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Degree Of Insult In Special Linguistic Expertise

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ABSTRACT

The specialized linguistic examination of insults plays an important role not only in legal discussions, but also contributes to a deeper understanding of human communication. It helps to identify and protect individual rights, as well as to form public awareness of the norms and standards of communication. Continuing research in this area will serve to build a more just and responsible society, in which respect for the dignity of each person will become one of the main values. This article discusses these issues.

Keywords: Insult, honor, dignity, legal responsibility, ethical standards, Internet, linguistics, communication, linguistic expertise, expertise.

Introduction

Insult is one of the main concepts of law, social psychology and linguistics. In the legal context, insult is often considered as a form of encroachment on the honor and dignity of a person. In connection with the increase in cases of defamation and insult, special linguistic expertise is becoming an important tool in determining the boundaries of permissible communication. This paragraph discusses the role of insult in special linguistic expertise and the levels of insult.

Insult can be defined as a word or action that is intended to degrade a person's dignity in a linguistic context. Insults can take many forms, including verbal, non-verbal, and written messages.

The issue of the method of conducting a special linguistic examination in defamation cases is also controversial. Despite the fact that a lot of research has been conducted in the field of linguistic examination in defamation cases, there is no single method. This situation is explained by the fragmentation of developments carried out by various expert (state and non-state) and research teams of scientific institutions. It is necessary to develop a single, generally

recognized scientific and methodological approach and system of concepts for forensic linguistic examination in defamation cases.

The subject of special linguistic examination of materials on cases of insults is linguistic signs of insults and offensive expressions that are significant for criminal or administrative offense cases. The object of linguistic examination of materials on cases of insults is a product of communicative activity, expressed in oral or written form, having meaning and communicative purpose. The main task of conducting such research is to determine whether the text contains linguistic signs of insults and offensive forms of its expression.

M.Shabanov, reflecting on the specific features of conducting a linguistic examination in a case of insult, gives the following recommendations to linguists: "When conducting an independent linguistic examination, experts should follow a number of recommendations: 1) fulfill the requirements of the procedural norm (linguistic examination should not include legal qualifications); 2) take into account the multifunctionality of language, for example, invective can both insult and express the

speaker's internal state; 3) the examination should illustrate the strategies of verbal abuse through examples, that is, identify the methods of achieving it, demonstrate how the insult was achieved; 4) the expert should correctly determine the subject of the examination, that is, be able to distinguish the linguistic part of the examination from the legal part. When conducting a linguistic examination of conflicting opinions, it is not the speech strategy of achieving the result that is important, but the honor, dignity and business. The attack on reputation itself is significant." Agreeing with these thoughts, we can say that these thoughts also help expert linguists who want to conduct special linguistic expertise.

METHODOLOGY

The first issue raised by scholars in defamation cases is the extent to which a linguist is competent to draw conclusions in this matter. Lawyers often have a simplified, superficial idea of the true linguistic essence of the case. Linguists, in turn, focus on topics that are of no interest to lawyers in linguistic research. Because these topics do not affect the correct legal qualification of a legal norm. However, they provide legal qualifying definitions that are within the jurisdiction of the court.

Our experience in the field of special linguistic expertise shows that the issue of insult is primarily related to the use of obscene words. This is a matter within the competence of a linguist, therefore, from our point of view, linguists should consider cases of insult.

The second issue that arises when conducting a special linguistic examination in a case of insult is the extent to which the extralinguistic situation should be taken into account when analyzing the insult. The approach that it is necessary to take into account the entire speech act and the context of the situation seems logical. However, in practice, when conducting an examination, the linguist-expert often has only a copy of the product of speech activity and does not receive the necessary information about the situation. Therefore, the linguist is not able to assess, for example, the tone of speech, facial expressions, and gestures of the insulter and the insulted.

The third issue draws the attention of the linguist-expert to the need to include the factor of personal orientation of the insult. An insult, as a speech act, is necessarily directed at a specific person - the recipient of the insult. Proving such orientation is a rather difficult task. In our opinion, a

description of the word class of the word being analyzed can help in this case: the interjection, as a word class expressing an attitude to the surrounding reality, does not express such orientation.

Insult is understood as an insult to the honor and dignity of another person, expressed in an unflattering way. Semantically, insult includes two components: 1) a certain negative description is given to the person being insulted, 2) this negative description is expressed in an inappropriate form. Insult is close to both an act of affirmation and an act of encouragement. The insulting person seeks to receive a certain attitude from the person being insulted and wants to confirm or increase his position. As a speech act, insult is, of course, directed at a specific person - the person being insulted. Insult can also be expressed through gestures. When conducting a linguistic examination of conflicting statements, it is not the speech strategy of achieving the result that is important, but the encroachment on the honor, dignity and business reputation of the person. Our study emphasizes the need to include extralinguistic and pragmatic factors in the linguist-expert's field of attention - the targeting of the insult to a specific person, the presence of gestures, and the word-class characteristics of the word being analyzed.

In order to conduct a special linguistic examination in cases of insult, the expert identifies the following signs of humiliation of the honor and dignity of the victim and damage to the business reputation.

Negative information about a specific person or organization is in the form of negative information. Negative information primarily includes a negative description of individuals and legal entities. In such cases, the negativity of the information is assessed from a common sense, ethical and legal point of view.

