Special Methods of Linguistic Expertise

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Abstract

The article describes the specific methods used in various areas of linguistic expertise. The question of how effective the methods can be in the process of linguistic examination is explained. In cases of extremism, authorization of anonymous letters, and levels of insults, forensic linguistic expertise has long grouped methods. The issue of developing a single scientific-methodological system and identifying universal methods in the activities of linguistic expertise centers in governmental and non-governmental organizations will be clarified.

Keywords: *Method; Forensic Linguistic Expertise; Content Analysis Method; Semantic-Stylistic Analysis; Functional-Semantic Analysis; Lexical-Semantic Analysis; Pragmatic Analysis*

Introduction

During the development of Uzbek linguistics, it has formed 3 paradigms: traditional Uzbek linguistics, system-structural linguistics and anthropocentric linguistics. During the years of independence, with the advent of system-structural and anthropocentric linguistics, several studies have emerged. Any working language is constantly evolving and improving. This, in turn, affects the terminological system, and new concepts and terms emerge. Linguistic expertise and forensic linguistics are also among the most widely used terms in recent times. We have discussed this in detail in previous studies. Linguistic knowledge is also needed in solving practical problems due to the recent intensification of the flow of information, the strengthening and integration of political and socio-cultural ties. One such area is legal linguistics. legal linguistics covers a wide range of issues that arise in the combination of language and law. Forensic linguistics, in turn, is one of the sub-branches of legal linguistics. The objects of study of legal linguistics include: the problem of legal language, practical changes in the field of forensic speech, the field called "legal linguoconflictology", so linguistic expertise is an integral part of the field of linguistic knowledge. It doesn't matter if you call this component forensic speech, linguistic expertise, or forensic linguistic expertise, the key is to reveal the edges of a particular object [1].

Experts face difficulties in analyzing and drawing conclusions from various extremist materials, insults and slander, advertising and newspaper texts, personal correspondence on social media pages, the language of "coded" texts. Relying on certain methods in revealing the semantic-stylistic features of the text gives effective results. The lack of systematization of such methods exacerbates the problem. Among the methods used in the process of linguistic expertise are the methods used in the process of assigning and conducting expertise, which is specific to linguistic expertise. In general, identifying different linguistic aspects of oral or written texts helps to clarify the overall nature of the text. In the near future, targeted work should be done to further improve the work of linguistic expertise in government agencies, as well as to establish and improve the work of non-governmental linguistic expertise organizations. First of all, based on the main tasks of the organizations conducting linguistic expertise, it is important to create a unified system of methods, to generalize the system of methods used in non-governmental linguistic expertise centers as the demand grows [2]. The development of the virtual world and its use by the general public has led to an increase in cybercrime, the proliferation of anonymous e-mails threatening the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the identities of officials. In turn, there is a great need for the work of linguistic experts in deciphering the "code" of text authorization, threats to dignity, ideological appeals and references. For this reason, the development of a single scientific and methodological approach to expert practice is more important than ever. The first step in solving the problem begins with clarifying the issue of universal methods used in the process of linguistic examination. Let's talk about them below.

The Main Part

First of all, in the early stages of the development of forensic linguistic expertise, the most popular methods of semantic, lexical and etymological analysis are used. These methods are used in court on charges of defamation, insult, insult, defamation, libel and insult. Also, personal correspondence and special research methods in correspondence can be used. In essence, the methods used to conclude a conflicting text determine the main attribute of the examination. As with any methodology, the methods that the researcher must rely on must serve to achieve the goal, to clarify the problem. Firstly, let's clarify what the method should serve and how to use them:

a) The method used should allow for an objective approach to the problem;

b) Definition of appeal in the text, statements of signs of aggression in the conflict, legal linguistics in the technique of determining the sharp negative assessment, the correct application of general linguistic methods;

(c) In the absence of specific methods, substantiate and use (at least two) general linguistic methods in number;

d) The type of text (oral or written text, chrysanthemum works, genre works, text size) influences the choice of method: it means combining different experiences, in one different method and objects of research.

e) The method used by the ordinary linguist and the expert linguist should be different.

f) The method used should decrypt the coded text.

According to I.K. Brinev, the different methods used show that expert research can be reduced to two types that differ from each other.

