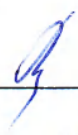Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ (НИ ТГУ)

Филологический факультет

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере

по направлению подготовки

45.04.01 Филология

Направленность (профиль) подготовки:
Юридическая лингвистика

Форма обучения
Очная

Квалификация
Лингвист-эксперт

Год приема
2024

Код дисциплины в учебном плане: Б1.О.01

Томск – 2024

1. Компетенции и индикаторы их достижения, проверяемые данными оценочными материалами

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование следующих компетенций:

БК-2 Способен использовать научные методы для решения профессиональных задач.

ОПК-3 Способен применять широкий спектр методов и приемов филологической работы с текстами различного типа.

Результатами освоения дисциплины являются следующие результаты обучения:

РОБК-2.1 Знает основные методы научных исследований.

РОБК-2.2 Умеет выстраивать систематическую и логическую цепочку анализа и принимаемых решений в контексте задачи профессиональной деятельности.

РООПК-3.1 Знает методы и приемы профессиональной обработки, филологического анализа и оценки текстов различного типа.

РООПК-3.2 Умеет осуществлять выбор методов и приемов профессиональной обработки, анализа и оценки текстов различного типа и применять их для решения профессиональных задач конкретной области филологии.

2. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля и критерии оценивания

Текущий контроль по дисциплине проводится путем контроля посещаемости, проведения контрольных работ (РОБК-2.1, РОБК-2.2), выполнения домашних заданий (РООПК-3.1, РООПК-3.2), и фиксируется в форме контрольной точки не менее одного раза в семестр.

Примеры заданий для текущей аттестации:

Контрольная работа (проверяет РОБК-2.1, РОБК-2.2)
Контрольная работа состоит из 2 теоретических вопросов.

Вопросы:
1. Define the notions: Forensic Linguistics.
2. Tell about the work of Forensic Linguist.
3. Define the notions: audio enhancement, audio authentification, formants, speaker profiling.
4. Define the notions: speaker comparison, voice line-up, voice conversion.
5. Define the notions: sociolect, regiolect, ethnolect.
6. Types of crimes Forensic linguist experts deal with.

Рекомендации к выполнению:

1. Forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, or language and the law, is is the application of linguistic knowledge, methods, and insights to the forensic context of law, language, crime investigation, trial, and judicial procedure.
2. There are principally three areas of application for linguists working in forensic contexts:
understanding language of the written law, understanding language use in forensic and judicial processes, and the provision of linguistic evidence.
Linguists have provided evidence in:
- Trademark and other intellectual property disputes;
- Disputes of meaning and use;
- Author identification (determining who wrote an anonymous text by making comparisons to known writing samples of a suspect; such as threat letters, mobile phone texts or emails);
- Forensic stylistics (identifying cases of plagiarism);

- Voice identification, also known as forensic phonetics (used to determine, through acoustic qualities, if the voice on a tape recorder is that of the defendant);

- Discourse analysis (the analysis of the structure of written or spoken utterance to determine who is introducing topics or whether a suspect is agreeing to engage in criminal conspiracy);

- Language analysis (forensic dialectology) tracing the linguistic history of asylum seekers (Language Analysis for the Determination of Origin);

- Reconstruction of mobile phone text conversations;

- Forensic phonetics.

3. Audio enhancement - the attempt to increase the intelligibility of poor-quality speech through advanced filtering and other signal processing procedures.

Audio authentification - the detection of indications that an audio recording has been manipulated.

Formants - resonance frequencies that result from the shape of the vocal tract and they are measured in Hertz (Hz). The lowest resonance frequency is called the first formant (commonly abbreviated as F1). The highest resonance frequency used for most forensic applications is the third formant (commonly abbreviated as F3).

Speaker profiling:

- the forensic speaker identification (description), if no suspect exists, by the analysis of speech of the unknown person whose audio record is available;

- a branch of criminal profiling, the use of deductive reasoning to reach logical conclusions about a suspect or perpetrator based on his or her speech and language patterns;

- a form of forensic speech and language analysis carried out to derive information about a speaker from a recording of his/her voice.

