FORENSIC STYLE AND TERMS IN THE DETECTIVE GENRE

*Gabdrahman T.S.[1]
* [1] L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
Astana, Kazakhstan

Abstract. The study is devoted to the analysis of the forensic style in the detective genre from a linguistic point of view, with a main focus on the work of Kemel Tokayev, who initially acted as the author of detective works in the Kazakh language, including the works "Tunde atylgan ok", "Sarbaganda bolgan oqiga", "Taskyn", "Komeski iz".

The purpose of the study is to analyze the forensic style in works of the detective genre using linguistic methods, features of the use of terms and their pragmatic function in the texts of Kemel Tokaev.

This study is important both for linguistic theory and for practical application in the analysis and understanding of the structure and content of detective works, especially in the context of Kazakh literature.

The methodology includes text analysis of Kemel Tokayev's works using linguistic tools such as content analysis, semantic analysis and stylistic principles. Particular attention is paid to the use of forensic terms and their role in creating the atmosphere of a detective work.

The results of the study make it possible to identify the features of the forensic style in the works of Kemel Tokayev, as well as to determine the specifics of the use of detective terms in the Kazakh language. The analysis highlights the importance of these elements in creating an atmosphere of tension and realism in a detective text.

The study makes a significant contribution to the linguistic understanding of the forensic style in the detective genre, and also expands our understanding of the specifics of the use of terms in texts in the Kazakh language.

The results of the analysis can be useful to researchers of literature, cinema and cultural studies, as well as for understanding the mechanisms of constructing detective works as an individual style and genre.

Keywords: genre, detective genre, forensic style, term, legal terms, vocabulary, professional words, composition of vocabulary

Introduction

The forensic style in the detective genre is distinguished by high precision in detail, logical consistency and scientific basis, which creates an atmosphere of realism and tension in the works. The specific terminology of forensic science

plays a key role in shaping the artistic image of a detective work, enhancing its realism and creating the effect of intrigue and mystery.

Analysis of the historical development of forensic style in the detective genre, ranging from classical works to modern trends, allows us to identify changes in approaches to the use of forensic elements.

A detailed overview of methods for introducing forensic aspects into the plots and characters of detective stories, such as the use of expert opinions, detective techniques and forensic terms. A summary of the main findings, emphasizing the importance of forensic style and terminology in creating compelling and gripping detective fiction, and indicating their importance in shaping readers' interest in the genre.

A detective story is a work that describes the process of investigating a mysterious incident in order to verify its events and solve the case.

The key feature of the detective story as a genre is the presence in the work of a mysterious incident, the conditions of which are unknown. The most common incident is murder or theft. A necessary feature of a detective story is that the actual conditions of the conflict are not communicated to the reader: the reader follows in the footsteps of the narrative and in the process of reading gets the opportunity to imagine their own versions at any stage of the plot development.

According to researchers, detective is the most popular genre at the moment. Therefore, the genre-stylistic features of detective prose attract the attention and interest of linguists day by day. Because the language tools used in the creation of such texts describe the effectiveness of modern speech communication to a very high degree.

The concept of detective is broad. In dictionaries, it mainly has two meanings: 1) *(literature)* known one criminal open goal did the film or literary composition;

2) *(law)* place received criminal with research and him with anger engaged in internal affairs of the administration employee [1].

And detective prose is literary works that are adventurous and focus on the details of solving a crime. The works belonging to this branch of literature have a sharp plot. That is, uncovering the secret of the story, reaching a solution to complicated mysterious situations is realized through artistic methods typical of detective literature genres. Thus, the mask of the secret event becomes clear, and thus it becomes interesting to the reader [2].

Detective prose strictly preserves the traditional canon, which does not break even in the modern literary environment, which is prone to genre eclecticism, and is preserved both in the classic detective and in various versions of the genre, which include elements of historical, fantastic or romantic work. Since the formal-content model of the detective is based on a criminal mystery that needs to be solved based on logic and deduction, the detective story is built according to a simple but effective scheme: crime - investigation - exposure of the criminal. Linguistic strategies of such texts require the use of speech clichés,

ready-made stamps, phraseological units, quotations, special terms [3].

