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Verification of communicative types in the judicial public space of media discourse in the USA, Kazakhstan and Russia as a psycholinguistic marker of fact-checking

Верификация коммуникативных типов в судебном публичном пространстве медиадискурсов США, Казахстана и России как психолингвистический маркер фактчекинга

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Abstract

Modern psycholinguistic research and fact-checking actively explore the space of media discourse. However, the representation of the judicial space in the mass media has not been sufficiently studied due to the peculiarities of communicative behavior in the judicial and legal space of the ethno-socius and the attitude to the judiciary. The authors hypothesize that the differences in public behavior in court and the coverage of the work of courts in the American, Kazakh and Russian media are due to the socio-cultural features of the phenomena of judicial and legal communication in public space under the influence of established traditions in such coordinate systems as “person – judicial system”, “openness – closeness of society”, “unity – disunity of society”, “accessibility – stigmatization”, “court – journalistic

Абстракт

Современные психолингвистические исследования и проверка фактов активно исследуют пространство медийного дискурса. Однако репрезентация судебного пространства в средствах массовой информации недостаточно изучена из-за особенностей коммуникативного поведения в судебно-правовом пространстве этносоциума и отношения к судебной власти. Авторы выдвигают гипотезу о том, что различия в публичном поведении в суде и освещении работы судов в американских, казахстанских и российских СМИ обусловлены социокультурными особенностями феноменов судебно-правовой коммуникации в публичном пространстве под влиянием устоявшихся традиций в таких системах координат, как “человек – судебная система”, “открытость –

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investigation”, etc. The results confirm the hypothesis of the authors' team, revealing the difference in the perception of the judicial system in the USA, Kazakhstan and Russia, illustrating the "rejection" of the Soviet and post-Soviet stigmatization of the judicial and legal space by the Kazakh society towards democratic norms. The prospects of the study are related to the subsequent development of an automatic system for evaluating speech behavior strategies in court and their coverage in the media as a category of fact-checking.

Keywords: discourseology, communicative behavior, judicial and legal system, NLP, comparative studies, confidence marker.

Introduction

Communicative types in the judicial space of media discourse are implemented within a certain coordinate system, weakening /strengthening the perception of the reliability of events covered in the media.

Modern linguistics considers the phenomenon of *homo est iudicialis* as a multi-tiered, systematic education. On the one hand, the linguistic personality acts as a concentration of discursive practices of society, representing a set of certain social and professional roles within which we carry out interpersonal communicative interaction. On the other hand, the personality of the communicant has a certain structure, which is proved by numerous studies of psychologists (as it was proved in the works of Stratton, 2017, Costello, 2010, etc.).

The research methodology is synergetic in nature: a) a general hypothetical-deductive method; b) purely linguistic methods of interpreting media discourses in order to comprehend the essence of the phenomenon under study and discursive analysis; c) NLP methods aimed at formalizing linguistic analysis, comparing and classifying known and new linguistic facts in public judicial discourse, conceptual modeling and definitional interpretation of the communicative type in the public judicial space of media discourse. The scientific novelty lies in the choice of the object of research and the definition of the communicative type in the judicial space of media discourse as a verifying marker of

закрытость общества”, “единство – разобщенность общества”, “доступность – стигматизация”, “суд – журналистское расследование” и т.д. Результаты подтверждают гипотезу авторского коллектива, выявляя разницу в восприятии судебной системы в США, Казахстане и России, иллюстрируя “неприятие” советской и постсоветской стигматизации судебно-правового пространства казахстанским обществом в сторону демократических норм. Перспективы исследования связаны с последующей разработкой автоматической системы оценки стратегий речевого поведения в суде и их освещением в СМИ как категории проверки фактов.

Ключевые слова: дискурсология, коммуникативное поведение, судебно-правовая система, NLP, компаративистика, маркер достоверности.

reliability/unreliability of a communicative event. The empirical material consisted of articles on the coverage of socially significant court sessions in the USA, Kazakhstan and Russia, articles on the judicial system in these countries.

The modern post-Soviet space is characterized by heterogeneity of preferred discursive strategies in society, demonstrating the consequences of choosing different bifurcation points for their countries, which either adhere to different coordinate systems, balancing between East and West (Barabash et al., 2019). In this regard, of particular interest is the transformation of attitudes to the coverage of high-profile court cases in the mass media space of Kazakhstan, Russia and the United States with the presentation of communicative types of judicial and legal media discourse. The choice of countries is determined by historical and geopolitical ties. Thus, the American linguistic culture demonstrates a steady interest in court proceedings, public hearings (Summers, 1999; Gormley, 1961; Gutterman, 2022). The communicative type is understood as a linguosemiotic and linguocultural phenomenon realized by one or another linguistic personality (Chekulai et al., 2021).

