

Combinations of philological knowledge application while forensic linguistic (semantic and textual) examination

Nelia Medvid *

* PhD in Philology, Docent, Sumy scientific research forensic center of the MIA, Sumy, Ukraine, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6203-3412>, e-mail: nelya0507sumy@gmail.com

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This article purpose is to outline variants of philological knowledge application in the course of linguistic (semantic and textual) examination. For achieving this goal, general scientific and special research methods were used. The necessity of new scientific developments in the field of semantic and textual examination due to political and social requirements of the time is substantiated. Complexity of the work of linguistic expert due to the lack of methods for conducting forensic semantic and textual examination is noted. Possible options for applying philological knowledge in analyzing texts with signs of appeals, intimidation, propaganda, and profit are considered. The author outlines recommendations for research on texts using elements of semiotic, linguistic and pragmatic, semantic, stylistic, subject and thematic, formal and grammatical, descriptive, interpretive analysis, content analysis, and knowledge of cognitive linguistics. An example from the author's own practice of researching a conflict text in a case of protection of honor, dignity, business reputation of an individual, as well as texts with socio-political content is given. The algorithms of forensic research of appeals and media texts are presented. Theoretical aspects and methodological recommendations for identifying the main signs of suicide in the text at the psychological, verbal and extra-verbal le-

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vels are highlighted. It is proved that semantic and textual research requires a thorough professional knowledge of linguistics.

Keywords: *forensic semantic and textual examination; coherence; perlocution; locative formations; performatives; cognitive linguistics; semiotic approach; linguo-pragmatic analysis; extralinguistic factors; invective vocabulary; creolized text.*

Research Problem Formulation

Complexity of the work of forensic linguist in semantic and textual research at the present stage is due to the challenges of our time and the lack of methods for conducting examinations. Therefore, it is necessary to develop, test and implement new methods and improve existing ones. During the research, the linguistic expert should rely primarily on professional knowledge, and when drawing up forensic expert conclusion, he or she should apply the skills of linguistic text analysis.

Analysis of Essential Researches and Publications

Currently in Ukraine, B. Azhniuk, L. Azhniuk, M. Bohoslovskaya, T. Budko, N. Didushok, O. Dovzhenko, Ye. Kovkina,

L. Kompantseva, Yu. Pradid, L. Svyrydova, L. Shevchenko et al., are successfully working on solving issues of forensic semantic and textual examination.

The subject of L. Svyrydova's interests is the issues of development of linguistic expertise at the present stage, relevance of linguistic research in forensic expert practice. In particular, the scientist analyzes peculiarities of the methods of conducting authoring and semantic-textual linguistic examinations¹.

Ye. Kovkina's publications (personal and with co-authors) are devoted to the analysis of texts within the framework of semantic and textual research (SMS messages in cases of threats; statements in the form of various types of appeals; the presence of benefits in the texts of the proposal, etc.²).

Social networks are the source of L. Kompantseva's reflections on the issues

- 1 Свиридова Л. В. Актуальність лінгвістичних досліджень у судово-експертній практиці. *Криміналістика і судовая експертиза*. 2013. Вип. 58. Ч. 2. С. 267–269. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/krise_2013_58%282%29__52 (date accessed: 01.10.2024) ; Її ж. Експериментальне дослідження деяких особливостей українського писемного мовлення, обумовлене статевим диморфізмом. *Теорія та практика судової експертизи і криміналістики*. 2008. Вип. 8. С. 196–203.
- 2 Ковкіна Є., Алоян М., Авоян Л. Актуальність лінгвістичної експертизи мовлення у кримінальних справах щодо інкримінування погрози. *Там само*. 2022. Вип. 28. С. 98–108. DOI: 10.32353/khrife.3.2022.06 (date accessed: 01.10.2024) ; Ковкіна Є. В. Актуальні питання при призначенні та проведенні лінгвістичних (семантико-текстуальних) експертиз щодо встановлення погрози у текстах смс-повідомлень. *Актуальні проблеми діяльності органів досудового розслідування* : мат-ли Всеукр. наук.-практ. конф. (Дніпро, 07.06.2019). Дніпро, 2019. С. 85–88 ; Ковкіна Є., Свиридова Л., Дідушок Н. Семантико-текстуальні дослідження закликів. *Теорія та практика судової експертизи і криміналістики*. 2020. Вип. 22. С. 280–292. DOI: 10.32353/khrife.2.2020.22 (date accessed: 01.10.2024) ; Ковкіна Є. В. Теоретичні і практичні аспекти вивчення комунікативного акту прийняття пропозиції вигоди в сучасній лінгвістичній експертизі мовлення. *Мовознавчий вісник*. 2022. Вип. 32. С. 164–170. DOI: 10.31651/2226-4388-2022-32-164-170 (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

of forensic linguistics. The scientist analyzes the applied possibilities of linguistic expertise of social networks in the context of hybrid threats to national security of Ukraine (mass media texts on identifying destructive influences on the consciousness of the masses, manipulation of public opinion) ³.

The issue of urgent problems, basic principles and tasks of linguistic expertise is investigated by L. Shevchenko. Highlighting the types of linguistic examinations, the scientist determines the specifics of their implementation ⁴.

T. Budko considers modern possibilities of forensic semantic and textual examination, scientific and linguistic requirements for forensic expert methods, peculiarities of preparation of objects and content for forensic linguistic examinations, etc. ⁵

It is worth noting that, despite the significant amount of scientific research in the field of linguistic expertise, in particular semantic and textual, the need for further development of methods with reliance on the latest approaches to linguistic research remains relevant, due, in particular, to the needs of modern investigative practice.

Article Purpose

Outline the options for applying linguistic knowledge during semantic and textual examination based on various types of analysis of the studied texts.

Research Methods

For achieving this goal, both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction) and special linguistic (linguistic, stylistic, discursive, contextual and interpretive, semantic and syntactic, lexical-semantic, functional and pragmatic, cognitive) research methods were used.

Main Content Presentation

Text has its own meaning, grammatical structure, stylistic organization, integrity, semantic coherence, completeness, author's intention, and emotionality. These textual specifics are the subject of expert linguistic research. According to Research guidelines on preparation and appointment of forensic examinations and forensic researches, the main tasks of semantic and textual examination are *"establish the content of concepts, lexical meaning of words*

