

**QARSHI DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**  
**HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI**  
**DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**  

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**TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**SUVANOV ZOVQIDDIN NORQULOVICH**

**O‘ZBEK BADIY MATNLARINI FILOLOGIK EKSPERTIZA**  
**QILISHNING NAZARIY-METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI DOKTORI (DSc) DISSERTATSIYASI**  
**AVTOREFERATI**

**Qarshi – 2023**

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Dissertatsiya himoyasi Qarshi davlat universiteti huzuridagi filologiya fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2023-yil "5" may soat 9:00 dagi majlisida bo'lib o'tadi (Manzil: 180103, Qarshi shahri, Ko'chabog' ko'chasi 17. Tel.: (0 375) 225-34-13; faks: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@mail.uz). Qarshi davlat universiteti 2-binosi, 202-xona.

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## KIRISH (fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tilshunosligida badiiy asarni filologik ekspertiza qilishga doir muammolarni nazariy-metodologik nuqtayi nazardan tekshirish va uni amaliy filologiya doirasida baholash zarurati filologiya sohasida ham jiddiy vazifalarni kun tartibiga qo‘ymoqda. Badiiy matni tekshirishning yangi metod va usullari paydo bo‘lmoqdaki, u badiiy asarning mazmun-mohiyatiga chuqurroq kirish va filologik tekshirish imkoniyatini kengaytirmoqda. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida ekspertizaning umumiy qonuniyatlari, shuningdek, tafakkur va nutq omili birlamchi hodisaga aylandi. Amaliy tilshunoslik o‘z obyektiga yangi nigoh bilan qarash orqali ekspertiza muammolarini chuqurroq tekshirish yo‘lidan borayotir. Metodologik asoslarning to‘g‘ri tanlanishi, izchil qo‘llanishi kutilayotgan natijaning aniqligi va ahamiyatini ko‘rsatadi. Zero, badiiy matni tahliliy o‘rganish insonning ma‘naviy olami, dunyoqarashini, shuningdek, amaliy filologiyaga xos qonuniyatlarni kashf etishda ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Dunyo amaliy filologiyasi yigirma yangi yillikda amaliy fanlar sistemasida badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi muammosiga nazariy kategoriya sifatida yondashish, ijodkor yondashuvini tekshirib, ularni yangicha anglash dolzarb ilmiy masala sifatida kun tartibiga chiqmoqda. Bunda tildan amaliy foydalanish muammosi doirasida muloqot madaniyati, psixolingvistik, yurislingvistik, tibbiy va filologik ekspertiza kabi yirik tarmoqlar shakllandi. Bu esa amaliy filologiyaning yangicha taraqqiyot tamoyili bilan bog‘liq. Yangi davr tilshunosligida muhim muammo hisoblangan badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasini chuqur va atroflicha ochib berish asosiy vazifa etib qo‘yildi. Darhaqiqat, ekspertiza muayyan davr filologiyasining badiiy matni tekshirish ko‘lamini kengaytirishda muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

O‘zbek amaliy filologiyasi sohasida o‘zbek madaniy merosi tahliliga oid qator tadqiqotlar yaratilayotir. Ulardagi aksariyat ilmiy atamalar ekspertiza tizimi doirasida. Ammo badiiy matnning tekshirilishi bilan bog‘liq munozaralarga sabab bo‘luvchi muammoli, bahsli matnlar dolzarb masalaga aylanmoqda. Shunday matnlarni o‘rganuvchi sud ekspertisasi, psixoekspertiza kabi qator sohalar rivojlanayotir va muammoning to‘la va izchil yechimiga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Bugungi madaniy-ma‘rifiy sohalardagi islohotlar jarayoni o‘zbek tilshunosligi, filologiyasi oldiga ham qator yangi vazifalarni qo‘ymoqda. “Davlat tilining sofligini saqlash, uni boyitib borish va aholining nutq madaniyatini oshirish; davlat tilining zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalariga faol integratsiyalashuvini ta‘minlashdan iboratdir”<sup>1</sup>. Bu esa tegishli identifikatsion belgilarini aniqlash, mavjud kriminalistik matnlarga filologik bilimlarni tatbiq etish kabi muammolarga yechim bo‘la oladi. Bu borada malakali mutaxassislar – filolog-ekspertlarga bo‘lgan talabning ortib borish holatlari tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

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<sup>1</sup>Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги “Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ 6084-сон фармони // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2016-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-4850-son “Sud-huquq tizimini yanada isloh qilish, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklarini ishonchli himoya qilish kafolatlarini kuchaytirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’limni yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son “Oliy ta’lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 28-oktabrdagi 662-son “Normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar loyihalarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazish tartibi to‘g‘risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida”gi Qarori, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 22-maydagi “Oliy o‘quv yurtidan keyingi ta’lim tizimini yanada takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi 304-son Qarori hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda aks etgan va sohaga oid boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlari bilan bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi<sup>2</sup>. Tadqiqot mavzusi bo‘yicha xorijiy ilmiy tadqiqotlar sharhi<sup>3</sup>.** Jahon tilshunosligida yaratilayotgan amaliy fanlar uchun filologik ekspertiza ta’minotini o‘rganishga yo‘naltirilgan ilmiy izlanishlar yetakchi ilmiy markazlar va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida, jumladan, Brovn universiteti (AQSh), Oksford universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Kembrij universiteti (Buyuk Britaniya), Humboldt universiteti (Germaniya), Boston universiteti, Nyu-York universiteti, Pensilvaniya universiteti, California universiteti (AQSH); Indiana universiteti (AQSH), Sorbonna universiteti (Fransiya), Valencia universiteti (Ispaniya), Zurich universiteti (Shveysariya), Upsalla universiteti (Shvesiya), Kiofo University (Yaponiya), Avstraliya milliy universiteti (Avstraliya), Istanbul Otaturk universiteti (Turkiya),

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<sup>2</sup>Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий тадқиқотлар шарҳи [google.scholar.com](http://google.scholar.com); [www.bu.edu](http://www.bu.edu); [americanenglish.state.gov](http://americanenglish.state.gov); [micros.uz](http://micros.uz); [www.uv.es](http://www.uv.es); [www.zora.uzh.ch](http://www.zora.uzh.ch); [cleee@snu.ac.kr](mailto:cleee@snu.ac.kr); [www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en](http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en); [www.ras.ru](http://www.ras.ru); [adwww.ecu.edu.au](http://adwww.ecu.edu.au); [unice.fr/en](http://unice.fr/en); [www.sophia.ac.jp/eng](http://www.sophia.ac.jp/eng); [www.msu.ru](http://www.msu.ru); [www.vsu.bu](http://www.vsu.bu); [www.education.ua/universities](http://www.education.ua/universities); [www.kaznu.kz](http://www.kaznu.kz); [www.navoiy-uni.uz](http://www.navoiy-uni.uz) ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

<sup>3</sup> Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий тадқиқотлар шарҳи [google.scholar.com](http://google.scholar.com); [www.bu.edu](http://www.bu.edu); [americanenglish.state.gov](http://americanenglish.state.gov); [micros.uz](http://micros.uz); [www.uv.es](http://www.uv.es); [www.zora.uzh.ch](http://www.zora.uzh.ch); [cleee@snu.ac.kr](mailto:cleee@snu.ac.kr); [www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en](http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en); [www.ras.ru](http://www.ras.ru); [adwww.ecu.edu.au](http://adwww.ecu.edu.au); [unice.fr/en](http://unice.fr/en); [www.sophia.ac.jp/eng](http://www.sophia.ac.jp/eng); [www.msu.ru](http://www.msu.ru); [www.vsu.bu](http://www.vsu.bu); [www.education.ua/universities](http://www.education.ua/universities); [www.kaznu.kz](http://www.kaznu.kz); [www.navoiy-uni.uz](http://www.navoiy-uni.uz) ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

Moskva davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Moskva davlat lingvistika universiteti (Rossiya), Sankt-Peterburg universiteti (Rossiya), Ural davlat pedagogika universiteti, Xarkov davlat pedagogika universiteti (Ukraina), Baku davlat universiteti (Ozarbayjon), Tatariston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi amaliy semiotika instituti (Tatariston Respublikasi, Rossiya), Qozon federal universiteti (Tatariston Respublikasi, Rossiya), V.Vernerdskiy nomidagi Tavriya akademiyasi Qrim Federal universiteti (Qrim Respublikasi, Rossiya) universitetida olib borilmoqda.

Dunyo amaliy filologiyasida filologik ekspertizani tizimli asosda o'rganish, matni mantiqiy o'rganish, lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish va me'yorlashtirishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar natijasida bir qator ilmiy xulosalar qilingan va natijalarga erishilgan: badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertizasiga bo'lgan davr talabi va ijtimoiy ehtiyoj, muammo yechimining huquqiy va filologik asos hamda imkoniyatlari (Lomonosov nomidagi Moskva davlat universiteti), badiiy matni ekspertiza bilan bog'liq lingvistik tahlil qilish masalasi (Ivanova davlat universiteti), yozma adabiyotlardagi har bir jumlaning leksik-semantik tahlili, o'quvchi ruhiyatiga ta'siri, pragmatik xoslanishini aniqlash (Sankt-Peterburg universiteti), matnning inson qadr-qimmatini, sha'niga daxldorligini o'rganish (Moskva shahri pedagogik universiteti, M.Avezov nomidagi Janubiy Qozog'iston davlat universiteti), yuridik ekspertiza tizimidagi muammoli vaziyatlar yechimiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishini (Oxford University, Cambridge University); yozma adabiyotlardagi nutqiy birliklarning semantik-sintaktik (Pitegorsk davlat lingvistika universiteti) xususiyatlari ochilgan.

Jahon tilshunosligida matn muallifini aniqlash yoki leksik birliklarning semantik-pragmatik xususiyati hamda uning inson haq-huquqlari kamsitilishiga ta'sirini lingvistik talqin qilish orqali filologiya uchun yangi tarmoq sanalishini ko'rsatish badiiy matnlarni filologik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni endilikda matn tahlili badiiy asarning shakliga qarab emas, balki undagi nutqiy hosilalarning sotsiopragmatik muvofiqligiga qarab aniqlanishi hamda qo'llangan birliklarning emotsional ta'sir kuchi kabi holatlarni filologik tekshirish orqali amalga oshirish asos vazifasini bajarmoqda.

**Mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertiza qilishda talab, ehtiyoj, imkoniyatlardan kelib chiqib, bu borada, aynan, filologik ekspertiza xususida o'zbek tilshunosligi doirasida ba'zi dissertatsiyalar himoya qilindi va tadqiqotlar amalga oshirildi<sup>4</sup>. Shu nuqtayi nazardan filologik ekspertiza

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<sup>4</sup> Муртазаев А.О. Илмий матндаги содда дарак гапларнинг мазмуний ўхшашлиги ва лингвистик моделлари. – Б.176; Musulmonova K. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazish jarayoni, bosqichlari, metodlari. – Qo'qon: 2022. – Б. 138. То'rayeva D.A. o'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi. – Б. 160; Бахтиёр Менглиевга савол: “Ўзбек тили ўладими?” (uza.uz); Умурзақова М.Э. Ўзбек тилида сегмент курилмаларнинг лингвопрагматик тадқиқи. – Тошкент: 2019. – Б. 142; Qurbonova M., Yo'ldoshev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2014; Azimova I.A. O'zbek tilidagi gazeta matnlari mazmuniy persepsiyasining psixolingvistik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent: O'zMU, 2008; Исқандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б. 118; Мирхамидов М., Ҳасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004; Шахабитдинова Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият. – Андижон: Step by step print: 2020. – Б. 150.

tadqiqiga bag'ishlangan dunyo olimlarining, ya'ni N.D.Arutyunova<sup>5</sup>, P.A.Sorokin, R.K.Merton<sup>6</sup>, K.I.Brinev<sup>7</sup>, I.R.Galperin<sup>8</sup>, L.M.Loseva<sup>9</sup>, L.N.Murzin<sup>10</sup>, Y.M.Lotman<sup>11</sup>, L.Y.Ginzburg<sup>12</sup>, K.E.Shtayn<sup>13</sup>, V.P.Litvinov<sup>14</sup>, S.V.Serebryakova<sup>15</sup>, A.G.Baranov<sup>16</sup>, V.A.Kuxarenko<sup>17</sup>, Y.I.Goroshko<sup>18</sup>, Y.I.Galyashina<sup>19</sup>, Y.A.Koltunova<sup>20</sup>, O.V.Kukushkina, Y.A.Safonova, T.N.Sekeraj<sup>21</sup> tadqiqotlari hamda o'zbek olimlaridan A.O.Murtazayevning "Ilmiy matndagi sodda darak gaplarning mazmuniy o'xshashligi va lingvistik modellari", K.Musulmonovanning "O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini filologik ekspertizadan o'tkazish jarayoni, bosqichlari, metodlari", D.A.To'rayevaning "O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi" kabi dissertatsiya va monografiyalarida ilmiy tadqiq etilgan. Ammo o'zbek badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertizasi muammosi maxsus o'rganilgan emas.

<sup>5</sup> Арутюнова Н.Д. 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – I-XV, 896 с. – ISBN 5-7859-0027-0. Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. – М., 1999. – С. 373. Матвеева О.Н. Художественный текст как объект лингвистической экспертизы // Юрислингвистика, 2007. – № 8. – С. 370-372.

<sup>6</sup> Сорокин П.А., Мертон Р.К. Социальное время: опыт методологического и функционального анализа // Социологические исследования. – 2004. – № 6. – С. 112-119. Бринев К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография / – Барнаул: АлтГПА, 2009. – С. 225.

<sup>7</sup> Бринев К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография / – Барнаул: АлтГПА, 2009. – С. 225.

<sup>8</sup> Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: КомКнига, 2007. – С. 112. Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. Монография. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 108-123.

<sup>9</sup> Лосева Л.М. Как строится текст : пособие для учителей. – М.: Просвещение, 1980. – С. 96.

<sup>10</sup> Мурзин Л.Н., Штерн А.С. Текст и его восприятие / – Свердловск: Изд-во Урал. 1991. – С. 9.

<sup>11</sup> Лотман Ю.М. Семиотика культуры и понятие текста. – Таллинн: Александра, 1992. – С. 129-132.

<sup>12</sup> Гинзбург Л.Я. Новое литературное обозрение. – 2001. – № 3 – С. 106-109. Штайн К.Э. Повседневное-художественное мышление: отечественная ономато-поэтическая парадигма// Этика и социология текста: Сб. статей научно-методического семинара «ТЕХТУС». Вып. 10. – СПб. Ставрополь: СГУ, 2004. – С. 4.

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<sup>14</sup> Литвинов В.П. Мышление по поводу языка в традиции Г.П. Щедровицкого / В.П.Литвинов // Познающее мышление и социальное воздействие. Наследие Г.П.Щедровицкого в контексте отечественной и мировой философской мысли. – М.: Ф.А.С.-медиа, 2004. – С. 157.

<sup>15</sup> Серебрякова С.В. Концептуальная значимость мостыза главивяв переводческом аспекте// Язык. Текст. Дискурс. – Ставрополь. Краснодар: Научный альманах СГУ, КГУ, 2008. №6. – С. 241. Баранов А.Г. Прагматика как методологическая перспектива языка / А.Г.Баранов. – Краснодар: Просвещение-Юг, 2008. – 65 с. Баранов А.Г. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теоретические основания и практика: учебное пособие – М., 2007. – С. 174.

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<sup>17</sup> Кухаренко В.А. Интерпретация текста. – М.: Просвещение, 1988. – 3 с. Интерпретация текста. – М.: Книги, 2005. – С. 132.

<sup>18</sup> Горошко Е.И. Языковое сознание: Ассоциативная парадигма. доктор филологических наук. – М., 2001. – С. 61. Горошко Е.И. Особенности мужских и женских ассоциаций // Пол и его маркировка в речевой деятельности. Кривой Рог, 1996. – С. 61.

<sup>19</sup> Галышина Е.И. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза и пределы допустимости использования методов лингвистической науки / Юридическая наука. 2018. – № 4. Галышина Е.И.; Методологические основы судебного речеведения. доктор филологических наук. – М., 2003. – С. 36.

<sup>20</sup> Колтунова Е.А. Особенности диагностики символизации у неслышащих старшеклассников / Российский психологический журнал. – Мауа, 2018. – С. 85.

<sup>21</sup> Кукушкина О.В., Сафонова Ю.А., Секераж Т.Н. Теоретические и методические основы судебной психолого-лингвистической экспертизы текстов по делам, связанным с противодействием экстремизму. – М.: ЭКОМ-Паблишер, 2011. – С. 326.



Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida hali isbotlanishi kerak bo'lgan ilmiy qarashlar, bahsli materiallarni aniqlash va ularni tasniflash, o'zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilishning metodologik asoslari, undagi badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi ilmiy muammo sifatida yoritilishi, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi muammosining o'rganilishi kabi qilinishi kerak bo'lgan talay muammolar yechimini kutyapti. Bundan tashqari, o'zbek adabiyoti va maktab (adabiyot) darsliklarini filologik ekspertiza qilish zarurati ham kun tartibidagi masalalardan. Undagi muammolar, asosiy tushunchalar sharhi, badiiy matnda bahsli materiallarni aniqlash va uni filologik ekspertiza qilish tamoyillari kabi muammolarga yechim o'laroq ushbu dissertatsiya yuzaga keldi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Termiz davlat universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining "Til nazariyasi, amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** O'zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilishning nazariy-metodologik asoslarini ishlab chiqish va badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasini amalga oshirish masalasini ilmiy asoslashdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

o'zbek badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertisasi bilan bog'liq muammolarni hal etishda tilshunoslik va boshqa ekspertiza bilan bog'liq fanlarining ilmiy-nazariy yechimlariga bo'lgan ehtiyoji sabablarini o'rganish;

badiiy matnni ekspertiza qilish bilan bog'liq filologik tahlil masalasiga oydinlik kiritish;

yozma adabiyotlardagi har bir jumlaning leksik-semantik tahlili, o'quvchi ruhiyatiga ta'siri, pragmatik xoslanishini aniqlash va ularning inson qadr-qimmati, sha'niga daxldorligini o'rganish kabi tahlillar yuridik ekspertiza tizimidagi muammoli vaziyatlar yechimiga ham o'z ta'sirini ko'rsatishini asoslash;

yozma adabiyotlardagi nutqiy birliklarning semantik-sintaktik belgilariga ko'ra tahlilni amalga oshirish va matn muallifini aniqlash yoki leksik birliklarning semantik-pragmatik xususiyati hamda uning inson, elat yoki millat haq-huquqlari kamsitilishiga ta'sirini, umuminsoniy qadriyatlarga putur yetkazishni filologik talqin qilish orqali o'zbek filologiyasi uchun yangi tarmoq sanalishini ko'rsatish;

o'zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilish jarayoni endilikda matn tahlili badiiy asarning shakliga qarab emas, balki undagi nutqiy hosilalarning sotsiopragmatik, lingvokulturologik muvofiqligiga qarab aniqlanishi hamda qo'llanilgan birliklarning emotsional ta'sir kuchi kabi holatlarni oydinlashtirishni filologik tekshirish orqali amalga oshirish;

bu sohada dunyo filologiyasida nazariy asoslar yetarlicha bo'lgani holda unga amaliy jihatdan yondashish mutaxassislar oldidagi ustuvor vazifalardan ekanini yoritish.

**Tadqiqotning obyekti** sifatida o'zbek badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertisasi tanlandi.

**Tadqiqotning predmeti** doirasini badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishning nazariy-metodologik asoslari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tasniflash, tavsiflash, qiyosiy-tipologik, biografik, ruhiy tahlil (psixologik), statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertizasiga bo'lgan davr talabi va ijtimoiy ehtiyoj, muammo yechimining huquqiy va filologik asos hamda imkoniyatlari dalillangan;

badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining yondosh hodisalar (badiiy tahlil, adabiy tanqid, lingvistik eksperiza) tizimidagi o'rni muayyanlashtirilgan va tadqiq predmeti tavsiflangan;

o'zbek badiiy matnlari ekspertizasining umumekspertologik, huquqiy-tashkiliy metodologiyasi va xususiy filologik nazariy asoslari aniqlangan;

badiiy turlardagi ekspertizaga tortilishi zarur bo'lgan muammoli holatlarni aniqlashning asos va tamoyillari aniqlangan;

filologik ekspertiza uchun bahsli sanaluvchi muammolarning turlari va ularning tayanch belgilari aniqlangan va tavsiflangan;

umumiy foydalanishdagi va maktab adabiyot ta'limidagi bahsli badiiy matnlarning filologik ekspertisasi aspektlari farqlangan va me'yorlari aniqlangan;

o'zbek filologik ekspertisasi tarmoq yo'nalishlari va ularga xos istiqboldagi mushtarak va farqli vazifalar chegaralangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilishda talab, ehtiyoj, imkoniyatlardan kelib chiqib, undagi isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan bahsli materiallarni aniqlash tamoyillari shakllantirilgan;

badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishning metodologik asoslari, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi ilmiy muammo sifatida yoritilishi kuzatildi;

badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilish muammolari, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida qo'llanadigan asosiy tushunchalar sharhi ko'rsatildi;

badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishda metodologiya muammosi aniqlandi;

badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishda umumiy metodologik asoslarning o'rni, badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining xususiy metodologik asoslari yoritildi;

adabiy turlar matnining filologik ekspertisasi talqinlarini isloh etish qiyosiy-tipologik aspektida ko'rsatib berildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi:** o'zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilishda jahon va o'zbek nazariyotchi hamda amaliyotchi olimlarining te'ran ilmiy qarashlarining amaliy tilshunoslikda erishilgan eng ishonchli, nazariy jihatdan mukammal, amaliy tomondan natijador xulosalari asos qilib olindi, ularning fikrlari qiyoslandi. O'rganilgan materiallarning o'zbek tili imkoniyatidan kelib chiqqan holda xulosa chiqarishga yordam qilgani, ularning asosli ekanligi, metodik jihatdan mukammalligi, tamoyillarini ishlab chiqishda badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi muammosining o'rganilishi va amalda isbotlangan manbalarga tayanilganligi bilan izohlanadi. Bu natijalar tegishli muassasalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi istifoda etildi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati o‘zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilish muammolari, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida qo‘llanadigan asosiy tushunchalar sharhi, badiiy matnda bahsli materiallarni aniqlash va uni filologik ekspertiza qilish tamoyillari, badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishda metodologiya muammosi va metodologik asoslarning o‘rni, badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining xususiy metodologik asoslarining aniqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati adabiy turlar matnining filologik ekspertisasi, epik asar tahlilida konfliktli obrazlar prototipini aniqlash, lirik asar tahlilida obraz tabiatini filologik ekspertiza qilish, dramatik asar haqiqatining badiiy evolyutsiyasi, filologik ekspertizaning vositasi sifatida olinishi, amaliy filologiyaga oid fanlar va o‘quv kurslari uchun darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalar, o‘quv-uslubiy majmualar tayyorlash hamda ixtisoslik fanlari nazariy bazasini shakllantirishda amaliy vosita bo‘lib xizmat qilishi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarning joriy qilinishi.** Amaliy filologiyada o‘zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilish va ilmiy tadqiq etish natijalari asosida:

filologik ekspertiza matndagi axloqiy normalarga amal qilmagan faktlarni aniqlash uchun maxsus bilimlardan foydalanishga bo‘lgan keskin ehtiyoj samarasi ekanligi aniqlanganiga doir xulosalaridan nutqdagi tag ma‘noni aniqlashning lingvistik tamoyillariga xos metodologik asosi natijalaridan 5221000 – Filologiya va tillarni o‘qitish (o‘zbek tili) bakalavr ta‘lim yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun tayyorlangan “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” darsligida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi ToshDO‘TAUning 2023-yil 21-yanvardagi 04/1-129-son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada darslik tarkibidan o‘rin olgan badiiy matnning lingvistik tekshirilishiga doir mavzuga oid tahlillarning boyishi imkonini berdi;

badiiy adabiyotda ko‘tarilayotgan muammo doirasidagi o‘ta muhim til ifodalarini tahlil qilish, shuningdek, filolog mutaxassisning inson badiiy-intellektual qobiliyatlari doirasidagi pozitsiyasini talab qiladigan qonuniy anormal ifodalarni lingvohuquqiy aspektda talqin qilish evolyutsiyasi aniqlanganiga oid xulosalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan I-OT-2019-42 raqamli “O‘zbek va ingliz tillarining elektron (inson qiyofasi, fe‘l-atvori tabiat va milliy timsollar tasviri) poetik lug‘atini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy innovatsion loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi ToshDO‘TAUning 2023-yil 21-yanvardagi 04/1-128-sonli ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek badiiy matnlari filologik ekspertizasining metodologik asoslari nuqtayi nazaridan lug‘at maqolalarini mukammallashtirish imkonini bergan;

O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasining “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanali ijodkorlari mazkur dissertatsiya ilmiy natijalaridan hamda ilmiy-nazariy qarashlaridan “Hamma uchun” dasturi ssenariysini yozishda foydalangan (O‘zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalining 2023-yil 28-fevraldagi 06.28.447-sonli ma‘lumotnomasi).

adabiy turlardagi ekspertizaga tortilishi zarur bo‘lgan muammoli holatlarni aniqlashning formal-semantik talqini, kommunikativ-strategik shartlilik, adabiy tildan shevani farqlash kabi lingvistik tamoyillari ochib berilganiga doir

xulosalaridan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan AM-FZ-201908172 “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi ToshDO‘TAUning 2023-yil 14-martdagi 01/4-552-sonli ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida maxsus metodologik tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish imkonini bergan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Dissertatsiya natijalari 5 ta, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro, 2 ta respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o‘tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarning e’lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 14 ta ilmiy ish e’lon qilingan, undan 1 ta monografiya, Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya qilingan ilmiy nashrlarda 12 ta (jumladan, xorijiy jurnallarda 2 ta, respublika jurnallarida 10 ta maqola va boshqa nashrlarda 1 ta) maqola e’lon qilingan. Jami nashrlar soni 19 ta.

