

Linguistic Devices of Active Subjects Used In the Speech of Investigators

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Abstract

In this article, the linguistic devices that serve to increase the effectiveness in the speech of English and Uzbek investigators are classified within the most active topics. In X.B.Samigova's doctoral dissertation, the linguistic devices that serve to increase the effectiveness of speech are classified in the framework of the most active topics. They are classified under the most active topics. Based on this research, we also classify linguistic tools that serve to increase effectiveness in the speech of English and Uzbek investigators within the most active topics.

Key words: linguistic tools, effectiveness of speech, speech of investigators, rights and obligations, authenticity of testimony, ready-made sentences, active topics and factors.

In the investigator's speech, words and phrases, according to their function, serve to introduce rights and obligations, to prove the authenticity of testimony, to clarify information. We see this in the following examples:

Vocational words or phrases:

– *If you cannot afford (a lawyer) one will be provided, before and or during **questioning**. Do you understand?*

– *I understand*¹. (– *Agar advokat yollashga qurbingiz yetmasa, biz sizni so'roq qilishdan avval yoki ushbu jarayonda bepul advokat bilan ta'minlaymiz*).

– *Bularga nisbatan **da'vo**, **e'tirozingiz** bormi, ya'ni qarshingizda o'tirgan **shaxsga** nisbatan. – Yo'q*².

¹ Natalie's SHOCKING Interrogation & Confession! KILLED her own MoM - Natalie Gonzalez Snapped!! – <https://youtube.com>

² Jinoyat ishlari bo'yicha Toshkent shahar Sergeli tuman sudi ish yurituvda bo'lgan 262831/2022-49-sonli jinoyat ishi yig'majildidan.

words and phrases related to familiarization with procedural rights and obligations: “I must ask you some questions about your movements last night,” Ramsay said. “You do understand. **In a murder enquiry we have to take statements from everyone.**” “Yes,” Cassidy said. “Of course.”³ (You do understand. In a murder enquiry we have to take statements from everyone – To‘g‘ri tushunasiz. **Qotillik jinoyatida** biz har kimdan ko‘rsatuv olishimizga to‘g‘ri keladi) / – Yana bir bor ogohlantiraman, aybingga iqror bo‘l, menga hammasini so‘zlab ber. G‘iyosovni o‘ldirganim to‘g‘ri, de. **Unutma, chin dildan iqror bulsang, sud buni hisobga oladi**⁴;

to clarify information: “I want you to tell me about Dorothea Cassidy,” he said. “**I know you go to St. Mary’s. What was she like?**” “She was a treasure.”⁵ (I know you go to St. Mary’s. What was she like? – Men bilaman siz Seynt Meriga borgansiz. Uning ko‘rinishi qanday edi?) / – Norov, hazillashmay gapiring, – dedi tergovchi Haydarga tik qarab. – Oxirgi marta so‘rayapman, o‘t bilan o‘ynashmay, rostini ayting, **Berdiyev Karimning joniga siz qasd qildingizmi?** – Ha, men...⁶

A large number of ready-made sentences are used in the speech of an investigator. For example: I would like you to come along to New Scotland Yard with me, **make a statement confirming what you have already said, allow your clothes to be examined, and allow us to take scrapings from your finger-nails, a few hairs from your head, other things which may be helpful. At the moment you are under no compulsion to do these things. You would be, of course, if you were charged with the murder.**”⁷ (Make a statement confirming what you have already said, allow your clothes to be examined, and allow us to take scrapings from your finger-nails, a few hairs from your head – Avval aytganlaringizni tasdiqlang, kiyimlaringizni tekshirishga, tirnoqdan, soch tolalaringizdan namuna olishga ijozat bersangiz) / Siz Jinoyat kodeksining to‘qson yettinchi moddasi ikkinchi qismi “**b**” **bandida ko‘rsatilgan** jinoyatni sodir qilganlikda gumonlanasiz. Mana, sizni **jinoyat ishida gumon qilinuvchi tariqasida ishtirok etishga jalb qilish to‘g‘risidagi qaror. Tanishib chiqib, qo‘l qo‘ying**⁸.

Below we present examples of classification of active topics and factors that serve to increase effectiveness in the investigation.