- 3 Компанцева Л. Ф. Лінгвістична експертиза соціальних мереж : підручник. Київ, 2018. 318 с. ; Ї ж. Лінгвістична експертиза соціальних мереж в умовах гібридних викликів національній безпеці України. *Актуальні проблеми української лінгвістики: теорія і практика*. 2020. № 40. С. 119—139. DOI: [10.17721/APULTP.2020.40.119-139](https://doi.org/10.17721/APULTP.2020.40.119-139) (date accessed: 01.10.2024).
- 4 Шевченко Л. І., Сизонов Д. Ю. Лінгвістична експертиза : підручник / за ред. Л. І. Шевченко. Київ, 2021. 244 с. URL: <http://surl.li/otaveg> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).
- 5 Будко Т. В. Наукознавчі та мовні вимоги до судово-експертних методик. *Криміналістика і судебна експертиза*. 2015. Вип. 60. С. 58—66. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/krise_2015_60_11 (date accessed: 01.10.2024) ; Ї ж. Судово-лінгвістична експертиза: об'єктивна необхідність та суб'єктивні фактори гальмування її розвитку. *Судово-експертна діяльність: сучасний стан та перспективи розвитку* : мат-ли кругл. столу (Київ, 23.04.2015). Київ, 2015. 3,5 с. URL: <https://elar.naiu.kiev.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/bf952a6c-674c-449a-9224-7ed3cabd83c3/content> (date accessed: 01.10.2024) ; Ї ж. Проблемні питання судово-лінгвістичної семантико-текстуальної експертизи мовлення та рекомендації щодо їх вирішення (на матеріалах кримінальних проваджень) : монографія. Київ, 2017. 88 с.

or phrases used in the texts or oral communications submitted for examination (based on their textual reproductions), their stylistic coloring, semantic load and nature of the information contained therein”⁶.

The task of forensic linguist is complicated by the need to study texts of mostly implicit content. In the process of studying such a text, the expert must reveal hidden orderliness, taking into account internal connections, analyzing phenomena, and presenting their generalization in the synthesizing part of the conclusion. When studying texts with a violation of coherence (integrity, meaningful coherence), a forensic expert should establish its objective content by studying the content of its individual fragments. In this process, it is important to take into account the social context, as the need to study propaganda texts aimed at inciting the population to overthrow the constitutional order in the country, violate its territorial integrity, incite hatred on national and religious grounds, create illegal armed groups, commit terrorist acts, support the aggressor country, etc. is growing day by day. Therefore the task of semantic and textual studies is to determine the level of perlocution of texts (influence on the consciousness and behavior of the addressee) based on the analysis of locative formations (linguistic means).

For example, when answering the question of linguistic (semantic and textual) examination in criminal proceedings

about the objective meaning of the statement of citizen “X” “*we need to unite*”, forensic expert in his/her research should note availability of incentive to act in the phrase, as evidenced by lexical and grammatical indicators of this call (an adverb with the semantics of obligation is added to the infinitive). The performatives (deeds, actions) localized in this phrase are not descriptive in nature, but are a direct encouragement to perform them, which also becomes clear from the context of the studied sample. Similar appeals (“*get up*”, “*start acting*”, “*stop being silent*”) that may be the subject of the study usually also have subtextual interpretations related to illegal actions and indicate a conscious, predictable impact on the potential recipient. In this case, a linguistic expert, as defined by L. Shevchenko and D. Syzono, “*appears as a professional interpreter of the communicative realization of the resource of the word’s semantics, its ability to reproduce reality or create a new one, desired or deliberately modeled for the mass recipient*”⁷.

Example from the author’s practice. The following text posted on the Internet is subject to analysis: “*Fellow countrymen, Crimeans, we bravely stood up to defend Russia*”⁸, *it’s time to prove that our country, our army, is the strongest and most united. We send greetings to the Zaporizhzhia direction, we are all volunteers, we came here so that there would be no war, we are here only for this, victory will be ours. Dear comrades, our grandfathers beat the fascists in Ukraine*

6 Науково-методичні рекомендації з питань підготовки та призначення судових експертиз та експертних досліджень : затв. наказ. Мін’юсту України від 08.10.1998 р. № 53/5 (зі змін. та допов.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0705-98#Text> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

7 Шевченко Л. І., Сизонов Д. Ю. Зазнач. твір. URL: <http://surl.li/otaveg> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

8 Написання назв «російська федерація» / Національна комісія зі стандартів державної мови : офіц. сайт. 20.09.2023 р. URL: <https://mova.gov.ua/news/napysannia-nazv-rosiiska-federatsiia> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

during the Great Patriotic War, we are now repeating their feat, Russia is with us, I wish us victory and a speedy return home, victory will be ours. There is a tough and bloody fight against a lying and insidious regime that spares neither children nor the elderly. The enemy is at the door, we are beating the would-be Ukrainian Nazis hard, the advantage is on our side, we have everything will, determination, faith, powerful modern weapons, we have smart, competent commanders, good soldiers and the right men with us. Wake up people, stand in line with us. We will teach you to fight, do not be afraid of difficulties, we do not abandon our own. Victory and truth are ours, the enemy will be defeated, do not doubt". During the linguistic analysis, it is necessary to find out the meaning of semantic lexemes according to lexicographic sources and to come to a conclusion about the nature of their use in the text (direct and figurative meanings). With the help of semantic, syntactic, and linguistic analysis, we determine that the words and phrases in the text are used mostly in their direct meanings. The sentences of the text are of simple and complex syntactic construction with narrative and exhortative content, realized in Russian. Using the subject and thematic analysis, we determine that the main topic of the text is social and political situation, namely the problems of the Russian-Ukrainian war that began in 2014.

Further, by semantic, conceptual and content, functional and pragmatic, formal and grammatical analysis and intentional analysis, we determine the objective content of the text and come to the conclusion that it contains:

1. The addressee's statements, expressed in the form of direct appeals to fellow countrymen (Crimeans) to defend Russia, to wage war against Ukraine, its political direction: "Countrymen, Crime-

ans, we bravely defended Russia, it's time to prove that our country, our army, is the strongest and most united... **Wake up people, stand up with us**".

Illocutionary power of the components of the studied text is embodied in the form of an appeal-an inclusive action to fellow countrymen, Crimeans (the addressee considers himself to be one of the performers of the future action). At the grammatical level, the illocution of the appeal is conveyed by the predicate construction: "it's time to prove", namely the predicate adverb and the infinitive, where the adverb "it's time" reinforces the semantics of the obligation to perform the action, the meaning of which is revealed by the infinitive form of the "prove" verb. Imperative of the call is in the third person of plural;

2. The addressee's statement in the form of direct calls-slogans of inclusive action with the leading direction of the addressee's actions aimed at achieving the victory of Russia: "Victory and truth follow us, the enemy will be defeated";

3. Statements of the addressee, expressed in the form of statements about the so-called defense of Russia and peace: "We bravely defended Russia... we came here so that there would be no war, we are only here for this", which is an implicit sign of justification of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, launched in 2014;

4. A statement with a negative evaluation connotation for the designation of the Ukrainian people and the political vector of Ukraine's development: "There is a tough **and bloody struggle against a deceitful and insidious regime** that spares neither children nor the elderly. The enemy is at the doorstep, we are beating the grief-stricken **Ukrainian Nazis** hard";

