TÍTULO: Los métodos objetivos de análisis lingüístico.

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RESUMEN: El artículo está dedicado a un problema de objetivación del método del complejo análisis de texto lingüístico. Los autores señalan que la elección del método de análisis es de especial importancia en el curso de la realización de la conclusión lingüística-criminalística de textos polémicos de diferente orientación. En el artículo se ofrece la parte más significativa del todo verbal y semántico, al mismo tiempo que se considera la materia del análisis de manera bastante amplia. El artículo tiene carácter analítico, se centra en el filólogo experto que utiliza las habilidades en el trabajo con textos públicos de orientación social y como material ilustrativo se utilizan ejemplos de textos de un discurso de Internet.

PALABRAS CLAVES: análisis complejo, análisis del discurso, hipertexto, lingüocriminalística, pista semántica.

TITLE: The objective methods of linguistic analysis.

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ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to a problem of objectification of the complex linguistic text analysis method. The authors point out that the choice of the method of analysis is of special importance in the course of conducting the linguistic-criminalistic conclusion of controversial texts of different orientation. In the article, the most significant part of the verbal and semantic whole is offered, at the same time that the subject of the analysis is considered quite broadly. The article has an analytical character, focuses on the expert philologist who uses skills in working with socially oriented public texts and examples of texts of an Internet discourse are used as illustrative material.

KEY WORDS: complex analysis, discourse analysis, hypertext, linguocriminalistics, semantic track.

INTRODUCTION.

The text in the modern world is exposed to considerable transformations. It becomes more and more socially oriented, joins in the system of hypertextual space, roles of the author and the reader, a context and endnote space change, and functions of the interpreter are transformed. One of the staticized directions - work with a text linguo-culturology in an Internet discourse; in this connection, the need for development of special applied opportunities of linguistic science, for example, in the field of linguo-criminalistics assessment of texts increases.

On the official site of the Russian federal center of judicial examination linguistic examination is divided into two versions – author study and semantic (Section "Linguistic Examination", 2018). And if the first solves obvious problems, then the range of diagnostic opportunities of the second is

wide - from establishment of volume and the maintenance of the concrete concept used in the text before identification of the various meanings entering author's intension and their multidimensional analysis, which is made by the expert proceeding from legal inquiry.

It is necessary to consider also the fact that authors of modern texts not only an Internet discourse, but also literary, political, educational discourses, more and more depart from use of direct speech tactics (for example, statistical decrease in use of direct appeals and direct estimates is noted; the role of nonverbal text elements and elements of the mixed sign nature - about it increases, for example, what our colleagues (Guzaerova, R.R., 2017; Miftakhova, A.; Zhang Huiqin, 2017; Yapparova, V.N.; Bochina, T.G.; Sadykova, I.A. 2016; Shtyrlina, E.G.; Ahmerova L.R.; Li Ying, 2017) write.

DEVELOPMENT.

Controversial texts of a publicist discourse especially abound with methods of indirect manipulative influence, indirect speech acts, and tactics of a hint, indirect threats and implications. Promotion in such texts often works more effectively as it should not break a barrier of primary rejection of direct commissive and imperative forms.

Let's notice that to reveal similar tactics and strategy, not all methods of the linguistic analysis can isolate multilevel meanings. Most often, specialists philologists in the applied sphere work with complex techniques of the analysis, applying the modes of work with semantic reconstruction accepted in areas, adjacent to linguistics (linguo-psychological, psycholinguistic, social-linguistic, politology-linguistic approaches and under).

Methods.

In article all-humanitarian methods (the analysis, synthesis, the intent-analysis, the content analysis, generalization, comparison, etc.) and specific-scientific methods of the linguistic analysis (complex text analysis, the semantic analysis, the component analysis, the analysis of speech tactics and intensions) are used.

Results and Discussion.

Research approach in which the principle of the complex discourse analysis of the text and a communicative situation in which it was created is postulated is represented to us objective.

Linguo-criminologists E.A. Yakovlev and M.V. Ablin, the principle of the complex text analysis is referred to number of the main requirements allowing to carry out objective independent expert assessment of the text. The specialist linguist has to consider the volume of a subject of the analysis (from a separate statement to corpus) and behind text - "the text is always analyzed completely, and not just its separate components on which there is an instruction in a question to the expert" (Yakovleva E.A. & Ablin M.V. 2018).

