



GENERAL ATTRIBUTES OF AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION IN LINGUISTIC EXPERTOLOGY

Kamola Msulmonova

Doctoral Student at Alisher Navoi Tashkent

State University of the Uzbek Language and Literature

Abstract

Among various types of forensic linguistic examinations, authorship attribution holds a special place. Determining the author of a text requires a detailed and methodical investigation. Identifying both general and specific linguistic features, analyzing relevant sources, and forming an objective conclusion ensure the reliability of the expert's judgment. This article explores the distinctive features, methodological criteria, and significance of author identification within linguistic expertology.

Keywords: Authorship attribution, linguistic expertise, forensics, criminolinguistics, linguistic features, forensic investigation, general features, specific features.

Introduction

Within the system of forensic examinations, authorship expertise is recognized as a distinct and important branch. When a handwritten text is analyzed, its graphological and psychological features may also be examined. However, every text inherently reflects the author's personality through specific linguistic patterns and stylistic preferences.

These linguistic characteristics form the foundation for identifying the author of a written work. Therefore, authorship examination is regarded as an integral component of linguistic expertise. In cases where author identification is necessary, a specialized subfield text authentication or authorship verification—



should be applied. This area represents a broader and more complex dimension of linguistic analysis.

The principal linguistic indicators used in author identification include the topic and structure of the text, lexical and grammatical features, stylistic tendencies, and the use of phraseological or idiomatic expressions such as interjections and rhetorical questions. Lexical characteristics often involve the use of archaisms, neologisms, professional terminology, filler words, vulgarisms, barbarisms, and jargon.

Materials and Methods

The main objects of linguistic analysis in authorship attribution include:

- The thematic and compositional structure of the text;
- lexical, syntactic, and phraseological features;
- stylistic and expressive means;
- recurring grammatical and orthographic patterns or errors.

The comparative analysis method serves as the primary approach in such investigations. For reliable comparison, sample texts of at least 200 words are required. It is preferable that both the sample and the text under investigation be written within the same time period, as an individual's writing style and linguistic habits may evolve over time.

If no comparative sample is available, the expert conducts authorization analysis, determining probable authorial attributes—such as age, gender, social status, and regional background—based on linguistic markers within the text.

In copyright-related cases, the objects of authorship examination may include:

- Literary and scientific works;
- Articles published in journals, newspapers, or online media;
- Translations (as creative products);
- Official documents;
- Diaries and private correspondence;
- Scripts for television and film;
- Explanatory notes for media productions;
- Lyrics, opera texts, and other musical compositions.



Discussions

The complete list of texts subject to linguistic expertise has not been legally defined, since new forms of creative and digital writing continue to emerge with the development of science and culture. It must be emphasized that texts heavily edited by others cannot serve as valid objects of authorship examination, as editorial interference distorts individual linguistic patterns.

Forensic linguistic centers generally require a comparison sample when conducting examinations. Such samples must be at least 200 words long and correspond stylistically and thematically to the analyzed material. Ideally, both texts should be written within the same time frame to minimize the impact of temporal or situational variation.

When comparison samples are unavailable, the analysis continues through independent linguistic profiling—that is, identifying the author’s probable attributes without external reference texts.

The legal foundation for authorship identification in Uzbekistan is based on:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- The Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- The Administrative Liability Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Through structural and stylistic analysis, experts can infer information about an unknown author’s social background, gender, and regional affiliation, thus narrowing the circle of potential suspects. Anonymous texts—such as threat letters, obscene messages, racist statements, extortion demands, confessions, and fraudulent communications—are analyzed for linguistic traces that may reveal the author’s identity.

A well-known example is the Unabomber case in the United States, where forensic linguistic analysis of anonymous letters helped identify the perpetrator, preventing further crimes.

In practice, experts establish similarities and differences across texts based on general linguistic indicators such as vocabulary, syntax, and stylistic preferences. Linguistic profiling of printed texts can yield valuable insights into an author’s age, gender, regional dialect, and social status, which significantly assist investigative processes.



Identification types in forensic linguistic examination are classified as follows:

- By scope: general or specific;
- by significance: group-related or individual;
- by nature: quantitative or qualitative;
- by relation to the object: essential or coincidental.

These criteria are also applicable to anonymous texts. Authorship may involve one or multiple individuals, and stylistic influence among co-authors is not uncommon. Quantitative and qualitative analyses—such as word frequency and syntactic complexity—are used to establish such relationships.

Authorized participants in authorship identification include investigators, prosecutors, judges, and forensic experts, who apply procedural and linguistic methods consistent with criminal procedural law.

Conclusion

In conclusion, linguistic expertise plays a vital role in judicial and investigative practice, particularly in cases involving murder, defamation, corruption, or intellectual property disputes. Quantitative linguistic analysis supports objective and evidence-based decision-making in court proceedings.

Authorship verification and text authentication are integral components of linguistic expertise. Conducting authorship and handwriting examinations within the framework of forensic linguistics enhances both the accuracy of expert conclusions and the effectiveness of justice administration.

1. Алтунян А.Г. Анализ политических текстов Алтунян А.Г. Анализ: учебное пособие [Текст] А.Г.Алтунян. – 2-е изд. – М.: Логос, 2010. – 384 с
2. Алпанова Ш.Х. Нутқий фаолият жараёнидаги руҳий ҳолатларнинг ўзбек тилининг турли сатҳи ва воситасида акс этиши. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2018. – 156 б.
3. Allan Keith, Burridge Kate. Forbidden words: taboo and the censoring of language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. – 314 p.
4. Баранов А.Н. Лингвистическая экспертиза текста теория и практика [Текст]: учеб. Пособие / А.Н.Баранов. – М.Флинта Наука, 2007. – 592 с.
5. Батюшкина М.В. К вопросу о корреляции правовых и лингвистических знаний как основе формирования междисциплинарных экспертных



***Modern American Journal of Social Sciences
and Humanities***

ISSN (E): 3067-8153

Volume 01, **Issue** 07, **October**, 2025

Website: usajournals.org

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons Attribution
4.0 International License.***

установок, направленных на развитие правовой культуры (на примере экспертной деятельности, осуществляемой в рамках законодательного процесса). Трибуна молодого ученого // Текст как единица филологической интерпретации сборник статей. – Новосибирск, 2012. – 29 с.

6. Бельчиков Ю.А., Горбаневский М.В., Жарков И.В. Методологические рекомендации по вопросам лингвистической экспертизы спорных текстов СМИ: сборных материалов. – Москва, 2010. – 105с.

7. Grachev M. A. Problems of formation and the formation of language minoriyas science // Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod state University n.a.N.A Lobachevsky. 2010, -No .4 (2). – 499с.