Literature review

Linguocultural types and communicative types in the Kazakh linguoculture reveal a lacuna. The description of etiquette and norms of

communication are related to general ethnopsycholinguistic norms in Kazakh culture (Kobzhasarova, 2012). At the same time, we must admit that to describe such linguistic and cultural communicative types as *bai*, *biy*, *akyns*, *zhyrshy*, in their evolution, separate dissertation research is required, which cannot be covered by this article. Modern communicative types in Kazakh culture reflect global trends while preserving ethnic and socio-cultural specifics.

In this connection, the authors consider the general distribution of complexity across all terms in the language, which is especially important for the development of our topic (Eremeev & Vorontsov, 2019).

Russian discursology distinguishes such communicative linguistic and cultural types as "Russian intellectual", "slob", "fan" (Karasik, 2016; 2005), "Russian entrepreneur" (Ivanova, 2010, 4-31), "Russian warrior", "soldier", "general", "Cossack" (Yelina, 2005), "The Russian nobleman" (Kvartovkina, 2005), "English businessman" (Mikhailova, 2005), "American cowboy" (Mishchenko, 2005), "manager" (Klimenko, 2014), "boss" (Dubinina, 2005), "politician" (Zheltukhina, 2010), "lamer", "hacker" (Lutovinova, 2008), "evil mother-in-law" (Volkova, 2010). These types reflect the established speech stereotypes and communicative behavior of the Russian-speaking and English-speaking linguistic personality.

The researchers emphasize that the perception of the government itself and society as a whole within the framework of the civilizational model of the world depends on how the communicative types symbolizing the judiciary, the defendant, the prosecutor, the witness, the victim, the arbitrator/independent judge are positioned in the media (Dubrovskaya, 2016; Stepanyuk et al., 2022; Senyk et al., 2022; Akkurt et al., 2021). At the same time, the mass media are trying to create narratives of court proceedings in the role position of the communicative type "arbitrator", forming both the image of the judiciary, the state, and the defendant, prosecutor, lawyer, witness, independent experts, providing the target audience with versatile information about the explicit and hidden illegal activities that led to this trial.

Consequently, the representation of the judicial and legal narrative in the media discourse in such genre groups as: 1) genres of representation of facts; 2) evaluation genres; 3) artistic genres (Dankova, 2017). These genres also include

mockumentary, whose role is being reinforced in modern cognitive information wars of a hybrid type (Mishurova, 2022; Sander, 2022; Sinitsyn et al., 2022). The ideological modality of the coverage of trials in the mass media gives any information an ideological coloring that is consistent with the value system of society.

The need for cooperation between the judicial and legal system and the media is regulated in the Concept of Information Policy of the judicial system (Order No. 194, 2012; Decree No. 60, 2001).

The US judicial System (State Unified Court System) widely uses the concept of "e-court", which allows the user to get direct information to court sessions via Internet access from almost anywhere to obtain materials about any court case or other related information. E-court is implemented through the systems "Case Management or Electronic Archive of Cases" (Case Management/Electronic Case Files (CM/ECF)) and "Open Access to court Electronic Records" (Public Access to Court Electronic Records), which include the following functions:

- 1) court case management (tracking the process, responses, deadlines and hearings);
- 2) introduction of additional information, documents and changes to cases;
- 3) search for documents;
- 4) management, storage, backup copies and archiving of electronic documents;
- 5) sending documents from the court, to the court or directly within it;
- 6) providing information about other parties in the case, about the date of filing and storage of the document.

The authority of the court as the most important component of the rule of law should be strengthened and supported in every possible way (Blake, 2014). Without the interaction of the judiciary with the media, the goal can hardly be achieved.

As a rule, messages on "high-profile" cases in the media discourse appeal to background knowledge and value constants in society, which allows not only to establish rapport with the expectations of the target audience (Coibion, Gorodnichenko, & Kamdar, 2018), but also to form an evaluative perception of events and their participants among recipients (Bolotnov, 2015). In this regard, researchers distinguish among the journalistic community such communicative types as a writer, blogger, witness (user)

(Bolotnov, 2015; Lipchanskaya & Privalov, 2021). At the same time, the communicative types found in the judicial and legal media discourse rarely become the object of close attention in linguistics. At the same time, journalistic investigations, as well as news from the courtroom, as well as various reality shows of the judicial plan directly indicate the demand for such discourses in modern society.

