

**QO‘QON DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
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**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK
TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

NAJMIDINOVA NILUFAR YULDOSHOVNA

**O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI “SHAXSNI OBRO‘SIZLANTIRISH”
MAZMUNLI IFODALARNING LINGVISTIK EKSPERTIZASI**

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi.

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Qo‘qon – 2025

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Tadqiqot mavzusining dolzarbligi va ahamiyati. Jahon tilshunosligida fanlararo integratsiyaning faollashib borishi sababli ijtimoiy hayotdagi muammolarning tub ildizlarini aniqlash va ularning kompleks yechimlarini topishda samarali natijalarga erishilmoqda. Bu jarayonda leksik-lisoniy birliklar asosiy vosita sanalib, tilning inson hayotidagi o'rnini ortib bormoqda. Xususan, tilning huquqshunoslik sohasi bilan aralashuvi, ziddiyatli va muammoli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazish masalalari tilshunoslik va huquqshunoslik sohalari o'rtasidagi aloqani ta'minlab, davlat va nodavlat markazlari faoliyatida amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida lingvistik ekspertiza kriminalistik holatlarda matnni tahlil etish va dalillarni aniqlashda yetakchi omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Sohaga oid qator ilmiy tadqiqotlarda kriminalistik vaziyatlardagi muammoli holatlarga lingvistik ekspertiza orqali aniqlik kiritilgan. Buning natijasida ingliz ta'lim muassasalarida maxsus lingvist-ekspertlar tayyorlash bo'yicha tizimli ishlar tashkil etilgan, kriminolingvistik xulosalar berishga doir ilmiy-metodik adabiyotlar shakllangan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida nazariy muammolarni o'rganish jarayonida tildan amaliy foydalanish bilan bog'liq tadqiqotlarni olib borish uchun keng imkoniyatlar yaratilmoqda. Amaliy tilshunoslik va kompyuter lingvistikasining taraqqiy etishi bilan tilshunoslik yutuqlari boshqa gumanitar fanlar tadqiqiga ham tatbiq qilinmoqda. Zero, davlatimiz rahbari ta'kidlaganlaridek, "Dunyoda ilm-fan sohasidagi yutuqlar aynan fundamental tadqiqotlar yo'nalishida qo'lga kiritilgani tasodifiy emas"¹. Respublikamizda sud-huquq tizimini takomillashtirish, kriminalistika bilan bog'liq matnlarning mohiyatini yoritish, anonimlik holatlarini izchil asoslash, jinoiy ishlarni xolis baholashda lingvistik ekspertizaning ahamiyati katta. Shu ma'noda lingvistik ekspertiza bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan tadqiqotlar ham o'zbek amaliy tilshunosligini yangi natijalar bilan boyitadi, tergov hamda sudlov jarayonlarining samaradorligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu bois o'zbek tilidagi "shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli ifodalarning lingvistik tadqiqi bugungi kun tilshunosligida dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4997-son "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida", 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari

¹Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2017. – B. 171.

to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Mazkur tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq ravishda bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Lingvistik ekspertizaning aynan qachon yuzaga kelganligini aniq dalil bilan asoslash qiyin, ammo ilm-fanga kirib keluvchi har qanday istilohning o‘z tarixi, shakllanish bosqichi va taraqqiyot davri bo‘ladi. Lingvistik ekspertiza ham aniq bir davrda vujudga kelgan va alohida soha sifatida XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan keyin shakllangan. Nutqda qo‘llanuvchi so‘z va gaplarning turli atributlari, xususan, ularning mazmunida shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish, haqoratlash, kamsitish, shaxsga nisbatan tuhmat ifodalayotganligini aniqlash, unga ilmiy asosda xulosa bera olish bugungi kunda dolzarb vazifa bo‘lib qolmoqda.

Dastlab lingvistika va yurisprudensiyaning bog‘liqligi masalasi rus tilshunoslari Y.L.Ziyangirova va Y.A.Grishenkova tadqiqotlarida yoritilgan. Ekstremizm bilan bog‘liq matnlar lingvistik ekspertizasi M.V.Ablin tadqiqotida o‘z aksini topdi². Lingvistik ekspertizaning shakllanishi va amaliyotga tatbiqini A.N.Baranov, K.I.Brinev, I.V.Jarkov, Y.N.Bondarenko³ o‘z ishlarida tavsifladi. Haqorat bilan bog‘liq holatlarda lingvistik ekspertiza tasnifi N.D.Golev, Y.I.Galyashina⁴ tomonidan amalga oshirildi.

² Аблин М.В. Теоретико-методологическое обоснование лингвистической экспертизы по делам об экстремизме: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2016. – С.162.

³ Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика. Учеб. пособие. – М: Флинта: Наука, 2007. – 592 с.; Бринеv К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2009. – С. 252.; Бринеv К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра. филол. наук. – Кемерово, 2010. – С. 72.; Жарков И.В. и др. Методические рекомендации по вопросам лингвистической экспертизы спорных текстов СМИ. – Москва, 2010. – С.105.; Бондаренко Е.Н. Анализ речевой стратегии дискредитации в лингвистической экспертизе (на примере интернет-комментария) // Филологические науки. Вопросы, теории и практики, 2014. №10. – С. 27-29.

⁴ Голев Н.Д. Юридический аспект языка в лингвистическом освещении // Юрислингвистика: проблемы и перспективы: Межвуз. сб. научных трудов. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 1999. – С. 7.; Голев Н.Д. «Взял для себя все» / Юрислингвистика-5: Юридические аспекты, права и лингвистические аспекты языка. Сб. научных трудов. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2004. – С. 246-251.; Голев Н.Д. Об объективности и легитимности источников лингвистической экспертизы / Юрислингвистика-3: Проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2002. – С. 14-29.; Голев Н.Д. Актуальные проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы / Юрислингвистика-3: Проблемы юрислингвистической экспертизы: Межвузовский сборник научных трудов. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2002. – С. 5-14.; Галяшина Е.И. Основы судебного речеvedения. Монография. – М.: СЕЭНСИ, 2003. – 236 с.; Галяшина Е.И. Правовой статус судебной лингвистической экспертизы / Цена слова. – М.: СТЭНСИ, 2002. – С. 228-237.

Jahonda ijtimoiy tarmoq xabarlari va anonim xatlarni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish tamoyillari M.Kultxard, Tim Grant, N.Smit⁵ tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa, kriminalistik vaziyatlarda lingvistik ekspertizani tashkil etish masalalari A.Nini tadqiqotlarida yoritildi⁶.

O'zbek tilshunosligida yuridik til va huquqiy masalalarga oid ilmiy nazariyalar A.Saidov, M.Mirhamidov, S.Hasanov, X.Hayitov tadqiqotlarida yaratildi⁷. Sud nutqi va leksikasi masalasi Q.Mo'ydinov⁸ ishlarida asoslab berildi. Yuridik hujjatlarni lingvistik bilimlar asosida tahlil qilish xususida K.N.Qayumova⁹ tadqiqot ishlarini olib bordi. Shuningdek, aynan lingvistik ekspertiza borasida K.Musulmonova¹⁰, shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishini lingvistik ekspertiza orqali aniqlash bo'yicha tadqiqot D.A.To'rayeva¹¹ tomonidan bajarildi. Ushbu tadqiqotlar til va huquqning bog'liqligidagi muayyan muammoli masalalarni yechishda o'ziga xos ahamiyat kasb etadi. Biroq o'zbek tilshunosligida aynan shaxsni obro'sizlantirish bilan bog'liq holatlar lingvistik ekspertizasi ilmiy tadqiqot sifatida maxsus tadqiq etilmagan. Bu esa dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligini ko'rsatadi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "O'zbek tilining sistemaviy tadqiqi" yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o'zbek tilidagi "shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli ifodalarning mazmun-mohiyatini ochib berish hamda ularni lingvistik ekspertizasini o'tkazishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari sifatida quyidagilar belgilangan:

lingvistik ekspertizaning yuzaga kelishi, shakllanishi haqidagi mavjud nazariyalarni o'rganish;

o'zbek tilidagi matnlarning haqorat mazmunli jihatlarini belgilash va tavsiflash;

"shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli til birliklari lingvistik ekspertizasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash;

⁵ Smith N.-J. A stylistic analysis of written language behaviour with practical application to anonymous threat letters: Doctor of Philosophy Autoref... Dis. – Surrey: Psychology Department University Of Surrey, 1996. – P. 334; .Coulthard M., Johnson A. Introduction to forensic linguistics. – NY.: Routledge, 2007. – P. 250.; Grant T.D. Forensic linguistics and the delivery of justice. – Birmingham: Linus, 2020 – P. 128.

⁶ Nini A. Authorship profiling in a forensic context: Doctor of Philosophy. Autoref... Dis. – London, 2004. – P. 250.

⁷ Saidov A., Sarkisyan G. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1994; Saidov A., Saidova L., Kuchimov Sh., Qosimova M. Қонун ва тил. – Тошкент: Иктисодиёт ва ҳуқуқ дунёси, 1997. – 168 б. Мирҳамидов М., Ҳасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004. – 146 б. Хайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти: Юрид. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т.: 2011. – 206 б.

⁸ Мўйдинов Қ. Ўзбек тили суд нутқи лексикаси: Филол. фан.фалс. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2019. – 145 б.

⁹ Қаюмова К.Н. Предикативликнинг синтактик-семантик хусусиятлари (халқаро ҳуқуқ ҳужжатлари инглиз, ўзбек ва рус тиллари материаллари киёсий таҳлили асосида): Филол. фан.фалс. д-ри дисс. автореф. – Т., 2019. – Б.25.

¹⁰ Musulmonova K.X. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni, bosqichlari va metodlari: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri. ... diss. – Qo'qon, 2022. – 132 b.

¹¹ To'rayeva D.A. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri. ... diss. – Qo'qon, 2022. – 137 b.

haqoratlash mavjud matnlarda ekspertizaning yuridik va lingvistik tomonlarini ochib berish;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli materiallar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini tayinlash xususiyatlarini belgilash, ularga lingvistik xulosa berish;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli materiallar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini o‘tkazishda leksikografik manbalarning ahamiyatini asoslash.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ijtimoiy hayotdagi kommunikativ munosabatlarni yuzaga chiqaruvchi “shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunini o‘zida aks ettirgan og‘zaki va yozma matnlar tanlangan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek tilidagi “shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlarda ifodalangan til birliklarining sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini tayinlashning lingvistik xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiyada deduksiya, induksiya, kuzatish, qiyoslash, umumlashtirish, statistik, kontekstual va konseptual tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlarga sud-lingvistik ekspertiza tayinlash masalalari, bunday mazmunli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazishning ilmiy-amaliy asoslari hamda matnni shakliy-mazmuniy ekspertizadan o‘tkazish sabablari aniqlangan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlarning sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi verbal va noverbal birliklarning lisoniy tahlili asosida amalga oshirilishi, bunday mazmunli matnlarni lingvistik baholashning leksik, semantik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari ilmiy asoslangan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlar orqali obro‘sizlantirish, kamsitish, tuhmat qilish tushunchalarining o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlari, sud lingvistik ekspertizasida obro‘sizlantirish, kamsitish, tuhmat nutqiy aktlarining sodir bo‘lishini ommaga bildirilish omillarini hisobga olgan holda lingvokriminalistik baholash belgilari dalillangan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o‘tkazishda haqorat va tuhmat aktlari o‘rtasidagi farqlar asoslangan holda lingvistik xulosa berish yo‘llari, og‘zaki va yozma tarzda qo‘llangan haqorat ma‘noli so‘z, ibora, maqol, ishora va gaplar haqoratlash akti sifatida baholanishi, sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini o‘tkazishda leksikografik manbalarning zarurligi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli til birliklari lingvistik ekspertizasining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari o‘zbek tilidagi matnlarning haqorat mazmunli jihatlarini belgilash va tavsiflash asosida aniqlangan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli materiallar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini tayinlash haqoratlash mavjud matnlarda ekspertizaning yuridik va lingvistik tomonlari tahliliga asoslanishi dalillangan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli materiallar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini o‘tkazish jarayonida hamda sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi nazariyasini

rivojlantirishda leksikografik manbalarning amaliy ahamiyatga ega ekanligi belgilangan;

dissertatsiya turli kriminalistik matnlarning lingvistik ekspertizasiga bag'ishlanadigan tadqiqotlarni olib borishda nazariy asos vazifasini bajarishi, shuningdek, ekspert qarorlarini xulosalashga ko'maklashishi isbotlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi olingan natijalar respublika va xalqaro miqyosdagi ilmiy tadqiqot ishlariga nazariy jihatdan tayanilganligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi huzuridagi X.Sulaymonova nomidagi sud ekspertizasi markazi hamda Ichki ishlar vazirligi huzuridagi sud ekspertizasi ekspert-xodimlari, Manchester universiteti professori A.Nini va Aston universiteti professori, general-mayor Tim Grant tajribasi va tavsiyalariga asoslanganligi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 17-yanvardagi PQ-4125-sonli "Sud-ekspertlik faoliyatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga muvofiq amalga oshirilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi nazariyasini rivojlantirishga yordam berishi, o'zbek tilshunosligida lingvistik ekspertizaning alohida soha sifatida rivojlanishi, muammoli matnlarga lingvistik ekspertiza belgilash, turli kriminalistik matnlarning lingvistik ekspertizasiga bag'ishlanadigan tadqiqotlarni olib borishda nazariy asos vazifasini bajarishi, shuningdek, ekspert qarorlarini xulosalashga ko'maklashishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati yurislingvistika, lingvistik ekspertologiya bo'yicha ta'lim olayotgan talabalarga maxsus kurs va seminarlar tashkil etishda amaliy qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. O'zbek tilidagi "shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli ifodalarning lingvistik ekspertizasi bo'yicha olingan natijalar asosida:

"shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli matnlarga sud-lingvistik ekspertiza tayinlash masalalari, bunday mazmunli matnlarni lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazishning ilmiy-amaliy asoslari hamda matnni shakliy-mazmuniy ekspertizadan o'tkazish sabablari haqidagi ilmiy xulosalardan 2019–2021-yillarda bajarilgan I-OT-2019-42-raqamli "O'zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (Inson qiyofasi, fe'l-atvori, tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug'atini yaratish" nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 2-noyabrdagi 01-2314-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada ushbu loyihadagi so'zlarning ma'no xususiyatiga ko'ra tasniflash va yangi misollar bilan boyitilishi ta'minlangan;

"Shaxsni o'bro'sizlantirish" mazmunli matnlarning sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi verbal va noverbal matnlar bo'yicha amalga oshirilishi, bunday mazmunli matnlarni lingvistik baholashning leksik, semantik va lingvopragmatik xususiyatlari ilmiy asoslanganligi bo'yicha berilgan xulosalardan 2020–2023-yillarda bajarilgan AM-F3-201908172-raqamli "O'zbek tilining ta'limiy korpusini yaratish" amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi

Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 1-noyabrdagi 01-2306-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish, korpusni ilmiy manbalar bilan boyitish, xususan, lug‘atlar qismining takomillashuviga erishilgan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o‘tkazishda haqorat va tuhmat aktlari o‘rtasidagi farqlar asoslangan holda lingvistik xulosa berish yo‘llari, og‘zaki va yozma tarzda qo‘llangan haqorat ma’noli so‘z, ibora, maqol, ishora va gaplar haqoratlash akti sifatida baholanishiga doir ilmiy-nazariy xulosalardan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” telekanalining “Oydin hayot live” tok-shousi, “Madaniyat va ma’rifat” telekanalining “Bugunning gapi” ko‘rsatuvini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” telekanali davlat muassasasining 2021-yil 8-oktabr №01-13-1594-son; O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “Madaniyat va ma’rifat” telekanali davlat muassasasining 2021-yil 18-oktabrdagi №01-16/201-son ma’lumotnomalari). Natijada ko‘rsatuvlar ssenariylari boyitilgan, OAVda shaxsning sha’ni, uning qadr qimmatini huquqiy himoya qilish uchun uning tilshunoslik bilan bog‘liq jihatlari ham ilmiy tadqiq etilgan, bu borada asosli manbalar tayyorlanayotganligi sababli fuqarolarning o‘zaro muloqotlarda e’tiborli bo‘lishini keng targ‘ib qilishga xizmat qilgan;

“shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli materiallar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini o‘tkazishda leksikografik manbalarning zarurligi va ahamiyati borasidagi xulosalarini asoslashda Adliya vazirligi huzuridagi X.Sulaymonova nomidagi Respublika sud ekspertiza markazida 2021-2024-yillar hamda Sud-ekspertlik ilmiy tadqiqot institutining 2022-2024-yillarga mo‘ljallangan ish rejasida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishida, jumladan, Markaz tomonidan o‘quv seminarlar tashkil etilganda hamda “Sud-lingvistika ekspertizalarida haqoratomuz, obro‘sizlantiruvchi so‘zlarning semantikasi” nomli qo‘llanmani tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Adliya vazirligi huzuridagi X.Sulaymonova nomidagi Respublika sud ekspertiza markazining 2025-yil 4-yanvardagi 29-23-5/872-sonli xati). Natijada sud-lingvistika ekspertizalarini o‘tkazish jarayonida haqoratomuz, obro‘sizlantiruvchi so‘zlarning tahlilida amaliy manba sifatida xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumani va seminarida ma’ruza ko‘rinishida bayon qilingan va muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 14 ta ilmiy ish nashr ettirilgan. Jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik (PhD) dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta (4 tasi respublika va 3 tasi xorijiy jurnalda) e’lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning hajmi va tuzilishi. Dissertatsiya kirish, 3 bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Dissertatsiya hajmi 125 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning **Kirish** qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yoʻnalishlariga mosligi koʻrsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, natijalarni amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar hamda dissertatsiya tuzilishi boʻyicha maʼlumotlar keltirilgan.

