

Implicit Meaning as Linguistic Evidence in Forensic Linguistic Expertise

 Elbek Elmurodovich Kurbanov

Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

Received: 13 February 2026; **Accepted:** 10 March 2026; **Published:** 31 March 2026

Abstract: Implicit meaning has become one of the most controversial forms of linguistic evidence in contemporary forensic practice because legally relevant meanings are often communicated indirectly rather than through explicit lexical expression. While semantic content can usually be identified from the linguistic form itself, the interpretation of hidden meanings depends on pragmatic inference, contextual constraints, discourse organization, and communicative intention. This complexity frequently leads to disagreement between linguistic interpretation and legal qualification. The present study investigates the linguistic mechanisms through which implicit meaning is constructed and demonstrates how these mechanisms can be systematically identified within forensic linguistic expertise. The research employs semantic, pragmatic, discourse, and contextual analysis of conflict oriented English and Uzbek texts containing allegations, threats, defamatory implications, and evaluative statements. The findings indicate that implicit meaning cannot be established by isolated lexical items or subjective interpretation alone. Instead, reliable forensic conclusions require converging linguistic evidence derived from multiple analytical levels. Based on the obtained results, the study proposes an integrated analytical framework that distinguishes linguistically demonstrable implicit meaning from unsupported inference. The proposed model contributes to methodological standardization in forensic linguistic expertise and provides practical criteria for evaluating disputed discourse in legal proceedings.

Keywords: Forensic linguistics; implicit meaning; linguistic evidence; pragmatic inference; discourse analysis; legal discourse; speech acts; contextual interpretation.

Introduction: Language rarely communicates legal meaning through explicit statements alone. In many communicative situations the most significant information is conveyed indirectly, allowing speakers to express evaluation, accusation, intimidation, or persuasion without overt linguistic formulation. Consequently, contemporary forensic linguistic expertise increasingly encounters texts in which the primary evidential value lies not in what is directly stated but in what is pragmatically inferred from the interaction between linguistic form and communicative context [1,2].

This tendency has become particularly visible with the expansion of digital communication. Social media publications, private messaging platforms, online

comments, blogs, and multimedia communication provide favourable conditions for indirect communication because speakers often rely on implication, irony, presupposition, metaphor, and contextual reference instead of direct accusation or explicit threats [3,4]. Such discourse creates substantial methodological difficulties for forensic experts whose task is not to speculate about communicative intentions but to establish whether implicit meaning can be demonstrated through objective linguistic evidence. The distinction between linguistic interpretation and legal evaluation therefore becomes one of the fundamental methodological principles of forensic linguistic expertise, as repeatedly emphasized in contemporary forensic linguistic scholarship.

Traditional linguistic theories explain implicit meaning through several complementary mechanisms, including conversational implicature, presupposition, inference, speech acts, discourse organization, and contextual interpretation. However, these mechanisms have often been examined separately, whereas authentic forensic texts usually involve their simultaneous interaction. As a result, identical lexical expressions may receive different interpretations depending on discourse structure, communicative purpose, participant relations, and shared background knowledge. This methodological complexity explains why implicit meaning remains one of the most difficult categories in forensic linguistic analysis.

The present study aims to develop an integrated linguistic approach to identifying implicit meaning in forensic linguistic expertise. Particular attention is given to the interaction between semantic meaning, pragmatic inference, discourse structure, and contextual constraints in English and Uzbek conflict discourse. Unlike previous studies that primarily discuss theoretical aspects of implicit communication, the present research focuses on linguistic evidence supported by systematic textual analysis and comparative forensic interpretation.

METHODS

The present study adopts a qualitative comparative research design grounded in contemporary forensic linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and legal semantics. The analysis is based on authentic conflict-oriented discourse extracted from English and Uzbek judicial materials, media publications, online communication, and linguistically constructed forensic examples reflecting typical situations encountered during forensic linguistic expertise. The analytical framework was developed with reference to modern approaches in forensic linguistics while adapting them to the linguistic characteristics of English and Uzbek.