When mass media create narratives of a judicial and legal orientation, they pursue the following tasks: 1) providing the target audience with complete information about the illegal actions of officials, politicians, media personalities, individual antisocial citizens; 2) providing information about the mechanisms of a particular judicial and legal media discourse; 3) strengthening value orientations in society with the help of mass media through an appeal to background knowledge; 4) creating social attitudes; 5) forming and transformation of the image of the defendants in a particular case. Kazakhstan and Russia are characterized by such headings in the media as "From the courtroom", TV simulations of the court session, radio, TV shows such as "Your Lawyer"/ "Your Lawyer", as well as relevant new legal media that form public opinion about the law and legality, judicial procedures and the main actors- participants in the trials. At the same time, TV simulations of court sessions are close to mockumentary (Gutterman, 2022).

Materials and methods

The stated problem predetermined the task of determining the cognitive-pragmatic specifics of the judicial media discourse using genre analysis and comparative analysis to determine communication strategies and tactics in the formation of communicative types.

In this connection, the examples of judicial media discourse were compared with the data of informants' surveys in Kazakhstan, which made it possible to clarify the differential signs of various communicative types in judicial media discourse, to analyze associative links with the analysis of lexical and phraseological objectification of legal concepts in judicial media discourse based on the analysis of the corpus of contexts, in which there is a modeling of the permanent characteristics of the communicative behavior of the main communicative types

within the framework of the discourse under consideration, taking into account the analysis of discursive features, i.e., consideration of the parameter of speech activity (goal, strategy, method of implementing speech actions, features of communicative behavior) and questioning.

The study is based on the data of news materials, where the progress of the consideration of cases or the decision of a judge in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the USA and Russia was announced. The comparative analysis is conditioned by the historical context of the common past (Kazakhstan and Russia) and the democratic goal-setting of modern development (Kazakhstan and the USA). At the same time, the prognostication of Kazakhstan's judicial media discourse in comparison with Russia and the United States is a priority.

100 people from among Kazakhstani students took part in the survey. Such a comparison of the data of desk and field research is aimed at using the "ideality" of communication (Apel, 1998), the "ideality" of the speaker (Chomsky, 1995; McGilvray, 1979), the "ideality" of speech communication (Habermas et al., 1974; Lincoln, 2020) as prototypes and is focused on understanding the "limitless" communication as such.

Results

However, the expansion of the sphere of intercultural communication, the digitalization of social and managerial life and globalization contribute to the unification of behavioral norms with the loss of specific ethno-psycholinguistic norms of one people. The positioning of news within the judicial media discourse shows that these norms affect the submission of such information guides, and representatives of the media sphere are not always able to interpret it correctly and react accordingly.

This, in turn, leads to communication failures in such a conflict-prone area as judicial media discourse. Knowledge of behavioral features, including the features of spatial behavior, in situations of judicial communication is necessary for a proper understanding of the intentions of all participants in the communicative process to achieve the goal of judicial media discourse and, as a result, to establish harmonious social communication.

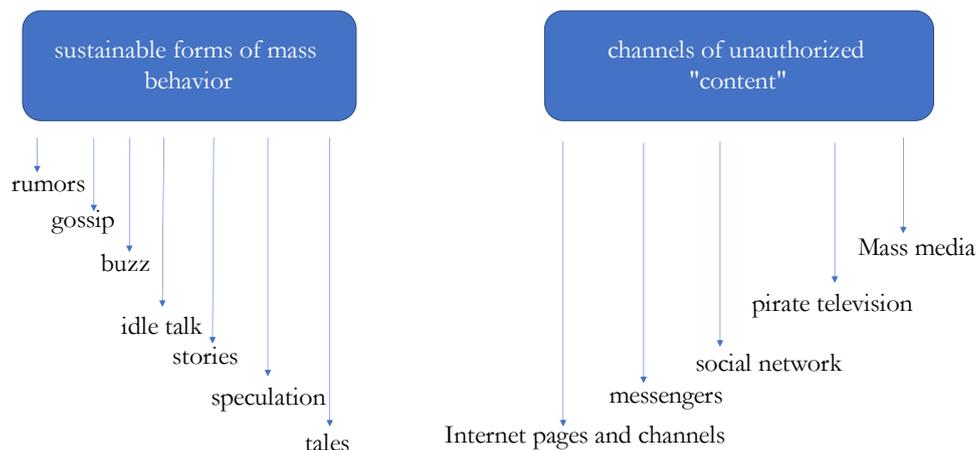


Fig. 1. Gradation of rumors as sources of conflictogenicity in the public consciousness (Developed by us based on the analysis of materials: Olshansky D.V. Psychology of the masses. St. Petersburg: Peter, 2001).

