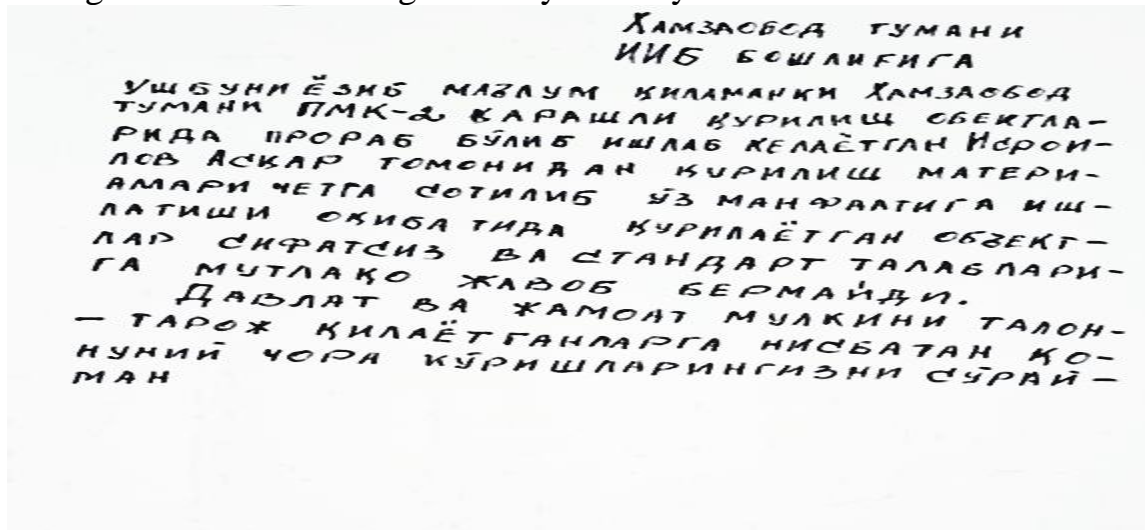
intellektual mulkka nisbatan mualliflik huquqining buzilishi (plagiat) bilan bog‘liq holatlar aniqlanganda;

mualliflik huquqi obyektlari bilan bog‘liq tortishuvli vaziyatlarda;

yozma matnni bajarish shartlarini belgilashni talab qiladigan bahsli vaziyatlarda.

Shuningdek, ushbu bo‘limda sud ekspertizalari tarkibida xatshunoslik ekspertizasi, muallifshunoslik ekspertizasi va lingvistik ekspertiza alohida ko‘rsatilganligiga qaramay, har ikkala ekspertiza asosida lingvistik ekspertiza mavjud ekanligiga urg‘u beriladi. Lingvistik ekspertiza har doim ham kriminalistik mohiyat kasb etmaydi. Ayrim o‘rinlarda bu inson huquqlari buzilishining oldini olishga ham qaratiladi.

“Matn avtorizatsiyasi bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan lingvistik ekspertiza ishlari natijalari” deb nomlangan qismda turli kriminalistik jinoyatlar bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan lingvistik ekspertiza natijalari ko‘rsatiladi. Bunga muvofiq, matn muallifini turli atributlarga muvofiq aniqlash imkoniyati baholanadi. Turli tahlil metodlariga ko‘ra “kod” langan matn muallifining taxminiy obrazi yaratiladi.



3.5-rasm. Ekspertizaga taqdim etilgan matn.

Matn avtorizatsiyasi bo‘yicha lingvistik ekspertiza

Ekspertiza uchun quyidagilar taqdim etildi:

ziddiyatli matn 1 varaqda (15.04.2002);

solishtirish uchun yozuv xaritasi 1 varaqda. (01.03.2002)

Ekspert (lar) ga quyidagi savollar berildi:

1. Shikoyat xati “N” tomonidan tuzilganmi yoki yo‘qmi? D. (nusxasi) 15.04.2002-y.

2. Yozuv xaritasi va shikoyat xati muallifi “N”mi? 01.03.2002-y.
3. Matnda muallifning shaxsiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi jihatlar mavjudmi?
4. Ikkala matnda umumiy jihatlar mavjudmi?
5. Matnlarda takrorlanuvchi leksik, grammatik xususiyatlar mavjudmi?

Dastlabki o‘qish natijasi

Quyidagi matnlar tadqiqotga tortiladi:

Shikoyat xati. N. 15.04.2002-yildan, Yo‘l xaritasi 01.03.2002-yildan.

O‘rganilgan matnlar rasmiy ish funksional uslubida tuzilgan (yuqoridagi materiallar matnlari rasmiy hujjatlarning tipik shakli bo‘lib, individual xususiyatlarni aniqlashni minimallashtiradi).

Matnlar o‘z muallifining leksik, sintaktik, uslubiy, imlo va punktuatsiya mahoratining o‘rta darajada rivojlanganligini aks ettiradi.

O‘rganilgan matnlar muallifining yozma nutqini bir-biri bilan taqqoslaganda, yuqorida keltirilgan barcha elementlarning tafovutlari, shuningdek, o‘xshashliklari aniqlanadi (quyida tahlil keltirilgan).

Taqqoslash natijalarini baholashda, har qanday taqqoslash uchun hajmi va ahamiyati jihatidan ro‘yxatdagi umumiy va o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar bir-biriga to‘g‘ri keladigan (ijobiy yoki salbiy) xulosa uchun yetarli ekanligi aniqlandi.

Matnlar mavzusining bir-biriga mos kelmasligi, matnlarda mavjud bo‘lgan ma’lumotlarning kamligi, qisqaligi, past informatsion funksional uslubga mansubligi sababli ko‘proq identifikatsiya belgilarini aniqlashning imkoni bo‘lmadi. Sababi rasmiy-ishbilarmonlik va shaxsiy kompyuter yordamida matnni (boshqalarni o‘z ichiga olgan holda) oldindan yoki keyingi tahrirlash imkoniyati mavjud bo‘lishi mumkin.

2. N. nomidan shikoyat matnini yanada o‘rganish paytida aniqlandiki, matnlar mavzusining beqiyosligi, matnlarda mavjud bo‘lgan oz miqdordagi ma’lumotlar, ularning qisqartirilganligi sababli, informatsion bo‘lmagan funksional uslub – rasmiy uslubga tegishli, matnni oldindan yoki keyingi tahrirlash imkoniyati (shu jumladan, boshqa shaxslar tomonidan) mavjud bo‘lishi ehtimoli, shaxsiy kompyuterdan foydalanish uning identifikatsiyalash xususiyatlarini kompleksini o‘z ichiga oladi

Yozuvning texnik xususiyatlari: Yozuv bosma ko‘rinishda, ruchka orqali oddiy qog‘ozda yozilgan. Yozuvning ritmik yo‘nalishi o‘zgaruvchan. O‘zgaruvchan yozuv dinamikasi muallifning ijtimoiy-ruhiy holati bilan bevosita bog‘liq.

Puntuatsion jihatlar: grammatik va punktuatsiya xatolarining mavjudligi sun‘iy xarakterga ega, chunki yozuvda “qiyin” so‘zlar va iboralar malakali, xatosiz yoziladi. So‘zlarning mavjud xatolar bilan boshlanishi g‘ayrioddiy harf belgilariga ega (pastga urish faktori – yozuv qurilmasining asossiz to‘xtashi, sekinligi xatning tempi).

Ta‘lim: o‘rtacha darajadan yuqori – ehtimol texnik maktab (ehtimol texnik yoki iqtisodiy). Yozish malakalarida sun‘iylik mavjud (bosma shriftga taqlid), ehtimol, o‘zgartirilgan xat shakllangan bo‘lishi mumkin).

Yozuvchining yoshi: taxmin qilish qiyin. Gestekulyatsiya kichik, harakatsiz.

Noma‘lum xabar muallifining qo‘l yozuvi tahlil qilinishi, shuningdek, turli yozuv shakllari bilan solishtirilishi asnosida matn muallifi aniqlandi.

27-07

№	Код заказчика	Место отправления-назначения	Время		Подпись, и.п.	Подпись лица пользовавшего автомобилем
			выезд	возв.		
		Ташкент йўли Туркияда ма- териаллари боради.	8:30			
0/		Иккунга-экине материаллари ПМК-2 Туркияда маюфтиче- рада		17:00		
		А.А. Мустаф				

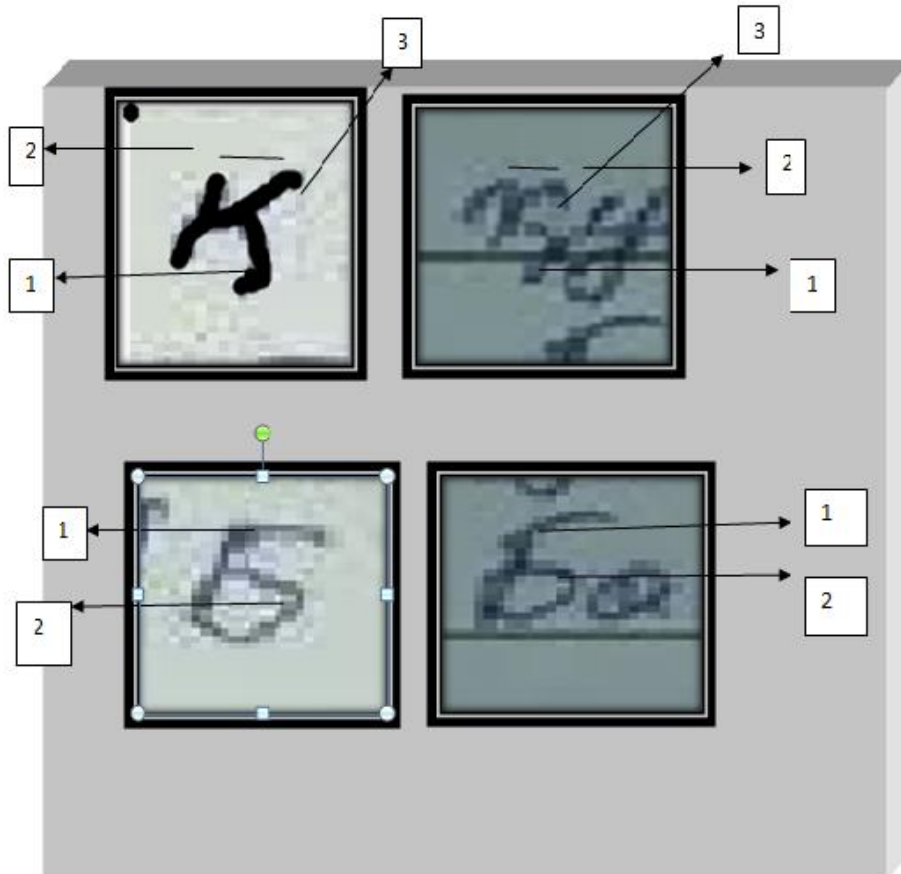
3.6-rasm. Ekspertiza uchun erkin namuna.