5. Various means of argumentation used by the addressee to justify the

need to overthrow the government of the Ukrainian state by armed force: ***“Our grandfathers beat the fascists in Ukraine during the Great Patriotic War, we are now repeating their feat, Russia is with us, I wish us victory and a speedy return home, victory will be ours. There is a tough and bloody fight against a lying and insidious regime that spares neither children nor elderly. The enemy is at the doorstep, we are hitting the would be Ukrainian Nazis hard, the advantage is on our side, we have everything: will, determination, faith, powerful modern weapons, we have smart, competent commanders, good soldiers and real men with us. Wake up people, stand in line with us. We will teach you to fight, do not be afraid of difficulties, we do not abandon our own. Victory and truth are ours, the enemy will be defeated, do not doubt”***;

6. Explicit motivational statements addressed to Crimeans, “co-workers”, are embodied in the form of calls for war against Ukraine: *“Awake, people, stand up with us. We will teach you how to fight, do not be afraid of difficulties, we do not abandon our own. Victory is the truth behind us, the enemy will be defeated, do not doubt”*;

7. Forecasts, beliefs in the form of a direct statement about the inevitable victory of Russia: *“For us, victory and truth, the enemy will be defeated, do not doubt”*, which is achieved by using verbal constructions “will be broken”, “do not doubt” with the semantics “will happen”;

8. Words and constructions with a pronounced positive characteristic of Russia and its potential: *“Our country, our army, the strongest and most united... the superiority is on our side, we have everything: will, determination, faith, powerful modern weapons, smart competent commanders, good soldiers and peasants that we need”*;

9. Explicit statements in the form of a statement about the cruelty of the

Ukrainian authorities: *“There is a tough and bloody struggle against a **deceitful and insidious regime that spares neither children nor elderly**”*.

Often, in order to diagnose calls in the studied texts, it is not enough to reveal only the semantics of language constructs. It's also important to explain how you're instructed to follow your creator's program. The expert will be able to determine it by applying the techniques of discursive analysis, revealing intertextual connections within the studied text. For example, the linguistic justification of the appeal *“Time to find the common roots of the Kher-son region and Russia”*, put in the title of the article, requires a comparison of the content of this appeal with the characteristics of all speech components of the text. The algorithm of expert research in this case may be as follows:

- identification of belonging to political discourse, as evidenced by both the title and the context;
- definition of the role of the author of the text (acts as a political subject of communication with the addressee);
- establishment of the fact of achieving the goal, violation of territorial integrity of Ukraine by separating its part in the interests of the Russian Federation;
- identification of the author's program to achieve the goal (instructions of convincing content for certain actions of the addressee);
- identification of mechanisms of speech influence on the consciousness of the addressee to control his actions and behavior in the right direction.

In the synthesizing conclusions, forensic linguist makes a generalization, answering the question whether the

submitted text contains speech signs that indicate the possibility of violating the territorial integrity of Ukraine. In addition, it is important to note that the content of the title of the appeal and the entire text corresponds to the current legal norm (Part 1 of Art. 110 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine⁹). The legal terminology used in the text of forensic expert conclusion is applied exclusively within the framework of linguistic types of analysis.

During the study of the publication *"Ukrainians! The story makes it possible to get rid of Bandera's oppression, which drove Ukraine into a deep pit. Stand up against the Kiev regime and Bandera gangs!"* posted on the Internet¹⁰, the expert notes that, given the semantics of the words used, the phrase *"Stand up to fight"* (Ukrainian: *"Stand up for the fight"*) in the context is used as an appeal addressed to Ukrainians in order to destroy the current Ukrainian authorities and their representatives. In addition, the addressee notes that it is possible to implement this, since the story gives such a chance (according to the situational context, taking into account the date of distribution of the publication on the Internet; destruction of the current Ukrainian authorities and their representatives should take place during the Russian-Ukrainian war, which began in 2014): *"History provides opportunity to get rid of Bandera's oppression"*.

In the context of the publication, the *"Kiev regime"* (Ukrainian: *"Kiev regime"*) refers to the current Ukrainian authorities headed by President V. Zelensky, called the *"regime"* with a negative assessment

in the meaning of *"anti-people, anti-democratic state system"*, the *"Bandera gangs"* (Ukrainian: *"Bandera gangs"*) refers to representatives and structures of the current Ukrainian authorities, which are referred to as the *"gang"* with the semantics of *"robbery, crime"*. In the context of the message *"to get rid"* (Ukrainian: *"to get rid of"*), *"to fight"* (Ukrainian: *"to fight"*) has a direct meaning, that is, *"to free oneself by destruction, eradication"*.

In view of the above, the appeal to Ukrainians contains an incentive to perform actions that will contribute to the achievement of the provisions set out in the context, namely: to free themselves from the oppression of the so-called nationalists (given the semantics of the used *"Bandera"* lexeme as a derivative of the *"Bandera"* lexeme). A grammatical indicator of the call is the presence in its structure of the lexeme *"Ukrainians"* (Ukrainian: *"Ukrainians"*), expressed by the noun-conversion, and the lexeme *"get up"* (Ukrainian: *"get up"*), expressed by the verb of the ordinance method (*"Ukrainians!.. Stand up to the Kiev regime and Bandera gangs!"*).

Thus, illocutive power of components of the studied speech structure is expressed in the form of a direct appeal-appeal of exclusive action (the addressee excludes himself from among the performers of the future action) to rise to fight against the current Ukrainian authorities, nominated by the *"Kiev regime"*, and its representatives and structures nominated by the *"Bandera gangs"*.

Content analysis of the text under study, taking into account the semantics of

9 Кримінальний кодекс України від 05.04.2001 р. № 2341-III (зі змін. та допов.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

10 Ухвалено вирок чоловіку, який вчинив дії, спрямовані на насильницьку зміну чи повалення конституційного ладу / Сумський райсуд Сумської обл. : офіц. сайт. 18.07.2024 р. URL: <https://su.su.court.gov.ua/sud1817/pres-centr/novyni/1664397/> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

the lexemes, revealed that its main theme and leading goal is to convince the reader that Ukrainians should get rid of the current Ukrainian government and its representatives by force (through struggle).

Given the semantics, it is impossible to unambiguously interpret any word, phrase, sentence outside the context of its use. *Context* is the text that surrounds the studied word (phrase, sentence) and is in direct connection with it; intonation, the situation in general, which caused the creation of the studied communicative message. Depending on these factors, the word (phrase, sentence) may acquire some new or unusual nuances of meaning. In view of this, the expert notes that, with the help of lexical and semantic analysis of the publication under research, it has been established that it contains:

- 1) appeal to the Ukrainian people to get rid of the current Ukrainian government, its representatives and structures by force (*"Ukrainians!.. Stand up to the Kiev regime and Bandera gangs!"*);
- 2) emphasizing that history makes it possible to get rid of "Bandera's oppression" (*"History gives an opportunity to get rid of Bandera's oppression"*);
- 3) a negative characterization of the activities of the so-called Bandera gangs (*"Bandera's oppression"*), who, according to the addressee, made life in Ukraine unbearable.

In the conclusions, forensic expert notes that the above statements, combined grammatically, semantic load, purpose, object, method of implementation of ac-

tions, are generally perceived as a single, integral, indivisible semantic unit, which is a detailed evaluation-motivated appeal to an indefinite number of persons – residents of Ukraine – to rise up and forcibly overthrow the current Ukrainian authorities, physically destroying them.

