

## Linguistic Examination of Artistic Text

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### ABSTRACT

The systematization and application of special methodological principles and categories in the linguistic examination of a literary text is a criterion that determines the effectiveness of the study.

**KEYWORDS:** *Linguistic expertise, literary text, methodological basis, speech material, individuality, language standards, identification tasks*

The correct choice of methodological bases determines the accuracy and significance of the result, which is supposed to be used organically. The tasks of linguistic expertise of a literary text involve a detailed discussion of the main features of any speech work, i.e. text or speech material associated with meaning in the context and its definition. In the linguistic examination of a literary text, the meaning and other parameters of information objects can be studied from one to an infinite number of words. The literary text is important in the consideration, study, interpretation and provision of qualified assistance in various situations and situations.

- the meaning of the literary text: a negative or positive sign;
- differences in etymological, evolutionary and associative system connections of the disputed word (phrase) with rich sources of the Uzbek language and other languages;
- open or covert incitement of hatred, violence and other offenses. Revealing tasks of linguistic examination of a literary text are defined as follows:
- graphic, semantic, phonetic, stylistic or other similarity of comparable common features;
- the identity of various names is studied by the examination of a literary text (it can also be called similar). For example, in the Moscow YASIN "Expertise and Evaluation Center" there is an opportunity to conduct a large-scale study: examination of a text and a literary text.

And in forensic-linguistic expert research, audio materials, files and videos help to solve the problem. They are visible in:

- phonoscopic examination;
- verification of audio and video recordings;
- technical examination of documents;
- psychological and linguistic expertise;

Such as computer and technical expertise. Linguistic analysis of the content-semantic and formal side of a work of art is the main method for determining oral-written structures and language units included in certain illegal features provided for by the relevant law.

It is a linguistic study that organizes an oral or written literary text in terms of process. The result of the exam gives an opinion on issues that require the use of special knowledge in the field of linguistics and artistic speech. The subject of linguistic expertise of a literary text is the identification of cases that require specific evidence by solving problems that require special knowledge in the field of linguistics.

This is an artistic text, thought and speech, form and content, speech and logic, artistic and apparent meaning in the dialectics of personality and psyche, linguistic principles for determining the deep meaning in speech, linguistic and speech units, texts presented in any material environment.

Tasks of linguistic expertise of a 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 language or speech unit;

interpretation of the rules of the text of the document in order to determine possible options for understanding the norms in artistic speech;

research to determine the semantic orientation of the text (fragment), the modality of the sentences expressed, the expressiveness and emotionality of speech units, their formal and grammatical features and semantics, the features of the methodological means used. When it is necessary?

Linguistic examination of literary texts is necessary in the following cases: to identify the essence of a logically distorted text, to identify moral crimes committed by law enforcement agencies through a written text, to slander, insult, hate and enmity the characters of a work of art. Job.

in the process of excitation, as well as in cases of discrimination of human dignity due to the character's belonging to any national, religious or other social group, as well as discrimination based on gender, ethnicity;

the use of a trademark in a literary text, deliberately false advertising, violation of copyright and related rights, inventive and patent rights, illegal propaganda of pornographic materials in literature, etc., protection of public interests, honor, dignity, as well as the business reputation of citizens in making a text;

- in the field of protection of copyright and related rights;
- narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances or them in a literary work
- promotion of alternatives.

There is also a need to review the state of linguistic expertise of a literary text and its methodological verification, the problems of existing expert methods, directions and proposals for their improvement, one of the most important and unresolved issues.

At the same time, the practice of conducting a linguistic examination of a literary text is provided, in particular, independently, individually and subjectively. Specialists in this field (linguists, literary critics, journalists) rely, on the one hand, on the philological and everyday status of a literary text, and, on the other hand, on knowledge of the field of jurisprudence in fiction and the press. They cannot be ignored. But, despite this, there is a growing need for linguistic expertise of a literary text. At the same time, there is a growing need for uniform "rules of the game" for all participants at all stages of the trial. It is felt that special methods for these processes have not been developed. And it is clear that the plaintiffs and defendants (author and critic) will be dissatisfied with expert assessments. For this reason, most of these processes are delayed and postponed after several attempts and are subject to revision [Baranov A., 2007]. Based on the foregoing, the public needs to develop a unique methodology for legal linguistic expertise that can effectively combine the assessment of conflicting language situations in the field of advocacy from a legal point of view and general principles.

Methodology is studied both substantively and formally. Methodology essentially explores laws, theories, science, criteria of a scientific nature and a system of applied research methods. Formal and methodology studies the problems associated with the logical structure of research methods and formalized approaches to the construction of theoretical knowledge, in terms of its validity and validity. A work of art is a communicative means of dialogue (meaning a work of art and a reader). Literary criticism is also a mediator of dialogue. Criticism fulfills its role, contributes to the disclosure of the idea of a work of art and the determination of the value of the work. And, therefore, it is necessary to arm it with the means of interpretation, evaluation, understanding and definition.

The funny aspect of the method is that it even allows you to explore an unknown phenomenon, to follow your predecessors, to think based on the experience of scientists of the past who dealt with phenomena of one direction or another. This is called scientific acquisition and is considered a positive phenomenon. Proposals have been developed for the implementation of a linguistic examination of a literary text, its verification from a methodological and

methodological point of view. The problems of existing expert methods and directions for their improvement were also identified.

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