Ekspertiza natijalari:

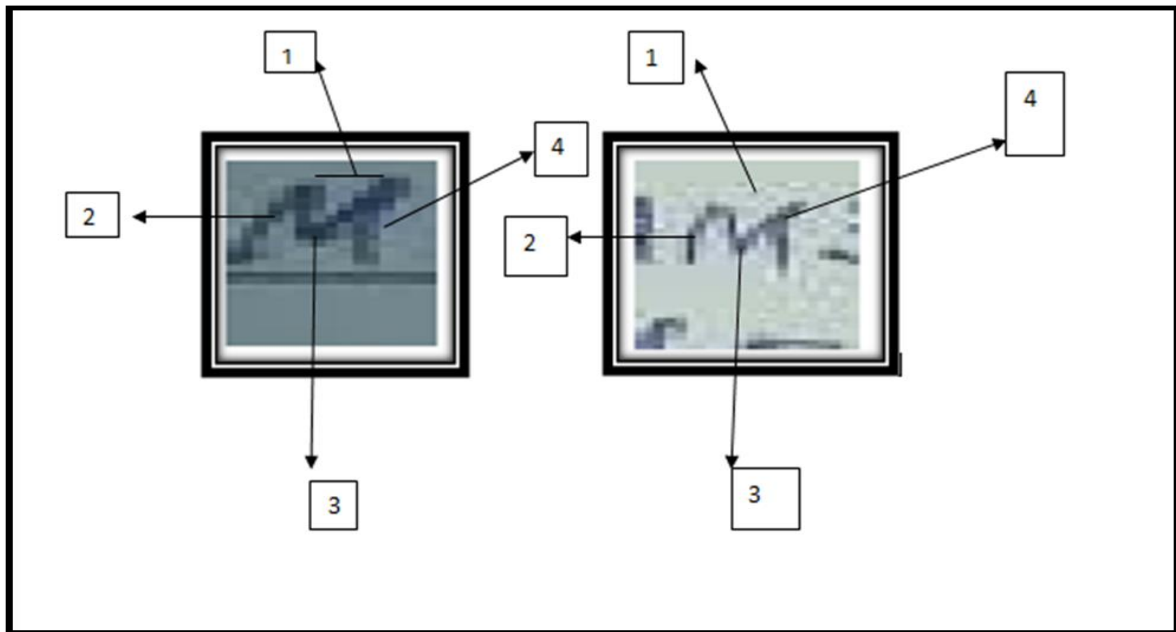
“Anonim xatdagi matnlar va yo‘l varaqasi bitta odam tomonidan bajarilganmi?”

“Q” va “B” harflari (7-rasm).

1. Elementlarni yozishda harakatlarning bog‘lanishi “B” harfi interval.
2. “B” harfini bajarish harakatlari sonining yakuniy qismi bo‘lganda refleksi qon tomirlari mavjudligi sababli ortgan. “B” harfining birinchi elementi bajariladi.
3. Yuqori qismni bajarishda harakat shakli “Q” harfining kichik elementi burchakli.



3.7-rasm. Namunalardagi harf shakllarining umumiy belgilari.



3.8-rasm. Namunalardagi harf shakllarining umumiy belgilari.

“M” harflari (8-rasm).

4. “M” harfining birinchi zarbasi paytida harakatning uzunligi vertikal ravishda qisqartiriladi. Ikkinchi holatda ham shunday.

5. “M” ning birinchi va uchinchi elementlari bo‘lganda harakat shakli, “M” harfi (bu kirillcha harf) burchakli.

O‘tkazilgan ekspertiza asosida quyidagi xulosa chiqarildi:

1-savol. Shikoyat xati “N” tomonidan tuzilganmi yoki yo‘qmi? D. (nusxasi) 15.04.2002-y. Shikoyat xati “N” tomonidan tuzilgan [yuqorida asoslovchi faktorlar]. Ikki matn bir muallif tomonidan yozilgan.

2-savol. Yozuv xaritasi va shikoyat xati muallifi “N”mi? 01.03.2002-y. Ikkala keltirilgan konfliktli matn bir shaxsga tegishli. Yozuv dinamikasida umumiyliklar soni tafovutlar soniga nisbatan yuqori [yuqorida asoslovchi faktor].

3-savol. Matnda muallifning shaxsiy xususiyatlarini aks ettiruvchi jihatlar mavjudmi?

Matnda imlo, punktuatsion xatolar uchraydi. Bosma yozuv uslubiga taqlid seziladi. Yozuv ritmi o‘zgaruvchan. Bosim bilan yozilgan. Bu bevosita o‘zgartirilgan yozuv shakli ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Ikkinchi yozuv matni yuqorida ko‘rsatilgan tashqi xususiyatlardan xoli, biroq harflar dinamikasi, harflardagi elementlar ketma-ketligi o‘zaro bir xil. Yozuv shakli orqali muallifning jins va yosh xususiyatlari haqida ma’lumot olish mumkin. Anonim xat va yo‘l varaqasi matnlari bitta odam tomonidan bajarilgan. Bu shuni ko‘rsatadiki, tadqiqot usullarini kompleks ravishda qo‘llash hujjatlar muallifini ham, noma’lum xabarlarining ijrochisini ham aniqlashga imkon berishi mumkin.

Ushbu bo‘limda, shuningdek, kriminalistikada ashyoviy dalil sifatida olingan SMS xabarlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish orqali jinoyatchini aniqlash samaradorligi ko‘rsatilgan:

Ishning qisqacha mazmuni

2006-yil 16-fevral kuni o‘t o‘chirish xizmatiga favqulodda qo‘ng‘iroq bo‘ladi. O‘t o‘chiruvchilar kelganda erkak bolani qutqarib qolganini, biroq xotini yotoqda qolganligini aytadi. O‘t o‘chiruvchilar hayotini xavf ostiga qo‘yib, deyarli kuyib bo‘lgan ayolni yotoqdan olib chiqishadi.

Ayol sud ekspertizasiga yuborilganda, quyidagi xulosalar kelib chiqadi:

1. Ayol tungi kiyimda emas, kunduzgi libosida bo‘lgan;
2. Ayol tanasidagi jarohatlar kuyish natijasi emas;

3. Toksikologiya hisobotlariga muvofiq, ayol o‘pkasida yong‘indan chiqqan zaharli gaz aniqlanmadi.

Ushbu dastlabki ekspertiza ayol yotganida nafas olmaganligi haqida xulosa beradi. Ayrim guvohlar ayolning kunning ko‘p qismini uyida o‘tkazishi to‘g‘risida guvohlik beradi. Ayol tomonidan eriga, qarindoshlariga va boshqa bir qator hamkasblariga SMS xabarnomalar yuboriladi. Ammo ayolning telefoni yo‘q qilinganligi sababli tergovchilar guruhi bu xabarlarni turli kishilardan to‘plashadi.

To‘plangan ma’lumotlar, ayolning eriga nisbatan shubha uyg‘otardi. Ishda sud-ekspertiza xulosalari va sud-lingvistik tahlil orqali qotilni aniqlash imkoni yuzaga keladi.

Odatda SMS orqali yuborilgan xabarlarda ko‘pchilikda qisqartirishlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Quyidagi jadvalda ushbu holatlarni miqdoriy tahlil usuli orqali solishtiramiz:

3.2-jadval. Xususiyatlarning chastotali taqsimoti.

F	Yozuv ko‘rinishi	# N da qo‘llanilishi	#F da qo‘llanilishi	Umumiy	F foiz ko‘rsatkichi	N foiz ko‘rsatkichi
	Wu=shu	0	13	13	100%	0%
	6z=o‘z	0	9	9	100%	0%
	Meni=mening	1	15	16	93.8%	6.3%
	Tg=telegram	1	10	11	90.9%	9.1%
	Oraliq	4	16	20		
N	+dan	8	0	8	0%	100%
	/=lar	16	2	18	11.1%	88.9%
	✓ =ning	15	0	15	0%	100%
	Hozir=hoziri	12	0	12	0%	100%
	Nuqta	87	5	92	5.4%	96.2%
	Ö=o‘	15	0	15	0	100
	4=ch	9	0	9	0	100

So‘zlar chastotasida foiz ko‘rsatkichi quyidagicha aniqlandi:

tg=telegram- telegram so‘zining ishlatilishi uchun tg qisqartmasidan foydalanish foiz koeffitsiyenti:

Formula-1

$$\frac{11 * n}{100} = 1$$
$$11 * n = 1 * 100$$
$$n = \frac{100}{11} = 9.1$$

Demak ushbu formulada N da ushbu qisqartmaning qo'llanilishi 9.09~9.1
Ushbu qisqartmaning F shaxsda qo'llanilish foiz koeffisiyenti quyidagicha:
Formula-2

$$\frac{11 * f}{100} = 10$$
$$11 * f = 10 * 100$$
$$F = \frac{1000}{11} = 90.9$$

Qolgan so'zlarning qo'llanilish chastotasi xuddi shu tarzda aniqlandi.
Endi ushbu holatga muvofiq keluvchi SMS xabarnomani tahlil qilamiz:
“...Men o'zim bun+ xabardor qilgandim. Bilaman. Qabul qilish og'r”

Asosiy belgilar: so'zlar oralig'i- Fga taalluqli belgi

Ö=Nga taalluqli belgi; +=Nga taalluqli belgi; .=N ga taalluqli belgi.

Ushbu xabarnoma N ga taalluqli ekanligini dalillovchi belgilar miqdori ko'p.

Ishlatilgan punktuatsion va grafik belgilar, so'zlar, grammatik bog'lanishlar lingvistik ekspertizada muhim o'rin tutadi.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan jinoyat ishida ayolning qo'l telefonidan yuborilgan SMSlarda quyidagi holatlar uchraydi:

Qotillik sodir bo'lgan kuni ayolning telefonidan yuborilgan xabarlar stilistikasi ayolning oldin yozilgan xabarlaridan farq qiladi. Ayolning eri tomonidan yozilgan SMSlar tahlil qilinganda, ayolga taalluqli bo'lmagan, ko'pchilikda qo'llanmaydigan o'ziga xos yozuv uslubi mavjud. Ayolning qo'l telefonidan qotillik sodir bo'lgan kuni yuborilgan xabarlar eri tomonidan oldin yozilgan turli SMS xabarlar uslubiga mos keladi.

Tahlil davomida sud uchun ashyoviy dalil sifatida olingan SMS yozishmalar sinchiklab ko'zdan kechirilganda, qotillik sodir bo'lgan kuni ayolning qo'l telefonidan yozilgan SMSlarining oldin yozgan SMS yozish uslubiga mos keladi. Albatta, sud hukmi chiqarilishi, xulosa berilishi uchun bu konkret dalil bo'lib xizmat qilmaydi, biroq “kalavanning uchi”ni topishga yordam beradi.

Endi tahlilning keyingi bosqichiga o'tamiz. Qotillik sodir bo'lgan kuni ayol(F)ning telefonidan yuborilgan xabarlarni yuqorida keltirilgan jadvaldagi belgilarga asosan tahlil qilamiz.

3.3-jadval. Marhumaning qotillik sodir bo'lgan kunda yuborgan SMS xabarnomalari.

Vaqt	Yuborilgan shaxs	SMS matni	3.3.1 jadvaldagi belgilar bilan muvofiqligi
00:30	Do'sti	<i>Yaxshiyam hayotimda sen borsan.</i>	N va F ga xos alohida xarakterli xususiyatlar yo'q
9:30	Do'sti	<i>Wu kunlarda tobim qochibroq turibdi. Muammolar bor</i>	Sh harfi o'rnida w belgisidan foydalanish Fning uslubini namoyon etadi. N bu belgidan foydalanmaydi.
9:40	Do'sti	<i>iltimos, erim bilan gaplashib ko'r</i>	Vergullar qo'llanilishi, o' va sh ning odatadagi yozilishi Fning uslubini namoyon qiladi
10:07	Do'sti	<i>Özim aybdorman bar4asiga. Özi- yaxshi tutdi</i>	Ö va ch o'rnida ishlatilgan 4 belgisi N ga xos xususiyatlarni ifodalaydi
10:30	Do'sti	<i>Hozir hammasi joyida yana yozaman</i>	Nuqtalarning qo'llanmasligi va hozir so'zining hozir shaklida qo'llanilishi N ga xos xususiyatlarni ifoda etadi
12.10	Do'sti	Haliyam yolg'izman. Men un bunaqa vaziyat qiyin	Uchun ning qisqartma shakli har ikkala matn muallifida uchramaydi. So'zlarni qisqartirish Nga xos
12.40	Do'sti	<i>Özim aybdorman bar4asiga. Özi- yaxshi tutdi</i>	Ö,4, - qisqartma N ga xos xususiyat, sh ning to'liq ishlatilishi, nuqtalar faolligi Fga xos xususiyat
13.00	Do'sti	<i>Telegramdan sanga yozvorgandim.</i>	So'zlar oralig'i Fga taalluqli xususiyat telegramning kengaytirilgan yozuv shakli N ga taalluqli

Jadvalda marhumaning qo'l telefonidan yuborilgan ayrim xabarlar tahlil qilindi. Tahlil jarayonida ayrim elementlar F(ayol)ga, ayrim elementlar N(erkak)ga taalluqli ekanligi oydinlashdi. Ketma-ketlikka e'tibor qaratadigan bo'lsak, hissiyotning ifodalanishi ayollarning nutq uslubiga yaqin ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Biroq matnning shakliy jihati ko'proq N ga xos xususiyat yetakchilik qiladi. Taxminiy N Fga taqlidiy yozuvdan foydalanishga harakat qilgan, SMSlar N tomonidan yozilgan degan xulosaga kelish mumkinligi asoslangan.