**Tadqiqotning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, 4 bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan tarkib topgan. Umumiy hajmi 233 bet.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi ko‘rsatilgan, maqsad va vazifalari berilgan, obykti va predmeti tavsiflangan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, joriylanishi, aprobatsiyasi, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi: talab, ehtiyoj, imkoniyat**” deb nomlangan birinchi bobida amaliy tilshunoslikdagi o‘zbek badiiy matnlarini filologik ekspertiza qilish bilan bog‘liq muammolar tahlil etilgan. Badiiy matn kompozitsiyasi va tili muammo yechimini oydinlashtirib qolmasdan, tashqi olamga bog‘liq voqelikni qahramonlar ruhiyati bilan bog‘lashga urinish muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirildi. “Xususiydan umumiyga” tamoyili negizida masala mohiyatini sezilarli darajada kengaytirishga urinish, pirovardida, asarni filologik tekshirishda sinalgan va tanlangan manbalar qatoridan o‘rin olishi sababi ko‘rsatilgan.

Kulthard va Jonsonning “Sud ekspertizasiga kirish. Tilshunoslik” (An Introduction to Forensic Linguistics)<sup>22</sup> asari ko‘plab qonun ishlarida qo‘llangan haqiqiy dalillarni taqdim etadi. Unda da’vo matnlari va ularning tahliliga tegishli muammolarni hal qilish uchun ko‘rsatmalar mavjud, bunda sud-lingvistik ekspert (tahlilchi)larining fikr yuritish, tahlil qilish va sudda guvohlik berish tarzlari haqida qimmatli ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Ekspert, lingvistik tahlil bilan birga, tadqiqotchilar tomonidan ochilgan yozma va og‘zaki matnni tekshirishi tajribalar orqali huquqiy konfliktlarning paydo

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<sup>22</sup>[https://pasca.uns.ac.id/s3linguistik/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2016/10/Malcolm\\_Coulthard\\_\\_Alison\\_Johnson.pdf](https://pasca.uns.ac.id/s3linguistik/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2016/10/Malcolm_Coulthard__Alison_Johnson.pdf). – P. 17.

bo'lishida ko'rinadi. Bunda plagiat ayblovidan tortib, mashhur firibgarliklarni ochishga qadar sudda lingvistik dalillardan foydalanish haqida ko'rsatmalarga e'tibor qaratiladi. Sud jarayonida ekspert guvoh sifatida qatnashish uchun chaqirilgan tilshunoslar soni so'nggi o'n besh yilda tez sur'atlar bilan o'sdi. O'zbek badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertizasi tushunchasi qonun amaliyoti uchun ham ahamiyatli.

O'zbek badiiy matnlarining filologik ekspertizasida yangi sho'ro so'ngi zamon va makonining shakllanishi bilan yuzaga kelgan ziddiyatli vaziyatlarni o'rganishda etnik jamiyatdagi asosiy nazariy yondashuvlar muhokama qilinadi. Bu yondashuvlarning qanday konseptual zaif tomonlari yoki, aksincha, evristik imkoniyatlari keskinlikning o'ziga xos holatlarini o'rganishda, ba'zida kuch tahdidi yoki zo'ravonlikdan ochiq foydalanish natijasida etnosiyosiy mojarolar deb nomlanishda o'z aksini topadi. Bu masala, xususan, etnik kamsitish va yuzaga kelayotgan nizolarni tartibga solish kabi hodisalarni o'rganish uchun katta metodik ahamiyatga ega.

Tekshiruv jarayoni shuni ko'rsatadiki, badiiy matn ham filologik ekspertiza obyektiga aylanadi. Avvaliga u muallifning faqat matnshunoslik yo'nalishida o'tkazilgan tekshirish manbayi sifatida ehtiyojga ega bo'lgan. Bugungi kunda dunyo fanida badiiy matn sud nutqi jarayonida odatdagidan-da ko'proq o'rganish obyektiga aylanmoqda. Bu, birinchi navbatda, intellektual mulk agentligi faoliyatida zaruratga aylandi. Unda mualliflik huquqi obyektlarini intellektual mulk (tovar) belgilari sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tkazish kun tartibidagi masalalardan bo'lib qoldi. Bundan tashqari, giyohvandlik vositalaridan foydalanishning maxfiy reklamasini tashkillashtirishga hissa qo'shadigan ma'lumotlarning mavjudligi uchun ham matnni tahlil qilishga ehtiyoj sezilmoqda. Shuningdek, bunda jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarning sha'ni, qadr-qimmatini, ishchanlik obro'sini himoya qilish yuksak tushuncha hisoblanishi, ularga nisbatan haqorat, tuhmat qilish kabi, shuningdek, giyohvandlik vositalari, psixotrop moddalar va ularning tarqalishiga qarshi kurash bugun jamiyatdagi og'riqli masala. Bunda o'zbek badiiy asarlarida inson sha'ni, qadr-qimmatini va tadbirkorlik obro'sini himoya qilishga filologik ekspertiza obyektini sifatida qaralishi aks etgan.

Bobda badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi tushunchasiga asosiy urg'u qaratilib, muhim faktlarni aniqlash va ekspertga qo'yilgan savollarga javob berishga qaratilgan nutq jarayoni hamda ularning adabiy turlar kontekstida o'rganilishi tahlil qilingan. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi obyekt haqidagi tavsifning haqiqati (yoki yolg'onini) va imkoniyatini (yoki imkonsizligini) aniqlashda muhim.

Badiiy matnning filologik tekshiruv obyektini – nutq faoliyati mahsulotlari: so'z, matn va boshqalar. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasini o'tkazish uchun amaliy tilshunoslik nuqtayi nazaridan zarurat bor. Ko'pincha, sud ishlarini ko'rib chiqish va hal qilish jarayoni huquqiy dalillarni aniqlash uchun ahamiyatli. Aksariyat hollarda bu termin "filologik ekspertiza", "sud-filologik ekspertizasi" tushunchasi bilan bir ma'noda qo'llanadi. Holbuki, yangi asrda faqat amaliy tatbiqqa ega, natijalarini iste'molchilar so'raydigan va ularga ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy

samara taklif etadigan tilshunoslik o‘z kuchi bilan yashashga haqli”<sup>23</sup>. Mutaxassisning fikriga monand, biz ilgari surayotgan g‘oya, ya’ni badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi ham amaliy tilshunoslik va adabiyotshunoslikda ilmiy yechimini kutayotgan hodisa.

Matnning tilshunoslikda o‘rganilishi XX asrning 60-70-yillarida boshlandi. A.A.Potebnya, nutq faqat gaplardan emas, balki gapdan katta birliklardan iborat ekanligini<sup>24</sup> qayd etdi. Matnning mazmuniy ta’rifiga bag‘ishlangan ko‘plab olimlarning fikri mavjud. I.R.Galperinning ta’kidlashicha, matn nutq yaratilish jarayonining ishi, yozma hujjat shaklida obyektivlashtirilgan, sarlavha va turli xil leksik, grammatik jihatdan birlashtirilgan bir qator maxsus (superfeys) birliklardan iborat. U mantiqiy va stilistik nuqtayi nazardan bog‘lanadi hamda pragmatik munosabatga ega<sup>25</sup>. Matnning asosiy xususiyatlari maxsus lingvistik birlik sifatida to‘liqlik, izchillikda (grammatik va semantik jihatdan) namoyon bo‘ladi. I.R.Galperin matnning informativlik, prospektivlik, retrospektivlik, artikulyativlik, bitishuv, modallik, davomiylik, to‘liqlik, subtekst kabi kategoriyalari<sup>26</sup>ga ishora qiladi. U matnning to‘liqligi va mazmuni toifalariga alohida e’tibor qaratib, to‘liqlik mutlaq tushuncha ekanligini va faqat fikrning matn tarkibida tugallanishi kerakligini ta’kidlaydi (suhbatdoshlar o‘rtasidagi aloqani to‘xtatish). Uning fikrini to‘ldirgan holda L.M.Losevaga ko‘ra, “bu tushunchani to‘g‘ri anglash uchun barcha matnlarga xos xususiyatlardan kelib chiqish kerak, ya’ni:

1) matn – bu yozma xabar;

2) matn – tarkibiy tugallanganligi bilan ahamiyatli;

3) badiiy matn – muallifning xabarga munosabatini ifodalaydi”<sup>27</sup>. L.N.Murzin va A.S.Shtern esa matnni o‘z navbatida turli darajadagi birliklardan iborat bo‘lgan gaplar qatori deb ta’riflaganlar. Bu tadqiqotchilar turli darajadagi matnning ikkita asosiy xususiyatini ko‘rib chiqadi – bu izchillik va yaxlitlik. Bunday bog‘lanish matn xususiyati bilan bog‘liq, uning ikki turi mavjud: ichki ulanish (ichki, semantik) va qo‘shimcha ulanish (tashqi, qamrab oluvchi, matnning mohiyatli tomoni, birinchi navbatda tovush va harf)<sup>28</sup> kabi. Olimlarning fikriga ko‘ra, matn tarkibiy qismlarining bog‘liqligi (hech bo‘lmaganda belgi orqali) yo‘naltirilgani va muallifning niyati bilan uyg‘unlikda ko‘rinishi badiiy matnga ham aloqadorlikda ko‘rinadi.

Bobda, shuningdek, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasini o‘tkazish o‘zbek adabiyoti va darsliklari bilan bog‘liq maxsus ilmiy va amaliy faoliyat, ya’ni ekstremistik targ‘ibot, tahqirlash, kamsitish, haqorat qilish, irqiy, diniy, milliy, etnik, gender ayirmachilik mazmunining mavjud materialda namoyon bo‘lishini aniqlash masalasi tavsif etildi.

Ishda o‘zbek ilm-fanida badiiy matnning sud-filologik ekspertizasini o‘tkazish uchun yagona uslubiy asos yo‘qligi muammosi ko‘tariladi. Bunda

<sup>23</sup>Қаранг: Бахтиёр Менглиевга савол: “Ўзбек тили ўладими?” (uza.uz)

<sup>24</sup>Қаранг: Потебня А.А. Мысль и язык. Подготовка текста Ю.С.Рассказова и О.А.Сычева. – М.: Лабиринт. 1999. – С. 30.

<sup>25</sup>Қаранг: Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: КомКнига, 2007. – С. 112.

<sup>26</sup>Ўша асар. – Б. 27.

<sup>27</sup>Қаранг: Лосева Л.М. Как строится текст: пособие для учителей. – М.: Просвещение, 1980. – С. 96.

<sup>28</sup>Қаранг: Мурзин Л.Н., Штерн А.С. Текст и его восприятие / – Свердловск : Изд-во Урал. 1991. – С. 9.

badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi, badiiy adabiyotda ko'tarilayotgan muammo doirasidagi o'ta muhim til ifodalarini tahlil qilish, shuningdek, tilshunos mutaxassisning inson badiiy-intellektual qobiliyatlari doirasidagi pozitsiyasini talab qiladigan qonuniy anormal ifodalarni lingvohuquqiy aspektda talqin qilish evolyutsiyasi tasvirlanadi. Matnlarda ekstremizm targ'iboti, tahqirlash, kamsitish, haqorat qilish, irqiy, diniy, milliy, etnik, gender ayirmachilik mazmuni zamonaviy huquqiy til va adabiyotshunoslikning salbiy ma'noli markaziy tushunchalaridan. Huquqiy jihatdan ular millat, etnos, shaxsning sha'ni va qadr-qimmatini pasaytirishning nomaqbul ifodalangan shakli deb ta'riflanadi. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi amaliyotida munozarali deb atalgan asarlarni tahlil qilish qo'yilayotgan muammoga daxldor belgilarni aniqlashda ahamiyatli.

Ishda e'tibordan chetda qolmasligi kerak bo'lgan metod masalasi ham bor. Ekspert tadqiqot metodikasi – bu sud ekspertizasi predmetiga tegishli faktik ma'lumotlarni aniqlash uchun sud ekspertizasi obyektlarini o'rganishda qo'llanadigan mantiqiy va instrumental operatsiyalar tizimi.

Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida bahsli, munozarali matnga obyekt sifatida qaraladi. Bahsli matnda ekspertning filologik tahlil hamda badiiy matn ekspertizasining formal-semantik talqini tamoyilida quyidagilar ko'zga tashlanadi: ifoda (shakl) birligida ko'rib chiqilgan belgi va kontent ma'nosi, tilshunoslik yoki adabiyotshunoslikning yo'nalishini anglatuvchi shartli prinsip, lisoniy shakldan uning mazmuniga va keyin yana shaklga qaytish usuli, izchillik prinsipi: til belgisini izohlash belgining ma'lum bir xususiyatga tegishliligiga muvofiq amalga oshirilishi, til tizimining darajasi, bu belgining paradigmatic qatordagi o'ri, shuningdek, sintagmatika qoidalariga muvofiqligi, badiiy matnning nashr etilgan vaqtini hisobga olgan holda adabiyotning nufuzli normativ lug'atlariga tayanish prinsipi, tizimli lisoniy ma'nolarni farqlash va muvofiqlashtirish tamoyili, lug'at va grammatika bilan mustahkamlangan til vositalarining ma'nosidan kelib chiqish usuli, kontekstli semantik yuksalish va modifikatsiyalarni ochib berish prinsipi, og'zaki indikativ kontekstni va vaziyatni hisobga olish va muvofiqlashtirish prinsipi, nutq ishiga yaxlit yondashish tamoyili: ma'no qismi sifatida alohida matn komponentini talqin qilish, kontekstli indeks minimal tarkibga bog'liq matn semantik va modal yaxlitlik sifatida bo'lishi, janrni shartlash prinsipi, ya'ni badiiy matn elementining ma'nosi ma'lum bir janrning kanonlari bo'yicha talqin qilinadi.

Badiiy asar ba'zan ekspertlar e'tiboriga sha'ni, qadr-qimmatini va ishchanlik obro'sini himoya qilish, giyohvandlik vositalari va psixotrop moddalarni targ'ib qilish, pornografik tasvirlarni tarqatish hamda matnlarni filologik yoki psixofilologik ekspertiza qilish hamda boshqa toifadagi ishlar bilan bog'liq holda yuzaga kelgan. O.N.Matveyevaning fikriga ko'ra, "Umuman filologik ekspertiza bilan bog'liq hal etilmagan muammolar ma'lum bir obyekt orqali murakkablashadi. Bunda talqin qilishda uzoq vaqtdan beri mavjud bo'lgan filologik an'analar va taxminlar mavjud. Muammo o'rganilayotgan obyektning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lgan qator savollarni o'z ichiga oladi. Muallifning badiiy asardan foydalanishi uni javobgarlikdan qutqaradimi? Qutqarsa, qanday sharoitlarda? Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi doirasidagi malakasi uning filologik talqini an'analarga yoki boshqa taxminlarga asoslanadimi? Badiiy asar qahramonlarini,

jumladan, muallifni ham real odamlar bilan bog‘lash qay darajada mumkin<sup>29</sup>? Albatta, badiiy matnni tahlil qilishda muallif, hikoya qiluvchi va personajni farqlash kerak. Hikoya birinchi shaxs tilidan aytilsa ham, bu bahsli gapni muallifning o‘ziga bog‘lash mumkin degani emas.

— *“Tuyilib qolsa... to‘qson besh choy ichiramiz-da! Sadist tuvakdan bir hovuch siydik oldi. Og‘zimdanda siydik quydi...”*

— *Osh bo‘lsin”!*<sup>30</sup>

Eng shafqatsiz qiynoqlarda hikoyachi o‘ziga tazyiqning kulminatsiyasini ko‘rsatadi. U qamoqdagilar harakatlarining uyg‘unligiga, zo‘ravonlikni uyushtirish qobiliyatiga qoyil qoladi. Bu tasvirda ham millatchilik, ham e‘tiqodiy, ham jinsiy tajovuz ko‘zga tashlanadi. Matnda lirik chekinishlar tarzida tuzilgan zo‘ravonlik, shafqatsizlik, sadizmga to‘la harakatlarning tasviri, og‘zaki tajovuzkorlik belgilarini o‘zida mujassam etganiga e‘tibor qaratish zarur. Sodir bo‘layotgan voqealarga hikoyachi tomonidan bildirilgan salbiy munosabat o‘quvchida bunday harakatlar nafaqat sodir bo‘lishi, balki g‘oyalarning shakllantirilishi ham o‘quvchini hayratga soladi. Axloqiy normadan gap bo‘lishi mumkin ham emas. Bu esa inson sha‘ni, qadr-qimmatini kamsitilishining bir ko‘rinishi. Matndagi bunday epizodlar berilishi yoki o‘qilishi, hech bo‘lmasa, yoshga qarab belgilanishi lozim. Bunda 6+, 18+, 24+ yoki 30+ tarzida berilishi lozim. Badiiy matnga xos bo‘lgan xususiyat talqinning ko‘pligi ham tekshirilishi kerak bo‘lgan filologik ekspertizaga to‘sqinlik qilishi mumkin. Badiiy matn tahlili bo‘yicha mutaxassis oldida shu va boshqa ko‘plab savollar turishi talqin qilindi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Adabiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida isbotlanishi kerak bo‘lgan vaziyatlarda bahsli materiallarni aniqlashga yondashuv”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilish bilan bog‘liq muammolarga to‘xtalinadi. Ko‘tarilgan muammoning o‘ziga xosligi badiiy muloqotni tahlil qilish masalasi, undagi semantik va kommunikativ-pragmatik tahlildan foydalanish usullarida ko‘rinadi. Bu muammoni o‘rganish jarayonida tadqiqot obyekti nasriy, dramatik va she‘riy matnlar hamda ekstremizmga qarshi kurashish bilan bog‘liq boshqa hollarda esa ekspert amaliyoti tobora badiiy matnlarga ko‘chayotgani kuzatilayotir. Ba‘zida badiiy matnda inson omilining sharaf, qadr-qimmat va ishchanlik hurmatini himoya qilish, irqiy kamsitilish, jinsiy kamsitilish; giyohvand moddalar, urush, qotillik targ‘iboti, pornografiya ma‘lumotlarini tarqatish hamda matnni filologik yoki psixofilologik ekspertizadan o‘tkazilishi va boshqa toifadagi holatlar bilan bog‘liq badiiy matn mutaxassislar tomonidan e‘tiborga olinishi haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Badiiy matnlarni tahlil qilishda bu va boshqa ko‘plab savollar mutaxassis oldida ko‘ndalang turadi. Ekstremistik materiallarning huquqiy jihatdan ahamiyatli belgilari nizo va adovatni qo‘zg‘atish alomatlarini, milliy, irqiy, etnik, jinsiy kamsitilishga doir ijtimoiy asoslarga ko‘ra aniqlangan shaxslar guruhiga nisbatan zo‘ravonlik harakatlarida, ustunlikni targ‘ib qilishga, terrorizm, qotillikni yoqlashga chaqiriqlar hisoblanadi. O.V.Kukushkina, Y.A.Safonova,

<sup>29</sup>Қаранг: Матвеева О.Н. Художественный текст как объект лингвистической экспертизы // Юрислингвистика, 2007. – № 8. – С. 370-372.

<sup>30</sup>Тоғай Мурод. Отамдан қолган далалар (роман) www.ziyouz.com кутубхонаси. – Б. 159.



T.N.Sekerej taklif etgan ekstremistik matnlarni tahlil qilish, semantik sistema matnida uch turdagi ma'lumotlari bo'lgan identifikatsiyaga asoslanadi. Bular – nutq mavzusi, unga munosabat, nutqning bu turi to'g'risida ochiq bayonot berishi. Bundan maqsad har qanday ekstremistik ma'no esa uchala turning alomatlari kombinatsiyasi va tahlilini talab qiladi. Tahlilning bu prinsipi badiiy matnlarga taalluqli, nomdor tashkilot tomonidan berilgan savollarga javob berishda qo'l keladi.

Badiiy matnda behayo so'zlar ishlatilib qolishi ham mumkin. Ularni hech qanday shaklda ishlatmaslik haqida axloqiy-filologik kelishuv bo'lishi kerak. U "boshqalarni haqorat qilish yaxshi emas" qabilida bo'lishi mumkin. Qizig'i shundaki, bu kelishuv har doim buzilishi mumkin. Bu hodisalarni huquqiy fakt hodisalari bilan bog'lash lozim. Biror narsa qilmaslik to'g'risidagi kelishuvlar buzilgan yoki buzilishi mumkin bo'lgan muammoli vaziyatga nisbatan aniq belgilanadi. Buzilmagan narsa me'yorni tartibga solish predmeti bo'lishi mumkin emas. Yuqorida aytilganlar odobli va odobsiz termini o'rtasidagi qarama-qarshilik meta-oppozitsiya, ya'ni tilni bilish darajasida emas, balki tilni aks ettirish darajasida ekanligini ta'kidlashga imkon beradi.

Odobsiz so'zlarga murojaat orqali munosabatga kirishishda har doim ham vijdonga oddiy murojaatlar shaklida aniq yoki bilvosita meta-kontekst (ma'lum bir meta-faoliyat) mavjudligi tushuntirilishi lozim. Bu qasamyod qilishni qabul qilmaydigan odamga har qanday muayyan vaziyatda o'zini oqlay olishiga imkon beradi. Bundan tashqari, bu me'yorlar bir-biriga qarama-qarshi bo'lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun aniqlanishi va tavsiflanishi mumkin bo'lgan badiiy nutq kodida filologik va axloqiy me'yorlar haqida ziddiyatli bayonotlar bo'lishi mumkin.

So'nggi o'n yilliklarda jamiyatning barcha jabhalarida gumanitar soha bo'yicha badiiy va lingvistik, yozma va og'zaki nutqni tekshirish holati kuchaymoqda. Hozirda badiiy asar sud muhokamasi faktiga aylanish kutilayotgan ehtimollardan biri. Chunki ularda jinoyat belgilari va so'z orqali sodir etilgan aybdorlik hissi badiiy matnni tekshirish hamda filologik faoliyatni amalga oshirishga ehtiyoj bor.

Badiiy matnni filologik tekshirish yo'nalishining paydo bo'lishiga quyidagicha sabablar mavjud:

1. O'zbek tilining sofliigi, ommaviy axborot vositalari va rasmiy hujjatlarda o'zbekcha so'z hamda iboralarning to'g'ri qo'llanilishi uchun kurash.

2. Sha'n, qadr-qimmat va ishbilarmonlik obro'sini himoya qilish bo'yicha bir nechta da'volarni ko'rish.

3. Intellektual mulk huquqlarini himoya qilishni kuchaytirish, ularga qarshi kurashish, plagiat va qalbaki kitoblar kabi.

4. Ekstremistik faoliyatga ommaviy chaqiriqlar uchun va unga qarshi kurashish to'g'risidagi yangi qonun hujjatlari nuqtayi nazaridan hamda nafrat yoki adovat, inson qadr-qimmatini kamsitish, haqorat va tuhmat, gijgijlash uchun jinoiy javobgarlikka tortish holatlarida.

5. Turli darajadagi qonun chiqaruvchi va ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organlariga saylov jarayonidagi "qora piar"ga qarshi kurash.

6. Giyohvandlik va psixotrop moddalarning ommaviy targ'iboti uchun ma'muriy jazoni joriy etish va boshqalar.

Shunday qilib, filologik ekspertiza – mutaxassislar oldida turgan va ushbu amaliy bilim sohasi tomonidan ba'zi masalalarni ko'rib chiqish nuqtasi, ya'ni hal qilinadigan ko'plab muammolar mavjudligiga yana bir bor ishontirish vositasi. Ayrim bahsli hollarda faqat jamoa muhokamasi tadqiqotchilar oldiga qo'yilgan savollarga to'g'ri javob berish imkoniyatiga ega.

Bobda badiiy matn insonning badiiy tafakkur tarzini, undagi poetik nutqning obrazli jihatlarini ko'rsatishga ham to'xtalinadi. Badiiy matnning o'rganish obyekt sifatida, tasvirlanishi – inson ongida, tasavvurida paydo bo'ladigan vizual ifoda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Badiiy matn o'zi qodir bo'lgan kognitiv madaniyatni yuzaga chiqarish usuli, tilning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini aks ettiradi.

