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SPECIALIST'S CONCLUSION
based on the results of psychological and linguistic research

No. 2002/587

March 04, 2020

March 01, 2020, 10:00 00 min.
(start date, time of research)

March 04, 2020, 12:00 00 min.
(start date, time of research)

Moscow city
(place of research)

Base of research production:

Contract No. 2002/587 dated 28.02.2020.

Research conducted by specialist:

Troitskaya Tatiana Alexandrovna

Introductory part

I. In accordance with contract No. 2002/587, a specialist prepared and drafted an opinion on the "controversial" statements contained in the written speech in order to establish the presence in the text of signs that are significant for this "controversial" situation.

II. When requesting research, the following materials are provided:

Written texts in the form of publications on the Internet, available through the links:

- [https://kompromat.wiki/How_Kenes_Rakishev_shots_caller_top_dog_\(authority\)_redeemed_for_compromising_paying](https://kompromat.wiki/How_Kenes_Rakishev_shots_caller_top_dog_(authority)_redeemed_for_compromising_paying) - a publication entitled "Corrupt official, scammer" and drug lord on the front yard of the President of Kazakhstan's House";
- <https://rucriminal.info/ru/material/1200> - a publication entitled "Corrupt official, scammer" and drug lord on the front yard of the President of Kazakhstan's House";
- <http://www.iapm.ru/showpage.php?id=224&h=9> - publication entitled "A short leash for friends of Mekhti Mamedov";
- <https://versia.ru/chelovek-nad-kajfom> - publication titled "A man as high as a kite";
- https://inright.ru/articles/politics/20110920/id_657/ - publication entitled "In the sticky networks of drug trafficking";
- <https://www.vinnitsa.top/novini/item/349883-druzya-mehti-mamedova-na-korotkom-povodke> - publication entitled "Friends of Mekhti Mamedov on a short leash";
- <https://argumenti.ru/print/society/2011/09/125728> - publication entitled "In the sticky networks of drug trafficking";
- <https://teh-nomad.livejournal.com/974230.html> - a publication entitled "Kazakhstan is becoming the main link in the drug trafficking chain";
- https://www.gezitter.org/politic/36570_zabavyi_balovannoy_dochki/ - Publication entitled "Amusements of the spoiled daughter, Friends and drugs";
- <http://kaktovottak.top/item/81535-kazahskiy-don-rvetsya-k-mirovomu-narkogospodstvu>² - publication titled "KAZAKH" DON IS STRIVING FOR WORLD DRUG RULE";
- <https://rospres.site/crime/item/10730-druzya-mehti-mamedova-na-korotkom-povodke> - a publication entitled "Friends of Mekhti Mamedov on a short leash";
- <https://probusinessltd.com/item/57742-narkoazer-mehti-mamedov-v-kazahstane-kontroliruet-tranzit-afganskogo-geroina-v-rossiyu> - publication titled "DRUG AZERIS MEKHTI MAMEDOV BAKHADUROVICH IN KAZAKHSTAN CONTROLS THE TRANSIT OF THE AFGHAN HEROIN TO RUSSIA"³;

¹ During the period of preparation of the conclusion, this link was not found by the search engine and/or did not open.

² During the period of preparation of the conclusion, this link was not found by the search engine and/or did not open; the material was found in the cache, i.e. on a saved copy of the publication page, available for free reading on the Web, at the address

<https://yandexwebcache.net/yandbtm?lang=ru&fmode=inject&tm=1583825258&tld=ru&la=1576964736&text=kazahk%20don%20breaks%20k%20world%20domination&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ufc-capital.com%2Fitem%2F73051-kazahskiy-don-rvetsya-k-mirovomu-narkogospodstvu&l10n=ru&mime=html&sign=e3d4c80178a2b923f900b711592f08dc&keyno=0>.

³ During the period of preparation of the conclusion, this link was not found by the search engine and/or did not open; the material was found in the cache, i.e. on a saved copy of the publication page, available for free reading on the Web, at the address

<https://yandexwebcache.net/yandbtm?lang=ru&fmode=inject&tm=1583826257&tld=ru&la=1583581568&text=12%29%20https%3A%2F%2Fprobusinessltd.com%2Fitem%2F57742-narkoazer-mehti-mamedov-v-kazahstane%20kontroliruet-tranzit-afganskogo-geroina-v-rossiyu%20NARCOAZER%20MEHTI%20MAMEDOV%20V%20KAZAKHSTAN%20controls%20TRANZIT%20Afghan%20Heroin%20B%20RUSSIA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fmarketingmix.com.ua%2Fitem%2F114563-narkoazer-mehti-mamedov-v-kazahstane-kontroliruet-tranzit-afganskogo-geroina-v-rossiyu&l10n=ru&mime=html&sign=b102800028f135d53785afcaa8eddfb6&keyno=0>.

- <http://www.it-sg.net/index.php/novosti/item/53093-kazahskiy-don-rvetsya-k-mirovomu-narkogospodstvu> - publication titled “KAZAKH “DON” IS STRIVING FOR WORLD DRUG RULE” see footnote 2);
 - <http://lifeukr.net/novosti/item/69492-kenes-rakishev-kupil-pokrovitelya-v-pogonah-i-mantiyah> - a publication titled “Has Kenes Rakishev acquired a patron in uniform and gowns?”⁴;
 - <http://biznes-expert.com/index.php/novosti/item/42413-mehti-mamedov-v-lipkig-setyah-narkotrafika> - publication titled “Mekhti Mamedov in the sticky networks of drug trafficking”⁵;
 - <https://titus.kz/?previd=25260> - text comments to the article under the heading “Continuation of the adventures of Mekhi Mamedov”;
 - <https://kompromat1.live/articles/101580-kak-kenes-rakishev-avtoritetu-otstupnye-za-kompromat-platil> - a publication titled “How Kenes Rakishev paid smart-money to a “crime lord” for incriminating evidence”;
 - <http://pn14.info/?p=79966> - publication under the title “Drug Azeris Mekhti Mamedov in Kazakhstan controls the transit of Afghan heroin to Russia”⁶;
 - http://www.kompromat.ru/page_31265.htm - publication titled “A short leash for friends of Mekhti Mamedov”;
 - <http://mediaexpertsearch.com/novosti/item/136695-druzya-mehti-mamedova-na-korotkom-Povodke> - publication entitled “Friends of Mekhti Mamedov on a short leash.”
- The inquiry and research materials were delivered by e-mail.

III. The following questions were posed to the specialist:

- 1) Are there any negative information in the following Internet publications, which, in case of inconsistency with reality, are classified as discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?
- 2) Are there any negative information in the affirmative form in the following Internet publications, which, in case of inconsistency with reality, are classified as discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?
- 3) Do the following Internet publications contain information discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?
- 4) Do the following Internet publications contain information that does not correspond to the moral and ethical requirements (norms) of society, affecting and discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?
- 5) Are the following Internet publications identical in content to each other? The questions are given in the wording specified in the Address of the research initiator.

- IV. Prepared by specialist: Troitskaya Tatiana Aleksandrovna**, higher legal education (bachelor's degree in the specialty "Jurisprudence" 137705 0130114, registration number 1001 dated June 26, 2015); certificate of advanced training No. 067948 under the program “Linguistic text examination”, issued by the National Research University “Higher School of Economics”, Moscow, 2016; diploma of professional retraining under the program “Pedagogy and Psychology”, issued by Capital Center for Professional Training LLC, Moscow, 2017; diploma of professional training under the program Culturology, issued by Capital Center for Professional Training LLC, Moscow, 2017; certificate of professional development 772407996166 for the program “Forensic linguistic expertise”, issued by Autonomous non-profit organization “National Research Institute of Continuing Professional Education”, Moscow, 2018; certificate “Psychologist in the social sphere” No. 0634 dated November 30, 2018, issued by the Autonomous non-profit organization “National Research Institute of Continuing Professional Education”, Moscow; diploma of professional retraining under the program “Philology” dated August 30, 2019, issued by the PI “Educational organization of additional professional education” International Academy of Expertise and Assessment”, Saratov; certificate of advanced training for additional professional

⁴ During the period of preparation of the conclusion, this link was not found by the search engine and/or did not open.

⁵ During the period of preparation of the conclusion, this link was not found by the search engine and/or did not open.

⁶ During the period of preparation of the conclusion, this link was not found by the search engine and/or did not open.

program “Analysis of the products of speech activity in forensic examination”, issued by the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education “State Institute of the Russian Language named after Pushkin A.S.”, Moscow, 2019; work experience in the specialty - since 2001, experience in the field of expertise and research - since 2006.

V. Information about the expert institution:

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VI. List of used literature:

Regulatory legal acts:

1. Constitution of the Russian Federation dated December 12, 1993
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dated December 16, 1966
3. The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation of 13.06.1996 No. 63-FZ (as amended).
4. Federal Law No. 73-FZ dated May 31, 2001 “On State Forensic Expert Activity in the Russian Federation” (as amended).

Literature used in the research:

1. Baranov A.N. Linguistic examination of the text: theory and practice. M., 2007.
2. Babenko L.G. Philological analysis of the text. Fundamentals of theory, principles and aspects of analysis. M., 2004.
3. Brinev K.I. Theoretical linguistics and forensic linguistic expertise. Barnaul, 2009.
4. Budyakova T.P., Voevodina G.N. “Forensic psychological and linguistic expert assessment of the offensiveness of verbal expressions.” - Article on the electronic resource: <https://www.expertsud.ru/content/view/222/36/>.
5. Galperin I.R. Text as an object of linguistic research. M., 2006.
6. Engalychev V.F., Shipshin S.S. Forensic psychological examination. Kaluga, 1997.
7. Zemskova S.I. Forensic examination of defamatory materials. M., 2013.
8. Krasnyanskaya T.A. Author's thesis for the degree of candidate of philological sciences “Interpretation of the concept of “humiliation of honor, dignity, business reputation” by participants in the trial” Perm, 2008 - <http://www.dissercat.com/content/interpretatsiya-ponyatiya-unizhenie-chesti-dostoinstva-delovoi-reputatsii-uchastnikami-sudeb>.
9. Rossinskaya E.R. “Forensic examination in civil, arbitration, administrative and criminal proceedings”. “NORMA”, 2006.
10. Sternin I.A. “Analysis of hidden meanings in the text”. Voronezh, 2011. p.14.
11. Shakhmatova T.S. “Insult as a tool of linguistic violence in speech situations of institutional communication.” - <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/oskorblenie-kak-instrument-yazykovogo-nasilija-v-rechevyh-situatsiyah-institutsionalnogoobscheniya>.
12. Internet resource “slovari.ru”.

Dictionaries:

1. The Big Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language / comp. and ed. by ch. ed. Kuznetsov S.A. SPb.: “Norint”, 2000.1536 p.

2. Efremova T.F. New explanatory and derivational dictionary of the Russian language. M.: Drofa, 2000.1233 p.
3. Krysin L.P. Explanatory Dictionary of Foreign Words. 2nd ed., enl. M.: Rus. yaz., 2000.
4. Ozhegov S. I. Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language: 80,000 Words and Phraseological Expressions / S.I. Ozhegov, N.Yu. Shvedova; The Russian Academy of Sciences. Institute of the Russian language. V.V. Vinogradov. M.: Azbukovnik, 2003.
5. Russian semantic dictionary. Explanatory dictionary, systematized by classes of words and meanings / Russian Academy of Sciences. University of Linguistics named after V.V. Vinogradov; under the general editorship N.Yu. Shvedova. M.: Azbukovnik, 1998.
6. Dictionary of the Russian language: in 4 volumes / RAS, Institute of linguistic research / ed. Evgeniyeva A.P. 4th ed., ster. M.: Rus. yaz.; Polygraphresources, 1999.
7. Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language: about 7000 dictionary art./ed. By D.V. Dmitriyeva. M.: OOO Astrel Publishing House: AST Publishing Company, 2003.1582 p.
8. Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language at the end of the XX century. Language changes/ed. by G.N. Sklyarevskaya. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Linguistic Research. SPb.: Publishing house "Folio-Press", 1998.

The study used materials from the Russian Language National Corpus. Url: <http://www.ruscorpora.ru>.
The research also used special literature and Internet resources.

Research object is an oral text as a product of speech activity and speech act.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUE AND RESEARCH METHODS

In the course of the research, the method of dictionary analysis of the text, the linguistic-semantic method, the method of functional-stylistic and functional-pragmatic analysis, the method of analysis of propositions, the linguistic-stylistic method, and others were applied. The "Typical Methodology of Linguistic Expertise" of the Criminal Expertise Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia 2007 was used as a reference.

By analogy with this technique in the research, the structure of the meaning of "defamatory information" consists of three mandatory components:

- 1) subject of speech / topic (about whom and what exactly is being said);
- 2) attitude (what attitude is expressed to the subject of speech and how is the subject of speech evaluated?);
- 3) purpose (why is it communicated?).

In accordance with these components, the analysis includes three stages: subject-thematic, evaluative-expressive, target, and the basis is the linguistic analysis of language /speech tools and linguistic and psychological aspects of the communicative situation.

The purpose of subject-thematic analysis is to establish the meaning of a statement based on knowledge of the communicative situation and the context of the message. Within the framework of the subject-thematic analysis, the expert needs to establish to whom / what exactly the statement refers to - to a situation, actions, or to a person; to determine what information the statement carries, what it communicates - negatively characterizes a person or simply conveys an attitude towards the person.

