

Forensic linguistics: goals and tasks.

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Abstract: In this article, the author considers the need for forensic linguistics in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The fact that it is necessary for the improvement of the new current direction of linguistics, its principles and principles, and the judicial system.

Keywords: judicial, forensic, linguistics.

There are a number of areas of applied linguistics that are very important in increasing the economic efficiency and social importance of the science. These are gender linguistics, commercial linguistics, psycholinguistics, computer linguistics. A number of researches are being conducted in these fields in our country. But there is such a field of applied linguistics that, despite the fact that it is extremely important due to its socio-economic importance, no monographic studies are conducted in this regard.. This branch is a forensic linguistics. According to A.S. Aleksandrov, a major expert in forensic linguistics: "Forensic linguistics is a legal science, directly related to the science called "jurisprudence"". Why "judicial"? Because this science constructs court discourse and court communication as its subject. We are putting the judicial discourse in the center of the legal problem. This is conditioned by our *hukuk* *hukuk* = text interpretation. Judicial discourse is the only sphere of existence of the existence of law=text. Therefore, the basis of the science of "forensic linguistics" is the theory of legal discourse and text=law.. The second organizer of this science is "linguistics". It refers to a certain (linguistic) method of viewing legal facts. Linguistics, as one of the most advanced disciplines, gives the jurist a completely new, fresh look at the legal phenomena and the relevance of the study. Researching borderline and even marginal phenomena is not only interesting, but also productive activity in my opinion: it is precisely in them that the key to the solution of permanent procedural problems is hidden. Forensic linguistics is a product of the development of legal science in the postmodern phase. It is located in the *ad marginem* of jurisprudence and other sciences. With this subject, legal education is being implemented in the broad context of contemporary humanitarian knowledge [1,6].

When it comes to the practical importance of the science of linguistics, several aspects can be immediately listed. In particular, learning and teaching foreign languages, forming the culture of oral and written speech. But these are very few and very small parts of the practical use of the language [2,83].

The socio-economic life of the 21st century presents enormous challenges to linguistics. In the history of linguistics, the necessity of practical use of its results has always existed. However, modern forms of such usage are very diverse. In our country, attention is paid to language education. In addition to the Uzbek language, Russian and foreign languages are also taught at the level of world standards. The theoretical research conducted in our country in the field of linguistics is also giving great results. At the same time, "The implementation of theoretical knowledge is a

requirement for any research, but it is not always easy to achieve this goal. At first glance, there seems to be no great problem with the practical value of the research conducted in the exact sciences, because the exact sciences arise to solve specific problems facing humanity (At this point, it should be noted that even in the history of exact sciences, there are many cases where the greatest discoveries have been waiting for their practical application for ten years or even more). The situation is somewhat different in humanities (humanitaire - human), which by its name are directed to a person - the inner world of a person. The practical results of research conducted within these disciplines are not always obvious, forming a perfect person, influencing his mind and heart is a long process, and the result is not visible immediately.

It seems that A.S. Aleksandrov is inclined to see the science of forensic linguistics among legal sciences. This idea was caused by the practice of judicial linguistics in the field of jurisprudence. But the place of forensic linguistics among linguistic sciences is not small. Forensic linguistics is one of the branches of applied linguistics. "Another feature common to all areas of applied linguistics is that they are closely related. Linguistics has always recognized the interrelationships of language units. The directions of academic linguistics acquire a complex appearance based on interdependence and branching according to goals and tasks [2,83]. Forensic linguistics as a science is based on the results of other applied branches of linguistics. Forensic linguistics, like any field of application, requires a specialist to have specific knowledge in the areas that are the basis for this field of application. Special specialists in this field are not trained in our country. But if we look at the world experience, it can be seen that this direction is included among the philological directions in higher educational institutions that prepare specialists in forensic linguistics. (in particular, at Moscow State University). In some legal higher educational institutions of Russia, for example, in the Moscow State Law Academy, specialists in speech expertise are trained. It is also assumed that a philologist can work as a forensic expert in the Russian Federal Center for Forensic Expertise and the Ministry of Justice of Russia [See about it:3]. Regardless of which university they study at, forensic linguistics specialists must have legal and linguistic knowledge. The demand for specialists in this field is mainly in the field of jurisprudence. However, linguistic expertise is not only conducted for legal purposes. In general, it is difficult to say that the goals and tasks of the field of forensic linguistics have been fully defined. According to the opinion of Prof. Sh.H. Shahobiddinova, a well-known researcher in applied linguistics: "Forensic linguistics aims to study the following issues:

1. Determining the author of this or that text, analyzing the linguistic units describing the creator of the text.
2. Restoring the actual content of words and sentences in the text.
3. Editing linguistic aspects of the relationship between the legal system and society.
4. Determining the legally significant types of discourse.
5. Translation in court proceedings or solving other linguistic problems of this process, etc.

These are just a few of the tasks that forensic linguistics faces.

In particular, the arbitration court and the institute of consultants, which have come into practice in our country in recent years, have shown that these fields present a number of tasks to court linguistics. The issue of linguistic support in the process of bringing people without legal knowledge to legal proceedings is becoming more and more important every day [1,83].

It seems that Sh.H. Shahobiddinova is analyzing the essence of forensic linguistics from the point of view of a linguist. At the same time, he did not ignore aspects that are important for non-legal expertise.

In our opinion, the name of the discipline of forensic linguistics requires that its object and subject matter be related to the legal field. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the aspects of conducting linguistic expertise related to other aspects (for example, textual studies).

The purpose of forensic linguistics is to solve legal problems based on philological materials. If the subject of the science is the description of the text by observing the laws specific to the language in a specific text, the object of the science is oral and written texts.

Solving these problems requires the following tasks:

1. Semantic, stylistic and statistical analysis of language units in the text.
2. Determining the discourse of the text.
3. Determining the author of the text.

This secret cannot be called complete, of course. Scientific progress and social demand will set new tasks. Each of the above clauses can be further divided into sub-clauses and clarified.

In particular, let's try to clarify what the semantic, stylistic and statistical analysis of language units in the text means. In our opinion, this scope includes:

- • origin of words, peculiarities in meaning, gender and age restrictions in the scope of use, use of limited lexicon;
- • uniqueness of text construction (oral or written), limitation of the requirements for this type of texts: aspects determining the level of literacy;
- • the effect of the discourse in which the text is used on the content of the text;
- • assessment of the emotional coloring of the text, analysis of methodological aspects;
- • technical details (description of calligraphy, paper and writing instrument).

The analysis of these indicators provides a general description of the text, a comparative description and statistical analysis with texts of this type helps to solve the difficult task of identifying the author of the text.

The discourse of the text is determined by the comparative analysis of a number of linguistic and non-linguistic factors. In particular, the determination of the time and conditions of the creation of the text, the role of a number of objective and subjective factors in the creation of the text, as well as the clarification of the linguistic expression of these factors will clarify the direction of the text.

Of course, what has been said is not a complete description of the goals and tasks of such a wide-ranging discipline as forensic linguistics. Future research will undoubtedly improve our views on this matter.

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