The research corpus consists of conflict texts containing potentially defamatory statements, indirect accusations, implicit threats, evaluative expressions, presuppositions, conversational implicatures, and context-dependent utterances. These texts were selected because they represent communicative situations in which legal interpretation depends not only on explicit lexical meaning but also on hidden

semantic and pragmatic information. The linguistic material was classified into four functional categories: (1) implicit accusations, (2) indirect threats, (3) evaluative statements with defamatory potential, and (4) context-dependent speech acts.

The study integrates several complementary analytical procedures. Semantic analysis identifies lexical meaning and propositional structure. Pragmatic analysis examines speaker intention, speech acts, conversational implicatures, and presuppositions. Discourse analysis investigates coherence, contextual organization, and interaction between linguistic units across the discourse. Comparative analysis evaluates similarities and differences between English and Uzbek mechanisms of implicit meaning construction. Finally, forensic interpretation determines whether the identified linguistic evidence objectively supports the existence of implicit meaning without extending beyond the competence of linguistic expertise.

To increase analytical reliability, every example was examined through the same five-stage procedure:

Explicit linguistic content.

Hidden semantic components.

Pragmatic inference.

Contextual interpretation.

Forensic linguistic conclusion.

This multilayer analytical procedure minimizes subjective interpretation and allows implicit meaning to be demonstrated through observable linguistic evidence rather than intuitive assumptions. The methodology therefore distinguishes between linguistically verifiable implicit meaning and legally qualified interpretation, maintaining the methodological boundary between forensic linguistics and judicial decision-making. Bu yondashuv sizning dissertatsiyangizda ta'kidlangan lingvistik va huquqiy darajalarni ajratish tamoyiliga ham mos keladi.

RESULTS

1. Implicit Meaning through Presupposition

The first group of examples demonstrates how presupposition generates legally relevant implicit meaning without direct lexical accusation.

Example 1 (English)

Statement

Why did you steal the company's money?

Explicit semantic content

The sentence is formally constructed as an interrogative clause requesting information.

Presupposed information

The speaker presupposes that the addressee has already stolen company money.

Pragmatic interpretation

Although no direct assertion is produced, the question obliges the listener to accept the existence of theft before answering. Rejecting the presupposition requires rejecting the entire conversational framework.

Forensic linguistic interpretation

From a forensic linguistic perspective, the statement contains an implicit factual accusation encoded through presupposition rather than explicit assertion. The linguistic expert may conclude that the utterance introduces an unverified factual proposition as background information but should not determine whether the accusation is legally defamatory.

Example 2 (Uzbek)

Bayonot

"Pulni o'g'irlaganingni qachon tan olasan?"

Oshkora mazmun

Gap so'roq shaklida tuzilgan.

Presuppozitsiya

Gapda adresat pulni o'g'irlagani oldindan rost fakt sifatida qabul qilingan.

Pragmatik ma'no

Savol javobni emas, ayblovni yashirin tarzda mustahkamlaydi.

Sud-lingvistik talqin

Lingvistik jihatdan ushbu bayonot tekshirilishi mumkin bo'lgan faktni presuppozitsiya orqali yashirin shaklda ifodalaydi. Ekspert faqat shu lingvistik mexanizmni aniqlaydi; huquqiy bahoni bermaydi.

Comparative observation

English and Uzbek employ nearly identical pragmatic mechanisms for encoding presupposition. The principal difference lies in syntactic realization rather than semantic structure. In both languages the implicit accusation is reconstructed from shared background assumptions instead of explicit lexical meaning. Consequently, forensic interpretation depends primarily on pragmatic reconstruction rather than dictionary semantics.