So, whether on a question "Contains in the offer "*A.H. "sheltered" his "caught stealing" worker - the citizen of Uzbekistan Nikolay Voloshin*", the posted on the website https://kazanfirst.ru/ negative information on the particular person - A.H.?" it is impossible to answer unambiguously, without being guided by the general semantic field of article, by a context which helps to establish author's intention (or **intension**) to make the specified speech action (to give a negative assessment). Therefore, the expert has to consider this statement not as independent semantic unit and as **a semantic track** - the most significant part **verbal and semantic whole** as which we understand the finished sequence of sign elements of the language, supratongue and not language nature organized by a uniform author's plan functioning independently or as a part **difficult speech whole** in the set communicative conditions. In the case under consideration to the complex linguistic analysis, the statement "has to be exposed *to A.H. "sheltered" his "caught stealing" worker - the citizen of Uzbekistan Nikolay Voloshin*" as a part of all text of the article "In the Pestrechinsky District of Tatarstan Two Farmers Quarreled" (https://kazanfirst.ru/), addressed potentially to all visitors of a news resource.

Semantic filling of the statement submitted on the analysis can be revealed only during the analysis of a communicative situation and in the context of article in general in which the author describes the events concerning the monetary and land relations which were established between farmers -

A.H. and A.Sh.; gives circumstances, the points of view of conflicting parties, essence of the conflict, gives an assessment to their activity.

The accompanying elements of the analysis became: the description of a communicative situation and its elements, establishment like communication (distant, mediated, public) and a way of information transfer, ex-articulation of genre and stylistic parameters, the characteristic of an event context, the analysis of speech tactics and strategy, the logic-structural analysis of the text.

So, during the analysis of the text of article statements which purpose (author's intension) is similar to a defamation - by means of modeling of the negative characteristic of actions, acts to create a negative image of the specified person that it is capable to cause a loss to business reputation ("to discredit") as statements about violation of the law ("illegal constructions") were selected, about commission by the person unseemly, unethical acts in expert practice are considered as potentially "harmful" information.

The following fragment of article can be qualified as information capable to cause a loss to business reputation in case of discrepancy of reality: "*In reply A.Sh. complains to management of federal service on veterinary and plant sanitary supervision on RT that A.H. at itself constructed illegal constructions, erected several bases for houses. Also, by words A.Sh., in due time A.H. "sheltered" his "caught stealing" worker - the citizen of Uzbekistan N.V. Seychas this worker was deported home*".

The negative semantic component is formed for the account:

1) Instructions on a legal treatment of actions ("*illegal constructions")*.

2) The verb "shelter" in author's quotes that allows to transfer it to category of negative estimation; semantic transfer of type *sheltered = the criminal's covers, covered from the law* as the sema "shelter" is present at basic value of a verb (*To shelter - to Give the chance* to take cover *from something* (Efremova T.F. 2018).

3) The implicit negative assessment of A.H., and to its acts postponed from assessment of the person who it allegedly covered: the "caught stealing" worker who "was deported home" (to be caught

stealing - (colloquial). To get in systematic theft, plunders; To Deport - to Expel, remove from the country (Ojegov S.I. & Shvedova N.Y. 2018).

4) Explicit negative assessment of A.H. and to its actions: *"A.H. "sheltered" his "caught stealing" worker - the citizen of Uzbekistan N.V. Seychas this worker was deported home*";

5) Uses of data with a defamation: *A.H. breaks the law, covers the criminal;*

6) Uses of indirect means of expression of data - the indirect/hidden statement (such statement is easily output from a situational context by any native speaker).

Statements with negative information on A.H., have character of statements and contain the direct instruction on information source - A.Sh. *(A.Sh. complains, by words A.Sh.).* The analyzed text fragment do not contain the parenthesises which are making out opinion, the assumption, uncertainty or any other signs of not affirmative statements. Affirmative statements with negative contents are presented in the form of factual judgments (data on the facts) and estimated judgments - narrative offers on the purpose of a statement with not exclamatory intonation that is important for qualification of potentially damaging evidence.

Let's note that grammatical data on the facts and estimates modeled on the basis of these facts are issued by verbs of past tense in the form of an indicative mood (*constructed, erected, sheltered*), which are distinguished in the text on lack of markers of a subjective modality, the estimated words and designs expressing uncertainty, doubt of the author and a source of information in reliability of reported.

In the text of the article of a statement about the facts listed further judgments and the relations of the author move as displaying the true situation (as data on the facts), irrespective of perception, and therefore, forms the field of negative information on the specified person, namely report that:

- *A.H. breaks the law* (the hidden statement). This statement can be verified on the validity, and therefore, it should be qualified as information, potentially harmful to the person.

- *A.H. covers the person who violated the law - the thief who besides breaks a visa regime* (the hidden statement) that can be regarded by the reader as the encouraging the criminal, however can be regarded and as the humane act caused by pity.

Often the set of materials - uniform or non-uniform on content- becomes an object of a research. The page on social network where the user places own notes and reposts of articles, rollers can be an example of non-uniform materials, leaves comments to materials, spreads books or recommends them for reading.