Badiiy matnni ishlashda bilimlarni grammatik jihatdan tashkil etish qoidalariga rioya qilish lozim. Badiiy matnning boshqa soha matnlaridan asosiy farqi shundaki, u voqelikni obrazlilik tarzida ko'rsata oladi. Badiiy matn voqelikni majoziy aks ettirishga asoslangan. U o'quvchiga hissiy ta'sir qilish funksiyasini bajaradi. Badiiy matnning bu xususiyati matnni ishlab chiqishdagi farqlar haqida fikr yuritish imkonini ham beradi. Har bir badiiy asardagi poetik nutq boshqa nutqiy aloqalardan ko'ra asosli va aniq ekanini ko'rsatadi.

Badiiy matnda mantiq va struktura xilma-xilligi bilan ajralib turadi. Agar mantiqiy matnda ma'lumotlar tizimli, ketma-ket uzatilsa, badiiy asarda turli voqea yo'nalishlari bilan bog'liq epizodlar almashinadi. Turli xronologik va mantiqiy rejalar o'zgaradi va hatto aralashib ketadi. Va retrospektiv epizodlar deb ataladigan hodisalar yuzaga keladi. Ilgari o'qilgan narsalarni yangi ma'lumot olgandan keyin qayta ko'rib chiqish lozim.

Muallif ongli ravishda ba'zi ma'lumotlarni ma'lum bir nuqtaga qadar ushlab turishi, ongli ravishda qandaydir noaniqlik yaratishi mumkin. Bularning barchasi o'quvchida to'g'ri kayfiyat, taassurot qoldirishga xizmat qiladi. Muallifga o'quvchini keyingi voqealarni kutishga yoki idrok etishga yordam qiladi.

Badiiy asarining kompozitsiyasi uning alohida elementlarida emas, balki ularning o'zaro ta'sirida ko'rinadi. Bu ko'p qirrali bog'lanishlar bilan o'tgan komponentlarning murakkab birligi. Badiiy matnning barcha tarkibiy qismlari bir-biriga doimiy ichki munosabatda va o'zaro mulohazada namoyon bo'ladi.

I.R.Galperin badiiy matnda bayon, tavsif va mulohaza yurituvchi kontekstni ajratib ko'rsatdi. Unga ko'ra, bayon konteksti makon va zamon bilan bog'langan: Harakat sodir bo'lgan joyning belgilari, harakatni amalga oshiruvchi shaxslarning ismlari va harakatlarning o'zi belgilanishi lingvistik vositadir<sup>31</sup> deydi. Ta'riflovchi kontekst, uning nuqtayi nazari bo'yicha, harakat sodir bo'lgan shaxsga (portretga), joyga (sahna xarakteriga), shartlarga (vaziyat xarakteriga) bog'langan holda kechadi.

Muallifning mulohazalari konteksti konseptual ma'lumotlarga taalluqlidir. Muallifning fikri maksimal, chuqur falsafiy umumlashmalar, xulosalar shaklida ifodalanadi. Shuningdek, I.R.Galperin dialogik kontekstni tavsifning bir qismi deb

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<sup>31</sup>Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: КомКнига, 2007. – С. 112.

hisoblaganini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Mulohazalar almashish orqali personajlar ruhiy holatining o‘ziga xosligini, shuningdek, axloqi, ma‘naviyatini ochib beradigan o‘ziga xos dunyoqarash xususiyatlarini portretlashtirish orqali amalga oshiriladi<sup>32</sup>. Aslida, badiiy matn – mavzuning birligi bilan tavsiflangan mantiqiy va badiiy jihatdan tizimli tashkil etilgan asarlar to‘plami. Matn shakllanishi sodir bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan kommunikativ sharoitlarning real xilma-xilligi bilan matn turlari tasnifining mavjud yo‘nalishiga bog‘liq.

Badiiy matn va uning asosiy belgilari va uni tekshirish obyektlari sifatida quyidagilarni mazmunan hamda mohiyatan o‘rganishga zarurat bor. Bunda badiiy matndagi keskin mazmun ifodasi hamda axloqiy normadan chiqishga sabab bo‘ladigan g‘ayriaxloqiy mazmuni aks ettiruvchi holat va tasvirlarning badiiy asarda aks etishi. Shu orqali jamiyatga zarar yetkazishning oldini olish ham muhim. Badiiy matndagi giyohvandlik targ‘ibi va uning jamiyatni orqaga tortishi, odam salomatligi uchun zararli ekani ham dolzarblik kasb etadi. Badiiy matndagi mantiqiy xatoliklarni tekshirish tamoyillari shakllantirilmaganligi ham qiyinchilik tug‘diradi. Mantiqiy xatolarning oldini olish uchun yozuvchilar tomonidan matn shakllantirishda nutqning sofligiga amal qilinishi lozim. Adabiy nutqning lisoniy normasiga mos kelishi yoki kelmasligida nutqning sofligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Estetik idealni aks ettirish o‘zbek adabiy tili talablariga mos holda tuzilgan bo‘lishi kerak. Uning matni g‘ayriadabiy til unsurlaridan xoli bo‘lishi kerak. Bu masalaning lisoniy tomoni, nutqiy tozalikning nolingvistik xususiyatlari ham undan kam bo‘lmagan ahamiyatga ega. Bunda mantiqiy fikrlash ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish zarurati va ushbu muammo tamoyillarining yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi hamda ular orasidagi qarama-qarshilik qayd etilishi salbiy oqibatlariga olib keladi.

Bobda bahsli materiallarni aniqlash prinsiplari xususida ham fikr yuritiladi. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi – asar mohiyatidagi yozma nutq asoratlarini aniqlash uchun ham zarur. Badiiy asar tili – voqelikni tasvirlash badiiy vositalarining butun majmuasi, muallif foydalanadigan va uning asarlarida mustahkamlangan barcha badiiy uslublar majmui. Bu tilni adabiy tildan – milliy tilning lisoniy vositalarni tanlash natijasida rivojlangan va ona tilida so‘zlashuvchilar tomonidan me‘yor sifatida qabul qilinadigan qayta ishlangan shaklidan farqlash kerak. Umuman badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi uchun quyidagilar muhim: badiiy matnda milliy kamsitish va tahqirlash, geosiyosiy jihatdan irqiy kamsitish, tahqirlash, diniy kamsitish va tahqirlash, (har qanday) ayirmachilik (separatizm, kashandalik, alkogolizm targ‘ibi, jinsiy tajovuz targ‘ibi, tarixiy haqiqatni buzish, g‘ayriilmiy qarashlarni ilgari surish, diniy hukmlarning noto‘g‘ri talqini, g‘ayriqonuniy harakatlarning oqlanishi holatlari, noto‘g‘ri tarjima holatlari, mantiqiy xatoliklar, noo‘rin ifodalar, yashirin g‘oyalarni aniqlash va h.

Badiiy matn tahlil obyekti so‘zdir. Biroq filologlarning e‘tiborini doimo nutq aloqasining asosiy birligi sifatida matn jalb qilib kelgan. Tilshunoslikda matn “Til aloqalari va munosabatlari asosida tashkil etilgan, sintaktik birliklarni

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<sup>32</sup>Ўша асар. – Б. 95.

mazmunan birlashtirib, bir butunga to'plashuvchi nutq bo'lagi"<sup>33</sup>, deb ta'riflanadi. Matn lisoniy bog'lanishlarga asoslanadi. Matn sintaktik birliklardan iborat bo'lib, u to'liq va butun holatda bo'lishi kerakligi aniqlandi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchunchi bobi **“Badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishning metodologik asoslari”** deb ataladi. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida maxsus metodologik tamoyil va kategoriyalarning tizimlashtirilishi va qo'llanishi – tadqiqotning natijadorligini belgilovchi mezon. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida matnni filologik tekshirishning umumiy qonuniyatlari, shuningdek, tafakkur va nutq, shakl va mazmun, nutq va mantiq, shaxs va ruhiyat dialektikasida badiiy va zohiriy ma'no, nutqdagi tag ma'noni aniqlashning filologik tamoyillariga metodologik asos sifatida tayanildi.

Metodologik asoslarning to'g'ri tanlanishi va uzviy qo'llanishi kutilayotgan natijaning aniqligi va ahamiyatini belgilaydi.

Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi vazifalari har qanday nutq mahsulotlarining, ya'ni matn yoki nutq materiallarining vaziyatdan kelib chiqib, kontekstdagi ma'no va uni aniqlash bilan bog'liq bo'lgan asosiy xususiyatlar batafsil muhokamaga sabab bo'ladi. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida axborot obyektlarining ma'nosi va boshqa parametrlarini birdan cheksiz hajmgacha bo'lgan so'zlarni o'rganish mumkin. Badiiy matn turli vaziyat va holatlarni ko'rib chiqish, o'rganish, talqin etish va malakali yordam ko'rsatishda ahamiyatli.

Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining tashxisi sifatida quyidagi vazifalarni ko'rsatish mumkin; til me'yorlariga amal qilish, badiiy matndagi betakrorlik, individuallik, badiiy matn ma'nosi: salbiy yoki ijobiylik xususiyati, o'zbek tili va boshqa tillarning boyish manbalari bilan bahsli so'zning (so'z birikmalarining) etimologik, evolyutsion va assosiativ tizim aloqalaridagi farqlar, ismning chalg'ituvchanlik xususiyati, dushmanlik, zo'ravonlik va boshqa qonunbuzarliklarning nomlanishdagi aniq yoki yashirin targ'ibot kabi.

Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining identifikatsiya vazifalari quyidagilar bilan belgilanadi: taqqoslanadigan umumiy xususiyatlarning grafik, semantik, fonetik, stilistik yoki boshqa jihatdan o'xshashligi, badiiy matn ekspertizasi o'rganadigan turli xil nomlanishlarning identifikatori kabi.

Badiiy asarning mazmuni – semantik va formal jihatini filologik tahlil qilish tegishli qonun me'yorida nazarda tutilgan o'ziga xos g'ayriqonuniy belgilarga kiruvchi og'zaki va yozma konstruksiyalar hamda lisoniy birliklarni aniqlashning asosiy usuli hisoblanadi.

Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi nima? Bu og'zaki yoki yozma badiiy matnni jarayon nuqtayi nazaridan tartibga soladigan filologik tekshirishdir. Tekshirish natijasi tilshunoslik va badiiy nutqda maxsus bilimlardan foydalanishni talab qiladigan masalalar bo'yicha xulosa beradi. Badiiy matn ekspertizasining predmeti tilshunoslik sohasida maxsus bilimlarni talab qiladigan muammolarni hal qilish orqali muayyan isbot talab qiladigan holatlarni belgilashdir.

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<sup>33</sup>Русская грамматика: [в 2 т.] / Акад. наук СССР, Ин-т рус. яз.; [редкол.: д. филол. н. Н.Ю.Шведова (гл. ред.) и др.]. – М.: Наука, 1980-1982. – С. 83.

Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasi obyektlari – badiiy matn, tafakkur va nutq, shakl va mazmun, nutq va mantiq, shaxs va ruhiyat dialektikasida badiiy va zohiriy ma’no, nutqdagi tag ma’noni aniqlashning filologik tamoyillari, til va nutq birliklari, har qanday moddiy muhitda taqdim etilgan matnlar.

Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining vazifalari soʻzlar, barqaror frazeologik iboralar ma’nolarini etimologik jihatdan izohlash va tushuntirish; lisoniy birlik yoki nutq birligining asosiy va qoʻshimcha (konnotativ) ogʻzaki yoki yozma ma’nosini izohlash, adabiy nutqda me’yorlarni tushunishning qanday variantlari mavjudligini aniqlash uchun hujjat matni qoidalarini talqin qilish, badiiy asarda aks etgan (“Qir ustidagi ayol” – J.E.) savdo belgilari, shiorlar, reklama matnlari, tijorat, tovar nomlarini identifikasiyalash yoki boshqa belgilar bilan chalkashlik darajasini analogik oʻrganish, matnning (fragmentni) semantik yoʻnalishini, qilingan takliflarning modalligini, nutq birliklarining ekspressivligi va emotsionalligini, ularning rasmiy hamda grammatik xususiyatlari va semantikasini, ishlatilgan uslubiy vositalarning oʻziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash kabilardir.

Badiiy matn filologik tekshirish metodologik jihatdan, oʻqish, tushunish, ma’nosini bilish, badiiy zavq olish uchun yozilgan badiiy san’at asarini kriminalistik yoki nokriminalistik tahlil qilishdir. Bu ma’lum ma’noda asar muallifida tugʻma iste’dod boʻlishini talab qiladi va, hattoki, yaratilajak qahramonlarning hammuallifi boʻlishi hamda ular bilan bilvosita teng shartlarda muloqotga, dialogga kirishishiga toʻgʻri kelishini ham inobatga oladi. Bunda metodika – mavzuni oʻrganish yoʻllari va strategiyalari hamda jarayonni baholash algoritmlari tizimi. Metodologiya esa ekspertning obyektini tadqiq qilish uchun asos boʻladigan nazariy va huquqiy-me’yoriy asosdir. Metodlarni qoʻllash va ulardan foydalanish inson faoliyatining har qanday sohasida amalga oshiriladi. Bu har bir soha doirasida koʻrilgan va tajribada qoʻllangan hodisa. Ammo metodologiya termini tekshirish usullarini izlash, ishlab chiqish va tizimlashtirishda nafaqat vosita, balki asosiy maqsad va uning natijasi hisoblanadi. Metodologiya maqsad va natija yaxlitligiga asoslanadi.

Metodologiya ikki xususiyatga ega boʻlishi mumkin. U ham nazariy, ham falsafiy bilimlar va amaliy muammolarni hal qilish; dunyoni maqsadli oʻzgartirishga qaratilgan boʻladi. Har qanday sharoitda nazariy fikr bilim modeliga intiladi va tayanadi. Amaliy tafakkur esa dastur-choralar, kerakli amaliy maqsadga erishish, haqiqatdan adashmaslik yoki biz ishonchli bilim deb hisoblagan usullar toʻplamidir. Badiiy matn tekshirish usulining sifati – amaliyot bilan bogʻliq hodisa. Ilmiy va amaliy muammolarni hal qilish real holatlar toʻplamida amalga oshiriladi hamda maqsadga erishish qonuniyatlarini izlash orqali ekspertizadan oʻtkaziladi.

Bobda badiiy matn filologik ekspertiza qilishda umumiy metodologik asoslarni tizimli aniqlash nuqtayi nazaridan matn sifatlari tahlil qilish natijalari keltirilgan: jinsiy, irqiy, milliy, etnik rol stereotiplari va badiiy matnda oʻrganilayotgan davr oʻzbek oilasining tarkibi va tuzilishini aniqlash, nikoh va uning buzilishi sabablari (filologik ekspertizaga aloqasi bor), oilaviy axloqning oʻzgarishlari, oila doirasidagi nikoh va qarindoshlik munosabatlari, bolalarni sosializatsiya qilish va tarbiyalash muammosi kabilar. Oʻzbek millatining kundalik va muloqot madaniyati, ushbu jamiyatning qadriyatlarini tizimi, oʻzlari va boshqa

xalqlar haqidagi g'oya, fikrlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Yana ijtimoiy-me'yoriy xulq-atvorning xususiyatlari, ma'naviy madaniyat – bu yozuvchilar tomonidan tasvirlangan patriarxal va sanoat jamiyati moddiy madaniyatining xususiyatlari, an'analari va yangiliklariga ham aloqador. Aholining turli tabaqalarga bo'linishi, milliy, mintaqaviy guruhlarida zamon va makon haqidagi tasavvurlari tekshiriladi. Realist yozuvchilarga xos mavjud voqelikning nafaqat yumoristik tomonlarini ko'rsatishga, balki ijtimoiy sohadagi satirani ham yoritishga yordam beradigan bir qator ekspressiv badiiy matnlar tahlil qilinishi va tekshirilishi ham ahamiyatli.

Ekspertiza qilish usullari sifatida etnosotsiologiyada muhim metodlardan ekspeditsion kuzatish, etnosotsial tipologiya, badiiy matnning hikoyaviy tahlili, biografik metod, sotsiometriya kabilarni ko'rsatish mumkin. Etnologik kuzatish natijasida tadqiqotchi uchun mavjud bo'lgan rasmiy bo'lmagan intervyularga asoslangan, ammo vakillik ma'lumotlariga, statistik ma'lumotlarga, aniqrog'i, xulosalarga kelishga imkon bergan va beradigan statistik ma'lumotlarga asoslangan holda badiiy matnni baholash mumkin. Va, tadqiqotning rasmiy mantiqiga ham, sabab modellariga ham mos keladigan xulosalar, ekspert natijalari muhim.

Badiiy matnni tershinishda ekspertning roli odamlar hayoti aks etgan tasvirlarni, faktlarni tahlil qilish va tartibga solish va uni tegishli mantiq asosida baholashdan iborat. Yozuvchi o'z badiiy tajribasini sistemali va taassurotlar ko'rinishida emas, balki miqdoriy hisoblash va ilmiy tekshirish uchun qulay bo'lgan faktlar, aniq nazariy tuzilmalar shaklida berishi ekspert uchun qulaylik tug'daradi.

Tarixiy va madaniy yondashuv badiiy matnni madaniyatning bir qismi sifatida tushunishdan kelib chiqadi. Asosiy metodik g'oyalari A.N.Veselovskiy tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan qiyosiy-tarixiy yondashuv san'atning bir turi doirasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarga qaratilgan bo'ladi. Adabiy jarayondagi o'zaro ta'sir yo'nalishlarini, badiiy matn evolyutsiyasi hodisalarining tipologik umumiyliklarini, turli asarlarning ularni keltirib chiqargan ijtimoiy haqiqat bilan bog'liq munosabatlarini ochib beradi. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi adabiy o'zaro ta'sirlar tipologiyasi, matnni zamonaviy tarixiy-madaniy va qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlil etishning ilmiy-nazariy asosidir<sup>34</sup>.

Badiiy matn asil va o'ziga xos hodisa. U o'zida muallifning betakror shaxsiyatini aks ettiradi. Badiiy matn, ya'ni ijod namunasining bu xususiyati biografik yondashuvga ham asoslangan bo'ladi. U badiiy matnni muallif shaxsi orqali o'qish metodi ekani xususida fikr yuritildi.

Bobda badiiy matnni filologik tahlil qilishda ko'plab usul va yondashuvlar mavjud. Quyida ularning bir nechitasi keltirilgan. Shu bilan birga, har bir matn alohida tizim yoki unsur ekanligini doimo yodda tutish kerak. Shuning uchun faqat tahlil qilingan matn tadqiqotchini boshqaradi va har safar uni tahlil qilishda alohida yondashuvni talab qiladi. Muammoli yozishmalarda noadabiy grammatik va fonetik unsurlarning qo'llanishiga ko'ra funksional, mavzuviy, semantik, hududiy xosligi daliliy xususiyatlar katalogi bo'yicha berilib, ularning ifodaviyligiga e'tibor

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<sup>34</sup>Борев Ю. Эстетика. – 4-е изд. доп. – М.: Политиздат, 1988. –С. 456-472.

qaratiladi<sup>35</sup>. Badiiy matni filologik ekspertiza qilishning xususiy metodologik asoslarini ishlab chiqishda badiiy yoki badiiy bo‘lmagan matn tabiati tubdan farq qiladi. Bunda filologik ekspertiza, sud tilshunosligi kabi atamalar keyingi yillarda keng qo‘llanayotganiga e‘tiborni qaratish lozim. K.Musulmonova ishlarida bu haqda batafsil to‘xtalangan<sup>36</sup>. So‘nggi vaqtlarda axborot oqimining jadallashuvi, siyosiy va ijtimoiy-madaniy aloqalarning kuchayishi va integratsiyasi natijasida amaliy masalalarni hal qilishda filologik bilimlarga ham ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda. Shunday sohalar sirasida yuridik tilshunoslikni ham kiritish mumkin. Sud-filologik ekspertizasi esa, o‘z navbatida, huquqiy tilshunoslikning quyi sohalaridan biri. Lingvistik ekspertologiya o‘rganish obyektlari quyidagilarni o‘z ichiga oladi: huquqiy til muammosi, sud so‘zlashuvi sohasidagi amaliy o‘zgarishlar, “huquqiy lingvokonfliktologiya” deb nomlangan maydon kabilar. Shuning uchun filologik ekspertiza – filologik bilimlar sohasining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi<sup>37</sup>. Badiiy matni lingvostilistik jihatdan tahlil qilish usullarida quyidagilarga e‘tibor qaratish lozim:

1) filologik sharh – tushuntirishni talab qiluvchi badiiy matni tekshirish va izohlash (arxaizmlar, ekzotizmlar, lakunalar va boshqalar);

2) yozuvchi leksikoni yoki alohida matnning (xronotop – davr adabiy tiliga nisbatan) xususiyat va vazifalarini aniqlash;

3) miqdoriy tahlil – matnning til konstantalarini uning strukturasi elementlarining chastotasiga qarab aniqlik kiritish;

4) matni mantiqiy jihatdan tahlil qilish:

a) fonetik;

b) grafik;

d) leksik-frazeologik;

e) morfologik;

f) sintaktik;

g) matnlararo bog‘liqlik;

h) matn ichidagi turli til darajalarining o‘zaro ta’siri xususiyatlari bo‘yicha tahlil qilish;

5) matnlarni qiyosiy-tipologik tahlil qilish (asl va tarjima, bir muallifning ikkita matni, turli mualliflarning bir mavzudagi matnlari, bir xil adabiy oqim mansub matnlar va boshqalar);

6) stilistik tahlil:

a) janr xarakteridagi maxsus va umumiy matni belgilab olish;

b) muallifi anonim bo‘lgan matni aniqlash;

d) funksional uslubning belgilarini aniqlash;

e) berilgan matndagi adabiy oqimning stilistik xususiyatlari va undan muallif pozitsiyasini (romantizm, sentimentalizm va boshq.) aniqlash;

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<sup>35</sup>To‘rayeva D.A. O‘zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi. – B. 9.

<sup>36</sup>Musulmonova K. O‘zbek yozma matnlarida lingvistik ekspertiza o‘tkazish maqsadi va asoslari. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse und errungenschaften. 2020. 25dezember. – B. 97.

<sup>37</sup>Musulmonova K. O‘zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o‘tkazish jarayoni, bosqichlari, metodlari. – Qo‘qon, 2022. PhD diss. – B. 69.

f) berilgan matnning ekspressiv effektini yaratuvchi til vositalarini izlash (rasmii, satira, yumor (masxara) va boshq);

g) muallif uslubining davr ruhi bilan o'zaro bog'liqligi;

7) semiotik tahlil – matnni ma'no belgisi sifatida tahlil qilish, ifoda va mazmun nuqtayi nazaridan talqin qilish (kengaytirilgan va intensial sohalar); matn belgisining boshqa matn belgisiga tarjima qilinishi natijasida ma'nosini ochish yoki torayishi;

8) germenevtik tahlil – matnga hayotni ifodalash shakli sifatida qalash, matnni alohida yaxlitlik tizim sifatida talqin qilish (sof va soxta ma'no);

9) berilgan matnning semantik kodini bilish asosida ma'nosini tiklash sifatida dekodlash;

10) matnlararo tahlil – boshqa matnlardagi matn proyeksiyalarini aniqlash kabi masalalar yoritilgan.

Matnda bahsli nutqni tavsiflash bilan bog'liq vazifalar haqida gap borar ekan, biz quyidagi matnni o'rganayotganda shu natijani ko'rsatamiz: “ma'lum bir taklif munosabati sifatida badiiy matn bilan mos kelmaydigan va, aksincha, – bayonot bilan bog'liq bo'lgan belgilar to'plami ushbu matnga mos keladi. Taqdim etilgan iboralarni birlamchi so'roq ma'nosida talqin qilishning iloji yo'qligi, bunday talqin qilish matnning dizayni, kompozitsiyasi bilan ziddiyatiga olib kelishini taqozo etadi”<sup>38</sup>.

Badiiy matnfilologik ekspertiza qilishning xususiy metodlari va metodologik asoslari haqida ko'plab mulohaza qilish, shunaqa eksperiment o'tkazish mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning to'rtinchi bobi “**Adabiy turlar matnining filologik ekspertizasi**” deb nomlangan. Badiiy matnni tahlil qilish va uning filologik ekspertizasi huquqiy ahamiyatga ega/ega bo'lmagan faktlarni aniqlash maqsadida vakolatli shaxs yoki organ tomonidan tayinlanadigan filologik tadqiqot turlaridan biri sanaladi. Badiiy matnning huquqiy filologik ekspertizasi mavjud qonunning tegishli protsessual (jarayondagi) qoidalari bilan tartibga solinadi. Ilmda shunday tajriba bor: biri sintez – borliqqa nisbatan umumiy munosabatni anglatsa, yana biri analiz bo'lib, hayot hodisalari orasidagi aloqalarni oddiy, sodda tadqiq etadi. Unga ko'ra, o'ylar ma'lum qonuniyatlar tarzida tahlilga tortiladi. “Mushohada – avvaldan ma'lum bo'lgan o'lchamlarni hisobdan o'tkazish; tasavvur esa ularni alohida va umumiy, butun holda baholashdir”<sup>39</sup>. Biri mohiyatan o'zgachalikka e'tibor bersa, ikkinchisi jarayonning umumiy tomoniga munosabat bildiradi<sup>40</sup>. I.R.Galperinning “Matn lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida” monografiyasi nashr etilganidan keyin an'anaviy ravishda har qanday matn nazariyasi yoki matn lingvistikasi mustaqil ilmiy filologik intizom sifatida mavjudligini ko'rsatdi. Psixologiyada badiiy matn, uning toifalari va matnni lingvistik yoki filologik, ya'ni lingvoadabiy tahlil qilish tamoyillariga bag'ishlangan katta miqdordagi

<sup>38</sup>Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика: учеб. пособие / А.Н. Баранов. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2007. – 592 с.