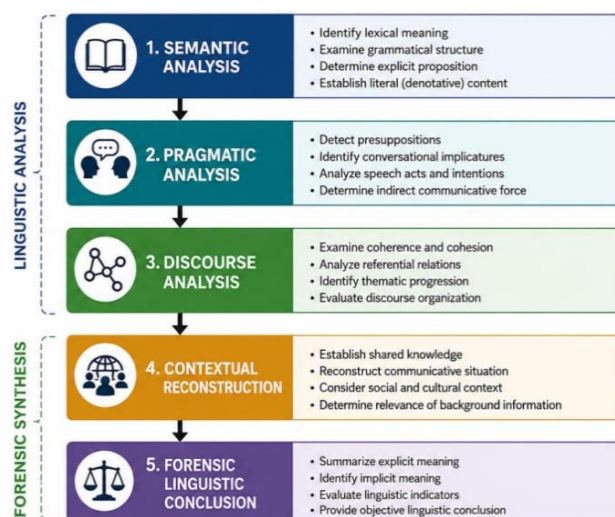


Figure 1. Integrated Framework for Identifying Implicit Meaning in Forensic Linguistic Expertise

3.2. Implicit Meaning through Conversational Implicature

Conversational implicature represents one of the most frequent mechanisms through which legally relevant meanings are communicated indirectly. Unlike presupposition, implicature is not grammatically

encoded but arises from the interaction between literal meaning, communicative principles, contextual knowledge, and speaker intention. Consequently, forensic linguistic analysis must determine whether the inferred meaning is objectively recoverable from linguistic evidence or merely reflects the subjective

interpretation of an individual recipient.

Example 3 (English)

Statement

It would be unfortunate if something happened to your family.

Explicit semantic content

The sentence literally expresses a hypothetical possibility without directly announcing any harmful action.

Semantic analysis

The lexical structure contains no explicit performative verb such as threaten, harm, or kill. Grammatically, the utterance is a conditional evaluative statement describing a possible future event.

Pragmatic analysis

Within ordinary conversation the statement may appear as a neutral observation. However, when produced during interpersonal conflict, accompanied by unequal power relations or previous hostility, the utterance acquires an indirect threatening interpretation. The speaker avoids explicit responsibility while simultaneously activating fear through contextual inference.

Discourse analysis

The threatening force does not originate from individual lexical items but from the interaction between:

future reference,
negative evaluation (unfortunate),
reference to the hearer's family,
communicative context,
speaker–hearer relationship.

These linguistic components jointly construct an implicature indicating possible future harm.

Forensic linguistic interpretation

From the perspective of forensic linguistics, the

utterance demonstrates indirect threatening potential rather than explicit verbal threat. The linguistic expert may conclude that the discourse contains linguistic indicators capable of generating an implicit threatening interpretation. Whether this constitutes a criminal threat remains exclusively a legal determination.

Example 4 (Uzbek)

Bayonot

"Bolalaringni ehtiyot qilgin."

Oshkora mazmun

Gap grammatik jihatdan maslahat yoki ogohlantirish shaklida tuzilgan.

Semantik tahlil

Bayonotda hech qanday ochiq tahdid fe'li mavjud emas.

Pragmatik tahlil

Agar ushbu gap nizo jarayonida, oldingi tahdidli yozishmalar ketidan yoki shaxslar o'rtasidagi keskin munosabat fonida aytilsa, u oddiy maslahat sifatida emas, balki bilvosita tahdid sifatida qabul qilinadi.

Diskurs tahlili

Implitsit ma'no quyidagi omillar orqali shakllanadi:
konflikt konteksti;
adresantning oldingi nutqi;
kelajak zamonga yo'naltirilgan ishora;
adresat xavfsizligiga oid referensiya.

Sud-lingvistik ekspertiza xulosasi

Lingvistik ekspert ushbu gapni avtomatik ravishda tahdid deb baholamaydi. Ekspert faqat bayonot tarkibida tahdid mazmunini yuzaga keltiruvchi pragmatik indikatorlar mavjudligini ilmiy asosda ko'rsatadi. Huquqiy kvalifikatsiya esa sud vakolatiga kiradi. Bu yondashuv dissertatsiyangizda ta'kidlangan lingvistik va huquqiy darajalarni ajratish tamoyiliga mos keladi.