In the course of the evaluative-expressive analysis, it is established what kind of attitude of the speaker to the object of speech is expressed in the statement and by what means.

Target analysis is aimed at identifying the expression in the statement of the target goal "informing about a negative/disrespectful/contemptuous attitude towards the addressee, who, in the opinion of the writer, does not deserve a good attitude, is not worthy of respect."

In the course of the study, general scientific (description, analysis, comparison, epistemological, empirical methods of cognition, etc.) were used, as well as special methods of forensic linguistic examination, forensic psychological examination.

The analysis of the material is based on the principles and approaches of the perceptual psychology, aimed at studying the explicit and hidden meanings "encoded" in the material.

The order of the text intent analysis:

- determining the style of the text and the peculiarities of the communicative situation;
- highlighting linguistic tools characteristic of a particular style of speech (emotional coloring of the text, comparisons, lexical features, the presence of specific epithets);
- the allocation of grammatical means and their interpretation: the use and dynamics of the use of personal

pronouns, nouns, verbs,

- highlighting topics or micro topics that are significant for the author of the text, and also the objects of speech;
- highlighting or reduction of the topics takes place depending on the presence of so-called descriptors, that is, descriptions or details concerning the objects of speech or writing;
- only those topics are selected that have at least two descriptors, otherwise the topic is considered insignificant for the analysis of the text author's target setting,
- quantitative data processing: counting the number of significant intent topics,
- interpretation of results⁷.

The use of this approach as a private scientific sample of a private methodology (due to the lack of a unified general methodology for conducting an expert research on this issue, including the one developed and approved or recommended for use by any of the leading departmental expert institutions of Russia - Russian Federal Center for Forensic Expertise of the Ministry of Justice, Expert Forensic Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Investigating Committee, other departments) allows full compliance with all the requirements of Federal Law No. 73-FZ "On state forensic activities in the Russian Federation" in terms of objectivity, comprehensiveness, reliability, strict scientific basis, completeness and verifiability of the conclusions and the research part of the expert's opinion.

Intent analysis is one of the psychological methods for analyzing speech and documents, which, along with general scientific methods, is part of the expert psychological analysis (or forensic psychological analysis).

"Expert psychological analysis is a method of forensic psychological expertise, which consists in analytical and synthetic activity, containing analysis and synthesis operations, as well as intermediate mental operations, the purpose of which is to identify psychological phenomena, patterns, phenomena for solving certain expert problems. The key point here is that this method contains not only analysis and synthesis operations, but also others, for example, comparison, generalization, falling under the definition, etc."⁸.

In addition, in this research, the methods of psychological analysis of oral speech are supplemented with linguistic analysis (stylistic, lexical, semantic), analysis of pragmatic communication goals, speech strategies, communication targets⁹.

TERMS AND CONCEPTS, used in the research.

Anaphoric links in the text - relations between parts of the text (between words, collocations, statements), in which the meaning of one word (collocation, statement) includes a reference to another word (collocation, statement). Most often, in controversial texts, experts are faced with anaphoric use of pronouns.

For example: Petrov took bribes and he could not quench his desire for money - in the second part of the sentence, Petrov was omitted and a pronoun "he" was used instead.

Perception of the text directionality - understanding of the text (transmission) by readers (viewers). To determine at least "average" perception, special sociological, psychological, culturological and other studies are needed.

Utterance - the smallest speech unit that conveys a relatively complete piece of information and is linguistically designed as a sentence of a complete or incomplete structure.

⁷ This technique is private and is described in detail in the article by Volkova A.G. "The method of intent analysis in the linguistic examination of an oral text: the problem of data interpretation// Materials of the VI scientific-practical conference "Theory and practice of forensic examination in modern conditions, dedicated to the memory of the honored lawyer of the Russian Federation, Doctor of Law, Professor Orlov Y.K." M., 2017, pp. 86-88.

⁸ Moiseyev A.V., Moiseyeva I.G. "On the concept of expert-psychological analysis in forensic psychological examination"// Materials of the V International scientific-practical conference "Theory and practice of forensic examination in modern conditions." M., 2015, p. 326-329.

⁹⁹ Kusov G.V. General and specific tasks of the methodology of forensic linguistic examination. - Article on the electronic resource: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/obschie-i-chastnye-zadachi-metodologii-sudebnoy-lingvisticheskoy-ekspertizy-1>.

Synonyms of the term statement: sentence, phrase, expression.

Interpretation - disclosure of the meaning, content of something.

Communicative intention, communicative attitude - the goal of the speaker, the writer. When creating a work of art (including a publicistic one), the communicative intention (communicative attitude) is realized in the author's game plan, the game plan has nothing to do with malice aforethought (see slander).

Connotation - component (components) of the meaning of the word: emotional, evaluative, associative, stylistic. This component (components) accompanies, complements the basic meaning of the word. Connotative components are mostly subjective and depend on many factors, for example, on the level of education of a native speaker, on his world perception and worldview. Some words have connotative components marked in dictionaries with special marks: iron. (ironic), derog. (derogatory), contempt. (contemptuous), etc. For example: cesspool - 2. transfer. about something extremely dirty, disgusting (about a dirty place, about a morally low environment) (bookish contempt.); mobster- the same as a bandit (simple contempt); lair - the lair of the enemy (trans. contempt.); tirade (book. iron.) - a long phrase, speech, pronounced in an elevated tone. We should not forget that dictionaries are written by people, therefore, the presence of such special marks in dictionaries cannot be categorized as ultimately objective. Connotative components in many cases are due to a nationally specific picture of the world. For example, black "mourning" under the nails, normal for Russian speakers, is poorly understood by Japanese speakers, since in Japan the color of mourning is white. The connotative components are obvious when comparing synonyms and synonymous expressions: government (neutral) - the ruling circles - the ruling elite.

Connotation - additional features, shades accompanying the main content of the concept, judgment. In everyday speech and in artistic creation, additional shades are often added to the main semantic meaning of concepts and judgments, serving to express the emotional or evaluative attitude of the speaking subject. For example, the words "military" and "military clique" coincide in their semantic meaning, but the second word has a negative connotation, which is not in the first word.

Dictionary of Logic. - M.: Tumanit, pub. center VLADOS. A.A. Ivin, A.L. Nikiforov. 1997

Context - a relatively semantic part of the text, statement.

Hint -- in the text: words suggesting a guess. A hint cannot offend, humiliate, denigrate, since it is impossible to establish whether the hint was understood, that is, whether there was a guess. Hints can be determined by an expert linguist, but cannot be arguments when isolating information of negative content. A hint can be expressed with a gesture, if this gesture is indecent, and the gesturing one has the goal of humiliating the addressee, then we are talking about an insult.

Neutral vocabulary - vocabulary, stylistically unmarked, is not provided with special marks in dictionaries.

Assumption - unlike statement, it contains special markers - words expressing uncertainty, doubt, the likelihood of the occurrence of an event, one of a number of possible versions (for example, it may be, probably, apparently, it seems, it is thought, etc.). In fact, an assumption is one of the forms of expression of opinion, when the author of the text wants to emphasize the preliminary nature of the arguments expressed or his own uncertainty about their reliability. It is important to note that if the summarizing part of the text is expressed in the form of an assumption, then such an assumption should be considered as a non-categorical statement. For example: in the first five paragraphs of the article, the author of the publication set out information in an affirmative form about the fact of a bribe (without using this word), and then in the summarizing part - the sentence follows: It seems to me that this is a bribe. Even though there is a guess marker in this sentence (it seems to me), this sentence should be considered a non-categorical statement, since all the information presented before this claimed the presence of a bribe. Summary sentence of the type: Make your own conclusions.

A rhetorical question - a sentence that is interrogative in structure, but conveys, like a declarative sentence, information about something. Information in a rhetorical question is always associated with the expression of various expressive-emotional meanings.

Communication - the same as information (see information, opinion).

Judgment - 1) in logic: an operation with concepts from which one (subject) is defined and revealed through the other (predicate). In any judgment, something is affirmed or denied regarding objects and phenomena, their properties, connections and relationships. 2) the same as the opinion. When analyzing controversial texts, linguistic expertise deals with a judgment in the second meaning, that is, with an opinion.

Statement - utterance (opinion, judgment), in which something is asserted and in which the connection between the object and its features is displayed. Grammatically, a statement (affirmative judgment) is expressed in the form of a declarative sentence - both non-exclamatory and exclamatory. The statement may contain words and phrases that emphasize the reliability of the reported material (for example: it is known, for sure, for certain, without a doubt, in fact, etc.). Statements can be true or false.

As a rule, evaluative statements themselves cannot be checked for compliance with reality. For example: it is impossible to verify the statement: Elkin is a lazy person, since everyone has their own idea of laziness. But comparatively.: Elkin does not work well - a statement containing an assessment (well) must be checked for compliance with reality, since there are criteria for normal work (for example, a job description).

Fact - a true event, an actual incident or a phenomenon that existed or actually exists. It is important to distinguish between fact and comments about fact, that is, judgments about fact.

Business reputation - a reflection of the person's business qualities in the public mind, accompanied by a positive assessment of society.

Honor - public assessment of a person, a certain measure of the spiritual, social qualities of a person, is the most important intangible benefit of a person along with his life, freedom, health. The concept of honor includes three aspects: a) characteristics of the personality itself (qualities of a person); moral dignity of a person, valor, honesty, nobility of soul and a clear conscience; b) public assessment of the personality (reflection of the qualities of the person in the public consciousness). The concept of honor initially presupposes a positive assessment; c) social assessment, accepted by the person himself, the ability of a person to evaluate his actions, to act in moral life in accordance with the moral norms, rules and requirements accepted in society. Discrediting a person in public opinion is a humiliation of honor.

Research on:

When conducting this research, it was the psychological aspect that was chosen as the main one, that is, the research was subordinated to two main tasks - the assessment of the presented speech act is carried out not only in terms of its speech characteristics, but also taking into account "the individual characteristics of the person and the specific situation in which an act has occurred"; first of all, taking into account the meaning of the expressions used on the personality according to the principle of individual influence.

That is, in this case there is a situation described in the special literature and known to specialists, the direct analogs of which are the following examples:

"For example, the World Health Organization, in the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, has approved new names for the types of mental retardation: mild m.r.; moderate m.r.; heavy m.r.; deep m.r., banning the use of purely scientific terminology: "debility", "imbecility", "idiocy", motivating this by the fact that in the public consciousness these terms began to be perceived as offensive.

In Yelets, the administration of the special school No. 14 for mentally retarded children stopped using the school number in its name, as "number 14" began to be used to insult its students and alumni. Formally, there is nothing offensive in the number "14", as in purely medical terms denoting the degree of mental retardation. However, the psychological perception of certain words, numbers and expressions by some people can vary significantly depending on the specific psychological situation.

So, in one of life situations, a woman was called a clown because of her bright outfit that does not correspond to her age. On a subjective level, this was perceived as a grave insult that interrupted normal communication, and only a long procedure of apology helped to smooth out the consequences of the act"¹⁰.

The need to take into account the psychological component in the analysis of such "controversial" situations was also emphasized by other authors (Krasnyanskaya T.A., 2008; Yuzhaninova A.L. Psychological and legal signs of defamation and forensic psychological examination // Kochenovskie readings "Psychology and law in

modern Russia”).

In its most general form, a speech act is subject to analysis according to the scheme: who says what he says, to whom he speaks and in what situation and corresponds to the scheme:

Participants. Participant 1 - invector, Participant 2 - invectum, Participant 3 - observer.

The first two are required participants, the last (observer) is an optional participant.

The illocutionary purpose of the utterance - Participant 1 is trying to harm Participant 2 (in the field of psyche or to lower his social, professional status, etc.).

Conditions for the success of an injective act. Participant 1 knows that the statement X can harm Participant 2, and wants Participant 2 to know that an injective statement has been made with respect to Participant 2 by Participant 1.

A) I know that X can hurt you¹¹

B) I want you to know what I'm saying to X

C) I am persuading X to hurt you.

“The communicative component is the purpose of the statement, that is, discrediting the person. Discrediting means undermining trust in someone, something, belittling the authority, value of someone, something. The discursive component of humiliation is the conditioning of a statement containing signs of humiliation in a wide extralinguistic context (text plus situation).

Humiliation occurs when one of the parties, to the detriment of the other, deliberately performs speech actions, the purpose of which is to discredit (diminish the qualities) of the opponent. Such verbal actions can be expressed in the form of reproach, remarks, accusations, ridicule, irony, mockery, etc.

The text receives its real content and adequate comprehension through access to extralinguistic reality - the situation. Textual matter expresses content more than the aggregate of its constituent units: it is not only the result of speech, but also the process of speech, a set of conditions for speech production.

Our understanding of the interpretation of the concept of “humiliation of honor” can be presented as follows: statement + context (publications) + situation = interpretation of the statement”¹².

¹⁰ Budyakova T.P., Voevodina G.N. "Forensic psychological and linguistic expert assessment of the offensiveness of verbal expressions." - Article on the electronic resource: <https://www.expertsud.ru/content/view/222/36/>.