It is effective to use elements **of the discourse analysis** during which not only the form of language, but also its function, focus is considered and also linguistic features of understanding of various texts and types of oral or formally not oral speech within a uniform communicative context are identified (Deborah Tannen, Discourse Analysis, 2018).

The set of texts (any intentionally the organized sequence of signs) forms difficult interconnected whole (hypertext). Most of linguists consider that at first each object separately has to be analyzed, and at the following stage - to be described all complex of texts in general; i.e., the procedure of the expert description breaks up to two stages: analytical and synthetic. However the description of results of the analysis of each text separately often is superfluous concerning those conclusions which are expected from the expert.

The excess volume of information, as a rule, is not required to workers of the legal sphere. In this regard, there is no sense step by step to give the analysis course; it is not required to recreate event and subject filling of texts, to retell the message. Justification by the expert of conclusions about communicative and rhetorical structure of texts, assessment of the argument used in the text, target orientation of statements, their influencing potential - those aspects of the analysis which as a result "prove" that the text makes the impact on audience planned by the author is really necessary.

The theory of the hypertext and discourse approach allow to consider materials of the Internet page of the user as essentially new text space with new semantic installations, which are formed thanks to sequence and the neighborhood of texts with each other. If text materials are placed by one user in

one network space, perhaps, with the uniform purpose, then they begin to function not just as uniform communicative whole and as **new semantic supratext whole**.

Part of semantic filling of the influencing discourse space can be taken out in supratext components of a verbal space. In this case, the expert works with **the creolised text** which communicative effect is reached by a combination of verbal and nonverbal transmission media of information. The main objective of the author, in this case, is in providing to the recipient the programmed understanding of the text in the conditions of the legal ban. The text, in which a part of obviously forbidden semantic tracks is taken out in implication, is also capable to make impact on the addressee, but already in false linguoecology space - the expert will need enough time to reveal these meanings and to prove need of the ban of their functioning.

Verification of meanings can be carried out by a number of simple procedures; for example, imposing of meanings of verbal and nonverbal generation, search of development of a semantic track in a discourse chronotope, simple classification positively and negatively influencing meanings, etc.

So, three videos with similar contents were consistently posted online: explanation of the ayahs of the Koran describing the requirement to make jihad. Verbal filling of all videos was almost identical: speaking argued on need of obedience to Allah's will, jihad commission if not business then prayers for "mudzhakhed" and monetary donations, need of aspiration in an afterlife. The image of speaking was thought over. On the first video, the text was said by the man, with a beard, in east headdress, in long clothes, he sat in the room on a floor, at a background - a wall with the Arab text issued as usually make out quotes from the Koranic text. On the second video, the man was the same, but he sat already on the street, near it there was a flag of the organization which is officially forbidden in the Russian Federation. At last, on the third video, speaking was in a camouflage, a beard and a headdress the same, he held a rifle in hand. He also told about service for the sake of content of God, however owing to imposing of contextual communications of iconic and

verbal meanings key text units "jihad", "help", " mujahad" received a new semantic environment and consequently - other semantic filling.

It is obvious, that these rollers are not present sense to consider separately from each other as there is no sense to carry out classical consecutive text analysis as verbal and graphic components are connected at the substantial, substantial and composite and substantial and language levels.

The offered technique of a research is defined by an integrated approach. By a content analysis method in the text words, phrases or statements containing a semantic component come to light. Characteristics of statements from the point of view of their form are established by methods of the semantic-syntactical and linguostylistic analysis. The type of a pro-position was established by method of the complex semantic-syntactical and logical-grammatical analysis of the offers entering into semantic-syntactical structure of a statement and its semantic contents and a grammatical form, its illocutive function were interpreted.

The method of the lexic-semantic analysis of contents of the statement expressed; first of all, by verbal means carried out interpretation of sense and interpretation of values of phrases. The component analysis was used at ex-articulation of words with the general component of value. Intent-analysis helps to reconstruct intensions (intentions, the purposes) the author that is able to afford to reveal the hidden sense, implication of statements.

CONCLUSIONS.

Unlike the reflections characteristic of the literary analysis of the text, the linguistic analysis of the text in applied areas has to characterize its objective contents confirmed by the linguistic analysis of concrete statements and about-text elements of the sign nature. It is impossible to approach the description of semantic filling of a disputable discourse as to free from a form, to the changeable information fact which sense depends including from an interpreter position (in particular, we consider incorrect inclusion of a method of objective hermeneutics in the list of admissible methods of the linguo-criminalistics analysis).

Perception of the text is always subjective, but this subjectivity is a part of the author's program of modeling of meanings. The linguistics possesses rather powerful arsenal of humanitarianly verified methods of the complex text analysis which can form a basis of criterion of substantiality and objectivity.

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