We believe that the public legal media discourse is closely related to the phenomenon of rumors, since it either prevents their development or stimulates them. It is known that rumors are a phenomenon of interpersonal exchange of distorted, emotionally colored information. Legal cases are accompanied by incomplete openness, which contributes to the emergence and spread of rumors. At the same time, rumors act as a specific type of interpersonal communication, during which the plot, to a certain extent reflecting some real or fictional events, becomes the property of a vast diffuse audience (fig.1). All this together actualizes the manifestation of one or another communicative type that contributes to the dissemination of false information, or its deliberate distortion. D. V. Olshansky (2001) believes that rumors always carry false information (Olshansky, 2001). The work with rumors itself is correlated with the technology of fact-checking, since it uses classifications according to the degree of reliability / unreliability of information.

However, since Kazakhstan has widely used oral transmission of knowledge, therefore, scrupulous adherence to details and observance of the truth of the presentation is a distinctive feature of the Kazakh mentality in contrast to the Russian and Western European. In Kazakh culture, the spoken word still has full weight, thanks to which the reliability of information, its identity to the original, is preserved. Due to the specifics of the Kazakh mentality, Kazakh lawyers are actively arguing in professional social networks about the need for emotivity in court (Whether emotions are needed in court. Kazakhstan Legal Forum, (n/d)). The classification of rumors under consideration demonstrates how what is said between people goes into the public sphere, influencing decision-making. Russian

researchers believe that written information is invariably transformed into hearing when retelling (Olshansky, 2001).

This method of working with public consciousness was widely used and is used during the wars, which is clearly seen in the material of the Siberian press during the First World War and the Civil War, the White Cossack uprisings. At this time, the mass media became the conductors of rumors, stirring up the public consciousness.

Accordingly, each type of public communication corresponds to a certain communicative type. Thus, the communicative type "slander" will differ from the communicative type "gossip", despite some similarity of communicative manifestations. The communicative type of "ham" in some features will be similar to the communicative type of "truth-teller".

Such communicative types are often used to create a stir and raise the degree of public sentiment. At the same time, the so-called communicative type of the "leader of public opinion" can be correlated with the communicative type of the "expert", however, the leader of public opinion may not always correspond to the competence of the expert, but is an expression of public opinion.

The new fact-checking procedure emerged as an unbiased analysis of the reliability of the facts and events presented in the media discourse (Lelo, 2022; Dubrovskaya, 2017) using artificial intelligence methods and subject expert assessment. As a rule, the role position of a judge is focused on emotional coldness, therefore, in American linguoculture, attributing emotional traits to a judge is considered a gross insult

(Maroney, 2017). Kazakh and Russian courts may call on the defendant, the prosecutor, the victim, the lawyer, and witnesses to restrain their emotions more harshly than it can be in an American court.

At the same time, calls have been heard more and more recently to consider the role position of a judge as a person involved in judicial discourse with all its inherent human qualities and experiences, recognizing that the absence of emotions also carries a destructive component in the personality structure. Thus, Russian judges directly say that "professional deformation occurs without emotions" (Zhuravleva & Kurskaya Pravda, 2022).

Kazakh lawyers discuss the possibilities of expressing emotions during trials on their forum, noting that in the Russian media space, conflict-causing labels are widespread, unlike in the Kazakh media (Do emotions need to be at trial? Kazakhstan Legal Forum, (n/d)).

The emergence of access to the data arrays of the judicial media discourse, on the one hand, facilitates the work of experts and the interested community, and on the other hand, complicates the work of analysts due to the abundance of disparate data. If we take for example the Kazakh and Russian judicial media courses, then in most cases it is simply impossible to get access to a large number of documents.

The speech and behavioral profile of communicative types in judicial discourse is regulated by judicial ethics, which is consistent with ethno-psycholinguistic norms in the country, they are determined by the degree of stability of traditions in a particular society. In this regard, Kazakhstan demonstrates a course of soft assimilation of national traditions with democratic innovations, illustrating its commitment to the Eurasian path.

The complexity of the analysis of the judicial media discourse is that, as a rule, the main information targets are thematic fields with a destructive emoticeme of stigmatization. For example: "corruption", "orphanhood", "widowhood", "illness", "murder", "mutilation", "resettlement", "eviction", "special settlement", "deportation", "prisoner", "poverty", "poverty", racial and ethnic labels, etc.

Interpretation of the materials of the judicial media discourse is saturated with contradictory subjective assessments, in connection with which the provision of objectification of data on a particular trial serves as fact-checking (Schuld, 2021). The appeal to this problem is caused by numerous distortions in socio-political and other discourses that contribute to the promotion of destructive moods in society.