4. Speaker comparison (voice comparison) is based on the comparison of a recording of an unknown voice (the evidence or trace) and a recording of a known suspect's voice (the comparison piece). It aims to indicate whether the evidence supports the prosecution (the two speech excerpts are pronounced by the same speaker) or defence (the two speech excerpts are pronounced by two different speakers) hypotheses.

Voice line-up - the forensic speaker identification if the speaker is unfamiliar, the suspect not previously known to the witness, and no audio recording available.

Voice conversion - a technology that modifies the speech of a source speaker and makes their speech sound like that of another target speaker without changing the linguistic information.

5. Sociolect - the form of a language that people in a particular social group speak.

Regiolect - the form of a language, which to a certain extent reflects peculiarities of the life of the population in a particular region.

Ethnolect - the form of a language that mark speakers as members of ethnic groups who originally used another language or distinctive variety.

6. Murder - the crime of unlawfully and unjustifiably killing a person.

Death threat - an expression of intention to kill someone.

Forgery - the crime of illegally copying/imitating something in order to deceive someone.

Fraud - the crime of deceiving someone to obtain money or property.

Corporate espionage - the act of stealing trade secrets, intellectual property or other important information from a company to give or sell it to another.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если дан правильные ответ на один вопрос. Обучающийся испытывает небольшие затруднения при ответе на отдельные вопросы, могут отмечаться погрешности в использовании терминологии.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если даны неполные ответы на вопросы. Обучающийся испытывает большие затруднения при ответе на вопросы, могут отмечаться значительные погрешности в использовании терминологии.

Домашнее задание (проверяет РООПК-3.1, РООПК-3.2)

Задание 1:
Watch the Lecture: Identity, anatomy and the forensic conundrum - with Dame Sue Black (Lancaster University, Royal Institution)
Fill in the audio summary form:

Audio Summary Form		
	Title of the Lecture	
	Speaker's/Lecture's Name	
	Keywords / Topics / Tags (3-5)	
	Paragraph Summary (250-300 words)	
	Most memorable quote(s) (1-5 quotes)	
	Top 5 Points ideas that have affected you	1. ___ 2. ___ 3. ___ 4. ___ 5. ___
	New concepts, ideas, knowledge with reference to forensic linguistics that you could apply later	

Рекомендации к выполнению:

Audio Summary Form		
1.	Title of the Lecture	Identity, anatomy and the forensic conundrum
2.	Speaker's/Lecture's Name	Dame Sue Black - on the slide Susan Margaret Black - full name
3.	Keywords / Topics / Tags (3-5)	Identification, forensic anthropology, forensic fingerprinting, DNA, anatomical database
4.	Paragraph Summary (250-300 words)	Dame Susan Margaret Black is a Scottish forensic anthropologist, anatomist and academic, who presented a great lecture about identification, how it works and whom it helps. The lecture started with the idea that we're bad at identifying people whom we don't know. Yes, with people, whom we know, it's much easier, because even

		after 20-30 years we may come out with memories that we shared with this or that person. It's obvious that we will notice changes, but there should be logical reasoning for them(ageing, accidents, etc.). But what should we do with unknown people? Faces may be identified incorrect. Etc.
5.	Most memorable quote(s) (1-5 quotes)	1) The longer you live, the more information you lay down in your body. The more you abuse your body, the more information you leave behind for us*. 2) There is a lot of information in your hands. 3) We are not a mirror image of ourselves. 4) You are innocent until you're proved guilty. *Forensic anthropologists*
6.	Top 5 Points/ideas that have affected you	The lens in the eyes, the bones that surrounds a part of inner ear, neurons and teeth don't change during the life. If the difference can't be accounted for through logical reasoning, it is a difference and not a change. 40% of unexpected bodies are found by people walking with dogs.
7.	New concepts, ideas, knowledge with reference to forensic linguistics that you could apply later	I was surprised that if the skype camera is turned on at night, it runs an infrared mode so that it can "see" in the dark. Moreover, I've never heard before that the infrared light interacts with the deoxygenated blood in our veins, so when we shine it on human skin, the veins stand out like black tram lines. I think it may be somehow applicable in cases in which videos are provided for forensic linguistics examination.