Comparative Analysis

Parameter	English	Uzbek
Explicit threat	Absent	Absent
Literal meaning	Neutral statement	Advice / warning
Hidden meaning	Threat through implicature	Threat through implicature
Context dependency	Very high	Very high

Forensic interpretation	Context-dependent	Context-dependent
-------------------------	-------------------	-------------------

The comparative analysis demonstrates that conversational implicature functions similarly in both languages despite structural differences. English generally relies on modal constructions, hypothetical expressions, and indirect evaluative language, whereas Uzbek frequently employs imperative constructions, culturally conventional warnings, and interpersonal formulas. Nevertheless, in both languages implicit threatening meaning emerges through pragmatic inference rather than lexical semantics.

3. Implicit Defamation through Evaluative Statements

Not every negative statement constitutes defamation. One of the principal tasks of forensic linguistic expertise is to distinguish between verifiable factual allegations and subjective evaluative opinions. This distinction is particularly important because evaluative language often produces reputational harm without explicitly asserting legally verifiable facts.

Example 5 (English)

Statement

I wouldn't trust him with my money.

Explicit meaning

The speaker expresses personal distrust.

Semantic analysis

The sentence contains no objectively verifiable factual allegation. The lexical content reflects an individual attitude rather than an assertion of criminal behaviour.

Pragmatic interpretation

Although listeners may infer that the person is dishonest, this inference results from pragmatic interpretation rather than explicit semantic content.

Forensic conclusion

From a linguistic perspective, the statement represents an evaluative opinion rather than a factual accusation. The expert should distinguish between the linguistic expression of personal evaluation and the assertion of a provable fact.

4. Implicit Defamation through Referential Ambiguity

One of the most difficult issues in forensic linguistic expertise concerns utterances that do not directly identify a person but nevertheless enable recipients to

infer the intended referent. Such statements often rely on referential ambiguity, shared background knowledge, and contextual inference rather than explicit naming. Consequently, the evidential value of these utterances depends on whether linguistic analysis objectively demonstrates that the referent can be identified from the discourse.

Example 6 (English)

Statement

Everyone in this department knows who has been stealing.

Explicit semantic content

The utterance does not explicitly identify any individual.

Semantic analysis

The noun phrase everyone functions as a generalized reference, while the clause who has been stealing presupposes the existence of a guilty person without naming that individual. The lexical structure therefore combines universal quantification with an unidentified referent.

Pragmatic analysis

In an ordinary conversation the statement may remain indefinite. However, within a workplace discussion where one employee has recently become the focus of suspicion, listeners naturally associate the hidden referent with that individual. The pragmatic force therefore depends upon shared background knowledge rather than lexical specification.

Discourse analysis

The identification of the implied person results from interaction among several discourse factors:

shared institutional knowledge;

previous conversational turns;

topical continuity;

contextual salience of one participant.

Thus, reference is reconstructed pragmatically rather than semantically.

Forensic linguistic interpretation

From a forensic linguistic perspective, the utterance contains an implicit accusatory reference. Nevertheless,

the linguistic expert must demonstrate precisely which contextual indicators permit identification of the intended individual instead of assuming that interpretation.

Example 7 (Uzbek)

Bayonot

"Mahallada kim nima qilganini hamma yaxshi biladi."

Oshkora mazmun

Gapda hech bir shaxsning ismi tilga olinmagan.

Semantik tahlil

Bayonot umumlashtiruvchi konstruktsiya orqali ifodalangan bo'lib, referent ochiq ko'rsatilmagan.

Pragmatik tahlil

Agar mazkur gap muayyan shaxs ishtirok etayotgan tortishuv vaqtida aytilsa, tinglovchilar ushbu yashirin referentni aynan o'sha shaxs bilan bog'laydilar.

Mazmun grammatik shakldan emas, kommunikativ vaziyatdan kelib chiqadi.