Sud-tergov surishtiruv natijalariga ko'ra er(N) jinoyatni qasddan uyushtirgan, u xotini nomidan xat yozib, go'yo o'z joniga qasd qilmoqchi, uyni yoqib yubormoqchiday taassurot qoldirishi uchun SMSdan ham foydalanadi. Sud-tergov jarayonida gumonlanuvchi tergov qilinadi, telefonda gaplashgan xabarlari yozib olinadi, jinoyat joyida aniqlangan izlar tahlil qilinadi, sud-tibbiyot ekspertizasi xulosalari asosida N qotil sifatida aybdor deb topiladi va jazoga hukm etiladi.

Yuqorida ko'rsatilganidek, matnni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish dalillarni oydinlashirish va tergov jarayonining jadallashishiga yordam beradi.

XULOSA

1. Lingvistik ekspertiza sud ekspertizalarining bir turi bo'lib, tilshunoslikning yangi yo'nalishlaridan biri sifatida lingvistik ekspertologiya sifatida nomlanishi joiz. Lingvistik ekspertologiya sud jarayoni bilan bevosita bog'liq holda, konfliktli holatlarga yechim topishga, dalillarni asoslashga xizmat qiladigan soha. Ushbu soha rivoji ham tilshunoslik, ham yurisprudensiya uchun birday ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. Lingvistik ekspertizada ekspertizadan o'tkaziladigan obyekt (turli ko'rinishdagi matn) har doim ham aynan kriminal mohiyat kasb etmaydi. Ijtimoiy-siyosiy jihatdan xavfli, shubhali holatlar (turli siyosiy nutqlar, reklamalar, nomlar) uchun ham lingvistik ekspertiza tayinlanishi maqsadga muvofiq.

3. O'zbek yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazish etnik jihatdan xarakterli xususiyat kasb etadi. Shu boisdan jahon tajribalariga tayangan holda, o'zbek yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazishning yaxlit modelini yaratish lozim. Ushbu model har bir lingvistik ekspertiza turlarida amal qiladi va lingvist-ekspertlar faoliyatini muvofiqlashtiradi.

4. O'zbekiston ko'pmillatli davlat ekanligini hisobga olgan holda, til va nutq aktida bo'ladigan o'zgarishlar ham ancha chigal. Bir tilli va ko'p tilli matnlar lingvistik ekspertizasida umumiy va xususiy alomatlarni farqlash lozim.

5. Lingvistik ekspertizaning tarkibiy qismlarini belgilashda yagona chegarani hozircha belgilab bo'lmaydi. Axborot almashinuvining jadallashuvi va turli ko'rinish kasb etishini hisobga oladigan bo'lsak, nutq shakllari bilan bog'liq konfliktli vaziyatlar doirasi kengayish ehtimoli yuqori. O'zbek yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazishning umumiy tahlil bosqichi ishlab chiqilgach, ushbu tahlil keyingi lingvistik ekspertizalarda ham asos vazifasini bajaradi.

6. Lingvistik ekspertizaning tarkibiy qismlarini belgilashda konfliktli matn tiplarining o'ziga xos turlari ko'pligi va aksariyat hollarda tortishuvlar, sud jarayonida ziddiyatlar yuzaga kelishini hisobga olgan holda noverbal nutq vositalari, neymlinglar (nomlanish bo'yicha), siyosiy nutq lingvistik ekspertizasi davlat tilini yanada takomillashtirish borasidagi islohotlar takomili, turli konfliktli holatlarda ijobiy yechim topish imkoniyatini yuzaga keltiradi.

7. Siyosiy nutqlar lingvistik ekspertizasi sud-siyosatshunoslik ekspertizasidan farq qiladi. Sud-siyosatshunoslik ekspertizasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi konstitutsiyaviy tuzumi, Prezidenti, milliy xosligiga tajovuz ko'rinishidagi ijtimoiy va siyosiy xavfi yuqori bo'lgan holatlar yuzasidan tashkil etilsa, siyosiy nutqlar lingvistik ekspertizasi xalq ommasi tomonidan keng muhokamalarga sabab bo'lgan turli davlat arboblari, mansabdor shaxslar nutqining asl mohiyatini asoslashga qaratiladi.

8. Noverbal nutq vositalari lingvistik ekspertizasi turli jinoiy to'da va ekstremistik guruh vakillari tomonidan nutq yoki ko'rsatma berish jarayonida ishlatilgan turli imo-ishoralar "kod"ini ochishga xizmat qiladi.

9. Lingvistik ekspertizani faqat sud jarayoni uchun ahamiyatli deb baholamasdan, fanning boshqa tarmoqlarida ham joriy etish mumkin. Ayniqsa, axborotlar oqimi va

nutq aktini tartibga solish, tizimlashtirishda alohida lingvistik ekspertizalar o‘tkazilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

10. Lingvistik ekspertologiyada matn avtorizatsiyasi masalasi keng mohiyat kasb etadi. Bu jarayon faqat kriminalistika bilan bog‘lanib qolmaydi. Lingvistik ekspertizasi matn avtorizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq muammoli masalalarga obyektiv yechim topishga ko‘maklashadi.

11. Sud jarayonida haqorat va matn avtorizatsiyasi bilan bog‘liq lingvistik ekspertizalarni tashkil etish jarayoni bahsli holatlarda adolatli sud hukmi chiqarilishiga ko‘mak beradi.

**THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 ON AWARDING
OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE KOKAND STATE PEDAGOGICAL
INSTITUTE NAMED AFTER MUKIMI**

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVAI**

MUSULMONOVA KAMOLA KHUSNIDDIN KIZI

**PROCESS, STAGES AND METHODS OF LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION OF
WRITTEN TEXTS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE**

10.00.11 – Language theory. Applied and computational linguistics

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE (PhD)
IN PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Kokand – 2022

Subject of the doctoral dissertation (PhD) was registered in the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the B2021.3.PhD/Fil2025.

The dissertation has been carried out at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi.

Abstract of the dissertation is available in two languages (Uzbek, English and Russian(abstract)) on the web page of the Scientific Council (www.kspi.uz) and Informational and educational portal «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Leading organization: **Samarkand state university**

The defense of the dissertation will take place on “__” _____ 2022 at “__” at the meeting of the Scientific Council PhD 03/04.06.2021. Phil. 132.01 at the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Mukimi. Address: Address: 150700, Kokand city, Turon street 23, . Phone: (99873) 542-38-38; faks: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: quqondpi@umail.uz.

The dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center of Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Mukimi. (Registered under the number____). Address: 150700, Kokand city, Turon street 23. Tel: (99890) 508-64-42. e-mail: qdpi_arm@umail.uz.

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Introduction (the abstract of the (PhD) dissertation)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In World linguistics, in the following years, integration of science has been a factor of interaction in science sectors, cooperation in the solution of problems and issues. As a result of the development of science, linguistics, along with other fields, began to be viewed from a new perspective. This, in turn, paved the way for the emergence of modern linguistics. Now several areas of modern linguistics have formed and reached the stage of development. The practical function of language began to work extensively in various branches of science. The above factors led to the creation of several studies¹.

The interrelation of language and law in world linguistics, the need to study legal materials from a linguistic point of view has led to the formation of a new direction - linguistic expertise. Linguistic expertise can be called one of the new directions of practical linguistics. Presently, there is a need for the participation of linguists in the process of judicial proceedings of various types. Because, the study of conflicting texts, the analysis of the accused, suspected speeches from the point of view of the linguistic point of view, will help the case to be considered objective way.

Conducting linguistic expertise requires in-depth knowledge from a specialist. In conducting linguistic expertise requires in-depth knowledge from a specialist. In court cases, there will be certain contradictory cases, in which, in addition to lawyers, there will be a need for the cooperation of psychologists, politicians, and linguists. In this cooperation, a new field of linguistics – linguistic expertise-is emerging. In Russian linguistics, several studies have been created on the forms and bases of its implementation in linguistic expertise. However, Uzbek written texts are different from other texts in language according to their language and ethnic characteristics. The relevance of the study is that the language is equally valid in other branches of science and its importance is also high. In this sense, it is necessary to understand the role and possibility of linguistics as a factor of development in science networks. It is necessary to understand, interpret and substantiate linguistic expertise, which is considered to be one aspect of Applied Linguistics, which arose as a result of this need. The application of existing linguistic theories in linguistic expertise and their role and function in the identification and coverage of evidence is especially relevant. In written texts, the assessment and analysis of situations of varying degrees (such as insult, defamation, plagiarism, anonymity, corruption) help to draw a general objective conclusion. And this means that there is a need to directly determine linguistic expertise. As a result of modern linguistics, various theories are put forward and based. In our opinion, it is necessary to apply existing theoretical ideas to practice and determine their effectiveness aspects. Also, the issue of applying existing ideas on linguistic expertise to practice and determining their role in the transfer of texts from linguistic expertise is actual. This issue is not only for jurist linguistics but also to a certain extent relevant to all modern linguistics. The role of linguistics is important in improving judicial performance, preventing violations and crimes, proving existing cases based on language evidence, assessing whether the evidence. In this sense, the need to organize, evaluate forensic experts, prevent aggression against property, improve the activities of linguistic expertise centers and train experts in this regard increasingly determine the relevance of the study.

Relevance of the research to the priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic. Development of the Republican Science and technology of the dissertation "The formation and implementation of a system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a Democratic state" was carried out by the priority direction.

Problem development status. It is difficult to substantiate with concrete evidence when linguistic expertise came into being. Every term that enters science has its history, stage of formation, and period of development. We can not say that linguistic expertise has also come into being and formed in a certain period. Generalization of various attributes of words and sentences used in speech, in particular length, timbre, etc., allows diagnosing the psycho-psychological state of the author of the speech. In the XIX century, mathematical scientists argue that speech attributes should be generalized. More precisely, they say that it is necessary to measure the length of the word, the length of the sentence, and check the construction form of the sentence. The emergence of new forms of industrial, economic, socio-political relations has encouraged the study to deal with the specific problems of science. These problems, as a rule, arose in connection with the philological provision of professional legal activity in various forms (creativity of law, law enforcement, judicial notary, forensic expert). In World linguistics and jurisprudence, several studies on this subject have emerged. Particularly, M. V. Ablin⁴⁰, A. N. Baranov⁴¹, Yu. A. Belchikov⁴², E. N. Bondarenko⁴³, K. I. Brinev⁴⁴, M. Coulthard⁴⁵, N. D. Golev⁴⁶, Y. I. Galyashina⁴⁷, Tim

⁴⁰Аблин М. В. Теоретико-методологическое обоснование лингвистической экспертизы по делам об экстремизме. Автореф. ... дисс. кандидат. Филол. наук. – УФА., 2016. – С. 162.

⁴¹Баранов, А. Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика [Текст]: учеб. пособие / А. Н. Баранов. — М: Флинта: Наука, 2007. — 592 с

⁴²Бельчиков, Ю. А. Методические рекомендации по вопросам лингвистической экспертизы спорных текстов СМИ [Текст]: сборник материалов / Ю. А. Бельчиков,

⁴³Бондаренко, Е. Н. Анализ речевой стратегии дискредитации в лингвистической экспертизе (на примере интернет-комментария) [Текст] / Е. Н. Бондаренко // Фило-логические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. — 2014. — № 10-1 (40). — С. 27—29.

