

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ

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ПСИХОЛИНГВИСТИКАНЫН СОТТУК- ПСИХОЛОГИЯЛЫК ЭКСПЕРТИЗАДА
ЖАНА СОТТУК ЛИНГВИСТИКАДА РОЛУ

Жасалган жумушта изилдөөнүн предмети болуп психоллингвистиканын соттук-психологиялык экспертизадагы ролу жана психоллингвистиканын соттук лингвистикадагы таасири. Талаштуу жана түшүнүксүз учурларда соттук-психологиялык экспертиза дайындалат, ал окуялардын чыныгы себептерин жана ар кандай далилдердин баалуулугун аныктоого жардам берет. Изилдөөнүн максаты – соттук-психологиялык экспертизада психоллингвистиканын ролун жана милдеттерин аныктоо. Көп учурларда буюм далилдери болуп соттолуучу же эксперт (кылмыш жасаган деп айыпталган адам) калтырган ар кандай кат-кабарлар, жазуулар же каттар болушу мүмкүн. Изилдөө методу – каттардын ар кандай түрлөрүн текшерүү, заттык далилдерди анализдөө жана синтездөө. Бир эле адам бирден 200гө чейин түрдүү жазуулар менен жазууларды жаза алат, бул каттын чыныгы ээсин аныктоо процессин кыйла татаалдантат. Эмоционалдык потенциалды жана жасалган иш-аракеттер үчүн жоопкерчиликтүү болуу жөндөмүн аныктоо үчүн сизге квалификациялуу психолог жана психотерапевт гана эмес, ошондой эле психоллингвисттин жардамы керек жана бул жерде психоллингвистиканын ролу абдан таасирдүү. Бул жумушта психоллингвистиканын максаттарын, объектилерин, ар кандай татаалдыктагы окуя боюнча изилдөө жүргүзүүнүн ар кандай ыкмаларын, чындыкты жана күнөөлүүлөрдү аныктоо үчүн изилдөөнүн туура жолунун максатын жана аны ишке ашыруунун жолдорун карайбыз.

Негизги сөздөр: психоллингвистика; соттук-психологиялык экспертиза; психология; мотив; лингвистика; коом; соттук териштирүү; экспертиза; эксперимент; тергөөчү; шектүү.

РОЛЬ ПСИХОЛИНГВИСТИКИ В СУДЕБНО-ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЕ
И В СУДЕБНОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКЕ

Предметом исследования в данной работе является роль психоллингвистики в судебно-психологической экспертизе и влияние психоллингвистики в судебную лингвистику. В спорных и непонятных случаях назначается судебно-психологическая экспертиза которая помогает выявить истинные причины происшествий и ценность разного вида доказательств. Целью данного исследования является выявления роли и задач психоллингвистики в судебно-психологической экспертизе. Во многих случаях вещественными доказательствами могут быть разные переписки, записки или же письма, оставленные подсудимым или же подэкспертным (человеком который обвиняется в содеянии преступления). Методом исследований является рассмотрение разного вида записок, анализ и синтез вещественных доказательств. Один и тот же человек может написать от одного до 200 видов записок с разными почерками, что существенно осложняет процесс определения истинного владельца письма. Чтобы выявить эмоциональную дееспособность и способность отвечать за совершенные действия понадобится помощь не только квалифицированного психолога и психотерапевта, но и помощь психоллингвиста и роль психоллингвистики в этом сильно влиятельна. В данной работе рассматриваются цели, объекты психоллингвистики, разные методы проведения исследований по делу разной степени сложности, назначении правильной пути исследования и пути её проведения чтобы определить истину и виновника. После проведения исследования будут выявлены и сравнены несколько доказательств в подлинности письма и психо-эмоциональное состояние автора при писании разного вида записок.

Ключевые слова: психоллингвистика; судебно-психологическая экспертиза; психология; мотив; лингвистика; общество; судебный процесс; экспертиза; эксперимент; следователь; подозреваемый.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION AND IN FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

The subject of the study is the role of psycholinguistics in forensic psychological examination and the influence of psycholinguistics in forensic linguistics. In controversial and unclear cases, a forensic psychological examination is prescribed, which helps to identify the true causes of incidents and the value of different types of evidence. The purpose of this study is to identify the role and tasks of psycholinguistics in forensic psychological examination. In many cases, physical evidence can be various correspondence, notes or letters left by the defendant or the expert (the person accused of committing a crime). The research method is to examine different types of notes, analyze and synthesize physical evidence. The same person can write from one to 200 types of notes with different handwritings, which significantly complicates the process of determining the true owner of the letter. To identify emotional capacity and the ability to be responsible for actions taken, you will need the help of not only a qualified psychologist and psychotherapist, but also the help of a psycholinguist and the role of psycholinguistics in this is very influential. In this article we will consider the goals, objects of psycholinguistics, different methods of conducting research on a case of varying degrees of complexity, the purpose of the correct path of research and the way of its implementation in order to determine the truth and the culprit.