Diskurs tahlili

Implitsit identifikatsiya quyidagi omillar orqali shakllanadi:

oldingi suhbat mavzusi;

ishtirokchilar tarkibi;

mahalliy fon bilim;

konfliktning kommunikativ tarixi.

Sud-lingvistik ekspertiza xulosasi

Ekspert "gap aynan falon shaxs haqida" degan huquqiy xulosani bermaydi. U faqat matn va kontekst asosida adresatning identifikatsiya qilinishiga imkon beruvchi lingvistik belgilar mavjud yoki mavjud emasligini ilmiy asosda ko'rsatadi. Bu yondashuv ekspert vakolatining lingvistik chegaralariga mos keladi.

Comparative Analysis

Linguistic Feature	English	Uzbek
Explicit personal reference	No	No
Hidden referent	Contextually reconstructed	Contextually reconstructed
Principal mechanism	Referential ambiguity	Referential ambiguity
Dependence on shared knowledge	High	High
Evidential strength	Context-dependent	Context-dependent

The analysis demonstrates that referential ambiguity constitutes a productive strategy for conveying implicit accusations in both languages. Despite typological differences between English and Uzbek, referent identification relies on identical pragmatic mechanisms involving discourse continuity, shared knowledge, and contextual salience.

5. Interaction of Semantic, Pragmatic, and Contextual Evidence

The comparative analyses presented above demonstrate that implicit meaning cannot be attributed to any single linguistic level. Instead, forensic interpretation emerges through the interaction of semantic structure, pragmatic inference, discourse organization, and contextual information. Isolated lexical analysis is therefore insufficient for identifying legally relevant hidden meanings.

Across all analysed examples, four recurrent linguistic indicators were consistently observed:

1. **Presupposition**, whereby disputed information is introduced as already accepted.
2. **Conversational implicature**, through which speakers communicate meanings indirectly while avoiding explicit responsibility.
3. **Referential ambiguity**, allowing recipients to identify intended individuals without direct naming.
4. **Contextual enrichment**, whereby discourse history and shared background knowledge complete meanings absent from the linguistic form.

These mechanisms rarely occur independently. In authentic conflict discourse they typically operate simultaneously, producing multilayered interpretations that require integrated linguistic analysis. The findings

therefore support a holistic forensic methodology in which semantic, pragmatic, discourse, and contextual evidence are evaluated together rather than separately.

To illustrate this interaction, the proposed analytical model is presented below.

Analytical level	Primary linguistic question	Evidence examined	Forensic value
Semantic	What is explicitly expressed?	Lexical meaning, grammar, propositional content	Identifies literal meaning
Pragmatic	What is communicated indirectly?	Speech acts, implicature, presupposition	Reveals speaker intention encoded in discourse
Discourse	How does surrounding discourse influence interpretation?	Coherence, topical progression, reference	Explains contextual meaning construction
Contextual	Which background knowledge is required?	Social context, communicative situation, participant relations	Determines recoverability of implicit meaning
Forensic synthesis	Can implicit meaning be demonstrated linguistically?	Combined evidence from all analytical levels	Provides an objective expert conclusion

The proposed framework offers a reproducible procedure for forensic linguistic expertise and reduces the risk of subjective interpretation by requiring each inferred meaning to be supported by converging linguistic evidence rather than intuition alone. Shu bilan maqolaning Results bo'limi dissertatsiyangizdagi implitsit ma'no va lingvistik ekspertiza metodologiyasi bilan uzviy bog'lanadi.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study demonstrate that implicit meaning represents one of the most methodologically challenging forms of linguistic evidence in forensic linguistic expertise. Unlike explicit propositions, implicit meanings cannot be identified solely through lexical semantics or grammatical structure. Instead, they emerge from the dynamic interaction of semantic content, pragmatic inference, discourse organization, and contextual knowledge. Consequently, forensic interpretation requires a multidimensional analytical framework capable of objectively reconstructing hidden meanings without exceeding the boundaries of linguistic expertise.

