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The Process of Conducting a Linguistic Examination on Insulting Texts

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Abstract: In recent years, the number of materials that infringe on people's honor and dignity through the media, social networks and text messages has been growing. Determining and substantiating the semantic-stylistic features of the text in giving a legal conclusion to this type of text makes it possible to make an objective assessment of the text. The article is based on the legal and linguistic aspects of defamatory messages. The principles of linguistic examination of insulting texts and conclusions are explained.

Key words: insult, slander, discrimination, linguistic expertise, humiliation, linguist-expert, linguo-culturological aspect, legal and linguistic degree, semantic property, legal basis

Introduction.

The number of lawsuits filed in connection with the lawsuit has risen sharply in recent years. The proliferation of material that threatens a person's identity, dignity, and reputation has also raised the issue of differentiating the degree of insult. So what types of material are considered insulting? Global and Uzbek Insults, especially verbal insults, are on the rise, and linguists are analyzing journalistic texts, official and personal letters, as well as speech activities, often from a linguist-expert standpoint. they face certain problems in determining the evaluation of negative (insulting) meaning in a particular word.

In particular:

- Absence of a separate systematized dictionary of vulgarism, euphemism, taboo, jargon, slang for insults and, accordingly, a special corpus;

- Lack of qualified linguists in assessing and justifying the semantic properties of the text in cases of insult;

- Lack of purposeful systematization of questions to experts in the assessment of the text in the linguistic examinations appointed for cases of insults.

The main part.

Among other issues, the methodology of conducting linguistic expertise in cases of insults is controversial. In general, what should linguistic expertise focus on in insulting texts, and in what cases should a court text be considered an insult? Existing literature describes situations that are directly against the human person, such as insults, discrimination, defamation, and defamation. In particular, touching a Person- Behaving in a way that offends a person's dignity, self-esteem, and so on. To insult (or do) insulting, to insult, to say, to do, to insult, to insult, to insult. Slander is an accusation, an unfounded claim made to accuse or condemn someone; slander. To insult is to say something insulting, to say something, to do something insulting, to do something.

Article 140 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and Article 41 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility of the Republic of Uzbekistan provide for cases of insult and the

procedure for bringing them to justice. In particular, according to the Code, the following cases are considered insulting and can lead to criminal or administrative liability:

- Insult, that is, rudeness of a person's honor and dignity. Intentional insult, if committed after the imposition of a penalty for such actions, is punishable by a fine of up to two hundred times the minimum wage or up to one year of correctional labor. Insult in the text or otherwise reproduced in the text or through the media shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum monthly wage or correctional labor of one to two years. With the recent rise in the number of insulting lawsuits, the scope of texts studied by linguists has expanded significantly [1-4]. Now there is a problem of analyzing the conflicting materials in the form of texts, text messages, personal correspondence, public speeches published in the media and justifying their negative (insulting) side. In cases of insult, the examination of the material reveals the linguistic features of the form of expression, the semantic content and purpose of the communicative activity performed orally. Unlike other types of forensic examinations, linguistic expertise, in principle, does not reveal any fact of fact. In particular, it does not deal with legal facts. The legal aspects of the case are handled by investigators, lawyers and judges. In linguistic examinations of insults and slander, the linguist-expert finds answer to conflicting questions in the text [5].

The types of questions are mainly in the following forms:

“Is the conversation about ...?”,

“Is there information about ... in the text?”,

“Is there a biased purpose in the text?”,

“What are the negative consequences of the text?”,

What are the linguistic materials that semantically justify whether the text is insulting or not?”

The linguist determines the content of the conversations and their semantic direction, but not the facts. This means that the linguist-expert determines the contextual meaning of the word, phrase and expression in active speech and in the

context of clear use. " GV Kusov substantiates three aspects of linguistic expertise in insulting texts:

1) analysis of the author's intentions in the context of the act of speech. It does not focus on technical aspects. The purpose of the speech is taken into account;

2) analysis of the situation and methods that lead to insults, in particular, insults, ridicule and the frequency of recurrence of this situation;

3) features of insult in relation to ethnic, psychological, moral aspects. Summarizing these aspects, it can be said that the behavior of people in society is, in a word, an analysis of inconsistencies in the rules of ethics in mutual communicative activity.