The above statements, taking into account their stylistic specifics (publication on the Internet in order to influence audience within the framework of socio-political communication), objectively acquire the signs of a public call for the implementation of the actions they refer to.

At the current stage of development of new areas of semantic and textual research, conflict texts in cases concerning *protection of honor, dignity and business reputation* of legal entities and individuals are gaining importance. The protection of honor, dignity and business reputation is regulated by the current legislation (part 4 of Article 32 of the Constitution of Ukraine ¹¹ and part 1 of Article 94, Article 297 of the Civil Code of Ukraine ¹²). Here is an example of a text that requires analysis of the semantics of a word/words, taking into account the context: *"Citizen X during a public speech called citizen Y a 'clumsy fool', an 'idiot who does not understand anything'"*. The expert was asked the following questions: *"What are the semantic characteristics of the statements of citizen X addressed to citizen Y in the material provided for analysis? Do they contain offensive information? Can such statements cause moral harm to an individual?"*.

Forensic expert conclusion: *"Insult is humiliation of a person's honor and dignity expressed in an indecent manner. It is a negative*

11 Конституція України : Закон України від 28.06.1996 р. № 254к/96-ВР (зі змін. та допов.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

12 Цивільний кодекс України від 16.01.2003 р. № 435-IV (зі змін. та допов.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15#Text> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

assessment of a person's personality, human qualities, and behavior in a form that contradicts the communication established between people. Whether this assessment corresponds to the facts does not matter. It undermines the authority of the individual in society and affects the sense of self-respect. However, it should be noted that a negative assessment, even if it is incorrect in nature, does not form the objective composition of an insult. For an insult to exist, the humiliation of honor and dignity should be carried out in an indecent manner. Otherwise, any criticism that usually undermines the authority and affects the sense of self-respect of the person being negatively evaluated can be interpreted as an insult. By insulting, the addressee verbally humiliates the honor and dignity of the addressee by using obscene or rude words.

The Ukrainian Dictionary gives the following definitions for the lexemes in the text: 'Fool — 1. colloquial: Mentally handicapped, stupid person // curse. It is used to insult someone, to condemn someone's behavior'¹³, 'Idiot — 1. Person suffering from idiocy. 2. a slur. A fool, a stupid person'¹⁴.

Thus, a comparison of the above information with the meaning of the word "fool" in the dictionary allows us to conclude that the phrase "uncouth fool" humiliates the honor and dignity of a person, has an emotionally expressive coloring and is an insult. The expression "an idiot who understands nothing" has a negative connotation. Thus, in the contextual meaning of the studied text, the statement X to the address Y is a negative characteristic of a person, therefore it humili-

ates his honor and dignity, causes him moral trauma".

Thus, a key component of the algorithm of linguistic examination in the described case is to determine the semantics and nature of the used linguistic units of the text. They become important while studying texts of other content, for example, social and political one.

For example, a poetic text called "So this is why they don't like us so much":

*"For the Crimea, which left
without asking permission,
For Auntie Nuland's rotten cookies.
For a clean Donetsk
that will never come back,
For the "cotton wool",
which does not give up.
For the nuclear status
and the Victory Day,
(What a pity the grandfathers
didn't finish off the Bandera gangs!)
For the Army, Poplar,
Caliber and Armata,
For the bolt that is put
on the States and NATO.
For Syria, space and the Olympics,
For every success, achievement, reward.
For being Zhukov, Kutuzov, Vatutin,
For having Putin in Russia today"¹⁵.*

The expert, having determined the lexical meanings of the key words, means that the text contains vocabulary both in direct (verbal) and figurative (metaphorical) meanings; the river is simple and complex. Further, it means an objective replacement of the text by contextual-in-

13 Дурень / Академічний тлумачний словник української мови. В 11 т. // за ред. І. К. Білодіда. Київ, 1970—1980. Т. 2 : Г—Ж ; ред. тому: П. П. Доценко, Л. А. Юрчук. 1971. С. 437. URL: <https://sum.in.ua/s/Durenj> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

14 Ідіот / Там само. Т. 4 : І—М ; ред. тому: А. А. Бурячок, П. П. Доценко, П. Й. Горецький. 1973. С. 12. URL: <https://sum.in.ua/s/Idiot> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

15 У Луцьку судили пенсіонерку, яка виправдовувала агресію РФ в «Однокласниках» / ВолиньPost : офіц. сайт. 21.08.2024 р. URL: <https://www.volynpost.com/news/243360-ulucku-sudyly-pensionerku-iaka-vypravdovuvala-agresiyu-rf-v-odnoklasnykah> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

terpretive, conceptual-substance, functional-pragmatic, formal-grammatical and lexical-semantic analysis: "The addresser informs the addressees about those that Ukrainians do not love Russians, but themselves: a) for spending, on reconciling the addressee, Crimea ("For Crimea, who left without asking permission"); b) for unrealized ideas of the Euromaidan ("For rotten Aunt Nuland cookies"), semantics derived from the geopolitical meme associated with the distribution of products on the Euromaidan by an official representative of the US Department of State Victoria Nuland; c) for the return of Ukrainians to Donetsk, which, according to the addressee, will no longer be Ukrainian ("For a clean Donetsk, which will not return"), which has been confirmed as belonging to the Russian part of the territory of Ukraine (Donetsk region), which is an implicit sign of the prohibition of the time-consuming occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine; d) against the warriors of the armored forces of the Russian federation who continue to fight ("For the "cotton", which still does not give up"), which is confirmed by the embedded lexeme "cotton" similar to the lexeme "cotton wool jacket" from semantics calls for people who support the current political regime in Russia, its internal and current political course, and then (subject to the situational context) the war, and also the lexeme "does not give up" from semantics "does not apply opposition"; e) for Russia's election to the status of a nuclear power and (depending on the situational context) the threat of nuclear destruction to the whole world, for Russia's course to support and continue the ideas and policies of the Radian Union ("For the nuclear status and the Victory Day"). The phrase "(What a pity, the grandfathers didn't finish off Bandera!)" realizes the emotional-expressive idea of the addressee, expressed by the lexical and grammatical display "what a pity" so that representatives of the national

free movement in Stepan's Ukraine Bandera, followers of whom (familiar Ukrainians) will continue his idea of national independence, at the current stage of the Russian-Ukrainian war, without destroying the Radian regime; f) for the importance of armor currently in the arsenal of the Russian armored forces: drones, missile (ballistic) systems, tanks ("For the Army, Topol, Caliber and Armat"); g) for the political course of Russia without NATO and the USA: "For the bolt that is laid on the States and NATO"; h) for Russia's aggression against Syria, Russia's reach in the explored space, sports, etc. ("For Syria, space and the Olympics, / For every success, achievement, award"); j) for the Radian commander Zhukov, Soviet military leader, army general Vatutin, the Russian commander of the Franco-Russian War of 1812, Kutuzov; k) for Russian President Putin".