Analysis of the vocabulary in the work is necessary if we are going to talk about the lexical-semantic features of the detective narrative. It is vocabulary that helps us comprehend what is happening and understand the idea of the work we are reading. It is vocabulary that creates a holistic picture, different from the picture of our present. A word placed in one context or another can be interpreted in completely different ways. A correctly chosen word gives the work novelty, expressiveness, and creates the style of not only the work, but also the author. It is customary to distinguish two types of stylistic coloring: functional and emotionally expressive.

- The functional and stylistic coloring of vocabulary is correlated with the division of the literary language into two main subsystems: bookish and colloquial.

- Literary-colloquial words include such words with a certain shade of derogation. However, these words are used in many areas of human communication and correspond to the norm of literary language.

There are special groups of words, such as, say, everyday words. They are used mainly in everyday communication. If they are used in some other situation, they will not disrupt the general structure of the conversation, but they have a clearly reduced connotation, which has a bright stylistic coloring, so the use of such words in many areas would be inappropriate. As already mentioned, vocabulary in a certain context helps to express emotions. Emotionally charged vocabulary is usually divided into several types:

- Vocabulary containing a negative or positive emotional assessment of the subject of speech.

- Vocabulary that emotionally elevates and vocabulary that emotionally degrades the subject of speech. Emotionally belittling vocabulary is usually classified as a conversational style of vocabulary.

Criminalistics (substance law). The science of technical and tactical approaches, methods and tools for collecting and investigating irrefutable evidence, used in the criminal process for the detection and investigation of crimes, as opposed to civil or criminal cases. Based on the achievements of natural and technical sciences, forensics develops and improves technical and tactical methods of finding, storing, collecting, reporting and researching evidence. The science of forensics is a set of methods used to investigate specific types of crime (murder, looting of public property, etc.), investigative methodology [4].

And in the «Explanatory dictionary of criminological terms» the following definition is given to criminology: «Tactical methods of crime detection, the department that identifies and investigates the crime by using and researching the tools of legal science [5].

The detective is characterized by a certain compositional sequential structure: mystery, crime (beginning, development) - investigation process (climax) - exposure of the criminal (solution), as well as positive (investigator and

his supporters) and negative (criminal and his accomplices) detective character. differs in a specific paradigm of character division. From this point of view, all the elements of the criminalistic style mentioned in the definitions above are reflected in the detective works.

Since the reader of detective prose appreciates the most truthfulness of the events, the linguistic markers of the text of the detective work are the terms and terminological phrases that come from the professional words of the officers of investigative bodies and official legal documents: *investigation, evidence, circumstances of death, crime scene, serious crime, composition of the crime, crime discovery, indirect (direct) evidence, investigative secrecy, testimony, inspection protocol* , etc. p., as well as speech clichés arising from them: *committing a crime, investigating a case, opening an investigation, conducting an investigation,* etc. b. The use of such terms in the language of the literary work (including the statements of the characters) depends on the author's desire to create a speech context specific to a certain communicative situation, to bring it closer to reality. For example: *Жабағының, Қаракемпірдің* **көрсетпелеріне** *көз тоқтатып, тағы жазған сөздері жоқ па дегендей қағазды әрі-төңкеріп қарады. Оны* **айыпты** *санасақ, дереу* **қамауға алуға** *прокурордан* **санкция** *сұраған болар едік.* **Куәлардың** *көрсетуімен Рысбекті қамауға алып,* **тергеу ісін** *жүргізіп жатқан көрінеді. Бәлкім, қойшы өліміне оның да қатысы бар шығар, бірақ біз негізгі* **қылмыскерді** *табуымыз керек* [6; 10]. (*He looked at the paper upside down as if there were no more words he had written, stopping his eyes* **at the signs of (korsetpeleri)** *Zhabagy and Karakempir . If we found him* **guilty (ayipty),** *we would have asked the prosecutor for* **a sanction for his** *immediate* **arrest (qamauga aluga). According to witnesses (qualardyn),** *Rysbek was arrested and* **an investigation (tergeu isin)** *is being conducted. Perhaps he is also involved in the death of the shepherd, but we need to find the main* **culprit(qylmysker)** *[6, p.10]).*

Such terms shape the style of detective prose and define its content. However, until now, the character of the vocabulary of the works of the Kazakh detective genre, the features of their lexical layers, including terms, have not been studied. Therefore, the beginning of the creators of the Kazakh detective genre, on the example of K.Tokaev's works, there is a need to study the vocabulary of detective works, including terms, to determine their features.