The analyses conducted in this study confirm Roger W. Shuy's argument that linguistic evidence frequently resides not in isolated words but in communicative interaction as a whole. According to Shuy, forensic experts should avoid interpreting statements through intuition and instead demonstrate how linguistic

structures produce particular communicative effects. The English examples analysed in this study support this position by showing that indirect accusations and threats become interpretable only after integrating lexical meaning with contextual and pragmatic information.

The present findings likewise correspond with the theoretical framework proposed by Malcolm Coulthard and Alison Johnson, who emphasize that forensic linguistic interpretation must remain evidence-based and methodologically reproducible. Their approach views linguistic expertise as a process of demonstrating how observable linguistic structures support particular interpretations rather than deciding legal responsibility. The analytical model proposed in this study follows the same methodological principle by separating linguistic evidence from judicial evaluation.

The comparative analysis further demonstrates that English and Uzbek employ remarkably similar pragmatic mechanisms despite substantial typological differences. English, as an analytic language, frequently constructs implicit meaning through modal verbs, conditional structures, interrogatives, and conversational implicatures. Uzbek, in contrast, relies more heavily on contextual imperatives, culturally conventional expressions, honorific interaction, and discourse-based inference. Nevertheless, both languages activate identical cognitive mechanisms through which

recipients reconstruct hidden meanings beyond literal linguistic expression.

The obtained results also support Baranov's methodological position that forensic linguistic expertise should describe linguistic facts rather than produce legal qualification. Throughout the analysed corpus, implicit accusations, indirect threats, and evaluative statements were consistently interpreted through linguistic indicators without transforming expert conclusions into judicial decisions. This distinction preserves the scientific independence of forensic linguistics while simultaneously increasing the evidential value of linguistic expertise. Dissertatsiyangizda ham ekspert vakolatining lingvistik va huquqiy chegaralari aynan shu tamoyil asosida izohlangan.

From a pragmatic perspective, the research extends previous descriptions of implicature and presupposition by demonstrating their interaction within authentic conflict discourse. Rather than functioning independently, these mechanisms frequently overlap with evaluative language, referential ambiguity, discourse continuity, and contextual enrichment. Such interaction produces multilayered meanings that cannot be explained through a single linguistic theory. Consequently, forensic linguistic expertise requires an integrated methodological approach combining semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, and contextual interpretation.

Another important contribution concerns methodological reliability. Previous forensic analyses have occasionally relied upon intuitive interpretation of disputed discourse, creating uncertainty regarding expert conclusions. The five-stage analytical procedure proposed in this study addresses this problem by requiring every forensic interpretation to be supported through explicit semantic description, pragmatic analysis, discourse examination, contextual reconstruction, and final forensic synthesis. Because each analytical stage is independently observable, the overall interpretation becomes transparent, reproducible, and scientifically verifiable.

The study also demonstrates the importance of distinguishing between implicit meaning and subjective inference. Not every interpretation constructed by a recipient constitutes linguistic evidence. An implicit

meaning may be accepted within forensic expertise only when multiple linguistic indicators converge toward the same interpretation. Isolated personal assumptions, emotional reactions, or speculative readings cannot satisfy scientific standards of linguistic proof. This distinction significantly strengthens methodological objectivity and reduces interpretative bias during forensic examination.

From a broader theoretical perspective, the findings contribute simultaneously to forensic linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, legal semantics, and applied linguistics. The proposed analytical framework may therefore be applied not only to criminal investigations involving threats or defamatory statements but also to civil litigation, media discourse, online communication, hate speech analysis, and multilingual forensic investigations.

CONCLUSION

The present study investigated the linguistic mechanisms responsible for constructing implicit meaning within forensic linguistic expertise through a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek conflict discourse. The findings demonstrate that implicit meaning cannot be identified through lexical semantics alone but emerges from the interaction of semantic structure, pragmatic inference, discourse organization, and contextual knowledge.