Here is another example from the author's practice. Taking into account the meaning of semantic lexemes, the expert determines objective content of the following statements submitted for research: "Ukrainians, don't watch. It will blow your mind. Mariupol six months after liberation from Ukrainian Nazism". In the statements "Ukrainians, don't watch. It will blow your mind", expressed in the form of a warning, the addressee informs that Ukrainians, called "Ukrainians" with a pronounced negative connotation, should not watch the video, as what they see will have a negative impact on. The negative impact at the lexical level is expressed by the phrase "It will blow your mind" with the semantics of "go crazy". Final statement of the publication realizes the addressee's message about the city of Mariupol after six months of its so-called liberation from Ukrainians nominated as "Ukrainians" with a negative assessment. The liberation lexeme used is an implicit sign of denial of the temporary occupation of a part of the territory

of Ukraine, namely the Donetsk region, by replacing the occupation of the territory of Ukraine with its so-called liberation (*"Mariupol six months after liberation from Ukrainian Nazism"*).

In the ongoing development of information technologies, infusion of virtual communication into everyday political life, which is the subject of semantic-textual examination, is becoming increasingly important. Current social media is often a tool for expanding fake information, especially encouraging various types of destructive actions through calls, propaganda, threats, sponsorship, and manipulation of thoughts. Moreover, linguistic investigations of media texts (updates, comments, speeches, posts, articles, etc.) are no longer relevant due to the fact that they have hidden meanings of their own constructions in order to reveal and trace the influence of people's knowledge. The warehouses of such texts can be both verbal units and non-verbal elements (signs, symbols, images, emoticons, memes, icons, etc.), obtained from verbal text with the method of intensifying the transmission process. The information is linked to a huge amount of information. For example (from the practice of the article author), we analyze a publication posted on the Internet: images of a grandmother with the ensign of the Russian Union as a symbol of the Russian invasion of Ukraine (Z) with the following text: *"Ukrainian soldiers wanted to laugh at 'stupid Russian scoops'. But the wave of posts with this heroic grandmother suggests that they were wrong! And as a result, they only created for us a new symbol of Courage, Courage and Honor!"*¹⁶. It is possible to determine the objective place behind the lexical meanings of the

existing key words. It further means that after lexical-semantic, formal-grammatical analysis of the findings recorded in the subsequent publication, it was established that the learned vocabulary is important in the direct (word) meaning, sentences: simple and complex ones.

The addressee informs that Ukrainian soldiers wanted to laugh at the Russians of the summer century, based on the metaphorical creation of the *"scoops"* with the people who lived in the Soviet Union: *"Ukrainian soldiers wanted to laugh at the 'stupid Russians scoops'"*. The image of the grandmother with the ensign of the Soviet Union and the coat of arms of the USSR symbolizes the Soviet time. In the current form of a generic design, the sender informs the recipients about the fact that Ukrainian soldiers have shown mercy, which has shown a significant number of posts on the Internet for support *"heroic grandmother"*, and then, the idea of Soviet Union: *"But the wave of posts with this heroic grandmother suggests that they were mistaken!"*. The metaphorical phrase *"heroic grandmother"* is used in conjunction with the communicative method of the heroization of Russians in the summer century and its projections on current military affairs. This remains confirmed by the images of the *"heroic grandmother"* on the aphid symbol of the Russian invasion of Ukraine (Z). Under the metaphorical phrases of the *"wave of posts"* there is a significant number of people who support the ideas of the great Russian union and the Russian invasion of Ukraine (the brutal aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine). In the final publication, the addressee informs about the creation for Russia of a new symbol of masculinity, honoring the

16 Вироки у справах щодо поширення забороненої інформації: як і за що карають українців / Зміна : офіц. сайт. 30.12.2022 р. URL: <https://zmينا.info/news/poshyrennya-zaboroneno-yi-informacziyi-novi-statti-ta-vyroky-za-nymy/> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

person of the “heroic grandmother”, inheritance of the negative reaction of Ukrainian soldiers, on the one hand, and mass support on the Internet, such as: “As a result, they just created for us a new symbol of Courage, Courage and Honor!”.

Thus, contextual-interpretive, conceptual and semantic, functional-pragmatic, formal-grammatical and lexical-semantic analysis, as well as the inclusion of images in the text, allowed the expert to determine that the objective content of the statements under study contains justifications for the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which began in 2014, and arguments for the defense by Russians of the ideas of the former Soviet Union with a projection onto current military events (Russian “heroic grandmother” was supported by many on social media).

For conducting semantic and linguistic examination of a media text, we recommend applying a semiotic approach to analysis, which involves interpreting the text as a meaningful sequence of any signs. As the scholar N. Zrazhevskaya rightly notes, “*semiotic analysis makes possible to understand the positions of those who create and those who perceive media materials; to look into the internal structure, logic and idea of the message*”¹⁷.

We offer the following algorithm for analyzing destructive media texts:

- semantic analysis of the words of the text in the direct sense;
- semantic analysis of text words in a figurative (subtextual) sense;
- interpretive analysis of the text in general;
- interpretive analysis of text perception options;

- analysis of key ideas that determine the general orientation of the text.

We believe that the study of media space texts should begin with a discursive level, which involves the analysis of specific words, visual signs perceived at the surface level. Further analysis with the help of decoding should be aimed at revealing deeper levels of values.

Let us say, follow-up SMS notifications, electronic lists for the presence of a sign of slur (advance, threat), the court expert linguist can be obtained before carrying out the investigation as semantic, communicative-pragmatic approach, as well as semiotic, which conveys the development of a system of symbolic creations (on the basis of emoticons of a menacing place). This need is dictated by the specifics of media materials, and even the judicial expert examines the most important creolized texts. The main connotations of such notices are localized in the vocabulary of negative, creative, lilac, rude, disrespectful place. The task of forensic linguist is to determine the objective position of keywords, phrases, phrases and the entire text, to select options for the understanding of verbal and non-verbal constructions, to identify modality, expressiveness of information, recognition of the level of expression of the modal assessment of the author's actions and the emotional assessment of the recipient's heritage in the form of a conclusion about what is on the table “to you (your relatives) it will be bad, if...”. Researcher I. Garbera is right when she notes: “*Establishing the fact of a threat should not be based on the subjective perception of a certain statement by its addressee, but primarily on the objective reality*”.

17 Зражевська Н. І. Використання семіотичного методу в аналізі медіакультури. *Держава та регіони. Серія: Соціальні комунікації*. 2013. № 3—4. С. 13. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/drsk_2013_3-4_5 (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

of the text”¹⁸. According to Ye. Kovkina, it is important to take into account all the communicative components of the text under study: *“The syntactic expression of the illocutionary component, the recipient’s reaction, the volume of the phrases, the modality of words and phrases, explication of the addressee’s intention, speech strategies and tactics”*¹⁹.