Materials and methods

The descriptive method was mainly used as a research method. Since the object of research is the vocabulary of literary texts, the methods of *data* analysis and semantic analysis were used. Context was taken into account to describe linguistic evidence.

As material for research, the writer Kemel Tokaev's story "What happened in Sarbagan", the story "Taskyn", the story "Komesky trail" (Tokaev K. Selection. Vol. 2. Tales and stories. – Almaty: "Mother tongue" publishing house, 2008. –

296 page), the story "A bullet fired at night" (Tokaev K. Vershmalami: (novels and short stories) Vol. 1. – Almaty: "Ana tili" publishing house LLP, 2017. – 384 pages) text was taken.

Results

A feature of the detective genre is the description of characters, events, and places. Descriptions of a classic detective story are realized using neutral lexical and semantic means. If details are provided, they are always used as clues or evidence in solving the case. Portraits in detective texts are very short and consist of individual elements of appearance and occupy one sentence or phrase. The predominant use of short descriptions is associated with the rapid development of the plot and maintaining the reader's attention.

Жаз аяғында айрықша тапсырмамаен К. қаласына аттанған [5, p.168]. *Лейтенант Кузьменконың алып қайтқан құнды дерегі – **басы балталанып**, әл үстінде жатқан күзетші әйелдің екі орамға келген сөзі. Шамасы, **ұрылардың бастығы** болу керек, **балта жұмсаған адам бетіне қара маска жамылған**. Және (Р) әрпіне тілі келмейді. Ал **ұрылар тобы** бес адамнан құралғанын, оның ішінде жүз таныс село тұрғындарын кездестіре алмағанын, магазинге екі машинамен келгенін саусағын санап ыммен түсіндіруі. Күзетші әйел кабинаны көздеп атуға ыңғайланған кезде **айбалтамен ұмтылыпты. Атуға үлгірмеген** [6, p.171]. Кузьменко Меркіге барғанда үлкен үмітте еді. Ұрылар өздерін әйгілер бір белгі қалдырар деп сенген. Олай болып шықпады. Экспертиза қалдық заттардан ешқандай белгі таба алмаған. Тек айқұш-ұйқыш іздер қалдырған* [6, p.173]. *(At the end of the summer,went to the city K.* [6, p.168]. *Valuable information brought back by Lieutenant Kuzmenko is the words of a female guard who was lying on the bed **with a beheaded head** . Apparently, he must be **the chief of the thieves , the person wielding the ax has a black mask on his face** . And the letter (R) does not have a tongue. And he explained by counting his fingers **that the group of thieves** consisted of five people, among whom he could not meet a hundred familiar villagers, and came to the store in two cars. When the female guard was ready to shoot at the cabin, **she was nervous. Not prepared for shooting** [6, p.171]. Kuzmenko had high hopes when he went to Merki. Thieves believed that celebrities would leave a mark. It didn't turn out that way. The expert did not find any traces of the remains. Only bear-sleeping traces left* [6, p.173]).

The use of terms in fiction is multifaceted. It is stylistic, concrete-historical, structural-semantic, etc. can be studied in terms of In the works of K. Tokaev, widely known terms and terms of the legal and military fields are widely used.

What we mean by popular terms are words that are widely used in the vernacular. For example, discipline, education, lesson, character, behavior, thought, mind, mind, brain, intuition, nerve, etc., which represent the names of the learning process, human behavior, soul system and nervous system belonging to the field of pedagogy *, psychology.* There are many such terms. In this research

article, we decided not to focus on such widely known terms, but on the terms of such fields as law, military, and procedure.

The use of terms in detective prose adds features of the criminalistic style to the style of the literary text, for example: *Онда Жабағы Қадырбаевтың* **арызы**, *Рахымды қалай өлтіргені жөнінде* **медицина сарапшыларының** **қорытындысы**, **куәлардың сөздері**, **мінездемелері** *тіркелген* [1, p. 14]. (It *contains* **the statement of** *Zhabagi Kadyrbayev* , **the conclusions of medical experts** *on how Rakhim was killed* , *the words and* **characteristics of witnesses** [1, p. 14]). Since elements such as crime, investigation, and punishment are constant in detective stories, the terms used in them are related to the field of criminal law. Therefore, texts using such terms will undoubtedly have the character of forensic style.