Comparative analysis revealed that both English and Uzbek employ remarkably similar cognitive and pragmatic mechanisms despite their structural differences. While English primarily utilizes modal constructions, conditional expressions, and conversational implicatures, Uzbek more frequently relies on imperative structures, culturally conventional expressions, and contextual inference. In both languages, however, legally relevant meanings are reconstructed through comparable inferential processes rather than explicit lexical encoding.

The research further establishes that forensic linguistic interpretation must remain strictly within the boundaries of linguistic expertise. The role of the linguistic expert is not to determine legal responsibility but to identify objectively demonstrable linguistic indicators supporting particular interpretations. Maintaining this methodological distinction preserves both scientific validity and procedural neutrality.

One of the principal contributions of the study is the development of an integrated analytical framework combining semantic analysis, pragmatic interpretation, discourse analysis, contextual reconstruction, and forensic synthesis. Unlike approaches relying upon isolated linguistic features, the proposed model evaluates converging linguistic evidence across multiple analytical levels, thereby increasing interpretative reliability and reducing subjective inference.

The findings also emphasize that implicit meaning should never be treated as intuitive interpretation. Instead, every forensic conclusion must be supported by reproducible linguistic evidence demonstrating how hidden meanings arise through identifiable communicative mechanisms. This principle provides a more objective methodological foundation for forensic linguistic expertise involving threats, defamatory statements, implicit accusations, hate speech, manipulative discourse, and other legally significant communicative acts.

Future research may expand the proposed framework by incorporating multilingual forensic corpora, computational discourse analysis, artificial intelligence–assisted forensic interpretation, and quantitative validation of implicit meaning indicators across different legal systems. Such developments may contribute to the further standardization of forensic linguistic methodology and strengthen the role of linguistic evidence within contemporary judicial practice.

REFERENCES

1. Baranov A.N. Lingvisticheskaya ekspertiza teksta: teoriya i praktika. Moscow: Flinta: Nauka; 2007.
2. Coulthard M, Johnson A. An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics: Language in Evidence. London: Routledge; 2007.
3. Coulthard M, Johnson A, editors. The Routledge Handbook of Forensic Linguistics. London: Routledge; 2010.
4. Galyashina Ye.I. Osnovy sudebnogo rechevedeniya. Moscow: STENSI; 2003.
5. Galyashina Ye.I. Judicial linguistic expertise and the limits of applying linguistic methods. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta MVD Rossii. 2018;(4):31–36.
6. Gibbons J. Forensic Linguistics: An Introduction to Language in the Justice System. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing; 2003.
7. Golev N.D. Yurilingvistika: problemy i perspektivy. Barnaul: Altai State University Press; 1999.
8. Grice H.P. Logic and conversation. In: Cole P, Morgan J, editors. Syntax and Semantics. Vol. 3. New York: Academic Press; 1975. p. 41–58.
9. Levinson S.C. Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1983.
10. Mahmudov N. Til va muloqot. Toshkent: Fan; 2010.
11. Nurmonov A. Zamonaviy tilshunoslik nazariyasi. Toshkent; 2012.
12. Olsson J. Forensic Linguistics. 2nd ed. London: Continuum; 2008.
13. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistika. Toshkent; 2008.
14. Shuy R.W. Language Crimes: The Use and Abuse of Language Evidence in the Courtroom. Oxford: Blackwell; 1993.
15. Shuy R.W. Linguistics in the Courtroom: A Practical Guide. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2006.
16. Sperber D, Wilson D. Relevance: Communication and Cognition. 2nd ed. Oxford: Blackwell; 1995.
17. Tiersma P.M. Legal Language. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1999.
18. van Dijk T.A. Discourse and Context: A Sociocognitive Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2008.
19. Yule G. Pragmatics. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1996.
20. Coulthard M. Forensic linguistics: The application of language description in legal contexts. Langage et société. 2010;132(2):15–33.