Texts with signs of implicit threats should be checked for a specific tone (harsh; frightening) recognized by the invective vocabulary used, extra-linguistic factors that characterize the situation of aggression (conflict, hostility, etc.), indications of undesirable consequences for the addressee in case of refusal to accept the author’s “program”, lack of or excessive emphasis on politeness. For example, in order to determine the degree of manifestation of actions that led to suicide, a linguistic expert must take into account linguistic, situational and personally significant features that need to be identified in the context or speech situation, taking into account the form of manifestation of linguistic aggression, the addressee’s intentions and the addressee’s perception of it. Let us consider this issue in more detail.

Linguistic signs include:

- semantic sign based on the nature of the assessment (negative assessment of a person, his or her appearance, actions, behavior using derogatory, mocking, cynical vocabulary);
- expressive characteristic, i.e., nature of expressive and emotional evaluation (swearing, vulgar, dismissive, etc.);

- social and functional characteristic (vulgar and vernacular, slang, invective, and obscene vocabulary).

Linguistic signs are determined by dictionaries and special reference literature, depending on their lexical meaning, a set of stylistic signs and analysis.

Situational signs (determined from the context by analyzing speech situation, stylistic analysis):

- situation nature of specific speech act(s): place and circumstances of the action; social role of the addressee and addressee; public/non-public speech; speech environment (emotionally charged; offensive; threatening; frightening; etc.);
- peculiarities of speech and the context of the speech situation (type and nature of statements and remarks, their place in the context; intonation, availability of threatening, humiliating non-verbal means);
- speaker’s intentions (humiliating; insulting; blackmailing; inducing certain actions; forcing certain actions against the addressee’s will; causing physical suffering; etc.)

Personally significant signs (determined by subject and thematic, logical and grammatical and content analysis):

- nature of evaluative judgment (who/what is specifically evaluated: the addressee as a person or his/her behavior, actions, deeds that indicate that this person does not behave in the way the addressee wants);
- nature of emotionally negative assessment (purpose is to demonstrate the worthlessness of the addressee

18 Гарбера І. В. Основи лінгвістичної експертизи тексту : навч.-метод. посіб. Вінниця, 2020. С. 84—85. URI: <https://r.donnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/2420> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

19 Ковкіна Є., Алоян М., Авоян Л. Зазнач. твір. С. 105. DOI: [10.32353/khrife.3.2022.06](https://doi.org/10.32353/khrife.3.2022.06) (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

or to express a negative attitude to his or her behavior, deeds, actions);

- function of normalized (inoffensive) word use in a particular speech situation(s): the desire to offend, humiliate, disgrace the addressee (in this case, the speaker evaluates the addressee as a person: from the point of view of their personal moral traits, character traits, disposition, etc.); express contempt, disdain, to force the addressee to take certain actions and, as a result, to express a negative personal (subjective) attitude (in this case, the addressee's actions, behavior and actions are evaluated).

Means of psychological influence on the addressee:

- suggestion (instilling certain impressions, ideas, perceptions, beliefs in the addressee's inferiority, mental retardation, physical underdevelopment, etc.);
- ignoring (isolation) by society;
- bullying (harassment, intimidation, bullying; derived from English: *bully*, *bully*, *rude person*, *to bully* – *bully*,) is a long process of conscious cruelty, aggressive behavior to cause harm, cause fear, anxiety or create a negative environment for a person. The second definition: *bullying* is a type of violence; intentional long-term (repeated) physical or psychological violence on the part of an individual or group that has certain advantages (physical, psychological, administrative, ones etc.) in relation to the individual, occurs mainly in organized groups with a certain personal purpose (for

example, desire to earn the authority of certain persons)²⁰;

- cyberbullying is humiliation of a person through offensive remarks in text messages, emails, comments in chat rooms; use of intimidating images, spreading gossip, etc.

Means of verbal influence on the addressee:

- use of statements whose objective content contains humiliation of the addressee's human dignity (name-calling, mockery, ridicule, etc.);
- use of statements (speech constructions), in the objective content of which there is coercion to certain actions contrary to the will and desire of the addressee, with signs of threat ("You will do it, otherwise you will regret!");
- availability of the speaker's intention with the meaning of coercion to perform certain actions against the addressee's will;
- availability of a speaker's intention with the meaning of inducing suicide (if the addressee has real intentions to drive the addressee to suicide).

Lexical and grammatical means of expressing tactics of driving to suicide can include:

- use of lexemes with the meaning of insult, mockery, name-calling, extortion (of money, food, things, etc.), coercion, prohibition, punishment, etc.;
- use of rhetorical questions, interrogative sentences ("Did you know about... Why didn't you do it?");
- use of statements and sentences with verbs in the imperative mood

20 Ожійова О. М. Булінг. Шкільний булінг: поняття та основні форми. *Вчені записки Харківського гуманітарного університету «Народна українська академія»*. 2009. Т. XV. С. 159–160.

of the past and future tense (“You didn’t do it, but you will do it!”).

Extralinguistic means of influencing the addressee:

- offensive gestures;
- infliction of bodily injury;
- causing damage to things;
- conflict nature of the situation that inspires (generates) fear and anxiety;
- threatening tone of voice; rough, raised tone of voice and frightening, terrifying; screaming.

In texts with indirect expression of propaganda, metaphors, euphemisms, negative vocabulary aimed at condemning someone or something are usually used, as well as positive words and phrases with the aim of justifying one’s actions and intentions. For decoding such texts and identify their manipulative markers, in the practice of experts, we recommend applying knowledge of cognitive linguistics. According to the definition of linguists, cognitive linguistics expands language not as a “*system in itself and for itself*”²¹, but in connection with a person, without whom the emergence and functioning of the system would be impossible. When studying texts, knowledge of cognitive linguistics will help the expert identify linguistic signs of propaganda, clarifying the objective content of the author’s ideas, views, and perceptions; motivations for action, as well as to determine the mechanisms of transmitting information that comes to people with the aim of influencing them, building conclusions and making constructive decisions. Cognitive mechanisms and structures of intentionality (intentions) of the author of the text under study are transmitted through a conscious selection of facts and arguments of distorted

or false content. Therefore, we consider it necessary to identify them and objectively evaluate them, as well as various forms of propaganda through appeals, instructions, advice, warnings, demands, threats, etc.