In works of art, authors sometimes use ambiguous terms interchangeably. It depends on the skill of the writer and the beauty of the language. However, K. Tokaev uses the terms literally in his works. The literal use of legal terms and military terms is explained by the stylistic feature of detective prose and the connection of events with crime. We believe that it is legal and correct for investigators to use legal terms in their nominal sense without any additional meaning during the investigation and conduct of the case: *Әлихан Ділдәбекович,* **фактіден** *ешкім бұлтара алмайды. Байқасаңыз, мен де құр қиялға берілмей* **дәлел** *айтып отырған сияқтымын. Қойманы тонаған күні қар жауғаны белгілі. Одан бұрын бет қаратпайтын қара суық жүрді. Жер қара қатқақ боп жатты. Сондай кезде мынадай жаздық туфлиді қалай киеді?* **Сарапшылардың қорытындысына** *қарағанда қабырғадан қырып алған кте күйе бары анықталған.* **Қылмыскер** *қоймаға түсуші әйел етіп көрсету үшін туфлидің табанына күйе жаққан* [6, p. 64]. *(Alikhan Dildabekovich, no one can avoid* **the fact. If you notice,** *it seems that I am giving* **arguments** *without giving in to empty imagination. It is known that it snowed on the day of the warehouse robbery. Before that, there was a dark cold that did not turn away. The ground was black. How to wear summer shoes like this? According to* **the conclusion of experts**, *it was found that there was soot on the wall scraped.* **The criminal** *smeared soot on the soles of his shoes to pretend to be a woman going into the warehouse* [6, p.64]).

Discussion

In the course of the research, it was found that the use of the terms, which are considered as context-independent, unambiguous, neutral units, in the non-special field, leads to changes in their main characteristics, which are the names of special concepts, from the content, expressive-emotional and functional point of view. There is a lot of evidence that the names of many legal concepts expand their scope when they enter the common language. They are used interchangeably. In the artistic literary context, the term acquires a lexical meaning arising in connection with everyday life. As the term is a unit of a certain special field, it

gives an artistic effect in the given context compared to colloquial, household words [7, p.131].

Terminology, being a component part of the national language, uses its means of expressing concepts. Considering the terms found in K.Tokaev's works, we noticed that there are various types of lexical units. For example:

1. Terminology: *Иттің талағаны жанына батқаны сонша, **қылмыскер** мылтық дауысы естіліп қалады деген сақтықты ұмытып, жанын сақтау үшін дереу **пистолетін** суырып алып атады. Оның сөзін елес, **галлюцинация** деп есепке алмайсыз. Талғат әлгі шұқырлардың бірнешеуін **гипске** таңбалап алды. Жабағымен әңгімелесіп отырғанда «Келі сияқты ескі ағаштың жаңқасы» деген **сарапшы** Мәруа Ибрагимованың сөзі есіме түсті, Көкмойнақ иесін арашалауға ұмтылып, қылмыскердің біреуін қапқан кезде тісі ағаш аяққа тиген.* (The dog's prey was so close to him that **the criminal** forgot to be careful that the sound of the gun would be heard and immediately pulled out **his pistol to save his life.** You can't consider his words as illusions or **hallucinations** . Talgat *marked some of those pits **on plaster** . While talking with Zhabagi, I remembered the words of **expert Marua Ibragimova, "A chip of a tree as old as a bride").***

2. Term words in the form of phrases: *Біз бұл оқиғаны естісімен Сарбағанға **оперативтік топты** жібердік. Куәлардың көрсетуімен Рысбекті қамауға алып, **тергеу ісін** жүргізіп жатқан көрінеді. Талғат қылмыстылардың Көкмойнақтың басынан және кеудесінен екі рет пистолетпен атқанын, соңғы оқ жүрегіне тиіп өлгенін **сарапшылардың қорытындысынан** білген. Осындай ойда болған лейтенант Кузьменко **тору бригадасын** құрып, базарға әдейі келген еді.* (As soon as we heard about this incident, we sent **an operational team to Sarbagan**. According to witnesses, Rysbek was arrested and **an investigation** is being conducted. Talgat learned **from experts' conclusions** that the criminals shot Kokmoynak twice in the head and chest, and that the last shot hit the heart and he died . Lieutenant Kuzmenko, who had this idea, created **a network brigade** and came to the market on purpose).