Influence by recording the position and profession acquires a special importance in the speech of the investigator. It is known that an investigator communicates with thousands of citizens while performing his duties. However, at the beginning of communication, people imagine him as an investigator, often an employee of a penal body. In a certain sense, this concept is used to encourage people to speak the truth. It is observed that the investigators of both nations invite the interlocutor to the purpose of the speech through the event of recording this position. For example:

‘Hello,’ she said, as the two men approached the front step. The bald cop smiled at her.

‘Scrathclyde Police,’ he said, smiling again her his ID. ‘We’re here about Mr. McMillan?’

*‘Please come in.’ She opened the door*⁹.

‘We’re the police. Brendan Lyons was killed on Tuesday.’ Morrow heard herself saying it, mumbling, informing the man bluntly of an appalling fact. ‘We’ve... need to ask about him.’

*The door opened wide and there stood Kenny Gallagher*¹⁰.

³ Cleeves A. A Day in the Death of Dorothea Cassidy. – New York: Ballantine Books, 1992. – P. 25.

⁴ Nishonov I. So‘nggi topshiriq: Roman. – Namangan: Namangan, 2009. – B. 180.

⁵ Cleeves A. A day in the Death of Dorothea Cassidy. – New York: Ballantine Books, 1992. – P. 60.

⁶ Ibodinov A. “Latofat” do‘konidagi qatl: Qissa. – T.: Sharq, 2002. – B. 82.

⁷ Creasey J. The Scene of The Crime. – New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1961. – P. 71. – <https://rulit.me>

⁸ Ibodinov A. “Latofat” do‘konidagi qatl: Qissa. – T.: Sharq, 2002. – B. 76.

⁹ Mina D. The Red Road. – England: Magna, 2015. – P. 159. – <https://rulit.me>

¹⁰ Mina D. Gods and Beasts. – Great Britain: Orion, 2012. – P. 252. – <https://archive.org>

In this example, the investigator introduces himself by naming the police department (*Scrathclyde Police – Skresklayd Politsiyasi*). In the second case, speech influence is applied by saying that he is a policeman.

Here's another example: *“Haven't I seen you before?” he asked.*

“This is inspector Mallet of Scotland Yard,” the sergeant explained. “He has been doing some investigation at the Cyclopus Studios, and he was good enough to come along this morning and help us.”

“Pleased to meet you.” said Teddy¹¹.

In the example, the inspector specifically states that he is a policeman from Scotland Yard. As you know, Scotland Yard is the name of the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police, an inspector famous for solving a number of sensational crimes in history. Also, in British detective films, serious crimes are mainly investigated by officers of Scotland Yard, and therefore any Englishman who hears this name imagines a serious police officer.

Let's focus on the following examples:

Bilal, I'm DS Alex Morrow. Can I just ask you quickly: why were they waiting outside the house while it all went on?”¹² – Bilol, men DS (detektiv serjant) Aleks Morrowman. Sizdan qisqacha so'rov o'tqazsam maylimi, nima uchun hamma narsa uy ichida sodir bolayotgan payt, ular uy tashqarisida kutishgan? In this example, we can see that the effectiveness of a single detective sergeant, that is, the DS indicator, is increasing. In the following example, the situation is slightly different:

‘This interview is being recorded. I'm PC, attached to Barne police station. The other officer present is Mc Holland¹³. – “Ushbu intervyu yozib olinmoqda. Men PC (Politsiya konstabeli)man. Barn politsiya bo'limi xodimiman. Tergovda ishtirok etayotgan yana bir ofitser Mak Holland. Mentioning the position in this sentence also goes back to the human factor and increases the effectiveness. It should also be noted that the above example is a text on the social network YouTube, and we can see that it is based on both fiction and real life.

In the examples above, British abbreviations are used in place of the word detective: DS – Detective Sergeant, PC – Police Constable, WPC – Woman Police Constable. In English, in official documents, it is even used to abbreviate names (eg: Anthony Charles Lynton Blair – Tony Blair).

Here are some examples of how an Uzbek investigator can write his position in a speech:

– *Rahmonov siz bo'lasizmi? Nimaga chaqirdingiz?*

– *Assalomu alaykum! – tergovchi qo'lini ko'ksiga qo'yib, o'rnidan turdi. – Tergov guruhi rahbari Rahmonovman, keling o'tiring!*

– *Salom, salom! Besh yilda bir marta ta'tilga chiqib, dam olgani toqqa ketgandim, – tergovchining iliq munosabatini ko'rib, guvoh biroz shashtidan tushdi¹⁴.*

In this example, when calling the witness to behave properly, the hand is placed on the chest in a typical Uzbek way, and the official form of address is used in the speech. (*qo'lini ko'ksiga qo'yib, o'rnidan turdi. – Tergov guruhi rahbari Rahmonovman*).