In the cognitive linguistic model of text with propaganda signs, the main place is occupied by the study of metaphor, which is used with the aim of hiding the truth about the author’s intentions and obtaining a positive reaction from the general public to the ideas and behavioral models being disseminated. For example, common methods of manipulating people’s consciousness in modern texts include replacing the words: *murder* with *liquidation*, *dead* with *losses*, *war* with *special operation*, etc. The task of a linguist expert is to recognize substituted, manipulated facts by examining the synchronic semantics of the above mentioned words that are often used due to the intentions of collaborators to hide the truth about the terrorist actions of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

Through contextual-interpretive, conceptual-semantic, functional-pragmatic, formal-grammatical and lexical-semantic analysis of the studied text (from the practice of the author-expert: “*Denis Pushilin visited the branch of the Kholodnaya Balka Mine of the State Unitary Enterprise of the DPR Makeevugol Head of the DPR Denis Pushilin congratulated the miners on the upcoming holiday and noted the importance of Miner’s Day for Donbass.*”

The Head of the Republic also stated that it is necessary to develop the coal industry, despite the restraining factors. As it turned out, about 180 mine workers are participating in the liberation operation. In connection with this, the volume of production has been reduced, and work has been transferred to three shifts. “The shelling will not break us,

21 Кочерган М. П. Загальне мовознавство : підручник. 2-ге вид., випр. і допов. Київ, 2006. С. 146. URL: <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0000573> (date accessed: 01.10.2024).

no matter how hard the enemy tries, because this is our character that of a miner”,— Denis Pushilin emphasized”) the expert defines its objective content as follows: the addressee informs the addressees about the visit of the leader of the illegal armed formations of the so-called DPR, Denis Pushilin, nominated by the addressee as the “Head of DPR”, to the branch of the Kholodnaya Balka mine of the DPR State Unitary Enterprise *Makeevugol*, when he congratulated the miners on the upcoming Miner’s Day: “Denis Pushilin visited the branch of the Mine Kholodnaya Balka of the State Unitary Enterprise of the DPR Makeevugo, the head of the DPR Denis Pushilin congratulated the miners on the upcoming holiday and noted the importance of Miner’s Day for Donbass”. “Head of DPR Denis Pushilin” is implicated in the recognition of the self-proclaimed sovereign creation of the DPR and its management, and subsequently, the prohibition of the time-consuming occupation of part of the territory of Ukraine (Donetsk region). At the moment, the addressee informs the addressees about the fact that a group of illegal military formations of the so-called DPR Denis Pushilin, nominated by the addressee as “Head of Republic”, stating the need for the development of armed formations, does not respectful streaming officials: “Head of the Republic stated that it is necessary to develop the coal industry, despite the restraining factors. “As it turned out, about 180 mine workers are participating in the liberation operation. In connection with this, the volume of production has been reduced, and work has been transferred to three shifts”. The point is that many miners (almost 180 workers) are participating in the “liberation operation”, so named by Pushilin (as well as all of Russia, led by Putin!), which has reduced coal production and shifted work to a three-shift regime. The euphemism “liberation operation”, used in

the discursive-semantic plane of the publication under study to denote the so-called special military operation on the territory of Ukraine, testifies to the presence in it (the publication) of statements with a pronounced illocution justifying the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, which began in 2014, the so-called liberation (in the context: the Russian Federation is carrying out armed aggression (“special operation”) with the aim of liberating (“denazification”, “demilitarization”) Ukraine).

In the last message “*The shelling will not break us, no matter how hard the enemy tries, because our character is miner’s, Denis Pushilin emphasized*” the addressee informs the addressees about Pushilin’s statements that contain:

- 1) belief in victory over the enemy, that, according to the situational context, is the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Ukraine as a whole,
- 2) denial of the armed aggression of Russian federation against Ukraine, launched in 2014, in particular by presenting it as an internal civil conflict, shifting the blame for the armed aggression to Ukraine (at the grammatical level, expressed by the used phrases “*The shelling will not break us*”, “*no matter how hard the enemy tries*”).

While studying texts in which the strategy of obtaining any benefit is implemented, we consider it advisable to apply methods of linguo-pragmatic analysis, which will allow us to determine the intentions of the addressee, which are also often hidden. The basis of linguistic pragmatics as a section of linguistic science is the principles of anthropocentrism. Therefore, the analysis, according to the definition of S. Shabat-Savka, should be aimed at studying the features of “*use and functioning of*

linguistic signs in the process of communication in connection with the addressee-addressee continuum, relations between communicants, in the context of a holistic speech situation, the ratio of verbal and non-verbal means of communication”²². In the studied texts, the addressee’s instructions to perform certain actions in his favor can be expressed by means of a plea, request, invitation, advice, suggestion, permission, instruction, order, warning, command, demand, prohibition, threat, etc. Therefore, the analysis of texts in which the extortion strategy is implemented should be aimed at identifying and studying the following polysemic locutions: from an invitation to perform certain actions in favor of the author of the speech to an aggressive insistence that the addressee listen and carry them out. At the lexical level, instructions to do something, to act in accordance with the interests of the author of the text are expressed by means of lexemes with the semantics of *request, advise, suggest, oblige, order, forbid*, etc. One of the main factors that indicates availability of statements in the text in the form of proposals and promises is verb-predicates in the imperative mood (grammatical level).

We propose the following algorithm of expert research from our own practice. The objective content of the statements “A” in the textual reproduction of conversations is subject to research: *“They will support your accusation, they will not, negligently, they will transfer, they will come, I understand, it is necessary. You need to talk to Andrii Vasylovych, what... our actions”; “Well, you need to give a bribe so that... so you need to... Tell me, and I will go to the negotiations, that’s all”; “They decide, they are waiting, I am, well, I am, that’s all, we have passed on, you have already been suspected*

of... for the bribe, that’s all, now... that’s what we are waiting for. Well, I need to know your position so that I can go there for the negotiations. Well, we are not to giving a fuck about, that’s all, we are working. We give it there, give it, understand? You need to consult with Andrii Vasylovych”; “Let’s say this, if I were to ask for you, I would still do some equivalent service. Andriy, if I were to ask for you, I would bring the wood, he has his own... I’m sure of it. With you, it’s just a one-time action, no one is going to be friends with you, you understand? He’s friends with me and I can have him right now... that’s how you are with your friend, you understand? Let’s go fishing, everything... it’s happening, I understand and that’s it... Or, come to me for a barbecue, you understand? I don’t want to talk about it, everything will be okay... but I’m sure of it. Vasia, it’s just... there’s no one to talk to, except us. Vasia, everyone is breaking the law, everyone, ... that’s why there are prosecutors and courts and police to stop them. It’s just that some people get it the first time, people get over it all, and others don’t get it, not even again... do you understand? Don’t blame yourself...”.

Through subject-thematic, logical-semantic, lexical-semantic, contextual-interpretative, contextual and pragmatic analysis, intent analysis, the expert determines the objective content of the statements of “A”: the statements of the addressee “A” contain a message for the addressee (“B”) about the actions of the judicial authorities if “B” gives money. The situational context refers to the amount of 5 thousand US dollars. Under such conditions, the judicial authorities will support the accusation of “B” *negligently*, postpone the meeting, etc.: *“They will support your accusation, it will not be, negligently, they will postpone, they will come”*. In the following statements, reveal-

22 Шабат-Савка С. Т. Роль антропоцентричного фактора у моделюванні діалогічних ситуацій. *Лінгвістичні студії*. 2005. Вип. 13. С. 362.

ling the main issue of the communication situation (giving money), the addressee “A” addresses the interlocutor (“B”) with instructions regarding his further actions: talk to Andrii Vasylovych (according to the context — with “C”), inform about his final decision, give money to the addressee, who will go with them to the negotiations (according to the situational context to “D”) with the aim of transferring this money to him (“D”): *“You need to talk to Andriy Vasylyevich, what... our actions... Well, you need to give a bribe so... Well, you need to... Tell me, and I will go to the negotiations, that’s all.”* In the addressee’s statements *“it’s necessary, well... Well, it’s necessary to give a bribe so that”* the incentive to give money to the addressee “A” for their further transfer to “D” is implemented, expressed at the grammatical level by the used exclamation *“well”* with the semantics of encouragement and the predicate *“need”* as a formative lexeme of the imperative mood of the verb *“give”*, which reinforces the categorical nature of the unconditional fulfillment of what should be done.

