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## THE CONCEPT OF LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION AND ITS PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE

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### ABSTRACT

*Today in our society there is a growing need for the development of practical areas. We can say that linguistic expertise is one of the branches of applied linguistics and one of the most important issues in Uzbek linguistics. In all developed countries, this field has become one of the leading areas of linguistics. This article provides an overview of the concept of linguistic expertise, its history of origin, object, subject, functions and types. It also discusses the development of the industry in relation to the country's development.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Legal Linguistics, Forensic Linguistics, Problem Text, Linguistic Expertise, Expert ~ Linguist, Phonoscopic Expertise, Authorship Expertise, Nomenclature Expertise, Legal Culture.*

### INTRODUCTION

The processes that have taken place in the world in recent decades have radically changed the face of our society, including modern science. Today, science is characterized by an increasing number of practical problems that meet the needs of society and require special research. In linguistics, this includes research in the fields of machine translation, automatic information processing, cognitive and linguistic processes, neurolinguistics, and artificial intelligence modeling. At the same time, linguistics has been a clear applied science since its inception, with its main tasks being to interpret sacred texts first and then to teach the language. The theoretical approach to language emerged much later. Now we are moving in the opposite direction - from theory to practical linguistics. One such area is linguistic expertise, a branch of legal linguistics that is a branch of applied linguistics, formed by the spiritual combination of the words linguistics and expertise. The word "expertise" in French means "expertise", in Latin "expertus"; means tested, and an inspection conducted with the participation of experts to solve and resolve a

difficult or confusing problem is a panel of experts conducting such an inspection. A qualified specialist in each field can be hired as an expert.

### MAIN PART

Linguistic examination is appointed to determine whether there are cases of speech aggression, verbal or written hooliganism, and the use of speech to infringe on a person's honor, dignity, and legally protected reputation. The object of linguistic examination is the units recorded on any material means, oral, written, electronic texts. The subject of forensic linguistic expertise is the identification of facts and circumstances that can be proven in a particular case by resolving issues that require specialized knowledge in the field of linguistics. Because the practical need for linguistic expertise often arises to identify legitimate evidence in court proceedings and decisions, the term "linguistic expertise" is often used interchangeably with the term "forensic linguistic expertise".

### RESULTS

The concept of linguistic expertise was first used under the term "forensic linguistics" in 1968 by the Swedish linguist Jan Swartwick. This was due to a re-analysis of the 1949 charges against Timothy John Evans of the Notting Hill Police Department in England as the murderer of his wife and children. Evans pleaded guilty under police pressure, wrote two statements and was hanged. The fate of the accused did not leave well-known journalist Louis Kennedy alone. It was Kennedy who decided to return to the investigation materials in the 1960s and invited Swedish linguist Jan Swartwick to help him. From then on, he began collecting and researching large amounts of data. Swartwick quickly realized that Timothy John Evans' statements contained two styles: formal and colloquial, and that they were often specific to a register called the police. So, Swartwick wisely used his linguistic knowledge to reveal that Evans did not write the statements, that they were written by a police officer, and was one of the first linguists to conduct a linguistic examination.

Russian linguist ND Golev comments on the relationship between language and law:

- Language acts as an object of legal regulation,
- Language acts as a means of regulation,
- For example, language is the subject of research when a controversial text is considered in a court of law.

The latter approach constitutes linguistic expertise - one of the branches of legal linguistics. Language as a multifaceted complex phenomenon manifests itself in every aspect of society. Through language, we can understand the psychological characteristics of people, their inner world, their actions and their purpose in speech. The language of the law regulates crime in our society, and language exposes many crimes, such as fingerprints. Thus, in linguistic expertise, the oral or written text serves as a "trace" that reflects information of legal significance. In this respect, linguistic expertise does not negate other types of expertise, but complements it. Linguistic expertise is divided into the following types:

1. Complex phonoscopic examination. Phonoscopic examinations of the individual identifies through vocal speech. Verbal content of the conversation, the speech and psychological

characteristics of the speaker (level of intelligence, vocabulary, emotional stability), readiness or spontaneity of speech - due to painful or age-related changes in the body learns changes in speech. Based on the linguistic knowledge of the specifics of speech, it is possible to draw a "search portrait" of the author of the speech (gender, age, voice characteristics, level of education, ethnic and professional affiliation, accent and dialectal characteristics, etc.).

2. Linguistic examination of information and communication materials. This type of expertise is used when it is necessary to prove that a publication is intended to promote an action.