¹¹ “Since in the practice of the European Court, as well as in the practice of forensic linguistic examination that is developing in Russia, the main criterion of insult in civil proceedings is not so much the “effect of humiliation” as the “effect of lowering” then the illocutionary force of a speech act may consist not only of the goal of “causing damage in the field of the psyche” (this goal may be secondary, or it may be completely absent). The illocutionary force of the speech act of insult should also be assessed in terms of the intention to harm a person's social self-awareness”. - Shakhmatova T.S. "Insult as a tool of linguistic violence in speech situations of institutional communication." - <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/oskorblenie-kak-instrument-yazykovogo-nasiliya-v-rechevyh-situatsiyah-institutsionalnogoobscheniya...>

¹² Krasnyanskaya T.A. Abstract for the degree of candidate of philological sciences “Interpretation of the concept “Humiliation of honor, dignity, business reputation” by participants in the trial” Perm, 2008-<http://www.dissercat.com/content/interpretatsiya-ponyatiya-unizhenie-chesti-dostoinstva-delovoi-reputatsii-uchastnikami-sudeb>.

In the object under study, information reported in the form of reports of facts (which took place in reality), informing, stating what happened, and (to a lesser extent) - from value judgments - is “controversial”.

For the correct resolution of the task assigned to the specialist, it is important to establish the following signs:

- determination of the form of the published information - evaluative (subjective judgment, opinion, subjective view of the person distributing them) or the form of reporting a fact;
- the relevance of all “controversial” information directly to the person whose interests are affected by Mamedov M.B.);
- establishing the purpose of disseminating information.

Research object 1 - publication on the Internet at the address <https://kompromat.wiki/-kak-kenes-rakishev-avtoritetu-otstupnye-za-kompromat-platil> - under the title “Corrupt official, scammer” and drug lord on the front yard of the President of Kazakhstan’s House.”

The publication has a link to the source: “Russian Crime”.



Fig. 1. Fragment of the Research Object 1.

Genre: publicistic article.

Speech style: official.

Despite the fact that the name and photo of Kenes Rakishev are included in the title, all the material published below is entirely devoted to another person - Mekhti Bakhadurovich Mamedov, who appears in the title as “shots caller, top dog (authority)”.

The content of the article, as well as the use in the title of a number of phrases like “shots caller, top dog (authority)” and “paid smart-money for incriminating evidence” (in combination with a portrait photograph of a man with a tense face, in whose facial expressions you can read the imprint of a complex set of experienced emotions, including fear) does not allow to interpret the concept of “shots caller, top dog (authority)” otherwise than “the head of a criminal group, the leader of bandits” (Dmitriyev's Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language. Dmitriyev D.V., 2003).

The surname and name of Mamedov M.B. is used more than 40 times in the text of the article. The material as a whole is devoted to the disclosure of his activities (according to the author and publishers, illegal, criminal, socially condemned and immoral, which will be discussed in more detail later in the text of the research) in its various aspects.

The short text, placed directly under the heading and shown in the illustration alone, contains a short summary of the content of the entire material.

They contain information written in a categorical affirmative form (in the form of a statement of facts) about:

- Mekhti Bahadurovich Mamedov controls the transit of Afghan drugs to Russia;
- Mekhti Bahadurovich Mamedov created a powerful corruption network in Kazakhstan and other neighboring states;
- Mekhti Bahadurovich Mamedov has personal connections with the “prosecutor's office”, secretive agencies and just gangsters;
- Mekhti Bahadurovich Mamedov records all “acts of communication” with people from the above circles, with whom he is allegedly on intimate terms, including recording the facts of giving them gifts and other things;

- Mekhti Bahadurovich Mamedov during his life committed crimes and illegal actions related to drug trafficking, raider seizures, bribes, blackmail, kidnapping.

We repeat once again: since this part of the text is an introductory part, an announcement, it contains a short, but in a semantic aspect, the most capacious excerpt of the content of the main text material of the article. These features also affect the external form, the choice of the “active vocabulary”, lexical units, syntax, etc.

All the statements quoted above are in the form of statements.

The substantive signs of the statement are the following: 1) the speaker accepts responsibility for the truth (i.e., compliance with reality) of the state of affairs set forth in the statement, without referring to any other people's points of view; 2) the speaker expresses something in an objective form, as an objective true fact, i.e. the content of the statement in an explicit form does not correlate with the speaker's subjective ideas about reality.

The main linguistic feature of a statement is the forms of a declarative sentence, the communicative purpose of which is to communicate directly about something. The affirmation is expressed through the use of such linguistic means as verbs in the indicative mood or verbal sentences in the objective modality, without any means of expressing the subjective modality (introductory words and sentences, hypothetical particles, forms of direct or indirect speech, etc.).

The statement is considered as a speech act with two characteristics: 1) contains information about some really occurring event/fact - this is what unites the act of approval and the act of ordinary communication; 2) the speaker asserts the truth of a given event or fact in order to convince the addressee of this - this is what makes the act of assertion more “powerful” in its influencing effect than a simple message. The act of affirmation corresponds to a certain intentional (psychological) state of the speaker - the state of knowledge, while the act of communication usually corresponds to the state of opinion or is neutral in relation to the contraposition “knowledge – opinion”.

Fig. 2. Characteristics of an affirmative statement.

All the above characteristics are diagnosed in the analyzed introductory fragment of the article. So, the following statements are fundamentally significant for a “controversial” situation:

специфической деятельности и круга знакомых, он избегает публичности в России. между тем именно этот человек в свои сорок с небольшим лет контролирует транзит афганских наркотиков в Россию, создал мощную коррупционную сеть в Казахстане и сопредельных государствах, и, с некоторых пор, как утверждают источники, «на дружеской ноге» с семьей самого Назарбаева. Секрет столь выдающихся успехов среднеазиатского мафиози прост – он умеет дружить. Он очень хорошо умеет дружить с «прокурорскими», спецслужбами и просто бандитами. И никогда не забывает фиксировать на камеру и диктофон свои щедрые подарки, добрые услуги и просто откровенные разговоры своих друзей. Наркотрафик, рейдерские захваты, взятки, шантаж, вымогательство и похищение детей – все это есть в биографии героя нашего рассказа. Но

Fig. 3. Fragment of the analyzed text (Object 1).

Without using any markers of subjective modality (assumption), the author of the text directly, in a categorical and unambiguous form, says that:

- *This particular* person does and has done the following actions: controls, created, knows how to be friends, does not forget to record on a camera and a dictaphone;
- In his biography *there is* (further direct listing).

Фактические суждения <i>Фактические суждения могут содержать следующие словосочетания:</i>	Оценочные суждения <i>Примерами оценочных суждений могут служить:</i>
Возникли	Считается, должны
Включают	С точки зрения исследователей
Цифры – (объем)	По-видимому
Решают	Думается
Предназначаются	На наш взгляд
Это – (какой-то факт)	Представляется
Во все времена была	Необходимо признать
Обеспечивают	По мнению ряда исследователей
Поэтому (утверждение)	С нашей точки зрения
Принята, утверждена	Скорее всего
Однако... (какой-то факт)	По нашему мнению
Имеют форму	Согласно другой точке зрения
Признает	Можно предположить
Запрещает (утверждение)	Преуменьшение...неоправданно
Поставила (свершившийся факт)	Идет довольно активно (какой-то процесс)
Вошла в десятку	Однако...
Связывают	Имеет уверенную тенденцию к сохранению
Состоялся	Если сохраниться, то можно предположить
Заявили о слиянии	Что-то сегодня находится в упадке
Окончила институт	Все это самым губительным образом отражается на...
Много тратит времени	- это величайшее завоевание цивилизации
Все больше пользуются	В этом году он получил злободневную направленность
Поставлен диагноз	Уровень существенно возрос
Специалисты зафиксировали	Разрыв нельзя было считать приемлемым
Это вызвало значительный рост	Акции нефтяной компании становятся «локомотивом»
Состоялся очередной Международный фестиваль	

Fig. 4. Typical signs of factual and value judgments.

This information is expressed in controversial statements by the predicates of the declarative sentence in the indicative mood, in the present tense, in the absence of markers of the presumption of the reported information, other markers of expression of opinion. The linguistic form of the statement about the existence of facts allows verification of information for compliance with reality.

It is customary to call a **factual nature** an action in reality, some kind of real event that can be tied to a specific time or place; phenomenon or status quo.

Value judgments are subjective, i.e. a person's opinion, which may contain both positive and negative reviews about the object of cognition; various kinds of forecasts and assumptions; various kinds of comparison and evaluation.

The signs that help you determine the value judgment are:

- the presence of introductory words in the sentence (of course, undoubtedly, obviously, probably, perhaps, probably, it seems, it is thought, first of all, except, on the contrary, from the other side,);
- the proposal is assumptive in nature, i.e. assumes the onset of any consequences;
- the author's opinion, impersonal, i.e. when it is not clear who specifically says this (it seems to me, I think, in my opinion, etc.).

Factual are those events that actually happened and are only material for further analysis, further value judgments.

In this case, the main principle of presenting the material in the article is to induce the reader to give his/her own assessment of the facts described in it.

In addition to the fact that Mamedov in the introductory part to the article about him is described as a criminal in an affirmative form, the material also contains a purely negative characterization of him, expressed by the word “mafioso” applied to him.

Since the word “mafioso” is used in the context of attributing to Mamedov the commission of crimes and control over the transit of international drug trafficking, there is no reason to perceive it as humorous, ironic, or used in a figurative sense. Rather, the very fact of referring the Italian concept to a person from another culture and country of residence and action is figurative here, but the meaning remains unchanged:

Смотреть что такое "МАФИОЗИ" в других словарях:

МАФИОЗИ — [ит. mafioso гангстерский] член мафии (МАФИЯ), мафиозных структур влиятельных разветвленных преступных организаций, объединенных жестокой круговой порукой. Первонач. о членах сицилийской мафии тайной террористической преступной организации.... *Словарь иностранных слов русского языка*

мафиози — преступник, мафиозо, крестный отец, бандит Словарь русских синонимов. мафиози сущ., кол во синонимов: 8 • бандит (31) • ... *Словарь синонимов*

мафиози — мафиози, м., нескл. и допустимо мафиозо, м., нескл ... *Словарь трудностей произношения и ударения в современном русском языке*

Мафиози — Мафия (итал. mafia) тайное общество, организованная преступная группировка (ОПГ), широко использующая для достижения своих преступных целей произвол, насилие и убийства. С целью избежать законного возмездия за свои деяния подкупает должностных... *Википедия*

мафиози — МАФИОЗИ, нескл., м Преступник, член мафии организованной преступной группы, имеющей связи с представителями правящих кругов и извлекающей доходы из незаконной деятельности. В основе сюжета телефильма «Спрут» борьба бесстрашного комиссара полиции... *Толковый словарь русских существительных*

Мафиози — нескл. м. Представитель мафии. Толковый словарь Ефремовой. Т. Ф. Ефремова. 2000 ...

Fig. 5. Dictionary meaning of the word “mafioso” according to the summary data of thematic Internet resource- <https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ogegova/104430...>

Thus, the dictionary meaning of the word "mafioso" is a criminal, a member of an organized criminal group.

So, in the introductory part of the article, Mamedov MB is already "presented" to the reader as a member of an organized criminal group, a professional criminal and a corrupt official.

The next part of the article is devoted to the "disclosure" of Mamedov M.B.'s connections in the highest structures of power and law enforcement agencies.

It is called “corruption in uniform and gowns” and is illustrated with a photograph of a man in uniform.

This fragment of the article contains the following statements that directly relate to the personality and activities of Mamedov M.B. and characterize him only in negative ways:

- Statements that:
- the first steps in Mamedov's business were strongly tied to the criminal environment;
- the facts of illegal acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan by him were established;
- with the help of the SKR prosecutor's office, he managed to get out, that is, to avoid punishment and cancellation of the possible undesirable consequences of illegal acquisition of citizenship;
- assistance in the illegal receipt by Mamedov of a passport of a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan was provided personally by a certain official - Nakisbayev V.I., whom Mamedov corrupted with expensive gifts and payment for travels of his family members abroad;
- Mamedov used his corrupt ties with Nakisbayev in order to use the opportunities of his official position;
- Nakisbayev introduced Mamedov to employees of the prosecutor's office, financial police, NSC and the court, whose opportunities he later used to organize illegal criminal prosecution of individual entrepreneurs (dozens of businessmen in Kazakhstan), whose assets or property Mamedov later seized;
- with the help of these connections and schemes, Mamedov carried out an illegal takeover of the MEREKE supermarket in Shymkent;
- the heads of the prosecutor's office, court and financial police of Kazakhstan were provided with expensive alcoholic drinks and food through this supermarket free of charge, as bribes;
- Mamedov used raider schemes;

- They were attended by specific officials with broad operational and administrative capabilities (Osainov, Serikov);
- Mamedov collected dirt on officials, recording their unseemly behavior on video and using it for political intrigue;
- as a result of purposeful actions of a corrupt nature and attempts at blackmail, as well as participation in political, etc. intrigues Mamedov has formed a stable circle of persons from among high-ranking prosecutors and judges;
- thanks to his connections, Mamedov organizes fabrication of materials of criminal cases, illegal persecution of entrepreneurs by law enforcement agencies, deliberately unjust decisions by judges.

All information, with the exception of a few statements, which will be analyzed in detail below, is submitted in the form of statements of fact, corresponds to the characteristics listed in detail above and fully complies with the formula:

A) I know that such information is capable of causing damage to the intangible benefits of Mamedov M.B.