Ishning birinchi bobi **“Haqorat mazmunli matnlar lingvistik ekspertizasining umumnazariy asoslari”** deb nomlangan boʻlib, uning dastlabki fasli *“Sud-lingvistik ekspertisasi va uning oʻziga xos xususiyatlari”*ga bagʻishlangan. Sud lingvistik ekspertizasining yoʻnalishlari, shaxsni obroʻsizlantirish mazmunidagi ishlar boʻyicha sud lingvistik ekspertizasining nazariy asoslari hamda haqorat bilan bogʻliq holatlarni baholash metodlari haqidagi paragraflarida ushbu masalalar haqida fikr yuritilib, uning mazmun-mohiyati ochib berilgan.

Maʼlumki, sud-huquq tizimi rivojlangan mamlakatlarning sudlov jarayonlarida sud-lingvistik ekspertizadan keng foydalaniladi. Jinoiy ishdagi bahsli oʻrinlarga yechim topish, jinoyatlarni ochish, shuningdek, fuqarolar oʻrtasidagi ziddiyatli vaziyatlar (haqoratlash, kamsitish hamda tahqirlash holatlari)ni hal qilishda faqat yuridik asoslarga tayanilmay, balki psixologiya, sotsiologiya, huquqshunoslik, tarix, mantiq, falsafa, matematika, tilshunoslik kabi fundamental fanlarni puxta oʻzlashtirgan professional kadrlarining xizmatlaridan foydalanish orqali odil sudlovga erishilmoqda. Bu, shubhasiz, tilshunoslikning boshqa fanlar bilan integratsiyalashuvi faollashganining natijasidir. Shu maʼnoda B.Mengliyev: *“Tilning amaliy funksiyasi fanning turli tarmoqlarida keng ishlay boshladi. Ushbu koʻrsatilgan omillar zamonaviy tilshunoslik boʻyicha qator tadqiqotlarning yaratilishiga sabab boʻldi¹²”* deb taʼkidlaydi.

Ilgʻor mamlakatlarda sudlov va tergov faoliyatida dastlabki lingvistik ekspertizalar oʻtgan asrning 90-yillaridan boshlab amalga oshirilgan. U huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari faoliyatining samaradorligiga ancha yordam bergani sababli tez taraqqiy qila boshlagan. Biroq sud-lingvistik ekspertisasi boʻyicha amaliy tajriba va uslubiy tavsiyalarning yoʻqligi yoki yetishmasligi nutqni sudlov uchun ekspertizadan oʻtkazish va kutilgan natijalarni olishda murakkabliklar saqlanib qolavergan. Albatta, bu borada amalga oshirilgan keyingi ishlar tajriba sifatida muhim boʻlgan va shu tarzda ekspertizadan ekspertizaga ijobiy natijalarni bera boshlagan. Ammo hozirgi kunda oʻzbek sud-lingvistik ekspertologiyasiga shaxsni obroʻsizlantiruvchi holatlarni lingvistik ekspertizadan oʻtkazish uchun koʻplab murojaatlar kelib tushayotgani bu tip ekspertiza uchun asoslangan yondashuvlarni belgilashni taqozo qiladi.

¹²Mengliyev B., Karimov R. Theoretical fundamentals of uzbek-english parallel corpus // Journal Of critical reviyews, 2020. Vol 7, issue 17; Mengliyev V., Sobirova Z. Some issues related to the transfer of yenglish tourism terms in uzbek language // Journal of critical reviyews, 2020. Vol 7, issue 15. – B.165-170.

Ma'lumki, badiiy asar tahlili jarayonida muallif yashagan davr, ijtimoiy tuzum haqida muayyan xulosalarni olish mumkin. Bundan tashqari tahlil asarning g'oyaviy yo'nalishi va muallif strategiyasini aniqlashga yordam beradi. Xuddi shuningdek, lingvistik ekspertizada og'zaki va yozma nutq aktlari tekshiriladi va bunda til bo'yicha nazariy bilimlar amaliyotga bevosita tatbiq etiladi. Sud jarayonida mavjud dalillar, guvohlarning ko'rsatmalari, ayblanuvchining ko'rsatmasi tekshiriladi. To'plangan barcha materiallarni umumlashtirish va yakuniy qarorga kelishda dalillar, og'zaki va yozma nutqlarni ekspertiza qilish muammoni yechishga yordam beradi. Lingvistik adabiyotlarda ushbu termin keng va tor ma'noda tushuniladi. Keng ma'noda tushunilganda uch jihatni o'z ichiga oladi:

- a) qonunning yozma tili;
- b) qonuniy kontekstda so'zlashish;
- d) tildan dalil sifatida foydalanish.

Tor ma'noda tushunilganda til faktlari ziddiyatli matn dalili sifatida xizmat qiladi¹³.

Lingvistik ekspertiza sud ekspertizasining mustaqil turlaridan biri bo'lib, tergovgacha bo'lgan va tergov jarayonida yig'ilgan dalillarni asoslash hamda ularni isbotlash jarayonida qo'llaniladi. Ushbu ekspertiza lingvistik tahlil orqali matnli dalillarni mazmunan va lingvistik jihatdan baholashga qaratilgan bo'lib, tergov organlariga ishonchli ilmiy asoslangan xulosalarni taqdim etadi. So'nggi yillarda "tilshunoslik ekspertizasi" atamasi keng ishlatib kelinmoqda. Mazkur ekspertizada asosiy e'tibor yozma nutqni leksik va uslubiy jihatdan o'rganishga qaratiladi¹⁴. Biroq nutq hodisasi aks etadigan ekspertiza obyektlari va u bilan bog'liq sud ishlarining ko'payishi mohiyatan keng qamrovli ekspertiza turiga ehtiyoj borligini ko'rsatdi. Ana shu ehtiyoj negizida sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi yuzaga keldi va u sud ekspertizalari tizimidan o'rin oldi. Shu bilan birga, lingvistik bilimlar sudlovga tatbiq etilishi zarurligi belgilandi.

Protsessual jihatdan lingvistik ekspertizani jismoniy va yuridik shaxslar huquqlari buzilishining oldini olishga qaratilgan, tegishli qonun hujjatlari bilan tartibga solinadigan amaliy faoliyat turi sifatida baholash mumkin. Ekspertiza daliliy ma'lumotni olish usullari yoki vositalaridan biri va ushbu ma'lumotni boshqa usullar bilan olish imkoni bo'lmaganda lingvistik ekspertiza tayinlanadi. Tilshunoslik aspektida lingvistik ekspertiza – obyekt haqida haqiqat/yolg'onni tavsiflovchi ma'lumotlarning muallifini aniqlash mumkin/mumkin emasligini belgilaydigan holatlarni o'rganish turi"¹⁵. "Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida ekspertga qo'yiladigan savollardan kelib chiqadigan tadqiqot mavzusi to'g'risida nutqda

¹³Malcom C., Johnson A. The Routledge handbook of forensic linguistics (Routledge Handbooks in Applied Linguistics). – London: Routledge, 2010. – P. 673.

¹⁴Галяшина Е.И. Назначение, производство и оценка заключения судебной лингвической экспертизы. (Методические рекомендации) – М., 2002. – С.13.

¹⁵Галяшина Е.И. Назначение, производство и оценка заключения судебной лингвической экспертизы. (Методические рекомендации) – М., 2002. – С.15.

gumonlanuvchi/jabrlanuvchi to'g'risida salbiy ma'lumotlar mavjud degan xulosaning to'g'ri/noto'g'riligi tekshiriladi"¹⁶.

Ushbu bobning ikkinchi fasli "*Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish*" mazmunli ishlarga sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi tayinlanishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari" deb nomlanadi.

Hozirgi kunda barcha sohada bo'lgani singari sud-ekspertiza faoliyatida ham yangi ishlanmalarni qo'llash talab etilmoqda. Bunga axborot texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi natijasida jinoiy yoki boshqa qilmishlarning yangi ko'rinishlari hamda vositalari paydo bo'layotganligi, ularning odil tergov va sudlovni amalga oshirish muddatlarini cho'zib yuborishga olib kelayotganligini ko'rsatish mumkin. Ijtimoiy tarmoq va boshqa aloqa kanallarida og'zaki va yozma tarzda haqorat, so'kish, obro'ga putur yetkazish, plagiat, korrupsiya holatlarini baholash va tahlil qilish ehtiyoji ham kuchayib bormoqda. Bu sud-lingvistik ekspertizasining zarurligini bildiradi. Shu ma'noda respublikamizda lingvist-ekspert tayyorlash, adabiyotlar yaratish va maxsus markazlar faoliyatini tashkil etish bir zarurat bo'lsa, sud-lingvistik ekspertizasining mohiyatini ochib berish, nazariy va amaliy asoslarini ishlab chiqish yana bir zaruratdir.

Bugun aksariyat hollarda huquqbuzarlik va jinoyatlarning katta qismi dahanaki tahdid, so'kish, obro'sizlantirish orqali bo'layotganini ko'rish mumkin (1-rasm). Shaxsni qo'rqitish, qalloblik, majburlash, poraxo'rlik, haqorat qilish, tuhmat qilish kabi holatlarda ma'muriy yoki jinoiy ish ochish, boshqa xil faoliyatlarning jinoiy yoki jinoiy emasligini asoslab berishga ehtiyojning kuchayishi til va huquq o'rtasidagi munosabatda shakllangan lingvistik ekspertiza fanini paydo qildi. Albatta, lingvistik ekspertizadagi eng muhim jihat nutq mazmuniga lingvistik baho berish va bunga erishish uchun tilshunoslik bilan huquqshunoslik fanlari faol integratsiyalashuvi lozim.

Shaxsni obro'sizlantiruvchi ifodalarni shakliga ko'ra yozma va og'zaki, ma'no ifodalash vositalarini esa verbal va noverbal birliklarga bo'lish mumkin. "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"da *ayblamoq* so'zining birinchi ma'nosi – "*aybli deb topmoq*", "*ayb qo'ymoq*" ekanligi qayd qilingan. Huquqiy ma'nosi "*jinoiy ayb qo'ymoq*", deyilgan. Lug'atdagi ikkinchi ma'nodan jinoiy qilmishni amalga oshirganligi isbotlanmay turib, kishini aybdorga chiqarish va buni ommaga tarqatish shaxsni obro'sizlantirishga kirishi ma'lum bo'ladi. Bunday xatti-harakat qonunan taqiqlangan, ommaga e'lon qilinsa, shaxsning obro'sizlanishi aniq. Bunday hollarda ma'lumot tarqalgan vaqt va joydagi voqea-hodisani batafsil o'rganish talab etiladi.

Mazkur bobning "*Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi jarayonida haqoratlanganlikni baholash mezonlari*" deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazishda qo'llaniladigan metodlar, adabiyotlar va yondashuvlar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

¹⁶Бринев К.И. Проблема тождества языковых единиц, задачи лингвистической экспертизы и пределы компетенции лингвиста-эксперта // URL:<http://silberiaexpert.com/publ/problema> (дата обращения: 24.05.2011).

Ekspertlik-lingvistik tekshiruvining “tahliliy mohiyati” bir-biridan farq qiladi. Tilshunoslik ekspertizalarida juda ko‘p usullar qo‘llanadi. Bunday xilma-xillik, qaysi til birligida xabar berilganligi bilan bog‘liq. Tahlil uchun ajratib olingan til birliklarining tabiatiga ko‘ra, ekspert xulosalarida keltirilgan tahlilning asosiy ko‘rinishlari ikki asosiy turga bo‘linishi mumkin: shakliy va mazmuniy. Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, bu turlar, garchi ular birgalikda xulosalarda sanab o‘tilsa-da, aslida muqobildir, chunki ularda turli a’zolik tamoyillaridan foydalanadi.

Eng keng tarqalgan, an’anaviy tur tilni leksik va grammatik daraja va qarama-qarshiliklarga ajratishga asoslangan. Bunda matn asosiy til birliklariga (morfemalar, so‘zlar, jumlar) va leksik va grammatik ma’nolarga ajratiladi. Mutaxassis til birliklarining barcha turlarini tahlil qilishi kerak, chunki mazmunni ifodalashning barcha usullari, shakliy yondashuv bilan u tomonidan olib borilgan tahlil turlarining (usullarining) to‘liq ro‘yxatini tuzishi lozim. Albatta, bunday ro‘yxatni to‘g‘ri tuzish qiyin, to‘liq va mantiqiy qilish oson emas. Bundan-da muhimi, tahlil turlarini inventarizatsiya qilish lingvist-ekspertning o‘zi va uning harakatlarini tushunish uchun juda oz narsa beradi. Ehtimol, shuning uchun tahlil turlari (usullar)ning ro‘yxati ilmiy jihatdan farq qiladi va ko‘pincha bitta ekspertning tadqiqotlarida ham turlicha bo‘ladi. Masalan, nodavlat ekspertlik tashkilotining veb-saytida lingvistik ekspertiza usullari quyidagicha ko‘rsatilgan: 1) leksik tahlil; 2) morfologik tahlil; 3) semantik tahlil; 4) sintaktik tahlil; 5) grammatik tahlil; 6) uslubiy tahlil.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli matnlarda sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o‘tkazish va natijalarni baholashning kriminolingvistik asoslari**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobidagi *“Shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” mazmunli materiallarga sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini tayinlashning o‘ziga xosliklari*” nomli birinchi faslida haqorat mazmunli materiallar tahliliga yuridik va lingvistik jihatdan yondashilib, kuzatish va tahlillar yuzasidan xulosalar bayon etilgan.