⁴⁴Бринев К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография / – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2009. – С. 252. Бринев К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: Автореф дисс. ... докт. филол. наук. – Кемерово., 2010;

⁴⁵Coulthard M. and Johnson A. Introduction to forensic linguistics. book. NY.: Routledge- 2007. P 250

⁴⁶Голев, Н.Д. Юридический аспект языка в лингвистическом освещении Юрислингвистика: проблемы и перспективы: Межвуз. сб. научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 1999. – С. 7-38. Голев, Н.Д. Антиномии русской орфографии / Н.Д. Голев. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2004. – 160 с.

Голев, Н.Д. «Взял для себя все» // Юрислингвистика-5: Юридические аспекты права и лингвистические аспекты языка: Сб. научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2004. – С. 246-251.

Голев, Н.Д. Об объективности и легитимности источников лингвистической экспертизы / Голев Н.Д. // Юрислингвистика -3: Проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2002. – С. 14-29.

Голев, Н.Д. От редактора: Актуальные проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы / Голев Н.Д. // Юрислингвистика-3: Проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2002. – С. 5-14. Голев, Н.Д. Юридизация естественного языка как юрислингвистическая проблема / Голев Н.Д. // Юрислингвистика-2: русский язык в его естественном и юридическом бытии: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов / Под ред. Н.Д. Голева. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2000. – С. 9-46.

⁴⁷Галяшина, Е.И. Основы судебного речеведения: Монография / Галяшина Е.И. – М.: СТЭНСИ, 2003. – 236с. Галяшина, Е.И. Правовой статус судебной лингвистической экспертизы / Галяшина Е.И. // Цена слова. – М.: СТЭНСИ, 2002. – С. 228-237.

Grant⁴⁸, Nicola-Jane Smith⁴⁹, Andrea Nini⁵⁰ John Olsson⁵¹ and several such scientists carried out scientific research. In Uzbek linguistics, the application of language in various fields, its implementation is directly related to the court. Sh. Iskandarova⁵², M. Mirhamidov, S. Hasanov¹⁵, Sh. Shahobiddinova¹⁶, Sh. Shahobiddinova and the team of authors, Q. Muydinov¹⁵ research were carried out.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of higher educational or scientific research institutions where the dissertation has been conducted. The research was conducted by the research plan of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi in the direction of "Systematic study of the Uzbek language".

The purpose of the study is to substantiate the essence of linguistic expertise and its application to practice, to clarify the solution of identified problems. Also, the theory of linguistics on which linguistic expertise is based is the disclosure of linguistic mechanisms.

Tasks of research. The objectives of the research work were defined as:

coverage of the study of linguistic expertise as a problem in world linguistics and jurisprudence;

analysis and generalization of theoretical ideas on the occurrence of linguistic exaggeration;

description and analysis of components of linguistic expertise;

substantiation of methodological issues of linguistic expertise;

defining the main aspects of linguistic expertise in Uzbek texts and identifying the stages of linguistic expertise;

classification and implementation of methods of linguistic examination in Uzbek written texts;

linguistically modern knowledge based on the theoretical assumption that applies in the appointment of the examination of the effectiveness of the identification and analysis;

The results of research facilities as legal documents, specifically problematic texts, the court examination directly related to the speech event, reflecting the text; speech event of being a witness a repeat of the guidelines, the protocol serves other written and oral speech, written text.

The results of the research subject as of the examination process text written in English linguistically, this stage and methods were taken.

The results of the research methods. Deductive issues in the implementation of research in inductive analysis (comparison) and the methods of synthesis, as well as court-text examination based on analysis of linguistically her controversial examination of the text in the synthesis of conducting this type of research, has formed linguistically. Vocabulary and semantic analysis, content analysis, quantitative analysis methods to linguistically.

⁴⁸ Grant.T.D. *Forensic linguistics and the delivery of justice*.Book.Birmingham:Linus.-P128

⁴⁹ Nicola-Jane Smith . A stylistic analysis of written language behaviour with practical application to anonymous threat letters. Doctor of Philosophy.autoref....dis. Psychology Department University Of Surrey September 1996. –P 334

⁵⁰ Nini A.Authorship profiling ina forensic context. Doctor of Philosophy.autoref....dis. March-2004. . –P250

⁵¹ Olson John.Forensic linguistic.book. NY.: ContinuumInternationalPublishingGroupTheTowerBuilding – P265

⁵² Искандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари. Филол.фан.номз.дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. –118 б.

The scientific novelty of research:

the existing problem situation in the linguistic examination of written texts of the Uzbek language the theoretical methodological foundations of the examination in accordance with linguistic features are created when restoring the copyright, determining the state of plagiarism, giving a conclusion on advertising and insult meaningful texts;

in Uzbek written texts, it is proved that there are linguistic, legal, expert criteria for analysing such types of linguistic examination as linguistic examination of political speeches, linguistic examination of naming, linguistic examination of non-verbal speech means;

in the process of linguistic examination of conflict texts in the content of insults in the case where linguistic and expert qualifications are relied upon, which the linguist-expert should substantiate extra-linguistic (legal) aspects are differentiated and their integrity is proven;

controversial situations associated with the identification of the author of the text: the author of handwritten texts, the author of a particular intellectual property artistic, scientific, journalistic work, the author of anonymous and suicide-related letters are based on the fact that they have a substantive generality

Practical and theoretical significance of the study. The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that it contributes to increasing the role of existing theories in linguistics in practice. Promotes the development of linguistic expertise in Uzbek linguistics and jurisprudence. The formulation of linguistic expertise in various problematic texts (both oral and written) also helps to summarize expert decisions. The results of the study can be directly applied in conducting forensic linguistic examinations and in cases of various categories (insults, threats, calls for extremist activity, etc.) can serve as a basis for methodological developments and recommendations on the organization of forensic linguistic examinations within. It serves as the basis for research on the linguistic expertise of advertising, billboards, various economic texts that will be created later.

Reliability of the research results obtained relies on the theoretical aspects of scientific research at the international level and the republic of the case, the court of justice under the ministry of Justice named Kh. Sulaymonova, expert-staff of forensic expertise under the Ministry of internal affairs, Andrea Nini, a professor at the University of Manchester and professor at Aston University, Chief-mayor Tim's big experience and recommendations. Published scientific articles and abstracts are introduced into practice. It was carried out by the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of judicial expert activity" PD-4125 in January of 2019.

Implementation of the research results. Based on the scientific results achieved on the territorial characteristic of non-literary elements in personal correspondence in the Uzbek language: linguistic and extra-linguistic factors application of research results related to the process of linguistic expertise of texts in Uzbek among fraternal Turkic languages to the scientific and educational process among linguistic studies from the point of view of modern linguistics; introduction of terms on linguistic examination into science; methods for identifying non-literary lexical, grammatical

and phonetic elements in conflict texts; scientific justification and confirmation that linguistic expertise is one of the main tools in determining the author of problematic written texts; from the conclusions on the development of the theoretical and practical foundations for determining the criteria for determining the author of the anonymous correspondence, the FA-F1-G003 “Functional vocabulary in the current Karakalpak language”, conducted by the Karakalpakstan branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan; FA-A1-G007 was used in fundamental and practical scientific projects on the topics “Karakalpak sayings and proverbs as a linguistic research object”. (Certificate of the Department of Karakalpakstan of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 3, 2021 No. 17-01/122). As a result, the principles of classification of conflict texts as an object of linguistic research have been improved.

Scientific and theoretical views on the specifics of a person's speech were used to write the script for the talk show of the national television and radio company of Uzbekistan “Oydin hayot live” (National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan state institution "Uzbekistan" directory No.01-13-1594 dated October 8, 2021).

As a result, the essence of linguistic examination, the examination of various conflict texts, the basics, and the need for an examination of a person's speech are presented to the attention of a wide range of congregations. On October 18, 2021, the TV channel "Madaniyat va marifat" ("Culture and enlightenment") was used to compose a script for programs on the show "Bugunning gapi" ("The talk of today") (State institution of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan TV channel “Madaniyat va marifat” (“Culture and education”) directory No.01-16/201, October 18, 2021). As a result, information on the essence, practical significance, tasks, and role of linguistic examination as a novelty in the system of Applied Linguistics and forensic law has been submitted.

From the analysis and conclusions regarding the implementation of personal identification of the author of the text in cases of anonymity, the number I-OT-2019-42 within the framework of the State scientific and technical programs for 2020-2021 were used in the innovative project called "Creation of an electronic poetic dictionary (human image, character, nature, and image of national symbols) of Uzbek and English languages" to illuminate the place and role of pragmatic factors in the speech realization of incomplete sentences (reference number 04/1-1998).

As a result, the terms related to the human character representing the identification of the person in cases related to the text authorization of the forensic examination and linguistic examination served to enrich the project.

From its conclusions on the analysis of texts subject to examination in the process of forensic examination as conflicting texts following their linguistic features, a book which was published in 2018 in the publishing house "Tafakkur bo‘stoni", recommended by the Ministry of Higher and secondary special education as a textbook “The current Uzbek language” in paragraph 2 of the textbook, which is called "Language, linguistic, speech attitude” (“Til, lison, nutq munosabati”) in an article entitled “Language violence or popular linguistic crimes” (“Tilga zo‘rovonlik yoki mashhur lingvistik jinoyatlar”) given for independent reading, in the statement of

conflict situations in paragraph 6, called "Linguistic conflict and its types" ("Lisoniy ziddiyat va uning turlari"), the conclusions of chapters 1 and 3 of the dissertation were used (2018.27.03. No. 274-312) reference No. 04/1-1972).

As a result, it served to identify the language conflict and clarify its essence.

Approbation of the results of the study. The results of the research were discussed at two International and three Republican scientific-practical conferences and seminars.

Publication of research results. A total of 12 scientific works have been published on the topic of the study. In particular, the main scientific results of the doctoral (Ph.D.) dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan were published in 9 scientific publications (5 of them in the Republic and 4 of them in a foreign Journal).

The outline of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, chapter 3, conclusion, list of used literature, and application. The size of the dissertation is 132 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF RESEARCH STUDY

In the introductory part, the information on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the Republic is based on the relevance of the topic, the objectives and objectives of the research, the subject, and the subject are described, compliance with the priority directions of the development of Science and Technology of the Republic is indicated, information about scientific novelty and practical results are given.

Chapter I highlights the issues of the essence, scope and boundaries of the concept of linguistic expertise, its components, stages of analysis. The historical roots, scope and limits, the essence of linguistic expertise are explained. The periods and trends of the industry development are studied in the world linguistic expert science. Features of linguistic expertise of Uzbek written texts. This section presents the work "Evans' statements" by Jan Svartvik, who first used the term "linguistic expert science", and also outlines the basics of linguistic expertise in Russian and English linguistic expert science.

Studies on sociolinguistic and pragmatic, pragmalinguistic features of written and oral speech have been created in Uzbek linguistics. This, in turn, will serve as a basis for determining and substantiating the specifics of conducting linguistic expertise of Uzbek written texts⁵³. Through linguistic expertise, the boundaries of the competence of a linguist expert are determined and the issues to be resolved are clarified.

In the section "Description of the components of linguistic expertise", the classification of conflicting types of text subject to linguistic expertise is carried out. The components identified by the opinions of linguistic experts are analyzed, and the necessity of identifying specific types of linguistic expertise in Uzbek written texts is justified. Linguistically separate the components of the examination to russian scientists Galyashina E.I., Rossinskaya E.R.²⁰, L.V. Azhnyuk²¹, I.K. Brinyev²² A.N.