– *Nima gap... tinchlikmi?*

– *Tinchlik, tinchlik! Men tergovchi Rahmonovman, bu kishi tezkor xodim Ulug'bek...*

– *Xolmurodov!*

¹¹ Hare C. Death among Friends and Other Detective Stories. – New York: Harper&Row, 1984. – P. 166. – <https://archive.org>

¹² Mina D. Still Midnight. – Detroit: Wheeler Publishing, 2010. – P.104. – <https://e-reading.org.ua>

¹³ Hell In the Cell UK - Bent Police Steal Property and Abuse Children. – <https://youtube.com>

¹⁴ Sindarov K. Dorixonadagi qotillik: Qissa. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – B. 190.

– *I-ch-k-a-r-i-g-a k-i-r-i-n-g-l-a-r... – Norbuvining tili zo ‘rg‘a kalimaga keldi*¹⁵.

– *Mayli, shifosini bersin! – Ramazon biroz o‘ng‘aysizlandi. – Sal bemavrid bo‘lsayam xizmatchilik ekan-da, yangajon! Men viloyat prokuraturasidan Husanovman, mehmon Respublika Bosh prokuraturasidan Sanjar aka bo‘ladilar... Gap eringizni davolatishga Germaniyaga olib borganingiz masalasida...*

– *Ha, shunday! – gap nimadaligini anglagan ayol o‘zini biroz bosib olganday edi*¹⁶.

In these examples, the investigators are influencing the interviewee by telling them their positions. It is known that the investigator is given great authority and power, he can arrest and detain citizens, conduct searches, apply other coercive measures and solve other issues that lead to the restriction of the rights of citizens. Such factors cause a certain change in the mentality of any person who hears the word "investigator".

There are linguistic tools related to investigation with the meaning such as *Scotland Yard / viloyat prokuraturasidan* va *DS, PC, WPC / tergovchiman*. The expression of these language units in the job description shows the different aspects of the languages.

Verbal influence by asking for or giving help. Help is understood as helping, giving help in doing something. At the end of the investigative inquiry, it is necessary to express gratitude for the assistance given to the subject, regardless of his mood. In this way, the subject will have a positive opinion about the investigator and create a favorable environment for the future investigation. In the languages under study, investigators encourage the interrogator to do a certain activity by offering or asking for help. For example:

“But we’ve told you all that already,” Dick objected.

“I agree. But at the same time there are some points which I should like cleared up, and I think they can best be cleared up by your helping me, so far as possible, to reconstruct the events of last night – in so far as you were respectively concerned in them. I wasn’t everyone to go through the same actions in the same order and in the same place as they did last night. Is that agreed?”

*There was a murmur of assent*¹⁷.

Diamond boomed reassurance down the transatlantic cable. “Dr. Junker, there’s no suggestion that you are implicated in Mrs. Jackman’s death. I am simply hoping that you can help me to piece together the events of that weekend. Do you mind?”

*Junker’s voice started up again. “If you really think I can help, I’ll do what I can. I’m still trying to comprehend this.”*¹⁸

In both of the cited examples, the interrogator is in speech when calling for help *by your helping me, you can help me* (*sizning menga yordamingiz orqali, menga yordam berishingiz mumkin*) uses sentences. This sentence increases the effectiveness of the speech. Another example:

Detective-Sergeant Pim was ugly, talkative and desperately civil. It was his civility that Dr. Faraday found most alarming.

“I’m sorry to trouble you, Doctor, knowing how busy you are, very sorry indeed. But I’m enquiring into a burglary that occurred last night, and it crossed my mind that perhaps you might be able to help me.”

¹⁵ Sindarov K. Temuriylar kutubxonasining siri: Qissa. – T.: Tafakkur qanoti, 2019. – B. 141.

¹⁶ Sindarov K. Amirlikning oltin taxti izidan: Qissa. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2018. – B. 71.