<sup>39</sup>Шелли П.Б. Фарб шамоли: шеърлар, дoston. Рус тилидан Хумоюн таржимаси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2014. – Б. 90.

<sup>40</sup>Сувонов З. Тоғай Мурод насрида образлар поэтикаси. PhD.дисс. 2019. – Б. 129.



ilmiy, o'quv adabiyotlari paydo bo'la boshladi. Masalan, L.G.Babenko<sup>41</sup>, N.S.Bolotnova<sup>42</sup>, N.S.Valgina<sup>43</sup>, A.A.Vorojbitova<sup>44</sup>, S.V.Grinev<sup>45</sup>, N.A.Ippolitova<sup>46</sup>, Moskalchuk, N.A.Nikolina<sup>47</sup>, L..A.Novikov, A.F.Papina<sup>48</sup>, G.Y.Solganik<sup>49</sup>lar muallifligidagi asarlar shular jumlasidandir. Hozir biz ko'rsatgan asarlarning mualliflari matn yoki badiiy matn va ularni istifoda etishning til vositalari uchun barcha qabul qilingan umumiy xususiyatlarini hamda alohida matn toifalarini tahlil qilish sxemalarini o'z ichiga qamrab olgan murakkab matn tahlilining juda uzun universal sxemalarini taklif qiladilar. An'anaga ko'ra, mikro yoki makro badiiy matn hamda ularning ma'lum bir qismi filologik ekspertizadan o'tkaziladi.

Epik asar tahlilida konfliktli matnni aniqlash va filologik ekspertiza qilishda asarning asosiy g'oyasi, uning alohida qismlari, asoslari va obrazlari to'g'risidagi tasavvurlar o'zgarishi, boshqa shaklga kirishi mumkin. Biroq uning birlamchi negizi ana shu o'zanligicha qolib, unga asarning barcha badiiy xususiyatlari birlashadi. Ijodiy g'oya batamom yetilib bo'lgandan so'ng, yozuvchi ishga kirishgan davrda uning emotsional imkoniyatlari ortib boradi<sup>50</sup>. Epik asardagi badiiy obraz muallif fantaziyasi bilan qayta ishlangan hodisa hisoblanadi. Obrazni butun fikrning alohida qismlari sifatida ham tushuntirish, talqin qilish mumkin. Obraz badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida birlamchi hodisaga aylanadi.

Badiiy matnni qonuniylashtirishning keyingi jihati – matnda taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlarning turi: voqea va baholash jarayoni. Hodisa va baholash haqidagi ma'lumotlarni qonuniylashtirish quyidagi omillar bilan oldindan belgilab olinadi. Voqea sodir bo'lgani haqidagi ma'lumotlar tekshiriladi. Chunki sha'ni, qadr-qimmat va ishchanlik obro'sini himoya qilish to'g'risidagi qonunga muvofiq, faqat haqiqatga to'g'ri kelmaydigan ma'lumotlar obro'sizlantiruvchi deb tan olinishi mumkin. Subyektiv haqiqat bo'lgan baholash ma'lumotlari tekshirilmaydi. Shuning uchun agar u to'g'ri ifodalangan bo'lsa, yurisdiksiyaga bog'liq emas. Sud predmetiga aylangan konfliktli nasriy matnlarda har doim hodisa va baholovchi, baholanuvchi ma'lumotlar mavjud. Ular ko'pincha eng g'alati tarzda bir-biriga bog'langan va nizo matnidagi voqea hamda baho ma'lumotlarini ajratish matnlarni o'z ichiga olgan har qanday ekspert tadqiqotining asosiy vazifasi hisoblanadi.

Lingvistik konfliktologiya yo'nalishi badiiy matnda konflikt (qarama-qarshilik)ni va uning yuzaga chiqish omillari hamda vositalari nuqtayi nazaridan ekspertiza qiladi. Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasida ekspert to'qnashuvchi

<sup>41</sup>Бабенко Л. Г. Филологический анализ текста. Основы теории, принципы и аспекты анализа: учебник для вузов. – М.: Академический проект; Екатеринбург: Деловая книга, 2004. – 464 с.

<sup>42</sup> Болотнова Н.С. Филологический анализ текста: учеб. пособие. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2009. – 520 с.

<sup>43</sup> Валгина Н.С. Теория текста: учебное пособие. – М.: Логос, 2003. – 280 с.

<sup>44</sup>Ворожбитова А.А. Теория текста: Антропоцентрическое направление: учебное пособие. Изд. 2-е, испр. и доп. – М.: Высшая школа, 2005. – 365 с.

<sup>45</sup>Гринева С.В. Введение в лингвистику текста: учебное пособие. – М.: МПУ, 2000. – 60 с.

<sup>46</sup>Ипполитова Н.А. Текст в системе обучения русскому языку в школе: учебное пособие для студентов пед. вузов. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 1998. – 176 с.

<sup>47</sup>Николина Н.А. Филологический анализ текста: учебное пособие для студ. высш. пед. учеб. заведений. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2003. – 256 с.

<sup>48</sup>Папина А.Ф. Текст: его единицы и глобальные категории: учебник для студентов-журналистов и филологов. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2002. – 368 с.

<sup>49</sup> Солганик Г.Я. Стилистика текста: учебное пособие. 14-е изд. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2018. – 256 с.

<sup>50</sup>Храпченко М.Б. Горизонты художественного образа. – М.: Художественная литература, 1986. – С. 80.

vaziyatlarda adabiy nutq xatti-harakatlarini uyg'unlashtirish modellarini taklif etadi. Yurislingvistika yo'nalishi, asosan, konfliktning huquqiy amaliyoti doirasi hamda qonuniyligi bilan shug'ullanadi. Shunday qilib, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi yoki lingvistik konfliktologiyada kommunikantlar o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir turi asosida nutq strategiyalarining tipologiyasi ishlab chiqilgan<sup>51</sup>. Matn va maishiy turmushdagi o'zaro munosabatlar strategiyasi: odob-axloq, samimiylik, ishonch, hamkorlik, murosa v.b. strategiyalar va qarama-qarshilik strategiyasi: obro'sizlantirish, bo'ysunish, zo'ravonlik, tajovuzkorlik, fosh qilish, raqobat va b. bir-biridan farq qiladi. Qarama-qarshilik strategiyalari mujassamlangan matnlar (yoki badiiy matnlar) lingvistik huquqbuzarliklar (yurislingvistika) tarkibini o'z ichiga oladi. Yurislingvistikani adabiy nutq yoki matn strategiyasining ikkinchi guruhi, ya'ni zo'ravonlik, tajovuzkorlik, fosh qilish, raqobat kabi omillar qiziqtiradi.

Badiiy matndagi obro'sizlantirish strategiyasi badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasi uchun ham o'ta ahamiyatli. V.S.Tretyakova yurislingvistika bilan shug'ullanadigan lingvistik huquqbuzarliklar haqida o'ziga xos prognoz qilgan. Ya'ni obro'sizlantirish strategiyasi adabiy muloqot doirasining asosiy maqsadi bilan belgilanadi. Bu maqsad konfliktli kishilarga ta'sir o'tkazishdir<sup>52</sup>. V.S.Tretyakova u(matn)ni qarama-qarshi tomonlarning xizmatlarini kamsitish, uni haqorat qilish, masxara qilishdan iborat bo'lgan perlokatsion (joylashuv) effekti bilan baholaydi. Bunda hududning ham ahamiyati bor deydi. Bu konflikt strategiyalari guruhi orasida eng sezilarli va o'ziga xos obro'sizlantirish strategiyasining tavsifi edi. Tadqiqotchilar ularni kommunikativ aktdagi digarmoniya va ziddiyatning til belgilari<sup>53</sup>, kommunikativ taranglik markazlari<sup>54</sup>, kommunikativ aktning muammoli joylari va boshqalar deb atashadi. Shu ma'noda, ekspert tadqiqoti isbotlash usuli bo'lib<sup>55</sup>, A.S.Aleksandrovaga ko'ra, "matnli faktlarni yuridik faktlarga aylantiradi. Konfliktga olib kelgan omillarni isbotlash usullarni ishlab chiqish va manipulyatsiya qilishdan iborat. Ular, shuningdek, o'sha belgilarni, ruxsat etilgan talqin qilish texnikasi va usullarini o'z ichiga oladi. Bu huquqiy til ko'zoynagi orqali voqelikni o'qishdir<sup>56</sup>.

Nasriy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilish materialiga asoslanib, biz lingvistik tadqiqotlar natijalariga ko'ra qaysi matn birliklari va ularni talqin qilishning ruxsat etilgan usullari, albatta, yuridik amaliyot uchun dolzarb ekanligini ham ko'rib chiqamiz. Ya'ni badiiy matnni qonuniylashtirish vositalarini ajratib ko'rsatamiz. Til vositalari huquqbuzarlikning har qanday elementiga nisbatan isbotlovchi kuchga ega/ega emasligiga qarab qonuniylashtiriladi. Lisoniy vositalarni qonuniylashtirish sektori ekspert tomonidan tadqiqot uchun taklif qilingan savollar

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<sup>51</sup>Третьякова В.С. Конфликт как феномен языка и речи. 2003. <https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/24085/1/iurp-2003-27-16.pdf>

<sup>52</sup>Третьякова В.С. Конфликт как феномен языка и речи. 2003. – С. 94-95. <https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/24085/1/iurp-2003-27-16.pdf>

<sup>53</sup>Третьякова В.С. Конфликт как феномен языка и речи. 2003. <https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/24085/1/iurp-2003-27-16.pdf>

<sup>54</sup>Вепрева И.Т. Языковая рефлексия в постсоветскую эпоху. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. ун-та, 2002. – 1379 с. – Библиогр. – С. 335-379.

<sup>55</sup>Александров А.С. Введение в судебную лингвистику. – Нижний Новгород: Нижегородская правовая академия, 2003. – 420 с.

<sup>56</sup>Ўша асар. – С. 219.

bilan belgilab olinadi. Ular, o'z navbatida, tegishli huquqbuzarlikning (tarkibi) axborot modeli bilan oldindan belgilanadi.

She'riy matnlarni tahlil qilishda ma'lum badiiy kategoriyalarga e'tibor berish lozim. Ya'ni tilning leksik vositalarini diqqat markazida tutish zarur. Badiiy matnda she'riy asar nasrga qaraganda o'ziga xoslik kasb etadi. Boshqa badiiy turda matnning bir nechta paragraflari yoki sahifalari bo'ylab tavsif bilan ifodalangan kategoriya she'riy asarda bitta satr yoki bitta so'z bilan ifodalanadi. Shu bilan birga, misradagi so'zning ma'no va emotsional sig'imi matnning sintaktik tuzilishiga chambarchas bog'langan bo'ladi. Badiiy matnda sintaktik bog'lanishlar qanchalik kam bo'lsa, uning semantik vazifalari shunchalik ahamiyatli. Shunda lirik asar shunchalik assosiativ va obrazli bo'ladi. Lirik asar tahlilida obraz tabiatini filologik ekspertiza qilish – bu matn maqsadini chuqurroq tushunish uchun badiiy asarga tanqidiy fikrlashni qo'llash. Bu albatta, bahsli matn, ya'ni shaxs bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Yoki diniy, irqiy, jinsiy, nasliy, etnik kamsitilish kabi muammolar bilan ham yuzaga chiqishi mumkin. Badiiy matnni tekshirish she'riy asarni so'zlab berish yoki to'g'ridan-to'g'ri iqtibos keltirish o'rniga, uni o'rganish va sharhlash orqali ko'tarilayotgan muammoga oydinlik kiritiladi. Bu o'quvchiga she'riy matnning haqiqiy mukammalligini to'liq tushunishga yordam beradi. Ko'chirmani tekshirayotgan shaxs ma'lum bir parchani chuqur o'rganadi. Asar mazmunini yanada kengroq ko'rib chiqish imkonini beruvchi badiiy vositalar va elementlarni qidiradi.

Lirik asar tahlilida obraz tabiatini filologik ekspertiza qilishda lirik matn tahlili undagi lingvistik kategoriyalarning qiymatini isbotlaydi. Bu yerda o'rganilayotgan matnlar juda ko'p lingvistik tafsilotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Matnning ma'nosi stilist nazarida aniq ajralib turishi uchun tahlil qilinishi kerak. Ushbu matnlarning fonetik, grammatik va semantik talqini bizga mualliflarning uslublarini haqiqatan ham tushunishga imkon beradi. Agar biz lirik matnni faqat badiiy tahlil qiladigan bo'lsak, mualliflar qo'llagan metodlar haqida ko'p narsalarni o'tkazib yuborgan bo'lar edik. Taassufki, hatto badiiy tahlil qilish uchun ham badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi zarur. Stilistik tadqiq qilishda muallif ishining badiiy (lingvistik) bo'lmagan tomonini chetlab o'tish bunday tadqiqotni to'liqsiz qilib qo'yadi.

Lirik asar tahlilida obraz tabiatini filologik ekspertiza qilishda provokatsion janrlarni tekshirish ham chuqur, qasddan qilingan holatlar asosida toifalar bo'yicha tahlil qilinadi:

- 1) qasddan bag'rikenglik holatiga ega bo'lgan provokatsion janrlar;
- 2) qasddan murosasizlik holatiga ega bo'lgan provokatsion janrlar.

Qasddan bag'rikenglik holatidagi provokatsion janrlar ma'ruzachining muloqotda ishtirok etishga, sherik bilan to'liq aloqada bo'lishga tayyorligini ko'rsatadi. O'zaro ta'sirning shaxsiy sabablarini hurmat qilish va uning xatti-harakatlarini odatdagidek qabul qilish – ma'lum bir kommunikativ-pragmatik jihatdan muloqotni muvaffaqiyatli qilish uchun zarur. Provokatsion janrlarning o'ziga xos xususiyati shundaki, bag'rikenglik va murosasizlik bilvosita aloqa sharoitlariga aralashadi.

Lirik asar tahlilida obraz tabiatini filologik ekspertiza qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyati san'at asarining uchta komponentida o'z aksini topadi, ularga

quyidagilar: muallif she'riy matnning kashfiyotchisi sifatida, badiiy obrazning ham subyekti, ham obyektini hisoblanadi. Chunki uning shaxsiyati u yoki bu tarzda matnda aks etadi (shu munosabat bilan "muallif obrazi" atamasi qo'llaniladi), she'riy asarda harakat qiluvchi shaxs (lirik qahramon, personaj) yoki belgilar tizimi, badiiy ma'lumotni olayotgan o'quvchi, uni nafaqat muallif niyatiga adekvat tarzda talqin qiladi, balki tasvirlanganga, muallif uslubiga va hokazolarga o'z munosabatini bildiradi.

Ma'lumki, milliy adabiyotimiz sathida haq gapni aytish badiiy ijodning oddiy talabiga aylanib qoldi. Bugun adabiyot zarur gapni, dolzarb muammoni odamning taqdiriga bog'lab, ta'sirli yo'sinda ifodalash kerakligiga odatlanib bormoqda. Milliy dramaturgiyada esa hanuzgacha zarur gapni yalang'och yo'sinda, keskin tarzda aytish fazilat sanab kelinmoqda. Har bir odamda bo'lgani kabi har qanday millatning va har bir davrning ham o'z mo'ljallari, egallanishi orzu qilinadigan marralari bo'ladi. Bunda badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasiga ehtiyoj bor. Bu qaysidir ma'noda, oxirgi yillarda sud nutqi ekspertisasi sinfiga kiruvchi sud-filologik ekspertizasining mustaqil turi sifatida shakllandi. U maxsus lingvistik bilimlarni jalb qilmasdan og'zaki yoki yozma nutq orqali sodir etilgan huquqbuzarlik holatini aniqlash mumkin bo'lmagan yoki qiyin bo'lgan holatlar toifalari uchun majburiy bo'lgan imtihonlar guruhiga o'tdi. Bunga badiiy adabiyotdagi prototip muammosi bilan bog'liq masalalar ham ko'p topiladi.

Filologik ekspertiza – jinoiy, fuqarolik yoki arbitraj jarayoni doirasida qat'iy tartibga solingan faoliyat natijalari ekspert tilshunosning (yoki ekspert tilshunoslar komissiyasining) hal etishda maxsus bilimlardan foydalanishni talab qiladigan masalalar bo'yicha yozma xulosasi bilan rasmiylashtiriladigan tilshunoslik sohasi<sup>57</sup>. Til va nutq birliklari, har qanday moddiy tashuvchiga birlashtirilgan og'zaki, yozma, elektron matnlar badiiy matn filologik ekspertisasi obyektlari sanaladi. Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasining predmeti tilshunoslik sohasida maxsus bilim talab qiladigan masalalarni hal etish orqali muayyan ish bo'yicha isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan fakt va holatlarni aniqlashdan iborat. Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizadan maqsad maxsus filologik bilimlarga asoslanib, muayyan ishda isbotlanishi lozim bo'lgan holatlarni aniqlash hisoblanadi.

Biz ishda badiiy matn filologik ekspertisasi doirasida hal qilinadigan quyidagi tipik vazifalar xususida fikr yuritamiz:

- munozarali matn, bayonot yoki badiiy matn filologik belgisini (masalan, badiiy asar, hujjat, gazeta maqolasi, teleko'rsatuv, firma nomi, tovar belgisi va boshqalar) uning semantik mazmunini aniqlash maqsadida tahlil etish;
- dramatik turga mansub munozarali matn, gap yoki lisoniy belgini janr, kompozitsion yoki leksiko-grammatik ifoda shakli nuqtayi nazaridan talqin etish;
- dramatik asardagi badiiy matnning o'ziga xosligi, individualligi, yangiligi, chalkashlik darajasini aniqlash maqsadida tadqiq qilish;

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<sup>57</sup>Ярошук И.А.Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 10 (96 с).

- bahsli dramatik matnning funksional va stilistik mansubligini hisobga olgan holda zamonaviy o‘zbek tili normalarini qo‘llash qoidalarini professional filologik bilimlarga asoslangan holda o‘rganish.

Badiiy matn filologik ekspertizasini ishlab chiqish – qo‘llaniladigan metodlar dramatik matnda mavjud bo‘lgan turli darajadagi belgilarni aniqlash hamda baholash (matn, sintaktik, leksik, morfologik, morfemik, fonetik) turli xil matn komponentlarini: denotativ, illokatsion (toponimik) jihatdan baholovchi nolisoniy belgilarni istifoda etishga yordam beradi. Bunda, sud-filologik ekspertisasi rivojlanishining dastlabgi bosqichida eng ko‘p talab qilinadigan semantik, leksik va etimologik tahlilning an’anaviy usullari qo‘llanadi. Bu usullar dramatik asardagi inson sha’ni, qadr-qimmatini kamsitish (yerga urish), ishchanlik obro‘sigga putur yetkazish, haqorat va tuhmat kabi ayblovlar bo‘yicha ekspertiza va sud jarayonlarida qo‘llanadi. Bu jarayon badiiy matnda o‘ziga xos tus oladi. Turli darajadagi matnning yuqoridagi xususiyatlarini aniqlash va baholashni quyidagi usullarni qo‘llash orqali kuzatish mumkin:

- eshitish idrokini tahlil qilish usuli<sup>58</sup>. Ushbu usul yordamida diologning so‘zma-so‘z mazmuni sharhi (suhbat, dialog, monolog, polilog) bayon etiladi. Bu esa xoh yozma, xoh og‘zaki nutq jarayonida kommunikativ matnning holatini qayta qurish imkonini beradi. Bunda dramatik asardagi ishtirokchilar soni, ularning munosabatlari va rol funksiyalarining taqsimlanishi va boshq. Bu usul ekspert uchun matn buzilishini ovoz va badiiy matn orqali aniqlash muammolarini hal qilish imkonini beradi. Leksikografik tahlil usuli esa ma’lumotlarni ekspert o‘rganishining muhim omili. Chunki bu lug‘at manbalari voqelik haqida birlamchi tasavvurni shakllantirishga yordam beradi. Bu metod ularni og‘zakilashtirishning lingvistik vositasidir<sup>59</sup>;

- semantik va konseptual tahlil usulida badiiy matnning semantik tuzilishiga urg‘u berish, uning denotativ belgi va konnotativ mohiyatini oydinlashtirishga bag‘ishlanadi. Badiiy matnni konseptual tahlil qilish, bitta belgi ostida jamlangan va ma’lum kognitiv tuzilma sifatida belgining mavjudligini oldindan aniqlashtirib beradigan umumiy tushunchalarni izohlash sifatida namoyon bo‘ladi. Semantik tahlil so‘zni mazmunini aniqlashtirish bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan konseptual, ya’ni dunyo haqidagi bilimlarga borib taqaladi. Bu badiiy matnning konseptual modeliga kiruvchi belgilar mazmuni, ong birliklari orqali anglashiladi<sup>60</sup>;

- semantik-sintaktik tahlil usuli so‘zlar, iboralar, gaplar va qo‘shma gaplarning ma’nolarini butun badiiy matn kontekstiga o‘rnatish orqali aniqlashtiriladi.

- komponentlarni tahlil qilish metodi. Bu usul badiiy matndagi so‘zlarning sema tarkibini aniqlash uchun til belgisi ma’nosining yadro qismini segmentlarga alohida shakllantirish uchun ishlatiladi. Komponentlar ekspertiza qilinayotgan mikrotizim doirasidagi aniq til shakllari mohiyatining differensial xususiyatlarini

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<sup>58</sup> Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А. Ярошук, Н.А. Жукова, Н.И. Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 12.

<sup>59</sup> Уша асар. – Б. 11.

<sup>60</sup> Кубрякова Е.С. Об одном фрагменте концептуального анализа слова ПАМЯТЬ // Логический анализ языка. Культурные концепты. – М., 1991. – С. 85.

aniqlashtiradi<sup>61</sup>. Komponent tahlili badiiy matndagi tahlil etilayotgan leksemaning yashirin tushuncha qatlami mazmuni haqidagi tafakkur mahsulini kengaytirishga ham yordam beradi;

- ramka tahlili metodi – badiiy matn tarkibidagi so‘zlarning ma’nolarida obyekt-sensor (sezgi, tuyg‘u) tajribasining ma’lum bir qismini tuzish va aks ettirish jarayonini modellashtirish, voqelik haqidagi bilimlarni izohlash usullari va vositalarini aniqlash imkonini ham beradi. Yuqoridagilarning barchasi kommunikativ vaziyatda tahlil qilinayotgan badiiy matnni talqin etishning yashirin mexanizmlariga yaqinlashish imkonini beradi<sup>62</sup>;

- badiiy matn ekspertizasining strukturaviy tashkil etilishini usuli matnning yaxlitligi va uyg‘unligini, nutq faoliyati mahsulining tarkibiy birliklarini, ularning chegaralarini, loyihalash usullarini aniqlash hamda tavsiflashga asoslanadi;

- badiiy matnning kommunikativ komponentini tekshirish usuli. U jumalarning haqiqiy bo‘linishidan iborat bo‘lib, natijada bayonning mavzu-tematik sistema turi, matn tematik bloklarining iyerarxik tashkil etilishi aniqlanadi va tahlil qilinadi;

- usuli sifatida presuppozitsiyalarni ekspertiza qilish usuli<sup>63</sup>;

- badiiy matnning badiiy turlar orqali darajalarini o‘rganish, uning badiiy matn bilan u yoki bu funksional-stilistik bog‘liqligini aniqlash imkonini beruvchi funksional-stilistik ekspertiza usuli;

- grammatik tahlil qilish usuli – o‘rganilayotgan badiiy matnning semantik-sintaktik sistemasini aniqlashtiruvchi va darajalarini aniqlash orqali.

Yuqoridagi metodlar badiiy matnning sud-filologik ekspertizasini o‘tkazish uchun barcha usullarni qamrab olmaydi. Biroq, bunday ekspertizalarga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj keyingi vaqtlarda ortib boryapti.

### **Tadqiqot natijalari yuzasidan tavsiyalar**

1. Filologik ekspertiza buyurtmachisi qo‘yilayotgan maqsad va vazifalari jihatdan 2 turga bo‘linadi:

– kriminalistik filologik ekspertiza;

– nokriminalistik filologik ekspertiza.

2. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi tizimli va maxsus amaliy jarayon, unga nisbatan jamiyatimizda ehtiyoj kuchayib borayotganligi sababli bu jarayonga “fan – ta’lim – ishlab chiqarish” uchligi asosida munosabatda bo‘linishi va shunga muvofiq ravishda, filologik ekspertologiya ilmiy sohasi hamda maxsus filologik ekspertiza ta’limi yo‘lga qo‘yilmog‘i lozim.