B) I want you, Mamedov M.B., to know that I am talking about you publicly, to a wide audience, openly and affirmatively, in the form of reports of fact, as if I am convinced of the truth of my statements and take responsibility for the stated facts.

C) I say all this in order to harm you (moral damage, harm to business reputation, honor, dignity, good name, to discredit you in an entrepreneurial environment, to discredit you in the eyes of people important to you, and also to present you as a criminal and an immoral person in the eyes of strangers).

Only a few statements relating specifically to Mamedov M.B., personally, have the form and nature of a value judgment, expression of subjective opinion, assumptions (only 3 statements against more than 15 affirmative ones).

These are the statements: In 2004, after his business partner was killed and the business was rumored to have been "squeezed" by the Uzbek special services, Mamedov left Uzbekistan and renounced his Uzbek citizenship; Probably Barpibayev is very much indebted to his patron. Officials of the city court say that Mamedov often shouts at the "boss", according to them, they repeatedly heard Mamedov's hysterical screams when he was in Barpibayev's office.

These statements also contain negative information about Mamedov, but it is expressed in the form of an assumption and not a statement of fact, has links to messages from third parties, that is, they are subjective in nature, expressing the negative attitude of the author of the article towards Mamedov M.B.

This negative attitude is "reinforced" in the text by the use of specific expressions: it is said that *Naksibayev was on a short leash with Mamedov; strong corruption relations have developed; "Recruited"; does not hesitate to legalize property; hysterical screams.*

In this case, in all sentences, words and expressions are used exclusively with negative connotations. Particularly indicative is the remark about "hysterical screams", since, unlike all others in the material, it does not refer to the characteristics of MB Mamedov's activities, his views on business or his qualities of a professional criminal, but directly characterizes his personality, evaluates human, behavioral characteristics and qualities, ascribes to him potentially unworthy Caucasian and Eastern men behavior.

The next block of the article is titled "On the financial side", it is also accompanied by a documentary photograph, which captures one of the persons associated with an unseemly behavior of Mamedov M.B.

The following statements negatively characterize Mamedov:

- One of Mamedov's financial frauds was the theft of money from BTA Bank, with the direct assistance and participation in this illegal transaction of the former owner of BTA Bank Mukhtar Ablyazov. Mamedov received cash in the amount of \$ 6,000,000 at the bank's cash desk. The fact of receiving this amount is documented. But Mamedov did not limit himself to this and is trying additionally adjudge the state-owned bank another \$ 10 million, relying on his patrons in the Prosecutor General's Office. In court in this case, he enjoys the support of the chairman of the Almaty city court **Barpibayev T.** ;

- The National Bank appealed to the General Prosecutor's Office about the illegality of Mamedov's receipt of this amount and his tax evasion, but Mamedov's patrons from the General Prosecutor's Office and the Prosecutor's Office of Almaty hid this fact. At the moment, Mamedov is making efforts to keep the case from getting publicized;

- Several offshore companies controlled by Mamedov were involved in a dubious transaction to withdraw

money from BTA Bank. Further, in the continuation of this transaction, the heads of BTA Bank Ablyazov M. and Zharimbetov Zh., with the active complicity of Mamedov, illegally transferred to an offshore company and sold the asset - the industrial complex of Semey Su JSC, which was pledged to BTA Bank;

- In the central office of the Financial Police, Mamedov organizes support for S. Ongarbayev, who is one of the deputy chairmen of the service;

- The names of several businessmen whom Mamedov tried to blackmail with the participation of the financial police officers are named, and some of them were forced to pay a large sum. These are **Raimbek Batalov**, **Zeki Pilge (Turkuaz)**, **Kairat Boranbayev ("KazRosGaz")** and others. In all cases, Mamedov and his accomplices used a well-tried scheme of illegal seizure of someone else's property, with falsification of materials from criminal cases.

In all statements, except for the last one, there are no markers of assumption, opinion, hypothesis. They have the character of an unambiguous, direct, categorical statement of fact.

In the last group of highlighted statements, there is a reference to the opinion of third parties, but at the same time, in the part of the sentence "he tried to blackmail, forced him to pay, the tried-and-tested scheme was applied", this sentence is also an assertion; Presumable element here is not a report about Mamedov's crimes, but about the number of victims.

Wed: *names of several persons whom Mamedov blackmailed and they say that Mamedov blackmailed several persons or: several persons are named from among those subjected to blackmail by Mamedov, who nevertheless paid him.*

In the last two cases, there is a value judgment, an expression of opinion, and in this case, the statement about the circumstances of blackmail is expressed in the form of an assertion.

In the next, most lengthy part of the article, entitled "Heroin "Borman", the number of judgments expressing the author's opinion increases, which, however, does not affect the change in the general tone, does not reduce the general negative background and only aggravates the previously created purely negative image of Mamedov M.B. as a criminal and immoral person.

Value judgments containing negative, defamatory information about Mamedov personally, here are all statements with references to "data of operational information", "materials of an operational observation case", "operational observation", as well as statements with markers "it also became known", "there are reasons to believe", "according to experts", "according to information from a source from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan", "it was established", "the investigators found out".

These statements cannot be verified, that is, subjected to verification for the compliance of the data contained in them with reality in the part whether the information, voiced in the article, was received from the specified sources and was ever voiced by them to the author of the article. But nevertheless, formally, the author personally does not bear responsibility for it, since he does not express verified facts, but assumptions, assumptions about probability.

However, such judgments form a general context and act as one of the methods of constructing the article as a whole and the most convincing (for the general reader) presentation of factual information in it.

Of the entire array of information in this part of the article, statements of fact are the following statements:

- Russian and Uzbek intelligence services consider him to be the main holder of Tajik drug trafficking from Afghanistan;

- They came to Kazakhstan, a meeting with Mamedov in Almaty was recorded. Mamedov repeatedly went to Tajikistan for negotiations, for the purpose of conspiracy - not directly to Dushanbe, but flew to Tashkent, then followed by car;

- While Dzhamanayev himself is in prison, all the work is almost tirelessly done by "Borman" - Mamedov. Of course, he also visits "Serik the Head" for consultations. Thus, several meetings of Mamedov with Dzhamanayev were recorded, to whom Mamedov came to prison. In the register of visitors of the correctional institution, where Dzhamanayev is serving time, the dates of two visits are noted: 01.04.2009 and 21.11.2009;

- Mamedov provides shadowy "customs clearance of goods" at the customs point in Khorgos, because the main customs officers are also his friends. Through Ospanov Zh., the former Deputy Prosecutor of South Kazakhstan Oblast, now the Deputy Chairman of the Customs Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mamedov met Karbuzov K., Chairman of the Customs Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- However, now Mekhti Mamedov is doing business on a large scale, on an international scale. He has repeatedly traveled to Moscow to meet with the organizers of drug trafficking in the CIS, and has close ties with the criminal leaders of the ethnic Azerbaijani group in Russia. Mamedov also traveled to Amsterdam several times to meet with the leaders of the criminal structure that controls the transit of Afghan drugs through Russia to Europe. Here, beyond the borders of the post-Soviet space, Mamedov takes the profit from his dark deeds. Several offshore companies owned by Mamedov have been identified, through whose accounts significant amounts are transferred in order to launder illegal funds that are withdrawn from Kazakhstan through fake contracts.

The quoted statements fully correspond to the form of the statement, contain reports of *fait accompli*, correspond to the above formula; in them, "information about a fact (state of affairs) or the actions of a person (event) is given in verbal form, in the predicate group and is understood by the audience as important, new and is recognized in the text by the absence of markers of subjective modality, evaluative words and constructions and other indicators expressing uncertainty, the author's doubt about the reliability of what is being reported" "[Galyashina Electronic resource <http://sodeks.ru/public/fl1.htm>].

Additionally, information is entered into the text (with reference to information from the law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan) that Mamedov M.B. really is a mafioso, that is, a professional criminal, a member of the Dzhambulskie or Bashka organized crime group, in which he actively replaces the "thief in law" who is isolated from society and even has a nickname - "Borman".

This information is aimed at strengthening and maintaining the reader's thesis expressed in the announcement that Mamedov is a mafioso, in fact, this entire fragment of the text is devoted to the disclosure and substantiation of this statement.

The dismissive, negative attitude of the author of the article to Mamedov M.B. personally expressed in the use in relation to his criminal activities, described as serious, large-scale, thoughtful expression "dark dealings".

The use of the diminutive-affectionate suffix -ishk- (-ишк-) is intended to reflect indignation, disapproval, disdain and irony, aimed at provoking Mamedov M.B. when familiarizing with these materials of additional negative emotions and psycho-emotional experiences, in order to express personal dislike for him.

In the next part of the article - "Kidnapping as an argument" - the title itself refers to one of the crimes unconditionally condemned by society, charges and suspicions, which can cause a greater degree of negativity in any society, including the Russian one, against Mamedov M.B., rather than indications of economic crimes in Kazakhstan.

The accusation of a crime in the heading is designed so that this accusation is more likely to be remembered by the reader, even with a cursory and diagonal study of the material.

Of the statements used here, the following are undoubtedly factual (statements of fact):

- Our hero does not disdain even banal criminality;

- For example, last year, Mamedov, with the support of unidentified persons, abducted the son of citizen Amangaliyeva MA, demanding that she issue title documents for the subsoil use of the Kardayskaya Field gold deposit and Taldy-Ashesayskoye aluminum deposit, totaling \$ **3,000,000**;

- it was not possible to prove the fact of abduction and extortion;

- Then he himself turned to the Department of Internal Affairs of Almaty with a counter statement, demanding that Amangaliyeva be brought to criminal responsibility for libel;
- the methods used by Mamedov are very indicative.

In fact, the author, knowing and informing the reader that the accusations of the crime in the title were not officially confirmed and Mamedov was not brought to justice for them, but he submits information about them as facts, thus accepting the responsibility for such an approach to the coverage of events.

The second point that should be noted in connection with this publication is the position of the journalist. Even assuming the likelihood that Amangaliyeva's accusations against Mamedov will not be confirmed, the journalist nevertheless seeks to use this fact against him, through hints at some unacceptable methods of Mamedov, the essence of which is not directly disclosed in the article.

The expression "our hero does not shun banal criminality" also contains an additional negative connotation, reflects a negative attitude towards Mamedov's personality, continues the semantics previously expressed by the use of the verb "knee-deep in anything criminal".

Thanks to the introduction of these verbs, the author of the article tries to form in the reader an idea of Mamedov as a person who is knee-deep in anything criminal, that is, an extremely unprincipled person who does not consider anything to be shameful or disgusting for himself.

In particular, it is stated that he is knee-deep in banal criminality - that is, with all his connections and opportunities, he does not consider it humiliating or petty to engage in an *ordinary, hackneyed, vulgar criminal offense* - as opposed to extraordinary financial schemes, a large volume of international drug trafficking, etc.

The final section of the article "Entering the "Family"" contains the following statements of facts, containing information that is negative and discrediting Mamedov M.B.:

- He wants to resolve issues at the highest level, and for this he needs no less than become an inside man in the most important Kazakh family, in the family of the president. This dream seized Mamedov as soon as he moved to Kazakhstan. And the goal of his dreams was then to get closer to the son-in-law of the President of Kazakhstan, Timur Kulibayev;

- Mamedov actively used his connections in law enforcement agencies not only to connect with Kulibayev. His connections helped him to obtain information, with which he tried to blackmail Kulibayev's entourage in the KazMunayGas and KazRosGaz companies in order to win people over to his side. Mamedov also succeeded in blackmailing other people close to T. Kulibayev.

If according to the first part of the selected statements it is still possible to say that the information reflected in them is neutral and does not characterize Mamedov in any reprehensible way, then, being included in the general context, they again become the background for the article's author and the reason for him in order to once again mention that Mamedov uses methods of blackmail against high-ranking officials to achieve his own selfish goals, and also to remind once again that there is information that several persons subjected to blackmail from sides of Mamedov, paid him compensation.

The repetition of the same information, especially in the same formulations, is designed to make the information memorable, and the general negative image of Mamedov M.B. - the most prominent.

The attitude of the author of the article to his "hero of the essay" is clearly expressed in the concluding phrase: "Well, as the unforgettable son of a Turkish citizen would say in this regard - "With such happiness – and at liberty ...".

It is used in an ironic way and the main semantic message is diametrically opposite: it is a humorous commentary, reflecting supposedly envy of other people's successes in life, and a statement of the scale of failure, since in this case the word "happiness" the author of the article comprehends all the multifaceted "criminal" biography of Mamedov M.B.

Research objects 2 - 6, 14

<https://rucriminal.info/ru/material/1200> - a publication entitled "Corrupt official, scammer" and drug lord on the front yard of the President of Kazakhstan's House";

<http://www.iapm.ru/showpage.php?id=224&h=9> under the title "A short leash for friends of Mekhti Mamedov";

http://www.compromat.ru/page_31265.htm Short leash for friends of Mekhti;
https://kompromat1.live/articles/101580-kak_kenes_rakishev_avtoritetu_otstupnye_za_kompromat_platil;
<http://mediaexpertsearch.com/novosti/item/136695-druzya-mehti-mamedova-na-korotkom-povodke> - "Friends of Mekhti Mamedov on a short leash", <https://rospress.site/crime/item/10730-druzya-mehti-mamedova-na-korotkom-povodke> in their content they are identical to Object 1.

Research object 7 -<https://versia.ru/chelovek-nad-kajfom>.

Genre: op-ed piece.

Speech style: official.