¹⁷ Hare C. Death among Friends and Other Detective Stories. – New York: Harper&Row, 1984. – P. 182. – <https://archive.org>

¹⁸ Lovesey P. The Last Detective. – USA: Bantam Books, 1992. – P. 180. – <https://archive.org>

“A burglary, Sergeant? Where?”¹⁹

In this example, the detective realizes that the doctor is very busy, apologizes to him, and encourages him to help solve the robbery. (*you might be able to help me*). Here's another example:

“I’ve no incentive,” she said.

“But you’ll help,” he said, smiling at her. “You will help.”

“I’m not easily bribed,” she said, to give herself time to think. “I’ll want more than an ice cream cornet.” She knew she would do anything he asked her²⁰.

In the example above, the detective uses repetition in speech to encourage the woman to help (*You will help – Siz yordam berishingiz kerak*). It is noted that it is better for the investigator to start the questioning immediately and to introduce the rights and obligations, but first to offer the interrogator to try coffee, sweets, etc. This means that the woman in the example is not easily sold with sweets, and is ready to help after tasting them.

By asking for help in Uzbek, the interlocutor is encouraged to do a certain activity. For example:

– *Opa, siz tashvish chekmang, – guruh rahbari vaziyatni yumshatishga harakat qildi. – Aslida, tartib shunaqa, odatda jabrlanuvchining yaqinlari, shu jumladan, xotini gumondor sifatida taxmin qilinadi. Lekin bizda sizga nisbatan hech narsa yo‘q. **Haqiqatni gapirib turibsiz, tergovga yordam qilyapsiz.***

So‘roq uzoq davom etdi²¹.

In this example, the interlocutor is supported and a positive strategy is followed by emphasizing units like *haqiqatni gapirib turibsiz, tergovga yordam qilyapsiz*

Here's another example: *Assalomu alaykum, Adibaxon, yaxshimisiz? Men tergovchi Sanjar Rahmonovman.*

– *S-a-l-o-m... tergovchi... tinchlikmi? – narigi tarafdin ayol kishining hadikli ovozi eshitildi.*

– *Telefon raqamingizni onangiz – Anya opadan oldik. **Bir masalada yordamingiz kerak bo‘lib qoldi.***

Ayol “yordam” so‘zini eshitib, biroz dadillanganday bo‘ldi: – Mayli, yordamim tegsa...²²

In this example, the investigator encourages the interlocutor not to be afraid of the investigator by emphasizing that he needs help. Examples include:

– *Siz mening aytganlarim bo‘yicha ishlashingizga to‘g‘ri keladi, shundagina Jahongirning qotillarini ushlay olamiz, balki ular uyushgan to‘da bo‘lishi mumkin. Shuning uchun singlim, **bizga bergan yordamingiz juda katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi.** Jinoyatchilarni fosh qilishda bizga yordam berishga tayyormisiz? Bu ish qo‘lingizdan keladimi? Agar siz rozi bo‘lsangiz nima qilishingiz kerakligini bir boshdan tushuntiraman.*

Hamshira qiz o‘ylanib qoldi va birpasdan keyin:

– *Men roziman, – dedi²³.*

In the given example, the investigator encourages the interlocutor to his goal using the type of campaign speech. The speech is effectively expressed by emphasizing the importance of the interlocutor's help in solving the crime (*bizga bergan yordamingiz juda katta ahamiyatga ega bo‘ladi*).

– *Singlim, shoshmasdan o‘tirib oling-da, bemalol hammasini boshdan gapiravering. **Sizga***

¹⁹ Hare C. Death among Friends and Other Detective Stories. – New York: Harper&Row, 1984. – P. 268-369. – <https://archive.org>

²⁰ Cleeves A. A Lesson in Dying. – New York: Fawcett Gold Medal, 1990. – P. 115. – <https://archive.org>

²¹ Sindarov K. Dorixonadagi qotillik: Qissa. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – B. 81.

²² Sindarov K. O‘g‘irlangan bolalik: Qissa. – T.: Hilol media, 2020. – B. 150-151.

²³ Masharipova Z. Tamg‘a: Qissalar va hikoyalar. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2018. – B.108-109.

qo'limdan kelganicha yordam berishga harakat qilaman, – dedi unga dalda berib Sobirjon.

– Rahmat, – ayol chekkada turgan stulga o'tirib, keyin gapira boshladi²⁴.