Introspective methods (researcher intuition as a source of information), experimental methods (data of a certain category of consciousness as a source of information)

Among the methods mentioned by Brinev, the introspective methods are criticized by Professor OV Kukushkina, Doctor of Philology, Professor of the Department of Russian Language, Moscow State University named after MV Lomonosov. The introspective method often becomes the misunderstood

basis of expert research: the linguist observes and analyzes the feelings arising from the text, not the text itself - whether the words quoted are insulting, whether he agrees or not, how well his linguistic units understand the situation, and so on [3]. The text of the "culprits" of these feelings is then researched and their descriptions are based on linguistic terms and dictionaries. The introspective method is bad only because it depends on the subjective and direct linguist's personal views and worldviews. It is unprofessional because here the specialized knowledge is secondary - they are used only to justify intuitive conclusions about the text "arousal of sharp emotions", "insult", "expression" and others. With this method, you can best understand the plaintiff's position (especially if you have a common opinion with him) and identify sources of conflict in the text. However, not all conflicting communicative actions also violate rights. It is well known that any criticism is controversial. After dealing with the risk of introspection and eliminating it, the specialist begins to work with the text itself (message), not with the text.

In legal linguistics, the following methods are distinguished for the production of forensic linguistic examination:

- component analysis method;
- method of contextual analysis;
- method of stylistic analysis;
- frame analysis method;
- method of logical and grammatical analysis;
- audit analysis method;
- context analysis method;
- method of speech analysis;
- linguistic experiment method.

An expert is not a linguist. He is an expert in linguistic knowledge, able to apply them in practice, to choose the necessary methods and techniques in revealing the essence of conflict texts. So which texts are in conflict? There are two types of texts of this type: Texts whose text authorization is unknown; Insulting correspondence; Calls and appeals for various ideological subjugations. Receiving an anonymous letter is bound to worry a lot of people. Such correspondence is usually sent by e-mail or written in manuscript form. Unknown messages A list of methods to be used in each case during the examination process should be compiled. These methods are intended for use in forensic linguistics [4]. Of course, compiling a general list is a complicated process. Special methods are required in the following conflict situations:

• In identifying issues of extremism, insults, slander;
• identifying cases that contain "coded" information in the text;
• in determining the meaning of a particular expression or word;
• identifying signs of unfair advertising;
• Identifying texts in the form of cartoons and logos that run counter to the interests of the individual and the state;
• in solving all "substantive" issues.
However, in the linguistic examination of different types of texts, specificity takes precedence over generality. We prove our point with the following two main arguments:
• First, the methods used in the linguistic examination of advertising texts and the linguistic examination of audio and video materials are different.
• Second, the linguist experts approach to the conflicting text is based on certain methods, while some methods have to be rejected. The expert's approach, knowledge and experience allow you to choose and apply methods.

Materials and Methods

Among the methods used in the process of examination in world legal linguistics, in particular, in the announcements of private, non-governmental organizations that conduct forensic linguistic examinations, are:

- lexical analysis;
- morphological analysis;
- semantic analysis;
- syntactic analysis;
- grammatical analysis;
- methodological analysis.

These are methods of analysis that are well known and understood by linguists. However, the question arises as to what is the difference between linguistic analysis and forensic linguistic expertise. The above is common to any text analysis and is not the same as opening the language of conflicting texts. Conflict resolution is no longer a problem if the lexical, grammatical, and morphological features of any conflicting text become clear as the main content becomes clearer. First, morphological and syntactic analysis is part of grammatical analysis [5]. Second, semantic and methodological analysis are mandatory components of lexical, morphological, and syntactic analysis that differ only in aspects of research. It is not possible to make a list on different bases: either we take language units and levels as a basis and consider aspects within them, or aspects come to the fore, and then the sub-views of the analysis are separated according to the type of levels. This logic is remedied by the names of the types of analysis (methods) used by many experts, which are used by many experts. Compare names such as lexico-semantic analysis, semantic-syntactic analysis, lexico-stylistic analysis. They analyze expert lexical semantics (i.e., lexemes in terms of their meaning), syntactic semantics (i.e., syntactic units in terms of their meaning), lexical style (i.e., terms of use, lexemes in terms of stylistic colours), and so on. Here, however, the question arises as to the completeness of the definition: "stylistic and syntactic analysis", "morpho-methodical", "grammatical-stylistic", "semantic-morphological" and semantic analysis exist in different units, even phonemic (compare phonosemantic analysis) there is and it should also be checked. Complicating and multiplying the types of linguistic analysis, as well as the addition of components such as Lingvo- (lingua-stylistic analysis) to traditional names); logical- (logical-grammatical analysis), functional- (functional-methodological analysis), communicative (communicative method) and others. The prefixoid is not clear enough and seems redundant in linguistic and linguistic expertise. The prefix argues that attention is paid to such components of semantics as a way to ensure the propositive structure of logical-expert information and its types (opinion/fact, etc.), word, text construction features, and so on. Functionality emphasizes the use of language in the transmission of various information.