⁵³Shahbitdinova Sh., Rustamov D., Popov D., Rustamova D. va b . Ommaviy lisoniy madaniyat, jamoaviy monografiya. Andijon: © Lambert Academic Publishing. 2020. 150 p

Baranov, German scientist Jurgen Handkie²³. English scientist John Olssons²⁴ advised based on the classification be based on the written text of the specific character of Uzbekistan, the case offered to divide the following components:

linguistic examination of texts that have the meaning of discrediting a person;

linguistic examination of texts whose author is unknown;

linguistic expertise to identify cases of plagiarism;

linguistic expertise of advertising texts;

linguistic examination of documents, texts of normative documents;

linguistic expertise of trademarks, domain names, brand names, and other speech products;

linguistic expertise of extremist materials;

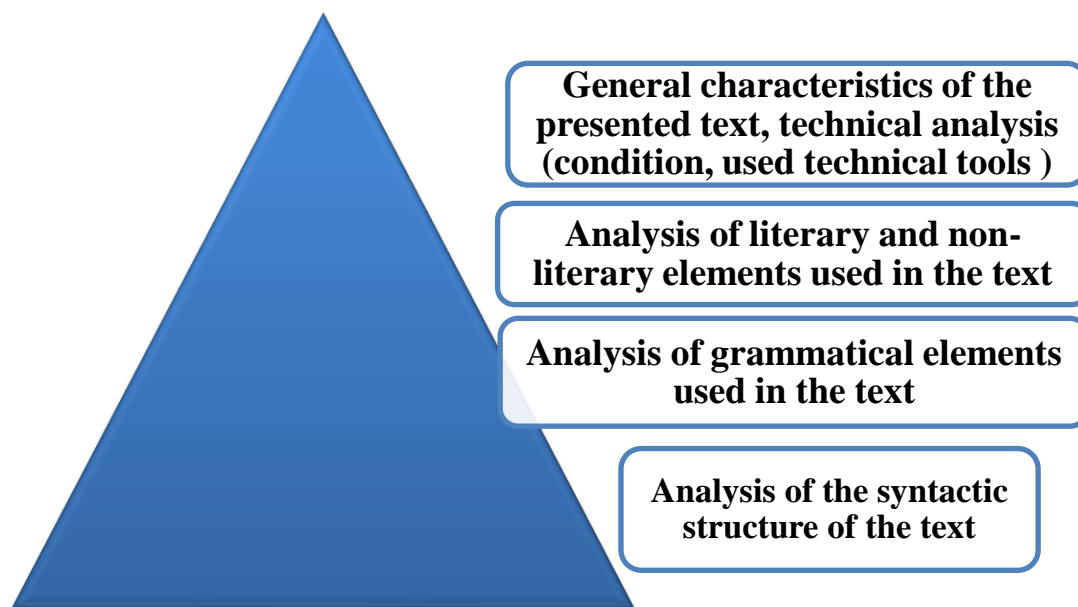
in the final part, when conducting a linguistic examination, it is advisable for the linguistic examination of Uzbek written texts to include in the composition of the components according to the content:

speech examination expressed by non-verbal means of speech (gestures);

as part of the name examinations, linguistic examination of logos, names of firms, enterprises, cafes, and restaurants should be carried out.

linguistic expertise of political speeches.

Linguistically, the analysis of examination stages called “The Russian part²⁵ Indonesia, English²⁶ the analysis stage of the comments were proposed by the scientists of Uzbekistan for the analysis of a written text that is appropriate linguistically be based on the following stages of examination of a complaint letter anonymous:



Picture 1.2 General stages of analysis of linguistic expertise.

In the same sequence, a linguistic examination of an anonymous letter, the author of which is unknown, was carried out:

Шикоят хати

шикоят хатимни мазмуни шундан иборатки, маҳалла фуқаролар йиғини худудида жойлашган урта таълим мактаб директори хатги-ҳаракатлари, ота-оналарни, маҳала фуқаролар йиғинини ва уқитувчиларни писанд қилмаслиги, паст табақала қарашиари ва миллатчилигидан норози бўлиб мурожаат йўлламактаман.

Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Конституциясининг биринчи бўлими, 1-қисми, 4-моддасида Ўзбекистон Республикасида ўз ҳудудида истиқомат қилувчи барча инсонлар ва элатларнинг тиллари, урф-одатлари ва анъаналари ҳурмат қилиниши таъминлайди, уларнинг ривожланиши учун шароит яратилиши деб қўрсатилган бўлсада, мактаб директори Д.К. [] Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституциясига амал қилмайди.

2014 йилда мактаб директорлари алашилганда олди-берди далолатномалар тузилган бўлиб, ушбу йилларда мактаб худуди темир панжаралар билан уралган эди, негадир темир панжаралар 2015 йилдан кейин йуқолган ва мактаб худудини темир панжаралар билан ураймиз деб мактаб директори [] ташаббуси остида хар бир синф раҳбарлари томонидан ота-оналардан 10000 (ун минг) сумдан нақд пулда йиғиб олинган. Лекин шу кунга қадар мактаб худудидаги уғирланган темир панжаралар урнига бошқа темир панжаралар урнатилмаган. Шундан қуришиб турибдики мактаб омбор мудирини ва мактаб қоровулларини уз ишига маъсулиятсизлик билан ёндашганлиги оқибатида ушбу харажатларни ёпиш мақсадида маблағлар ота-оналар хисобидан йиғиб олишган. Шу давргача ушбу ходимлар ойлик маошини тулик олиб юришганлигига қарамасдан нимагадир ушбу харажатлар ота-оналарга қаратилган. Мактаб омбор мудирини ва қоровулларга ҳам чора қуришингизни сурайман. Ушбу манбаани текшириб қуриш учун мактаб уқувчиларини ота-оналаридан маълумот олишингиз мумкин. Ушбу йиғилган маблағ суралганда [] туман ХТБ булими бухгалтерини томонидан маблағ банк хисоб рақамида турганлигини тасдиқлади. Шундан қуришиб турибдики ҳақиқатдан ҳам маблағ йиғилган ва 3 йилдан буён нима мақсадда турганлиги номаълум.

Picture 1.3. Sample letter of complaint for examination.

During the examination, the technical condition of the text, the results of preliminary reading, lexical, morphological and syntactic features are analyzed. According to the general examination of the text, lexically "signaling" are the words: nationalist, lower class, parents. Morphological features indicate that cases of incorrect use of suffixes -ni and -ning are not differentiated. According to syntactic properties, complex syntactic constructions are indicated by an index sign.

Initial data obtained based on the expert's conclusion:

following the characteristics of the vocabulary of the text (nationalists was the word used) not belonging to the author of the nation of Uzbekistan;

the author of the text is not a person with higher education. Basis: the director in the division of vocabulary in the text was telling me about the features in low vision and;

the vocabulary of the text, syntactic morphological characteristics, according to the author of the text from the staff, not from the parents. Parents of the school's account-book funds, on budget, get data, do not have the authority to analyze it.

Therefore, the school was written by activities directly related to the person. In school or by parents who also work as a sweeper was written the conclusion that the guard will not come true. Above guard, the head of the reservoir was also asked about a measure of punishment to be applied. Structured observation from parents at the school maintains the activities of the council. The council is the chairman of the parents in each class. Only the class itself class parents with the information about the presidency the chairman of the council is to see that which is considering a work, the author is a representative of the council of school track.

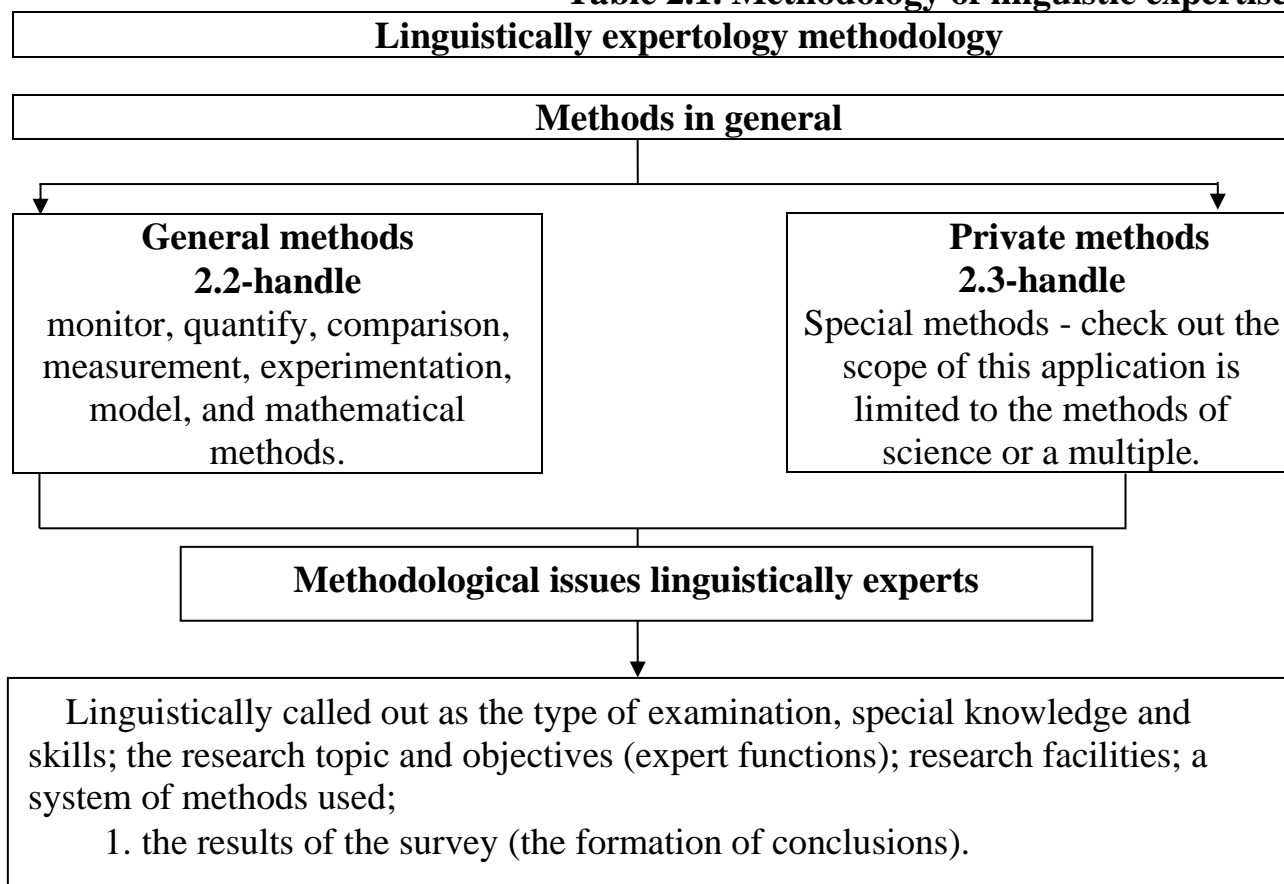
And there goes the conclusion that the author secondary education, other nations belonging to the school of the track can be one of the members of the council.

Therefore, the analysis will be about the organization of the factor to the right conclusion.

Chapter infield methodology, methodological issues, and the application of general methods used in examination linguistically private are expressed linguistically examination conducted on the selection of effective techniques on review. Linguistically expertology methodology performs the following functions:

- defines the subject of research and design;
- defines the purpose of research;
- research development of methods and tools;
- assesses the level of research results will be taken.

Table 2.1. Methodology of linguistic expertise.



Linguistically called the general methods of the examination in the part of empirical and theoretical research methods being used in the initial stage of the condition is displayed. In particular, the message transmitted by the methods of dishonoring through social networks examination is linguistically deductive.



Nimaga oddiy xalqga keganada qonun amaldorlarga adndewa uzb matbuot buni jimjimador qilib kursatiwni bopledi
Nimaga davlat amaldorlari gaznani yib bitirsa matbuot jim nimaga (neptezim) avj olgan mamlakatda yawasekda matbuot jim
Nimaga



Qaysidir kazyol bu qonunni oylab topgan va ongi pastlarni ozi bilan ergawtirmoqchi

Yondi · .lavnh vazish · 13w

Table 2.2. An example of a deductive analysis.

The basis of the conclusion	Summary	Replacement method
1.All S-P	P all-S	Net replacement
2.E no s-p not	E no p-sema	Net replacement
3.I Have Some S-P	I Have Some P-Sema	Net replacement
4.By S-P	P all-S	Narrowed replacement
5.I Have Some S-P	I Have Some P-S	Extended replacement

5. In some cases the name of the animal is associated with the words insult. Some of the animals are associated with the word insult.

Or 3. In some cases the name of the animal is associated with the words insult. In some cases, abuse is not.