Задание 2:

1) Read # 8 Idiolect and uniqueness of encoding (Coulthard M., Johnson A. , Forensic Linguistics Language in Evidence, Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2007, 162 p.)

2) Choose a personality from list below (1-9) and investigate the idiolect of a personality: a) look for the distinguishing markers; b) evaluate and then present the findings (oral response duration 4-5 minutes, 180-250 words).

Рекомендации к выполнению:

Example:

The **idiolect** of NN encompasses unique usage of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

I would like to start with the general description of his speech (strategy) or way of communication.

In communication NN demonstrates his initiative. To achieve the communication goal, he most often uses a speech strategy that is typical for public speaking, including political discourse. This strategy is implemented using specific tactics, such as:

Illustration. He gives examples of facts or references to other persons. For example, «*Как абсолютно справедливо сказал мой коллега Министр иностранных дел Японии Ф. Кисида<…>»* / *"As my colleague Fumio Kishida , Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, absolutely rightly said <…>"*.

Stating of prospects that is aimed at expressing the strategic goals, positions and intentions of the speaker. The politician, assessing or describing the situation in the country (political, economic), often tries to predict future activities or events. For example, «*Среди планов на*

будущее – дальнейшее расширение межвузовских контактов» / "Plans for the future include further expansion of interuniversity contacts".

Expression of emotional state reflects the subjective perception of the situation in the form of specific emotional expressions. For example, *«Сердечно приветствую участников вашей конференции» / "I warmly welcome the participants of your conference"* .

Задание 3:
Resource: <u>The Routledge Handbook of Forensic Linguistics</u>, 2010 (Edited by M.Coulthard and A.Johnson)

1) Read # 25 p 378. Make up 10 questions;

2) Define the notions: audio enhancement, audio authentification, formants, speaker profiling, speaker comparison, voice line-up, voice conversion, sociolect, regiolect, ethnolect.

Рекомендации к выполнению:
1) Questions

1. When and where was established the first academic program in the field of forensic phonetics?

2. When and why speaker classification can be useful?

3. Is there any correlations between the body size and formants?

4. If it is challenging to identify the speaker's gender, what should the expert do? To what should the expert pay attention?

5. What speaker-profiling domains are more universal?

6. What are the most important speaker-specific characteristics are used in speaker comparisons, according to the expert's point of view?

7. What does the abbreviation "LTF" mean?

8. How LTF evidence can be used in casework?

9. What examples of potential idiolectal phonetic details do you know?

10. May the automatic speaker recognition replace linguistic methods?

2) Definitions

Audio enhancement - the attempt to increase the intelligibility of poor-quality speech through advanced filtering and other signal processing procedures.

Audio authentification - the detection of indications that an audio recording has been manipulated.

Formants - resonance frequencies that result from the shape of the vocal tract and they are measured in Hertz (Hz). The lowest resonance frequency is called the first formant (commonly abbreviated as F1). The highest resonance frequency used for most forensic applications is the third formant (commonly abbreviated as F3).

Speaker profiling:

 - the forensic speaker identification (description), if no suspect exists, by the analysis of speech of the unknown person whose audio record is available;

- a branch of criminal profiling, the use of deductive reasoning to reach logical conclusions about a suspect or perpetrator based on his or her speech and language patterns;

- a form of forensic speech and language analysis carried out to derive information about a speaker from a recording of his/her voice.

Speaker comparison (voice comparison) is based on the comparison of a recording of an unknown voice (the evidence or trace) and a recording of a known suspect's voice (the comparison piece). It aims to indicate whether the evidence supports the prosecution (the two speech excerpts are pronounced by the same speaker) or defence (the two speech excerpts are pronounced by two different speakers) hypotheses

Voice line-up - the forensic speaker identification if the speaker is unfamiliar, the suspect not previously known to the witness, and no audio recording available.

Voice conversion - a technology that modifies the speech of a source speaker and makes their speech sound like that of another target speaker without changing the linguistic information (*Source: https://paperswithcode.com/task/voice-conversion*).