The communicative attribute often emphasizes that the values of linguistic means take into account the communicative situation in which the speech act took place, the speaker's communicative intentions, and other communicatively important information (eg, communicative registers). The recently introduced term "pragmatics" implies that the speaker does not ignore information about the selected language units (for example, the functional-pragmatic method). All of these explanations are semantic. At the same time, a formula specific to expert methods is used: such an analysis method is performed by Toto, ie it is used to clearly express the operational component of the analysis [6]. The group of traditional, formal types of analysis listed includes:

- Semantic-syntactic and lexical-semantic analysis (this method is performed by "determining the meaning of words, phrases, sentences and the context of the unit of speech"). The method of conceptual analysis, which is often mentioned in linguistic research, is no different from the method of semantic-stylistic analysis. In this case, its conceptual analysis is carried out based on the context of the text. In our opinion, it is more accurate to interpret the method of conceptual analysis as an integral part of the

method of lexical-semantic analysis. In particular, freedom, rape, truth, justice, time, space, humiliation, discrimination, defamation, erotica and pornography, etc. are related to the understanding of the text, the study of differences, and often this particular can be used in very complex research constructions with individual characteristics.

- Functional-methodological analysis (this method is carried out by defining (in general) the functional-methodological features of the speech of the participants and the textual conditions in the field of spoken communication);

- Functional-methodological analysis ("this method determines the functional-methodological relevance of the text, as well as the functional-methodological classification of speech of the participants in the field of oral communication");

- Functional-pragmatic analysis (this method is "characterized by the allocative function of the word and determines the type of speech act")

- Grammatical analysis of sentences included in the semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence (they "determine the grammatical meaning at the morphological and syntactic level")

- Analysis of the communicative structure of the text (these methods "define and describe the components of the text, their boundaries and methods of registration, the interaction of communications is determined in general, the integrity and coherence of the text");

- Analysis of the communicative organization of the text (this method "realizes the actual membership of the text, determines the type of topic - rheumatic structure and communicative registration, explicit progression (change and development of topics), analyzes the hierarchical pair of individual thematic blocks"). Another specific type of analysis is dedicated to voice speech, which uses special means of expression-intonation, tone, etc. (see "Speech and speech participants" speech (intonation, tone, and style of speech)"). The role of the means of voting is increasingly being understood in an important way. Therefore, their study, first of all (see, for example, the work of M. G. Bezyayeva), the study of the means of expression of various target devices, in the form of "voice-word communicative analysis" is actively developing.

Results and Discussions

Among the specific types of semantic analysis in the Model Methodology is the method of resistance analysis (referred to as the "general knowledge component for the speaker and listener"); the method of analysis of propositions (or logical-grammatical: they determine the logical basis of the semantic structure of the sentence (pre-determination with a set of actants), as well as the analysis of propositional devices "); the method of component analysis ("the semantic structure of words is determined"), the method of content analysis ("quantitative assessment of the content of communicative units") and the method of conceptual analysis ("verbal representations of the basic concept are defined to interpret the meaning of the text"). Identifying and evaluating the different levels of linguistic features (text, syntactic, lexical, morphological, morphemic, phonetic) present in the text helps to describe the different components of the text - denotative, evaluative, allocative, extralinguistic. In this case, the traditional methods of semantic, lexical and etymological analysis, which are most in-demand at the initial stage of the development of forensic linguistic expertise, are used. These methods are used in court on charges of defamation, insult, insult, defamation, and slander. The following methods will help you identify and evaluate the above features of different levels of text:

- Auditive perceptive method. Using this method, the content of the conversation (dialogue, monologue, polylogue) allows you to restore the status of the act of communication during the speech: Communication during the speech allows you to restore the status quo, the number of participants, their relationships and the distribution of roles, registration conditions, and so on. This method provides the basis for solving speaker recognition problems through voice and speech [7].