This all leads to a deductive conclusion. Therefore, the name of an animal associated with the abuse of any group of words (for example, *goat, chameleon, pig, boar, dog*), in some cases may be an insult, in some cases, it may not be abuse.

Therefore, the selected methods to the solution of problems should serve.

“Linguistically private methods of examination called” part I. K. Brinyev²⁷, Kukushkin O. V.²⁸ S. Kubryakova E.²⁹ the relationship is expressed by proposed methods in detail. On this basis the following methods for separating the court examination are linguistically shown:

- component analysis method;
- contextual analysis method;
- stylistic analysis method;
- frame analysis method;
- a method of logical and grammatical analysis;
- to listen, audit analysis method;
- speech analysis method;
- linguistically experiment methods;
- quantitative methods of analysis.

Linguistically expertologic methodology – theory and practice, organization, construction principles, methods and tools of the system.

Methods are the method to know to teach students to achieve the goal established: event, object, a phenomenon to approach.

Linguistic examination to the examination of methodological issues, called the outline of the object to get linguist-the training and retraining of specialists, private examination centers in cases of linguistically associated with the organization seems. Linguistically separate private methods are general and in the organization of the examination. General methods in the initial stage of expertise apply. While private methods to understand the full essence of the text, the analysis also brings the possibility of the occurrence.

Chapter III is devoted to the process of the linguistic examination of texts containing insults, the issue of authorization of the text in linguistic examination. The chapter presents the process of conducting linguistic expertise of various conflict texts based on experiments. Expert opinions are formulated. In particular, the section "the process of linguistic examination of texts containing insults" presents the classification

of texts containing personal insults, the basis for the formation of expert opinions. In texts containing insults, legal and linguistic aspects are distinguished as follows:

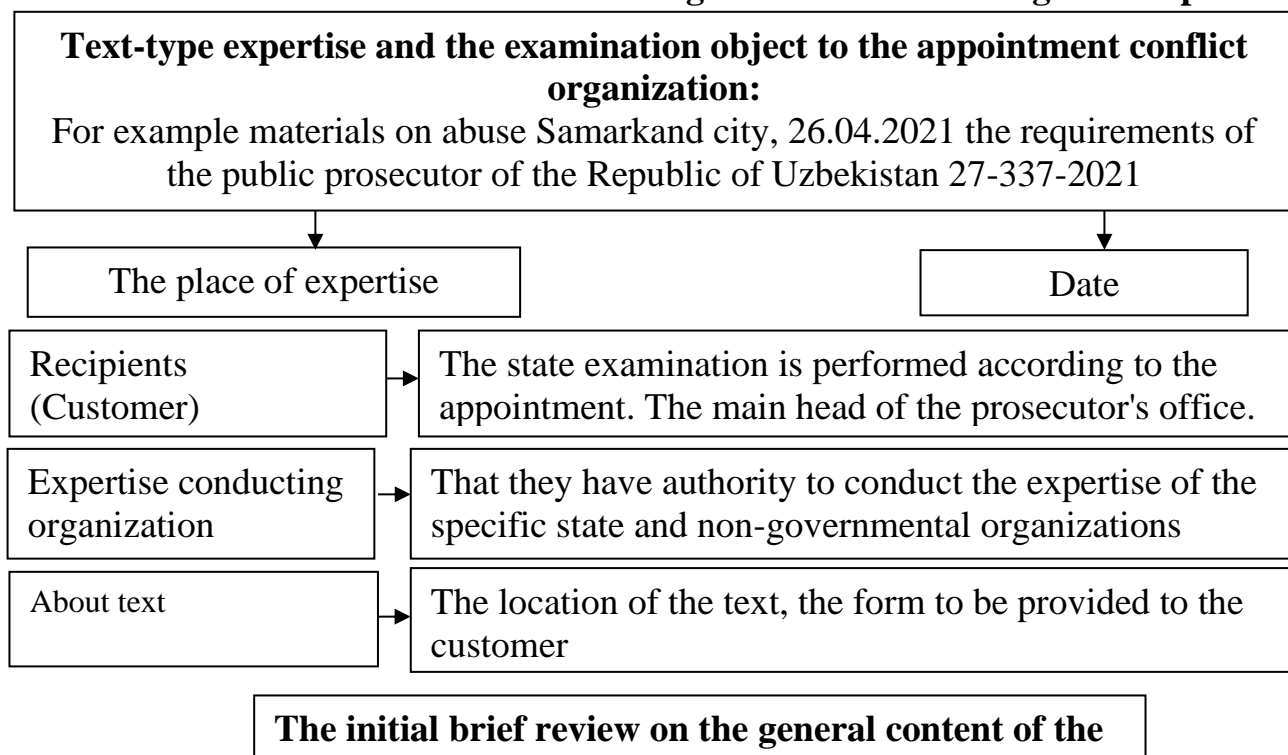
1) compliance with the requirements of the legal norm (linguistic expertise does not imply legal qualification);

2) taking into account the multifunctionality of language, for example, a simple speech act, free from the shade of negativity and purposeful orientation, can also be perceived as an insult, insult, discrimination by the psychological state of the addressee of information;

3) the examination should show by example the strategy of verbal maladaptation. Show how the insult was achieved;

4) the expert must correctly determine the subject of the examination, i.e. separate the valid linguistic part of the examination from the legal one (slander (Article 139 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) – the humiliation of honor and dignity. encroachment on the identity of another person by spreading false information (linguistic component); insult (Article 140 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) – the humiliation of the honor and dignity of another person, expressed in an indecent form (legal component) (linguistic component); hooliganism (art. 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) - a manifestation of obvious disrespect for society, expressed in the use of violence against citizens or the threat of its use (linguistic component; i.e. offensive impact on members of society). (legal component); insult to the honor and dignity of an individual (linguistic component) in connection with the performance of her official duties (legal component); the data obtained, analysis, expert opinions on the consultations of international linguists-experts are formulated as follows:

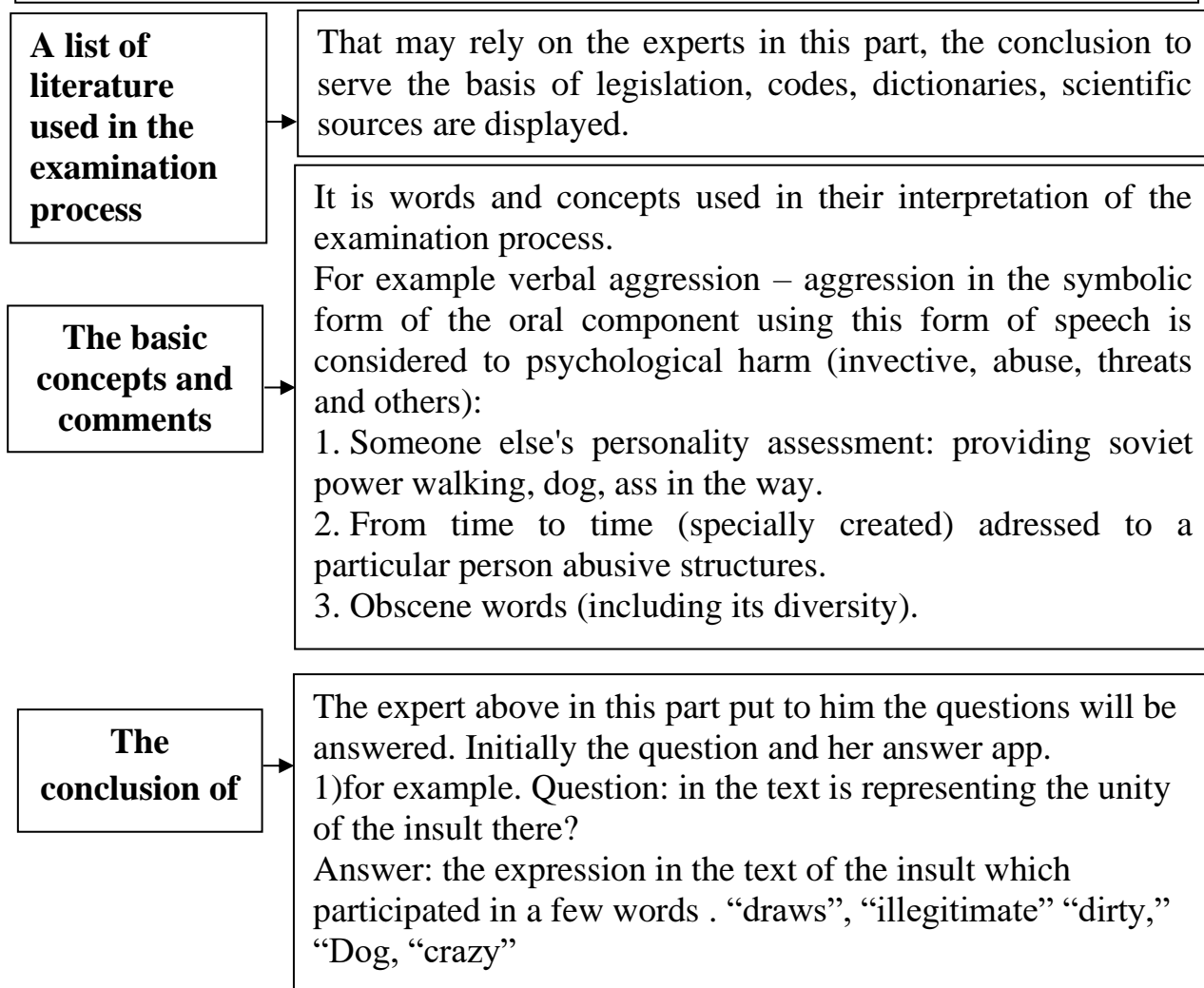
Table 3.2. Forming the conclusion of linguistic expertise.



Questions to the experts

1. The text is representing the unity of the insult there?
2. There is abuse in the text form representing gestures?
3. Contact person violating the reputation and personality of the contents of the text does it aim at?
4. You have participated, representing the unity of negative meaning in the text?

The main object of his examination and analysis of the text, which is



“In cases of examination of the text linguistically associated with authorized classification” conflicts in different part of the text in the text called the original author, performer, to identify the customer, to determine the authorization of the text in any cases lingvist-expert to the qualification of the issue appears to be a need is shown.

Log on examination linguistically text is assigned in the following cases:

in controversial situations, which requires installation text (unknown messages, faking copyright, and others).

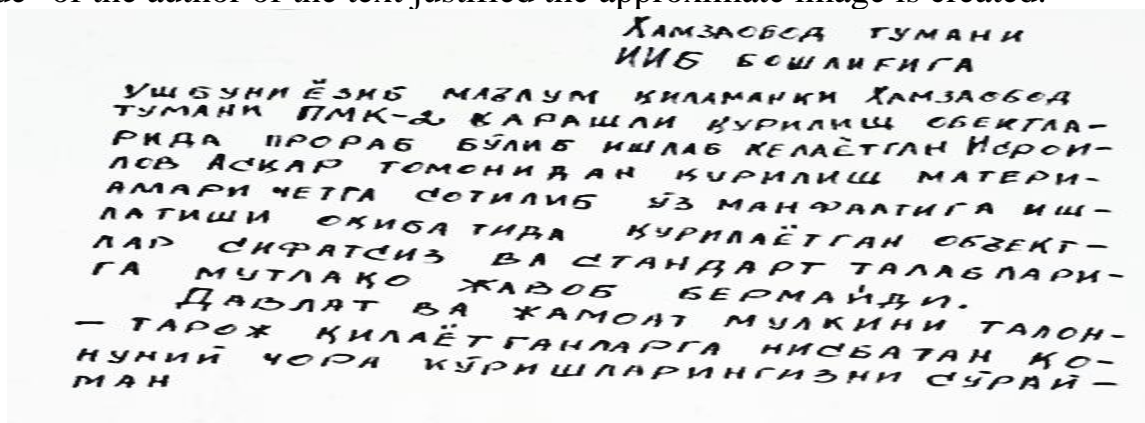
about intellectual property copyright infringement (plagiat) cases associated with determining when:

in situations associated with objects of copyright tortishuvli;

controversial provisions of the terms in a situation that requires the complete written text of the sign.