The majority of the terms used in the works of K. Tokaev are legal terms. One of the main characteristics of legal terms is ambiguity. This is a common feature of the term. If it meant more than one meaning, the word would not have been differentiated as a term [8, p.78].

The terms are neutral. Since they are scientific and functional concepts related to a certain field, they do not affect human feelings. They do not have an emotional-expressive quality. That's why we say neutral "The problem that is causing some debate in the issue of the term is the neutrality of the term to stylistic features, i.e. it does not express emotional-expressive meaning" [9, p.12].

On our part, we have divided the legal terms found in K.Tokaev's works into the following groups:

Legal structure names: *бөлімше, орган, милиция бөлімі, Ішкі істер*

басқармасы, т.б. (*department, body, police department, Internal Affairs Department, etc.*)

Titles related to a person in the field of law: *бөлімше бастығы, жолдас, тергеуші, оперативтік топ, т.б. (department head, comrade, investigator, operative team, etc.)*

Legal action, order names: *тактика, операция, тергеу, т.б. (tactics, operation, investigation, etc.)*

Subject of crime: *қарақшы, кісі өлтіруші, қанішер, қарулы топ, бұзақы банда, ұры, ұрлықшы, жәбірленуші, қалтаға түсер жәдігөйлер, қалташы, алаяқ, т.б. (robber, murderer, murderer, armed group, hooligan gang, thief, thief, victim, pickpocket, pickpocket, swindler, etc.)*

Criminal tools: *пистолет, айбалта, қанжар, мылтық, т.б. (pistol, knife, dagger, gun, etc.)*

Criminal acts: *тонау, ұрлау, ату, балталау, ұмтылу, өлтіру, жала жабу, жәбірлеу, кек алу, пышақтау, жарақаттау, азаптау, т.б. (robbery, kidnapping, shooting, axing, stalking, murder, defamation, torture, revenge, stabbing, injury, torture, etc.)*

Written in the detective genre of legal terms, it is natural for K.Tokaev's works to be in his language. Without them, the writer would not have been able to fully describe the events and actions in the work and reveal the theme.

A detective novel should contain no long descriptive passages, no literary dallying with side-issues, no subtly worked-out character analyses, no "atmospheric" preoccupations. Such matters have no vital place in a record of crime and deduction. They hold up the action and introduce issues irrelevant to the main purpose, which is to state a problem, analyze it, and bring it to a successful conclusion. To be sure, there must be a sufficient descriptiveness and character delineation to give the novel verisimilitude [10].

Conclusion

The majority of the language of works in the detective genre is made up of legal terms related to the field of law. Legal terms are special language usages that are used linguistically in the field of legal education and science to accurately express specific concepts. They are used in different compositions and represent concepts related to the legal field.

Terminology, being a component part of the national language, uses its means of expressing concepts. Considering the terms found in K.Tokaev's works, lexical units are found there in the form of individual words or phrases.

Legal terms found in K.Tokaev's works can be divided into several groups, such as names of legal structures, names related to persons in the field of law, criminal acts, means of crime, subject of crime, legal action, command names.

Since elements such as crime, investigation, and punishment are constant in detective stories, the terms used in them are related to the field of criminal law. Therefore, texts using such terms have the character of forensic style.

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ДЕТЕКТИВ ЖАНРЫНДАҒЫ КРИМИНАЛИСТИКТІК СТИЛЬ МЕН ТЕРМИНДЕР

*Ғабдрахман Т.С. [1]
*[1]Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
Астана, Қазақстан

Аңдатпа. Мақалада детектив жанрындағы криминалистік стиль, оның ерекшеліктері, шығарма тіліндегі терминдер, олардың прагматикалық қызметі, қолданыс ерекшелігі зерттеліп, талданады. Зерттеу нысанына қазақ әдебиетінде осы жанрда алғаш шығармалар жазған Кемел Тоқаевтың шығармашылығы, оның ішінде «Түнде атылған оқ», «Сарбағанда болған оқиға», «Тасқын», «Көмескі із» туындылары алынады.

Зерттеу мақсаты – қазақ детектив жанрындағы, соның ішінде К. Тоқаев шығармаларындағы криминалистикалық стильді сипаттау, оның ерекшеліктерін анықтау. Осыған орай аталған шығармалардағы термин сөздерді талдау міндеттері қойылды.

