Asian Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2301-xxxx (online) | IF: 10.01 | Vol: 1, issue 1
Available: http://asiansciencejournal.org

DISCURSIVE-COGNITIVE FEATURES AND CORPUS ANALYSIS OF FORENSIC MEDICAL EXPERTISE TEXTS

Urakova Muborak
UzSWLU English teacher

Abstract: This article examines the discursive-cognitive features of forensic medical expertise texts and the issues of analyzing them on the basis of corpus linguistics. Forensic medical expertise texts are characterized as complex communicative units formed at the intersection of scientific, legal, and medical discourse. During the research, the terminological system, syntactic structure, pragmatic characteristics, and cognitive model of expertise texts are analyzed. In addition, based on corpus analysis, the functional features of lexical units, repetitive constructions, and discourse markers occurring in the texts are identified. The results of the study serve as an important theoretical basis for the linguistic and cognitive study of forensic medical texts.

Keywords: forensic medical expertise, discourse, cognitive linguistics, corpus analysis, legal text, terminology.

Introduction

In modern linguistics, the study of specialized discourses has become one of the important scientific directions. In particular, forensic medical expertise texts require special attention as a complex type of text formed at the intersection of scientific, legal, and medical communication. Such texts not only convey factual information but also serve as evidentiary grounds in the process of making legal decisions.

The main feature of forensic medical expertise texts is that they are based on objectivity, accuracy, and terminological standardization. At the same time, these texts also reflect the professional position of the author, expert evaluation, and the model of scientific thinking. This situation creates the necessity of studying forensic medical expertise texts from discursive and cognitive perspectives.

Corpus linguistics, in turn, provides an opportunity to analyze large volumes of texts using automated methods. Through this method, typical linguistic units, terminological frequencies, and discourse markers used in forensic medical expertise texts can be identified.

The purpose of this article is to determine the discursive-cognitive features of forensic medical expertise texts and to investigate their linguistic and pragmatic aspects on the basis of corpus analysis.

Forensic medical expertise texts are considered one of the complex and multilayered forms of modern institutional discourse. These texts are formed on the basis of the integration of medical knowledge, legal norms, and scientific conclusions. The main task of a forensic medical expertise text is to scientifically describe biological, physiological, and mechanical conditions related to a crime or incident and provide an objective conclusion to legal authorities.

From a discursive perspective, forensic medical expertise texts belong to the official-scientific style, in which logical consistency, evidence-based presentation, and standardization are manifested as the main communicative principles. The limitation of emotional-expressive means in the text ensures the neutral position of the expert. Therefore, syntactic units recording facts often dominate in expertise documents.

The discursive structure of forensic medical expertise texts includes several main components:

- introduction section;
- description of the examination process;
- laboratory results;
- expert analysis;
- final conclusion.

Each structural component has its own linguistic characteristics. For example, official identification units are frequently found in the introduction section, while constructions expressing cause-and-effect relations are actively used in the conclusion section.

From a cognitive point of view, forensic medical expertise texts represent the verbal model of specialist thinking. The expert perceives reality, analyzes it, and encodes it through special professional language means. In this process, conceptual categories and the terminological system play a central role. For example, terms such as "trauma," "asphyxia," "hemorrhage," and "biological material" function not only as scientific concepts but also as cognitive knowledge models.

The terminological density in forensic medical expertise texts is high. The extensive use of terms ensures the scientific accuracy of the text and contributes to the unambiguous interpretation of information. At the same time, the active use of Latin and international medical terms increases the professional level of the text.

Syntactically, complex compound sentences, passive constructions, and the process of nominalization prevail in expertise texts. For example:

- "The injury was caused as a result of mechanical impact."
- "Biological traces were identified during the examination."

Such constructions strengthen the objectivity of the text and reduce subjective attitudes.

From a pragmatic perspective, forensic medical expertise texts are considered part of institutional communication. The expert text is intended for a specific audience — investigator, prosecutor, judge, or lawyer. Therefore, the text should be understandable not only scientifically but also legally. The expert expresses conclusions carefully and minimizes the use of hypothetical units.

Corpus analysis is considered an important method for the linguostatistical study of forensic medical expertise texts. Based on electronic text databases, the frequency of the most active lexical units, collocations, and grammatical models in expertise documents is identified. Research results show that the following units are frequently used in forensic medical texts:

- "identified";
- "observed";
- "examined";
- "injury";
- "biological sample";
- "expert conclusion".