Also, in this section, the court xatshunoslik in the structure of the examination examination muallifshunoslik particular expertise and linguistically show, despite both linguistically highlights the fact that the examination is available based on expertise is given. The essence of the profession does not always linguistically criminalize examination. To prevent this violation of human rights will focus on someplace.

"Text log linguistically examination conducted on the results of the work called" on the part of the crime is shown linguistically in different criminalize the results of the examination. According to it, the text is assessed by the various attributes of the author of the possibility of detection. Different analysis methods according to the "code" of the author of the text justified the approximate image is created.



Picture 3.5. The text submitted for examination.

On examination linguistically text log

The examination the following were presented:

the controversial text in sheet 1 (15.04.2002);

write to compare on sheet 1 of the map. (01.03.2002)

Expert (s) were given to the following questions:

1. Complaint letter "n" is made by or not? D. (copy) 15. 04. 2002-y.
2. Map of the complaint and the author of writing the letter "N" mi? 01. 03. 2002-y.
3. some ways reflect the personal characteristics of the author in the text, is it?
4. There are both general aspects in the text is it?
5. Repeat the text in which vocabulary, grammatical features are there?

The initial read

The following texts are subject to research:

Complaint Letter. N. 15. 04. From 2002, map the way 01. 03. From 2002,

Official work in a functional style of the texts studied conPictured (a typical form of an official document of the above text materials, minimizing the individual to identify features).

The vocabulary of the text and its author-turns syntactic, teaching, and spelling skills at the secondary level of development reflects the assignment of punktuatsiya.

The studied written texts of the speech of the author of each other all of the elements listed above in comparison with the chance of, as well as determined like (analysis listed below).

In assessing the results of the comparison, any comparison in terms of size and importance on one of the features to come in the list of general and specific (positive or negative) is sufficient for the conclusion will determine that.

Not compatible with each other texts on the subject of the text, the lack of information available, short, low-information belonging to more signs the detection of the functional style for the reason of identification would be possible. The reason it's the official-business and personal computer is by using the text (in the case of containing other) or pre-editing the next opportunity may be available.

2. The complaint on behalf of N. the study has further identified at the time of the text, the text of the topic of the incomparable in the text, the amount of data available, their reduction * the reason for the payments department and the information in the functional style – formal style appropriate to pre-edit the text or the possibility of the next (including other individuals) and personal computer use its features include the identification of complex

Writing technical features. Writing in print form, through simple pen writing on paper. Changing the direction of the rhythm of the writing. The author of writing the changing dynamics of social-directly associated with the spiritual condition.

Punctuation aspects: Grammatical error in writing and fragile because of the presence of artificial punctuation the most prominent way to have the character puts it, but "difficult" words and phrases, qualified, grammatically good written. Unusual words beginning with letter able to sign the error available (down to hit factor – entry device be unreasonable to stop, slow the tempo of the letter).

Education: higher than average levels – technical school probably (probably technical or economic). Writing skills not naturally available (print font to mimic), perhaps a modified letter that can be formed.

The writer's age: approximately at the age of 55-60. Gestekulyatsiya small, inactive.

Defined handwriting analysis to be made of the author of the message, as well as during various forms of writing will identify the author of the text to be compared with.

For example in the way of gumonlanuvchi mapI(3rd picture)

27-02

№	Код заказки	Место отправления-назначения	Время		Подпись, км	Подпись лица пользовавшего автомобилем
			выезд	возр.		
		Терминалы Бадам.	8:20			
06		Икелат-шилф терминалы ПМК-2 терминалы майдакте-газа		17:50		
		А.А. Мухометов				

Picture 3.6. Free sample for examination.

From the expert:

"The anonymous letter in the text and the performance flyers of the way by one person?"

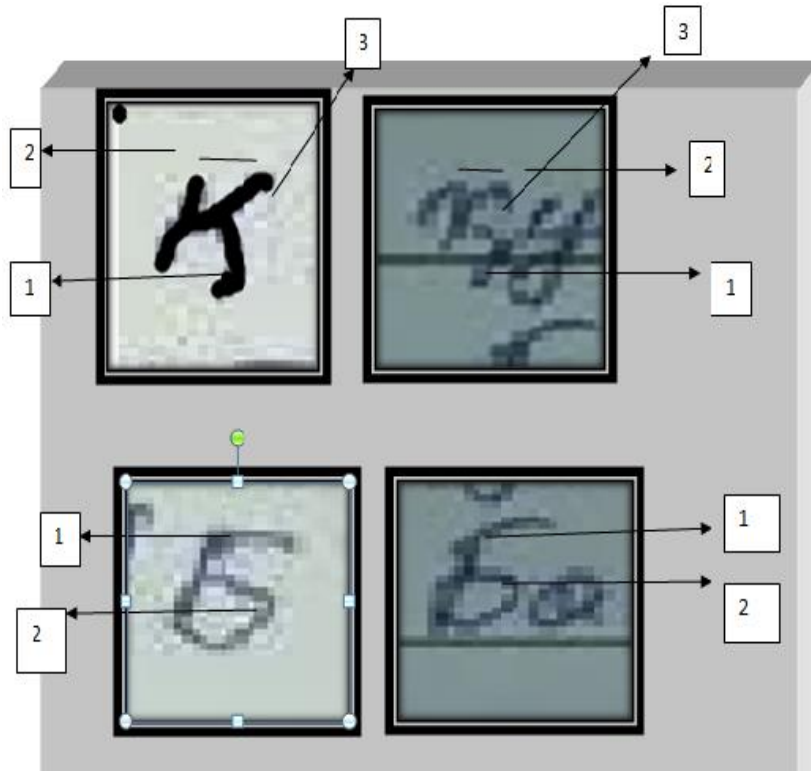
"Q" and "B" letters (4-picture).

1. The action of the bind in the writing of elements

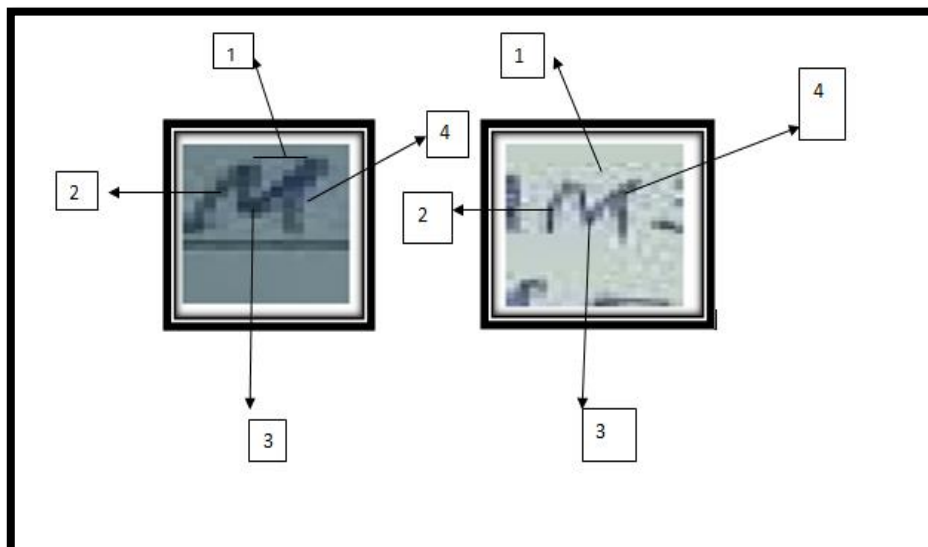
"B" letter of the interval.

2. "B" is the final part of the complete number of letters of the acts when blood vessels because of the presence of reflections have increased. "B" in the first element is made of letters.

3. The upper part in fulfilling the action from the letter "q" is a small rectangular element.



Picture 3.7. General features of letter forms in samples



Picture 3.8. General features of letter forms in samples

"M" letters (8-picture).

4. The letter "m" is based on a shortened length of the vertical movement during the first shot. Soin the second case.

5. The "m" first and third elements are the actions when the form of the letter "m" (this Cyrillic letters) is rectangular.

Based on the examination, the following was concluded:

1-question. Complaint letter "n" is made by or not? D. (copy) 15. 04. 2002-y. Complaint letter "n" structured by [the basis of the above, the determining factor]. The two texts were written by the same author.

2-question. Map of the complaint and the author of writing the letter "N" mi?01. 03. 2002-y. Konflikt both a text belongs to a person quotes. Writing the common variations in the number of dynamics to the relatively high number [determining factor for the basis of the above].

3-question. Some ways reflect the personal characteristics of the author in the text, is it?

In the text, spelling, punctuation the error occurs. Print to mimic the style of writing is realized. Changing the rhythm of writing. Written with pressure. This record suggests that colossal that is directly modified form. Free from the external features shown above, second from the written text, however, the dynamics of the characters, the letter is a kind of interaction of elements in a sequence. Through the form of writing that the author can get information about the characteristics of sex and age. Anonymous letters and flyers of the way of text done by a single person. This shows that research methods are a comprehensive basis of the application documents the author also allows you to identify the performer of the message the person is also unknown.

In this section, as well as linguistically criminals through examination determine the effectiveness of SMS messages is shown:

The content of the work brief

In 2006, on 16 February is an emergency call to the fire service. Fire services when it comes to the rest of the male children were rescued, however, it is said that the wife remained in bed. The woman who has almost burnt the fire of life, believers get out of bed to put out.

The woman sent to the court examination when you come out to the following conclusions:

Not in night clothes dress for women;

The female body is not the result of burn injuries;

Toksikologik according to the report, the woman will detect poisonous gas in the lungs out of the fire.

When the woman lay breathing after this initial examination, the subscriber cannot conclusions about returns. Some witnesses to be held in the woman's day on gives testimony of the house much. The woman to her husband will send an SMS notification to several other relatives and colleagues. These messages because I had no phone but the woman of a group of investigators from different people gather.

Collected data about the woman's husband has aroused suspicion. The court at work-examination and the conclusion of the court-linguistically thorough analysis to determine the murderer will occur.

Usually sent by SMS message to afford many abbreviations is removed. You can compare these cases the method through quantitative analysis in the following table:

Table 3.2. Frequency distribution of features.

F	Writing appearance	Using in # N	Using in #F	Total	F % indicator	Indicator percentage of N %
	Wu=shu (this)	0	13	13	100%	0%
	6z=o'z (self)	0	9	9	100%	0%
	Meni=meni, mening (my, mine)	1	15	16	93.8%	6.3%
	Tg=telegram	1	10	11	90.9%	9.1%
	Intermediate	4	16	20		
N	+ =dan (from)	8	0	8	0%	100%
	/ = lar(plural)	16	2	18	11.1%	88.9%
	✓ =ning	15	0	15	0%	100%
	Hozir=hozir (now)	12	0	12	0%	100%
	Comma	87	5	92	5.4%	96.2%
	Ö=o'	15	0	15	0	100
	4=ch	9	0	9	0	100

The percentage of the words in the frequency index is defined as follows:

TG=telegram - the percentage coefficient using the abbreviation tg for the use of the word telegram:

Formula-1

$$\frac{11 * n}{100} = 1$$

$$11 * n = 1 * 100$$

$$n = \frac{100}{11} = 9.1$$

In this formula, the application of this abbreviation In N 9.09 is ~9.1

The percentage coefficient of application in this abbreviation F person is as follows:

Formula-2

$$\frac{11 * f}{100} = 10$$

$$11 * f = 10 * 100$$

$$F = \frac{1000}{11} = 90.9$$

Check out the frequency of use of each of the remaining words were determined in the same manner.

Now we will analyze the sms notification that corresponds to this status:

“...Men o'zim bun+ xabardor qilgandim. Bilaman.Qabulqilish og'r”

Main characters: words range - f characters to relate:

Ö sign to=N, + sign to=N related character; .sign to=N related.

There is a lot of evidence that this message relates to N.