Ma’lumki, qonunlar nimani qilish mumkin-u, nimani qilish mumkin emasligini, umuman olganda, ruxsat va taqiqlarni belgilab beradi. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Jinoyat kodeksining 140-moddasi *haqorat qilish* tushunchasini oydinlashtiradi va unda haqorat qilishdan tiyilish izohlanadi. Yuqoridagi moddada shaxsni haqorat qilish mumkin emasligi va unga muayyan jazo muqarrar ekanligi belgilab qo‘yilgan. Biroq so‘z, gap yoki biror harakatning qachon haqorat mazmuniga ega bo‘lishi aniq chegaralab berilmagan va buni konkret nutq parchasisiz izohlash imkoni kam. Bu esa maxsus lingvistik bilimga ega bo‘lgan mutaxassislar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan vazifadir.

Haqorat – shaxs sha’ni va qadr-qimmatini qasddan kamsitish. Haqorat qilish (og‘zaki, yozma) yoki xatti-harakat (tupurish, nomaqbul imo-ishora (nomaqbul ishoralarga odamlar orasida haqorat sifatida qabul qilinadigan harakatlar, masalan, ko‘rsatkich barmoqni peshonaning yon tomoniga qo‘yib, barmoqni aylantirish *“aqli past, jinni”* ma’nosini bildiradi, barmoqlar orqali odamning jinsiy a’zolari va jinsiy yaqinlik qilishni anglatuvchi ishoralar) shaklida ham bo‘lishi mumkin.

Obro‘sizlantirish, haqorat kabilar bor lisoniy ifodalar uchun avval belgilangan asosiy ekspertiza ma’lumotlari yetarlicha darajada aniq bo‘lmaganda, sud-

lingvistik o'rganish natijalarining to'liq va batafsil ekanligiga hukm chiqaruvchi tomonda shubha yoki savol tug'ilganda, sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o'tkazuvchi mutaxassis tomonidan unga taqdim qilingan materiallarning barchasi o'rganilmaganda va boshqa shunday holatlar yuzaga kelganda, sud tomonidan muammoga aniq va adolatli hukm chiqarish maqsadida qo'shimcha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi tayinlanadi. Bu ham sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi tayinlashning o'ziga xos xususiyati hisoblanadi.

Haqorat sifatida qaralayotgan matnga tashxis qo'yish jadvali

1-jadval.

№	Tashxis belgilar	Tuhmat, yoki noqonuniy tarqatish orqali obro'sizlantirishga sabab bo'lsa (+) aksincha bo'lsa (-) qo'yiladi
1	shaxs yoki tashkilot haqida salbiy xarakterdagi ma'lumotlar xabar qilinganda	+
2	salbiy mazmunli ma'lumot ma'lum shaxs yoki tashkilotga nisbatan tarqatilganda	+
3	salbiy ma'lumotlar faktik bo'lmaganda	+
4	salbiy mazmunli yoki noto'g'ri axborot ommaviy va noqonuniy tarqatilganda	+
5	ma'lumotlarning umumiy mazmunida obro'sizlantirish axloqiy me'yorlarga zid yoki qonun buzilishi) belgisi bo'lganda	+
6	matnning axborot xarakteri (maqola, eslatma, ommaviy nutq, bayonot, so'rov, ishonchnoma, eslatma, murojaat, axborot xabari va boshqalar), muallifning axborot maqsadi	+
7	ma'lumotlarning haqiqatga mos kelmasligi (sud tomonidan belgilanganda)	+
8	salbiy ma'lumotlar nomaqbul ifodalanganda – so'kish, obro'sizlantirish ma'noli so'zlarni ishlatish	+
9	ma'lumotlarni ularning yolg'onligini bila turib tarqatish (sud tomonidan tasdiqlanganda)	+
10	ma'lumot qonunda ruxsat etilgan tarzda e'lon qilinmaganda	-
11	matndagi so'z, ibora va maqollar maxsus lug'atlarda haqorat ma'nosini anglatish belgilab qo'yilganda	-

Qo‘shimcha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi asosiy ekspertiza natijalarini aniqlashning, undan foydalanishning chorasi topilmaganda, shuningdek, ma‘muriy tartibda ko‘rilayotgan ishning avval o‘rganilgan holatlari bo‘yicha yangi savollar tug‘ilganda, agar ekspertni so‘roq qilish paytida bunday tushuntirishlarni olishning iloji bo‘lmaganda tayinlanadi. Qo‘shimcha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o‘tkazishga mas‘ullar vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan belgilanadi. Bunda ma‘muriy ish xuddi shu lingvist-ekspert (yoki ekspertlar komissiyasi) yoki boshqa lingvist-ekspertlar (ekspertlar komissiyasi)ga topshirilishi mumkin.

Mazkur jarayonlarda ekspertni so‘roq qilish mexanizmidan ham foydalaniladi. Ekspertni so‘roq qilish – ekspertning o‘zi o‘tkazgan ekspertiza munosabati bilan qo‘shimcha so‘rovga chaqirishdir va bu jarayon surishtiruvchi tomonidan amalga oshiriladi.

Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi yuqorida sharhlangan vaziyatlardan tamoman bo‘lak holatlarga nisbatan ham tayinlanishi kuzatiladi. Masalan, badiiy asarlardagi muayyan shaxs yoki toifa egalarini, qaysidir kasb egalarini haqorat, tuhmat qilish, tahqirlash, irqiy kamsitish kabi holatlar ham sud-lingvistik ekspertiza qilinishi mumkinmi? Bunga zaruriyat bormi? Badiiy asarga shunday ekspertiza tayinlash to‘g‘rimi yoki yo‘qmi? Hozirgacha ushbu holat bahsli masala hisoblanadi. Bu borada o‘zbek tilida biror manba, qo‘llanma mavjud emas.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “*Shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish*” mazmunli materiallarga huquqiy va lingvistik xulosa berish” deb nomlanib, lingvistik ekspertizaning huquq bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlari, xulosa berish masalalari ochib berilgan.

Aksariyat holatlarda ekspert matn vaziyati, nutq aktiga muvofiq gipotezaga asoslangan xulosa berishga majbur bo‘ladi. Bu esa, o‘z navbatida, ayblanuvchining jiddiy e‘tiroziga sabab bo‘lishi mumkin. Yuqorida keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalarga asosan aytish mumkinki, haqorat mazmunli matnlar bo‘yicha sud-lingvistik ekspertizasini tashkil etishda aniqlanishi lozim masalalar uch xil bo‘ladi:

1) *nutq aktining kimga yoki nimaga qaratilganligi, qanday mazmundaligi*. Bu jarayonda haqoratli matn aynan bir kishiga qaratilganmi yoki ishora qilinganmi; haqorat mazmunli matn omma oldida ishlatilganmi yoki individual holatda qo‘llanganmi kabi masalalar aniqlashtiriladi. Masalan, “*San manjalaqi manga umuman gapirma*” jumlasida haqorat aynan bir shaxsga qaratilgan. “*Ayrim itmijozlar xezligini qib yuruvradi*” jumlasida esa muayyan shaxs yoki shaxslar guruhiga qarata aytilgan.

2) *nutq aktida adresantning munosabati haqida xulosa beriladi*, ya‘ni nutq predmetiga qanday munosabat bildirilgan va nutq predmeti qanday baholangan kabilar. Masalan, “*Ochiqdan ochiq o‘g‘irlik-ku, qanaqasiga chidab o‘tiribdi odamlar*”, “*It yurish, to‘ng‘iz mijoz bo‘lishday gap-ku*” kabi holatlarga nisbatan.

3) *maqsadga ko‘ra ish ko‘riladi*, ya‘ni nima uchun bu haqda xabar berilgan? Bunda kommunikativ maqsad baholanadi. Aynan qasddan obro‘sizlantirish mazmunidami yoki yo‘qmi, degan masala o‘rganiladi. Masalan: “*O‘l bu*

kuningdan, parazit. Xalq sanga n.....ya ishonmiydi, bunaqa g.....n yurishing bilan odamlarga aql o'rgatishingga balo bormi, xaromi, nahssan, esing bo'lsa ko'chaga chiqma endi, shu vidyongni ko'rib, xalq betingga tupurib, ketingga tepishga tayyor”.

Ushbu tarkibiy qismlarga muvofiq lingvist-ekspert tahlil usullarini tanlashi mumkin.

Haqorat mazmunli matnlar bo'yicha o'tkaziladigan sud-lingvistik ekspertizalarida haqorat ma'nosini ifodalovchi turli belgilar alohida ajratiladi. Quyidagi 2-jadvalda buni yaqqol ko'rish mumkin:

Jadvalga muvofiq, haqoratlash holatlarining diagnostik belgilari ko'rsatiladi. Tasdiq ishorali shakllar haqorat belgilari bor ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Lingvistik jihatdan asoslash lozim bo'lgan o'rinlarda esa lingvistik ekspertiza tashkil etish ehtiyoji yuzaga keladi. Bunday holatlarda umumiy ekspertiza muallifning jinsi, yoshi, ma'lumoti; matn muallifining ijtimoiy, kasbiy, hududiy mansubligi, matn muallifining ijtimoiy holati kabilarga aniqlik kiritiladi. “Vaziyatning yuridik jihati esa haqorat yoki tuhmat qilinish shakli (omma oldidami), huquqiy xavflilik belgilarini aniqlashtiradi. Matnda noma'lum va aniqlashtirilishi lozim bo'lgan masalalar uchun esa lingvistik ekspertiza belgilanadi.”¹⁷

Haqoratning diagnostik belgilari

2-jadval

Haqoratning diagnostik belgilari	Haqorat sifatida baholash
Haqorat mazmunli matnlarning dalillik tabiati (daliliy ma'lumotlar)	✓
Haqorat bilan bog'liq salbiy ma'lumotni muayyan jismoniy yoki yuridik shaxs bilan bog'lash	✓
Haqorat mazmunini ifodalagan birlikning shaxs sha'ni, obro'siga daxl qilish darajasining yuqoriligi	✓
Haqoratning ishlatilishi bilan bog'liq nutqiy vaziyat: omma oldida, ommaviy chiqishlar orqali, xat shaklida, ijtimoiy tarmoq orqali, to'g'ridan to'g'ri va hokazo	✓

Tadqiqot ishining “**Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish**” mazmunli matnlar sud-lingvistik ekspertizasining mavzu va manbalari” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobining “*Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish*” mazmunli matnlarning sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida tuhmat, sha'n, qadr-qimmat tushunchalari talqini” nomli birinchi faslida mazkur tushunchalarning manbalardagi talqinlari tahlil qilingan.

Fan-texnika rivojlangani sari kishilar o'rtasidagi muloqot vositalarining turlari va ularning ifoda imkoniyatlari ortmoqda. Jahon axborot tarmog'ida suzib yurgan son-sanoqsiz ma'lumotlarning ayrimlari to'g'ri maqsadni ko'zlagan bo'lsa, ayrimlari kimningdir sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini kamsitishga, badnom qilishga

¹⁷Стернин И.А., Антонова Л.Г., Карпов Д.Л., Шаманова М.В. Основные понятия лингвокриминалистической экспертизы. – Ярославль, 2013. – С. 8.

xizmat qiladi. So‘nggi vaqtlarda ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali bir shaxsga nisbatan boshqa shaxs yoki guruhlar tomonidan tuhmat qilinish holatlari tez-tez uchramoqda. Bu holat lingvistik ekspertologiya uchun qator muammoli vaziyatlarni taqdim etmoqda. Lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazishga asoslangan muammoli holatlarning katta qismini tarmoq orqali qilingan tuhmat aktlari tashkil etadi. Shu o‘rinda dastlab “*tuhmat*” nimaligi haqida bilishimiz lozim.

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da *tuhmat* so‘zining arabcha ekanligi, “birovni ayblash yoki qoralash maqsadida o‘ylab chiqarilgan asossiz da’vo; bo‘hton”, so‘zlashuv tilida “ortiqcha tashvish, dardisar”¹⁸ ma’nosini anglatishi aytiladi. Tuhmat tushunchasi haqidagi aniq tasavvur “*xizmatga tuhmat*” birikmasi mazmunida yaqqol namoyon bo‘ladi. Lug‘atda u “kimsaga xizmat, yaxshilik qilib, oxiri aybdor bo‘lib qolish yoki o‘ziga tashvish, dardisar orttirish; yaxshilikka yomonlik” deb izohlanadi.

Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida *tuhmat* so‘zi bilan birga *bo‘hton* leksik birligi ham ko‘p uchraydi. “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da *bo‘hton* so‘zining arab tilidan o‘tganligi, “birovni ayblash yoki qoralash maqsadida o‘ylab chiqarilgan asossiz da’vo” ekanligi qayd qilinadi¹⁹. Huquqiylashgan manbalardagi ma’lumotlarda “bila turib boshqa shaxsni sharmanda qiladigan uydirma tarqatish, sha’ni, qadr-qimmatini kamsitilishiga olib keluvchi yolg‘on ma’lumotlar berish” *tuhmat* hisoblanishi aytiladi, bu tushuncha yanada huquqiylashtirib, aniqlashtirib izohlanadi. Shundan kelib chiqib, u yoki bu gap, fikr tuhmat hisoblanar ekan, unda quyidagi uch belgi bo‘lishi lozim:

1) tuhmat qilayotgan shaxs o‘zi tarqatayotgan ma’lumotning yolg‘on ekanligini oldindan bilib noto‘g‘ri xabar beradi;

2) tarqatilayotgan ma’lumot yoki aytilayotgan xabar unga aloqasi yo‘q jismoniy va yuridik shaxsga nisbatan qaratiladi;

3) tarqatilayotgan ma’lumotda alohida shaxsni yoki muayyan tashkilotni sharmanda qilish, ijtimoiy mavqeyini yerga urish ehtimoli katta bo‘ladi.

Lingvistik ekspertologiyada obro‘sizlantiruvchi ma’lumotlardan umuman da’vogar haqidagi salbiy ma’lumotlar hamda sharmanda qiluvchi ma’lumotlar ajratiladi. Masalan, saylovda muvaffaqiyatsizlikka uchraganlik fakti siyosatchi va uning qarindoshlari tomonidan salbiy qabul qilinadi, uning siyosiy raqiblari tomonidan esa g‘alaba deb qabul qilinadi va siyosiy liderlikka da’vogarlar uchun odatiylashib qolgan nutqiy odatlar bo‘lib, obro‘sizlantiruvchi ma’lumotlar hisoblanmaydi.

Agar fuqaro yoki tashkilotning huquqbuzarliklari to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumot tuhmat bo‘lsa, bu endi boshqa jinoyat tarkibi sifatida ko‘riladi, ya’ni qasddan yolg‘on xabar tarqatish deb baholanadi. Fuqaro yoki tashkilotning huquqbuzarliklari to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumot tuhmat bo‘lsa, bu holat qasddan yolg‘on xabar tarqatish sifatida baholanadi va jinoyat tarkibi sifatida ko‘riladi. Misol sifatida quyidagilarni keltirish mumkin:

¹⁸ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. III жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, давлат илмий нашриёти, 2020. – Б. 76.

¹⁹ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. II жилд. – Тошкент: “Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси” давлат илмий ташкилоти, 2020. – Б. 255.