So, it is clear from the analysis that the investigators of both nations express the sentences about asking for help in speech in the form of modality. Unlike the English language, sentences in the Uzbek language are characterized by having the nature of propaganda.

Communicating by explaining laws and rights. At the beginning of any questioning, the law requires that only the truth be told. A number of circumstances can affect a person's ability to tell the truth, for example, his personal relationship with the suspect, the presence of circumstances that could discredit the witness, etc. The linguistic phenomenon of influencing a person while explaining these rules is observed in both languages. For example:

Rose wouldn't look at her.

'I'm saying that because if you tell them that in court they'll take into consideration.'

When Rose spoke her voice was very small²⁵.

'And in pursuance of that, Mr. Monkton, I am charging you with perverting the course of justice. I am now going to read you your rights and I'd like you to listen carefully, because they might have changed since your day.'

And then she did²⁶.

In these examples, he is invited to speak in court (*if you tell them that in court they'll take into consideration – agar buni sudda so'zlab bersang, inobatga olishadi*). In the second, the rules of interrogation are introduced and encouraged to follow the rules of speaking in investigative work. (*I am now going to read you your rights and I'd like you to listen carefully – men sizni huquqlaringiz bilan tanishtiraman va meni diqqat bilan tinglang*).

Here's another example:

"Omar, in the course of our investigations we have uncovered some facts that we would like to ask you about. In relations to that, you're being detained here and I'm going to read you this caution, OK?"

Omar answered at the same time as his lawyer's formal response that he was willing to cooperate in any way: "Oh, 'course, aye, yeah. Fine."²⁷

In this example, the arrested person will be introduced to the rules of the investigation process (*In relations to that, you're being detained here and I'm going to read you this caution, OK? – Siz bu yerda ushlab turilgan ekansiz, men sizni huquqlaringiz bilan tanishtiraman*). It is recommended that the person should keep in mind that his words will be treated legally.

The following example also encourages the goal by explaining the rules:

'Sorry to keep you waiting,' Hamilton said, although he didn't sound very sorry, and he wasn't smiling. 'I'd just like to remind you that you're under caution, but you haven't been arrested at this stage, and you're free to go whenever you choose to. We asked you if you wanted a solicitor present while we speak to you, and you declined. If you change your mind at any time, we can get a solicitor for you.'

'I understand. I don't want a solicitor, not at the moment, anyway²⁸.

In the above example, the rights of the interrogated person are explained and he is involved in the

²⁴ O'sha manba. – B. 194.

²⁵ Mina D. The Red Road. – England: Magna, 2015. – P. 159. – <https://rulit.me>

²⁶ O'sha joyda.

²⁷ Mina D. Still Midnight. – USA: Wheeler, 2010. – P. 389. – <https://e-reading.org.ua>

²⁸ Haynes E. Under a Silent Moon. – London: Sphere, 2014. – P. 189. – <https://archive.org>

investigation. He is told that he has not been arrested yet and that he must answer questions (*you're under caution, but you haven't been arrested at this stage, and you're free to go whenever you choose to* – *Siz so 'roqqa tortilmoqdasiz, ammo siz hibsda emassiz va istagan paytda ketishingiz mumkin*).

In the Uzbek language, when emphasizing the law, it is noted that it is equal for everyone, that the state relies on laws, and that crime is definitely punished through the rule of law. In such examples, the increase of speech effectiveness is expressed. For example:

– **Qonun oldida hamma teng!** *Qolaversa, uning shu ko'ygga tushishiga...* – Sanjarbek “*Siz aybdorsiz*” deb yubormoqchi bo'ldi-yu, “*Aybsizlik prezumpsiya*”si yodiga tushib, mavhumroq gap qildi: – *boshqalarning ham aybi bor... Hozircha yo'lakda poylab tursangiz.*

*Sharifxo'ja aftini bezday qilib, istar-istamas eshik tarafga yurdi*²⁹.

– *Sizlar kelasizlar, ketasizlar. Men shu yerda ishlayman. Qarigan chog'imda issiq joyimni sovutib nima qilaman.*

– *Ayajon, qo'rqmang, sizni hech kim ishdan bo'shata olmaydi! Davlat bor, qonun bor! Siz to'g'risini gapiring. Bu biz uchun juda muhim. Gap qotillik haqida ketyapti.*

*Ayol “qotillik” so'zini eshitib, sergaklandi*³⁰.