American, Kazakh and Russian ethno-linguistic culture acts as a unique national-cultural community, which is characterized by a certain well-established behavior, manifested, in particular, during communication between its representatives.

From the point of view of structural formality, we can point to the presence of two levels in judicial media communication – direct and indirect (Fig.2).

Proxemics is the science of the communicative space, the human perception of the communicative space and its use to achieve the goal. Certain spatial behavior is used in various types of discourse, but in judicial media communication it has its own specifics, taking into account the protocol-ritual nature of the relationship between the participants of this specific communication, the stages of judicial media communication, speech-behavioral profiles and intentions of communicants.

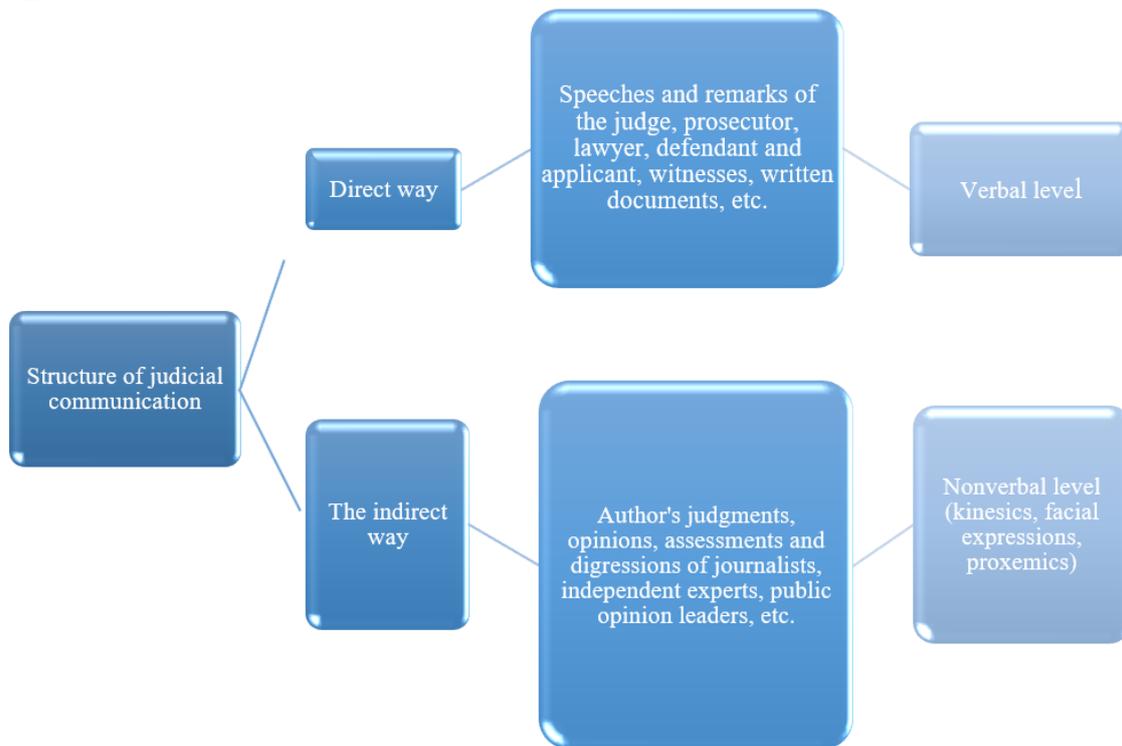


Fig. 2. The internal structure of the judicial media communication (compiled by the author's team. Kussepova et al.).

The lack of access to judicial and procedural information in Russian and Kazakh societies is a legacy of a common historical past. However, the widespread use of digital tools makes it possible to quickly bring information from the courts to target audiences, which contributes to both the information society and its polarization. Court reporters and columnists in Russian and Kazakh societies face a number of problems related to access to judicial information: mainly it is the negative attitude of judges to the presence of journalists at court sessions, the reluctance of judges to provide copies of decisions and sentences for publication. In turn, such behavior of representatives of the judicial and legal system actualizes the features of aggressiveness, harsh