Biror kompaniya haqida “Ular soxta mahsulotlar ishlab chiqaradi va sotadi”, degan yolgʻon maʼlumotni tarqatib, kompaniyaning obroʻsini butunlay yoʻqotishga urinsa, bu tuhmatdan tashqari, qasddan yolgʻon xabar tarqatish sifatida jinoyat tarkibi boʻlib, javobgarlikni keltirib chiqaradi. Bu holatda kompaniyaning huquqi buzilgan va obroʻsi zarar koʻrgan boʻladi, bu esa qonuniy oqibatlariga olib keladi. Xuddi shunday xabar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda tegishlicha tasdiqlanmay tarqatilganda ham tuhmat sifatida qabul qilinib, huquqiy baho beriladi. Bunday huquqbuzarliklar toʻgʻrisidagi maʼlumotlar toʻgʻri boʻlsa, ular obroʻsizlantirish sifatida baholanadi. Misol uchun, agar bir shaxs yoki tashkilotning haqiqiy huquqbuzarliklari haqida maʼlumotlar tarqatilsa, bu obroʻga zarar yetkazgan boʻladi. Fuqarolar, jumladan, mansabdor shaxslarning shaʼni, qadr-qimmati, ishchanlik obroʻsi va yaxshi nomini himoya qilish huquqlari har doim hurmat qilinishi kerak. Tarqatilgan maʼlumotlar yoki dalillar tekshirilganda asossiz boʻlib chiqsa, tuhmat sifatida qabul qilinadi.

**X.Sulaymonova nomidagi Respublika sud-ekspertiza markaziga
2022–2024-yillarda lingvistik ekspertiza boʻyicha kelib tushgan
murojaatlar toʻgʻrisida
MAʼLUMOT**

3-jadval.

T/r	Lingvistik ekspertiza qilish boʻyicha kelib tushgan murojaatlarning mazmuniy turlari	Murojaatlari soni
1.	Shaxsni haqorat qilish	129
2.	Obroʻsizlantirish	134
3.	Kamsitish	122
4.	Korrupsiyaviy holatlar borligi	15
5.	Ijrosiz qaytarilgan murojaatlar	39

Yuqorida koʻrsatilgan shaxsni obroʻsizlantirish, kamsitish va haqoratlash bilan bogʻliq murojaatlarning 39 tasi ijro etish imkoni mavjud emasligi sababli qaytarilgan (5-jadval). Bu esa ziddiyatli holat uchun xulosa berishda soʻrov yuboruvchi organlarning qarori protsessual jihatdan notoʻgʻriligi, ekspert oldiga qoʻyilgan savollarning toʻgʻri emasligi, obyekt notoʻgʻri, koʻrsatilgan ilmiy manbalar (metodik qoʻllanma va lugʻatlar)ning yetarli emasligi va shu kabi ekspertga bogʻliq boʻlmagan sabablarga koʻra lingvistik ekspertizadan oʻtkazilmagan.

Ijtimoiy hayotda haqorat, kamsitish va obroʻsizlantirish kabi holatlarda noverbal vositalardan ham keng foydalaniladi. 2022-2024-yillarda noverbal vositalar orqali haqorat mazmuni bor deb taqdim etilgan (jami 7 ta) ishlarda qoʻl ishoralari, hayvon suratlari hamda odamning yalangʻoch badaniga boshqa odamning bosh qismini kompyuter yoki telefon imkoniyatlaridan foydalanib montaj qilish holatlarini oʻz ichiga oladi. Masalan, oʻziga tanish qiz yoki ayolning boshini butunlay boshqa yalangʻoch ayol badaniga joylashtirish yoki erkak kishining boshiga ayol kishining yoki aksincha holatlarni ham misol keltirish

mumkin. Bunday holatlar shaxsning sha'ni, obro'sini tushirishga qaratilganligi sababli haqorat deb emas, obro'sizlantirish deb baholanishi to'g'ri bo'lsa-da, lingvistik ekspertiza bo'yicha birorta o'zbek tilidagi adabiyotlarda keltirilmagan.

Mazkur bobning "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"da "shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" ma'noli so'zlarning berilishi va maxsus lug'at tuzishga doir tavsiyalar" deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida haqorat, obro'sizlantirish ma'nosini ifodalovchi so'zlarning lug'atlarda berilishi, bu borada qilinishi lozim bo'lgan leksikografik tadqiqotlar va vazifalar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili lug'at tarkibining asosiy qismini o'zbek xalqining barcha a'zolari uchun umumiy bo'lgan va qo'llanishda muayyan hudud yoki ma'lum faoliyat sohalari bilan chegaralanmagan leksika tashkil qiladi. Shu bilan birga, xalq tilida chegaralangan qatlam so'zlari ham keng ishlatiladi. Masalan, vulgarizmlar badiiy nutqda yozuvchining mahorati bilan o'ziga xos estetik vazifani bajaradigan vositaga aylanadi. Badiiy asardagi personajlarning xarakteri, ichki dunyosi, madaniy-ma'rifiy saviyasi kabi bir qator jihatlarni ta'kidlashda vulgarizmlar alohida o'rin tutadi. Ular tilshunoslikda ma'no ottenkasi va qo'llanish doirasiga ko'ra 5 guruhga bo'linadi:

1) kishilarning xarakteri va mijozidagi ojizlikni ifodalovchi vulgarizmlar: *dum, tekinxo'r, ayyor, buzuq, xomkalla, xumpar, qo'shmachi, noinsof, xotinfurush, mag'zava, yuzsiz, esipast, lanj, latta, ig'vogar, majmagil odam, mazasi yo'q, xotinboz kabi;*

2) kishilarning tashqi ko'rinishidagi kamchilik va nuqsonlarni ifodalovchi vulgarizmlar: *mechkay, ko'ppak, maymoq, ilonbosh, simyog'och, qovoqbosh, ayronbosh, gumbaz, bordonday, qo'ng'iz, mo'ylov, kal, do'rdoq, qiyshiq, qo'tir, pataksoqol, paxmoq, surpaquloq, shikit, daroz, akildoq, paytava quloq, so'loqmon, quti uchdi, bir oyog'i yerda bo'lsa, bir oyog'i go'rda kabi;*

3) so'kish, koyish ma'nosini ifodalovchi vulgarizmlar: *bachchag'ar, yaramas, ablah, xumpar, nomard, badbaxt, nonko'r, qistaloq, ahmoq, sintaloq, xotin-taloq, galvars, kasofat, nahs, ko'ppak, la'nati, tentak, iblis, shallaqi, itvachcha, juvonmarg, isqirt, benomus, iflos, haromi, bedavo, go'rso'xta, vaysaqi; kabi;*

4) kishining kasalliklari bilan bog'liq vulgarizmlar: *pes, moxov, mayib, nogiron, psix, aqli zaif, kar, garang kabi;*

5) qarg'ish mazmunli vulgarizmlar. Ularni anglatgan ma'nolari jihatidan quyidagi guruhlarga bo'lish mumkin:

a) o'lim tilash ma'noli qarg'ishlar: *ajal olsin, diydoring o'chsin, oshingni yey, qirchiningdan qiyilgur, go'ringda to'ng'iz qo'pgur;*

b) yomon istak (tilak) ma'noli qarg'ishlar: *ko'zing o'yilib tushgur, tuzim ko'r qilgur/ non ursin; tul o't, sut ko'r qilgur;*

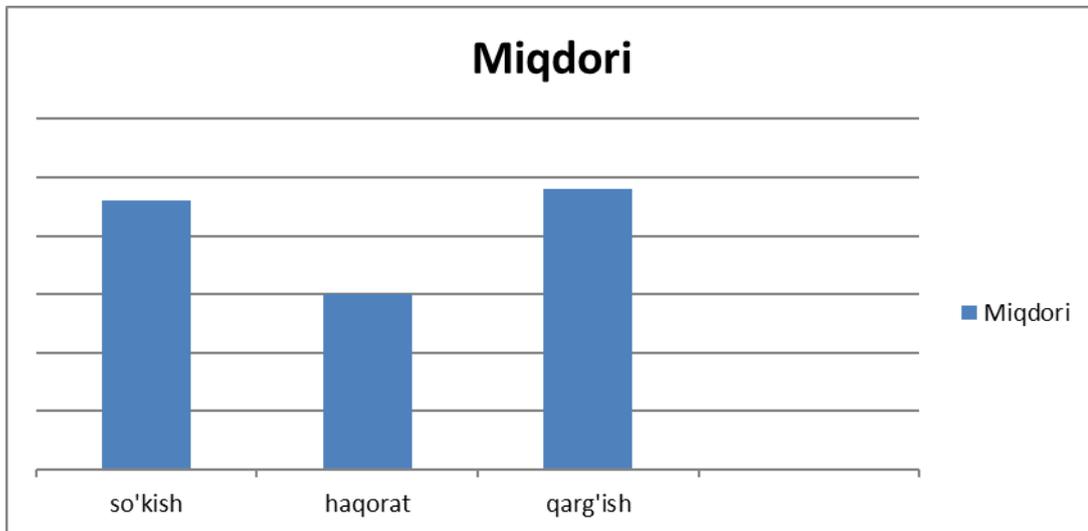
d) duoyi bad qilish ma'noli qarg'ishlar: *do'zaxda yonib o'l/ oqpadar bo'l kabi.*

Dialogik nutqda, so'zlovchi va suhbatdosh o'zaro fikr almashuv jarayonida ayrim so'zlar, so'z birikmalari hamda vulgarizmlardan foydalanadi. Tilning ijtimoiy-dialektal qatlamiga mansub so'zlar badiiy adabiyotda voqelikning

ishonarli chiqishi uchun personajlar nutqini induviduallashtirish vositasi sifatida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi, biroq ularni kundalik maishiy-ijtimoiy munosabatlarda aniq shaxsga qarata ishlatish huquqiy javobgarlikka sabab bo‘ladi.

Besh jildli “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da “so‘k.” qisqartmali terminlarning umumiy soni 46 ta, ikki jildli “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da “haqr.” qisqartmali terminlarning umumiy soni 30 ta, 2023-yilda chop qilingan olti jildli “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da “qarg‘.” qisqartmali terminlarning umumiy soni 48 tani tashkil qiladi.

Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o‘tkazish uchun sabab bo‘ladigan so‘kish, qarg‘ish, haqorat ma‘noli so‘zlarning izohli lug‘at bo‘yicha tahlili quyidagicha:



“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” tilimizdagi haqorat, so‘kish, qarg‘ish ma‘noli so‘z va iboralar jamlangan yagona manbadir. Unda izohli lug‘at talabiga mos ravishda bunday tabiatli so‘zlar qamrab olinib, leksikografik izohlar berilgan. “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”ning akademik manbaa ekanligini hisobga olib, kelgusida tuziladigan haqorat ma‘noli ifodalar lug‘atida izohli lug‘atdagi leksikografik izohlar, illyustrativ misollardan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq. O‘z navbatida izlanishlar orqali turli hududlarda qo‘llanadigan yangi haqorat so‘zlarni topib, maxsus lug‘atga kiritilishi keyinchalik undan izohli lug‘atning yangi nashrlarida foydalanish imkonini beradi.

Ushbu bobning “*Tuhmat va haqorat ma‘noli matnlarning lingvistik ekspertiza xulosalarini baholash*” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida lingvistik ekspertiza xulosalarini qiymatini ochib berish masalasi tadqiq etilgan.

Tuhmat hamda haqorat ma‘noli so‘zlarni qo‘llash, so‘kish so‘zlarini ishlatish hamma lingvomadaniyalarda qoralanadi, ammo bu birliklarni mutlaq taqiqlangan deyish xato bo‘ladi. Masalan, jamoat ongi ulardan foydalanishni oqlashi mumkin bo‘lgan holatlar mavjud. Jumladan, ijodkorning badiiy matndagi personajni tavsiflashi uchun, so‘z o‘yini hazil-mutoyiba maqsadlarida va shunga o‘xshash boshqa holatlarda yuqoridagi singari nomaqbul so‘z va iboralar ishlatiladi.

G.V.Kusov haqorat mazmunli matnlar bo‘yicha olib boriladigan lingvistik ekspertizalarda uch asosiy mezonni asoslaydi:

“1) muallifning nutq aktida ko‘zlagan maqsadini tahlil qilish. Bunda texnik jihatlarga e‘tibor qaratilmaydi, faqat nutq aktining maqsadli yo‘naltirilganligi inobatga olinadi;

2) haqoratga olib keladigan holat va usullarni tahlil qilish, xususan, haqorat qilish, masxaralash va bu holatning takrorlanish darajasi;

3) etnik, psixologik, axloqiy jihatlarga bog‘liq haqorat xususiyatlari.”²⁰

Albatta, davlat va nodavlat tashkilotlarida lingvistik ekspertizalarni yuqoridagi mezonlar asosida amalga oshirish, haqorat va tuhmat aktlariga tizimli munosabatda bo‘lish ish yuritish talab qilinadiki, ularni ham sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida e‘tibor berilishi lozim hisoblangan mezonlar deyish mumkin:

1) yuridik norma talabiga rioya qilish (lingvistik ekspertiza yuridik malakani o‘z ichiga olmaydi);

2) tilning ko‘p vazifaliligini hisobga olish, masalan, maqsadli salbiy otenkadan xoli oddiy nutq akti ham ikkinchi shaxsning ruhiy holatiga bog‘liq ravishda haqorat, tahqir, kamsitish tariqasida qabul qilinishi mumkin;

3) sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi og‘zaki haqoratli holatlarni ham misollar orqali ko‘rsatib berishi, haqoratlanishning qay tarzda bo‘lganini isbotlab berishi zarur;

4) tilshunos-ekspert sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi mavzusini to‘g‘ri belgilashi kerak, ya‘ni ekspertizaning lingvistik qismini yuridik qismdan ajratib olishi lozim. Masalan, “shaxsni obro‘sizlantirish” tuhmat bo‘lib, yuridik tushuncha hisoblanadi va “Jinoyat kodeksi” ning 139-moddasi bilan javobgarlik belgilanadi.

Lingvistik ekspertologiyaga aloqador adabiyotlarda tilshunos-mutaxassis e‘tibor berishi zarur bo‘lgan quyidagi yondashuv-yo‘nalishlar haqida so‘z yuritiladi:

1) nutqiy xatti-harakat doirasida muallifning umumiy niyatlarini tahlil qilish, (bunda lingvist-ekspert konkret matn yoki nutq parchasi asosida mustaqil ish ko‘radi, chunki bu borada maxsus metodika mavjud emas);

2) masxaralash va haqorat qilishning tez-tez uchraydigan taktikalarini tahlil qilish;

3) “haqorat” tushunchasining etnik, psixologik, etik tarkibiy qismlarini shaxsning ijtimoiylashuvi natijalari bilan bog‘liqlikda tahlil qilish²¹.

Ma‘lumki, sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi jarayonida matnning semantik-stilistik xossalari tekshiriladi. Muayyan til korpusida mavjud ma‘lumotlar bazasi asosida matnning lingvistik xarakteri namoyon bo‘ladi. Nutqdagi har bir so‘z alohida-alohida izohlanmaydi, aksincha, bir umumiy semantik maydon yoki guruh doirasida tahlil qilinadi²². Shu bilan bir qatorda, lingvist-ekspert sha‘n va qadr-qimmat hamda ishchanlik obro‘sini himoya qilish bo‘yicha da‘vo ochish uchun haqiqatga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan va shaxsni obro‘sizlantiradigan tarzda ma‘lumot tarqatilishi zarur. Agar haqorat deb qaralayotgan ma‘lumotda bunday belgilar

²⁰Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллюкутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2004. – С. 60-61.

²¹ Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллюкутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2004. – С. 60-61.

²²Akhmedova D., Mengliev B. Semantic Tag Categories in Corpus Linguistics: Experience and Examination. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-3S, October 2019. – B. 227–284.

bo'lmasa, fuqarolik huquqbuzarligi hisoblanmaydi va ushbu toifadagi ishlar bo'yicha da'vo qondirilmaydi. Shuningdek, fuqaro tomonidan amaldagi qonunchilik yoki axloqiy me'yorlar, jamiyatda o'rnatilgan xulq-atvor tamoyillari buzilganligi to'g'risida da'vo qilinsa, bu holatda maxsus ekspertizadan o'tkazish talab qilinadi. Masalan, bir shaxs biror kompaniya xodimlari yoki tashkilot rahbari haqida "Ular huquqiy me'yorlarni buzib, firibgarlik qilishmoqda", deb aytsa va bu da'vo jamiyatda qabul qilingan axloqiy me'yorlarga yoki qonunchilikka zid deb hisoblansa, shaxsning da'vosini aniqlash va tekshirish uchun sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi tayinlanadi.