The material containing numerous references to the opinion of the correspondent of the information agency "Inter Right" contains a story about the activities of Mamedov M.B., which, after being slightly revised (towards strengthening the forceful language in the material, increasing the number of statements, etc.), has turned into the text of previously analyzed Objects 1-4.

All the major "hot" facts, which the previously analyzed publication is devoted to, appear in this publication - and only with reference to the Inter Right agency. This is a story about corruption ties among high-ranking officials (at the level of generals) in law enforcement agencies, links with international drug trafficking, contacts with a mafia boss named "Bashka (translated as the Head)" and participation in illegal takeovers (in large illegal takeovers) of enterprises (businesses) in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Having said so, the major distinguishing feature of the article is the author's active avoidance of forceful language and direct accusations against Mamedov M.B.

The journalist mainly uses phrases with an indirect modality, or applies direct citation techniques.

As a consequence, those statements that in Object 1 (2-4) found an affirmative use and therefore undesirable, aimed at spreading discrediting information about Mamedov, here sound like this:

- Mr. Mamedov tries not to advertise his thoughtful and highly profitable business.

Indeed, it is risky to talk about such things out loud (information itself is neutral and does not contain a clearly expressed negative connotation);

- In the opinion of the correspondent of the Inter Right news agency, Mekhti Bahadurovich can tell a lot about the drug traffic that flooded Russia and its main sources. And also, about the numerous "cover figures" from among the top politicians of Astana and Dushanbe who oversee this business (the opinion, quote of another person is supplemented with wording that allows multiple interpretations. Of course, even an indirect indication of involvement in international drug trafficking in relation to a particular person is defamatory information, since it directly indicates his involvement in the crime, but at the same time, the role of Mamedov himself is not disclosed here);

- The formula of any successful business in the post-Soviet space is known to everyone today: it is the ability to negotiate with the authorities, namely, with its controlling bodies. Mekhti Bahadurovich Mamedov knows how to conduct such negotiations at the highest, grandmaster level. Therefore, this citizen of Kazakhstan is rightly classified as a "reputable entrepreneur" of the Eurasian scale (the wording "the ability to negotiate" is not identical to the wording used in Object 1 "knows how to be friends", to negotiate is to achieve results in the course of some negotiations and actions, while used in a figurative sense, the word "to be friends" has a broader meaning - be on familiar terms with, to rub shoulders with - that is, it indicates a closer, stronger and longer format of communication between the parties;

the wording "authoritative entrepreneur" also has no clearly expressed unambiguous negative meaning);

- Moreover, even the passport of his present homeland, Mr. Mammadov received in the course of a lightning-fast combination (there is no negative meaning, the phrase "lightning-fast combination" continues the conventionally chess theme introduced into the text with the above-given phrase "grandmaster level");

-The interlocutors of Mr. Mammadov include high-ranking officials of the financial police, prosecutor's office, court and security agencies of Kazakhstan, including, according to Inter Right, the head of the Department for Combating Economic and Corruption Crimes in the city of Almaty Duseynov, chairman of one of the committees of the Prosecutor General's Office Akhmetzhanov, deputy Prosecutor General Zhorgenbayev, head of the Almaty Justice Department Eraliyev and many other influential persons. Therefore, every careless word of these gentlemen can be used as a weighty argument for a delicate and profitable political game (again, there is an indication of the possibility of using it in a delicate game, and it is clear to the reader);

- Of course, only a court can accuse Mr. Mamedov of "protecting" drug supplies. On the other hand, the Law on Mass Media in Russia gives journalists the right, on the basis of a whole chain of surprising coincidences, to suggest that Mekhti Bakhadurovich is involved in this type of criminal business (there is again no categoricalness in

the statement).

In this sense, the text of Object 7 is distinguished by the absence of negative information in the form of statements about Mamedov M.B., but by the presence of this information - negative and defamatory, expressed in the form of an opinion and value judgment.

Object 8 -https://inright.ru/articles/politics/20110920/id_657/ - "In the sticky networks of drug trafficking"

Comparison table 1. On the left - the text of Object 8, on the right - the text of Object 7.

The table shows the thematically coinciding fragments of the text and the verbatim coinciding parts of it.

Word-for-word coinciding, that is, identical and almost identical fragments are highlighted in bold.

https://inright.ru/articles/politics/20110920/id_657/	https://versia.ru/chelovek-nad-kajfom
In our opinion , one should take a closer look at the activities of the citizen of Kazakhstan Mamedov Mekhti Bakhadurovich . Perhaps this respected person has a lot to say about threats to diplomats and drug trafficking .	According to the correspondent of the information agency "Inter Right", Mekhti Bakhadurovich can tell a lot about the drug trafficking that flooded Russia and its main sources.
According to the testimony of people who know him, the main virtue of Mekhti Bakhadurovich is the ability to negotiate . Moreover, to negotiate in such a way that later the judiciary and security forces are powerless to change anything.	The formula of any successful business in the post-Soviet space is known to everyone today: it is the ability to negotiate with the authorities in, namely, its controlling bodies. Mekhti Bakhadurovich Mamedov knows how to conduct this kind of negotiations at the highest, grandmaster level
For example, after an assassination attempt was made against him in Uzbekistan, having freed himself from the citizenship of the homeland of Ulugbek and Timur the conqueror, he almost instantly received a Kazakh passport (No. 4638366) . Truth be told, some employees of the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan assure that with the information that Mamedov offered about himself, he would not have become a citizen of the book "The Republic of Shkid". But the courts of Kazakhstan have repeatedly confirmed the right of Mekhti Bakhadurovich to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan. And we do not know for certain the underlying reasons for that. Except, perhaps, the circumstance that, according to our information, Mamedov easily appears in the reception of the Chairman of the Almaty City Court T. Barpiyev and arranges public dressing-down for him, as if the judge owes him something.	As the news agency "Inter Right" writes, "... Mamedov, after an assassination attempt was made against him in Uzbekistan, having freed himself from the citizenship of the homeland of Ulugbek and Timur

	<p>the conqueror, almost instantly received a Kazakh passport (No. 4638366). Truth be told, some employees of the law enforcement agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan assure that with the information that Mamedov offered about himself, he would not have become a citizen of the book "The Republic of Shkid". But the courts of Kazakhstan have repeatedly confirmed the right of Mekhti Bakhadurovich to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan...". The news agency considers the fabulous efficiency of the passport services to be no coincidence, referring to the fact that Mekhti Bakhadurovich "...easily appears in the reception of the Chairman of the Almaty City Court T. Barpiyev and arranges public dressing-down for him, as if the judge owes him something."</p>
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<p>We assume that the scrupulousness of our client plays the main role here. In particular, his manic desire to ALWAYS record ALL his contacts on audio-video media. Private! And also, the fact that Mamedov is very fond of making expensive gifts to friends. And since in his circle of communication there are employees of the financial police, prosecutor's office, courts and law enforcement agencies (presumably, the head of the Department for Combating Economic and Corruption Crimes in the city of Almaty M. Duseynov, Chairman of the Committee of the Prosecutor General's Office M. Akhmetzhanov, Deputy Prosecutor General M. Zhorgenbayev, E. Yeraliyev, head of the Almaty Justice Department and many other influential persons), it is easy to imagine how, with a creative approach, our client can use his first and second levers.</p>	<p>And also, secretly and carefully records all his negotiations on audio and video media. Among the interlocutors of Mr. Mamedov are high-ranking officials of the financial police, prosecutors, courts and law enforcement agencies of Kazakhstan, including, according to Inter Right, the head of the Department for Combating Economic and Corruption Crimes in the city of Almaty Duseynov, chairman of one of the committees of the Prosecutor General's Office Akhmetzhanov, Deputy Prosecutor General Zhorgenbayev, head of the Almaty Justice Department Yeraliyev and many other influential persons.</p>
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<p>It can be assumed that it was precisely these circumstances that prevented the prosecution of Mekhti Mamedov in 2007, when a criminal case on the transit of drugs through the territory of Kazakhstan was being launched. And maybe it is Mamedov who is the true leader of several units of the NSC of Kazakhstan at once, and not the generals appointed by the President.</p>	<p>In 2007, when the criminal case on the transit of drugs through the territory of Kazakhstan was being launched, Mekhti Mamedov was almost brought to criminal responsibility. As “Inter Right” writes, the fighters against the drug mafia, who were aiming at the person of the inviolable negotiator, were instantly put down. Moreover, in the course of the showdown that followed, many had the impression that “... it is Mamedov who is the true head of several units of the NSC of Kazakhstan, and not the generals appointed by the president.”</p>

According to the well-known drug fighter Yevgenyi Roizman, the main flow of drugs goes to Russia through the Tajik border. The deliveries are carried out at a very high level. For the coordination and transit of drugs to Tajikistan from Kazakhstan in accordance with the operational and supervisory case No. 5-16/07 of the NSCD in the Dzhambul region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the thief in law Bashka (The Head), who is serving a sentence in prison, is in charge. And according to the Russian secretive agencies, Emomali Rahmon's nephew "holds" all traffic from Afghanistan. It is curious that Mamedov Mekhti is familiar with both. Usually, first, Mekhtii Bakhadurovich visits "Bashka-The Head" in the correctional facility, and talks to him for a long time, and then goes on a date with Emomali's nephew. And maybe vice versa. Mamedov can afford it. By the way, an attentive reader probably noticed that nowhere do we directly assert that Mamedov Mekhti supplies drugs to Russia. We only assume that he has something to do with it based on some surprising coincidences. It is possible that Mamedov is sending military transports with dried apricots and apricots halves to Russia on an industrial scale. And he uses his high connections and ability to negotiate so that planes are not inspected at customs ... Apricots, as you know, are perishable goods.

As Yevgenyi Roizman, head of the "Country without drugs" foundation, has written many times, heroin supplies in the post-soviet space are supervised by persons of a very high level. Moreover, we are talking not only about the military and politicians. according to the news agency, "... for the coordination and transit of drugs to Tajikistan from Kazakhstan, according to the operational and supervisory case no. 5-116/07 of the NSCD in the Jambul region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the thief in law Bashka (The Head), who is serving a sentence in prison, is responsible and according to the Russian secretive agencies, the nephew of Emomali Rakhmon "holds" all traffic from Afghanistan. It is curious that Mamedov Mekhti is familiar with both. usually, first, Mekhti Bakhadurovich visits "Bashka (The Head)" in the correctional facility, and talks to him for a long time, and then goes on a date with Emomali's nephew and maybe vice versa. Mamedov can afford it...". Of course, only a court can accuse Mr. Mamedov of "protecting" drug supplies. on the

	<p>other hand, the current law on the media in Russia gives journalists the right, on the basis of a whole chain of surprising coincidences, to suggest that Mekhti Bakhadurovich is involved in this type of criminal business. as the author of “Inter Right” writes, “... it is possible that Mamedov is sending military transports with dried apricots and apricots halves to Russia on an industrial scale and he uses his high connections and ability to negotiate so that planes are not inspected at customs ... Apricots, as you know, are perishable goods ...”</p>
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	<p>Mamedov was almost brought to criminal responsibility...</p> <p>According to “Inter Right”, the fighters against the drug mafia, who were aiming at inviolable negotiator, were instantly put down. Moreover, in the course of the showdown that followed, many had the impression that “... it is Mamedov who is the true leader of several units of the NSC of Kazakhstan, and not the generals appointed by the president.”</p>
<p>By the way, we think that at the very moment when you are reading these lines, Mamedov, through Bulat, Alina and Dariga Nazarbayeva, is considering the possibility of personal contact with the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev. Why not? Maybe it's time to become the shadow leader of this Central Asian state?</p>	<p>“... maybe when you are reading these lines, Mamedov, through Bulat, Alina and Dariga Nazarbayeva, is working on the possibility of personal contact with the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev. Why not? Maybe it's time to become the shadow leader of this Central Asian state?”</p>

A comparative pairwise analysis of two texts clearly reveals the secondary nature, the dependent nature of one of them in relation to each other, reveals the fact of occurrence on one basis - with the only difference that the author of the text of Object No. 7 refers to the source and opinion of a correspondent of a foreign news agency, avoiding reflection of own standpoint on each stated fact (it is reflected at the end of the material), then the author of the text of Object No. 8 replaces references to a foreign correspondent with references to his own opinion, and chooses the method of presenting information from the plural first-person point of view (*We believe*).

As a result, all information looks as if collected by the whole editorial staff ("we") though collected by the correspondent independently, and all responsibility rests with them. At the same time, the text retains a general attitude towards assumptions. The journalist avoids making statements by presenting all negative information in the form of judgment and opinion.

At the same time, his personal opinion (independent, creative attitude to the problem voiced, formed without acquaintance with the prototype text, Object No. 5) finds its expression in the very final line.

This statement: "We only know that Mamedov is very suspicious, easily aroused and unprincipled. But this is not a crime ...".

The first part of the statement contains a direct indication of the amount of information that was obtained by the author of the material in the course of independent work on the creation of the article (possibly by analyzing other publications on the topic). This was expressed in the formation of an assessment of the personality of Mamedov M.B. If before that the entire text of the article was rather abstract and described Mamedov as a "human as a function" a certain image of a corrupt criminal, then in this phrase, for the first and only time in the entire text, an assessment of personality traits is introduced, an assessment of him as a person, presumably aimed at the following: if Mamedov himself reads the material, he will experience negative emotions in the form of resentment, indignation, etc. In a sense, such techniques can be characterized as provocative.