Sociolect - the form of a language that people in a particular social group speak.

Regiolect - the form of a language, which to a certain extent reflects peculiarities of the life of the population in a particular region.

Задание 4:
1) Watch the Lecture (<u>Open Science: The Case of Forensic Phonetics</u>)
2) Answer the questions:
a) What are the GDPR principles?
b) What methods did Renata Passetti mention with reference to "Acoustic-phonetic Analysis and Eleboration of a Protocol" for Speaker Comparison in Forensic cases?
c) What are the steps of Eriksson's "Protocol Model" (2012)
d) What does Julio Cesar Cavalcanti refer to when talks on: ***Open Methodology, Open Source, Open Access, Open Data***?
e) What are the 3 experiments and acoustic-phonetic parametres mentioned by Julio?

Рекомендации к выполнению:

Questions	Answers
1) What are the GDPR* principles? ** General Data Protection Regulation - общий регламент по защите данных*	Personal data shall be: . processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject (<u>Lawfulness, fairness and transparency</u>); . collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes (<u>Purpose limitation</u>); . adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed (<u>Data minimisation</u>); . accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date (<u>Accuracy</u>); . kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed (<u>Storage limitation</u>); **.** processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorised or unlawful processing and against accidental loss (<u>Security</u>). . The controller is responsible for, and must be able to demonstrate, their compliance with all of the above-named Principles of Data Protection (<u>Accountability</u>)

2) What methods did Renata Passetti mention with reference to "Acoustic-phonetic Analysis and Elaboration of a Protocol for Speaker Comparison in Forensic Cases	1. perceptual 2. sociophonetic 3. acoustic-phonetic analyses
3) What are the steps of Eriksson The "Protocol Model"(2012)	1. Careful listening of the speech material 2. Transcription of the material 3. Linguistic analysis 4. Acoustic analysis 5. Summary of the finding in a report
4) What does Julio Cesar Cavalcanti refer to when he talk on: Open Methodology, Open Source, Open Access, Open Data	Open Science: Open Methodology - ways in which he can make the description of his methods and the way he has analyzed his data more transparent for other researchers, so the researchers can reuse that data and replicate it. Open Source - software in acoustic analysis created with the R (the programming language) and scripts. Open Access - places where he can make his publications and the outcomes of the publications. Such places are fully available to the public. Open Data - data that is openly accessible, exploitable, editable and shared by anyone for any purpose.
5) What are the 3 Experiments & acoustic-phonetic parameters mentioned by Julio?	Experiment I: The discriminatory patterns of formant frequencies Experiment II: The discriminatory patterns of speech timing parameters Experiment III: The discriminatory patterns of fundamental frequency descriptors

Задание 5:

Prepare a Reflective Essay (180-120 words (written) or 3-5 minutes (oral response). Answer these questions in the Reflective Essay:

What have I learned within the course English for specific purposes (Forensic linguistics)?

How can it be applied in the future?

Рекомендации к выполнению:

The course English for Specific Purposes (Forensic Linguistics) is a specialized course that focuses on the study of English not only in the legal sphere or linguistics, as many people may think, but in the multidisciplinary field which includes both areas.

This course provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the use of language in legal proceedings, including the analysis of written and spoken language. It helps to understand how language can be used in the USA and other countries to identify suspects and provide evidence in such cases as death threats, fraud, libel, false confession, bribery, kidnapping, copyright violation, etc. The course covers a wide range of topics, including speaker profiling, idiolect and uniqueness of encoding, linguistic levels, types of forensic analysis, language phenomena, prerequisites for a court linguist expert and cross examination. Etc.

За домашнее задание выставляется оценка «Зачтено» / «Не зачтено».
Критерии оценивания:

Оценка «зачтено» выставляется, если даны правильные, развернутые ответы на все задания.

Оценка «не зачтено» выставляется, если анализ материала не выполнен или выполнен некачественно (представлено менее, чем 3 признака/характеристики в каждом задании).

3. Оценочные материалы итогового контроля (промежуточной аттестации) и критерии оценивания

Зачет в первом семестре проводится в устной форме в виде представления результатов собственного мини-проекта по изучению одной из тем профессиональной сферы юридической лингвистики.