Obro'sizlantirish mazmunli murojaatlarni ko'rib chiqishda bahsli matndagi ma'lumotlarning haqiqatga mos yoki mos emasligi aniqlanadi:

1) matnda mavjud bo'lgan ayrim ayblovlarni adolatsiz deb aniqlash;

2) matndagi voqelik tasvirining "noto'g'ri" ekanligini aniqlash (bunda tilshunos voqelikning qaysi tasviri haqiqiy va qaysi biri noto'g'ri ekanligi haqida xulosa chiqarishi kerak);

3) ma'lumotlar noto'g'ri taqdim etilish holatlarini aniqlash va bu tilshunosga ma'lum bo'lishi kerak.

Lingvistik ekspertiza bo'yicha adabiyotlarda obro'sizlantiruvchi nutq strategiyasining boshqa belgilari (bahsli yoki potensial bahsli bayonotlar mazmunidagi nomuvofiqlik) aniqlanishi uchun qo'shimcha o'rganish va bunda faqat lingvist emas, boshqa soha mutaxassislari ham jalb etilishi zarur bo'ladi. Bunda matn mavzusi, mavzudan chetga chiqish, nom va xulosalar, kirish va xulosalarning nomuvofiqligi, mantiqiy qarama-qarshiliklar, alogizmlarning mavjudligi bo'yicha matndagi ichki qarama-qarshiliklarni ochishga olib keladi. Tuhmat aktida bularni belgilash (shuningdek, bila turib yolg'on va asossiz ma'lumotlarni tarqatish bilan bog'liq boshqa ishlar) lingvistik ekspertizaning majburiy vazifalariga kiradi. Bular huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organ xodimi tomonidan hisobga olinishi mumkin bo'lgan maxsus ko'rsatkichlardir. Matnda salbiy ma'lumotlarning mavjudligi (aniq faktlar bo'lishi yoki qanday ifodalanishidan qat'i nazar), shubhasiz, obro'sizlantiruvchi nutq strategiyasining belgilaridan biri bo'ladi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, tuhmat va haqorat mazmunidagi matnlarning lingvistik ekspertizasi xulosalari maxsus mezonlar asosida baholanadi. Bu borada C.V.Kusov, O.S.Isser, N.B.Rujenseva kabilarning fikrlari muhim o'rin tutadi. O'zbek sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida ham yuqoridagi olimlarning tavsiyalaridan o'rinli foydalanish ahamiyatli. Shu bilan birga, tuhmat qilish, haqoratlash holatlarining har biriga alohida lingvistik tahlil asosida yondashish talab etiladi.

XULOSA

1. Lingvistik ekspertologiya tilshunoslik va huquq fanlari o'rtasida yuzaga kelgan soha hisoblanadi. Jahon tilshunosligida lingvistik-ekspertiza bo'yicha salmoqli tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilgan bo'lib, ular xolis tergov, odil sudlov jarayonlarining samaradorligini ta'minlagan.

2. Lingvistik ekspertizaga oid fanlar oliy ta'lim muassasalarining tilshunoslik hamda huquqshunoslik yo'nalishlarida o'qitilmasligi sababli filolog mutaxassislar lingvist-ekspert vazifasini bajarishga ixtisoslashmoqda. Mazkur faoliyatni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun tegishli maxsus bilimlar va amaliy ko'nikmalar zarur bo'lib, ular faqat ixtisoslashgan tayyorgarlik orqali egallanadi.

3. Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi verbal hamda noverbal matnlarda o'tkaziladi. Mas'ul tashkilotlarga "shaxsni obro'sizlantirish" mazmunli murojaatlardan eng ko'p *haqorat qilish, kamsitish, uyaltirish, tuhmat* va *noo'rin tanqid* mazmunli matnlar bilan murojat qilinishi kuzatiladi va bunday lisoniy vaziyatlarga lingvistik tahlil asosida yechim belgilanadi.

4. Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish akti ommaviy axborot vositalari orqali ham bo'ladi. Bunda shaxs haqida tarqatilgan yoki taqdim etilgan ma'lumot to'g'ri bo'lganda shaxs (lavozimli kishi, siyosiy nomzod) obro'sizlantirilgan deb hisoblanmaydi. Bordi-yu, OAV orqali tarqatilgan material fakti bo'lmasa va sud-lingvistik ekspertizada ayb isbotini topmasa, shaxs obro'sizlangan deb hisoblanadi.

5. Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o'tkazishda samarador lingvistik tahlil usullari mavjud bo'lib, til birliklarining shakliy xususiyatlaridan boshlangan ekspertlik tahlili mazmuniy baholash bilan yakunlanadi. Bunda umumiy tilshunoslikdagidek lingvistik ekspertologiyada ham qiyoslash, statistik, empirik kabi usullardan foydalaniladi. Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish masalasi qo'yilgan sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida xalqaro va milliy standartlar hisobga olinadi.

6. Shaxsni obro'sizlantirish mazmunli matnlarda sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi o'tkazishda ekspertlik qilayotgan mutaxassis lingvistik va huquqiy ma'lumotlarga tayanadi, matn mazmuni va vaziyatga lingvopragmatik jihatdan yondashadi. Amaliyotda haqoratlash akti haqorat ma'noli so'z, ibora, maqol, ishora va gaplar og'zaki va yozma qo'llash bilan sodir bo'ladi. Noverbal shakli esa haqorat ekanligi turli xalqlarda sotsial o'rganilgan ko'rinishlarda yuzaga chiqadi. Bu holatda ham shaxsiyatga daxl qilingan, qadr-qimmat yerga urilgan deb topiladi. Agar shaxsning jismoniy xususiyatlari, tana a'zolaridagi nuqsoni aytilsa, bu shaxsni atayin kamsitish sifatida baholanadi. Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi uchun bu holat ham material bo'ladi, uni lingvokriminalistik baholashga ehtiyoj seziladi.

7. O'zbek sud-lingvistik ekspertologiyasida shaxsni obro'sizlantirish nafaqat o'zbek tili birliklari orqali, qolaversa, chet tillarga xos, ya'ni rus, qisman ingliz tillaridagi so'z, iboralar bilan sodir bo'layotganligi kuzatiladi. Shaxs bu shaklda obro'sizlantirilganda ham qasddan haqoratlash va obro'sizlantirish deb talqin qilinishi zarur.

8. Sud-lingvistik ekspertizasida tuhmat shaxsga unda mavjud bo'lmagan yoki unga xos bo'lmagan yolg'on ma'lumotlarni nisbatlashni anglatadi. Bu kabi ma'lumotlarning haqiqatga mos yoki mos emasligi borasida faqat lingvist-ekspertning o'zi asosli xulosa bera olmaydi. Bunda tuhmatning haqiqat yoki haqiqat emasligi boshqa soha vakillari yordami bilan ham aniqlashtiriladi.

9. O'zbek tilida axloqiy-estetik jihatdan umumqabul qilingan so'z va iboralar bilan birga, salmoqli miqdorda haqorat, so'kish, kamsitish, obro'sizlantirish ma'noli so'z va iboralar mavjud. "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati"da tegishli til

birliklari maxsus pometalari bilan berilgan. O'z navbatida, maxsus pometa berilmagan va nutqiy haqorat xarakterli so'zlar ham borki, bu shunday so'zlar bilan bog'liq haqoratlash, obro'sizlashtirish aktlari sodir bo'lganda sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi xulosasini berishda murakkabliklar paydo qiladi. Shunday bo'lsa ham izohli lug'at o'zbek lingvist-ekspertlari asoslanadigan muhim ilmiy manba hisoblanadi.

10. O'zbek sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi faoliyat samaradorligi haqorat, kamsitish, obro'sizlantirish ma'noli lisoniy birliklarning maxsus izohli lug'atini tuzish bilan yanada oshadi. Mazkur lug'atni tuzishda "O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati" muhim manba hisoblanadi, chunki unda o'zbek tilidagi aksar haqorat ma'noli leksemalarni qamrab olingan. Yangi sohaviy lug'atga haqorat mazmunli ko'plab chet so'zlarni kiritish imkonining borligi maxsus lug'atning tuzilishini yanada dolzarblashtiradi.

11. Haqorat, kamsitish, obro'sizlantirish ma'noli lisoniy birliklarning tuzilishi rejalashtirilayotgan maxsus izohli lug'atda to'g'ridan to'g'ri haqorat ma'nosini ifodalaydigan so'zlar bilan birga kontekstning umumiy mazmunidan kelib chiqib shaxs huquqlariga daxl qilishi mumkin bo'lgan, haqorat ma'nosida ko'p qo'llanadigan ifodalar ham berilishi lozim. Chunki sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi amaliyotida shaxsni obro'sizlantirishning shaklan va mazmunan har xil matnlariga duch kelinadi. Audio va video murojaat shaklidagi haqoratlash, kamsitish, tuhmat qilish aktlarining ko'payayotgani lingvistik-ekspertiza jarayoniga ilg'or usullarni joriy qilishni taqozo qiladi.

12. O'zbek sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi bo'yicha muayyan tajriba to'plangan, lingvist-ekspertlarning malakalari avvalgiga qaraganda ortgan, ammo bu sohaga ko'p tushayotgan murojaatlarni xolis tahlil qilish va baholash uchun lingvistik va leksikografik adabiyotlar yetarli emas. Shuningdek, o'zbek sud-lingvistik ekspertologiyasida haqoratli holatlarni baholashning umumqabul qilingan usullari ham aniq belgilanmagan. Shu bois mazkur tadqiqot ishi tilshunoslik va huquqshunoslik sohalari o'rtasidagi integratsiyani ta'minlab, sud-lingvistik ekspertizasi jarayonida metodologik asos sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan xarakterlanadi.

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**ALISHER NAVOIY TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

NAJMIDINOVA NILUFAR YULDOSHOVNA

**LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION OF EXPRESSIONS CONTAINING
“DISCREDIT OF THE PERSON” IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

10.00.11 – Applied linguistics. Practical and computer linguistics

ABSTRACT
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INTRODUCTION (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Dissertation Annotation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. The increasing integration between disciplines in linguistics is fostering effective cooperation to study the root causes of social problems and find complex solutions. The practical significance of language is growing, and its importance in human life is increasing. In particular, the intersection of language with the field of law is leading to the establishment of state and non-state centers focused on linguistic expertise of controversial texts. In particular, significant results are being achieved in this area in Russia and Belarus.

In world linguistics, linguistic expertise has become one of the leading factors in text analysis and the identification of evidence in forensic cases. In a number of studies, problematic situations in forensic situations are clarified through linguistic expertise. As a result, systematic work was organized in English educational institutions to train special linguists-experts, and scientific and methodological literature on criminolinguistic conclusions was formed.

In recent years, in Uzbek linguistics, along with the study of theoretical linguistic problems, there are wide opportunities for conducting practical research related to the practical use of language. With the development of applied linguistics and computer linguistics, the achievements of linguistics are being applied to the research of other humanities. As the head of our state noted, “It is no coincidence that scientific achievements in the world are achieved in the direction of fundamental research.”²³ In our republic, linguistic expertise plays a significant role in improving the judicial and legal system, revealing the essence of texts related to forensics, consistently substantiating cases of anonymity, and objectively evaluating criminal cases. In this sense, research on linguistic expertise also enriches Uzbek applied linguistics with new results and serves to increase the effectiveness of investigative and judicial processes. One of such pressing issues is the study of expressions that discredit a person in the Uzbek language.

This dissertation research, to a certain extent, serves to fulfill the tasks outlined in the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 13, 2016, No. PD-4997 “On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”, No. PD-4947 dated February 7, 2017, “On the strategy of actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan,” No. PD-5850 dated October 21, 2019, “On measures to significantly enhance the status and prestige of the Uzbek language as the state language”, No. PD-6084 dated October 20, 2020, “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country”, No. PD-2789 dated February 17, 2017, “On measures to improve the management, organization, and financing of scientific research activities of the Academy of Sciences”, No. PD-4479 dated October 4, 2019, “On the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the

²³ Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyot yo‘limizni qat’iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko‘taramiz. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston, 2017. – B. 171.

law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state language” as well as in other regulatory documents adopted in this field.

Correspondence of the research to the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. This research was conducted in accordance with the priority direction of science and technology development of the Republic “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways to implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state”.

The degree to which the problem has been studied. It is difficult to justify with precise evidence when linguistic expertise arose, but, of course, every term that enters science has its own history, stage of formation, and period of development. Linguistic expertise also arose in a certain period and formed as a separate branch after the second half of the 20th century. Today, identifying the various attributes of words and sentences used in speech remains an urgent task, in particular, identifying what their content discredits, insults, humiliates, slanders a person, and gives scientific conclusions.

Initially, research on the relationship between linguistics and jurisprudence in Russian linguistics was created by Y.L.Ziyangirova and Y.A.Grishenkova. The linguistic expertise of texts related to extremism was reflected in the research of M.V.Ablin²⁴. The formation and practical application of linguistic expertise is described in the works of A.N.Baranov²⁵, I.V. Zharkov²⁶, Y.N.Bondarenko²⁷, and K.I.Brinev²⁸. The classification of linguistic expertise in cases related to insult was carried out by N.D.Golev²⁹ and Y.I.Galyashina³⁰.

In the world, the principles of linguistic expertise of social media messages and anonymous letters were developed by M.Culthard³¹, Tim Grant³², and N.Smith³³. The issues of organizing linguistic expertise in forensic situations were covered in the research of A.Nini and J.Olson³⁴.

²⁴ Аблин М.В. Теоретико-методологическое обоснование лингвистической экспертизы по делам об экстремизме: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Уфа, 2016. – С.162.

²⁵ Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика. Учеб. пособие. – М: Флинта: Наука, 2007. – 592 с.

²⁶ Бельчиков Ю.А., Горбаневский М.В, Жарков И.В. Методические рекомендации по вопросам лингвистической экспертизы спорных текстов СМИ. – Москва, 2010. – С. 105.

²⁷ Бондаренко Е.Н. Анализ речевой стратегии дискредитации в лингвистической экспертизе (на примере интернет-комментария) // Филологические науки. Вопросы, теории и практики, 2014. №10. – С. 27-29.

²⁸ Бринев К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 2009. – С. 252; Бринев К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза: Автореф. дисс. ... д-ра. филол. наук. – Кемерово, 2010. – С. 72.

²⁹ Голев Н.Д. Юридический аспект языка в лингвистическом освещении // Юрислингвистика: проблемы и перспективы: Межвуз. сб. научных трудов. – Барнаул: Изд-во Алт. ун-та, 1999. – С. 7;.

³⁰ Галышина Е.И. Основы судебного речеведения. Монография. – М.: СЕАНСИ, 2003. – 236 с.; Галышина Е.И. Правовой статус судебной лингвистической экспертизы / Цена слова. – М.: СТЭНСИ, 2002. – С. 228-237.

³¹ Coulthard M., Johnson A. Introduction to forensic linguistic. – NY.: Routledge, 2007. – P. 250.

³² Grant T.D. Forensic linguistics and the delivery of justice. – Birmingham: Linus, 2020 – P. 128.

³³ Smith N.-J. A stylistic analysis of written language behaviour with practical application to anonymous threat letters: Doctor of Philosophy Autoref... Dis. – Surrey: Psychology Department University Of Surrey, 1996. – P. 334.

³⁴ Nini A. Authorship profiling in a forensic context: Doctor of Philosophy. Autoref... Dis. – London, 2004. – P. 250.