3. Linguistics of documents and normative-legal documents expertise. The main purpose of the linguistic examination of documents and normative legal acts is to clarify the meaning of the text of the normative legal act under study. This goal is to provide a literal understanding of the meaning of the document, to identify language inconsistencies in the text that lead to the emergence of contradictions and misinterpretation of the text of the document, taking into account the specific features of legal texts. to determine compliance with the norms of literary language, to identify logical, methodological, spelling and punctuation errors, to establish the unity of concepts and terms used throughout the text of the document. The object of research can be a variety of documents: decrees and definitions, decisions, instructions, contracts, powers of attorney, orders, etc.

4. Linguistic examination of names (examination of naming). This type of expertise is used when a company's trademark and other means of individualization need to be recognized as new and original. The object of nomenclature examination are proper names: surnames and names of people, names of organizations, trademarks and trademarks, geographical names. Linguistic expertise involves interpreting them, identifying their associative connections, and determining their etymology, novelty, specificity, and correctness in terms of modern language norms. Acceptance of the names of urban and other infrastructure facilities (metro stations, residential complexes) when the names studied in this examination are variants of the same name (Natalya and Natalya) or, conversely, have a different appearance (Elena and Alena) and is held when disputes arise over its accuracy.

5. Linguistic examination of short texts. Linguistic analysis of short texts allows us to determine the true meaning of words, phrases and expressions in modern speech and in the context of their precise use. Linguistic examination determines whether the information in the text degrades the honor and dignity of the citizen, and reduces the business reputation of the legal entity. Linguistic examination of short texts allows the detection of slander and insult, threat and blackmail and other facts of cruelty.

6. Linguistic examination of extremist materials. In cases of extremism, the main task of linguistic expertise is to interpret the meaning of statements. Identification of extremist and terrorist statements in oral and written texts that provoke racial, ethnic, or sectarian strife; and the study of the specifics of comprehension and comprehension of texts by different audiences.

7. Forensic philological examination (authorship). Conducts research to identify the author of several written texts (letters, books). The issue of identifying the author of the text of the document falls within the competence of the forensic authorship examination, and in the conduct of a forensic examination the qualitative features related to its content are formed on the basis of

the study of oral speech features. In judicial and investigative practice, it is necessary to identify the author of anonymous letters, literary and scientific works of unknown authorship (including handwritten texts and sealed documents). Sometimes the perpetrator uses violence or threats to accomplish his goal, forcing the victim to write a letter of a certain content, dictating the content of the text. In this case, although the general and specific characters in the manuscript of the letter reflect his signature, the fact that the content of the text reflects the signs of oral speech in it indicates that the author of the document is different. Verbal cues in a letter determine the author's overall level. These include speech characteristics, vocabulary level, word usage, sentence structure, use of stored dialects and foreign words and phrases, grammatical, spelling, lexical and other features.

8. Linguistic examination of literary works. Linguistic examination of literary works reveals plagiarism in the field of copyright and related rights (plagiarism of someone's work or ideas in it, theft of literary, creative and scientific work) and other violations, similarity of intellectual property or deals with basic tasks such as identification.

It should be noted that the development of linguistic expertise will lead to the formation of a legal culture among our people and will lead to a prosperous life. Finland, one of the poorest countries in the early twentieth century, is now ranked by the world's leading think tanks as "the best country in the world", "the country with equal rights for men and women", "the most stable country in the world", "the safest country in the world". Country. The reason why it has achieved such great results in such a short period of time is that, first of all, the Finnish government has attached great importance to the judicial system in overcoming poverty. The development of the judiciary is directly linked to the development of expertise.

## CONCLUSION

The liberalization of public life and the proclamation of freedom of speech have led to many controversies over the use of speech products. These are disputes that arise primarily from verbal insults, slander, and the dissemination of information that discredits honor, dignity, and business reputation. Apparently, this is the basis for the development of a new branch of linguistics - linguistic expertise. Since the offense is committed by linguistic means, the main subject of legal analysis is the linguistic subject - the speech (text) that causes the conflict. In this regard, linguistics has until recently never commented on the possibility of language-related offenses. Linguists have raised the issue, saying that "language is also capable of committing criminal acts." With the addition of the field of linguistic expertise to DNA, fingerprint, blood analysis, and many other types of forensic examinations, investigators will have a much better opportunity to uncover a variety of crimes. Also, today there are only professional associations in this field, such as the International Association of Forensic Linguistics, founded in 1993, and the Association of Legal Linguistics, founded in 2017. In Uzbekistan, the field of forensic linguistics has been operating since 2019 as part of the Republican Center for Forensic Science named after Khadicha Suleymanova.

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