



THE REQUIREMENTS AND PREPARATION OF MATERIALS SENT FOR FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF GRAPHOLOGY

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijlc>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Submission Date: January 20, 2023, Accepted Date: January 25, 2023,

Published Date: January 30, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume03Issue01-13>

Zulfukorov Abduvakhob Abdumalik Ugli

Major, Senior Teacher Of The Department Of Forensic Science, Academy Of The Mia Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. Doctor Of Philosophy In Law Sciences (PhD), Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The theoretical and practical research presented in the article in the field of forensic handwriting expertise will allow to expand the range of issues solved by experts in handwriting expertise.

KEYWORDS

Forensic handwriting examination, expert research, handwriting and signature, free, conditional, free and experienced.

INTRODUCTION

The contribution of forensic examination of graphology in strengthening legislation and law enforcement is valuable. Forensic examination of graphology is one of the most common types in the practical activities of the forensic examination service. Presently, forensic examination of graphology makes up almost 15% of the total amount of forensic examinations, and its quantity is increasing year by year.

Noticeably, forensic examination of graphology is one of the most complex and widespread types of criminalistic research, and intended to reveal the objective truth in the criminal and civil cases[1]. The preliminary investigation and judicial bodies determine the conditions that are important in civil and criminal cases with the help of forensic examination of graphology. Theoretical and practical researches in the sphere of graphology allow to expand the scope and

content of questions that the experts in the field of graphology always solves[2].

It is important to select writing samples of the suspected person to address the questions in connection with the identification of the executor and author of the document[3]. The samples of writing and signatures are divided into three types: free, conditionally free and experimental. Handwritten manuscripts not related to this work are regarded as the free samples[4].

Obtaining experimental samples involves examining the spelling of individual words and sentences that occur in free samples of a suspect. Conditional free samples are handwriting and signatures that are executed after the case is initiated, but not written specifically for examination[5].

In order to identify the executor and author of the researched document, the samples of the letter are used[6]. In this case, identification of the author, identification of the executor according to written speech samples is carried out according to writing samples[7].

The samples of letters selected for the comparative examination should meet the following requirements.

1. Independent performance. The documents selected as samples of written speech and writing (handwritten) were written (composed) by the person being examined and should not contain any artificial changes.

The samples of written speech are considered to be the creative work of the person being examined, and they should not be influenced by outsiders in terms of style, grammar and content.

It is crucial to clarify (determine) the executor of the document free and experimental samples of the writing. The study of documents made with left-handed and printed letters should be submitted along with free samples made in general order and under normal conditions, as well as experimental samples made in the manner in which the researched document has been made.

In order to check the writing in the research process for sampling the experience, special text consisting of specific individual words and sentences is created. Selecting the samples should be done as many times as possible.

The particular features of the study of comparison of experimental samples of written speech is that only grammar is checked in it. Lexical and stylistic signs can be identified in conditional free samples consisting of a document (handwritten, application, instructions) executed by the suspected person related to the work. The words and phrases attributed to the author may appear in the document under investigation since these documents are written about the case under investigation.

2. Volume of writing (letter) samples. Generally, samples of written speech and writing have a sufficient expressive individual complex. The adequacy and suitability of graphic and lexical materials for comparative research depends, firstly, not only on their quantity and quality, but also on the fact that the written speech skills and graphic originality of the performer and author are clearly reflected via this.

3. Performance time of free samples. The samples of letters selected for the comparative study should correspond to the time of writing of the document under study, more clearly, they should be written as

close as possible to the time of writing of the document under study, executed by the person under investigation.

The writing skills learned during a person's life can lead to small and large changes in written speech (syntactic, lexical, phraseological). The time interval between the writing of comparative materials should be short. If the author or executor of the document is clearly a learning personality, then rapid and significant changes can be observed in the level of writing and graphics during this period.

4. Content of the topic of comparative materials. The content of the samples has no practical effect on the results of the study in comparing writings. Therefore, they should be different in their purpose, affecting the level of thoroughness of the graphic execution of the documents as much as possible. The presence of sloppy or careless manuscripts helps to understand the various options for symbolization.

The comparative study of written discourse requires a variety of meaningful samples. Such samples make it possible to observe the lexical specificity in more detail and to determine the elements of the method of expression of thought. In this case, preference is given to samples that are presented in the same style and are close to or compatible with the subject line. The difference or correspondence of the signs of written speech in the compared documents is shown to a high degree only in this case.

The selection of comparison samples in authentication of signature research has some peculiarities. This specificity depends on the function of the document, the signature can be performed with greater or lesser accuracy, more or less letters of the surname. Therefore, complete and abbreviated

experimental signatures of free samples of signatures on documents of various characteristics should be obtained from them carefully and partially in case of signatures are executed by another person.

The provided free and experimental samples allow to determine whether the signature is forged or not, the method of signature forgery and whether the forgery was carried out by the suspected person.

REFERENCES

1. Охунов З., Қушбоқов Ш. Талабалар томонидан содир этиладиган ҳуқуқбузарликларни олдини олишга оид айрим мулоҳазалар //Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 11. – С. 34-39.
2. Қушбоқов, Шоҳрух. "Жазони ижро этиш муассасаларининг юридик шахс сифатидаги тушунчасининг таснифи." Development of pedagogical technologies in modern sciences 1.4 (2022): 58-63.
3. Юлдашев Д. Х. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг маъмурий қонунчилик нормаларини такомиллаштиришга доир айрим мулоҳазалар //Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 10 Special Issue. – С. 9-11.
4. Қушбоқов Ш., Таджиев Э. Жазони ижро этиш муассасаларидан озод этилган айрим тоифадаги маҳкумлар устидан маъмурий назорат ўрнатиш тартиби //Zamonaviy dunyoda innovatsion tadqiqotlar: Nazariya va amaliyot. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 35-44.
5. Халмуратов А. Сущность административно-правовых реформ в области борьбе с киберпреступлениями и обеспечение кибербезопасности в Республике

Ўзбекистан //Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 10 Special Issue. – С. 75-79.

6. Юлдашев Д. Х. Ўзбекистон Республикасининг маъмурий қонунчилик нормаларини такомиллаштиришга доир айрим мулоҳазалар //Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 10 Special Issue. – С. 9-11.
7. Рустамов С., Қушбоқов Ш. Ўзбекистон Республикасида маъмурий ислохотлар концепциясининг Жазони ижро этиш департаменти фаолиятидаги ўрни //Eurasian Journal of Law, Finance and Applied Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 10 Special Issue. – С. 28-31.



OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES