

**Conclusion.** Languages connect culture, history and knowledge. Being multilingual provides deep understanding of the relationship between the various languages and emotions of people. Taking everything into consideration, it is important to conduct further researches of multilingualism and its significance in the modern global world.

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### TYPES OF LINGUISTIC EXPERTISE

**Introduction.** The years of Ukrainian Independence are characterized by reinforced fighting with crime. Oral or written texts are strong evidences, without which the investigation and detection of crimes will be impossible. The need of such information has led to the emergence of a new discipline that mediates between linguistics and jurisprudence, which is called legal linguistics. Today legalistic texts may cause legal conflicts by different reasons. To solve these conflicts, the sides turn to the help of linguists.

**Review of the latest achievements and publications.** The works of such scholars as G. Olsson, A. M. Baranov, M. D. Holey, K. I. Brunov, A. S. Aleksandrov, N. A. Lyubumov, V. I. Karaban are very important for the study of typology and linguistic expertise. Yu. Pradid made a significant contribution to the development of Ukrainian legal linguistics and in his numerous works raised the issue of sense and validity of linguistic expertise for forensics and humanities.

**The objective of the paper** is to give the general characteristic of linguistic expertise and features of its classification.

Expertise (from Latin *Exspertus* is *expert* or *connoisseur*) is a judgment or a research carried out by an expert with special knowledge in a particular field [5:51].

L. V. Azhnyuk defines linguistic expertise as a specialized linguistic study of textual materials and other language objects including non-verbal means of communication, which in combination with verbal means generate the meaning of the message [2:3]. E. B. Berg emphasizes, that legal linguistic examination is a variety of legal expertise, which adds up to the linguistic analysis of the text and may lead to the legal consequences [1: 326].

So, legal linguistic expertise is a specific linguistic research of text materials, performed by an expert, aimed at the solving of those questions which need the help of an expert.

**Types of linguistic examination after L. V. Azhnyuk.** L. V. Azhnyuk distinguishes between two major types of examinations, which are performed with the use of special knowledge in the linguistic field. Firstly, this is the examination of public texts or other language objects, which were published in mass media or any other sphere (digital and printed mass media, social networks, texts of TV and radio programs, oral presentations, advertising texts, information for consumers of goods and services, business names, etc.) where the use of language is regulated by special normative documents. Secondly, this is the examination of the texts of documents, which regulate public relations. Here belong normative acts of the highest level, personal papers, official letters etc. [2:5]. L. V. Azhnyuk describes the following example [2:6]:

*The X paragraph of the mortgage contract provides for that the mortgage holder sends to the depositor the official requirement with a specific sense under certain reasons (it has a certain legal result). The Z paragraph of this mortgage contract provides for, that the mortgage holder sends to the depositor the official notice with a certain sense under the other reasons (it has another legal result). The mortgage holder sends to the depositor one official document (the application – demand), which means both the official notice and the official requirement at the same time. The depositor questions the legitimacy of such action and interprets those legal consequences in his own way.*

Thus, the linguist can clearly answer the questions: 1. Are there any linguistic reasons to believe that this *application – demand*, which is provided for the expert research as an official notice, provides for the Z paragraph of this mortgage contract? 2. Are there any linguistic reasons to believe this *application – demand*, which is given for the expert research as an official requirement, is provided in the X paragraph of this mortgage contract?

**Types of linguistic expertise after A. N. Baranov [1:15].** The linguist accentuates, that the classification of linguistic expertise can be carried out according to various parameters. From the point of view of the theory of the linguistic expertise, the formal criteria does not represent a big value, but it influences the process of fulfillment of expertise and the way of results' presentation.

The linguistic expertises are divided into two big groups by formal parameters: the official expertise (performed on the demand of the court and it has the status of the evidences); the initiative expertise (performed on the demand of any interested physical or legal person). By the volume of the material for analysis, there is a single

word linguistic expertise, the linguistic expertise of a word combination, the linguistic expertise of a sentence, and the linguistic expertise of a text (or discourse). By the number of experts who perform the expertise there can be the commission expertise (performed by several experts) and the expertise performed by one expert.

**Types of linguistic expertise according to the aim of its performance.** This is the linguistic expertise, which is conducted with the arbitrated aims. Depending on the object of the expertise, there is the oral speech expertise, the expertise of the written text, and the verbal-visual expertise. Depending on the field of the use there distinguish between the legal and illegal expertise. By the volume of the analysis performed, the expertise is divided into a holistic and a private expertise. In private expertise, the expert interprets the meaning of words, word combinations and sentences in the framework of legal texts and executive orders: here we find homonymy, polysemy and synonymy of words and syntax constructions. Based on the language level on which the expertise is being carried out there can be written, phonetic, morphologic and textual types of expertise (they include linguistic and discursive expertise).

The last is the study of verbal and nonverbal components in a real communicative situation, which include printed / decoded texts, oral texts and an audiovisual range that conveys gestures, mimicry and so on. The discursive expertise gives the opportunity to see the communicative plans of the actors of the situation, where it is very important to determine the plan of giving a bribe, to classify the threats, calls and so on.

**Types of linguistic examinations suggested by the Ukrainian agency of linguistic expertise of the NAS of Ukraine [4].** They distinguish between different types of linguistic expertise. These are examinations used in the legal protection of trademarks; in adjudication of entrepreneur's identity; in legal protection of intellectual property and copyright law; for protection of honor, dignity and a business reputation of citizens and legal persons; to examine the texts or elements of texts on the subject of their conformity to the norms of the Ukrainian orthography, rules of transliteration according to the law of Ukraine on national language; to expertise the entry in official documents.

**Conclusion.** The linguistic examination is a relevantly young science direction. Though there was elaborated a range of classifications of expertise according to different criteria. Nowadays the linguistic expertise is widely used in judicial practice and for solving the conflict situations. The overview of the types of examinations is an important task of modern linguistics in the future.

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## THE GENERAL CONCEPT OF POLITICAL LINGUISTICS

**Introduction.** Political linguistics as a branch of linguistics studies the issues of political communication and their relationship with the socio-political processes. The need to ensure proper understanding of information provided by politicians in their speeches, specification of the aspects emphasized in political speeches, creation of certain attitudes in the society and many different problems led to identification of political linguistics as a separate research area, which stands out from the General scientific discipline of linguistics. This allocation occurred as the result of peculiarities of the ways of communication.

**Relevance of the research** is stipulated by the need of studying the phenomena of political linguistics that have influenced the globalization process, which touches all aspects of life, the socio-political sphere in particular.