The introduction of personality characteristics (together with the expression "manic aspiration" used in the text) aims to offend Mamedov not only as a businessman and professional, but also as a man, to affect his personality.

Object 9 (<https://argumenti.ru/print/society/2011/09/125728> titled "In the sticky networks of drug trafficking") is identical to Object 8 (literal coincidence of two texts is noted) and the text on the link <https://biznes-expert.com/index.php/novosti/item/65161-mehti-mamedov-v-lipkih-setyah-narkotrafik> (Research object 11).

Research object 10 - publication in social networks, in LiveJournal, at the address <https://teh-nomad.livejournal.com/974230.html> under the title "Kazakhstan is becoming the main link in the drug trafficking chain".

The logic of constructing the text and disclosing the topic is as follows: there is an objective problem of Afghan drug trafficking passing through the territories of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Russia is as well affected by the problem. "Radical Islam" - the complexity of the fight against this phenomenon is caused, among other things, by corruption at the highest level in Kazakh law enforcement agencies - Mamedov M.B. is directly connected with the problem of corruption.

Thanks to this logic of presentation, in the perception of the reader, everything that was said at the beginning of the article about terrorism and drug trafficking is correlated (transferred, projected and connected) with the figure, personality and activities of Mamedov M.B.

Meanwhile, the text does not contain a single specific fact that would indicate his involvement in the drug mafia or radical Islam.

The latter is brought into the plane of conclusion, which each of the readers will have to make independently. That is, the author of the text manipulates readers' mind, artificially prompting the latter to the direction of the movement of thoughts.

The following information about Mamedov M.B. is directly affirmative:

-In 2004, the "Uzbek refugee" Mekhti Mamedov arrives in Kazakhstan. ... the facts of illegal acquisition of citizenship, revealed by a check by the National Security Committee (NSC), were put in a cold storage.

And the best friend of Mekhti Bakhadurovich at that time became the head of the NSC Department for the South Kazakhstan region (SKO) Vladimir Nakisbayev. This friendship, spiced with expensive gifts in the form of cars and trips abroad, later played a role in a whole series of illegal takeovers in South Kazakhstan region. In particular, in this way Mamedov took possession of the MEREKE supermarket and a number of other facilities;

- But, apparently, raiding was not the main occupation for Mekhti Bakhadurovich. In 2007, a criminal case was opened against Mamedov in Almaty “on the transit of drugs through the territory of Kazakhstan”.

A friendly relationship with the former head of the NSC Department for Almaty, Myrzaliyev, helped to avoid punishment;

- Today Mamedov's acquaintances include the chairman of the committee of the Prosecutor General's Office Marat Akhmetzhanov (former prosecutor in South Kazakhstan), former deputy prosecutor of South Kazakhstan region Maksat Kozhabayev, chairman of the Almaty city court Barpibayev and many others;

- In addition, Mamedov tried to leak compromising evidence on his former friend and then Deputy Prosecutor General Zhorgenbayev, which clearly harmed the common cause of the southerners and, they say, aroused the dissatisfaction of the President's Affairs Manager Sarybai Kalmyrzayev himself;

- On the other hand, the secretive agencies have already accumulated enough information about the fact that Mamedov, together with thief in law Dzhamanayev, nicknamed “Bashka (the Head)”, carries out overall coordination, transit to the neighboring territory and issues of interaction with all members of drug trafficking, about Mekhti Mamedov’s connections with some of the family members of Tajik President Emomali Rahmon, who, according to the secretive agencies of RF and Uzbekistan, are directly related to the control of large consignments of heroin, the general support of Mamedov on the part of criminal structures.

Let's compare the text of this publication with the texts in other samples (objects).

Table 2. Comparative analysis. On the left - the text of Object 1, 2-4, in the center - the text of Object 8, on the right - object 10.

The table shows the thematically coinciding fragments of the text and the verbatim coinciding parts of it. Literally coinciding, that is, identical and almost identical fragments are highlighted in bold.

https://kompromat.wiki/Как_Кенес_Ракишев_авторитет_отступные_за_компромат_платил	https://inright.ru/articles/politics/20110920/id_657/	https://teh-nomad.livejournal.com/974230.html
The secret of such outstanding successes of the Central Asian mafiosi is simple - he knows how to be friends. He is very good at making friends with "prosecutors", secretive agencies and just bandits. And he never forgets to record his generous gifts, good services and just frank conversations of his friends on the camera and recorder.	Mamedov is very fond of making expensive gifts to friends. And since his circle of communication includes employees of the financial police, prosecutors, courts and law enforcement agencies	Mekhti Bakhadurovich's best friend at that time was Vladimir Nakisbayev, head of the NSC Department for the South Kazakhstan region (SKR). This friendship, spiced with expensive gifts in the form of cars and trips abroad, later played a role in a whole series of raider seizures in South Kazakhstan.

<p>In 2007, in connection with the information received that Mamedov is actively involved in drug trafficking through the territory of Kazakhstan, the Department of the National Security Committee for the Dzhambul region opened an operational observation case <u>No.5-116/07 dated 20.06.07.</u> Mamedov's connection with criminal groups that control drug trafficking.</p> <p>It also became known that Mamedov, through his connections in law enforcement agencies, is making attempts to remove from the operational register some members of the "organized criminal group" with a request to destroy information about them</p>	<p>It can be assumed that it was precisely these circumstances that prevented the prosecution of Mekhti Mamedov in 2007, when a criminal case on the transit of drugs through the territory of Kazakhstan was unleashed.</p>	<p>In 2007, a criminal case was opened in Almaty against Mamedov "on the transit of drugs through the territory of Kazakhstan."</p> <p>A friendly relationship with the former head of the NSC Department for Almaty, Myrzaliyev, helped to avoid punishment. Among the acquaintances of Mamedov today are the chairman of the committee of the Prosecutor General's Office Marat Akhmetzhanov (former prosecutor in South Kazakhstan), former deputy prosecutor of South Kazakhstan region Maksat Kozhabayev, chairman of the Almaty city court Barpibayev and many others</p>
<p>It was established that Mamedov is linked by friendship with the son-in-law of the President of Tajikistan <u>Emomali Rahmon</u>, who, in turn, introduced Mamedov to the son of Nuritdin Rahmon, brother of the President of Tajikistan. Russian and Uzbek intelligence services consider him to be the main holder of Tajik drug trafficking from Afghanistan. They used to visit Kazakhstan, a meeting with Mamedov in Almaty was recorded. Mamedov repeatedly went to Tajikistan for negotiations, for the purpose of conspiracy - not directly to Dushanbe, but flew to Tashkent, then followed by car. Unraveling the threads of Kazakh drug trafficking, investigators found out that Mamedov, together with members of the Dzhambulskiye or Bashka organized crime group, whose leader is the thief in law Serik <u>Dzhamanayev</u> ("Serik-the Head"), who was crowned in Sochi in 1995 carries out the general coordination, transit to the neighboring territory, transfer of cargo and issues of interaction with</p>	<p>The thief in law Bashka (the Head), who is serving a sentence in prison, is in charge of the coordination and transit of drugs to Tajikistan from Kazakhstan, in accordance with the operational and supervisory case No. 5-116/07 of the NSCD in the Dzhambul region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. And according to the Russian special services, Emomali Rahmon's nephew "holds" all traffic from Afghanistan. It is curious that Mamedov Mekhti is familiar with both. Usually, first, Mekhti Bakhadurovich visits "Bashka"</p>	<p>On the other hand, the special services have already accumulated enough information that Mamedov, together with the "thief in law" Dzhamanayev, nicknamed "Bashka", is carrying out general coordination, transit to the neighboring territory and establishes interaction with all members of drug trafficking, about Mekhti Mamedov's</p>

all members of drug trafficking through Kazakhstan. Mamedov himself is known in the gang under the nickname "Borman". While Dzhamanayev himself is in prison, all the work is almost tirelessly done by "Borman" - Mamedov.	in the correctional facility and talks to him for a long time, and then goes on a date with Emomali's nephew. And maybe vice versa.	connections with some of the family members of Tajik President Emomali Rahmon, who, according to the special services of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan, are directly related to the control of large quantities of heroin, about the general support of Mamedov from criminal structures.
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From the data in the table, it follows that:

- the compared texts coincide in terms of the list with the basic information about Mamedov;
- they mention the same dates, persons, circumstances;
- contains links to the same authoritative sources in law enforcement agencies.

These texts are not independent from each other, they go back to the same primary source and the main difference between them is the placement of semantic accents.

In object 8, the reader's attention is fixed by the author on Mamedov as a criminal person directly related to the transit of opiates from Afghanistan, which he helps to establish and control thanks to his connections among high-ranking law enforcement officers in Kazakhstan. Against this background, all the other criminal and illegal actions of Mamedov are presented as not so significant, but also as not the main ones in his criminal activities: "Not for the sake of seizing shops, he arrived in Kazakhstan in the midst of a redistribution of spheres of influence in matters with the "main product"!"

This statement, in the form of an exclamation, contains a rhetorical statement that the author of the LJ publication knows the real reasons and motives for Mamedov's arrival in Kazakhstan, illegal acquisition of citizenship, raider and other activities, as well as the desire to establish, under the guise of friendly relations, the corruption ties with high-ranking "law enforcement officers" of RK. This goal is directly related to "Control over large consignments of heroin", which is carried out by criminal circles, and Mamedov's connection with the latter is allegedly documented by the competent authorities.

In the general context of the publication, the expression "main product" acquires a strictly defined meaning and becomes synonymous with words and phrases used before and later in the text afghan heroin, drugs, opiates.

It is safe to say that the main communicative goal of the author of this publication was to convey to the widest possible circle of readers of the information about the direct, close relationship of Mamedov M.B. with the international drug mafia. Moreover, information about his almost leading role in the transit of drugs from Afghanistan through the territory of neighboring countries and Kazakhstan in particular.

Research object 12 - https://www.gezitter.org/politic/36570_zabavyi_balovannoy_dochki/ - Publication entitled "Amusements of a Pampered Daughter".

The article is devoted to the story of some (unworthy and socially condemned) behavioral qualities of Aliya Nazarbayeveva, one of the daughters of Nazarbayev N.

Suddenly, a separate paragraph appears in the material, dedicated to the personality of Mamedov M.B.

Unexpectedly, because the story did not imply this, since it was dedicated to husbands and lovers, as well as the vicissitudes of Alia's personal life.

This is unexpected, because there is no logical transition in the text to a story about his "dark personality" - for example, there are no "introductory" words about the fact that he was noticed somewhere in private communication with Aliya or the like.

The following text is significant for the situation under consideration: "Well, someone named Mekhti

Mamedov is well known in the territory of the former Soviet Union. He is known as a major drug dealer, as a person who created large networks for drug trafficking from Afghanistan to Europe. Interestingly, although everyone knows about it, but nothing can be done against him. Mamedov secured himself from all sides, all that remained was to gain the trust of the "family". He is trying to fill this deficiency thanks to the youngest daughter of Nazarbayeva Aliya. It is evident what influence Mamedov has on Aliya, who is said to be close to drugs. But to this day he does not sit behind iron bars, this is very indicating of the fact that he has very influential and reliable support."

The author compensates for the absence of any specific information, facts by using the rhetorical expressions "they know him well", "he is known as", "they cannot do anything against him", "it is evident what influence he has".

The introduction of such expressions into the text serves as a marker of their lack of confirmation. In the absence of an objective opportunity to substantiate, confirm, refer to authoritative sources or documents, the journalist resorts to an appeal to a certain "abstract majority" (society, people, etc.), relying on his natural wisdom, foresight and leading to the formulation of what the journalist wants (biased negative) opinion about Mamedov M.B.

The entire alleged "argumentation" is based on the information previously expressed in the text of the article that, according to rumors, Aliya was unsuccessfully treated for drug addiction.

From voicing "rumors" on this topic, the author of the material proceeds to the probabilistic judgment that "they say about Alia that she is close to drugs." From these two assumptions, the author proceeds to the assertion that the fact of the strong influence exerted by Mamedov on Aliya is not subject to and does not require additional special proof ("it is evident").

The second confirmation of the presence of Mamedov's influence on Aliya, according to the journalist, is the very fact that "Mamedov has not been in prison to this day," that is, he has not been convicted.

Such a hypothetical construction, based on potentially unverifiable information, judgments and assessments, is accompanied by statements that Mamedov is widely known in the territory of the former Soviet Union as a major drug dealer and the person who created large drug trafficking networks from Afghanistan to Europe (substantiated in the text - "everyone knows", "they know well").

Referencing common knowledge is an effective tool. It can be argued with a high degree of probability that when an antinomy is lined up in a text along the axis "everyone knows - only a few are not in the know," the reader subconsciously wants to join the knowledgeable majority, who is privy to the nuances of the situation.

The object of the research 13 is a text entitled "The Kazakh Don is striving for world domination".

This text deals with the same topic as Objects 10-12 - is devoted to the task of getting the reader to form a stable associative connection between international drug trafficking as a threat to world security and the security of the Russian Federation and the personality and activities of Mamedov M.B. as a threat factor.