3. Filologik ekspertiza o‘z o‘rganish obyekti va muammosiga badiiy adabiyotga qo‘yiladigan umuminsoniy talablardan kelib chiqib yondashishi va bunda u siyosiy motivlardan xoli bo‘lmog‘i kerak. Filologik ekspertiza adabiyotning insoniyatni ma’naviy tanazzulga olib boruvchi g‘ayriaxloqiy, taraqqiyotning

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<sup>61</sup>Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 12.

<sup>62</sup>Болдырев Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика: Курс лекций по английской филологии. Изд. 3-е, стереотипное. – Тамбов: Изд-во Тамбов. ун-та, 2002. – С. 60.

<sup>63</sup>Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 12.

umuminsoniy tamoyillariga zid g'oyalardan xoli rivojlanishiga xizmat qilishi zarur. Adabiyotning inqiroziga xizmat qiluvchi nazariy va amaliy tutum va tahlillar filologik ekspertiza prinsiplariga zid.

4. Filologik ekspertologik tadqiqotlar asosida filologik ekspertiza maqsadi, vazifalari, vazifa qamrovi va uning chegaralari, tekshiruv va o'rganish prinsiplari, amaldago qonunchilik me'yorlari hamda adabiyotning umumrivojlanish qonuniyatlari bilan muvofiqlik darajasi, filolog-ekspert kompetensiyasiga qo'yiladigan me'yorlar tizimi yaratilishi maqsadga muvofiq.

5. Filologik ekspertiza adabiy manbalar tahlilida "davr va adabiyot", "hudud va adabiyot", "millat va adabiyot" tamoyillaridan kelib chiqishi va adabiyotni o'quvchilarga taqdim etishga esa taqdim etilayotgan davr me'yorlaridan kelib chiqqan holda (sinxron) munosabatda bo'lishi zarur.

6. Adabiyot matnlarining filologik ekspertizasi uchun matndagi milliy, irqiy, diniy, gender kamsitish va tahqirlash, irqiy, milliy, diniy va gender ayirmachilik; ekstremizm; kashandalik, giyohvandlik, alkogolizm va jinsiy tajovuz targ'ibi, tasvirda tarixiy haqiqatni buzish, g'ayriilmiy qarashlarni ilgari surish; diniy hukmlarning noto'g'ri talqini; g'ayriqonuniy va g'ayriaxloqiy harakatlarning oqlanish holatlari; noto'g'ri tarjima, mantiqiy va ilmiy xatoliklar, avtorizatsiya masalalari juda muhim.

## XULOSA

1. Dunyo ilm-fanida badiiy matn odatdagidan-da ko'proq o'rganish obyektiga aylanib bormoqda. Bu, asosan, intellektual mulk agentligi tizimida ahamiyatli. Bunda mualliflik huquqi obyektlarini intellektual mulk belgilari sifatida ro'yxatdan o'tkazish zaruratga aylandi. Taassufki, psixotrop moddalardan foydalanishning maxfiy reklamasini tashkillashtirishga hissa qo'shadigan ma'lumotlarning mavjudligi uchun ham matnni tekshirishga ehtiyoj bor. Bunda yuridik va jismoniy shaxslarning sha'ni, ishchanlik obro'si, qadr-qimmatini himoya qilish lozim. Haqorat, tuhmat, shuningdek, giyohvandlik vositalari va ularning tarqalishiga qarshi kurash bugun jamiyatdagi o'ta og'riqli muammolardan. Shundan kelib chiqib, badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi talab, ehtiyoj, imkoniyat, muammo sifatida ko'tarildi. Muammoning ilmiy o'rganilishi hamda masalaning o'zbek adabiyoti va maktab (adabiyot) darsliklarini filologik ekspertiza qilish zarurati kun tartibiga chiqdi.

2. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida maxsus metodologik tamoyil va kategoriyalarning tizimlashtirilishi va qo'llanishi – tadqiqotning natijadorligini belgilovchi mezon. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida matn filologik ekspertizasining umumiy qonuniyatlari, shuningdek, tafakkur va nutq, shakl va mazmun, nutq va mantiq, shaxs va ruhiyat dialektikasida badiiy va zohiriy ma'no, nutqdagi tag ma'noni aniqlashning filologik tamoyillariga metodologik asos sifatida tayaniladi.

3. O'zbek tilshunosligida badiiy matnning sud-filologik ekspertizasini o'tkazish uchun yagona uslubiy asos yo'qligi muammo sifatida kun tartibida turibdi. Bunda badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi, badiiy adabiyotda ko'tarilayotgan

muammo doirasidagi o‘ta muhim til ifodalarni tahlil qilish, shuningdek, tilshunos mutaxassisning inson badiiy-intellektual qobiliyatlari doirasidagi pozitsiyasini talab qiladigan qonuniy anormal ifodalarni lingvohuquqiy aspektda talqin qilish evolyutsiyasi yoritildi.

4. Badiiy matnda ekstremizm targ‘iboti, tahqirlash, kamsitish, haqorat qilish, irqiy, diniy, milliy, etnik, gender ayirmachilik mazmuni zamonaviy huquqiy til va adabiyotshunosligining salbiy mazmunli markaziy tushunchalaridan. Huquqiy jihatdan ular millat, etnos, shaxsning sha‘ni va qadr-qimmatini pasaytirishning nomaqbul ifodalangan shakli deb ta‘riflanadi. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi amaliyotida munozarali deb atalgan asarlarni tahlil qilish qo‘yilayotgan muammoga daxldor belgilarni aniqlashda ahamiyatli.

5. O‘zbek adabiyoti va maktab darsliklarini filologik ekspertiza qilishda, yuridik anormal hodisalarga qarshi kurashish holatlariga adabiy matnning aksiologik yo‘nalishi semantik va kommunikativ-pragmatik tahlilidan foydalanishga imkon beradi. Semantik tahlil matnning darajalarini aniqlashni o‘z ichiga oladi. Kommunikativ-pragmatik tahlil, birinchi navbatda, badiiy matnda tasviriy tarkibni tavsiflashga qaratilgan. Unda nutqning o‘quvchiga ta‘sir qilish usullarini o‘rganishni talab qiladi. Biroq matndagi modal ma‘nolarning tarqoqligi, muallif pozitsiyasining yashirinligi, matndagi turli darajadagi avtorizatsiya – bularning barchasi badiiy matnning mazmuni va kommunikativ istiqbolini shakllantiradi hamda filologik ekspertizaning ko‘plab muammolarini hal etilishiga ko‘mak beradi.

6. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasi ekstremistik mazmundagi yozma nutq asoratlarini aniqlash uchun zarur. Bundan tashqari, badiiy matnning ekstremizm belgilari bo‘lgan ma‘lumotlarini aks ettiruvchi materiallar sifatida uning mohiyatini aks ettiruvchi milliy nizo va adovat, tarixni soddalashtirish, shaxsni ruhiy tushkunlikka olib kelish, shaxs ruhiyatidagi tajovvuzkorlikni oshirish, egoizm va manfaatparastlikni targ‘ib qilish, g‘ayriilmiy fikrlarni singdirish, milliy va etnik ayirmachilik, shaxsda loqaydlik – beparvolikni kuchaytirish, boshqa millat etnik qatlamlarining nafsoniyatini tahqirlash, milliy va etnik kamsitilish, gender diskriminasiyani targ‘ib qilish, nepotizm, korrupsiyaga undash, pornografiyani targ‘ib qiluvchi unsurlar hisoblanadi.

7. Badiiy matnda milliy kamsitish va tahqirlash, geosiyosiy jihatdan irqiy kamsitish tahqirlash, diniy kamsitish va tahqirlash, har qanday ayirmachlik (separatizm), kashandalik, alkogolizm, jinsiy tajovuz targ‘ibi, tarixiy haqiqatni buzish, g‘ayriilmiy qarashlarni ilgari surish, diniy hukmlarning noto‘g‘ri talqini, g‘ayriqonuniy harakatlarning oqlanishi holatlari, noto‘g‘ri tarjima holatlari, mantiqiy xatoliklar, noo‘rin ifodalar, ilmiy xatoliklar, yashirin g‘oyalarni aniqlashning tadqiqot obyektini sifatida o‘rganilish xususiyatlari va filologik ekspertiza muammolarida bahsli materialni o‘rganish hamda muammoni yechish; muallifni aniqlash masalasi, muallifning gender, etnik, yosh, psixik, ruhiy holati, xarakter belgilari, muallifning umumiy dunyoqarashi, uslub belgilari, leksikonidagi xususiyatlar, matnning grammatik xususiyati, muallifning metaforizatsiya xususiyati kabilarning badiiy matndagi qiyofasini ochish muammosi yechimini kutmoqda.



8. Badiiy matnning ekspertiza obyektlari, uning ekstremistik, g'ayriaxloqiy mazmuni, giyohvandlik targ'ibi, gender, etnik, milliy, irqiy, diniy kamsitish va tahqirlash, ayirmachlik (separatizm), jinsiy tajovuz targ'ibi, tarixiy haqiqatni buzish, g'ayriilmii qarashlarni ilgari surish, diniy hukmlarning noto'g'ri talqinini filologik ekspertiza qilish tamoyillari mavjud.

9. Badiiy asar mazmunini filologik ekspertiza qilish – semantik va formal jihatini lingvistik tahlil qilish tegishli qonun me'yorida nazarda tutilgan o'ziga xos g'ayriqonuniy belgilarga kiruvchi og'zaki va yozma konstruksiyalar hamda lisoniy birliklarni aniqlashning asosiy yondashuvi sanaladi. So'zlar, barqaror frazeologik iboralar ma'nolarini etimologik jihatdan izohlashda lisoniy birlik yoki nutq birligining asosiy va qo'shimcha (konnotativ) og'zaki yoki yozma ma'nosini ifoda etish hamda adabiy nutqda til me'yorlarini tushunishning qanday variantlari mavjudligini aniqlash uchun hujjat matni qoidalarini talqin qilishda ahamiyatli.

10. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida asarni o'qish, tushunish, ma'nosini anglash, undan badiiy zavq olish uchun yozilgan san'at asariga munosabat bildiriladi. Bu ma'lum ma'noda asar muallifida tug'ma iste'dod bo'lishini talab qiladi va, hatto yaratilayotgan obrazlarning hammuallifi bo'lishi hamda ular bilan bilvosita teng shartlarda muloqotga, dialogga, munosabatga kirishishiga to'g'ri keladi. Bunda metodika jarayonni tashkil etish algoritmi bo'lsa, metodologiya jarayonni tashkil etishning nazariy va huquqiy asoslaridir. U – tizimli yaxlitlikni ta'minlash va shakllantirishga qaratilgan aqliy faoliyat turi. Metodlarni qo'llash va ulardan foydalanish inson faoliyatining har qanday sohasida amalga oshirilishi mumkin. Bu sohalar doirasida tajribada qo'llangan hodisa. Biroq *metodologiya* atamasi matnni tekshirish usullarini izlash, ishlab chiqish va tizimlashtirishda nafaqat vosita, balki asosiy maqsad va natija hisoblanadi. Metodologiya aniq natijani ko'zda tutadi va ta'minlaydi.

11. Badiiy matnda etnik kelib chiqishni qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan ma'lum cheklovlar orqali o'rganish ham mumkin. Uning natijalari ancha yuqori darajada bo'lishi lozim. Ekspert o'ziga xos adabiy "aholi"ni ro'yxatga olishni o'z prizmasidan o'tkazishi shart. Ekspert jamiyatning o'zini emas, balki jamiyat modelini tekshiradi. U etnik mansublikni fenomenologik anglash sifatini yaxshilaydigan muqobil qarashlarni har tomonlama talqin qiladi.

12. Badiiy matnda dramatik asarning poetik evolyutsiyasi filologik ekspertizaning vositasi sifatida qaraladi. Uning xususiy metodologik asoslarini ishlab chiqish, matnning badiiy yoki lingvistik tabiati biri ikkinchisidan farq qiladi. Bunda filologik ekspertiza, sud tilshunosligi kabi terminlar keyingi yillarda keng qo'llanilayotir. Keyingi vaqtlarda virtual olamning ustunlikni egallashi, siyosiy va ijtimoiy-madaniy munosabatlarning kuchayishi hamda integrasiyasi natijasida amaliy filologiya, ekspertiza masalalarni hal qilishda filolgoik bilimlarga ham talab ortib boryapti. Shunday sohalar sirasida yuridik tilshunoslikni ham kiritish mumkin. Bu esa badiiy matnni filologik ekspertiza qilishda xususiy metodologik asos sifatida ham ahamiyatli.

13. O'zbek badiiy matnning lingvistik ekspertizasida bahsli materiallardagi muammolarni aniqlash asoslari ishlab chiqildi, o'zbek adabiyoti va maktab (adabiyot) darsliklarini lingvistik ekspertiza qilish zarurati, badiiy matnni lingvistik

ekspertiza qilish muammolari, unda qo'llaniladigan asosiy tushunchalar sharhi, badiiy matnda bahsli materiallardagi muammolarni aniqlash va uni lingvistik ekspertiza qilish tamoyillari xususida fikrlar yuritildi. Adabiy matnni lingvistik ekspertiza qilishda umumiy va xususiy metodologik asoslari aniqlandi.

14. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertizasida da'vo uchun ishlatilgan badiiy ifoda shakllari ham muhim. Shuningdek, matnning haqiqiy mazmuni badiiy talqinlar asosida doimiy ravishda har tomonga qarab o'zgarib borishi mumkin. Shu ma'noda matn mazmuni kaleydoskop kabi har safar har xil ko'rinadi. Nafaqat turli shaxslar tomonidan matnni o'qiyotganda, balki bir kishi tomonidan matnni qayta o'qiyotganda ham bu ko'zga tashlanadi. Zotan, badiiy matn shunday hodisaki, u talqinning son-sanoqsiz variantlari yuzaga kelishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Hatto badiiy matnning tashqi dizayni ham o'quvchini obyektiv mazmundan chalg'itishi, ko'pincha, botiniy mazmun zohiriy alomatlar tagida ko'rinmay ketishi ham mumkin.

15. Ko'plab badiiy matnlar o'quvchining hissiyotlariga ta'sir etib, unda estetik reaksiya hosil qiladi. Aksariyat matnlar, ularni tashkil etish nuqtayi nazaridan, belgilangan me'yorlarga rioya qilishga intilishini va, shu tariqa matnning to'g'ri shakllanmasligiga qarshilik ko'rsatishini uqtiradi. Biroq bu har doim ham badiiy matnlarga taalluqli bo'lavermaydi. Garchi ular ba'zi umumqabul qilingan me'yorlariga bo'ysunsa ham, ko'pincha matn to'g'riligini buzadi va gapning mazmunini xususiyatiga ta'sir qiladi.

16. Badiiy matnning filologik ekspertisasi vazifasi muayyan davlatning amaldagi qonunlari talablariga zid holatlarni aniqlashga ko'maklashishda emas, balki huquqbuzarlik belgilarini o'z ichiga olgan hodisaning tavsifini berishda, filologik ekspertizaning vazifasi esa – ularni aniqlashdagina deb ham bo'lmaydi. Uning qamrovi keng. Tahlildan kelib chiqadigan eng muhim xulosa, fikrimizcha, quyidagilardan iborat: badiiy matn ijod mahsuli, erkin tafakkur mevasi. Shuningdek, jamiyatning bir bo'lagi, insoniyatning ehtiyojini qondiruvchi vosita. Ammo shaxsning milliy yoki umuminsoniy tutumlariga rahna soluvchi vositaga ham aylanib qolishi kerak emas. To'g'ri, badiiy matnni mafkuraviy, siyosiy qoliplarga solishga mutlaqo qarshimiz. Lekin uning inson mohiyati qoliplaridan chiqib ketishiga ham yo'l qo'yib bo'lmaydi. Zotan, adabiyot go'zallik, hikmat va ezgulik unsurlarini o'zida mujassamlashtirgan yaxlitlik ekan, hikmat g'ayriilmilikka, ezgulik yovuzlikka o'tib qolishi kerak emas. Bu esa filologik ekspertizani taqozo etadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01  
ON AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AT THE**

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**KARSHI STATE UNIVERSITY  
TERMIZ STATE UNIVERSITY**

**SUVANOV ZOVQIDDIN NORQULOVICH**

**THEORETICAL-METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF PHILOLOGICAL  
EXPERTISE OF UZBEK ARTISTIC TEXT**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT  
OF THE DOCTOR OF SCIENCE (DSc) ON  
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

**Karshi – 2023**

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The dissertation can be viewed at the Information Resource Center of Qarshi State University (registered with the number 166). (Address: 180103, Karshi city, Kochabog street, 17. Tel. (0375) 225-34-13; fax: (0375) 221-00-56; g-mail: qarshidu@umail.uz).

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## INTRODUCTION (doctoral (DSc) dissertation annotation)

**Relevance and necessity of the research topic.** In world linguistics, it is required to examine the problems of philological expertise of an artistic work from a theoretical-methodological point of view and evaluate it at the level of applied linguistics puts serious tasks on the agenda in the field of philology. Latest technique and methods of checking the literary text are emerging, which makes it possible to get deeper into the essence of the literary work and conduct philological expertise. In the philological expertise of the literary text, the general laws of the philological expertise of the text, as well as the factor of thought and speech, became the primary phenomenon. Applied linguistics is on the way to a deeper adapting of the problems of expertise by looking at its object with a new look. Correct selection of methodological bases, consistent application shows the accuracy and importance of the expected result. After all, the analytical study of the artistic text is important to discover the spiritual world, worldview of a person, as well as the laws specific to applied philology.

In the twenty-first century of world applied linguistics, in the system of applied sciences, in particular, approaching the problem of philological examination of the artistic text as a theoretical category, checking the artist's artistic skills and defects, and understanding them in a new way is on the agenda as an urgent scientific issue. In this case, the most important task was the formation of communication culture, psycholinguistic, jurist-linguistic, medical and philological expertise, aimed at the production of a specific artistic text, practical use of language. This is related to the principle of new development of applied philology. In the process, the main task was to reveal the philological expertise of the artistic text, which is considered an important problem in the linguistics of the new era. In fact, determining the scope of examination of the artistic text of the linguistics of a certain period of expertise is of significant scientific and practical importance. This is related to the principle of new development of applied philology. In the process, the main task was to reveal the philological expertise of the artistic text, which is considered an important problem in the linguistics of the new era. In fact, determining the scope of examination of the artistic text of the linguistics of a certain period of expertise is of significant scientific and practical importance.

There are a number of studies on the role of Uzbek applied philology in the international arena and Uzbek cultural heritage. Most of the scientific terms in them are within the subject matter of expertise. But problematic texts, which cause debates about the verification of literary texts, are becoming a pressing issue. Such correspondence was analyzed by a number of fields, such as forensic examination and psychological examination. But the need for a complete and consistent solution to the problem was growing. Today's process of reforms in the cultural and educational spheres presents a number of new tasks for Uzbek linguistics. "Maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the

speech culture of the population; is to ensure the active integration of the state language into modern information technologies and communications”<sup>1</sup>.

This can be a solution to issues such as determining certain identification signs and reducing the number of suspects, applying philological knowledge to existing criminalistic texts. In this regard, the increasing demand for qualified specialists - philological experts determines the relevance of the research.

PF-4797 dated May 13, 2016 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi”, PF-5850 dated October 21, 2019 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language”, PF-4850 of October 21, 2016 “Further reform of the judicial system, guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens on strengthening measures”, PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, No.PF-4958 dated February 16, 2017 Decree “On further improvement of post-secondary education”, PQ-2909 dated April 20, 2017 “On measures to further develop the higher education system”, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 662 of October 28, 2021 “On approval of the regulation on the procedure for linguistic examination of draft normative legal documents”, 2017 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan-Decision 304 “On further improvement of the post-university education system” of May 22, as well as other regulatory and legal documents related to this activity and other regulations related to the field This dissertation serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in legal documents.

**The connection of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic.** This dissertation was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. “Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation”.

**Review of foreign scientific research on the research topic**<sup>2</sup>. In world linguistics, philological expertise for emerging applied sciences, the scientific research aimed at studying its supply is carried out in leading scientific centers and higher educational institutions, including Brown University (USA), Oxford University (UK), Cambridge University (UK), Humboldt University (Germany), Boston University, New York University, University of Pennsylvania, University of California (USA); Indiana University (USA), Sorbonne University (France), University of Valencia (Spain), University of Zurich (Switzerland), Upsalla

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги “Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ 6084-сон фармони // <https://lex.uz/docs/5058351>

<sup>2</sup>Диссертация мавзуси бўйича хорижий илмий тадқиқотлар шарҳи [google.scholar.com.](https://scholar.google.com/); [www.bu.edu](http://www.bu.edu/); [americanenglish.state.gov](http://americanenglish.state.gov/); [micros.uz](http://micros.uz/); [www.uv.es](http://www.uv.es/); [www.zora.uzh.ch](http://www.zora.uzh.ch/); [clees@snu.ac.kr](mailto:clees@snu.ac.kr); [www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en](http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/); [www.ras.ru](http://www.ras.ru/); [adwww.ecu.edu.au](http://adwww.ecu.edu.au/); [unice.fr/en](http://unice.fr/en/); [www.sophia.ac.jp/eng](http://www.sophia.ac.jp/eng/); [www.msu.ru](http://www.msu.ru/); [www.vsu.bu](http://www.vsu.bu/); [www.education.ua/universities](http://www.education.ua/universities/); [www.kaznu.kz](http://www.kaznu.kz/); [www.navoiy-uni.uz](http://www.navoiy-uni.uz/) ва бошқа манбалар асосида амалга оширилди.

University (Sweden), Kiofo University (Japan), Australian National University (Australia), Istanbul Atatürk University (Turkey), Moscow State University (Russia), Moscow State Linguistic University (Russia), St.Petersburg University (Russia), Ural State Pedagogical University, Kharkiv State Pedagogical University (Ukraine), Baku State University (Azerbaijan), Institute of Applied Semiotics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan (The Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), Kazan Federal University (Republic of Tatarstan, Russia), Tavria Academy named after V.Vernerdsky is conducted at the University of Crimea Federal University (Republic of Crimea, Russia).

In applied linguistics of the world, as a result of systematic study of philological expertise, logical study of artistic texts, analysis of linguistic features, and research aimed at standardization, a number of scientific conclusions were made and results were achieved: Current demand for philological expertise of artistic texts, and social need, legal and philological basis and possibilities of problem solving (Moscow State University named after Lomonosov), the issue of linguistic analysis of artistic text related to expertise (Ivanova State University), lexical-semantic analysis of each sentence in written literature, determining its impact on the reader's psyche, pragmatic characteristics (St. Petersburg State University), studying the relevance of the text to human dignity and honor (Moscow City Pedagogical University, M.South Kazakhstan State University in Avezovnomi), Oxford University, Cambridge University); semantic-syntactic (Pythagorsk State University of Linguistics) features of speech units in written literature are revealed. In world linguistics, the process of philological examination of Uzbek artistic texts is now a process of philological expertise of Uzbek literary texts, showing a new network for Uzbek linguistics through the linguistic interpretation of the semantic-pragmatic nature of lexical units and their influence on the discrimination of human rights. not depending on the form of the artistic work, but the identification of speech derivatives in it according to the sociopragmatic compatibility and the implementation of situations such as the emotional impact of the used units through linguistic analyze is performing the basic task.

**Level of study of the subject.** Based on the need for the philological expertise of the literary text, some dissertations were defended and researches were carried out in the framework of Uzbek linguistics, specifically in the field of philological expertise<sup>3</sup>. From this point of view, world scientists dedicated to the

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<sup>3</sup> Муртазаев А.О. Илмий матндаги содда дарак гапларнинг мазмуний ўхшашлиги ва лингвистик моделлари. – Б. 176; Musulmonova K. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazish jarayoni, bosqichlari, metodlari. – Qo'qon, 2022. – Б. 138. То'rayeva D.A. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi. – Б. 160; Бахтиёр Менглиева савол: “Ўзбек тили ўладими?” (uza.uz); Умурзақова М.Э. Ўзбек тилида сегмент курилмаларнинг лингвопрагматик тадқиқи. – Тошкент: 2019. – Б. 142; Qurbonova M., Yo'ldoshev M. Matn tilshunosligi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2014; Azimova I.A. O'zbek tilidagi gazeta matnlari mazmuniy persepsiyasining psixolingvistik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. nomz. ...diss. avtoref. – Toshkent: O'zMU, 2008; Исқандарова Ш. Ўзбек нутқ одатининг мулоқот шакллари: Филол. фан. номз. ...дисс. – Самарқанд, 1993. – Б. 118; Мирхамидов М., Ҳасанов С. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Университет, 2004; Шахабитдинова Ш., Рустамов Д., Попов Д., Абдуллаев Б., Миралимова Ш. Оммавий лисоний маданият. – Андижон: Step by step print: 2020. – Б. 150.

study of linguistic expertise, namely: N.D.Arutyunova<sup>4</sup>, P.A.Sorokin, R.K.Merton<sup>5</sup>, K.I.Brinev<sup>6</sup>, I.R.Galperin<sup>7</sup>, L.M.Loseva<sup>8</sup>, L.N.Murzin<sup>9</sup>, Y.M.Lotman<sup>10</sup>, L.Y.Ginzburg<sup>11</sup>, K.E.Shtein<sup>12</sup>, V.P.Litvinov<sup>13</sup>, S.V.Serebryakova<sup>14</sup>, A.G.Baranov<sup>15</sup>, V.A.Kukharenko<sup>16</sup>, Y.I.Goroshko<sup>17</sup>, Y.I.Galyashina<sup>18</sup>, Y.A.Koltunova<sup>19</sup>, O.V.Kukushkina, Y.A.Safonova, T.N.Sekeraj<sup>20</sup> have been researched in dissertations and monographs. From his research and Uzbek scientists. O.Murtazayev's "substantive similarity and linguistic models of simple darak sentences in a scientific text", K.Musulmonova's "The process, stages, methods of linguistic examination of written texts of the Uzbek language", D.To'rayeva's "Territorial characterization of nonadabic elements in personal correspondence in Uzbek", It was partially studied in dissertations and monographs of the likes of. Therefore, the problem of philological expertise of Uzbek artistic texts has not been specially studied.

