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THE ISSUE OF LINGUISTIC AND LEGAL COMPONENTS IN THE EXAMINATION OF POLITICAL MESSAGES IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

As the social network becomes popular, the amount of conflicting text is expanding. The increase in the number of provocative messages affecting the security of the Republic of Uzbekistan, inciting national-ethnic conflicts, promoting war and extremism, creates the need to examine these types of texts. In the process of expertise, it is necessary to determine the limits of the powers of the linguist-expert. The article covers the issues of distinguishing and justifying the linguistic and legal components of the issue in the linguistic expertise carried out on political texts.

KEYWORDS

Political text, invitation, provocation, manipulation, expertise, analysis stage, expert, linguocriminological research.

INTRODUCTION

Social media posts, wide-ranging debates between them, and increased tensions have side tracked the task of legal regulation. The unique aspect of messages transmitted through social networks is that it has a wide scope and high impact. Blog, post, video, audio messages transmitted through social networks spread

quickly and cause various negative emotions in network users. The danger of social network messages is that they become known to the whole world, attract the attention of many network users, and have high influence.

MAIN PART

Criminal prosecutions for inciting hatred or enmity, public calls for extremist activities, all this has led to the emergence of forensic activities such as forensic linguistics. The main object of such examination is the result of speech activity - speech work in the form of an oral statement or a written text. [1, 70].

E. I. Galyashina noted that practice in cases where the spoken or written word is the subject of a dispute shows that this linguistic expertise can be of invaluable help both in preventing and suppressing the manifestation of verbal extremism, which helps to determine the facts. [3, 175]. However, to fully use the possibilities of the science of linguistics, it is necessary to distinguish the issues of legal qualification of the speech conflict from the issues that require special knowledge in the field of linguistics. In the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, extremism (extremist activity) refers to many phenomena described by the list of actions specified in the law:

1. Violently changing the fundamentals of the constitutional system and violating the integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Mass justification of terrorism and other terrorist activities.
3. Inciting social, racial, national, or religious discord.
4. promoting the uniqueness, superiority or inferiority of a person based on his social, racial, national, religious, or linguistic affiliation or attitude to religion.
5. promotion and public display of signs or symbols similar to fascism, missionary, terrorist attributes or symbols to the point of confusion.
6. public calls to carry out these actions or to publicly disseminate extremist materials, as well as to produce or store them for the purpose of mass dissemination.

To achieve the goal of any linguistic expertise, the linguist-expert must solve certain research problems related to solving the problem of identity. For example, if the expert is asked "Are there hidden signs of provocation in the text?" then the linguist should be able to identify the hidden signs of the text using text analysis. This identification can be made on extralinguistic grounds.

Figure 1. Post from Facebook

Бу амалдорларни ҳаммасини шу совуқда кўчада қип яланғоч қилиб қўйиш керак. Бош вазирини ҳам президентини ҳам. Минг лаънат бўлсин. Онасини эшшак сиксин. Ўлик миллат. Тили йўқ миллат. Бунақа жим қараб тураверсанглар. Орқаларинга қилиб пулини тўла дейишади бу катталар.

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ANALYSIS OF METHODS

Specificity at the level of the intended content and the possible consequences of the speech work include all the problems of determining the true intentions of the speaker or the true reactions of the listener (Did the speaker intend to incite interethnic hostility? Did the author of the speech intentionally spread negative content? Does the author of the speech call for usurpation of power? Does it have a negative effect on the listener?). Solving such problems is beyond the authority of a linguist-expert. It is worth mentioning that the question of determining the competences of a linguist-expert is very important in expertise. It is necessary to distinguish between legal and linguistic

aspects of the issue. Legal and linguistic aspects can be distinguished as follows when examining a text with a political content copied from the following social network: Translation:

All government officials must be sent to outside naked, Prime Minister and President too.

God damn them.

Dead nation without language,

If you keep silencing, they will charge you even for fuc@ing you.

The analysis of linguistic and legal aspects of the post of this social network is provided in the table below:

PART OF LINGUISTIC COMPONENT	PART OF LEGAL COMPONENT
Does the text contain a unit with an insulting theme?	The person was/was not insulted

What is the semantic content of the text?	The person does not intend to incite/incite enmity
What is the pragmatic content of the text?	There is/is no call for separatism
What is the stylistic nature of the text?	Does not have a negative effect on another person
Does the text contain the content of provocation?	Written by a socially dangerous person
Is the text defamatory?	High/medium/safe social risk
Does the text contain negative content?	The attitude towards the person is stated intentionally
Does the text contain threats and invitations directed at a single person?	It did/did not intend to stir up political controversy
Semantic content of lexical units used in the text?	There is/is no call for a coup d'état
What is the pragmatic function of the punctuation marks used in the text?	There is/is no violation of the constitutional system
What is the semantic content of phraseological units used in the text?	He deliberately posted the text on a social network.

Table 1. Identify linguistic and legal components.

CONCLUSION

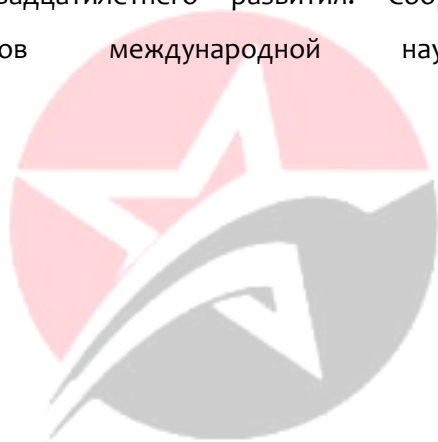
Of course, these aspects do not fully reflect the linguistic and legal component. Therefore, according to the type of text, the powers and duties of the expert and the investigator change. In the implementation of judicial linguistic expertise of political science, the main trend in the world is focused on the analysis of the

political nature of the text. Also, forensic, and political science expertise is researched separately from linguistic expertise.

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