For this purpose, the following statements are introduced into the text, containing new information regarding the previously considered texts:

- Mamedov - the uncrowned king of the Kazakh drug mafia;
- If in the 90s Mekhti and his brother Vitadi named "Borman" were engaged in drug trafficking to the cities of Siberia under the guise of transporting fruit, now the "don" no longer squanders his talents on trifles. His participation in gatherings of leaders of large drug cartels was recorded in Moscow and even in Amsterdam. Mamedov flies all over the world - and, presumably, his favorite "dried fruits" often travel with him. In the usual manner - along the green corridors and through the VIP-halls;
- Mamedov prefers to export and import drugs - by air, and always in boxes of dried fruits. The attitude to these boxes throughout the republic is much more respectful than to the diplomatic mail. No searches. Moreover: Mamedov's vehicles with a cargo, indicated as food products, are usually accompanied through the country ... by an escort of employees of the NSC Department of South Kazakhstan, which was repeatedly recorded by the employees of the Customs Department;
- being almost the official curator of all drug trafficking going through Kazakhstan, Mamedov is often forced to move to many different places - not alone, and not empty-handed;
- the mistrustful drug lord prefers to bind all his counterparties with mutual guarantee, involved in money and blackmail.

This information is accompanied by a story about corrupt ties, an attempt to get through them to the closest circle of the President of the Republic, about the illegal acquisition of citizenship, about the collection of incriminating evidence for the subsequent blackmail of high-ranking officials, etc.

But it is the above quotations that distinguish this publication from the previous ones. They are characterized by:

- the statement that Mamedov was personally involved and is engaged in drug trafficking;

- is a shipper of large consignments of drugs;
- uses his connections to avoid checks and searches everywhere (around the world);
- is a professional criminal, a member of international criminal organizations, a leading figure among Kazakh organized crime and an influential criminal figure on an international scale.

All quoted and marked statements in the article are characterized by an affirmative form, have the form of a message and a statement of fact.

In addition to them, the material contains the negative characteristics of the personality, personal qualities of Mamedov: these are indications of the characteristics of character, thinking, behavior (*a cynical, unprincipled person, known for unreasonable distrust of others* - according to people allegedly close to him).

The inclusion of personal moments in the characterization allows us to make conclusion that the author of the publication seeks to offend the emotional "hero" of the reportage, includes information aimed not only at undermining the business reputation and social image, but also aimed at conveying to Mamedov M.B. the information that some people close to him, like the author of the report himself, consider, among other things, him a bad person.

Special emphasis should be made about the text material under the title
“DRUG AZERIS MEKHTI MAMEDOV IN KAZAKHSTAN CONTROLS THE TRANSIT OF THE AFGHAN HEROIN TO RUSSIA”

The construction of the text with its division into headings reveals in it a similarity with Objects 1-4. They coincide with the division of the text into the heading, the names of the headings, the amount of basic information, the stated fact, the subject matter, the events mentioned, their assessment, the names and events mentioned, with the exception of the information in the last paragraph. There are similarities with the research object 10.

Actually, this material contains all the same statements about the facts as in the previously considered objects, so we will not return to them specifically once again (these are statements about direct participation and control over drug transportation, about connections with organized crime groups and specific "Thief in law", on corruption relations in law enforcement and judicial bodies at a high level, on embezzlement of money in BTA Bank, on the use of corruption relations in order to prevent the investigation of his crimes and crimes of persons in whose activities Mamedov M.B. had been interested).

Fundamentally new is the very wording of the title, in which the problem of nationality is touched upon several times (the Azeris in Kazakhstan controls the supply of Afghan heroin to Russia), and the expression "Azeris" is also used.

Словарь русского арго

азер

Толкование [Перевод](#)

азер

АЗИК, -а, АЗЕР, -а, м. Азербайджанец.

Словарь русского арго. — ГРАМОТА.РУ. В. С. Елистратов. 2002.

Fig. 6. The dictionary meaning of the word "Azeris" in modern Russian according to the data of the consolidated Internet resource -https://russian_argo.academic.ru/98/azer.

A search in the National Corpus of the Russian language revealed the following cases of using this word - one case in the main corpus and one in a parallel one:

10. А. П. Чапыгин. Разин Степан (1927) [омонимия не снята] [Все примеры](#)
 — Серкешь! — **Азер, азер!** — ответило снизу. В развалинах еще иногда вспыхивал огонь. [А. П. Чапыгин. Разин Степан (1927)] [омонимия не снята] [←...→](#)
 Когда пляшущие мальчики крутили в воздухе цветными перьями, голоса с улицы кричали: — **Азер! Азер!** — Вай! Если же, взявшись за руки и плавно, волнисто, сверкая мишурой, смуглым телом и браслетами, колыхались, — по толпе бежало слово — тут, там и еще: [А. П. Чапыгин. Разин Степан (1927)] [омонимия не снята] [←...→](#)
 Старик закричал уже издали: — Серкеш — **азер!** Толпа все больше густела. Из голубого в голубом полосатом встала персиянка, закинула за голову голые в браслетах руки, в смуглых руках слабо зазвенел бубен. [А. П. Чапыгин. Разин Степан (1927)] [омонимия не снята] [←...→](#)
 Толпа вторила пению дервишей, иногда кое-кто с утробой кричал: — Серкеш — **азер!** — Ну, есаул, распахни ворота — свадьба едет! — Стоим супротив ткачей! [А. П. Чапыгин. Разин Степан (1927)] [омонимия не снята] [←...→](#)

Страницы: 1

Страницы: 1

1. Юрий Андрухович. Москвиада (1993) | Юрий Андрухович. Москвиада (А. Бразкина, 2001) [омонимия не снята] [Все примеры](#)

uk	Худорявий південний тип років на шістдесят-костюм сидить бездоганно, краватка з лискуною брошкою золотий зуб, засмагле обличчя — якийсь азер або ара, або й цыган. [Юрий Андрухович. Москвиада (1993) Юрий Андрухович. Москвиада (А. Бразкина, 2001)] [омонимия не снята] ←...→
ru	Худошавый южный тип лет шестидесяти, костюм сидит безукоризненно, галстук с блестящей брошкой, золотой зуб, смуглое лицо — какой-то азер , или ара, или цыган. [Юрий Андрухович. Москвиада (А. Бразкина, 2001)] [омонимия не снята] ←...→

Fig. 7. The results of the search for the word "Azeris" in Russian National Corpus at the address http://processing.ruscorpora.ru/search.xml?sort=i_grtagging&lang=ru&startyear=2019&text=lexform&req=azer&endyear=2019&env=alpha&nodia=1&mode=para.

In both cases, this word is a slang expression, used to indicate nationality.

The Yandex search engine records cases of the use of the expression "drug azeris" associated with a certain Internet resource:

В РФ вновь выловили наркоузбеков, наркоцыган... - pn14.info
[pn14.info](#) > ?p=134077 >

Наркоазеры пойманы в Забайкалье; в Алтае осудят наркоазера; в Красноярске осудили наркоазера; в Кемерово наркоазер пытался зарезать полицейского.
 Нерусские Москва и Подмосковье: Хач грабил возле «Славянского... [Читать ещё >](#)

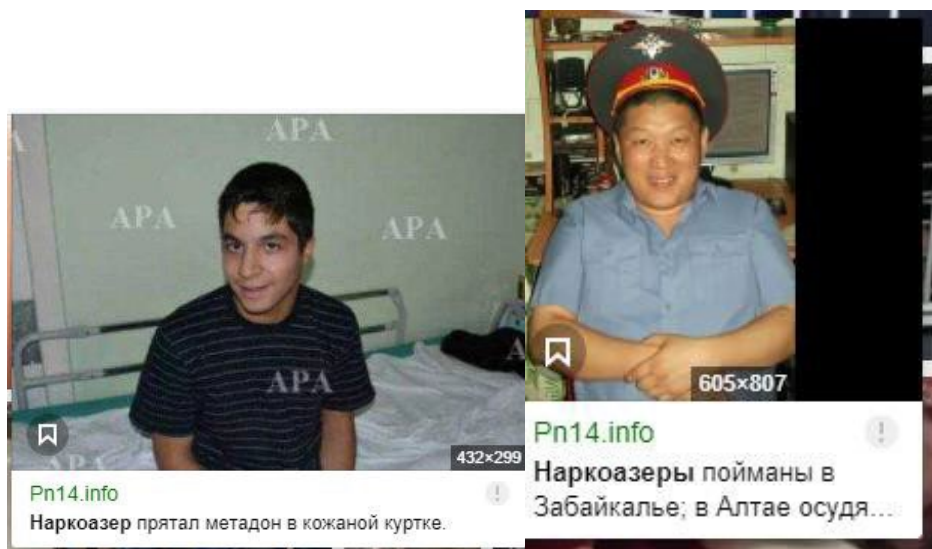


Fig. 8. Cases of using the expression "drug azeris" associated with the Internet resource pn14.inf.

All noted cases of the use of this word are associated with the desire to emphasize the nationality (or national, racial and citizenship) of a person associated with illegal traffic of narcotic substances.

Using such word forms, the authors try to evoke in the recipient a sense of the existence of a certain stable relationship between certain nationalities, races (represented by their representatives), people from certain territories and countries for which it is allegedly typical, characteristic, widespread, common to engage in the illegal sale of narcotic substances.

Outplaying the national theme in the title of the publication related to the activities and personality of Mamedov M.B. can lead to incitement to hatred based on ethnicity, and also contains a discriminatory and potentially offensive component for him.

Research object 15 - comments on the publication (article) on link <https://titus.kz/?previd=2526> 0 comments to the article titled "Continuation of the adventures of Mekhti Mamedov"

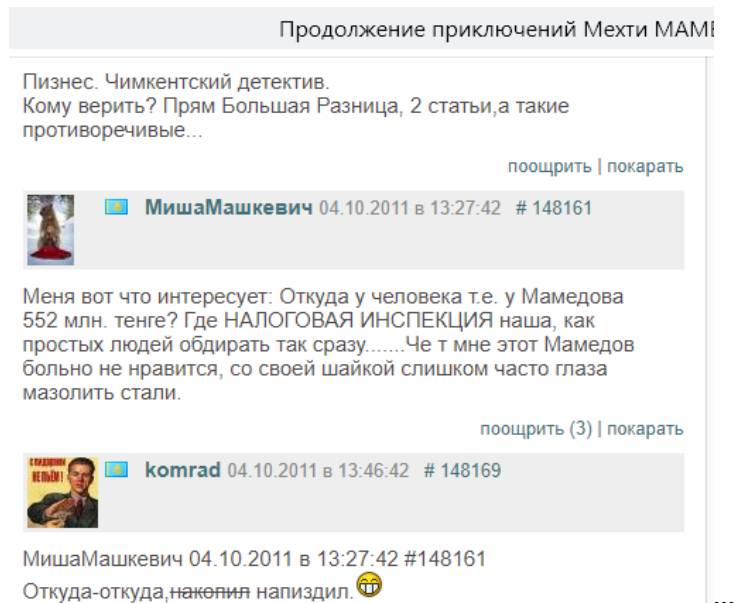


Fig. 9. research object 15 - comments to the publication.

In the comments of the user Misha Maschkevich, in the form of a hidden statement disguised as rhetorical questions, there is a negative and defamatory information against Mamedov M.B. addressed to a wide range of readers. The information of a factual nature that Mamedov has funds in the amount of 552 million tenge, the source of which, for reasons unknown to the commentator and other readers, falls out of tax inspectorate's sight, which usually responds promptly to ordinary citizens; in addition, Misha Mashkevich draws the readers' attention to the fact that Mamedov has a certain "gang of his own". By introducing a specific term, he expresses his attitude to the personality and activities of Mamedov, and also offers other readers information that Mamedov is a criminal element (bandit, swindler, etc.).

The comment of the user "Komrad" is a continuation response to the statement of Mashkevich. In it, the topic of discussing the origin of funds and the nature of Mamedov's activities finds further development - for example, the article contains an expletive word (in an ironic context, but does not lose its direct dictionary meaning), which indicates that Mamedov received some funds illegally, stole or appropriated.

СПИЗДИЛ (-ла; -ть) — в самом широком смысле: человек что-либо ценное, принадлежащее другому человеку / людям присвоил, украл, своровал, утащил, стянул, свистнул, стырил, спёр, стибрил, *прибрал к рукам*, — добыл нечестным, *тёмным*, предосудительным, наказуемым путём. Иногда: о животном (кот, собака, птица) — что либо съедобное (кусоч мяса, котлета, рыба, курица) украл, стащил со стола, из холодильника, из ведра; из садка (рыбу). Одно из наиболее часто употребляемых матерных слов

Fig. 10. The meaning of the word "spizdil" according to the Dictionary of the Russian swear words -http://www.ruski-mat.net/e/mat_slovar.htm.

In addition, one should pay attention to the fact that the commentator "Komrad" promotes perception of the information voiced by Misha Mashkevich as a statement of fact, he seems to strengthen its factual nature, not only avoids questioning, but introduces additional negative data about Mamedov.

Thus, comments to the article include defamatory information aimed at creating a negative image of Mamedov as a corrupt official who stole huge money.

At the same time, Mashkevich's statements that he simply does not like Mamedov and that the latter would often be an eyesore are evaluative, subjective, informationally neutral. They serve as a background in order to set off, avoid blunt and straightforward factual judgments.

Conclusions:

As a result of the research, the specialist comes to the following conclusion

On question 1) *Are there any negative information in the following Internet publications that, in the event of an inconsistency with reality, are classified as discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?*

The answer is categorically yes. Yes, in all the following Internet publications submitted for the study, there is a large amount of negative information, which, in the event of an inconsistency with reality, are classified as discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.