A court report lasts no more than 1-2 minutes, so each word serves as the center of the associative field, appealing to the verbal memory and background knowledge accepted in a particular ethno-socio-culture. The very concept of a journalist is clearly connected with the role positions that representatives of this profession occupy in Russian and Kazakh societies. In total, about 100 associations related to this word were recorded: *author, blog, notebook, letters, paper, news, video, questions, lies, gross lies, fantasies, newspaper, gloss, girl, money, dialogue, announcer, Dictaphone, microphone, woman, magazine, journalism, female journalist, angry*

and boorish journalist, headline, note, record, salary, stars, celebrity, scandal, publication, publisher, interview, internet, information, camera, channel, kiosk, book, column, computer, correspondent, sheet, gossip, people, material, fashion, man, news, communication, operator, survey, essay, points, paparazzi, transfer, pen, print, print, scribbler, writer, write, letter, politics, truth, press, program, falsification of facts, propaganda, profession, publication, work, radio, blogger, conversation, story, investigation, editor, editorial, reportage, reporter, pen, sensation, word, mass media, mass communication, event, informational occasion, sport, article, court, shooting, text, television, TV, debauchery, TV channel, murder, duck, photo, camera, photographer, photograph, person, read, watch, broadcast.

The communicative type "journalist" is characterized in such frequency phrases as: *hot spot, newspaper journalist, investigative journalism, coffee table, outrageous journalist, yellow press, bad journalist, live broadcast, newspaper article, smart journalist, journalism faculty, good journalist, competent journalist.* The public's belief in the power of the "fourth power" is reflected in fiction: *"The belief or hope that a well-known journalist will be able to stir up public opinion, attract the attention of interested persons, up to the top leadership of the*

country, to such a... er... global problem" (Shakhov, 2012). Communicative "stroking" provides adjustment to the internal picture of the recipients' world, subconsciously adjusting to the cognitive-behavioral paradigm of the addressee of mass media discourse. As a rule, the subject of consciousness of the conflictogenic story itself, beginning with the words "In this city/ district/ country/ village/ family / collective...", is a correspondent / eyewitness / blogger who describes the place and time of the outbreak of the conflict as a kind of plot, concretizing or creating the appearance of concretization of the described conflictogenic source of the message as the forerunner of a specific judicial situation. For example: "A resident of Valuyki told the details of the shelling. A local resident told how it was" (Bel.ru, 09/16/2022); "The settlers recalled how frightened hares sat on the islands formed in the middle of the water, and people, with the compassion of Grandfather Mazai, made rafts for them and felled trees, building bridges so that the animals could move "to the mainland"" (Ohotnick, 13.12.2013).

In contrast to journalists, representatives of the judicial system are distinguished by their closeness. As a rule, judges do not contact journalists, refuse to comment on their decisions, do not take the initiative to provide the media with information about how they protect the rights of citizens — information that most contributes to the formation of a positive image of the courts.

This behavior of judges is due to a high degree of destructiveness, which permeates the entire conceptual space of the judicial and legal media discourse, which has a well-organized field structure. The nuclear concepts of the conceptual space of the judicial media discourse include the emotive concepts "anger", "rage", "hatred", "contempt", "fear", "aggression". This also includes the emotional and behavioral concepts

of "revenge", "jealousy", "black envy", "struggle", "persecution". The near periphery of this space is formed from such emotive concepts as "irritation", "dislike", "resentment", "fear", "domination", i.e. those that are causally related to emotive stimuli of pronounced destructive-criminal behavior. Then there are a couple of prototypical scenarios for the development of "aggressive" emotions. The far periphery is formed from concepts, the content of which is indirectly related to the phenomenon of criminal antisocial behavior with a vivid manifestation of destructiveness.

The communicative types of the criminal are closely related to destructive emotions. These motifs are characterized by plasticity, which allows them to be subjected to a formalized analysis. Conceptualization itself materializes a person's ideas about the criminogenic nature of aggression as a kind of spontaneous force that is difficult to consciously control on the part of a person, and therefore needs social regulation. Verbal conceptualization of destructive criminogenic behavior is conditioned by the iconic somatic fixation of emotions.

The manifestation of the communicative type in situations of judicial and legal media discourse it is connected with the role position of the actor, expressed by the basic goal setting, strategies and speech-behavioral tactics. At the same time, the communicative type of one or another factor in the judicial media discourse is controlled by the dominant emotions of the injured applicant and the accused defendant. The very communicative behavior of the criminal type can be focused on open conflict and destruction (communicative types "bully", "boor"). Hidden criminal communicative behavior uses indirect, prolonged destructive influence of the defendant on the victim (communicative types "domestic tyrant", "jealous", "bribe taker", "envious", "confidence fraudster", etc.).

