



THE SCOPE AND LIMIT OF LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE

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Annotation

The article covers such issues as the essence, main function, purpose of linguistic expertise—a new field that appears at the intersection point of jurisprudence and Linguistics. A new field for linguistic expertise, which is carried out on texts with different conforms, is based on the fact that linguistic expertise is appropriate. In history of the emergence of linguistic expertise, the roots, the analysis of the opinions of scientists, the issue of the transition of linguistic expertise in Uzbek written texts is covered.

Keywords: linguistic expertise, linguistic expertise, court and law, jurisprudence, linguistics, conjugate text.

Linguistic expertise in a broad sense tilni can be defined as the study or analysis of legal conditions. This is mainly a sub-field of Applied Linguistics, in which linguistic knowledge, analytical data and methodologies are used for forensic expertise and criminalism. This sphere began to form in the 80 years of the last century and in the Great Britain as a specific sphere in the 90-ies the work of professor Malcolm Kultard “six references to Birmingham” was one of the largest works in this direction.

According to the work of Jan Svartwick, the “Evans statement”, which is considered one of the founders of linguistic expertise, Timothy John Evans was arrested on 30 November 1949 on charges of the murder of his wife Christy and daughter Geraldina. During the investigation, Evans receives 3mar instructions. Evans will be sentenced to death on charges of his personal confession based on the instructions he gave. The majority of the series interested in this event will compare the instructions given by Jan Svartvik Evans with his previous letters, written speeches. The frequency of words in The compared texts, the syntactic connection, is somewhat different. Based on these differences comes to the conclusion that Evans is not a murderer. Evidence, when the suspects are re-investigated, a written instruction is obtained from each of them and a real killer is found. At this time, a court sentence was read to Evans, the penalty was





executed and divided. Jan Svartwick points out that linguistic expertise is one of the first in his statements to be crucial to the judicial process.

And in the studies created in the following years, linguistic expertise has found its own proof that it is one of the integral components of forensic expertise. Linguistics in linguistic expertise performs a practical task: linguistic knowledge makes it possible to solve actual social problems (in particular, linguistic expertise serves as one of the methods of obtaining evidence-based information). In recent years, cybercrime has also been widely escalating. Linguistic expertise of various congruent texts transmitted through e-mail messages, social network, and media materials is equally important both for the court and for linguistics. Initially, linguistic expertise was conducted on the basis of the instructions of the suspects, later notifications, various tweets, also began to be carried out on the basis of comments. Of course, it is impossible to limit the limits of linguistic expertise to this. In many areas related to crime, the International Association of linguistic expertise conducts linguistic expertise. In particular, the following works occupy a leading place in the activities of the association: sound identification (forensic phonetics and acoustics); author's identification (forensic stylistics and symmetry), discursive analysis (forensic semiology and forensic speech sciences), language competence (forensic linguistic knowledge), text profiling (forensic investigative dialectology and sociolectology), etc. Linguistic expertise may not be relevant to all types of criminals. However, there is a need for a linguistic process of expertise in the field of seeing work with the text. It has a linguistic feature by nature because some crimes are committed through language. Example: threat, extortion and purging. The investigative processes carried out with this type of crime are also described as "language crimes". The role of linguists-experts and linguists in order to determine the meaning in the consideration of multilingual texts, perhaps, will seem more obvious, but even in situations related to monolingual conjugation texts, the need for linguistic expertise arises, especially when jargon, dialectics are involved. Tim Grant linguist-expert emphasizes that he performs 4 main tasks in analyzing the context of the text. The connection of the language and jurisprudence is evident.

From the scientists who tried to substantiate the existence of a relationship between language and law N.D. Golev distinguishes the following:

- Language works as an object of Legal Regulation
- Language editing works as a tool for implementation.





In fact, during the analysis of artistic texts from the point of view of the linguistic point of view, the author's spirit, purpose, idea is clarified to such issues. In the course of the analysis, the researcher and the person familiar with this study will have a general idea, a certain conclusion about the author of the artistic text. In the process of linguistic examination, the acts of oral and written speech are checked. Theoretical knowledge is directly applied to practice. In the course of the trial, the available evidence, the testimony of witnesses, the testimonies of the accused are checked. The generalization of all the materials collected and the examination of facts, oral and written speeches in the final decision will help to solve the problem.

There is a wide and narrow definition of linguistic expertise: (a broad definition includes three sub-directions:

- a) The written language of the law,
- b) Colloquial in the legal context
- c) The use of language as evidence, while the narrowly defined language acts as proof of congruent text.

Linguistic expertise is one of the types of judicial expertise, one of the methods of proving the truth of the court. In the last few years, the term "linguistics expert" has been widely used. As a general purpose of this type of expertise, in different years, the names "in terms of lexical and methodical study of documents", "study of written speech", "authorship" were used. However, the increase in the number of courts related to speech activity and the emergence of new types required the development of a single and very understandable name, and later the term "judicial linguistic expertise" began to be used.

Linguistic expertise is one of the types of linguistic research, which is appointed by a person (body) authorized to identify those that have legal significance. Procedural and legal linguistic expertise is a kind of activity regulated by the relevant procedural branches (or norms) of Law (Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) Code of administrative responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan). Thus, the expert is one of the methods or means of obtaining evidence and is appointed when it is not possible to obtain this information by other methods. Linguistic expertise belongs to the class of elective expertise, that is, linguistic expertise in the aspect of linguistics, which is determined in advance by the court - this is the type of study of objects that determines whether it is possible / impossible to determine the truth / falsity or the author of descriptive statements about this object (Object).





Forensic linguistic expertise is one of the types of forensic expertise, which is a linguistic analysis of the text conducted with the aim of solving legal issues related to the court. Court linguistic expert - there is negative information about the suspect/victim in the case of a speech on the subject of the study, which arises from the questions posed to the expert”, the fact / falsity of the conclusion is checked.

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