<sup>4</sup>Арутюнова Н.Д. 2-е изд., испр. – М.: Языки русской культуры, 1999. – I-XV, 896 с. – ISBN 5-7859-0027-0. Арутюнова Н.Д. Язык и мир человека. М., 1999. – С. 373. Матвеева О.Н. Художественный текст как объект лингвистической экспертизы // Юрислингвистика, 2007. – № 8. – С. 370-372.

<sup>5</sup>Сорокин П.А., Мертон Р.К. Социальное время: опыт методологического и функционального анализа // Социологические исследования. – 2004. п-№ 6. - С. 112-119. Бринева К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография / – Барнаул: АлтГПА, 2009. – С. 225.

<sup>6</sup>Бринева К.И. Теоретическая лингвистика и судебная лингвистическая экспертиза. Монография / – Барнаул: АлтГПА, 2009. – С. 225.

<sup>7</sup>Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: КомКнига, 2007. – С. 112.

Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. Монография. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 108-123.

<sup>8</sup>Лосева Л.М. Как строится текст : пособие для учителей. – М.: Просвещение, 1980. – С. 96.

<sup>9</sup>Мурзин Л.Н., Штерн А.С. Текст и его восприятие / – Свердловск: Изд-во Урал. 1991. – С. 9.

<sup>10</sup>Лотман Ю.М. Семиотика культуры и понятие текста. – Таллинн: Александра, 1992. – С. 129-132.

<sup>11</sup>Гинзбург Л.Я. Новое литературное обозрение. – 2001. – № 3 – С. 106-109. Штайн К.Э. Повседневное-художественное мышление: отечественная ономато-поэтическая парадигма// Этика и социология текста: Сб. статей научно-методического семинара "Техтус". Вып. 10. – СПб. Ставрополь: СГУ, 2004. – С. 4.

<sup>12</sup>Штайн К.Э. Повседневное-художественное мышление: отечественная ономато-поэтическая парадигма// Этика и социология текста: Сб. статей научно-методического семинара «ТЕХТУС». Вып. 10. – СПб. Ставрополь: СГУ, 2004. – С. 4. Литвинов В.П. Мышление по поводу языка в традиции Г.П.Щедровицкого / В.П.Литвинов // Познающее мышление и социальное воздействие. Наследие Г.П. Щедровицкого в контексте отечественной и мировой философской мысли. – М.: Ф.А.С.-медиа, 2004. – С. 157.

<sup>13</sup>Литвинов В.П. Мышление по поводу языка в традиции Г.П.Щедровицкого / В.П.Литвинов // Познающее мышление и социальное воздействие. Наследие Г.П.Щедровицкого в контексте отечественной и мировой философской мысли. – М.: Ф.А.С.-медиа, 2004. – С. 157.

<sup>14</sup>Серебрякова С.В. Концептуальная значимость мостыза главияв переводческом аспекте // Язык. Текст. Дискурс. – Ставрополь. Краснодар: Научный альманах СГУ, КГУ, 2008. №6. – С. 241. Баранов А.Г. Прагматика как методологическая перспектива языка / А.Г.Баранов. – Краснодар: Просвещение-Юг, 2008. – 65 с. Баранов А.Г. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теоретические основания и практика: учебное пособие. – М., 2007. – С. 174.

<sup>15</sup>Баранов А.Г. Прагматика как методологическая перспектива языка / А.Г.Баранов. – Краснодар: Просвещение-Юг, 2008. – 65 с. Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теоретические основания и практика: учебное пособие. – М., 2007. – С. 174.

<sup>16</sup>Кухаренко В.А. Интерпретация текста. – М.: Просвещение, 1988. – 3 с. Интерпретация текста. – М.: Книги, 2005. – С. 132.

<sup>17</sup>Горошко Е.И. Языковое сознание: Ассоциативная парадигма. Доктор филологических наук. – М., 2001. – С. 61. Горошко Е.И. Особенности мужских и женских ассоциаций // Пол и его маркировка в речевой деятельности. Кривой Рог, 1996. – С. 61.

<sup>18</sup>Галышина Е.И. Судебная лингвистическая экспертиза и пределы допустимости использования методов лингвистической науки / Юридическая наука. 2018. № 4. Галышина Е.И.; Методологические основы судебного речевого анализа. Доктор филологических наук - Москва: 2003. – С. 36.

<sup>19</sup>Колтунова Е.А. Особенности диагностики символизации у неслышащих старшеклассников / Российский психологический журнал. Маг. 2018. – С. 85.

<sup>20</sup>Кукушкина О.В., Сафонова Ю.А., Секераж Т.Н. Теоретические и методические основы судебной психолого-лингвистической экспертизы текстов по делам, связанным с противодействием экстремизму. – М.: ЭКОМ-Паблишер, 2011. – С. 326.



However, the issue of linguistic expertise of Uzbek artistic texts has not been specifically studied. In the process, the scientific views that still need to be proven in the linguistic examination of the literary text, the identification of controversial materials and their classification, the methodological basis of the linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts, the illumination of the linguistic examination of the artistic text as a scientific problem, the study of the problem of the linguistic expertise of the artistic text. A lot of problems are waiting to be solved. In addition, the need for linguistic examination of Uzbek literature and school (literature) textbooks is also one of the issues on the agenda. The problems in it, review of the main concepts, principles of identifying controversial materials in the literary text and its linguistic expertise. This dissertation was created as a solution to problems such as problems, a review of basic concepts, the principles of identifying controversial materials in an artistic text and philological examination of it.

**The connection of the research with the research plans of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** It was carried out in accordance with the scientific-research work plan of Termiz State University under the topic No. 25-1 “Language theory, applied and computer linguistics”.

**The purpose of the study.** The theoretical-methodological basis of the linguistic examination of the Uzbek artistic text is to scientifically prove the linguistic examination of the text of literary genres.

**Tasks of the research:** to study the reasons for the need for scientific-theoretical solutions of linguistics and other expertise-related disciplines in solving a number of problems related to the linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts;

to prove that linguistic analysis of problematic personal correspondence or anonymous letters, in addition to literary texts, helps to shed more light on the issue;

the lexical-semantic analysis of each sentence in the written literature, the impact on the reader’s psyche, the determination of pragmatic characteristics and the study of their relevance to human dignity and honor also have an impact on the solution of problematic situations in the legal expertise system, determine whether to show;

performing an analysis according to the semantic-syntactic features of speech units in written literature and determining the author of the text or justifying the semantic ranking feature of lexical units and its influence on the discrimination of human rights through linguistic interpretation is considered a very new field for Uzbek linguistics show;

the process of linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts is now carried out through linguistic examination of situations such as the fact that the text analysis is determined not according to the form of the artistic work, but according to the compatibility of the speech derivatives in it with the speech situation, and the emotionally influencing power of the units used;

to clarify that there are enough theoretical foundations in world linguistics in this field, but a practical approach to it is one of the priority tasks for specialists.

**Object of the research** was chosen as the Linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts.

**The scope of the subject** of the research is the theoretical-methodological basis of the linguistic examination of the artistic text.

**Research methods.** Classification, description, comparative-typological, biographical, mental analysis (psychological), statistical analysis methods were used to clarify the research topic.

**The scientific novelty of the study:**

the current demand and social need for the philological expertise of Uzbek artistic texts, the legal and philological basis and possibilities of solving the problem are proved;

the place of the philological examination of the artistic text in the system of related phenomena (artistic analysis, literary criticism, linguistic examination) is specified and the subject of research is described;

the general expertological, legal-organizational methodology and specific philological theoretical foundations of the examination of Uzbek literary texts are determined;

the basis and principles of identifying problematic situations that need to be brought to the expertise of artistic types are defined;

types of controversial problems for philological expertise and their supporting features are defined and described;

the aspects of philological examination of controversial literary texts in general use and in school literary education are differentiated and norms are defined;

the branches of Uzbek philological expertise and common and different tasks in their perspective are limited.

**The practical results of the research are as follows:**

in the linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts, the principles of determining controversial materials that need to be proven have been formed based on the requirements, needs, and opportunities;

methodological bases of linguistic examination of artistic text, linguistic examination of artistic text as a scientific problem were observed;

the problems of linguistic examination of the artistic text, an overview of the main concepts used in the linguistic examination of the artistic text were shown;

a methodological problem was identified in the linguistic examination of the artistic text;

the role of general methodological bases in the linguistic examination of the literary text, the special methodological bases of the linguistic examination of the literary text were highlighted;

linguistic examination of the text of literary types, reformation of interpretations was shown in the comparative-typological aspect.

**Reliability of the research results:** in the linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts, the most reliable, theoretically perfect, and practically effective conclusions of the international and Uzbek theoreticians and practitioners of the scientific views achieved in applied linguistics were taken as a basis, and their

opinions were compared. It is explained by the fact that the studied materials helped to draw a conclusion based on the possibility of the Uzbek language, their validity, methodological excellence, the study of the problem of the philological expertise of the artistic text in the development of its principles, and the reliance on practically proven sources. These results were confirmed by the relevant institutions.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the results of the dissertation is the problems of linguistic expertise of Uzbek literary texts, an overview of the main concepts used in the linguistic expertise of literary texts, the principles of identifying controversial materials in the literary text and its linguistic examination, methodological problems in the linguistic examination of literary texts, linguistic examination of literary texts the role of general methodological foundations, special methodological foundations of philological expertise of artistic text. Linguistic expertise of the text of literary genres, determination of the prototype of conflicting images in the analysis of the epic work, linguistic expertise of the nature of the image in the analysis of the lyrical work, artistic evolution of the reality of the dramatic work, were taken as a means of linguistic examination.

It is based on the fact that it can serve as a practical tool in the preparation of textbooks, study guides, teaching-methodical sets for the subjects and training courses of applied linguistics, and in the formation of the theoretical base of specialized subjects.

**Implementation of research results.** Based on the results of philological expertise and scientific research of Uzbek artistic texts in applied philology: philological expertise revealed a strong need to use special knowledge to determine the facts that did not follow the moral norms in the text. the conclusions of the results of the methodological basis of the linguistic principles of determining the meaning in speech were used in the textbook “Current Uzbek language” prepared for students of the bachelor’s course of education 5221000 – Philology and language teaching (Uzbek language) (named after Alisher Navoi Reference No. 04/1-129 of TSUULL dated January 21, 2023). As a result, the linguistic analysis of the artistic text included in the textbook allowed to enrich the analysis of the topic;

In fiction (artistic literature), the analysis of extremely important language expressions within the framework of the emerging problem, as well as the conclusions of the evolution of the interpretation of legally abnormal expressions in the linguological aspect, which requires the position of a philologist expert within the scope of human artistic and intellectual abilities, are determined. Tashkent State Uzbek language named after Alisher Navoi It was used in the practical innovation project number I-OT-2019-42 “Creating an electronic poetic dictionary of the Uzbek and English languages (images of human form, character, nature and national symbols)” (named after Alisher Navoi) Reference No. 04/1-128 of TSUULL dated January 21, 2023). As a result, it made it possible to perfect the dictionary articles from the point of view of the methodological foundations of the philological examination of Uzbek literary texts;

The creators of the “History of Uzbekistan” TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan used the scientific results of this dissertation and their scientific and theoretical views to write the script of the program “For Everyone” (06.28 of the “History of Uzbekistan” TV channel of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan on February 28, 2023. Reference. 06.28.447).

AM-FZ-201908172 conducted at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi from the conclusions that linguistic principles such as formal-semantic interpretation, communicative-strategic conditionality, distinguishing dialect from literary language have been revealed, which need to be brought to the expertise of artistic types. It was used in the practical grant project “Creation of the educational corpus of the Uzbek language” (reference No. 01/4-552 dated March 14, 2023 of TSUULL named after Alisher Navoi). As a result, it made it possible to develop special methodological principles in the philological examination of the artistic text.

**Approval of research results.** The results of the dissertation work were publicly discussed at 5 scientific-practical conferences, including 3 international and 2 national conferences.

**Publication of research results.** 13 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, of which 1 was a monograph, 12 were published in scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to publish the main results of doctoral dissertations, including foreign 2 articles were published in the magazine and 10 articles were published in republican magazines. Other editions 1. A total of 19 scientific articles were published.

**Structure and scope of the study.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, 4 chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The total volume is 233 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the topic is based, it is shown that the research depends on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the goals and objectives are given, the object and subject are described, the scientific innovation and practical results are described, the scientific and practical significance of the results is revealed, introduction, approval, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation entitled “**Philological expertise of literary text: demand, need, opportunity**” analyzes the problems related to the philological expertise of Uzbek artistic texts in applied linguistics. The composition and language of the artistic text, without elucidating the solution of the problem, successfully tried to connect the reality of the external world with the psyche of the characters. An attempt to significantly expand the essence of the issue on the basis of the principle “from particular to general”, and finally, the reason why the work

takes place among the tested and selected sources in the linguistic examination is shown.

Coulthard and Johnson, in his book named (An His work presents real evidence used in many legal cases)<sup>21</sup>. It contains guidelines for solving problems related to litigation texts and their analysis, providing valuable information about the ways forensic linguistic experts (analysts) think, analyze, and testify in court.

In combination with expert linguistic analysis, the examination of the written and spoken text revealed by the researchers is seen in the emergence of legal conflicts through experiments. It focuses on instruction on the use of linguistic evidence in court, from plagiarism charges to the detection of famous frauds. The number of linguists called to serve as expert witnesses in court proceedings has grown rapidly over the past fifteen years. The concept of linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts is also important for the legal language.

In the linguistic examination of Uzbek artistic texts, the main theoretical approaches in the ethnic society are discussed in the study of the conflicting situations that have arisen with the formation of the new postmodern time and space. What are the conceptual weaknesses or, on the contrary, heuristic possibilities of these approaches are reflected in the study of specific cases of tension, sometimes called ethno political conflicts as a result of the threat of force or the open use of violence. This issue is of great methodological importance, in particular, for the study of phenomena such as ethnic discrimination and settlement of emerging conflicts.

The examination process shows that the literary text also becomes an object of philological expertise. At first, it was needed by the author only as a source of verification carried out for the purpose of textual studies. Today, in world science, the literary text is becoming an object of study more than usual in the process of court speech. This has become a necessity, first of all, in the activity of an intellectual property agency. Registration of copyright objects as intellectual property (trademark) marks has become one of the issues on the agenda. In addition, there is a need to analyze the text for the presence of information that contributes to the organization of secret advertising of the use of drugs. Also, in this case, protecting the honor, dignity, and business reputation of individuals and legal entities is considered a high concept matter. In the chapter, the protection of human honor, dignity and business reputation in Uzbek works of art is reflected as an object of philological expertise.

The second part of the chapter, entitled “Study of the problem of philological expertise of literary text”, focuses on the concept of philological expertise of artistic text, analyzes the speech process aimed at identifying important facts and answering questions put to the expert, and their study in the context of literary genres. Linguistic examination of the literary text is important in determining the truth (or lie) and possibility (or impossibility) of the description of the object.

The object of linguistic examination of the literary text is the speech activity products: words, text, etc. There is a need from the point of view of applied

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<sup>21</sup>[https://pasca.uns.ac.id/s3linguistik/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2016/10/Malcolm\\_Coulthard\\_\\_Alison\\_Johnson.pdf](https://pasca.uns.ac.id/s3linguistik/wp-content/uploads/sites/44/2016/10/Malcolm_Coulthard__Alison_Johnson.pdf). – P. 17.

linguistics to conduct a linguistic examination of the literary text. Often, the process of hearing and deciding legal cases is important for establishing legal arguments. In most cases, this term is used in the same sense as “philological expertise”, “forensic philological expertise”<sup>22</sup>, “medical expertise”. However, in the new century, only linguistics that has a practical application, the results of which are requested by consumers and offers them socio-economic benefits, has the right to live by its own power. According to the opinion of the expert, the idea we are putting forward, that is, the philological expertise of the artistic text, is also a phenomenon that is waiting for a scientific solution in applied linguistics and literary studies.

The study of the text in linguistics began in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century. A.A.Potebnya noted that speech consists not only of sentences, but of larger units than sentences. There are many scholars’ opinions on the meaningful definition of the text<sup>23</sup>. According to I.R.Galperin, the text is the work of the speech creation process, objectified in the form of a written document, and consists of a number of special units (superface units) combined in various lexical, grammatical, aspects. It connects logically and stylistically and has a pragmatic attitude<sup>24</sup>. The main features of the text as a special linguistic unit are manifested in completeness, consistency (grammatically and semantically). I.R.Galperin refers to such categories of text as informativeness, prospectus, retrospectivity, articulacy, agreement, modality, continuity, completeness, subtext<sup>25</sup>. He pays particular attention to the categories of completeness and content of the text, and emphasizes that completeness is an absolute concept and only the thought should be completed in the text (stopping communication between interlocutors). Complementing his opinion, L.M.Losevawrites, “To understand this concept correctly, it is necessary to proceed from the characteristics of all texts, namely:

1) text is a written message;

2) the text is significant due to its structural completion;

3) artistic text – expresses the author’s attitude to the message”<sup>26</sup>. L.N.Murzin and A.S.Shtern defined the text as a series of sentences consisting of units of different levels. These researchers consider two main features of text at different levels – coherence and integrity. The connection in this is related to the nature of the text, there are two types of it: internal connection (internal, semantic) and additional connection (external, covering, the essential side of the text, primarily sounds and letters)<sup>27</sup>. According to scientists, the harmony of the text components (at least through the sign) is directed and appears in harmony with the author's intention, which is also related to the artistic text.

In the third part of the chapter entitled “Necessity of Philological expertise of Uzbek Literature and School (Literature) Textbooks”, the philological expertise of

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<sup>22</sup>Қаранг: Бахтиёр Менглиевга савол: “Ўзбек тили ўладими?” (uza.uz)

<sup>23</sup>Қаранг: Потебня А.А. Мысль и язык. Подготовка текста Ю.С.Рассказова и О.А.Сычева. – М.: Лабиринт, 1999. – С. 30.

<sup>24</sup>Қаранг: Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: КомКнига, 2007. – С. 112.

<sup>25</sup>Ўша асар. – Б. 27.

<sup>26</sup>Қаранг: Лосева Л.М. Как строится текст : пособие для учителей. – М.: Просвещение, 1980. – С. 96.

<sup>27</sup>Қаранг: Мурзин Л.Н., Штерн А.С. Текст и его восприятие / – Свердловск: Изд-во Урал. 1991. – С. 9.

artistic text is a special scientific and practical activity related to Uzbek literature and textbooks, that is, extremist propaganda. The issue of determining the manifestation of the content of humiliation, discrimination, insult, racial, religious, national, ethnic, gender discrimination in the existing material was described.

In the work, the problem of the lack of a single methodological basis for the forensic-linguistic examination of the literary text in Uzbek science is raised. It describes the evolution of the linguistic examination of the literary text, the analysis of the most important language expressions within the framework of the problem arising in the literary literature, as well as the interpretation of legal abnormal expressions in the linguistic and legal aspect, which requires the position of the linguist specialist within the framework of human artistic and intellectual abilities. Propaganda of extremism, humiliation, discrimination, insults, racial, religious, national, ethnic, gender discrimination in the texts are among the negative central concepts of modern legal language and literary studies. From a legal point of view, they are defined as an inappropriately expressed form of lowering the honor and dignity of a nation, ethnic group, and a person. In the practice of linguistic examination of the literary text, the analysis of the so-called controversial works is important in determining the signs related to the problem.

There is also a question of method that should not be ignored in the work. Expert research methodology is a system of logical and instrumental operations used in the study of objects of forensic expertise to determine factual information related to the subject of forensic expertise.

In the linguistic examination of the literary text, the controversial text is considered as an object. The principles of linguistic analysis of the expert in the disputed text are as follows:

In the principle of formal-semantic interpretation of artistic text examination, the following are prominent: the sign and content meaning considered in the unit of expression (form), the linear principle that means the direction of linguistics or literary studies, the method of returning from the linguistic form to its content and then back to the form, the principle of consistency: the interpretation of a language sign should be carried out in accordance with the sign's belonging to a certain feature, the level of the language system, the place of this sign in the paradigmatic line, as well as compliance with the rules of syntagmatics, to authoritative normative dictionaries of literature, taking into account the time of publication of the artistic text the principle of reliance, the principle of distinguishing and coordinating systematic linguistic meanings, the method of deriving the meaning of language tools supported by vocabulary and grammar, the principle of revealing contextual semantic enhancement and modifications, the principle of taking into account and coordinating the verbal indicative context and situation, speech the principle of a holistic approach to the work: the interpretation of a separate text component as a part of meaning, the text as a semantic and modal unity depending on the contextual index of the minimal content, the principle of genre conditioning, that is, the meaning of the element of the artistic text is a certain interpreted according to the canons of the genre.

The work of art is sometimes brought to the attention of experts in other categories of work related to the protection of honor, dignity and business reputation, the promotion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the distribution of pornography, and the linguistic or psycholinguistic examination of texts. According to O.N.Matveyeva, “In general, unsolved problems related to philological expertise are complicated by a certain object. There are long-standing philological traditions and assumptions in interpretation. The problem includes a number of questions related to the specific characteristics of the studied object. Does the author’s use of the work of art exempt him from liability? If saved, under what conditions? Is the qualification of a literary text within the framework of philological expertise based on the traditions of its philological interpretation or other assumptions? To what extent is it possible to connect the characters of the work of art, including the author, with real people? Of course, when analyzing a literary text, it is necessary to distinguish between the author, the narrator and the character”<sup>28</sup>. Even if the story is told in the first person language, this does not mean that the controversial statement can be attributed to the author himself.

— *“If he's hungry... we'll drink ninety-five cups of tea! Sadist took a handful of urine from the tub. Urine poured from my mouth...*

— *Let it be a meal”!*<sup>29</sup>

In the most brutal torture, the narrator shows himself the culmination of oppression. He admires the coordination of actions of the prisoners, their ability to organize violence. Nationalism, religious, and sexual aggression are visible in this image. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the text includes the description of acts of violence, cruelty, sadism, written in the form of lyrical digressions, verbal aggression. The narrator's negative reaction to the happenings makes the reader wonder not only the occurrence of such actions, but also the formation of ideas. There is no question of a moral norm. This is a form of humiliation of human dignity. Such episodes in the text should be given or read, or at least age-appropriate. It should be given in the form of +6, +18, +24 or +30. The multiplicity of interpretation inherent in a literary text can also hinder philological expertise that needs to be investigated. It was interpreted that these and many other questions are before the expert on the analysis of artistic text.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“Classification of identifying controversial materials in situations that need to be proven in the linguistic examination of a literary text”**. The first part of the chapter entitled “Problems of Philological expertise of Literary Text” is significant because it deals with the problems of philological expertise of literary text. The uniqueness of the raised problem can be seen in the analysis of artistic communication, in the methods of using semantic and communicative-pragmatic analysis. In the process of studying this problem, it is observed that the object of research is prose, dramatic and poetic texts, and in other cases related to the fight against extremism,

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<sup>28</sup>Қаранг: Матвеева О.Н. Художественный текст как объект лингвистической экспертизы // Юрислингвистика, 2007. – № 8. – С. 370-372.

<sup>29</sup>Тоғай Мурод. Отамдан қолған далалар (роман) www.ziyouz.com кутубхонаси. – Б. 159.



expert practice is increasingly moving to literary texts. Sometimes, in the artistic text, the protection of the honor, dignity and respect of the human factor, racial discrimination, sexual discrimination; it is considered that the artistic text related to drugs, war, propaganda of murder, dissemination of pornography and linguistic or psycholinguistic examination of the text and other categories of cases should be taken into consideration by experts.