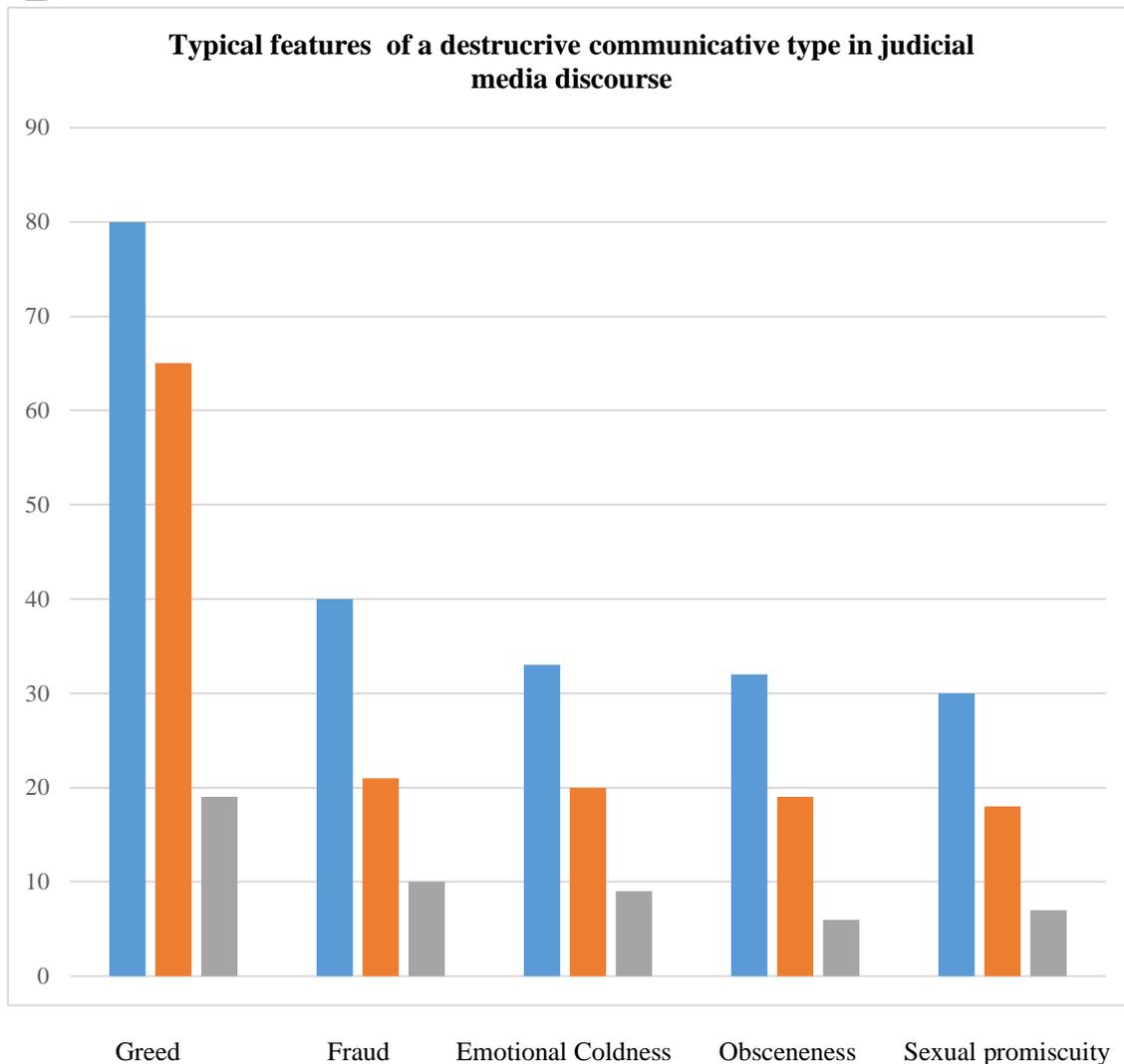


Fig. 3. Typical features of a destructive communicative type in judicial media discourse.

Fig. 3 shows typical actions of the criminal communicative type in the representation of native speakers of Russian, English and Kazakh languages in the judicial media discourse. Thus, the ideas of the criminal communicative type in the judicial media discourse of the USA, Kazakhstan and Russia are quite stereotypical. The judicial media discourse reflects the everyday use of words and native speakers' ideas about the criminal communicative type.

Discussion

We start from the interpretation of judicial discourse proposed by Kuban scientists E. N. Luchinskaya and I. B. Sizonenko, who rightly consider judicial discourse as a kind of legal discourse (Luchinskaya & Sizonenko, 2013). At the same time, the formalization of legal discourse in Russia, the so-called LegalTech, ignores this subtype of legal

discourse, believing that judicial discourse is exclusively a field of legal documents (Tiutiunnik, 2018; Bibas, 2001). It is obvious that judicial discourse and judicial media discourse are not identical, since judicial discourse is understood as an activity taking place in a courtroom.

