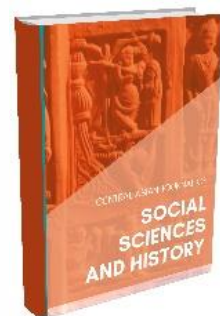




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Criteria for Determining the Main Components of Forensic Political Science Linguistic Expertise

Soliyeva Nargisa Abdixamitovna

Researcher, Researcher of Tashkent State Uzbek Art and Literature University named after Alisher Navoi. And Chief expert of the Suleimanova Forensic Centre, first-degree lawyer

Annotation:

Linguistic examinations are especially important in forensic political scientific linguistic examination. Today, the role of forensic political scientific linguistic expertise in the prevention, timely detection and analysis of encroachments on the political system, the transmission of information of an extremist nature through messages of a social network is high. The article talks about the essence, the main components of forensic political scientific linguistic expertise, as well as the criteria for determining them.

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INTRODUCTION

Speech products registered by any medium can become a component of forensic political linguistic examination. You can explore oral speeches (rallies, media materials), audio recordings, recordings on the Internet, newspapers, papers, images and etc.

PRIMARY SOURCES AND RESEARCH METHODS

When organizing an examination, it should be borne in mind that the study of speech products is comprehensive, while:

- linguistic expertise to resolve issues related to information content.
- Political expertise to solve the political content of a text or image (political poster, drawing, caricature).
- Religious expertise is assigned on a religious symbol or topic.

Also, the formation of expert conclusions requires not only a linguistic, but also a large-scale approach. We consider it is necessary to consider the following aspects:

- Linguistic basis: accuracy of use of phonographic, lexical, grammatical means. Methodical clarity and rationality of the text. Presence/absence of methodological failures. Absence of incomprehensible sentences as a result of translation. Metaphor, accuracy of application of phraseologies.
- Psychological basis: analysis of means reflecting the mental state of the author or hero in the artistic text: the object of the image or describing words. Conclusion on psychological state.
- Legal basis: the fact described in the text, non-compliance with the law. What law do they belong to; the presence/absence of information expressing insult, humiliation, humiliation and the same negative impact on the person.
- Pragmatic basis: pragmatic content of the author's speech. Presence or absence of speech intention, presupposition, implication.
- Logical basis: logical construction of words. Proximity/range of truth. compliance with the laws of logic.
- Sociolinguistic basis: to determine which of the social strata of society is the text. Attention to the difference in speech in social terms. Determination of a particular social layer of speech and aspects characterizing it.
- Gender linguistic basis: the presence of units expressing the gender specificity of the author of the text. Analysis and conclusion of verbal, nonverbal means.
- Dialectological basis: analysis of features expressing the territorial specificity of the author in the text.
- Ideological basis: the presence/absence in the text of signs expressing adherence to a certain religion. Religious stereotypes, their manifestation.
- Linguoculturological basis: presence/absence of units expressing elements of belonging to a certain ethnic layer.

These formalized aspects are determined based on the contextual content of the text and can be based on the formation of expert conclusions.

Practice shows that there are articles covering national, racial, religious conflict, speeches, mainly attempts to distort reality, negative interpretation. Various rumours, slogans are included in the context of the text and are given a negative colour. On social media, mostly people have a high level of expressed texts that cause an aggressive mood, cause a certain negative reaction or negative emotions.

Experts conducted on political texts will focus on the following forms of text:

- To regard one nation, race, religion as hostile to a movement or opinion towards others.
- to consider one nation or religious group agreed, having drawn up secret plans in relation to others.
- inclination to anti-religious behaviour of any nation, race.
- promotion, justification of genocide, deportation, repression of representatives of any nationality, race.

- threaten persons based on a certain nationality, belonging to religion and call for animal protection actions.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

If one or more of these features are contained in the text, they can be regarded as criminal cases. The above text corresponds to paragraph 5. In the second section of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Crimes against peace and security," the following crimes, regarded as socially dangerous, are interpreted in the relevant articles, the definition of punishments is indicated: Propaganda of war (article 150), Aggression (151), Violation of laws and processes of war (152), Genocide (153), recruitment (154), enlistment in the army, security, police, military justice or other governing bodies, recruitment (154), terrorism (155) 1551,1552 1553), persecution of national, racial, ethnic or religious enmity; IX Section Crimes against the Republic of Uzbekistan: high treason (157), encroachment on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (158), encroachment on the constitutional system of the Republic of Uzbekistan (159). It is noted that the circumstances threatening state security are enshrined in a legal basis and the appropriate punishment procedure is established. Texts containing the reliability of the dissemination of negative information, the commission of the above crimes, directly fulfil the functions of a component of judicial political scientific linguistic expertise.

CONCLUSION

Linguistic examination of political speeches differs from forensic political examination. If a judicial political examination is carried out in order to encroach on the Constitutional system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, encroach on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, incite racial, ethnic conflicts between nationalities and peoples, propaganda of wars and extremist ideas, then linguistic examination of political speech is carried out by large statesmen, officials conducting linguistic examination if necessary.

It should be especially noted that the basis of the forensic political examination is linguistic examination, and materials that are the object of forensic political examination can perform the functions of the object directly for linguistic examination. In particular, various correspondence, SMS notifications, texts of social networks concerning the aggression of the constitutional system, the security of the state are associated with the language.

Linguistic examination of political speeches also contributes to the identification of the pragmatic direction of the speech act, the accurate dissemination of public opinion. For example, recently, competition between political parties in most cases consists of a healthy competitive environment. Linguistic examination of the speech of the party leaders justifies the presence or absence of a conflict situation. In cases where the speech of officials causes a wide public outcry and discussion, it is necessary to appoint a linguistic examination. Even political speeches can become the object of linguistic expertise.

During political speeches, the issue of the speech of officials and public attitude towards him has recently been at the centre of widespread discussion on social networks. Typically, when a speech by any executive is published on social media platforms, the two sides are clearly different. If the first side supports the opinion of the official and expresses sympathy for him, then on the second side there is a sharp protest, a mood of distrust. The following components should be taken into account in the linguistic examination of political speeches:

- Hidden aggression, separatism, the presence/absence of populism in the political text.
- the presence/absence in political speech of attempts to surpass the interests of the individual/group.
- the presence/absence of statements in political speech that negatively affect the social situation.
- the presence/absence in political speech of statements affecting the national, ethnic identity of the people, incompatible with the mentality of the people.
- the presence/absence of the content of the call to illegal actions in the political speech.

The relevant paragraphs of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan give a comment on the issue of expertise of politically dangerous circumstances affecting social security. However, there are no points on the issue of expertise of the speeches of leaders, which caused sharp manifestations of the general public, an increase in distrust of the government. On social media, you can often observe an aggressive tendency of the flow of opinions to some political speeches. Therefore, when conducting systematic work on linguistic examination of political speeches, special attention to the above components is important and relevant.

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