Зачет проводится в форме представления результатов собственного итогового мини-проекта и проверяет РОБК-2.1, РОБК-2.2, РООПК-3.1, РООПК-3.2. Результаты текущего контроля учитываются в промежуточной аттестации по шкале «зачтено/не зачтено». При отсутствии зачёта за текущий контроль оценка за промежуточную аттестацию может быть снижена.

Презентация собственного итогового мини-проекта в профессиональной сфере юрислингвистики проверяет РОБК-2.1, РОБК-2.2 (способность к самостоятельному поиску информации в области новых, в том числе междисциплинарных, отраслей филологии, их методологических принципов и методических приемов для расширения сферы своей научной деятельности), РООПК-3.1, РООПК-3.2 (демонстрация углубленных знаний в избранной конкретной области филологии и владение характерным для нее спектром методов и приемов филологической работы с различными типами текстов (в т .ч. художественных и академических, осуществление выбора методологических принципов и методических приемов исследования в избранной конкретной области филологии, аргументация выбора, самостоятельный поиск информации о новом эмпирическом материале, концепциях и теориях в избранной конкретной области филологии, новациях в ее методологических принципах и методических приемах для расширения сферы своей научной деятельности).

Выставляется оценка «Зачтено» / «Не зачтено».
Критерии оценивания:
Зачёт выставляется за правильный и достаточно полный ответ. Обучающийся свободно ориентируется в большинстве вопросов курса, но может испытывает небольшие затруднения при ответе на отдельные вопросы (1 или 2), могут отмечаться незначительные погрешности в использовании терминологии.

Незачёт выставляется в случае отсутствия знаний по курсу, неспособности ответить на вопросы экзаменатора.

Темы мини-проектов:
1.   Investigate some of the laws and statutes of you're the Russian Federation. How do the grammatical and lexical choices of the legal drafters aim to ensure inclusiveness and produce unambiguous and clear rules? Do the individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities for actions from the document? What kind of action transgresses the law?
2.   Japan is one of the world's major markets for whisky and there are many local and imported brands. Several years ago the makers of the Scottish whisky White Horse sued the Japanese makers of a whisky labelled Golden Horse for infringement of trademark. What linguistic arguments would you give the lawyers representing White Horse and what response(s) could the Golden Horse lawyers use to defend their client?
3.   Investigate the difference between the Daubert and the Frye standards.
4.   Theory of Legal Evidence.
5.   Linguistic Identity.
Тема может быть сформулирована самим студентом и согласована с преподавателем

4. Оценочные материалы для проверки остаточных знаний (сформированности компетенций)

Тест:
1. (РООПК-3.2) Answer to the questions, statements (t-true or f-false)
Sociolect - the form of a language that people in a particular social group speak.

2. (РОБК-2.2) The _____ standard, however, allows more latitude to challenge and test an opponent's expert testimony, leading to a significant increase in the number of pretrial motions to exclude such evidence. The _____ standard merely asks the trial court to determine if the methodology used by an expert is "generally accepted."

3. (РООПК-3.2) Answer to the questions, statements (t-true or f-false)
Regiolect - the form of a language, which to a certain extent reflects peculiarities of the life of the population in a particular region.

4. (РОБК-2.2) Types of crimes Forensic linguist experts deal with: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

5. (РООПК-3.1) The idiolect of each person encompasses unique usage of _____, _____, and _____.

6. (РОБК-2.1) What methods did Renata Passetti mention with reference to "Acoustic-phonetic Analysis and Elaboration of a Protocol for Speaker Comparison in Forensic Cases?

Ключи:
1. true;
2. Daubert, Frye;
3. true;
4. Murder, Death threat, Forgery, Fraud, Corporate espionage;
5. vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation;
6. perceptual, sociophonetic, acoustic-phonetic analyses.

Информация о разработчиках

Цуканова Елена Васильевна, старший преподаватель кафедры русского языка филологического факультета НИ ТГУ, заведующая сектором Научной библиотеки ТГУ, Международный ресурсный центр.