When analyzing literary texts, these and many other questions confront the specialist. Legally significant signs of extremist materials are signs of inciting conflict and enmity, acts of violence against a group of persons determined on social grounds of national, racial, ethnic, sexual discrimination, calls to advocate superiority, terrorism, murder is considered. The analysis of extremist texts proposed by O.V.Kukushkina, Y.A.Safonova, T.N.Sekerage is based on the identification of three types of information in the text of the semantic system. These are: the topic of the speech, the attitude to it, such as making an open statement about this topic of the speech. The purpose of this is that any extremist meaning is a combination of symptoms of all three types and requires their analysis. This principle of analysis applies to literary texts and is useful in answering questions posed by a well-known organization.

Obscene words can also be used in the literary text. There should be an ethical-linguistic agreement not to use them in any form. He may be of the "It's not good to insult others" type. Interestingly, this agreement can always be broken. It is necessary to connect these events with the events of legal facts. The covenants not to do something are clearly defined in relation to the problematic situation that has been violated or is likely to be violated. An unbroken thing cannot be the subject of regulation. The above allows us to emphasize that the opposition between the term polite and rude is a meta-opposition, that is, not at the level of language knowledge, but at the level of language reflection.

When dealing with obscene words, it is always necessary to explain the presence of a meta-context (a specific meta-activity) in the form of simple appeals to conscience. This allows a person who does not accept an oath to justify himself in any particular situation. In addition, these standards may be contradictory. Therefore, a definable and definable code of artistic discourse may contain conflicting statements about linguistic and moral norms.

In recent decades, the situation of examining literary and linguistic, written and oral speech in the field of humanitarianism has been increasing in all aspects of society. Currently, the literary work is one of the possibilities that is expected to become a fact of the trial. Because they have the need to examine the literary text and perform linguistic activities.

There are the following reasons for the emergence of the direction of linguistic analysis of the literary text:

1. Struggle for the purity of the Uzbek language, the correct use of Uzbek words and phrases in mass media and official documents.
2. See several claims for the protection of honor, dignity and business reputation.

3. Strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights, fight against them, such as plagiarism and counterfeit books.

4. From the point of view of the new legislation on public calls to extremist activities and to fight against it, and in cases of prosecution for hatred or enmity, humiliation of human dignity, insult and defamation, incitement.

5. Fight against “black PR” in the election process for legislative and executive authorities at various levels.

6. Introduction of administrative penalty for public promotion of narcotics and psychotropic substances, etc.

Thus, philological expertise is a point of consideration of some issues faced by experts and by this field of practical knowledge, that is, a means of reassurance that there are many problems to be solved. In some controversial cases, only team discussion is able to provide correct answers to the questions posed to the researchers.

In the second part of the chapter, entitled “Review of the main concepts used in the linguistic examination of the literary text”, the artistic text is based on showing the way of literary thinking of a person, the figurative aspects of poetic speech in it. As an object of study, the visual expression of the artistic text, which appears in the human mind and imagination, is important. The literary text is a way of revealing the cognitive culture that it is capable of, and it reflects the specific features of the language.

Restores the linguistic features of the artistic text in the literary language. When writing an artistic text in a literary language, it is necessary to follow the rules of grammatical organization of knowledge. The main difference of the literary text from the texts of other fields is that it can show the reality in the form of imagery. Literary text is based on figurative reflection of reality. It performs the function of emotional impact on the student. This feature of the literary text also allows us to think about the differences in the development of the text. Poetic speech in each artistic work shows that it is more reasonable and clear than other speech communication.

A variety of logic and structure is distinguished in the literary text. If in a logical text, information is transmitted in a systematic, sequential manner, in a work of art, episodes related to different storylines are exchanged. Different chronological and logical plans change and even intermingle. And, so-called retrospective episodes occur. It is necessary to revise the previously read things after receiving new information.

The author can consciously withhold some information to a certain point, consciously create some ambiguity. All this serves to create the right impression on the student. It helps the author to make the reader understand the next events as expected or vice versa.

The composition of a literary work is seen not in its individual elements, but in their interaction. It is a complex unit of components with multiple connections. All components of the artistic text are manifested in a constant internal relationship and mutual reflection.

I.R.Galperin distinguished narrative, description, and reflective context in a literary text. According to him, the context of the narrative is connected with space and time: the signs of the place where the action took place, the names of the persons performing the action, and the determination of the actions themselves are linguistic tools<sup>30</sup>. Descriptive context, according to his point of view, depends on the person (portrait), place (character of the scene), conditions (character of the situation) where the action takes place.

The context of the author's comments refers to conceptual information: the author's opinion is expressed in the form of maximum, deep philosophical generalizations and conclusions. We can also see that I.R.Galperin<sup>31</sup> considers the dialogic context to be a part of the description: Through the exchange of opinions, it is carried out by portraying the unique features of the worldview that reveal the uniqueness of the mental state of the characters, as well as moral, spiritual. In fact, a literary text is a collection of logically and literary systematically organized works characterized by the unity of the subject. Text formation depends on the existing direction of the classification of text types with the real variety of communicative conditions in which it can occur.

There is a need to study the following content and essence as an artistic text and its main signs and objects of its examination. In this case, the expression of the sharp content in the artistic text and the situation and images reflecting the immoral content, which causes departure from the moral norm, are reflected in the artistic work. It is also important to prevent harm to society. The promotion of drug addiction in the literary text and the fact that it pulls society back and is harmful to human health is also relevant. The fact that the principles of checking logical errors in the literary text have not been formulated is also a problem. In order to prevent logical errors, writers should adhere to the purity of speech when creating a text. The purity of the speech is important in whether the literary speech conforms to the linguistic norm or not. The reflection of the aesthetic ideal should be structured in accordance with the requirements of the Uzbek literary language. Its text should be free of non-literary language elements. The linguistic side of this issue, the non-linguistic features of speech purity are no less important. In this case, the need to form logical thinking skills and insufficient development of the principles of this problem, as well as the contradiction between them, will lead to negative consequences.

The third part of the chapter entitled "Principles of identifying controversial materials in the literary text and its linguistic examination" discusses the principles of identifying controversial materials. Linguistic examination of the literary text is also necessary to determine the complications of written speech in the essence of the work. The language of a work of art is a whole set of artistic means of describing reality, a set of all artistic styles used by the author and consolidated in his works. This language should be distinguished from the literary language – a processed form of the national language developed as a result of the selection of

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<sup>30</sup>Гальперин И.Р. Текст как объект лингвистического исследования. – М.: КомКнига, 2007. – С. 112.

<sup>31</sup>Ўша асар. – Б. 95.

linguistic tools and accepted as the norm by native speakers. In it, the identification of the following controversial materials is a primary event. The following are important for the linguistic examination of the artistic text in general: national discrimination and insult in the artistic text, geopolitical racial discrimination and insult in the artistic text, religious discrimination and insult in the artistic text, (any) separatism in the artistic text (separatism, Kansanism in the artistic text), promotion of alcoholism, promotion of sexual assault in the artistic text, violation of historical truth in the artistic text, promotion of non-scientific views in the artistic text, misinterpretation of religious judgments in the artistic text, cases of justification of illegal actions in the artistic text, false in the artistic text ri translation cases, logical errors in the literary text, inappropriate expressions in the literary text, scientific errors in the literary text, identifying hidden ideas in the literary text.

Features of the study of the literary text as an object of research and the problems of philological expertise in the study of controversial material and solving the problem are important: the issue of identifying the author, the gender marker of the author of the literary text, the ethnic marker of the author of the literary text, the age marker of the author of the literary text, the literary text psychological sign of the author, mental state of the author of the literary text, character sign of the author of the literary text, general outlook of the author of the literary text, stylistic features of the author of the literary text, features in the lexicon of the author of the artistic text, grammatical feature of the artistic text, metaphorical feature of the artistic text, extremist content in the artistic text, artistic immoral content in the text, drug promotion in the artistic text, gender discrimination and insults in the artistic text, ethnic discrimination and insults in the artistic text, national discrimination and insults in the artistic text, racial discrimination and insults in the artistic text, religious discrimination and insults in the artistic text, artistic Identify cases of separatism (separatism) in the text, promotion of sexual assault in the text, violation of historical truth in the text, promotion of non-scientific views in the text, misinterpretation of religious judgments in the text, justification of illegal actions in the text.

The object of literary text analysis is the word. However, the text has always attracted the attention of philologists as the main unit of speech communication. In linguistics, a text is defined as “a piece of speech organized on the basis of linguistic connections and relations, combining syntactic units into a whole”<sup>32</sup>. The text is based on linguistic links. The text consists of syntactic units, and it was determined that it should be complete and complete.

The third chapter of the study is called “**Methodological basis of linguistic examination of literary text**”. The first part of the chapter is called “Methodological problem in the linguistic examination of the literary text”.

Systematization and application of special methodological principles and categories in the linguistic examination of the literary text is a criterion that

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<sup>32</sup>Русская грамматика: [в 2 т.] / Акад. наук СССР, Ин-т рус. яз.; [редкол.: д. филол. н. Н.Ю.Шведова (гл. ред.) и др.]. – М.: Наука, 1980-1982. – С. 83.

determines the effectiveness of the research. In the linguistic examination of the artistic text, the general laws of the linguistic examination of the text, as well as the linguistic principles of thinking and speech, form and content, speech and logic, personality and psyche in the dialectic of artistic and apparent meaning, and the linguistic principles of determining the underlying meaning in speech, were relied on as a methodological basis.

The correct choice of methodological bases determines the accuracy and significance of the result, which is expected to be used organically.

The tasks of the linguistic examination of the literary text involve a detailed discussion of the main features of any speech products, i.e., text or speech materials, related to the meaning in the context and its determination. In the linguistic examination of the literary text, the meaning and other parameters of the information objects can be studied from one to an infinite number of words. Literary text is important in reviewing, learning, interpreting and providing skilled assistance in various situations and situations.

The following tasks can be indicated as a diagnosis of the linguistic examination of the literary text; adherence to language standards, uniqueness in the artistic text, individuality, the meaning of the artistic text: negative or positive characteristics, the etymological, evolutionary and associative system of the controversial word (word combinations) with the rich sources of the Uzbek language and other languages such as differences in communication, the misleading nature of the name, the explicit or implicit promotion of hostility, violence and other violations in the naming.

The identification tasks of the linguistic examination of the literary text are determined by the following: the similarity of the common features of the comparison in terms of graphic, semantic, phonetic, stylistic or other aspects, as well as the identity of the various names studied by the literary text examination.

Linguistic analysis of the content – semantic and formal aspects of the work of art is the main method of determining the oral and written constructions and linguistic units that are included in the specific illegal signs provided by the relevant law.

What is the linguistic examination of a literary text? It is a linguistic study that organizes the spoken or written literary text in terms of process. The result of the examination provides a conclusion on issues that require the use of special knowledge in linguistics and artistic speech. The subject of literary text examination is to determine cases that require specific proof by solving problems that require special knowledge in the field of linguistics.

Objects of linguistic examination of artistic text: it is an artistic text, thought and speech, form and content, speech and logic, artistic and apparent meaning in the dialectic of personality and psyche, linguistic principles of determining the underlying meaning in speech, language and speech units, any texts presented in a material environment.

Tasks of linguistic examination of artistic text: etymological interpretation and explanation of the meanings of words, stable phraseological expressions:

interpretation of the main and additional (connotative) oral or written meaning of a linguistic unit or speech unit, the interpretation of idioms in literary speech interpretation of the rules of the text of the document in order to determine what options there are for understanding, analogical study of the degree of confusion with trademarks, slogans, advertising texts, identification of commercial, brand names or other signs reflected in the work of art (“The Woman on the Shore” J.E.), the text (fragment) to determine the semantic direction, the modality of the proposals made, the expressiveness and emotionality of the speech units, their formal and grammatical features and semantics, the specific features of the used methodological tools.

Linguistic analysis of a literary text is methodologically a work of art written for reading, understanding, knowing its meaning, and for artistic enjoyment. In a certain sense, this requires the author of the work to have an innate talent, and even to be a co-author of the characters to be created and to enter into a dialogue and dialogue with them indirectly on equal terms. In this case, the methodology is the ways and strategies of learning the subject and teaching the process. Methodology is the identification, study and organization of human ways of changing reality and processes. A type of mental activity aimed at ensuring and developing systemic integrity. Methods are applied and used in any field of human activity. This is a phenomenon that has been observed and used in practice in any field. But the term methodology is not only a tool, but also the main goal and result in the search, development and systematization of methods of investigation. The methodology is based only on results, not results.

The methodology can be reflected in two directions. Both theoretical and philosophical knowledge and solving practical problems; will be aimed at purposefully changing the world. In any case, theoretical thought seeks and relies on a model of knowledge. And practical thinking is a set of methods, programs, to achieve a desired practical goal, not to be mistaken from the truth or what we consider to be reliable knowledge. The quality of the method of checking the literary text is a phenomenon related to practice. The solution of scientific and practical problems is carried out in a set of real cases and is examined by searching for the laws of achieving the goal.

The second part of the chapter entitled “**The role of general methodological bases in the linguistic examination of the literary text**” presents the results of qualitative analysis of the literary text from the point of view of the systematic determination of the general methodological bases in the linguistic examination of the literary text: sexual, racial, national, ethnic role stereotypes and in the literary text determining the composition and structure of the Uzbek family in the studied period, the causes of marriage and its breakdown (related to philological expertise), changes in family ethics, marriage and kinship relations within the family, the problem of socialization and upbringing of children. The daily and communicative culture of the Uzbek nation, the system of values of this society, ideas and thoughts about themselves and other peoples are considered. Also, the characteristics of socio-normative behavior, spiritual culture are also related to the characteristics,

traditions and innovations of the material culture of the patriarchal and industrial society described by these writers. The division of the population into different classes, national and regional groups, and their perceptions of time and space are examined. It is important to analyze and examine a number of expressive artistic texts that help realist writers not only to show the humorous aspects of the existing reality, but also to shed light on satire in the social sphere.

Among the popular methods of ethnosociology as methods of expertise: expeditionary observation, ethnosocial typology, narrative analysis of artistic text, biographical method, sociometry, etc. can be indicated. It is possible to evaluate a literary text based on informal interviews available to the researcher as a result of ethnological observation, but based on representative data, statistical data, or rather, statistical data that allow and provide conclusions. And, conclusions, expert results, which are consistent with both the formal logic of research and causal models, are important.

The role of an expert in analyzing a literary text is to analyze and organize the images and facts of people's lives. It is convenient for the expert that the writer presents his artistic experience not in the form of systematic and impressions, but in the form of facts and clear theoretical structures that are convenient for quantitative calculation and scientific investigation.

A historical and cultural approach comes from understanding the literary text as part of culture. The main methodological ideas of the comparative-historical approach developed by A.N.Veselovsky are focused on mutual relations within a type of art. It reveals the directions of interaction in the literary process, the typological commonalities of the events of the evolution of the artistic text, the relationship of various works with the social reality that caused them. Linguistic examination of the literary text is the typology of literary interactions, the scientific-theoretical basis of modern historical-cultural and comparative-historical analysis of the text<sup>33</sup>.

A literary text is a unique and unique phenomenon. It reflects the unique personality of the author. This feature of the artistic text, i.e., the sample of creativity, is based on the biographical approach. It was thought that it is a method of reading the artistic text through the author's personality.

The third part of the chapter entitled "Private Methodological Foundations of the Linguistic Analysis of the Literary Text" contains many methods and approaches to the linguistic analysis of the literary text. Below are some of them. At the same time, it should always be remembered that each text is a separate element. Therefore, only the analyzed text guides the researcher and requires a different approach to its analysis each time. According to the use of non-literary grammatical and phonetic elements in problematic correspondence, the functional, thematic, semantic, territorial characteristics are given according to the catalog of evidentiary features, and attention is paid to their expressiveness<sup>34</sup>. The nature of a literary or non-literary text is fundamentally different in the development of special

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<sup>33</sup>Борев Ю. Эстетика. - 4-е изд. доп. - М.: Политиздат, 1988. - С. 456-472.

<sup>34</sup>То'rayeva D.A. O'zbek tilidagi shaxsiy yozishmalarda noadabiy unsurlarning hududiy xoslanishi. - Б. 9.

methodological bases for the linguistic examination of a literary text. It should be noted that terms such as philological expertise and forensic linguistics have been widely used in recent years. In the works of K. Muslimonova, it was discussed in detail<sup>35</sup>. Recently, as a result of the acceleration of the flow of information, the strengthening and integration of political and socio-cultural relations, the need for linguistic knowledge in solving practical issues is also increasing. Legal linguistics can be included among such fields. Forensic philological expertise, in turn, is one of the sub-fields of legal linguistics. The objects of study of philological expertise include: the problem of legal language, practical changes in the field of court speech, the field called “legal linguoconflictology”, therefore, philological expertise is an integral part of the field of linguistic knowledge<sup>36</sup>. In the methods of linguistic stylistic analysis of the literary text, attention should be paid to the following:

1. Linguistic review – examination and interpretation of the artistic text that requires explanation (archaisms, exoticisms, lacunae, etc.);

2. To determine the writer's lexicon or the features and functions of a separate text (chronotope – in relation to the literary language of the period);

3. Quantitative analysis – clarifying the language constants of the text depending on the frequency of the elements of its structure;

4. When analyzing the text logically:

a) phonetic;

b) graph;

d) lexical-phraseological;

e) morphological;

f) syntactic;

g) intertextual;

h) analysis of the characteristics of the interaction of different language levels within the text.

5. Comparative-typological analysis of texts (original and translation, two texts of the same author, texts of different authors on the same topic, texts belonging to the same literary movement, etc.).

6. Stylistic analysis:

a) defining a special and general text of a genre character;

b) identifying a text whose author is anonymous;

d) identifying signs of functional style;

e) to determine the stylistic characteristics of the literary flow in the given text and the position of the author (romanticism, sentimentalism, etc.);

f) search for linguistic tools that create an expressive effect of the given text (formal, satire, humor (mockery), etc.);

g) correlation of the author's style with the spirit of the time.

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<sup>35</sup>Musulmonova K. O'zbek yozma matnlarida lingvistik ekspertiza o'tkazish maqsadi va asoslari. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse und Errungenschaften. 2020. 25. Dezember. – B. 97.

<sup>36</sup>Musulmonova K. O'zbek tili yozma matnlarini lingvistik ekspertizadan o'tkazish jarayoni, bosqichlari, metodlari. – Qo'qon, 2022. PhD diss. – B. 69.



7. Semiotic analysis – analysis of the text as a sign of meaning, interpretation in terms of expression and content (extended and intensional areas); opening or narrowing the meaning of a text symbol as a result of its translation into another text symbol;

8. Hermeneutic analysis – considering the text as a form of expression of life, interpreting the text as a system of separate integrity (pure and false meaning);

9. Decoding as restoring the meaning based on knowing the semantic code of the given text;

10. Intertextual analysis – identifying textual projections in other texts such issues are covered.

Speaking about the tasks related to the description of controversial speech in the text, we show the following result when studying the following text: The 1 character set matches this text. The impossibility of interpreting the presented expressions in the meaning of the primary question requires that such an interpretation leads to a conflict with the design and composition of the text<sup>37</sup>.

It is possible to make a lot of comments about the special methods and methodological bases of the linguistic examination of the literary text, and thus conduct an experiment. It is only useful for science, it only serves to facilitate the investigation.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is called **“Linguistic examination of the text of literary genres”**. In the chapter called “Determining the conflicting text in the analysis of the epic work and linguistic examination” the problems of the examination of the epic work are analyzed. The analysis of the literary text and its linguistic examination is one of the types of linguistic research appointed by an authorized person or body in order to determine the facts of legal importance. Linguistic examination of the literary text is regulated by the relevant procedural provisions of the existing law. In science, there is such an experience: one is synthesis – a general attitude towards existence, and the other is analysis, which is a simple, simple study of the connections between life events. According to it, thoughts are analyzed according to certain laws. “Observation is the calculation of previously known dimensions; and imagination is to evaluate them separately and collectively, as a whole”<sup>38</sup>. One of them pays attention to the specifics, while the other deals with the general side of the process<sup>39</sup>. After the publication of I.R.Galperin’s monograph “Text as an Object of Linguistic Research”, it has traditionally been shown that any text theory or text linguistics exists as an independent scientific linguistic discipline. In psychology, a large amount of scientific and educational literature devoted to the principles of linguistic or philological analysis of the text, its categories, and linguistic-literary analysis of

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<sup>37</sup>Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста: теория и практика: учеб. пособие / А.Н.Баранов. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2007. – 592 с.

<sup>38</sup>Шелли П.Б. Ғарб шамоли: шеърлар, достон. Рус тилидан Ҳумоюн таржимаси. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2014. – Б. 90.

<sup>39</sup>Сувонов З. Тоғай Мурод насрида образлар поэтикаси. PhD. дисс.2019. – Б. 129.

the text began to appear. For example, works by Babenko<sup>40</sup>, Bolotnova,<sup>41</sup> Valgina,<sup>42</sup> Vorozhbitova<sup>43</sup>, Grinev<sup>44</sup>, Ippolitova<sup>45</sup>, Moskalchuk, Nikolina<sup>46</sup>, Novikov, Papina<sup>47</sup>, Solganik<sup>48</sup> are among them. The authors of the works that we have now presented offer very long universal schemes of complex text analysis, which include all accepted general features for the text or artistic text and the linguistic means of their use, as well as schemes of analysis of individual text categories. Traditionally, a micro or macro literary text and a certain part of them are subjected to philological expertise.

In the analysis of the epic work, when identifying the conflicting text and linguistic examination, the ideas about the main idea of the work, its separate parts, foundations and images can change and take a different form. However, its primary basis remains the same, and all the artistic features of the work are united to it. After the creative idea has fully matured, the writer's emotional capabilities increase during the period when he starts work<sup>49</sup>. An artistic image in an epic work is a phenomenon reworked by the author's fantasy. The image can be explained and interpreted as separate parts of the whole idea. The image becomes a primary phenomenon in the linguistic examination of the artistic text.

The next aspect of the legalization of the literary text is the type of information presented in the text: the event and the evaluation process. Legitimation of event and assessment information is pre-determined by the following factors. Information about the incident will be investigated. Because according to the law on protection of honor, dignity and business reputation, only untrue information can be recognized as defamatory. Valuation data, which is a subjective fact, is not verified. Therefore, if it is properly expressed, it is not subject to jurisdiction. Conflicting prose texts, which have become the subject of court, always contain events and evaluative, evaluative information. They are often intertwined in the most bizarre ways, and disentangling event and evaluative information in a conflicting text is a central task of any scholarly study involving texts.

The direction of linguistic conflictology examines the conflict (contradiction) in the literary text from the point of view of the factors and means of its occurrence. An expert in the linguistic examination of a literary text offers models

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<sup>40</sup>Бабенко Л.Г. Филологический анализ текста. Основы теории, принципы и аспекты анализа: учебник для вузов. – М.: Академический проект; Екатеринбург: Деловая книга, 2004. – 464 с.

<sup>41</sup> Болотнова Н.С. Филологический анализ текста: учеб. пособие. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2009. – 520 с.

<sup>42</sup> Валгина Н.С. Теория текста: учебное пособие. – М.: Логос, 2003. – 280 с.

<sup>43</sup>Ворожбитова А.А. Теория текста: Антропоцентрическое направление: учебное пособие. Изд. 2-е, испр. и доп. – М.: Высшая школа, 2005. – 365 с.

<sup>44</sup>Гринева С.В. Введение в лингвистику текста: учебное пособие. – М.: МПУ, 2000. – 60 с.

<sup>45</sup>Ипполитова Н.А. Текст в системе обучения русскому языку в школе: учебное пособие для студентов пед. вузов. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 1998. – 176 с.

<sup>46</sup>Николина Н.А. Филологический анализ текста: учебное пособие для студ. высш. пед. учеб. заведений. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2003. – 256 с.

<sup>47</sup>Папина А.Ф. Текст: его единицы и глобальные категории: учебник для студентов-журналистов и филологов. – М.: Едиториал УРСС, 2002. – 368 с.

<sup>48</sup>Солганик Г.Я. Стилистика текста: учебное пособие. 14-е изд. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2018. – 256 с.

<sup>49</sup>Храпченко М.Б. Горизонты художественного образа. – М.: Художественная литература, 1986. – С. 80.

for harmonizing literary speech behavior in conflict situations. The field of jurisprudence mainly deals with the scope of legal practice and legality of the conflict. Thus, a typology of speech strategies was developed based on the type of interaction between communicants in the linguistic examination of an artistic text or in linguistic conflictology<sup>50</sup>. Text and communication strategy in domestic life: manners, sincerity, trust, cooperation, compromise, etc. strategies and confrontation strategies: discrediting, subjugation, violence, aggression, exposure, competition, etc. are different from each other. Strategies of confrontation include the composition of embodied texts (or literary texts) linguistic offenses (jurislinguistics). Legal linguistics is interested in the second group of literary speech or text strategies, namely, factors such as violence, aggression, exposure, competition.