In this regard, it is impossible to put an equal sign between judicial discourse and judicial media discourse, despite the apparent similarity between these close, but not identical subtypes. It is not by chance that researchers focus their attention on speech strategies and language means of expressing the conflictogenicity of judicial discourse in the courtroom (Zaytseva, 2016). In our opinion, conflictogems as a designation of a conflictogenic provocative meaning in a lexeme deserve separate consideration and standardization for subsequent formalization.

We believe that conflict situations of judicial discourse actualize the corresponding communicative types with vivid demonstrative behavior in order to attract the attention of the target audience and model certain public attitudes (Eliot, 2020). In this connection, we observe a strict selection of language tools when describing situations related to media personalities, opinion leaders, politicians, and government representatives (Okolyshev et al., 2022).

Some Russian scientists believe that a lawyer uses attack strategies at a court hearing (Zaytseva, 2016), which we cannot agree with, since aggressive speech strategies (attacks and accusations) are characteristic of both a lawyer and a prosecutor with maximum polarization. This situation allowed Western scientists to define judicial discourse as a multimodal and complexly organized construct, which also has a number of limitations (Dipika & Kimberly, 2020).

At the same time, despite the implementation of the detailing of speech strategies and tactics in the American judicial discourse (Pelepeychenko, Zatsnyi, & Zaitseva, 2021), we see a lag in the modeling of communicative types in the judicial media discourse. This situation is due, in our opinion, to the fact that the pragmatics of the analysis of the judicial media discourse is focused on linguistic means of manipulating public sentiment, ignoring the very figures of the actors of the judicial media discourse, who are the maximum expression of their role roles.

This issue seems to us far from idle, but especially relevant in the era of digital information warfare, when all recipients of digital content can become jurors (Qin et al., 2022) and the Internet space becomes a judicial platform. Ignoring the role positions set by the court procedure itself and the established ethnopsycholinguistic norms of communication can play a negative role in assessing reliability.

We proceed from psychological theories, thanks to which it is possible to determine the psycholinguistic parameters of the communicative type of a deceiver, provocateur, gossip, liar as a source of false information, in contrast to the style of truth. Based on this, the analysis of the speech behavior of public opinion leaders in the judicial media discourse should be aimed at identifying manipulations and fake news by detecting the linguistic style of news articles in the judicial media discourse (Vorontsov & Potapenko, 2014). This includes

the author's use of words with the establishment of new associative connections between words with the subsequent transformation of lexical meaning (at the lexico-semantic level), the construction of phrases and sentences (at the syntactic level) and extralinguistic connections (at the discursive level) (Karabulatova, 2020). Within the framework of machine learning, such studies analyze the linguistic style of news by calculating the frequencies of each word at the lexicographic level, at the grammar level, the frequency of occurrence of parts of speech is calculated, at the level of syntax and discourse, rhetorical and pragmatic relations.

Conclusion

The analysis of the conducted studies of linguistic and cultural communicative types associated with the criminogenic sphere and judicial media discourse allows us to conclude that today the term "*communicative type of judicial media discourse*" unites numerous types that can be distributed into various groups, which are based on: 1) socio-cultural characteristics and dependence on lifestyle; 2) psychological dominants of character; 3) ethno-national-cultural and regional specifics; 4) professional characteristics; 5) historical, cultural and confessional context, etc. However, a special place is occupied by criminogenic types, which are based on the features of the antisocial communicative behavior of the individual (for example, "*boor*", "*domestic tyrant*", "*gossip*", "*bribe taker*", "*corrupt*", "*killer*", etc.), which makes it possible to distinguish them in a separate group.

The spectrum of nuclear connotations used in the texts of the judicial and legal media discourse covers semantic groups that are heterogeneous in their genesis, whose significance nevertheless has the character of a universal for most ethnic groups. Such concepts with pronounced emotivity include the basic components of the conceptual field "*age*" (for example, in the dyad "old people and children"), "*gender*" (for example, emphasis: pregnant women and widows), "*health*" (for example: "*healthy – wounded, crippled, disabled*"), "*social status*" (namely: "*widow*", "*orphan*", "*refugee*", "*evictee*", "*migrant*", "*deserter*", "*prisoner of war*", etc.). The emphasis on certain aspects is immediately set in the very title of the document.

At the macro level, we can trace the external conditions and the results of socio-historical actions of a criminal, illegal nature, when people's behavior depends on ethno-sociocultural

processes, crises of institutions and power structures. Microanalysis allows us to identify the mechanism of interpersonal interaction, the reasons that determine illegal human behavior (motives, motives, values).

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