Next, the addressee “A” in the form of a narrative structure informs the addressee (“B”) that the police are deciding the issue of “B”, who has already been charged with attempting to give a bribe (according to the situational context — to police officers), and are waiting for a final decision from “B”, so before he (the addressee) goes to negotiations (according to the situational context, this is about resolving the issue of “B” by means of a bribe for “D”), he (the addressee) needs to know whether “B” agrees to give a bribe: *“They are deciding, they are waiting, I am, well, I am, that’s it, we have passed on, you have already been suspected of taking a bribe, that’s all, now... that’s something we are waiting for. Well, I need to know your position before I go there for negotiations”*. In the addressee’s subsequent state-

ments, the instruction addressed to the addressee (“B”) is explicated, expressed in a categorical form that does not imply rejection of the addressee’s position in resolving the issue “B” by means of a bribe: *“Well, we’re not to giving a fuck about, everything, working. We’re giving there, giving, do you understand?”*. At the grammatical level, the instruction is expressed by verbs of the imperfect active mood with the semantics of obligation (*“giving a fuck about”, “working”, “giving”*) and an interrogative construction. In the last sentence, the addressee expresses his own conviction addressed to “B”, expressed at the grammatical level by the word *“need”* with the semantics of obligation, that “B” needs to consult with Andrii Vasylovych (in the context, this refers to “C”): *“You need to consult with Andrii Vasylovych”*. From the context of the previous conversations (*“I say five, if Andrey is sure of two — great, I will take two, I am sure — five”*) it becomes clear that the statements under study refer to a persistent conviction, addressed to “B”, of the need to give a bribe in the amount of 5 thousand dollars (and not 2 thousand dollars!), motivated by the fact that the service should be paid for with an equivalent (equivalent) service, and also by the fact that the transfer of the bribe for “B” will be a one-time, nominated *“action”* by the addressee: *“Let’s say, if I had asked for you, I would have provided some service of equivalent value. If Andrei asked for you, he would bring the forest, he would have it..., I’m sure. With you, this is a one-time event”*. In the following statements, the addressee informs the addressee about his friendly relations with “D” (according to the situational context): *“He is friends with me and I can eat it right now... so how are you with your friend, do you understand? Let’s go fishing, everything... seems to be happening, I understand and there’s something there... Or, come and have a barbecue with me, do*

you understand?”, which is an implicit sign of the addressee’s attempt to convince the addressee to resolve the issue in his (the addressee’s) favor. The statement *“I don’t want to talk about this, everything will be fine... but, I’m sure”* realizes the addressee’s belief in a positive resolution of his issue for the addressee (“B”). The further statement (*“Vasia, now... there’s no bazaar with anyone except us”*) has an expressed illocution of the addressee’s request, addressed to the addressee, not to tell anyone about his case and not to negotiate with anyone about its solution (according to the situational context — the addressee will decide everything himself through “D” from the submission of “S”). The final statements that *“everything violates the law”* and one should not reproach oneself for the actions committed, implement the addressee’s communicative intention of emotionally-expressive influence on the addressee with the aim of persuading the latter to make a decision to give a bribe of 5 thousand dollars: *“Vasia, everything violates the law, everything... for that and there is a prosecutor’s office and a court there and a police force, to stop this. It’s just that some people come to you the first time, people experience everything, and others don’t come, not even again... do you understand? Don’t blame yourself”*.

In the conclusion, the expert notes that the objective content of “A”’s statements is that it is necessary for “A” to give money in the amount of 5,000 US dollars from “B” for its further transfer to “D” for the help of “B”. The statements take the form of instructions, encouragement, persuasion, and persuasion.

Conclusions

Currently, semantic and textual examination is one of the priority types of expertise. It is designed to obtain factual data

on specific issues of pre-trial investigation and trial. The number of examinations assigned to identify calls for illegal actions in texts; signs of humiliation of human honor, dignity, business reputation; threat, propaganda of certain ideas, etc. is constantly increasing. When conducting semantic-textual expertise, the expert must use special knowledge in linguistics. The use of elements of descriptive, semiotic, linguo-pragmatic, semantic, interpretative, cognitive analysis in the process of studying texts is one of the possible approaches. For achieving high quality examinations, it is necessary to develop unified methodological principles for specific expertise application.

The further direction of studying the stated problem involves both deepening and detailing the stated provisions, and involving other methods and techniques of linguistic examination of the text (comparative, stylistic one, etc.) in the analysis of texts. They can be used when conducting both the above mentioned and other types of linguistic examinations: in cases of misleading; on the legal protection of a trademark (logo); on the identification of proper names; examination of texts that violate the legislation of Ukraine on language, etc.

Комбінації застосування філологічних знань у процесі проведення лінгвістичної (семантико-текстуальної) експертизи Неля Медвідь

Мета статті — окреслити варіанти застосування філологічних знань під час проведення лінгвістичної (семантико-текстуальної) експертизи. Для досягнення поставленої мети застосовано загальнонаукові та спеціальні методи дослідження. Обґрунтовано потребу но-

вих наукових розробок у сфері семантико-текстуальної експертизи, обумовлену політичними й соціальними вимогами часу. Зауважено складність роботи експерта-лінгвіста через нестачу методик проведення судової семантико-текстуальної експертизи. Розглянуто можливі варіанти застосування філологічних знань під час аналізування текстів з ознаками закликів, залякування, пропаганди, отримання вигоди. Окреслено рекомендації щодо дослідження текстів із застосуванням елементів семіотичного, лінгвопрагматичного, семантичного, стилістичного, предметно-тематичного, формально-граматичного, описового, інтерпретаційного аналізу, інтен-аналізу, знань з когнітивної лінгвістики. Наведено приклад із власної практики дослідження конфліктного тексту у справі про захист честі, гідності, ділової репутації фізичної особи, текстів соціально-політичного змісту. Викладено алгоритми експертних досліджень закликів і текстів медійного характеру. Висвітлено теоретичні аспекти й подано методичні рекомендації щодо виявлення в тексті основних ознак доведення до самогубства на психологічному, вербальному та позавербальному рівнях. Доведено, що семантико-текстуальні дослідження потребують ґрунтовних фахових знань з лінгвістики.

Ключові слова: семантико-текстуальна експертиза; когерентність; перлокуція; локутивні утворення; перформативи; когнітивна лінгвістика; семіотичний підхід; лінгвопрагматичний аналіз; екстралінгвальні чинники; інвективна лексика; креолізований текст.

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