On question 2) *Are there any negative information in the affirmative form in the following Internet publications, which, in the event of an inconsistency with reality, are classified as discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?*

The answer is categorically yes. All the Internet publications submitted for the research contain a large amount of information discrediting the honor, dignity of the person, the business reputation of Mamedov M.B., as well as the discriminatory characterization of a person based on ethnicity that is offensive to him.

On question 3) *Do the following Internet publications contain information discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?*

The answer is categorically yes. Yes, they do.

On question 4) *Do the following Internet publications contain information that does not meet the moral and ethical requirements (norms) of society, affecting and discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation of Mamedov M.B.?*

The answer is categorically yes. Yes, they do. The Internet publications submitted for the research contain, expressed in direct and indirect form, mainly in the form of statements about facts, information about the criminal activities of Mamedov M.B., information about socially condemned acts, as well as his characteristics as bad, immoral, mentally ill, unprincipled, etc. person. All this testifies to the fact that in the publications submitted for the research, Mamedov M.B. had been described as a person whose behavior does not correspond to the moral and ethical requirements (norms) of any civilized modern society, including the Russian one. This information directly affects his honor, dignity and business reputation.

On question 5) *Are the following Internet publications identical in content to each other?*

The answer is yes. All Internet publications submitted for research are identical in content, subject matter, communicative purpose, and semantic focus. All texts show dependence on each other and could not have arisen in the process of parallel creativity, without acquaintance of their authors with each other's materials. At the same time, there are differences in the texts in the gradual strengthening of categoricity and the transition to predominantly only statements of facts and an almost complete rejection of evaluative characteristics.

Specialist: Troitskaya T.A.

Appendix 1. Documents of the specialist.

Appendix 1. Copies of documents confirming the competence of a specialist.

Appendix 2. Copies of documents of the institution.

Round seal:
INEX Limited Liability
Company
Moscow

ANNEX 1

Copies of documents confirming the competence of a specialist

<p>RUSSIAN FEDERATION Non-state Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education “Moscow Institute of Entrepreneurship and Law” Moscow</p> <p>BACHELOR'S DIPLOMA</p> <p>137705 0130114</p> <p>Certificate of education and qualifications</p> <p><i>Registration number</i> 1001</p> <p><i>Date of issue</i> June 26, 2015</p>	<p>This Diploma certifies that</p> <p>Troitskaya Tatiana Alexandrovna</p> <p>Mastered the Bachelor's program in the sphere of</p> <p>030900 Jurisprudence</p> <p>And successfully passed the state final certification</p> <p>By the decision of the State Examination Commission, the qualification of BACHELOR was awarded</p> <p>Minutes No. 89 dated June 10, 2015</p> <table border="1"><tr><td><i>Chairman of the State Examination Commission</i></td><td>(signed) Ignatiyev A.A.</td></tr><tr><td><i>Head of Educational Organization</i></td><td>(signed) Rykhlov O.A.</td></tr></table> <div><p>Round seal: Russian Federation Non-state Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education “Moscow Institute of Entrepreneurship and Law” Moscow</p></div>	<i>Chairman of the State Examination Commission</i>	(signed) Ignatiyev A.A.	<i>Head of Educational Organization</i>	(signed) Rykhlov O.A.
<i>Chairman of the State Examination Commission</i>	(signed) Ignatiyev A.A.				
<i>Head of Educational Organization</i>	(signed) Rykhlov O.A.				

**NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY
“HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS”**

**CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

No. 067948

Issued to **Troitskaya Tatiana Alexandrovna**

In confirmation of the fact that from March 01, 2016 to April 15, 2016
she was trained under the advanced training program
“Linguistic Text Expertise”
in the amount of 114 hours

Provost (signed)
Registration number 06-02.28/16

City of Moscow, 2016

Round seal:
NATIONAL
RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY
“HIGHER SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS”

NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY “HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS”

APPLICATION To the certificate of professional development

No. 067948

Registration No. 06-02.28/16

Troitskaya Tatiana Alexandrovna

From March 01, 2016 to April 15, 2016, she underwent advanced training at the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "National Research University Higher School of Economics" under the program "Linguistic Expertise of the Text"

During studies, she passed exams and tests in the main disciplines of the program:

# #	Description	Number of hours	Grade
1	Legislative side of linguistic expertise	6	pass
2	Expertise in cases of protection of honor, dignity and business reputation	16	pass
3	Expertise on Extremism Cases	16	pass
4	Authorship expertise	12	pass
5	Advertese linguistic expertise	16	pass
6	Linguistic examination of trademarks	16	pass
7	Phonetics in the linguistic examination of the text	8	pass
8	Syntax in the linguistic examination of the text	4	pass
9	Semantics and pragmatics in the linguistic examination of the text	10	pass
	Final certification: exam	10	excellent
	Total working hours of the program	114	X
	Including classroom hours	78	X

Provost
Department Manager

(signed)
(signed)

Round seal:
NATIONAL
RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY
“HIGHER SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS”

The Diploma is a document of professional training

Logo of the institution

The Diploma gives the right to conduct a new type of professional activity

DIPLOMA
of professional retraining

This diploma was issued to **Troitskaya Tatyana Aleksandrovna**
Confirming the fact that she in the period
from June 26, 2017 to September 07, 2017
completed professional retraining at Capital Center for Professional
Training of Personnel LLC
program of study: **“Pedagogy and Psychology”**

The Attestation Commission by a decision dated **September 7, 2017**
certifies the right (qualifications) of
Troitskaya Tatyana Aleksandrovna
to conduct professional activities in the field of
“Pedagogy and Psychology”

<i>Chairman of the Attestation Commission</i>	<i>(signed)</i>
<i>Rector</i>	<i>(signed)</i>

Moscow, 2017

Series DPP No. 005643

Round seal:
Capital Center for
Professional Training of
Personnel LLC

**NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF
ADDITIONAL PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**

CERTIFICATE

This Certificate confirms that

Troitskaya Tatiana Alexandrovna

Completed the training program
“Forensic linguistic expertise” (144h)

And has the necessary competencies established by
PROFESSIONAL STANDARD
“Psychologist in the social sphere”

Approved by order **No. 682** dated **18.11.2013** of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
of the Russian Federation to perform labor functions

***1. Providing psychological assistance to employees of bodies and organizations of the
social sphere (clients).***

Director (signed)

Round seal:
National Research Institute of
Additional Professional
Education

Basin M.A.

No. 0634 November 20, 2018

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

**Autonomous non-profit organization
“National Research Institute of Continuing Professional Education”**

CERTIFICATE

**of advanced training
772407996166**

Qualification document

Registration number
1538

Moscow

date of issue
16.11.2018

This Certificate confirms that

***Troitskaya
Tatyana Aleksandrovna***

completed a refresher course at

**Autonomous non-profit organization
“National Research Institute of Continuing Professional Education”**

**September 26, 2018 to November 15, 2018
For an additional professional program
“Forensic linguistic expertise”**

Total hours
144 hours

Supervisor

(signed) Basin M.A.

Secretary

(signed) Figurskaya N.E.

Round seal:

Autonomous non-profit organization
“National Research Institute of
Continuing Professional Education”
Moscow

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

CERTIFICATE

of advanced training
770400137809

Qualification document

Registration number
13-20/6815

Moscow

date of issue
October 02, 2019

This Certificate confirms that

Troitskaya Tatyana Aleksandrovna

completed a refresher course at
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
State Institute of the Russian Language named after Pushkin A.S.

For an additional professional program
“Analysis of the products of speech activity in forensic examination”

Total hours
28 hours

Supervisor (signed)
Secretary (signed)

Round seal:
**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of
Higher Education
State Institute of the Russian Language named
after Pushkin A.S.**

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

DIPLOMA

**of professional retraining
642409800331**

Qualification document

Diploma

**Gives the right to perform a new type of professional
activity**

Registration number
2019/169-3835

Saratov

date of issue
01 August 2019

This Diploma certifies that

Troitskaya Tatyana Aleksandrovna

During training

From May 01, 2019 to August 01, 2019

Completed vocational training in
Private institution “Educational organization of additional professional
education “International Academy of Expertise and Assessment” under
the retraining program “Philology”

By decision of August 01, 2019

**The Diploma confirms the assignment of qualifications of a
Philologist**

**and gives the right to conduct professional activities in the field of
philology**

Chairman of the Commission (signed)

Supervisor (signed)

Secretary (signed)

Round seal:

Private institution “Educational organization
of additional professional education
“International Academy of Expertise and
Assessment”

APPENDIX 2

Copies of documents of the organization.

Form No. 1-1-Accounting
KND code 11211007

**The Federal Tax Service
CERTIFICATE**

**ABOUT REGISTRATION OF A RUSSIAN ORGANIZATION
IN THE TAX BODY AT THE PLACE OF ITS LOCATION**

This certificate confirms that the Russian organization
INEX LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

(full name of the Russian organization in accordance with the constituent documents)

OGRN 1167746466458

Registered in accordance with

Tax Code of the Russian Federation **21.08.2018**

At the tax authority at the location of the **Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 26 in Moscow 7726**

(name of the tax authority and its code)

TIN/KPP 9710011846/772601001 has been assigned

Senior State Tax Inspector of the Department in
charge cases compilation of the Inter-district
Inspectorate of the Federal Tax Service No. 46 in
Moscow

(signed) E.V. Makarov

Round seal:
The Federal Tax Service
Office of the Federal Tax Service for
Moscow
Inter-district Inspectorate of the Federal
Tax Service No. 46 in Moscow

Absolute Insurance	Absolut Insurance Limited Liability Company (Absolut Insurance LLC) 115280 Moscow, Leninskaya Svoboda, st.26, building 4 +7 (495) 987-18-38 TIN 7728178835 KPP 772501001 info@absolutions.ru www.absolutins.ru
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INSURANCE CERTIFICATE No. 022-073-003298/19

Civil liability insurance of a legal entity with which the appraiser entered into an employment contract, for violation of the contract for the assessment and causing damage to the property of third parties

This certificate was issued in confirmation that the Contract of Civil Liability Insurance of a legal entity, with which the appraiser entered into an employment contract, was concluded for violation of the contract for the assessment and damage to the property of third parties No. 022-073-003298/19 dated 16.05.2019 (hereinafter - Contract) in accordance with the Rules of civil liability insurance of appraisers of Absolut Insurance LLC as amended as of the date of the Contract conclusion, and on the basis of the insurance Application.

INSURED:	INEX LLC
LEGAL ADDRESS:	117105, Moscow, Varshavskoe highway, 1, building 1-2, floor 6, room 46
TOTAL INSURED AMOUNT:	50,000,000 (fifty million) rubles
INDEMNITY LIMIT FOR ONE INSURED EVENT:	50,000,000 (fifty million) rubles
FRANCHISE:	<i>Not established</i>
INSURANCE PREMIUM:	20,000 (twenty thousand) rubles
INSURANCE PREMIUM PAYMENT PROCEDURE:	<i>Lump sum, cashless payment</i>
TERM OF VALIDITY OF THE CONTRACT (PERIOD OF INSURANCE):	From June 23, 2019 to June 22, 2020
OBJECT OF INSURANCE:	<p><i>The object of insurance is the property interests of the Insured that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation, associated with the risk of the Insured's liability for violation of the assessment contract and (or) for causing damage to property of third parties as a result of violation by the Insured of the requirements of the Federal Law "On Valuation in the Russian Federation", federal appraisal standards, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of appraisal activities, standards and rules of appraisal activities.</i></p> <p><i>Assessment objects in relation to which the Insured (Insured persons) carries out assessment activities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- property interests associated with the risk of liability of the Insured for obligations arising from damage to the customer who has entered into a contract for the assessment, and (or) third parties;</i> <i>- property interests associated with the risk of liability of the Insured for violation of the contract, not conducting an assessment;</i> <i>- property interests associated with the risk of liability of the Insured for causing damage to the property of third parties as a result of violation of the requirements of the Federal Law, federal valuation standards, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of valuation activities, standards and rules of valuation activities.</i>
	<p><i>An insured event is a fact established by an effective decision of an arbitration court or a fact recognized by the Insurer.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>- violation of the contract for the assessment by actions (inaction) of the Insured as a result of violation of the requirements of the Federal Law, federal valuation standards, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of valuation activities, standards and</i>

	<p><i>rules for valuation activities established by the self-regulatory organization of appraisers, of which the appraiser was a member at the time the damage was caused;</i></p> <p><i>- damage to property of third parties by actions (inaction) of the Insured as a result of violation of the requirements of the Federal Law, federal valuation standards, other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation in the field of valuation activities, standards and rules for valuation activities established by the self-regulatory organization of appraisers, of which the appraiser was a member at the time the damage was caused</i></p> <p><i>The event is recognized as an insurance event in accordance with clause 3.2 of the Contract.</i></p>
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<p>Insurer: Absolute Insurance LLC Representative of the insurance company on the basis of the Power of Attorney No. 09/19 dated 25.01.2019 (signed) (Potapova E.Yu.) May 16, 2019</p>	<p>Insured: INEX LLC General Director based on the Charter (signed) (Borzov G.A.) May 16, 2019</p>
<div>Round seal: Absolute Insurance LLC</div>	<div>Round seal: INEX Limited Liability Company Moscow</div>