

METHODS OF TEXT LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE

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Annotation: This article provides information on the systematization of special methodological principles and categories in linguistic examination of the text.

The general laws of the linguistic examination of the text, as well as the linguistic principles of determining the meaning in the speech, are based on the dialectics of thought and speech, form and content, speech and logic.

Key words: special methodological principle, systematization of categories, form and content, speech and logic, dialectic of personality.

Introduction: The identification tasks of the linguistic examination of the literary text are determined by the following: the similarity of the general features of the comparison in terms of graphic, semantic, phonetic, stylistic or other aspects; the identity (we may call similar) of the various names studied by literary textual examination.

These are seen in: phonoscopic examination; checking audio and video recordings; technical examination of documents; psychological and linguistic examination; such as computer expertise. Linguistic analysis of the content - semantic and formal aspects of the work of art is the main method of determining the verbal and written constructions and linguistic units that are included in the specific illegal signs provided by the relevant law.

What is the linguistic examination of a literary text? It is a linguistic study that organizes an oral or written literary text in terms of process. The result of the examination provides a conclusion on issues that require the use of special knowledge in linguistics and artistic speech. The subject of literary text examination is to determine cases that require specific proof by solving problems that require special knowledge in the field of linguistics.

Objects of linguistic examination of artistic text: It is an artistic text, thought and speech, form and content, speech and logic, artistic and apparent meaning in dialectics of personality and psyche, linguistic principles of determining the underlying meaning in speech, language and speech units, texts presented in any material environment.

Main part: Tasks of the linguistic examination of the literary text: etymological interpretation and explanation of the meanings of words, stable phraseological expressions; interpret the main and additional (connotative) oral or written meaning of a linguistic unit or speech unit; interpretation of the rules of the text of the document to determine what options there are for understanding norms in literary speech;

analogical study of the degree of confusion with trademarks, slogans, advertising texts, identification of commercial, brand names or other signs reflected in the work of art; Study to determine the semantic direction of the text (fragment), the modality of the suggestions made, the expressiveness and emotionality of the speech units, their formal and grammatical features and semantics, the specific features of the used methodological tools.

When is it necessary? Linguistic examination of a literary text is necessary in the following cases: in revealing the meaning of a logically distorted text, in the process of revealing morally committed crimes through the written text of law enforcement agencies, in the process of inciting slander, insult, hatred and enmity of the characters of a literary work, as well as in any national character of the character, in cases of discrimination of human dignity due to belonging to a religious or other social group, as well as sexual, ethnic; trademark in artistic text, deliberately false advertising, infringement of copyright and related rights, invention and patent rights and illegal promotion of materials; in protecting the public interest, honor, dignity, as well as the business reputation of citizens in the text; in the protection of copyright and related rights; promotion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or their alternatives in a literary work.

There is also a need to consider the state of linguistic expertise and methodical verification of the literary text, the problem of existing expert methods and directions and proposals for their improvement. The problem of systematization and application of special methodological principles and categories in the linguistic examination of the literary text can be said to be one of the most important and unsolved issues of linguistic examination. In this, it is envisaged that the practice of conducting a linguistic examination for an artistic text, in particular, will be carried out independently, individually and subjectively.

Specialists in the field (linguists, literary experts, journalists) rely on the philological and everyday status of the literary text on the one hand, and on the other hand, the knowledge of the field of jurisprudence in fiction and the press. It is necessary not to ignore these. But despite this, the need for linguistic expertise of the artistic text is growing more and more. At the same time, there is a growing demand for uniform "rules of the game" for all participants at all stages of the judicial process. It is felt that special methods have not been developed for these processes. And, it is clear to cause dissatisfaction of the plaintiffs and defendants (author and critic) from expert evaluations.

Because of this, many of these proceedings are delayed and postponed after several attempts and have to be reconsidered. Based on the above, it is necessary for the public to develop a unique methodology of legal linguistic expertise that can effectively combine the assessment of conflicting linguistic situations from a legal

point of view and general principles in the field of legal advocacy. It is important not to forget one thing when talking about the problem of methodology in the examination of the literary text. It is a work of art written to be read, understood, understood, and enjoyed. In a certain sense, this requires the author of the work to have an innate talent, and even to be a co-author of the characters to be created and to enter into a dialogue and dialogue with them indirectly on equal terms. In this case, the methodology is the ways and strategies of learning the subject and teaching the process.

Methodology is the identification, study and organization of ways of changing reality and processes. A type of mental activity aimed at ensuring and developing systemic integrity. Application and use of methods is carried out in any field of human activity. This is a phenomenon that has been observed and used in practice within any field. But the term methodology is not only a tool, but also the main goal and result in the search, development and systematization of methods of investigation. The methodology is based only on results, not results. Methodology is explored both substantively and formally. Methodology substantially examines laws, theories, science, criteria of a scientific nature, and the system of applied research methods. Formal methodology examines the problems related to logical structure of research methods and formalized approaches to building theoretical knowledge, and analysis from the point of view of its validity and validity. A work of art is a communicative tool of dialogue (which means the work of art and the reader).

Conclusion: Through this approach, the hypothesis (hypothesis, assumption) of the compatibility of opposite characteristics with a certain research object is tested. In this case, there are two options: a) the desired properties match the object when replacing the place. When changing the object, it does not go beyond the identity and it adapts. In this case, we will have the fact of neutralizing the properties under study. b) the desired characteristics do not match when changing seats. After that, changing one opposing feature to another leads to a violation of the identity of the object under study. In our opinion, the substitution method is one of the main introspective methods. This method is actually used in literary text examination studies.

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