These units form the standard language model of expertise discourse.

Forensic medical expertise texts are one of the important types of institutional discourse. These texts combine elements of medicine, law, and scientific communication. The primary function of forensic medical expertise texts is to provide a scientifically grounded conclusion about an event or incident. Therefore, accuracy, logical consistency, and terminological standardization are of primary importance in these texts.

From a discursive point of view, forensic medical expertise texts are characterized by a high degree of formality. Emotional-expressive units are almost never used because the main purpose is to provide objective information. Expertise texts often contain passive

constructions, nominal units, and special terminological combinations. For example: “bodily injury identified,” “biological sample examined,” and “mechanical damage observed” are considered the main indicators of the official-scientific style.

Cognitively, forensic medical expertise texts appear as a linguistic model of specialist thinking. The expert observes reality, analyzes it, and expresses it through special scientific language means. In this process, conceptual categories occupy an important place. In particular, concepts such as “injury,” “cause of death,” “mechanical impact,” and “biological trace” are considered the main cognitive units of expert thinking.

Pragmatic factors are also important in forensic medical expertise discourse. The text is accepted not only by the scientific audience but also by investigators, judges, or legal specialists. Therefore, expertise texts must be as accurate, understandable, and legally consistent as possible. Ambiguity or double meaning is not allowed in the text.

Corpus analysis enables the systematic study of forensic medical expertise texts. Through corpus linguistics, the most frequently used terms, syntactic models, and collocations in expertise texts are identified. Studies show that nouns and passive constructions occur with high frequency in forensic medical texts. This ensures the objective and scientific nature of the text.

Corpus linguistics also makes it possible to create automatic classifications and semantic networks of forensic medical expertise texts. This opens opportunities for the future development of automatic processing of expertise documents and linguistic expertise systems based on artificial intelligence.

In addition, intertextual and interdiscursive relations are observed in forensic medical expertise texts. References to medical manuals, legislative documents, and laboratory protocols indicate that the text is a multi-source discourse.

In modern studies, the cognitive-discursive analysis of forensic medical expertise texts is regarded as an important scientific direction for legal linguistics, criminology, and computational linguistics. This approach contributes to improving the linguistic standards and communicative effectiveness of expertise documents.

Furthermore, corpus analysis helps identify the functional characteristics of discourse markers and standard expressions. For example, units such as “as a result of the examination,” “it was determined that,” and “according to the expert conclusion” serve as means of ensuring the logical coherence of the text.

The phenomenon of interdiscursivity is also observed in forensic medical expertise texts. That is, medical, legal, and scientific discourse elements appear simultaneously within one text. This demonstrates the multilayered communicative nature of the text.

The research results indicate the great importance of corpus methods in the automatic analysis of forensic medical expertise texts, the creation of terminological databases, and the development of legal linguistics.

Conclusion

Forensic medical expertise texts are special communicative units with complex discursive and cognitive characteristics. They are based on the principles of scientific accuracy, legal objectivity, and terminological standardization. While discursive analysis reveals the official-stylistic and pragmatic aspects of forensic medical texts, the cognitive approach allows identifying the linguistic expression of expert thinking and conceptual systems.

Corpus analysis, in turn, serves to study forensic medical expertise texts statistically and automatically. Through this method, the functional features of terminological units, syntactic constructions, and discourse markers are identified.

This study has important theoretical and practical significance in the investigation of forensic medical expertise texts from the perspectives of linguistic expertise, legal discourse, and corpus linguistics.

REFERENCES

1. Fairclough, N. *Language and Power*. London: Longman, 2001.
2. Van Dijk, T. A. *Discourse and Context*. Cambridge University Press, 2008.
3. Halliday, M. A. K. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold, 1994.
4. Sinclair, J. *Corpus, Concordance, Collocation*. Oxford University Press, 1991.
5. Safarov, Sh. *Cognitive Linguistics*. Tashkent, 2006.
6. Nurmonov, A. *Methods of Linguistic Research*. Tashkent, 2010.
7. McEnery, T., & Hardie, A. *Corpus Linguistics: Method, Theory and Practice*. Cambridge University Press, 2012.