

Special Linguistic Expertise Model

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Abstract

This article discusses the concept of special linguistic expertise, its legal and practical foundations, as well as the issues of forming a model for conducting expertise based on linguistic knowledge. The authors systematically consider the main tasks of linguistic expertise, assessment criteria, analysis methods and the procedure for formalizing results. The model proposes an improved approach based on modern linguistic technologies, computer linguistics tools and an algorithmic approach to the expertise process. The article also emphasizes the importance of special linguistic expertise in forensic investigation.

Keywords: special linguistic expertise, linguistics, legal analysis, expertise model, discourse analysis, forensic linguistics, evaluation criteria, computational linguistics, expertise methodology, linguistic evidence.

Special linguistic expertise is a scientific and practical research process based on special knowledge aimed at studying the product of speech activity for various purposes.

The development of civil society based on democratic principles, which is accompanied by the process of globalization, in particular, freedom of speech, has become a fundamental value of democracy. Although the right of every citizen to free expression has been strengthened at the constitutional level, the responsibility for exercising this freedom is increasing more than ever. The development of modern technologies has given rise to forms of communication carried out through the Internet and social networks. This increases the possibility of influencing someone's social balance through words. In particular, some cases of speech activity expressed through social networks cause various levels of debate and conflict among the public, ethnic groups, religious beliefs or individuals with political views. The increase in such cases increases the need for specialized linguistic expertise.

Although the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for liability for insulting people through speech activity, the determination of the occurrence of this act can only be carried out through linguistic analysis. Therefore, it is necessary for a linguistic expert to scientifically analyze the speech units in the information provided and make semantic-pragmatic determinations.

We would like to add that current forms of communication are not only expressed in oral and written speech, but also in multimodal forms (memes, emoji, graphic symbols, sound and video elements). In such a process, the linguist expert is required not only to be able to work with texts, but also to be able to work with contextual and visual semantics. At this point, we found it necessary to dwell on the concept of multimodal communication and its features. The process of communicating using several semiotic (text, image, sound, video, etc.) systems at the same time is considered multimodal communication.

The development of communication technologies, the growth of democracy and freedom of speech are significantly increasing the demand for linguistic expertise. This is because a forensic linguistic expert is required to have special competence in law and linguistics. This, in turn, implies that a lot of time and money is spent on training such highly qualified personnel. Also, the ability to study both areas at the same high level is a somewhat difficult task for some individuals. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to effectively use linguists to meet the high demand for linguistic expertise. The model of special linguistic expertise proposed by us is based on knowledge of linguistics. Legal knowledge is not required in this process. Let's get acquainted in more detail with the model of organizing special linguistic expertise studies:

1. Reason for examination
2. Acceptance of materials for analysis
3. Creating questions based on a specified object
4. Linguistic analysis
5. Contextual analysis
6. Summarizing the analysis results (identifying offending units)
7. Conclusion

From the above model, we can see that the process of organizing and conducting a special linguistic examination consists of several stages. Therefore, we would like to dwell on each of these stages separately.

Stage 1: Reason for the examination. Although the first stage of the special linguistic examination model may seem, at first glance, to be a simple organizational situation, in fact this stage determines the overall direction of the examination activity and creates a clear framework for the subsequent stages of analysis.

2. Stage: acceptance of materials for analysis. In order to conduct a special linguistic examination effectively, the materials being analyzed must first be obtained correctly and in full.

3. Stage: creating questions based on the specified object. This stage involves creating specific and scientific questions necessary for a systematic examination of the object of linguistic expertise. Properly formulated questions guide the expert from general considerations to specific evidence during the analysis process.

4. Stage: linguistic analysis. In this stage, in-depth linguistic analysis processes are carried out on the collected materials at various levels. The methods by which linguistic analysis processes will be carried out are determined based on the materials collected in the second stage.

5. Stage: contextual analysis. In the process of special linguistic expertise, in some cases, such situations are observed that analyzing the selected product of speech activity only at the grammatical, syntactic or semantic level does not give sufficient results. The reason is that some speech units are identified only through contextual analysis, that is, depending on the circumstances in which they were used, in relation to whom and for what purpose.

6. Stage: generalization of analysis results (identification of offending units). At this stage, it is required to provide clear answers to the questions posed by the examination process from a scientific point of view by summarizing the results obtained in previous analysis processes.

7. Stage: conclusion. The final stage of a special linguistic examination is the stage where, after passing all the analytical stages, the expert forms a well-founded linguistic conclusion. The main task at this stage is to answer the questions posed to the expert based on clear, concise and reliable information. The most important aspect of this stage is that the conclusion must be completely impartial. That is, it must be based only on linguistic criteria and expressed in a manner free from personal views, assumptions, doubts or emotional assessments.

To summarize briefly, a special model of linguistic expertise creates an effective methodological basis for identifying, analyzing, and evaluating speech conflicts that arise in the modern digital and multimodal communication environment.

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