When conducting linguistic examinations in governmental and non-governmental organizations, systematic work is required:

1) Compliance with the requirements of legal norms (linguistic expertise does not include legal qualifications);

2) taking into account the multifunctionality of language, for example, even a simple act of speech without negative and targeted orientation can be perceived as insulting, degrading, discriminatory, depending on the psychological state of the recipient;

3) The examination should show the strategy of verbal abuse with examples. Demonstrate how the insult was obtained;

4) The expert must correctly determine the subject of the examination, ie the separation of the true linguistic part of the examination from the legal object (slander (Article 139 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) - humiliation of honor and dignity [6]. insulting the identity of another person through dissemination of information (linguistic component); insult (Article 140 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) - insulting the honor and dignity of another person expressed in an inappropriate form (legal component) (linguistic component); hooliganism (Article 277 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) - a clear disrespect for society, expressed through violence or threats to use citizens (linguistic component; ie insulting members of society). legal component); insulting the honor and dignity of a person (linguistic component) in the

performance of their official duties (legal component);

5) Discrimination - (Article 103 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) the presence in the text of elements of discrimination, insult to the identity of the victim and expression of meaning (linguistic part), moral and physical damage to a person as a result of discrimination (legal component);

6) Defamation - (Article 192 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan) the act of speech aimed at defamation of a competitor scope, means, semantic basis (linguistic component), purposefulness of the action related to defamation, whether based on interest or not, damage to a legal or natural person (legal component).

Results.

Insult is an illusionist concept that is a verbal-mental unit, the universal features of which reveal the ethno-cultural, social, and pragmatic aspects of the act of illusory speech. The content of the concept of "insult" in linguoculturology reflects the following features: 1) The subjective-figurative side of the concept reflects the social relations arising from the social status of man; 2) the conceptual side represents ethnocultural ideas about communicative behaviors that implement a strategy of speech aggression that violates the norms of the communicative code; 3) the value side reflects the norms of the axiological code of language, the introduction of liability-sanction for damage to the social attractiveness of the person (for violation of the act of communicative speech). The scientific literature on approaches to conducting linguistic expertise on conflicting statements identifies three areas: 1) analysis of the author's general intentions within the theory of speech movement, as there is no methodology in this regard; 2) analysis of techniques and methods that lead to insults, insults, ridicule and analysis of the most common tactics of insults; 3) Analysis of the complex corpus of ethnic, psychological, moral components of the concept of "insult", based on the general conceptual model of insult, morality, ethical norms, human behavior in society, analysis of inconsistencies between individual behavior and the results of his

socialization ; 4) For pragmatic purposes, the semantic corpus of lexical units using the evaluative component of the concept of "insult" is like a distortion of reality. In the process of linguistic expertise, the semantic and stylistic properties of the text are examined. The linguistic nature of the text is reflected in the database available in a particular language corpus [7-10]. Each word within a category is not interpreted individually (such an interpretation is a specific morphological interpretation), but rather the semantic field or group is defined and the words belonging to that group are collected. This approach stems from a linguistic perspective as a unit of thought and communication.

Discussions.

N.D. Golev, in his analysis of litigation and linguistic expertise in cases of insult, argues that subjectivity and conclusions are not sufficiently reliable, that methods of assessing the situation are vague and weak, and that the linguistic principle and criteria are insufficiently developed. Of course, such problems indicate the need for a linguist-expert with good knowledge, skills, as well as "scientific-theoretical weapons." The scientist also emphasizes that in order to organize the expert's work legally and reliably, there should be a basis, principles and terminological basis, including the decoding of coded norms. Today, as the number of cases of personal injury and damage to the reputation of officials increases, Uzbekistan needs to improve the work of such experts. In particular, the lack of a legal framework for insulting cases is a problem for linguists. creates complications. In most cases, the expert is forced to give a hypothesis-based conclusion based on the situation of the text, the speech act. This, in turn, could lead to serious objections from the accused.

Based on the above considerations, it can be said that the issues to be identified in the process of organizing a linguistic examination of insulting texts should consist of three components:

1) The act of speech (to whom or to what, the subject.) Was it directed or pointed at a specific person? Was the insulting text used in public or in an individual case?

2) The attitude of the addressee in the act of speech (what is the attitude to the subject of speech and how is the subject of speech evaluated?);

3) Goal (why is this reported?) The linguist-expert can select the methods of analysis according to these components.

Conclusion.

Thus, immoral shame and intentional insult aimed at discrediting the public are considered to be defamation. Verbal and non-verbal means of expressing insults (hand, eye, body movements), the scope of their impact on the process should be explained separately in the conduct of linguistic examinations [11]. a database should be created. Linguistic examinations should focus on the linguistic aspects of insults, curses, and curses, and draw conclusions based on their legal impact on a person's spirituality. Thus, linguistic expertise in cases of insults includes defamation, discrimination, and verbal abuse. According to the semantic and stylistic features of the Uzbek language, texts in the form of curses should be included in the list of insults and should be legally justified.

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