In these examples, unlike the English language, in Uzbek the law is connected with the names of the people and the state, and the investigator's speech is expressed strictly. By explaining that the law is the interlocutor's guardian, the purpose of the speech is invoked. Here are some more examples:

– *Ni-ma de-moq-chi-siz, o'lgan odamni aybdor qilmoqchimisiz... qqa-mat-moq-chi-mi-siz?! Mana meni qamating!* – *dedi ayol jazavavsi qo'zib.*

– *Opa, Sanjarbekni sal noto'g'ri tushundingiz. Biz sizlarni aybdor qilmoqchi emasmiz. Maqsadimiz – qotilni topish, jazolash, qonun ustuvorligi va jazo muqarrarligini ta'minlash!* – *dedi Faxriddin Karimovich bahsga barham berish maqsadida muloyimlik bilan*³¹.

In the example, the listener is calmed down by emphasizing the rule of law (*qonun ustuvorligi va jazo muqarrarligini ta'minlash*). The idea is conveyed in the style of a persuasive speech. In this type of speech, the speaker aims to sway the audience to his side on a controversial issue by any means. Such a speech is intended only to influence and does not directly encourage the implementation of an action.

In the speech of the Uzbek investigator, influence is observed by explaining the rules in a simple way. For example:

Prokuratura tergovchisi, xipcha, yuzlari kulib turadigan yosh yigit Hamidjon Eson akaning kayfiyatini sezdimi, yaxshi kutib oldi. Qo'liga bir piyola qaynoq choy uzatib, uka o'limi bois ko'ngil so'rgan bo'ldi.

– *Endi, Eson aka, tartib shunaqa, bir-ikki og'iz surishtiradigan gaplarimiz bor. Rasmiyatchilik...*

– *Bemalol*³².

Therefore, it is clear from the results of the analysis that it is mandatory to explain the rules and rights in the investigation of both languages. English investigators cite the internationally recognized Miranda Rules, while Uzbek investigators cite the law in the name of society and emphasize that the law is supreme. This phenomenon shows the different aspects of the languages being mixed.

The lexical tools that contribute to the increase of effectiveness in the speech of English and

²⁹ Sindarov K. Dorixonadagi qotillik: Qissa. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – B.196.

³⁰ Sindarov K. Dorixonadagi qotillik: Qissa. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2020. – B. 240.

³¹ Sindarov K. Amirlikning oltin taxti izidan: Qissa. – T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2018. – B. 218.

³² Ibodinov A. “Latofat” do'konidagi qatl: Qissa. – T.: Sharq, 2002. – B.128.

Uzbek investigators were classified within the framework of topics. They are characterized by having similar and different aspects according to their use in speech.

The observation of increased expressiveness in the speech of English and Uzbek investigators by mentioning the name of the investigative office or the fact that the investigator is in the speech shows the similar aspects of the languages. In English, the name of the police office, such as Scotland Yard, in Uzbek, the name of the investigation office, such as the regional, city, district prosecutor's office, is observed in speech. In English, abbreviations such as DS (detective sergeant), PC (police constable), WPC (woman police constable) are observed, and in Uzbek, lexical units such as investigator, inquirer serve to increase the effectiveness of speech.

The observation of increased effectiveness with the use of auxiliary sentences in both languages demonstrates the similarities between the languages. In English, modal sentences such as by your helping me, you can help me, you might be able to help me are observed, and in Uzbek, sentences such as by your helping me, you need help, are you ready to help, and I will try to help increase the effectiveness of speech. does.

English and Uzbek investigators often refer to laws and rights. Speech effectiveness is achieved by noting the rule of law in both languages. British investigators cite the British version of the Miranda Rules, and Uzbek investigators cite sources such as the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Criminal Code, and generally recognized norms of international law, which serves to increase the effectiveness of their speeches.

The fact that these people's investigators express the deed in speech in the form of a narrative, and the use of linguistic means of praise show the common aspects of languages.

Lies told in order to realize the truth are important in the speech of the detective. In the languages under study, this linguistic phenomenon is expressed in connection with telling another story to the interlocutor.

In the speech of an English and Uzbek investigator, he can remind and explain the rules and rights, record his position and profession, offer advice, help, praise, emphasize his actions, tell lies, remember his guilt. are characterized by the fact that the level of activity differs from each other according to their use in speech.

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