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of the legal language was carried out by S.Khasanov³⁵, A.Saidov³⁶, Kh.Hayitov³⁷. The issue of judicial speech and vocabulary is substantiated in the works of K.Muydinov³⁸. K.N.Kayumova³⁹ conducted research on the analysis of legal documents based on linguistic knowledge. Also, in the field of linguistic expertise, K.Musulmonova⁴⁰, D.A.Turayeva⁴¹ conducted a study to determine the territorial specificity of non-literary elements in personal correspondence through the linguistic expertise. These studies are of particular importance in solving specific problematic issues of the relationship between language and law. However, in Uzbek linguistics, the linguistic expertise of cases related to personal discredit has not been specifically studied as a scientific study.

The relatedness of the research to the research plans of the scientific organization or educational institution where the dissertation was completed.

The dissertation research was conducted within the framework of the research plan of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in the direction of “Systematic Study of the Uzbek Language”.

The aim of the research is to reveal the essence of the meaningful expressions “discredit of a person” in the Uzbek language and to conduct their linguistic expertise.

The objectives of the research were as follows:

to study existing theories about the emergence and formation of linguistic expertise;

to define and describe offensive aspects of texts in the Uzbek language;

to determine the peculiarities of linguistic expertise of language units with the meaning of “discredit of a person”;

to reveal the legal and linguistic aspects of expertise in texts containing insults;

to determine the specifics of the appointment of forensic linguistic expertise of materials containing “discredit of a person.” Providing linguistic conclusions for materials with such content;

to substantiate the importance of lexicographic sources in conducting forensic linguistic expertise of materials containing the content of “discredit a person.”

The object of the research is the linguistic expertise of expressions with the meaning of “discredit of a person” in the Uzbek language.

³⁵ Мирхамидов М., Хасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004. – 146 б.

³⁶ Саидов А., Саркисянц Г. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1994; Саидов А., Саидова Л., Кўчимов Ш., Қосимова М. Қонун ва тил. – Тошкент: Иқтисодиёт ва ҳуқуқ дунёси, 1997. – 168 б.

³⁷ Хайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти: Юрид. фан. номз. ... дисс. –Т.: 2011. – 206 б.

³⁸ Мўйдинов Қ. Ўзбек тили суд нутқи лексикаси: Филол. фан.фалс. д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2019. – 145 б.

³⁹Қаюмова К.Н. Предикативликнинг синтактик-семантик хусусиятлари (халқаро ҳуқуқ ҳужжатлари инглиз, ўзбек ва рус тиллари материаллари киёсий таҳлили асосида): Филол. фан.фалс. д-ри дисс. автореф. – Т., 2019. – Б.25.

⁴⁰ Musulmonova K.X. O‘zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni, bosqichlari va metodlari: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri. ... diss. – Qo‘qon, 2022. – 132 b.

⁴¹ To‘rayeva D.A. O‘zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi: Filol. fan. fals. d-ri. ... diss. – Qo‘qon, 2022. – 137 b.

The subject of the research is the linguistic units that contain personal discredit.

Research methods. In the dissertation, methods such as deduction, induction, observation, comparison, and generalization, statistical, contextual, and conceptual analysis were used.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

The grounds for appointing a forensic linguistic examination of texts with the content “discredit of a person” and conducting a linguistic examination of texts with such content, as well as the reasons for conducting a formal and substantive examination of the text by a linguist-expert, have been established;

The forensic linguistic examination of texts with the meaning of “discredit of a person” is carried out on verbal and nonverbal texts, the lexical, semantic and linguopragmatic features of linguistic evaluation of such meaningful texts are scientifically substantiated;

It has been proven that when conducting a forensic linguistic examination of texts with the meaning of “discredit of a person,” the ways of giving a linguistic conclusion based on the differences between acts of insult and slander, words, phrases, proverbs, gestures, and sentences with insulting meaning used in oral and written form are evaluated as an act of insult;

The similarities and differences between the concepts of discrediting, discrimination, and slander through texts with the meaning of “discredit of a person,” the features of linguocriminalistic assessment of the occurrence of speech acts of discrediting, discrimination, and slander in forensic linguistic examination, taking into account the factors of public disclosure;

The necessity and importance of lexicographic sources in conducting a forensic linguistic examination of materials with the content “discredit of a person” is substantiated;

The necessity and importance of lexicographic sources are substantiated.

Practical and theoretical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research results is determined by the fact that they contribute to the development of the theory of forensic linguistics, the development of linguistic expertise in Uzbek linguistics as a separate field, the definition of linguistic expertise of problematic texts, the fulfillment of the task of a theoretical basis in conducting research dedicated to the linguistic expertise of various forensic texts, as well as the conclusion of expert decisions.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the fact that they serve as a practical guide in organizing special courses and seminars for students studying jurisprudence and linguistic expertise.

The reliability of the research results. The reliability of the research results is determined by the theoretical basis of the obtained results on republican and international scientific research, the experience and recommendations of the forensic experts of Republican Forensic Science Center named after Kh. Sulaimanova under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Professor A.Nini from

Manchester University and Professor General-Mayor Tim Grant from Astana University. Published scientific articles and theses have been implemented in practice. This dissertation research was conducted in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 17, 2019, No. PD-4125 “On measures to further improve forensic expertise”.

The implementation of the research results. Based on the results of the linguistic expertise of expressions with the meaning of “discredit of a person” in the Uzbek language:

From the scientific conclusions about the appointment of forensic linguistic examination of texts with the content “discredit of a person” and the grounds for conducting linguistic examination of such meaningful texts, as well as the reasons for conducting a formal-content examination of the text by a linguist-expert were used in the practical grant project No. I-OT-2019-42 “Creation of an electronic poetic dictionary of the Uzbek and English languages (description of the image of a person, character, nature and national symbols)” carried out in 2019-2021. (Reference No. 01-2314 dated November 2, 2023 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, the classification of words in this project by semantic characteristics and enrichment with new examples was ensured;

Conclusions on the scientific validity of the lexical, semantic, and linguopragmatic features of the linguistic evaluation of texts with the meaning of “discredit of a person,” and the implementation of forensic linguistic examination of texts with the meaning of “discredit of a person” on verbal and nonverbal texts were used in the practical grant project AM-F3-201908172 “Creation of an educational corpus of the Uzbek language,” completed in 2020-2023 (Reference No. 01-2306 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi dated November 1, 2023). As a result, it was used to create an educational corpus of the Uzbek language, to enrich the corpus with scientific sources, in particular, to improve the part of dictionaries;

When conducting a forensic linguistic examination of texts with the meaning of “discredit of a person,” the ways of giving a linguistic conclusion based on the differences between acts of insult and slander, the scientific and theoretical conclusions on the assessment of words, phrases, proverbs, gestures and sentences with an insulting meaning, used in oral and written form, as an act of insult were used in the preparation of the talk show “Oydin hayot live” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “Uzbekistan” TV channel, the program “Bugunning gapi” of the TV channel “Madaniyat va ma’rifat.” (State Institution of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan “Uzbekistan” TV channel No. 01-13-1594 dated October 8, 2021; Reference No. 01-16/201 of the State Institution “Madaniyat va ma’rifat” TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated October 18, 2021). As a result, it helped to make the scripts of the shows scientifically based. In order to legally protect the honor and dignity of a person in the media, its aspects related to linguistics have also been scientifically researched, and substantiated sources are

being prepared in this regard, which served to widely promote the attentiveness of citizens in mutual communication.

In substantiating the conclusions about the necessity and importance of lexicographic sources in conducting forensic linguistic examination of materials with the content “discredit of a person,” the Republican Forensic Science Center named after Kh. Sulaimanova under the Ministry of Justice in the implementation of the tasks defined in the work plan of the Forensic Research Institute for 2021-2024 and 2022-2024, including the organization of training seminars by the Center and the preparation of the manual entitled “Semantics of insulting, discrediting words in forensic linguistic examinations” (Letter of the Republican Forensic Science Center named after Kh. Sulaimanova under the Ministry of Justice dated January 4, 2025 No. 29-23-5/872).

Approval of the research results. The research findings were presented and discussed at two international and three republican scientific-practical conferences and seminars.

Publication of the research results. A total of 14 scientific works have been published on the topic of the study. Specifically, 7 articles (4 in republican and 3 in foreign journals) were published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the publication of the main scientific results of doctoral (PhD) dissertations.

The volume and structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices. The volume of the dissertation is 125 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **introduction** justifies the relevance of the topic, describes the aims and objectives, object and subject of the research, demonstrates its correspondence with the priority directions of science and technology development in the republic, outlines the scientific novelty and practical results, reveals the scientific and practical significance of the obtained results, provides information on the implementation of the results in practice, published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the work is titled “**General theoretical foundations of linguistic expertise of insulting texts,**” and its first paragraph is dedicated to “*Forensic linguistic expertise and its features.*” The paragraphs on the directions of forensic linguistic expertise, the theoretical foundations of forensic linguistic expertise in cases involving discredit of a person, as well as methods for assessing cases related to insult, discuss these issues and attempt to reveal their essence.

It is known that forensic linguistic expertise is widely used in the judicial processes of countries with a developed judicial system. Justice is achieved through the use of professional personnel who have mastered fundamental sciences such as psychology, sociology, jurisprudence, history, logic, philosophy, mathematics, and linguistics to find solutions to disputes in criminal cases, uncover crimes, as well as resolve conflict situations between citizens (insult,

discrimination, and humiliation). This is undoubtedly the result of the intensification of the integration of linguistics with other sciences. In this sense, B. Mengliyev said: “The practical function of language began to work widely in various branches of science. These factors led to the creation of a number of studies in modern linguistics⁴²”.

In leading countries, the first linguistic expertise in judicial and investigative activities began to be conducted in the 1990s. It began to develop rapidly, as it greatly contributed to the effectiveness of law enforcement activities. However, the lack or absence of practical experience and methodological recommendations for forensic linguistic expertise remained difficult in conducting speech forensics and obtaining the expected results. Of course, the subsequent work carried out in this regard was important as an experiment and thus began to yield positive results from expertise to expertise. However, currently, Uzbek forensic linguistics receives a lot of requests for linguistic expertise in personal discrediting cases, which requires defining reasonable approaches to this type of expertise.

It is known that in the process of analyzing a work of art, certain conclusions can be drawn about the period in which the author lived and about the social order. In addition, the analysis helps to determine the ideological direction of the work and the author's strategy. Similarly, in linguistic expertise, oral and written speech acts are tested, and in this sense, theoretical knowledge of the language is directly applied to practice. In the court proceedings, the available evidence, the testimony of witnesses, and the testimony of the accused are examined. Summarizing all the collected material and examining the evidence, oral and written speech when making a final decision will help solve the problem. In linguistic literature, this term is understood in a broad and narrow sense. In a broad sense, this includes three aspects:

- a) written language of the law;
- b) speaking in a legal context;
- d) using language as evidence.

In a narrow sense, it is said that language facts act as evidence of a contradictory text⁴³.

Linguistic expertise is one of the independent types of forensic expertise, which is used in the process of substantiating and proving evidence collected before and during the investigation. This expertise is aimed at meaningful and linguistic evaluation of textual evidence through linguistic analysis and provides scientifically reliable conclusions to the investigative bodies. In this expertise, the main focus is on the lexical and methodological study of written speech⁴⁴. However, the increase in the number of expertise objects reflecting the speech phenomenon and related court cases has shown that there is a need for a virtually

⁴² Mengliyev B., Karimov R. Theoretical fundamentals of uzbek-english parallel corpus // Journal Of critical reviyews, 2020. Vol 7, issue 17; Mengliyev V., Sobirova Z. Some issuyes related to the transfer of english tourism terms in uzbek language // Journal of critical reviyews, 2020. Vol 7, issue 15. – B.165-170.

⁴³ Malcom C., Johnson A. The Routledge handbook of forensic linguistics (Routledge Handbooks in Applied Linguistics). – London: Routledge, 2010. – P. 673.

⁴⁴ Галяшина Е.И. Назначение, производство и оценка заключения судебной лингвической экспертизы. (Методические рекомендации) – М., 2002. – С.13.

comprehensive type of expertise. Based on this need, forensic linguistic expertise arose, which entered the system of forensic expertises. At the same time, linguistic knowledge should be applied in court proceedings.

From a procedural standpoint, linguistic expertise can be assessed as a type of practical activity aimed at preventing violations of the rights of individuals and legal entities, regulated by relevant legislation. Expertise is one of the methods or means of obtaining evidentiary information, and when it is impossible to obtain this information by other methods, a linguistic expertise is appointed. From the perspective of linguistics, linguistic expertise is a type of study of circumstances that determine the possibility/impossibility of determining the author of statements about an object that characterize truth/false. “In the forensic linguistic expertise, the correctness/inaccuracy of the conclusion about the presence of negative information about the suspect/victim in the speech about the subject of the study, arising from the questions asked to the expert, is checked⁴⁵”.

The second paragraph of this chapter is titled “*Features of forensic linguistic expertise appointment in cases containing ‘discredit of a person’*”.

Currently, as in all areas, the application of new developments in forensic expertise is required. This indicates that as a result of the rapid development of information technologies, new types and means of committing criminal or other acts are emerging, which leads to a delay in the implementation of justice. In social networks and other communication channels, the need to assess and analyze cases of insult, abuse, compromise, plagiarism, and corruption in oral and written forms is increasing. This means that forensic linguistic expertise is necessary. In this sense, the training of linguist-experts, the creation of literature and the organization of the activities of special centers in our republic is a necessity, and the disclosure of the essence of forensic linguistic expertise, the development of theoretical and practical foundations is another necessity.

Today, it can be seen that in most cases the majority of offenses and crimes are committed through verbal threats, abuse, and discredit (Fig. 1). In cases such as intimidation, fraud, coercion, bribery, insult, and slander, the need to justify the criminality of administrative or criminal proceedings, as well as other types of activities, has led to the emergence of the science of linguistic expertise, which has been formed in the relationship between language and law. Of course, the most important aspect of linguistic expertise is the linguistic evaluation of the content of speech, and to achieve this, as we noted above, it is necessary to actively integrate linguistics and legal sciences.

Expressions that discredit a person can be divided into written and oral, and means of expressing meaning into verbal and nonverbal. The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” notes that the first meaning of the word “to accuse” is “to find guilty,” “to blame.” The legal meaning is “to make a criminal accusation.” From the second meaning in the dictionary, it is known that without proving the commission of a criminal act, to incriminate a person and disseminate

⁴⁵ Бринев К.И. Проблема тождества языковых единиц, задачи лингвистической экспертизы и пределы компетенции лингвиста-эксперта // URL:<http://silberiaexpert.com/publ/problema> (дата обращения: 24.05.2011).

it to the public is considered discrediting a person. Such behavior is prohibited by law, and publicly disclosed, it is clear that a person will be discredited. In such cases, a detailed study of the event at the time and place of information dissemination is required.

The third paragraph of this chapter, entitled “*Criteria for evaluating discredit in the process of forensic linguistic expertise,*” examines the methods, literature, and approaches used in the linguistic expertise.

The “analytical essence” of expert-linguistic research differs from each other. Many methods are used in linguistic expertise. Such diversity depends on which language unit is reported. Based on the nature of the linguistic units identified for analysis, the main manifestations of analysis presented in expert opinions can be divided into two main types: formal and substantive. It should be noted that these types, although listed together in the conclusions, are actually alternative, as they use different membership principles.

The most common, traditional type of language is based on the division of lexical and grammatical levels and oppositions. In this case, the text is divided into main language units (morphemes, words, and sentences) and lexical and grammatical meanings. A specialist must analyze all types of language units, as he must compile a complete list of all methods of expressing content, types (methods) of analysis conducted by him with a formal approach. Of course, it is difficult to make such a list correctly; it is not easy to make it complete and logical. More importantly, the inventory of types of analysis gives very little for understanding the linguist-expert himself and his actions. Perhaps this is why the list of types (methods) of analysis is scientifically different and often differs in the studies of the same expert. For example, on the website of a non-governmental expert organization, methods of linguistic expertise are presented as follows: 1) lexical analysis; 2) morphological analysis; 3) semantic analysis; 4) syntactic analysis; 5) grammatical analysis; 6) methodological analysis.

