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THE IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTICS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Currently, language has an increasingly strong role in solving criminal cases, one of which is marked by the development of forensic linguistics. Forensic linguistics is a cross-discipline between language, crime, and law involving law enforcement officials, court affairs, legislation, court disputes, and so on. With forensic linguistics, legal cases caused by language can be handled more easily [1].

The existence of openness and freedom of information through social media, on the one hand raises problems when many people do not understand that there are ethics in using language. However, on the other hand, this encourages collaboration between legal experts and linguists to resolve criminal and civil cases related to language [2].

As a social semiotic system, language is a socially shared sign. The mode of language can be spoken (language sounds) or written (spelling and punctuation). In conveying signs, language can be combined with other modes of sign, for example visual (images and videos). These modes can be put together to convey meaning. This combination of modes (multimodality) can be used as data in forensic linguistic analysis (forensic text). This text has implications for legal and criminal contexts [3].

In studying forensic texts, the context in which the text appears must also be considered. Context is related to all situations and things that are outside the text and affect the use of language, for example, the linguistic, physical, or mental environment referred to by the user. To illustrate, there is a post on social media about insulting a person or institution. The post is in the form of visual, audio, and writing. Thus, those three modes must be studied, whether there is an element of crime in them when referring to the Electronic Information and Transaction Law or the renewal of the Criminal Code established by the government [4].

Also, when a linguist is asked to translate evidence in a case, he must demonstrate his mastery so that the results can be justified. Forensic linguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the root

of a problem related to law. When we translate evidence, let alone a sworn translator, that means we have to be able to demonstrate mastery because if we make a mistake, it will certainly be a problem in law.

The scope of forensic linguistics is not only limited to cases in digital media but it can cover broader cases. Forensic linguistics even enters the academic world, such as the issue of plagiarism. According to him, plagiarism checker machines may not necessarily show acts of plagiarism just because the test for similarity is high, so it needs to be re-checked by a linguist.

To improve the skills of linguists in the field of forensic linguistics, must be improved a Forensic Linguistics Training.

On the basis of the analysis, it may be concluded that Forensic linguistics as a subfield of applied/descriptive linguistics and an emerging sub-discipline of forensic science, analyzes and measures the language with respect to crime, judicial procedures, and disputes. For this purpose, analysis of courtroom discourse, legal documents, police cautions, and authorship attribution can be carried out by forensic linguists. It works as the interface between language, crime, and the law. The forensic linguist is used for the application of linguistic knowledge and techniques to the language of legal cases and proceedings. It is also used in private disputes which require settlement between parties and which may result in legal action [5].

Список використаних джерел

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