- Method of lexicographic analysis. The study of lexicographical information is an important part of the study of the whole text, with dictionary sources helping to create the basic idea of truth and the means by which they are spoken.

- Methods of semantic and conceptual analysis. It aims to express the semantic structure of a word, to determine its denotative, significant and connotative values. Conceptual analysis is the search for general concepts that are generalized under one sign and predetermine the existence of a sign as a specific knowledge structure. While semantic analysis is concerned with word interpretation, the conceptual analysis leads to knowledge of the world. Concepts, as well as the content of symbols, reflect the images of units of consciousness that form part of the overall conceptual model of the world.

- The method of semantic-syntactic analysis is determined by determining the meaning of words, phrases, sentences and the values of words in the context of the whole word.

- Method of component analysis. This method is used to segment the core of the meaning of a language symbol to determine the semantic content of words. The component analysis allows the identification of distinguishing features of the value of specific language units in the analyzed microsystem. The component analysis helps to extend the competence with respect to the content of the hidden conceptual layer of the lexeme analyzed [8-10].

-The basic method of analysis is to model the process of constructing and reflecting a particular part of an object-emotional experience in the meanings of these words, identifying ways and means of interpreting the knowledge of the surrounding reality. All this allows us to approach the implicit, rational mechanism for understanding the text being analyzed in a communicative situation. Analysis of basic semantics can serve as an effective way to examine the area of speech by revealing the deep mechanism of interaction of linguistic meanings and the knowledge structures associated with them. The method of analyzing the structure of the text is based on the identification and description of the components of the result of speech activity, their boundaries, design methods; is to determine the integrity and coherence of the text. The method of analyzing the communicative part of the text, that is, the authenticity of the authors of the text.

As a result, the type of topic is determined - the rhetorical structure of the word, the hierarchical organization of thematic blocks of the text is analyzed. A method of conflict analysis as a method of determining the general knowledge component for the author and recipient of the text.

A method of functional-methodological analysis that allows determining its functional-methodological relationship by studying different levels of text. The method of pragmatic analysis is to determine the allocative function of the word and the type of speech act.

A method of grammatical analysis of sentences that determines the semantic-syntactic structure of the studied text by determining the grammatical meaning at the morphological and syntactic levels. Methods studied based on the synonymous transformation of the text. This method is one of the most important conditions of any language performance.

Content analysis method - It is known that content analysis is a large amount of textual information based on the external - quantitative features of the text, consisting of making logical assumptions about the plan of its content at the level of words and phrases and based on the method of study and;

As a result, it is possible to conclude the peculiarities of the author's thinking and consciousness - his intentions, attitudes, desires, values, and so on. The first attempts to use quantitative methods close to structural-analytical methods date back to the late 19th century. It was at this time that the first research on the thematic structure of the newspaper was conducted in the United States, which allowed to reveal the preferences of students, and later this method was developed and widely used as a sociologist. Sometimes, in linguistic expertise, of course, content analysis techniques are required. For example, the study of the emotions (evaluation features) of a significant amount of text should be done using the principles of content analysis. Conceptual analysis is concerned with the study of differences in the understanding of some abstract concepts - freedom, rape, truth, justice, time, space, etc., and is often a very complex study with these individual characteristics. The content analysis helps to conclude the smallest parts of the text in any form. This can take time for large texts. However, for many years, the method of content analysis has been widely used in sociology as an effective method. The use of content analysis is effective in the linguistic examination of cartoons against the political system, defamatory videos, informal letters, and audio messages [9]. Each element expressed in the text is taken into consideration and checked. According to A.N. Baranov, special research methods of linguistic expertise should include a conceptual-analytical method, semantic reconstruction, communicative analysis, pragmatic analysis, etc.

Conclusion

The above methods are not sufficient for forensic linguistic examination. However, the need for such expertise is growing, as is the need for uniform research methods for all participants in the proceedings at all stages of their proceedings. The lack of common requirements has led to plaintiffs' objections, resulting in many delays. Therefore, there is a social need to develop general principles and a specific method of forensic linguistic expertise, requiring linguistic and legal assessment of conflicting speech situations. Particular attention should be paid to the improvement of linguistic expertise centres in the country, the organization and the improvement of the activities of non-governmental linguistic expertise centres in the framework of forensic science. We hope that our research will help to improve linguistic expertise in Uzbekistan in accordance with international standards, taking into account the national and ethnic characteristics.

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