RESULTS

Negative information is expressed in several forms. These include statements of fact, opinions and assumptions, as well as assessments. To confirm the negativity of a particular piece of information, it is helpful to identify undesirable elements in the meaning of the language used by the author. In addition, a negative assessment can be expressed through the context and implemented using its tools. For example, a linguist-expert is asked whether the following words contain a negative description of a person.

In this process, the expert first focuses on the semantic meaning of the word to study the presented word forms. Dictionaries play a large role in this process.

In this case, the speaker expresses a negative emotional assessment of the person addressed, a personal emotional attitude towards him, which is probably based on personal dislike. This is a subjective assessment. In this case, offensive words with a generalized meaning or the figurative, indirect meanings of words are used.

Then the expert must determine whether certain information belongs to a specific person or organization. This is done using contextual analysis. Such a connection is indicated by special signs, including references, syntactic means of communication, features of the communicative situation, etc. Negative information about a person must be based on specific facts, that is, they must be expressed in the form of statements of affirmation or denial of facts. However, the linguist-expert must remember that in the Uzbek language, interrogative sentences are often used in their secondary functions. In such cases, the question is aimed not at obtaining information, but at conveying information, at directly reporting something.

The public nature of the disputed text is another necessary sign of confirmation that it is defamatory of the honor and dignity of a person or organization. Such disputed information must be addressed to a wide range of persons. The sign of publicness is manifested through the media, public speeches, appeals to officials, the Internet and telecommunications networks. When the public nature of the text is determined, this serves as a basis for drawing a conclusion that the information was distributed publicly.

To determine the nature of negative information that damages a person's reputation, it is possible to analyze factual information in the text. This information is about a specific action (or inaction) of this person, which is condemned as a violation or immorality.

In special linguistic expertise conducted on claims for insult, protection of honor and dignity, it is important to clearly define the concept of an obscene form of speech. This issue is controversial, and among linguists there is no single opinion about which form of linguistic expression is obscene. However, this concept is the most important component of the legal concept of insult. In such cases, it is necessary to distinguish between the obscene form of

speech and the obscene content of speech.

The expert must be able to distinguish between obscene language used as a description of a person and offensive words used to express personal dislike, disapproval, or as an exclamation.

When assessing an event, incident or person, a person relies on these very guidelines. Therefore, negative vocabulary gives a high degree of unattractiveness to the image of a person, since a negative social assessment is given. In other words, a kind of stamp of official rejection and public denial is placed on it. We can say that linguistic units with a negative meaning are included in the social assessment of a person through the meaning of collective condemnation. In this aspect of reasoning, insult is not only an assessment according to the criteria of good and bad, but also a public denial of the use of rights and privileges guaranteed by society, ensuring the stability of a person's social status. Undoubtedly, such an encroachment on social recognition can undermine the social stability of a person and his reputation as an insulted person.

Insults are considered an important tool in the practice of special linguistic examination, allowing for a more accurate assessment of language actions and their impact on the reputation and dignity of a person. Due to the development of digital technologies and the increase in interpersonal conflicts associated with communication, the need for qualified linguistic examinations is growing. The study of insults in the language not only contributes to the practice of law enforcement, but also deepens the understanding of social norms and values in communication. Since we have provided sufficient information about the role of insults in special linguistic examination, let us now turn our attention to the classification of units expressing insults in the Uzbek language and the levels of meaning they represent.

For special linguistic expertise, it is of practical importance to distinguish offensive units by the level of impact. Since with the help of such a classification, the communicative power, social weight and legal consequences of the analyzed expression can be objectively assessed. The level of impact of an insult directly depends, firstly, on the semantic richness of the unit that expresses it; secondly, on the pragmatic situation in which it is used; and thirdly, on its acceptance in the socio-cultural context. As a result of our studies, we conditionally divided offensive units into three levels:

Level 1 – Mild insult

Words at this level do not directly harm the individual, but are often critical or sarcastic. Such words are not usually judged harshly by the public.

Level 2 – Moderate insult

Moderate insults cause significant damage to a person's intellectual, moral, or professional reputation. They can often lead to social conflict.

Level 3 – Severe insult

This category includes expressions that are completely unacceptable in society, that violate moral, sexual, religious or human dignity. They have the power to humiliate, leading to legal consequences.

Thus, through this grading system, specialized linguistic experts will be able to clearly and reasonably formulate their expert opinion, identifying not only the linguistic unit itself, but also its significance in the social and legal context.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in the context of digitalization and widespread online communication, the identification of insults in the practice of specialized linguistic expertise is gaining importance. Given the dynamics of changes in language and cultural contexts, it is important to understand in what situations different forms of expression can be perceived as insults.

Special linguistic expertise not only helps resolve disputes related to insults, but also contributes to the development of the legal system, ensuring a high level of protection of individual rights. Experts conducting the expertise take into account a number of factors, including:

Cultural differences - understanding how cultural context can influence the perception of insults.

Social norms - analyzing which words and phrases are considered taboo in society and can cause negative attitudes.

The emotional coloring of language - the study of how the tone, rhythm, and emotional load of words affect perception.

Given the rapid development of technologies such as artificial intelligence and automated text processing systems, special linguistic expertise is expected to increasingly rely on new methods and tools. It is important to develop interdisciplinary approaches that combine linguistics, psychology and law to gain a deeper understanding of the complex mechanisms of insult perception.

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