Бұл зерттеудің детективтік шығармалардың құрылымы мен мазмұнын талдау мен түсінуде теориялық та, практикалық та маңызы зор.

Әдістеме мазмұндық талдау, семантикалық талдау сияқты лингвистикалық құралдарды пайдалана отырып, Кемел Тоқаев шығармаларының мәтіндік талдауын қамтиды. Криминалистік терминдердің қолданылуына және олардың детективтік шығарма атмосферасын құрудағы рөліне ерекше назар аударылады.

Зерттеу нәтижелері Кемел Тоқаев шығармаларындағы криминалистиктік стильдің ерекшеліктерін анықтауға, сонымен қатар қазақ тіліндегі детективтік терминдердің қолданылу ерекшеліктерін анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Талдау детектив мәтінінде шиеленіс пен реализм атмосферасын құрудағы осы элементтердің маңыздылығын көрсетеді. К. Тоқаев шығармаларында заң саласының терминдерін кеңінен пайдаланылатыны байқалды. Заң терминдерін әскери шен, лауазым, қару, нысан, киім, т.б. атаулары құрайды.

Зерттеу детектив жанрындағы криминалистиктік стильді лингвистикалық тұрғыдан түсінуге елеулі үлес қосады, сонымен қатар қазақ тіліндегі мәтіндердегі терминдердің қолданылу ерекшеліктері туралы түсінігімізді кеңейтеді.

Талдау нәтижелері әдебиет, кино және мәдениеттану зерттеушілеріне, сондай-ақ детективтік шығармаларды жеке стиль мен жанр ретінде құрастыру механизмдерін түсіну үшін пайдалы болуы мүмкін.

Тірек сөздер: жанр, детектив жанры, криминалистикалық стиль, термин, заң терминдері, лексика, кәсіби сөздер, сөздік құрам

КРИМИНАЛИСТИЧЕСКИЙ СТИЛЬ И ТЕРМИНЫ В ДЕТЕКТИВНОМ ЖАНРЕ

* Габрахман Т.С.[1]
*[1] Евразийский национальный университет
имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается и анализируется криминалистический стиль детективного жанра, его особенности, термины в литературном языке, их прагматические функции, особенности употребления. Объектом исследования является творчество Кемеля Токаева, написавшего первые произведения этого жанра в казахской литературе, в том числе произведения «Выстрел ночью», «Инцидент в Сарбагане», «Наводнение», «Смутный след».

Целью исследования является описание криминалистического стиля в казахском детективном жанре, а именно в произведениях К.Токаева, выявление его особенностей. В связи с этим была поставлена задача.

Данное исследование имеет большое теоретическое и практическое значение для анализа и понимания структуры и содержания детективных произведений.

Методика исследования включает текстовый анализ произведений Кемеля Токаева с использованием лингвистических инструментов, таких как контент-анализ и семантический анализ. Особое внимание уделяется использованию криминалистических терминов и их роли в создании атмосферы детективного произведения.

Результаты исследования позволяют определить особенности криминалистического стиля в творчестве Кемеля Токаева, а также выявить особенности употребления детективных терминов в казахском языке. Анализ показывает важность этих элементов в создании атмосферы напряжения и реализма в детективном тексте. В работах К. Токаева замечено широкое употребление терминов области права. К юридическим терминам относятся названия воинских званий, должностей, оружий, предметов, форм и т. д.

Исследование вносит значительный вклад в лингвистическое понимание криминалистического стиля в детективном жанре, а также расширяет наши представления об особенностях употребления терминов в казахских текстах.

Результаты анализа могут быть полезны исследователям литературы, кино и культурологии, а также для понимания механизмов построения детективных произведений как индивидуального стиля и жанра.

Ключевые слова: жанр, детективный жанр, криминалистический стиль, термин, юридические термины, лексика, профессиональные слова, словарный состав

Information about the author:
Gabdrakhman Tolegen Saginbekuly – PhD doctoral student of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0154-6737, e-mail: tolegen88@mail.ru

Автор туралы мәлімет:
Ғабдрахман Төлеген Сағынбекұлы – Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің PhD докторанты, Астана, Қазақстан, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0154-6737, e-mail: tolegen88@mail.ru

Информация об авторе:
Габдрахман Толеген Сагинбекулы – PhD докторант Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0154-6737, e-mail: tolegen88@mail.ru