Key words: *psycholinguistics; forensic psychological examination; psychology; motive; linguistics; society; trial; examination; experiment; investigator; suspect.*

“A forensic psychological examination is a study conducted by a knowledgeable expert on the basis of special knowledge in the field of psychology with the aim of giving an opinion, which, after its appropriate verification and evaluation by the investigators or the court, will be evidence in a criminal case” [1].

The object of forensic psychological examination is the mental activity of a healthy person.

The personality of the subject (accused, victim, witness) is always at the center of the study.

The competence of forensic psychological examination includes:

- Identification of a sign of lagging in the mental development of minors;
- Identification of the legal capacity of minors, awareness and guidance of their actions, giving an account of the committed action;
- Establishing the ability of the defendants in the case to give accurate and detailed answers on the case and identifying their adequacy in the perception of decisions;
- Establishing the presence or absence of a state of passion in the subject at the time of the crime. Identification of other non-pathological emotional states such as: depression, empathy, severe frustration, intense fear and tension;
- Finding out and establishment of the motives of the crime and the motivation of individual acts as important psychological circumstances that determine the personality.

The legal basis for conducting a forensic psychological examination will be decided by the investigator or the court. It is important to understand the line between professional interrogation of a psychologist and an investigator. The right side should not interest the psychologist. Most psychological research within the framework of the examination consists of the following stages:

- Clarification of the subject of issues of forensic psychological examination and the resolution of certain tasks
 - Definition of research methods
 - Conducting research using:
 - a) psychological analysis of the materials of the criminal case;
 - b) observation and analysis of the behavior of the subject;
 - d) private conversations with the expert;

e) determination of the emotional background of the subject by interrogation. The expert's opinion plays an important role and can be evidence. There are cases when it is difficult to determine the motives of the crime and the investigator gives a conclusion as a "momentless crime". In such cases, it can be difficult to determine the motive through standard procedures, so the investigator asks for the help of an expert in the field of psychology. The expert examines the environment of the ward, beliefs, psychological properties of the personality under different influences of the environment. With the help of an expert, crimes can be classified from grave to light and the crime points vary. "Such properties as the emotional lack of restraint of psychopaths, the suggestibility of oligophrenics, fatigue and affective explosiveness of persons with residual effects of organic brain damage, and hypersensitivity can lead to a tendency to excess" [2].

In reality, these individuals develop a sense of guilt in a different way; accordingly, corrective sanctions should be given differently. Violent crimes against a person, such as murder or strong body harm, are often the final phase of conflict between different personalities. There are cases when exactly one of the parties provokes others without thinking about the consequences of the crime. In a state of strong mental agitation, a person will not be able to give an account of his actions and often this leads to mutilation. Prosecutors in such cases ask for the help of an expert and an examination is appointed.

The state of affect is characterized by brevity and explosive nature and is accompanied by pronounced motor and vegetative manifestations, such as:

- change in complexion from a natural shade;
- change in the expression of the eyes, bulging eyes;
- high excitability and trembling in the body.

The state of affect is formed very quickly and reaches its peak within a few seconds, and intensively implements the physical and psychological resources of a person. There is a narrowing of consciousness, control over what is happening and behavior is sharply reduced. One of the consequences of the state of affect is a partial loss of memory, where a person will not remember the details of the action committed. Often the person who is under process is positively characterized at work and in society as a whole, has a high degree of self-control, but falls into a state of passion because the victim provokes him, or he considers the conflict hopeless. "The starting stimulus of affect can be both the threatening, aggressive behavior of the victim at the height of the conflict situation, and an insignificant, outwardly harmless action that plays the role of the "last straw" against the background of a long conflict" [1]. In order to determine the state of affect, or other states, you will need a conclusion not for an expert in the field of psychology, but also the help of an expert in the field of psycholinguistics.