Used punctuation and graphic characters, words, grammar connections play an important role in linguistic expertise. In the case of the above-mentioned criminal case, the SMS sent from the woman's cell phone, the following cases occurs:

The stylistics of the messages sent from the woman's phone on the day of the murder occurred is different from the messages written before. When analyzing the SMS written by woman's husband, there is a specific writing style that is not feminine, does not apply to many. Messages sent on the day of the murder from the woman's hand phone correspond to the style of various sms messages written by her husband before.

The SMS correspondence obtained during the analysis as material evidence for the court, upon careful examination, corresponds to how the SMS correspondence recorded from the woman's wrist phone on the day of the murder was written by her earlier. Of course, for sentencing, for giving a conclusion, this will not serve as concrete evidence, but it will help to find the "tip of the tracing paper".

Now we will see the next stage of the analysis. We will analyze the messages sent from the phone of the woman (F) on the day of the murder, based on the marks in the table above.

Table 3.3. SMS notifications sent by the deceased on the day of the murder.

Time	The person recieved	Sms text	Table 3.3.1 compatibility with symbols in the table
00:30	Friend	<i>Yaxshiyam hayotimda sen borsan.</i>	There are no special characteristic features inherent in N and F
9:30	Friend	<i>Wu kunlarda tobim qochibroq turibdi. Muammolar bor</i>	The use of the w sign in place of the letter Sh indicates the style of Fning. N does not use this sign.
9:40	Friend	<i>Iltimos, erim bilan gaplashib ko'r</i>	The application of commas, the usual writing of o' and sh show the style of F
10:07	Friend	<i>Özim aybdorman bar4asiga. Özi- yaxshi tutdi</i>	The 4 sign used in place of Ö and ch represents N-specific characteristics
10:30	Friend	<i>Hozì hammasi joyida yana yozaman</i>	Not using points and the application of the present word in the form of hozì expresses N-specific features.
12.10	Friend	<i>Haliyam yolg'izman. Men un bunaqa vaziyat qiyin</i>	Abbreviation form of uchun does not meet the author of both texts. Word reduction is N-specific
12.40	Friend	<i>Özim aybdorman bar4asiga. Özi- yaxshi tutdi</i>	Ö, 4, - abbreviation N-specific feature, full use of sh, dots activity F-specific feature.
13.00	Friend	<i>Telegramdan sanga yozvorgandim.</i>	The range of words Fga educational feature the extended writing form of Telegram is educational to N.

In this table some of the messages sent from the cell phone are analyzed. During the analysis, it becomes clear that some elements belong to F (female), and some elements belong to N (male). Paying attention to the sequence, the expression of emotion indicates that it is close to the female style of speech. However, according to the formal features of the text, the H-shaped characteristic leads to a greater extent. Based on the fact that allegedly N tried to use a simulated Fga record, it can be concluded that the SMS was written by N.

The forensic investigation found that the husband (N) committed the crime intentionally, he also uses SMS to create the impression that he is writing a letter to his wife, allegedly wants to commit suicide, set fire to the house. During the judicial investigation, the suspect is subjected to strict pressure, his messages said on the phone are recorded, traces found at the crime scene are analyzed, based on the conclusions of the forensic medical examination, he is found guilty of murder and sentenced to punishment.

CONCLUSION

1. Linguistic expertise is practiced as a type of forensic examination, as one of the new areas of linguistics, it is permissible to call linguistic expertise.

2. Linguistic expert science is a branch directly related to legal proceedings, serving to find solutions to conflict situations, substantiation of evidence. The development of this branch is equally important for both linguistics and jurisprudence.

3. In linguistic expertise, the object under study (text in various forms) does not always have a forensic character. It is advisable to assign linguistic expertise to socially and politically dangerous, dubious situations (various political speeches, advertising, names).

4. Linguistic expertise of Uzbek written texts is ethnic in nature. Therefore, based on world experience, it is necessary to create a holistic model of linguistic expertise of Uzbek written texts. This model operates in each of the types of linguistic expertise and coordinates the activities of linguistic experts.

5. Given that Uzbekistan is a multinational country, changes in language and speech acts are also quite confusing. In the linguistic examination of monolingual and multilingual texts, it is necessary to distinguish between general and particular features.

6. It is not yet possible to establish a single boundary in determining the components of linguistic expertise. Given that the exchange of information is accelerating and acquiring various manifestations, there is a high probability of expanding the range of conflict situations related to speech forms. After the development of the general analytical stage of the linguistic examination of Uzbek written texts, this analysis will serve as the basis for further linguistic examinations.

7. Linguistic expertise, along with other forensic examinations, is a process that helps to draw objective conclusions. In this regard, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for training and advanced training of linguists-experts in the republic, to improve the activities of existing linguistic expertise centers.

8. Taking into account the large number of specific types of conflict subtypes and in most cases, the occurrence of disputes, conflicts during court proceedings, when

determining the components of linguistic expertise, non-verbal speech means, meanings, political speech linguistic expertise create prerequisites for further improvement of the reform of the state language, the possibility of positive resolution of various conflict situations.

9. Linguistic expertise of political speeches differs from forensic political expertise. If a forensic political science examination is carried out under circumstances that pose an increased social and political danger in the form of encroachments on the constitutional system, the President, the national identity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, then the linguistic examination of political speeches are aimed at substantiating the true essence of the speeches of various statesmen, officials who caused widespread discussion among the masses.

10. Linguistic expertise of non-verbal means of speech is used to decipher the "code" of various gestures used in the process of speech, or instructions, by representatives of various criminal groups and extremist groups;

11. Linguistic examination of goods (of various names: cafes, restaurants, state and non-state organizations) serves to identify and eliminate such circumstances as the fact that the chosen name corresponds / or does not correspond to the norms of the state language, is subordinate / or is not subordinate to a certain idea, does not affect/does not affect the copyrights of well-known world brands.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2021.Fil.132.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КОКАНДСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИМЕНИ МУКИМИ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

МУСУЛМАНОВА КАМОЛА ХУСНИДДИНОВНА

**ПРОЦЕСС, ЭТАПЫ И МЕТОДЫ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ
ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

10.00.11 - Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Коканд – 2022

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Кабинете Министров Республики Узбекистан за № В.2021.2.PhD/Fil1905.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации на двух языках (узбекский, английский и русский(резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета (www.kspi.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyonet» (www.ziyonet.uz).

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного педагогического института (зарегистрирован под номером ____). Адрес: 150700, город Коканд, улица Турон, 23. Тел: (99873) 542-38-38; факс: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: qdpi_arm@umail.uz

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(Протокол реестра рассылки за № _____ от «__» _____, 2022 года.).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (автореферат диссертации)

Целью исследования является обосновать сущность лингвистической экспертизы и применить ее на практике, уточнить вопрос о решении выявленных проблем. Также лингвистическая теория, на которую опирается лингвистическая экспертиза, заключается в раскрытии языковых механизмов.

Объектом исследования служат юридические документы, специальные проблемные тексты, тексты, непосредственно отражающие речевой феномен, относящийся к криминалистике; показания свидетелей, в которых речевой феномен воспроизводится, протоколы и другие письменные тексты, в которых записывается устная речь.

Научная новизна исследования:

созданы теоретико-методологические основы экспертизы в соответствии с лингвистическими особенностями при даче заключения о рекламе и оскорблении значимых текстов, а также при восстановлении авторских прав, определении состояния плагиата;

доказано, что в узбекских письменных текстах существуют лингвистические, юридические, экспертные критерии для анализа таких видов лингвистической экспертизы, как лингвистическая экспертиза политических выступлений, лингвистическая экспертиза именованная, лингвистическая экспертиза невербальных речевых средств;

в процессе лингвистической экспертизы конфликтных текстов по содержанию оскорблений в случае, когда полагаются лингвистические и экспертные квалификации, которые лингвист-эксперт должен обосновать, дифференцируются экстралингвистические (юридические) аспекты и доказываются их целостность;

спорные ситуации, связанные с идентификацией автора текста: автор рукописных текстов, автор определенной интеллектуальной собственности, художественного, научного, журналистского произведения, автор анонимных и связанных с самоубийством писем основаны на том факте, что они имеют содержательную общность.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов, достигнутых по территориальной характеристике нелитературных элементов в личной переписке на узбекском языке:

лингвистические и экстралингвистические факторы применения результатов исследований, связанных с процессом лингвистической экспертизы текстов на узбекском языке среди братских тюркских языков, к научно-образовательному процессу среди лингвистических исследований с точки зрения современной лингвистики;

введение в науку терминов лингвистической экспертизы;

методы определения нелитературных лексических, грамматических и фонетических элементов в конфликтных текстах;

научное обоснование и подтверждение лингвистической экспертизы как одним из основных инструментов определения автора проблемных письменных текстов;

из выводов о разработке теоретических и практических основ выявления критериев определения автора проблемных письменных текстов, анонимная переписка, FA-F1-G003 “Функциональная лексика в современном каракалпакском языке”, проведенная Каракалпакстанским филиалом Академии наук Республики Узбекистан;

FA-A1-G007 использовался в фундаментальных и практических научных проектах по темам “Каракалпакские поговорки и пословицы как объект лингвистического исследования”(Справка Отделения Каракалпакстана Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 3 августа 2021 года № 17-01/122).

В итоге были улучшены принципы классификации проблемных текстов как объекта лингвистического исследования.

Научно-теоретические взгляды на специфику речи человека были использованы при написании сценария ток-шоу национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана “Ойдин хайот live” (Национальная телерадиокомпания Узбекистана государственное учреждение "Узбекистан" справочник №01-13-1594 датированный 8 октября, 2021).

В результате суть лингвистической экспертизы, изучение различных конфликтных текстов, основы и необходимость экспертизы речи человека представлены вниманию широкого круга прихожан. 18 октября 2021 года телеканал "Маданият ва марифат" ("Культура и просвещение") был использован для составления сценария программ на шоу "Бугуннинг гапи" ("Разговоры сегодняшнего дня") (Государственное учреждение Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана телеканал “Маданият ва марифат” ("Культура и образование") справочник №01-16/201, датированная 18 октября 2021 года). В результате была представлена информация о сущности, практическом значении, задачах и роли лингвистической экспертизы как новшества в системе прикладной лингвистики и судебного права. Из анализа и выводов, касающихся реализации персональной идентификации автора текста в случаях анонимности, номер I-OT-2019-42 в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ на 2020-2021 годы был использован в инновационном проекте под названием "Создание электронного поэтического словаря (образ человека, характер, природа и изображение национальных символов) узбекского и английского языков", чтобы осветить место и роль прагматических факторов в речевой реализации неполных предложений (ссылка № 04/1-1998).

Для обогащению проекта послужили термины, связанные с человеческим характером, представляющие идентификацию человека в случаях, связанных с текстовым разрешением судебной экспертизы и лингвистической экспертизы. Из его выводов по анализу текстов, подлежащих экспертизе в процессе судебной экспертизы, как противоречивых текстов с учетом их лингвистических особенностей, книга, которая была опубликована в 2018 году в издательстве "Тафаккур бостони", рекомендована Министерством высшего и среднего специального образования в качестве учебника “Современный узбекский язык” в параграфе 2, который называется "Язык, лингвистическое, речевое отношение” (“Тил, лисон ва нутқ муносабати”) в статье под названием “Языковое насилие или популярные лингвистические преступления” (“Тилга зўрвонлик ёки

машхур лингвистик жинойтлар”), предоставленной для самостоятельного прочтения, в изложении конфликтных ситуаций в параграфе 6 под названием “Лингвистический конфликт и его типы” (“Лисоний зиддият ва унинг турлари”), были использованы выводы глав 1 и 3 диссертации (2018.27.03. № 274-312) ссылка № 04/1-1972). В результате чего было выявлено языковые конфликты и прояснение его сути.

Краткое содержание диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, 3 глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Объем диссертации составляет 132 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (часть I, part I)

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7. Musulmonova K.X. Anonim xatlar bo'yicha lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazish jarayoni // International and scientific conference: "Modernization of today's science: experience and trends" (Singapore. May 17.2021).

II bo'lim (часть I, part I)

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