The first paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Criminolinguistic foundations of forensic linguistic expertise and evaluation of results in texts containing ‘discredit of a person’**” titled “*Peculiarities of forensic linguistic expertise appointment for materials containing ‘discredit of a person’*” presents observations and analyses on issues related to the issuance of legal and linguistic conclusions on materials with insulting content.

It is known that laws determine what can and cannot be done, generally allow and forbid. Article 140 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan clarifies the concept of discredit and explains refraining from discrediting. The above-mentioned article establishes that discrediting a person is unacceptable and a certain punishment is inevitable. However, there is no clear limit to when a word, sentence, or action can have an offensive meaning, and this cannot be explained without a specific speech fragment. This is a task that specialists with special linguistic knowledge perform.

Discredit is a deliberate infringement on the honor and dignity of a person. It can also be in the form of discredit (oral, written) or actions (spitting, inappropriate

gestures (gestures that are perceived as offensive among people to inappropriate gestures, for example, putting the index finger on the side of the forehead and turning the finger means “stupid, crazy,” gestures that mean the sexual organs and sexual activity through the fingers).

A diagnostic table for texts considered as discredit

Table 1

№	Diagnostic signs	If it causes defamation or discredit through illegal dissemination, a (+) is placed; otherwise, a (-)
1	when reporting negative information about a person or organization	+
2	when using negative information against a specific person or organization	+
3	when negative information is not factual in nature	+
4	when negative or false information is widely and illegally disseminated	+
5	when defamation in the general context of the information is contrary to ethical standards or is a sign of a violation of the law	+
6	the informational nature of the text (article, reminder, public speech, statement, request, power of attorney, reminder, appeal, information message, etc.) the author's informational purpose	+
7	discrepancy of the information (when determined by the court)	+
8	when negative information is expressed inappropriately - using words that are insulting and discrediting	+
9	disseminating information knowingly false (if confirmed by a court)	+
10	when information is not published as permitted by law	-
11	when words, phrases, and proverbs in the text are defined to mean insult in special dictionaries	-

In cases where the previously established basic expertise data for linguistic expressions such as defamation and insult are not sufficiently clear, when the party making the judgment has doubts or questions about the completeness and detail of the results of the forensic linguistic study, when the expert conducting the forensic linguistic expertise has not studied all the materials submitted to him, and other such circumstances, the court shall appoint an additional forensic linguistic expertise in order to render a clear and fair judgment on the problem. This is also a specific feature of the appointment of a forensic linguistic expertise.

An additional forensic linguistic expertise is appointed when it is impossible to identify, use the results of the main expertise, as well as when new questions arise on the previously studied circumstances of the case under consideration in an administrative proceeding, if such explanations cannot be obtained during the

expert's interrogation. Responsible persons for conducting additional forensic linguistic expertise shall be determined by authorized organizations. In this case, the administrative case can be transferred to the same linguist-expert (or the commission of experts) or other linguist-experts (commission of experts).

In these processes, the mechanism of questioning the expert is also used. Questioning the expert refers to calling the expert for additional inquiries regarding the expertise they conducted, and this process is carried out by the investigator.

Forensic linguistic expertise is also observed in cases completely different from the situations described above. For example, can cases such as discredit, slander, humiliation, racial discrimination against a specific person or category of people, or people of a certain profession, in literary works be subjected to forensic linguistic expertise? Is this necessary? Is it appropriate to assign such an expertise to a literary work? This issue is still a controversial issue. There is no source or manual in the Uzbek language on this subject so far.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is titled "*Giving a legal and linguistic conclusion on materials containing 'Discredit of a person'*" and reveals the features of linguistic expertise related to law and issues of giving a conclusion.

In most cases, the expert is forced to make a hypothesis-based conclusion in accordance with the text situation, the speech act. This, in turn, can lead to serious objections from the accused. Based on the above considerations, it can be said that when organizing forensic linguistic expertise of texts with offensive content, there are three types of issues that need to be clarified:

1) to whom or what the speech act is directed, in what content. It is necessary to clarify whether the insulting text is aimed at a specific person or refers to someone indirectly. It is important to establish whether the discrediting text was used in a public setting or in an individual context. For example, in the phrase "*Don't speak to me at all, you whore,*" the discredit is directed at a specific individual. In the phrase "*Some customers are acting disgracefully,*" it is aimed at a particular person or group of individuals.

2) in the speech act, a conclusion is drawn about the addressee's attitude, that is, how the subject of speech is treated and how the subject of speech is evaluated. For example, in situations like "*It's outright theft, and people are just sitting there tolerating it*" or "*Walking the dog is just like being a pig.*"

3) action will be taken according to the purpose, that is, why was this reported? In this case, the communicative purpose is evaluated. It is precisely in the content of intentional discrediting that the reaction is expressed or not. For example: *Oh, you poor thing, parasite. The people don't believe in you... With such dirty behavior, what gives you the right to teach people? You're a disgrace, bastard. If you have any sense, don't go outside, because after seeing this video, people are ready to spit on your face and kick you.*

In accordance with these components, the linguistic expert can choose appropriate analytical methods.

In forensic linguistic expertises conducted on insulting texts, various markers that express the meaning of discredit are distinguished. This can be clearly seen in the following Table 2:

According to the table, diagnostic signs of insults are indicated. Affirmative sign forms indicate the presence of insulting markers. In cases where linguistic justification is necessary, the need for forensic linguistic expertise arises. In such situations, the general expert expertise clarifies details such as the author's gender, age, education, the social, professional, and regional affiliation of the text's author, and their social status. "The legal aspect of the situation clarifies the form of insult or defamation (whether in public) and identifies the signs of legal danger. For unknown or unclear issues in the text, a linguistic expertise is assigned⁴⁶."

Diagnostic signs of discredit

Table 2

Diagnostic signs of discredit	Assessment as discredit
The evidentiary nature of discrediting texts (evidentiary statements)	✓
Associating negative information related to discredit with a specific individual or legal entity	✓
The high degree to which this expressed unit affects the honor and reputation of the individual	✓
The speech situation related to the use of discredit: in public, through public speeches, in the form of letters, through social networks, directly, and so on	✓

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Topics and sources of forensic linguistic expertise of texts containing the content of 'discredit of a person,'**" and the first section, entitled "*Interpretation of the concepts of defamation, honor, and dignity in forensic linguistic expertise of texts containing the content of 'discredit of a person,'*" analyzes the interpretations of these concepts in the sources.

As science and technology develop, the types and means of communication between people are increasing. Countless pieces of information are circulating in the global information network, one of which has a correct purpose, and another "serves" to humiliate and discredit someone. In recent times, cases of slander against one person by another person or groups through social networks have become increasingly frequent. This situation provides another inexhaustible problematic text for linguistic expertise. The majority of such problematic situations requiring linguistic expertise are linguistic reviews of acts of libel committed through the network. At this point, we first need to clarify our thoughts about what slander is.

The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" states that the word *slander* is of Arabic origin, "an unfounded claim made with the aim of accusing or

⁴⁶Стернин И.А., Антонова Л.Г., Карпов Д.Л., Шаманова М.В. Основные понятия лингвокриминалистической экспертизы. – Ярославль, 2013. – С. 8.

condemning someone; slander,” and in colloquial language it means “excessive anxiety, trouble⁴⁷”. To get a clear idea of the concept of slander, it is also necessary to look at the combination of slander against the service. The dictionary explains it as “doing someone a favor or good deed, but ultimately becoming guilty or causing oneself anxiety or trouble; doing good for evil”.

In forensic linguistic expertise, the word “*defamation*” is often used alongside the term “*slander*.” In the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language,” it is noted that the word “slander” originates from Arabic and means “a baseless accusation made with the intent to blame or malign someone”. In legal sources, it is stated that “spreading false information knowingly to disgrace another person, leading to the humiliation of their honor and dignity” is considered slander, and this concept is further legalized and clarified. Based on this, for a statement or opinion to be considered defamation, the following three characteristics must be present:

1) The person making the defamation knowingly spreads false information, being aware that the information is untrue and providing incorrect details.

2) The information being spread or the message being conveyed is directed at an individual or legal entity with no connection to the person spreading the information.

3) The spread information is likely to disgrace a specific person or organization, potentially damaging their social standing or reputation.

In linguistic expertise, discrediting information is separated from negative information about the plaintiff as a whole and discrediting information. For example, the fact of failing an election is perceived negatively by the politician and his relatives, while by his political opponents it is perceived as a victory, and it is a common speech habit for candidates for political leadership and is not considered discrediting information.

If information about the offenses of a citizen or organization is defamation, it is now considered another crime, that is, deliberate dissemination of false information. If information about the offenses of a citizen or organization is defamatory, this situation is assessed as intentional dissemination of false information and is considered a crime. As an example, we can cite the following:

Spreading false information about a company that it “makes and sells counterfeit products” and attempting to permanently destroy the company’s reputation, in addition to defamation, this is part of the crime as deliberate dissemination of false information and entails liability. In this case, the company’s rights will be violated and its reputation will be damaged, which will lead to legal consequences. When a similar message is disseminated on social networks without proper confirmation, it is perceived as slander and given a legal assessment.

If the information about such violations is true, they are considered discrediting. For example, if information about the actual offenses of an individual or organization is disseminated, it will damage reputation. However, the rights of

⁴⁷ Ўзбек тилининг изохли луғати. 5 жилдди. III жилд. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, давлат илмий нашриёти, 2020. – Б. 76.

citizens, including officials, to protect their honor, dignity, business reputation, and good reputation, must always be respected. This information or evidence, if verified and found to be unreliable, is considered defamation.

**Information about the linguistic expertise requests received
by Republican Forensic Science Center named after Kh. Sulaimanova in
2022-2024**

Table 3

N	Types of content of requests for linguistic expertise	Number of Requests
1.	Discredit of a person	129
2.	Defamation	134
3.	Discrimination	122
4.	The presence of corruption	15
5.	Appeals returned without execution	39

Of the above-mentioned appeals related to defamation, discrimination, and insult of a person, 39 were returned due to the impossibility of their execution (Table 5). This is due to the procedural incorrectness of the decision of the requesting bodies when issuing a conclusion for the conflicting situation, the incorrectness of the questions posed to the expert, the lack of scientific sources indicating the object incorrectly (insufficient methodological manuals and dictionaries), and other reasons not related to the expert.

Additionally, in cases of defamation, humiliation, and discrediting, nonverbal means are also used. In 2022-2024, cases involving hand gestures, animal images, and the installation of another person's head on a person's naked body using the capabilities of a computer or phone were presented as having offensive content through nonverbal means (a total of 7 cases). For example, it is possible to place the head of a girl or woman known to him on the body of a completely different naked woman, or a man on the head of a woman, or vice versa. Although it is correct to assess such cases as discrediting, not insulting, because they are aimed at humiliating a person's honor and reputation, they are not cited in any Uzbek-language literature on linguistic expertise.

In the second section of this chapter, titled *“The presentation of words with the meaning of ‘Discrediting a person’ in the ‘Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language’ and recommendations for creating a special dictionary,”* the inclusion of words expressing the meanings of defamation and discrediting in dictionaries is discussed, along with the necessary lexicographical research and tasks that need to be carried out in this regard.

The main part of the vocabulary of the modern Uzbek literary language consists of vocabulary that is common to all members of the Uzbek people and is not limited to a specific area or specific spheres of activity. At the same time, words of a limited stratum are also widely used in the vernacular. For example, vulgarisms become a means of performing a unique aesthetic task with the skill of

the writer in artistic speech. Vulgarisms play a special role in highlighting a number of aspects, such as the character, inner world, cultural and educational level of the characters in the work of art. They are divided into 5 groups according to the shade of meaning and scope of application in linguistics:

1) vulgarisms expressing the weakness of people's character and temperament: *tail, sponger, sly, whore, greenhorn, loafer, madam, dishonest, womanizer, dirty soap water, insolent, fool, flabby, milksop, provoker, chatter, ill, womanizer, etc;*

2) vulgarisms expressing shortcomings and defects in people's appearance: *glutton, mongrel, lame, snake-headed, utilities pole, pumpkin-head, simple-minded, dome, stubborn, beetle, mustache, bald, pudgy, crooked, itch, bearded, shaggy, big-eared, trickster, tall, chatterbox, dense, stout, it vanished, one foot in the grave, etc;*

3) vulgarisms that express the meaning of cursing and scolding: *reprobate, evil, fool, loafer, villain, unlucky, scoundrel, pest, dull, foolhardy, philanderer, muddler, trash, naughty, dog, damned, stupid, devil, rascal, son of a bitch, died, filthy, shameless, dirty, illegitimate, unfit, coarse, talkative, etc;*

4) vulgarisms related to human diseases: *vitiligo, leprosy, cripple, invalid, psycho, demented, deaf, etc;*

5) vulgarisms with curses. In terms of their meanings, they can be divided into the following groups:

a) death-wishing curses: *die, may you vanish, may it be your end, may you be torn apart at your prime, may beetles devour you in your grave;*

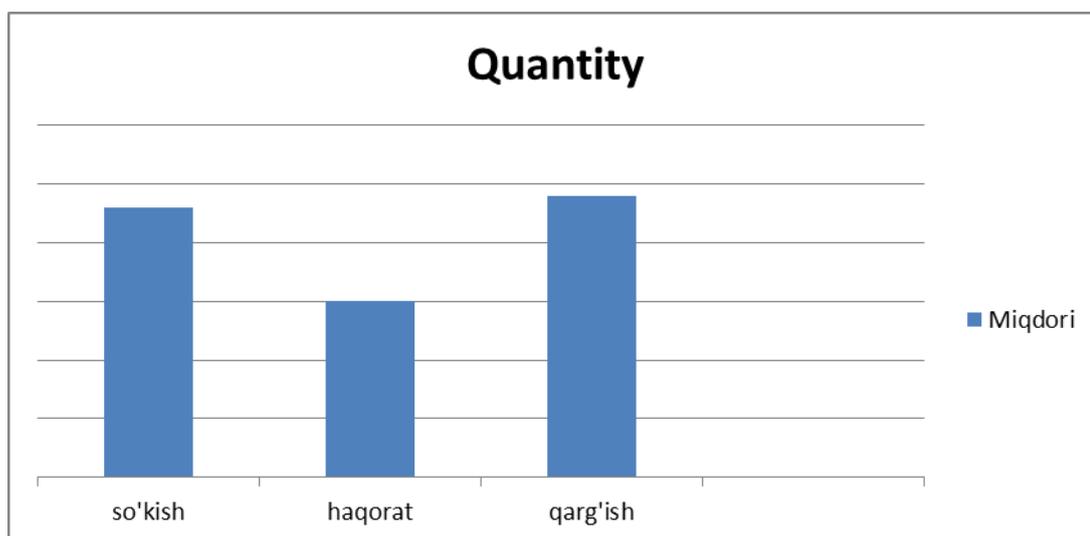
b) curses meaning bad wishes: *may your eyes be gouged out, may the bread curse you; may you die a widow, may the meal choke you;*

d) curses that wish bad things to happen: *may you burn in hell/may the curse of your father be upon you, etc.*

In dialogic speech, the speaker and the interlocutor use certain words, phrases, and vulgarisms in the process of exchanging ideas. Words belonging to the socio-dialectal layer of the language are important as a means of individualizing the speech of characters for a convincing representation of reality in fiction, but their use against a specific person in everyday life and social relations entails legal liability.