Psycholinguistics is a completely new and modern discipline that arose at the intersection of psychology and linguistics, and it studies human speech, its occurrence, information transfer and functionality. It is also an area of linguistics that studies language primarily as a phenomenon of the psyche. Since language is a sign system serving society, there is a connection with sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics [8].

According to the linguist Tatyana Chernigovskaya, the interdisciplinary concept as "psycholinguistics" did not exist at all, linguists and psychologists taught in their own way. Psycholinguistics by its nature is a close relationship between language, thinking and human consciousness. The interest of psycholinguistics is directed to the study of human speech activity using mental methods of observation and interpretation. The term psycholinguistics itself was proposed by American linguists in the 1970s. Before the appearance of this term, it was believed that psychologists would partly deal with the emotional state, as well as various concepts of the soul of

mankind, and linguistics would deal with the emergence of language, various grammatical, phonetic, lexical components of the language, and its changes. The concept of psycholinguistics arose because of the need for research activities, in criminal cases and investigations of various receipts, and threats, and the mental and emotional state of the person who wrote these receipts or letters. Social linguistics is a scientific discipline that develops at the intersection of linguistics, sociology, social psychology and ethnography and studies a wide range of problems related to the nature of language. The mechanism of the influence of social factors on the language and the role played by the language in society. One of the important problems studied by sociolinguistics is the social differentiation of language at all levels, the nature of the relationship between linguistic and social structures. The structure of social differentiation is multifaceted and abstract, and includes stratification differentiation and situational differentiation. In sociolinguistics, there is a concept called "language situation". This is a set of forms of language existence, regional koine, territorial, and social dialects serving a continuum of communication in a particular ethnic community or administrative-territorial association. In general, there are two groups of language situation.

- 1) Exogenous: - Sets of different languages;
- 2) Endogenous: - Sets of language subsystems

In addition, there are a number of other various problems such as:

- Bilingualism (Bilingualism);
- Diglossia (Interaction of various socially placed subsystems of one language). When performing examinations in forensic psychological examinations, the expert must have knowledge in the field of various psychological areas. So. Knowledge from general psychology is important when considering all objects of expertise, since they are basic. Knowledge of social psychology constitutes the theoretical basis for the study of any interpersonal and social interaction, the communication products of which represent the SPE. Clinical psychology will equip the expert with knowledge of the features of motivation, speech, and communication.

Methods of forensic psychological examination

To determine a person's psychological state, special methods are used that involve studying:

- Personality - conducting various tests (TAT - analysis of internal forces personalities, etc.);
- Thinking - describing a picture, memorizing pictograms, etc.;
- Perception – how the subject perceives the shape of various objects;
- Memory – a person's ability to remember words, numbers, etc.;
- Attention – the depth and volume of attention is analyzed.

The main investigative situations in the resolution of which forensic psychological examination is used and recommended.

1. Determining the ability of juvenile defendants suffering from mental retardation not associated with mental illness to be fully aware of themselves and to give an account of their actions.
2. Determining the ability of victims of sexual crimes to correctly perceive the nature and significance of the offender's actions.
3. Determining a person's ability to correctly perceive the circumstances that are important to the case and testify about them.
4. Determining the presence or absence of physiological affect and other emotional states at the time of the crime.
5. Establishing the presence or absence of a person in the period preceding death of a mental state predisposing to suicide.
6. Establishing circumstances related to the control of equipment.

1. Determining the ability of juvenile defendants suffering from mental retardation not associated with mental illness to be fully aware of themselves and to give an account of their actions. Only a person who has reached the legal age can bear criminal liability. However, there are people with accelerated or delayed physical and mental development. SPE determines the correspondence of the age of mental development to the chronological one. The reason for appointing an EIT is circumstances indicating that the minor misunderstands the situation of the investigation.

2. Determining the ability of victims of sexual crimes to correctly perceive the nature and significance of the actions of the criminals. The SPE can be important in cases of sexual offenses because... the examination helps the investigator give a correct assessment of the fact of sexual intercourse: rape was committed or there was voluntary consent of the victim. It is determined whether the victim's helpless state was taken advantage of, the presence of physical disabilities, young age, mental disorders, etc. The victim's lack of understanding of the nature of the actions taken may depend on: - the complexity of the structure and dynamics of the current situation; - from the emotional state at the time of the criminal event; - on the age characteristics of the victim; - from the specific life experience of the victim; - on the characteristics of the victim's character (a victim factor is possible); - on the level of intellectual development.