The discrediting strategy in the literary text is also very important for the linguistic examination of the literary text. V.S.Tretyakova made a unique forecast about linguistic offenses involved in jurisprudence. That is: the strategy of defamation is determined by the main goal of the literary dialogue. This goal is to influence conflicted people<sup>51</sup>. V.S.Tretyakova evaluates it (the text) with the effect of perlocution (location), which consists in belittling the services of the opposite parties, insulting and mocking it. He says that the region is also important. This was the description of the most prominent and unique discrediting strategy among the group of conflict strategies. Researchers call them language signs of disharmony and conflict in the communicative act, centers of communicative tension, problem areas of the communicative act, etc<sup>52</sup>. In this sense, expert research is a method of proof, A.S.Aleksandrova<sup>53</sup>, “Turns textual facts into legal facts. Proving the factors that lead to conflict involves developing and manipulating methods<sup>54</sup>. They also include those symbols and the permitted interpretation techniques and methods. This is reading reality through the glasses of legal language<sup>55</sup>.

Based on the material of the linguistic examination of the prose text, we will also consider which text units and their permissible methods of interpretation are certainly relevant for legal practice according to the results of linguistic research. That is, we highlight the means of legalizing the artistic text. Language is legalized depending on whether or not it has probative value as to any element of the offense. The sector of legalization of linguistic means is determined by the questions proposed by the expert for research. They, in turn, are determined in advance by the information model of the relevant offense (content).

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<sup>50</sup>Третьякова В.С..Конфликт как феномен языка и речи.2003. <https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/24085/1/iurp-2003-27-16.pdf>.

<sup>51</sup>Третьякова В.С. Конфликт как феномен языка и речи. 2003. – С. 94-95. <https://elar.urfu.ru/bitstream/10995/24085/1/iurp-2003-27-16.pdf>

<sup>52</sup>Вепова И.Т. Языковая рефлексия в постсоветскую эпоху. – Екатеринбург: Изд-во Урал. ун-та, 2002. – Библиогр. – С. 335-379.

<sup>53</sup>Александров А.С. Введение в судебную лингвистику. – Нижний Новгород: Нижегородская правовая академия, 2003. – 420 с.

<sup>54</sup>Ўша асар. – С. 219.

The chapter is called “Philological examination of the nature of the image in the analysis of the lyrical work”. When analyzing poetic texts, it is necessary to pay attention to certain literary categories. That is, it is necessary to focus on the lexical means of the language. In the literary text, the poetic work is more unique than the prose. In another literary genre, a category expressed descriptively across several paragraphs or pages of text is represented by a single line or single word in a poetic work. At the same time, the meaning and emotional capacity of the word in the verse is closely related to the syntactic structure of the text. The less syntactic links in a literary text, the more important its semantic functions. Then the lyrical work will be so associative and figurative. A philological examination of the nature of the image in the analysis of a lyrical work is the application of critical thinking to a literary work in order to gain a deeper understanding of the purpose of the text. This is definitely a controversial text, that is, related to the person. Or it may arise with problems such as religious, racial, sexual, racial, ethnic discrimination. Literary examination sheds light on the problem at hand by studying and interpreting the poem rather than paraphrasing or quoting it directly. This helps the reader to fully understand the true perfection of the poetic text. An examiner examines a particular passage in depth.

Searches for literary devices and elements that allow a broader view of the content of the work.

The analysis of the lyrical text proves the value of the linguistic categories in the linguistic examination of the nature of the image in the analysis of the lyrical work. The texts studied here contain a great deal of linguistic detail. The meaning of the text should be analyzed so that it can clearly stand out from the point of view of the stylist. The phonetic, grammatical and semantic interpretation of these texts allows us to truly understand the styles of the authors. If we were to analyze the lyric text only in a literary way, we would miss a lot about the methods used by the authors. Unfortunately, even literary analysis requires a linguistic examination of the literary text. Ignoring the non-literary (linguistic) side of the author’s work in stylistic research makes such research incomplete.

In the linguistic analysis of the nature of the image in the analysis of the lyrical work, the examination of provocative genres is also analyzed by categories on the basis of deep, intentional situations:

- 1) provocative genres with a state of deliberate tolerance;
- 2) provocative genres with a state of intentional intolerance.

Provocative genres in a state of intentional tolerance show the readiness of the speaker to participate in the dialogue, to be in full contact with the partner. Respecting the personal reasons of the interaction and accepting his behavior as normal is necessary for successful communication from a certain communicative-pragmatic point of view. A characteristic feature of provocative genres is that tolerance and intolerance indirectly interfere with the conditions of communication.

In the analysis of the lyrical work, the peculiarity of the linguistic examination of the nature of the image is reflected in the three components of the work of art, including the following: the author as the discoverer of the poetic text,

is both the subject and the object of the artistic image. Because his personality is reflected in the text in one way or another (in this regard, the term “author’s image” is used), a person acting in a poetic work (lyric hero, character) or a system of signs, a reader receiving artistic information, not only interprets it adequately to the author’s intention, but also expresses his attitude to the image, the author’s style, etc.

The third part of the chapter is called “The artistic evolution of the reality of the dramatic work as a tool of philological expertise”. It is known that speaking the truth at the level of our national literature has become a simple requirement of artistic creativity. Today, literature is getting used to the need to connect the necessary statement, the actual problem to the fate of a person, and express it in an effective way. In the national dramaturgy, it is still considered a virtue to say the necessary words bluntly and sharply. As with every person, every nation and every era has its own goals and goals to achieve. There is a need for philological expertise of the artistic text. In some sense, it has been formed in recent years as an independent type of forensic philological expertise, which belongs to the class of forensic speech expertise. He moved to the group of examinations, which are mandatory for categories of cases where it is impossible or difficult to determine the state of the offense committed through oral or written speech without the involvement of special linguistic knowledge. There are also many issues related to the prototype problem in fiction.

Linguistic examination is a special type of forensic examination, an effective procedural activity on the linguistic study of speech data that has evidential value. This is a field of linguistics in which the results of this activity are formalized by a written conclusion of an expert linguist (or a commission of expert linguists) on issues that require the use of special knowledge in the resolution of a strictly regulated criminal, civil or arbitration process<sup>56</sup>. Language and speech units, oral, written, electronic texts attached to any material carrier are considered objects of artistic text philological expertise. The subject of the linguistic examination of a literary text is to determine the facts and circumstances that need to be proven in a specific case by solving issues that require special knowledge in the field of linguistics. The purpose of the linguistic examination of the literary text is to determine the circumstances that need to be proven in a specific case, based on special philological knowledge.

We think about the following typical tasks that are solved within the framework of the linguistic examination of an artistic text:

- analyzing the linguistic sign of a controversial text, statement or artistic text (for example, a work of art, a document, a newspaper article, a TV show, a company name, a trademark, etc.) in order to determine its semantic content;
- interpretation of a controversial text, sentence or linguistic sign of a dramatic type in terms of genre, composition or lexico-grammatical form of expression;

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<sup>56</sup>Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 10. (96 с).

- research in order to determine the originality, individuality, novelty, confusion level of the artistic text in the dramatic work.

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- interpretation of a controversial text, sentence or linguistic sign of a dramatic type in terms of genre, composition or lexico-grammatical form of expression;

- research in order to determine the originality, individuality, novelty, confusion level of the artistic text in the dramatic work;

- to study the rules of applying modern Uzbek language norms based on professional linguistic knowledge, taking into account the functional and stylistic affiliation of the controversial dramatic text.

Development of philological expertise of artistic text – methods used to identify and evaluate signs of different levels present in a dramatic text (text, syntactic, lexical, morphological, morphemic, phonetic), extralinguistic evaluation of various text components: denotative, illocutionary helps to use symbols. In this case, traditional methods of semantic, lexical and etymological analysis are used, which are most in demand at the initial stage of the development of forensic-philological expertise. These methods are used in expert examinations and court proceedings on accusations of insulting human honor and dignity (hitting the ground), harming professional reputation, insult and slander in a dramatic work. This process takes a special shape in the artistic text. The following methods can be used to identify and evaluate the above features of the text at different levels, and to observe whether it is morally clean:

- method of analysis of auditory perception<sup>57</sup>. With the help of this method, a review of the word-for-word content of the dialogue (conversation, dialogue, monologue, polylogue) is described. This allows to reconstruct the state of the communicative text in the process of both written and oral speech. In this case, the number of participants in the drama, their relationships and distribution of role functions, etc. This method allows an expert to solve the problems of detecting text corruption through voice and artistic text. The method of lexicographic analysis is an important factor of expert study of data. Because these sources of vocabulary help to form a primary perception of reality. This method is a linguistic means of verbalizing them<sup>58</sup>;

- Emphasis on the semantic structure of the artistic text, clarifying its denotative sign and connotative essence by the method of semantic and conceptual analysis. Conceptual analysis of the artistic text appears as an interpretation of general concepts that are gathered under one sign and predetermine the existence

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<sup>57</sup>Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 12.

<sup>58</sup>Ўша асар. – Б. 11.

of the sign as a certain cognitive structure. Semantic analysis goes back to the conceptual, that is, knowledge about the world, which is related to clarifying the meaning of the word. This artistic text is understood through the content of symbols, units of consciousness included in the conceptual model<sup>59</sup>;

- the method of semantic-syntactic analysis is determined by setting the meanings of words, phrases, sentences and conjunctions in the context of the entire literary text;

- component analysis method. This method is used to separate the core part of the meaning of the language sign into segments to determine the semantic content of the words in the literary text. Components determine the differential characteristics of the essence of specific language forms within the microsystem under examination<sup>60</sup>. Component analysis also helps to expand the product of thinking about the content of the hidden concept layer of the analyzed lexeme in the literary text;

- the method of frame analysis – it allows to model the process of structuring and reflecting a certain part of the object-sensory (sense, feeling) experience in the meanings of the words contained in the artistic text, and to determine the methods and means of interpreting knowledge about reality. All of the above allows to get closer to the hidden mechanisms of interpretation of the analyzed artistic text in a communicative situation<sup>61</sup>;

- the method of structural organization of artistic text expertise is based on the definition and description of the integrity and harmony of the text, the structural units of the product of speech activity, their boundaries, and the methods of design;

- a method of checking the communicative component of an artistic text. It consists of the actual division of sentences, as a result of which the type of thematic-thematic system of the statement, the hierarchical organization of the thematic blocks of the text is determined and analyzed;

- the method of examination of presuppositions (assumption) as a method of determining the general component of knowledge for the recipient of the artistic text<sup>62</sup>;

- the method of functional-stylistic expertise, which allows to study the levels of the artistic text through literary genres, to determine its functional-stylistic connection with the literary text;

- the method of grammatical analysis – by determining the semantic-syntactic system and levels of the studied artistic text.

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<sup>59</sup>Кубрякова Е.С. Об одном фрагменте концептуального анализа слова ПАМЯТЬ // Логический анализ языка. Культурные концепты. – М., 1991. – С. 85.

<sup>60</sup>Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 12.

<sup>61</sup>Болдырев Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика: Курс лекций по английской филологии. Изд. 3-е, стереотипное. – Тамбов: Изд-во Тамбов. ун-та, 2002. – С. 60.

<sup>62</sup>Ярошук И.А. Лингвистическая экспертиза: учебное пособие / И.А.Ярошук, Н.А.Жукова, Н.И.Долженко. – Белгород: ИД «БелГУ» НИУ «БелГУ», 2020. – С. 12.

The above methods do not cover all the methods for forensic-linguistic examination of the literary text. However, the need for such expertise is increasing in recent times.

### **Recommendations based on research results**

1. Philological expertise is divided into 2 types in terms of its customer, goals and tasks:

- criminalistic philological expertise;
- non-criminalistic philological expertise.

2. The philological examination of the literary text is a systematic and special practical process, due to the growing need for it in our society, this process should be treated on the basis of the trinity of “science – education – production” and, accordingly, the scientific field of philological expertise and special philological expert education should be launched.

3. Philological expertise should approach the object and problem of its study based on universal requirements for fiction, and it should be free from political motives. Philological expertise should serve the development of literature free of immoral ideas that lead to moral decline of mankind, contrary to the universal principles of development. Theoretical and practical approaches and analyzes serving the crisis of literature contradict the principles of philological expertise.

4. On the basis of philological expert research, the goal, tasks, scope of the philological expertise and its limits, the principles of investigation and study, the level of compliance with the norms of the current legislation and the laws of the general development of literature, the creation of a system of standards for the competence of the philologist-expert is appropriate.

5. In the analysis of literary sources, philological expertise is derived from the principles of “period and literature”, “region and literature”, “nation and literature” and presents literature to readers based on the standards of the presented period (synchronously). is necessary.

6. National, racial, religious, gender discrimination and humiliation, racial, national, religious and gender discrimination in the text for the philological examination of literary texts; extremism; promotion of prostitution, drug addiction, alcoholism and sexual assault, distortion of historical truth in the image, promotion of non-scientific views; misinterpretation of religious rulings; cases of justification of illegal and immoral actions; mistranslation, logical and scientific errors, and authorization issues are very important.

### **CONCLUSION**

1. In world science, the literary text is becoming an object of study more than usual. This is especially important in the intellectual property agency system. In this case, it became necessary to register copyright objects as intellectual property marks. Unfortunately, there is also a need to check the text for the presence of



information that contributes to the organization of secret advertising of the use of psychotropic substances. In this case, it is necessary to protect the honor, business reputation, and dignity of legal entities and individuals. Insults, slander, as well as the fight against drugs and their spread are among the most painful problems in society today. Based on this, the linguistic examination of the artistic text was raised as a demand, need, opportunity, problem. The study of this problem and the need to conduct a linguistic examination of Uzbek literature and school (literature) textbooks of this issue were put on the agenda.

2. The systematization and application of special methodological principles and categories in the linguistic examination of the literary text is a criterion that determines the effectiveness of the research. In the linguistic examination of the artistic text, the general laws of the linguistic examination of the text, as well as the linguistic principles of thinking and speech, form and content, speech and logic, personality and psyche in the dialectic of artistic and apparent meaning, and the linguistic principles of determining the underlying meaning in speech are relied on as a methodological basis.

3. In Uzbek linguistics, the lack of a single methodological basis for the forensic-linguistic examination of the literary text is on the agenda as a problem. Linguistic examination of the artistic text, analysis of very important language expressions within the framework of the problem arising in the literary literature, as well as the evolution of the interpretation of legally abnormal expressions in the linguistic and legal aspect, which require the position of the linguist expert within the framework of human artistic and intellectual abilities, were used.

4. Propagation of extremism, humiliation, discrimination, insult, racial, religious, national, ethnic, gender discrimination content in the literary text are among the negative central concepts of modern legal language and literary studies. From a legal point of view, they are defined as an inappropriately expressed form of lowering the honor and dignity of a nation, ethnic group, and a person. In the practice of linguistic examination of the literary text, the analysis of the so-called controversial works is important in determining the signs related to the problem.

5. In the linguistic examination of Uzbek literature and school textbooks, the axiological direction of the literary text allows to use the semantic and communicative-pragmatic analysis of cases of fighting against legal abnormal phenomena. Semantic analysis involves determining the levels of text. Communicative-pragmatic analysis is primarily aimed at describing the visual content in the artistic text. It requires studying the methods of speech influencing the student. However, the dispersion of modal meanings in the text, the hiddenness of the author's position, different levels of authorization in the text – all this forms the content and communicative perspective of the artistic text and helps to solve many problems of philological expertise.

6. Linguistic examination of the literary text is necessary to determine the complications of written speech with extremist content. In addition, as materials reflecting the information of the artistic text with signs of extremism, national

conflict and enmity reflecting its essence, simplifying history, depressing the individual, increasing aggression in the individual's psyche, promoting egoism and self-interest, etc. Inculcation of different scientific opinions, national and ethnic discrimination, indifference in the individual – increasing carelessness, insulting the personality of ethnic groups of other nations, national and ethnic discrimination, promotion of gender discrimination, nepotism, promotion of corruption, pornography are considered elements.

7. National discrimination and humiliation, geopolitical racial discrimination, religious discrimination and humiliation, any kind of discrimination (separatism), Kansanism, promotion of alcoholism, promotion of sexual assault, violation of historical truth, promotion of non-scientific views in the literary text, misinterpretation of religious rulings, cases of justification of illegal actions, cases of incorrect translation, logical errors, inappropriate expressions, scientific errors, identification of hidden ideas, study as an object of research study of controversial material and problem solving in features and problems of philological expertise; author's gender sign, author's ethnic sign, author's age sign, author's psychological sign, author's mental state sign, author's character sign, author's general outlook, author's style signs, features in the author's lexicon, author's grammatical feature, metaphorical feature in the author's mind, etc. The problem of revealing its image in the artistic text was proved.

8. Objects of expertise of the artistic text, its extremist content, immoral content, drug promotion, gender discrimination and humiliation, ethnic discrimination and humiliation, national discrimination and humiliation, racial discrimination and humiliation, religious discrimination and humiliation, discrimination (separatism), promotion of sexual violence, violation of historical truth, promotion of non-scientific views, principles of linguistic examination of misinterpretation of religious judgments were developed.

9. Linguistic examination of the content of a work of art - linguistic analysis of its semantic and formal aspect is considered the main method of determining the oral and written constructions and linguistic units that are part of the specific illegal signs provided for by the relevant law. A document to express the main and additional (connotative) oral or written meaning of a linguistic unit or speech unit in the etymological interpretation of the meanings of words, stable phraseological expressions, and to determine what options there are for understanding language norms in literary speech important in interpreting the provisions of the text.

10. In the linguistic examination of the literary text, the reaction to the work of art is expressed in order to read, understand, understand the meaning of the work, and get artistic pleasure from it. In a certain sense, this requires the author of the work to have an innate talent, and even to be a co-author of the images being created and to enter into communication, dialogue, and relationship with them on equal terms. In this case, the methodology is to teach the ways and strategies of learning the subject and the nature of the process. Methodology is the identification, study and organization of human ways of changing reality and

processes. It is a type of mental activity aimed at ensuring and forming systemic integrity. The methods can be applied and used in any field of human activity. This is an empirical phenomenon in any field. However, the term methodology is not only a tool, but also the main goal and result in the search, development and systematization of methods of text analysis. The methodology is based only on results, not results.

11. It is also possible to study ethnic origin in a literary text through certain comparative-typological limitations. Its results should be at a much higher level. The expert must conduct the registration of a specific literary “population” through his own prism. The expert examines the model of the society, not the society itself. It comprehensively interprets alternative views that improve the quality of phenomenological understanding of ethnicity.

12. The poetic evolution of the dramatic work in the literary text is considered as a tool of philological expertise. The development of its own methodological foundations, the artistic or linguistic nature of the text differs from one to another. Terms such as philological expertise and forensic linguistics have been widely used in recent years. In recent times, as a result of the dominance of the virtual world, the strengthening and integration of political and socio-cultural relations, the demand for linguistic knowledge in solving the problems of applied linguistics and expertise is also increasing. Legal linguistics can be included among such fields. This is also important for the special methodological basis in the linguistic examination of the literary text.

13. In the linguistic examination of the Uzbek artistic text, the basics of identifying problems in controversial materials were developed, the need for linguistic examination of Uzbek literature and school (literature) textbooks, problems of linguistic examination of the artistic text, an overview of the main concepts used in it, controversial in the artistic text the principles of identifying problems in the materials and their philological expertise were discussed. The general and specific methodological bases of the linguistic examination of the literary text were determined.

14. The forms of artistic expression used for the claim are also important in the philological expertise of the literary text. Also, the actual content of the text can constantly change in all directions based on artistic interpretations. The narratives that are popular among literature scholars are noteworthy for this. In this sense, the content of the text looks different every time, like a kaleidoscope. This is noticeable not only when the text is read by different people, but also when the text is re-read by the same person. After all, the artistic text is such a phenomenon that it can cause countless options for interpretation. Even the external design of the artistic text can distract the reader from the objective content, and often, the inner content can be hidden under the external signs.

15. Many artistic texts affect the reader’s emotions and create an aesthetic reaction in him. Most texts seem to strive to conform to established norms in terms of their organization, thus resisting textual ill-formation. However, this does not always apply to artistic texts. Although they obey some generally accepted norms,

they often violate the correctness of the text and affect the meaningful nature of the sentence.

16. The task of the linguistic examination of the literary text is not to help identify situations that are contrary to the requirements of the current laws of a particular country, but to provide a description of the event containing the signs of an offense, and the task of the linguistic examination is not only to identify them. Its scope is wide. The most important conclusion from the analysis, in our opinion, is the following: the artistic text is a product of creativity, the fruit of free thinking. It is also a part of society, a means of meeting the needs of humanity. However, it should not become a tool that threatens the national or universal attitudes of a person. True, we are absolutely against putting the artistic text into ideological molds. But it cannot be allowed to leave the mold of human essence. Since literature is a whole that embodies the elements of beauty, wisdom and goodness, wisdom should not turn into unscientific and goodness into evil. This requires philological expertise.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
КАРШИНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**СУВАНОВ ЗОВКИДДИН НОРКУЛОВИЧ**

**ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ  
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ УЗБЕКСКИЕ  
ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ТЕКСТА**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА НАУК (DSc) ПО  
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Карши – 2023**

Тема диссертации на соискание ученой степени доктора наук (DSc) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за номером B2022.4.DSc/Fil.3042.

Диссертация выполнена в Термиз государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации доступен на трёх языках (на узбекском, английском, русском (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Научного совета Каршинского государственного университета ([www.qarshidu.uz](http://www.qarshidu.uz)) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet». ([www.ziyonet.uz](http://www.ziyonet.uz)).

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**Ведущая организация:**

**Ферганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится на заседании Ученого совета DSc.03/30.12.2021.Fil.70.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Каршинском государственном университете «8» 05 в 2023 года в 9:00 часов (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, улица Кучабог, 17. Тел.: (0 375)) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@umail.uz). Каршинский государственный университет, учебный корпус № 2, аудитория № 202.

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Каршинского государственного университета (зарегистрирован под номером 160). (Адрес: 180103, г. Карши, ул. Кучабог, 17. Тел. (0375) 225-34-13; факс: (0375) 221-00-56; e-mail: qarshidu@umail.uz).

Автореферат докторской диссертации раздан «20» 04 2023 года  
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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc))**

**Целью исследования является:** научно обосновать теоретико-методологическую основу лингвистической экспертизы узбекского художественного текста различных литературных жанров.

**Объект исследования.** В качестве объекта исследования выбрана лингвистическая экспертиза узбекских художественных текстов.

**Научная новизна исследования:**

впервые обосновывается актуальность и общественная необходимость филологической экспертизы узбекских художественных текстов, правовые и филологические основы и возможности решения проблемы;

уточнено место филологической экспертизы художественного текста в системе родственных явлений (художественного анализа, литературоведения, лингвистической экспертизы) и описывается предмет исследования;

определены основы экспертизы узбекских художественных текстов – общеэкспертологическая, организационно-правовая методология и конкретно-филолого-теоретические;

определены основы и принципы выявления проблемных ситуаций, которые необходимо довести до экспертизы художественных видов;

определены и охарактеризованы типы дискуссионных задачи их вспомогательные признаки, необходимые для филологической экспертизы;

определены нормы и дифференциация аспектов филологической экспертизы спорных художественных текстов в общеупотребительном и школьном литературоведении;

разграничены общие и частные направления отрасли узбекской филологической экспертизы.

**Применение результатов исследования.** На основе результатов лингвистической экспертизы и научных исследований узбекских художественных текстов в прикладной лингвистике: Материалы 1-й главы диссертации «Лингвистическая экспертиза узбекских художественных текстов: востребованность, потребность, возможность» представляющих конкретную научно-теоретическую проблему прикладной лингвистики, а именно систематизация и применение специальных методологических принципов и категорий в лингвистической экспертизе художественных текстов, содержание и форма, речь и логика, диалектика личности и психики, художественный и глубинный смысл, характерные для лингвистических принципов определения смысла текста были использованы при подготовке пособия для студентов бакалавриата по направлению образования 5120100 – Филология и обучение языкам (узб. язык)

Результаты научного исследования были использованы в учебнике «Современный узбекский язык», рекомендованного Министерством высшего образования, науки и инноваций республики Узбекистан (справка 04/1-129 от 21 января 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского

языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои) в разделе «Лингвистический анализ художественного текста», что послужило обогащению анализа текста.

Доказательства спорных ситуаций при лингвистической экспертизе художественного текста, связанные с особыми методологическими основаниями, использованы в рамках научно-технической программы, рассчитанной на 2020-2021 годы в рамках инновационного проекта под номером И-ОТ-2019-42 по созданию электронного поэтического словаря (справка 04/1-128 от 21 января 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате это послужило совершенствованию словарных дефиниций с точки зрения методологических основ лингвистической экспертизы узбекских художественных текстов.

Создатели телеканала «История Узбекистана» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана использовали научные результаты данной диссертации и научно-теоретические взгляды при написании сценария программы «Для всех» (справка 06.28.447 от 28 февраля 2023 года телеканала «История Узбекистана» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана).

Научные результаты и материалы настоящей диссертации по научно-теоретической проблеме прикладной лингвистики, а именно систематизации специальных методологических принципов и категорий в лингвистической экспертизе художественных текстов, были использованы в прикладном фундаментальном проекте АМ-FZ-201908172 «Лингводидактическая электронная платформа турецких языков» в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ (Справка 01/4-552 от 14 марта 2023 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени А.Навои).

**Структура и объем диссертации.** Диссертационное исследование состоит из 4 глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Объем работы 233 стр.



**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
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Qarshi davlat universiteti  
Kichik bosmaxonasida chop etildi.