In the five-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," the total number of abbreviated terms "so 'k" is 46, while in the two-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," the total number of abbreviated terms "haqr." is 30. In the six-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" published in 2023, the total number of abbreviated terms "qarg'." is 48.

The explanatory dictionary analysis of words with the meanings of insult, curse, and discredit, which are the reasons for conducting a forensic linguistic expertise is as follows:



The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is the only source that contains words and phrases with the meanings of discredit, abuse, and cursing in our language. It covers words of such nature in accordance with the requirements of the explanatory dictionary and provides lexicographic explanations. Given that the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” is an academic source, it is advisable to use lexicographic comments and illustrative examples from the explanatory dictionary in the future dictionary of expressions with offensive meanings. In turn, through research, it is possible to find new swear words used in different regions and include them in a special dictionary, which will later be used in new editions of the explanatory dictionary.

The third paragraph of this chapter, titled “*Assessment of the conclusions of linguistic expertise of defamation and offense texts*,” examines the issue of revealing the value of the conclusions of linguistic expertise.

The use of words with defamatory and insulting meanings, the use of swear words is condemned in all linguistic cultures, but it would be a mistake to say that these units are absolutely forbidden. For example, there are cases where public consciousness can justify their use. In particular, in order for the creator to describe the character in the literary text, wordplay is used for humorous purposes, and in other similar situations, inappropriate words and phrases are used as above.

G.V. Kusov justifies three main criteria in linguistic expertises of offensive texts:

1) analysis of the author’s purpose in the speech act. In this case, no attention is paid to technical aspects, only the purposefulness of the speech act is taken into account;

2) analysis of situations and methods leading to insults; in particular, insults, mockery, and the degree of repetition of this situation;

3) characteristics of insults related to ethnic, psychological, and moral aspects.⁴⁸

⁴⁸Кусов Г.В. Оскорбление как иллюкутивный лингвокультурный концепт: Автореф. дисс. ... канд филол. наук. – Краснодар, 2004. – С. 60-61.

Of course, it is necessary to conduct linguistic expertises in state and non-state organizations based on the above criteria, to conduct a systematic approach to insults and slander, which can also be called criteria that should be considered in forensic linguistic expertise:

1) compliance with the requirements of the legal norm (linguistic expertise does not include legal qualification);

2) taking into account the multifunctionality of the language, for example, even a simple speech act without a targeted negative shade can be perceived as insult, humiliation, or discrimination depending on the mental state of the other person;

3) forensic linguistic expertise should also show cases of verbal insult using examples and prove how the insult occurred;

4) The linguist-expert should correctly determine the topic of the forensic-linguistic expertise, that is, separate the linguistic part of the expertise from the legal part.

For example, defamation of a person is considered an insult to a person's reputation, a legal concept, and liability is established by Article 139 of the Criminal Code.

The literature related to linguistic expertology mentions the following approaches and directions that a linguist-expert should pay attention to:

1) analysis of the author's general intentions within the framework of speech behavior (in this case, the linguist-expert works independently on the basis of a specific text or speech fragment, since there is no special methodology in this regard);

2) analysis of the most common tactics of ridicule and insults;

3) analysis of the ethnic, psychological, and ethical components of the concept of "discredit" in connection with the results of the socialization of the individual.⁴⁹

It is known that in the process of forensic linguistic expertise, the semantic and stylistic properties of the text are checked. The linguistic nature of the text is manifested based on the database available in a specific language corpus. Each word in speech is not interpreted separately, but rather analyzed within a common semantic field or group⁵⁰. At the same time, the linguist-expert must disseminate information that does not correspond to reality and discredits the person in order to file a claim for the protection of honor and dignity and business reputation. If there are no such signs in the information considered insulting, it is not considered a civil offense and the claim is not satisfied in cases of this category. Also, if a citizen claims that current legislation or ethical standards, principles of behavior established in society have been violated, a special expertise is required. For example, if a person says about the employees of a company or the head of an organization, *"They are violating legal norms and committing fraud,"* and this

⁴⁹ O'sha manba, o'sha bet.

⁵⁰Akhmedova D., Mengliev B. Semantic Tag Categories in Corpus Linguistics: Experience and Examination. International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE) ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-8, Issue-3S, October 2019. – B. 227–284.

claim is considered to be contrary to ethical standards accepted in society or the law, a forensic linguistic expertise is assigned to identify and verify the person's claim.

When considering defamation claims, it is necessary to determine whether the information in the disputed text is true or false:

- 1) to determine whether certain accusations in the text are unfair;
- 2) to determine whether the depiction of reality in the text is "incorrect" (in which case the linguist must conclude which depiction of reality is "true" and which is incorrect);
- 3) to identify instances of misrepresentation of information, and this must be known to the linguist.

In the literature on linguistic expertise, additional studies are needed to identify other signs of a defamatory speech strategy (inconsistency in the content of controversial or potentially controversial statements), which will require the involvement of not only linguists, but also specialists in other fields. This leads to the discovery of internal contradictions in the text, such as deviations from the topic, inconsistencies between the title and the conclusion, the introduction and the conclusion, logical contradictions, and the presence of alogisms. Identifying these in a defamation case (as well as other cases related to the dissemination of knowingly false or knowingly unreliable information) is a mandatory task of linguistic expertise. These are special indicators that can be taken into account by an employee of a law enforcement agency. Accordingly, identifying these signs as signs of a defamatory speech strategy in such cases is irrelevant for linguistic expertise.

It is clear that defamatory speech is a consistent, systematic dissemination of negative information (of any type and form) about a person who is the object of defamatory speech. The presence of negative information in the text (regardless of whether it is based on specific facts or how it is expressed) is undoubtedly one of the signs of a defamatory speech strategy.

In conclusion, the conclusions of linguistic expertise of texts containing defamatory and insulting content are evaluated based on special criteria. In this regard, the opinions of C.V. Kusov, O.S. Isser, N.B. Ruzhentseva and others play an important role. In Uzbek forensic linguistic expertise, it is important to appropriately use the recommendations of all the above-mentioned scholars. At the same time, an individual approach to each case of defamation and insult is also required.

CONCLUSION

1. Linguistic expertology is a field that has emerged at the intersection of linguistics and law. Significant research has been conducted in the field of linguistic expertise in world linguistics, which has ensured the effectiveness of impartial investigations and fair judicial processes.

2. Since subjects related to linguistic expertise are not taught in higher educational institutions under linguistics or law programs, philologists are

specializing in performing the duties of linguistic experts. To carry out this activity successfully, specific knowledge and practical skills are required, which can only be acquired through specialized training.

3. Forensic linguistic expertise is conducted on both verbal and non-verbal texts. Most appeals to responsible institutions regarding "defamation of a person" involve texts containing insults, discrimination, shaming, slander, and unjustified criticism. Linguistic analysis is used to determine solutions to such language-related situations.

4. Acts of defamation can also occur through mass media. If the information disseminated or presented about a person (an official or political candidate) is accurate, it is not considered defamation. However, if the material published through media lacks factual basis and the forensic linguistic expertise does not establish guilt, then the individual is considered to have been defamed.

5. There are effective linguistic analysis methods used in forensic linguistic expertise. The analysis begins with the formal features of language units and concludes with semantic evaluation. Just like in general linguistics, comparative, statistical, and empirical methods are employed in linguistic expertology. In cases involving defamation, international and national standards are taken into account during forensic linguistic examination.

6. In conducting forensic linguistic expertise on texts containing defamatory content, the expert relies on both linguistic and legal knowledge and approaches the content and context from a linguopragmatic perspective. In practice, acts of insult are committed through spoken and written use of offensive words, phrases, proverbs, gestures, and sentences. Non-verbal forms are shaped by socially learned behaviors in different cultures. In such cases, the person's dignity is considered to have been violated. If physical characteristics or disabilities of a person are mentioned, it is classified as deliberate discrimination. Such instances also become materials for forensic linguistic expertise, requiring linguocriminalistic evaluation.

7. In Uzbek forensic linguistic expertology, defamation occurs not only through units of the Uzbek language but also through foreign words and phrases, particularly Russian and partially English. When a person is defamed in this way, it should also be interpreted as intentional insult and defamation.

8. In forensic linguistic expertise, slander refers to attributing false information to a person that does not exist or is not true for that person. A linguistic expert alone cannot provide a conclusive judgment on the veracity of such information. Determining whether the statement is true or false requires the assistance of professionals from other fields.

9. Alongside morally and aesthetically accepted words and expressions, the Uzbek language also contains a significant number of offensive, vulgar, discriminatory, and defamatory words and phrases. In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," such units are marked with special labels. However, there are also offensive expressions without special labels, which create difficulties when issuing conclusions in forensic linguistic expertise. Nevertheless, the

explanatory dictionary remains an important scientific source for Uzbek linguistic experts.

10. The effectiveness of Uzbek forensic linguistic expertise can be significantly increased by compiling a special explanatory dictionary of linguistic units with meanings of insult, discrimination, and defamation. The “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” serves as a valuable source in this effort since it includes many offensive lexemes in the Uzbek language. The inclusion of foreign insulting words would make this new sectoral dictionary even more relevant.

11. The planned special explanatory dictionary of offensive, discriminatory, and defamatory language units should include not only directly offensive words but also commonly used expressions that, based on context, could violate individual rights. Forensic linguistic practice often encounters various forms and content of defamatory materials. The growing number of insult, discrimination, and slander acts through audio and video messages requires the integration of advanced methods into the linguistic expertise process.

12. A certain level of experience has been accumulated in Uzbek forensic linguistic expertise, and the qualifications of linguistic experts have improved compared to the past. However, the lack of sufficient linguistic and lexicographical literature hinders the objective analysis and evaluation of the increasing number of appeals in this area. Additionally, there is still no universally accepted method for assessing offensive cases in Uzbek forensic linguistic expertology. Therefore, this research work is characterized by its aim to integrate the fields of linguistics and law, serving as a methodological basis for the process of forensic linguistic expertise.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ PhD.03/04.06.2021.FIL.132.01
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ КОКАНДСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОМ ИНСТИТУТЕ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

НАЖМИДИНОВА НИЛУФАР ЮЛДОШОВНА

**ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА СМЫСЛОВЫХ ВЫРАЖЕНИЙ
ДИСКРЕДИТАЦИИ ЛИЧНОСТИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

10.00.11 – Теория языка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика.

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ наукам**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за № В2023.4.PhD/FII-4286.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Кокандского государственного педагогического института (www.kzpi.uz) и в информационно-образовательном портале Ziyonet (www.ziyonet.uz).

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Защита диссертации состоится «2» май 2025 года в 11⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2021.FII.132.01 при Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте по адресу: 150700, г.Коканд, ул.Турон, 23. Тел: (99873) 542-38-38; Факс: (99873) 542-11-43; e-mail: qadondpi@mail.uz.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Кокандского государственного педагогического института (зарегистрирована под № 3) Адрес: 150700, г.Коканд, ул.Турон, 23. Тел.(99890) 508-64-42; e-mail: qfpi_arm@mail.uz

Автореферат диссертации разослан «19» апреля 2025 года.
(Протокол рассылки № 25 от «19» апрель 2025 года)



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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии(PhD))

Цель исследования. Лингвистическая экспертиза, являющаяся современной отраслью языкознания, смысловых выражений дискредитации личности в узбекском языке заключается в выявлении их сущности и понятия в теории и методологии лингвистической экспертизы.

Объектом исследования служат противоречивые тексты, показания свидетеля, подозреваемого, обвиняемого, отражающие речевой феномен криминалистические тексты, юридические документы и другие письменные тексты.

Предметом исследования являются процесс, этапы и методы лингвистической экспертизы дискредитирующих текстов на узбекском языке.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в том, что:

установлены основания для назначения судебно-лингвистической экспертизы текстов, содержащих признаки «дискредитации личности», а также основания для проведения лингвистической экспертизы таких текстов. Определены причины проведения формально-содержательной экспертизы текста экспертом-лингвистом;

обосновано, что судебно-лингвистическая экспертиза текстов, содержащих признаки «дискредитации личности», проводится в отношении как вербальных, так и невербальных материалов, а их лингвистическая оценка базируется на лексических, семантических и лингвопрагматических особенностях;

доказано, что при проведении судебно-лингвистической экспертизы текстов, содержащих признаки «дискредитации личности», необходимо учитывать различия между актами оскорбления и клеветы, а также определены способы лингвистического анализа для их разграничения. Обосновано, что слова, выражения, пословицы, жесты и фразы, имеющие оскорбительный смысл, могут быть квалифицированы как акт оскорбления;

определены сходства и различия понятий «дискредитация», «унижение» и «клевета», а также установлены критерии их лингвокриминалистической оценки в судебно-лингвистической экспертизе с учётом факторов публичного распространения;

обоснована необходимость и значимость использования лексикографических источников при проведении судебно-лингвистической экспертизы материалов, содержащих признаки «дискредитации личности».

Внедрение результатов исследований:

На основе полученных результатов лингвистической экспертизы узбекоязычных текстов, содержащих признаки «дискредитации личности»:

научные выводы о назначении судебно-лингвистической экспертизы таких текстов, основаниях её проведения и причинах формально-содержательного анализа текста экспертом-лингвистом были использованы в рамках практического грантового проекта № I-OT-2019-42 «Создание электронного (поэтического) словаря узбекского и английского языков (отражающего образы человека, его характера, природы и национальных символов)», реализованного в 2019–2021 годах (справка Ташкентского

государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 2 ноября 2023 года № 01-2314). В результате проект обогатился новыми примерами и уточнением классификации слов по их семантическим характеристикам;

научные выводы о проведении судебно-лингвистической экспертизы текстов с содержанием «дискредитации личности» как для вербальных, так и невербальных материалов, а также лексические, семантические и лингвопрагматические особенности оценки таких текстов были использованы в рамках практического грантового проекта № АМ-ФЗ-201908172 «Создание учебного корпуса узбекского языка», реализованного в 2020–2023 годах (справка Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои от 1 ноября 2023 года № 01-2306). В результате данные использовались при создании учебного корпуса узбекского языка, обогащении его научными источниками и совершенствовании словарной базы;

научно-теоретические выводы о разграничении актов оскорбления и клеветы в судебно-лингвистической экспертизе текстов с содержанием «дискредитации личности», а также о лингвистической оценке устных и письменных высказываний, выражений, пословиц, жестов и фраз с оскорбительным значением были использованы при подготовке программ ток-шоу «Oydin hayot live» на телеканале «O‘zbekiston» и передачи «Bugunning gari» на телеканале «Madaniyat va ma’rifat» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана (справка телеканала «O‘zbekiston» от 8 октября 2021 года № 01-13-1594; справка телеканала «Madaniyat va ma’rifat» от 18 октября 2021 года № 01-16/201). В результате была обеспечена научная обоснованность сценариев передач, а также проведена широкая просветительская работа по вопросам правовой защиты чести и достоинства личности и её связи с лингвистическим аспектом публичных коммуникаций;

выводы о значимости лексикографических источников при проведении судебно-лингвистической экспертизы материалов, содержащих признаки «дискредитации личности», использованы в ходе выполнения задач, предусмотренных планами работы на 2021–2024 годы Республиканского центра судебных экспертиз имени Х. Сулеймановой при Министерстве юстиции Республики Узбекистан, а также научно-исследовательскими проектами Научно-исследовательского института судебной экспертизы на 2022–2024 годы. Данные также применялись при организации учебных семинаров и подготовке методического пособия «Семантика оскорбительных и дискредитирующих выражений в судебно-лингвистических экспертизах» (письмо Республиканского центра судебных экспертиз имени Х. Сулеймановой при Министерстве юстиции Республики Узбекистан от 4 января 2025 года № 29-23-5/872).

Структура и объём диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трёх глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Объём диссертации составляет 125 страницы.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo'lim (I часть; I part)

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