Conclusion

1. Psycholinguistics is a relatively new and new improving science, but it has a very important role in making all sorts of important decisions, ranging from issuing an opinion on the mental state of a sub-expert, defendant, accused at the time of the crime, based on certain material evidence (receipts, messages, e-mails). In the process of being defined. In conclusion I want to remind that the expert has difficulty in identifying the adequacy of the solution, and that is psycholinguistics which will help direct the investigation in the right direction, since by attributing the test it is possible to find the author of the test. In order to do the investigation properly the expert must know some general rules of providing the examination:

a) establishing the ability of juvenile defendants who have signs of mental retardation not associated with mental illness to fully understand the meaning of their actions, and determining the extent to which these minors are able to control their actions;

b) finding out the ability of mentally healthy witnesses and victims (taking into account their individual psychological and age characteristics, level of mental development) to correctly perceive the circumstances that are important to the case and give correct testimony about them;

c) diagnosing the presence or absence of a subject at the time of committing a crime of physiological affect and other non-pathological emotional states that can significantly influence a person's consciousness and activity;

2. In general, the most significant and interesting features of the text are revealed precisely in those cases when the psycholinguist is faced with the task of determining the author of the test. There are cases when the defendant accusing the investigator of dictating and indicating the text of the testimony, and the investigator says otherwise, claims that the defendant himself gave him sincere confessions and wrote about what he had done;

3. In order to determine the truth, an analysis of the environment is made, the sphere of activity is the life path of the person under investigation, and it turns out that the investigator gave free rein to decisions, but set out the meaning of the accusation in the text, and the subject, due to certain circumstances, wrote about the deed, but did it on purpose with errors. This can also be determined, and the Soviet scientist S.M. Wool gave a detailed explanation of this: "Towards the end of the text, the number of errors decreases and the level of harmony and coherence of the presentation increases".

In any case, the main task of the Forensic Psychological Examination is to determine the truth and reject the lie. Psycholinguistics is the most important assistant in this and speeds up the whole process.

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АКЫНДАР ЧЫГАРМАЧЫЛЫГЫНДАГЫ ПОРТРЕТТИК СҮРӨТТӨӨЛӨРДҮН ПОЭТИКАЛЫК МҮНӨЗҮ

Бул жумушта изилдөөнүн предмети катары кыргыз төкмө акындарынын чыгармаларындагы портреттик сүрөттөөлөрдүн поэтикалык мүнөзү болуп саналат. Изилдөөнүн максаты: акындар поэзиясында көркөм сөз чеберчилигине баа берүүдө алардын салттуу каада-салт ырларын өзүнө сиңирип алып жаңыча иштеп чыгуу чеберчилигин, анда кездешкен портреттик сүрөттөөлөрдү анализге алуу. Изилдөөнүн методу - салыштыруу жана сыпаттама усулдары аркылуу жүргүзүлдү. Элдик оозеки чыгармачылык чалкып жаткан океан, тунук дарыя десек аша чапкандык болбойт. Төкмө акындар ички эстетикалык көрөңгөсү менен элдин оозеки чыгармачылыгындагы эң мыкты ырларын өздөштүрүп, ага индивидуалдуу өң-түс берери изилдөөнүн жыйынтыгында аныкталды. Акындар поэзиясында портреттин сүрөттөөлөрдүн поэтикалык мүнөзү импровизаторлук, жаңычылдык чеберчилигин ачып берүү иштин баалуулугун белгилейт. Изилдөө жумушту классик акындардын чыгармачылыгын, каада-салт ырларынын, анда пайдаланылган көркөм сөз каражаттарынын поэтикалык мүнөзүн талдоодо колдонсо болот.

Негизги сөздөр: төкмө акындар; айтыш; портреттик сүрөттөө; каргыш ырлары; санат-насыят; керээз; салттуулук.

ПОЭТИЧЕСКИЙ ХАРАКТЕР ПОРТРЕТНЫХ ОПИСАНИЙ В ТВОРЧЕСТВЕ ПОЭТОВ

Предметом исследования в данной работе является поэтическая природа портретов в произведениях кыргызских народных поэтов. Цель исследования: оценить художественные выразительные способности поэтов в их поэзии, проанализировать их способность усваивать традиционные стихотворения и развивать их по-новому, а также проанализировать обнаруженные в них портретные образы. Методы исследования: проводился с использованием сравнительного и описательного методов. Народное искусство – это океан и чистая река. По