



**ВЕСТНИК
ИНТЕГРАТИВНОЙ
ПСИХОЛОГИИ**



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терпеливость, способность к самоконтролю, стрессоустойчивость, способность длительно выдерживать получение больших объемов информации, т. е. качества, характеризующие профессиональную пригодность и обеспечивающие высокий уровень профессиональной адаптации.

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THE PECULIARITY OF THE USE OF THE PROFILING METHOD BY THE FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE EXAMINATION PROCESS

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Abstract. *this article reveals the specific aspects of the use of the profiling method by the forensic psychologist in the examination process.*

Key words: *forensic psychologist expert, forensic psychologist expert, examination process, profiling method, appearance.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье раскрываются специфические аспекты использования метода профайлинга судебным психологом в процессе экспертизы.*

Ключевые слова: *судебный психолог-эксперт, процесс экспертизы, ложь, метод профайлинга.*

1) The study of personality is an important aspect of the subject of psychological research . For this reason, researches have always been carried out to provide ways and methods of studying a person and obtaining reliable, objective information about him. In the context of this work, a general approach to this problem is implemented.

Psychological study of a person is not only the use of tests or specific psychodiagnostic methods, but also information can be obtained from the person's appearance, behavior, and eye gaze. However, this method of obtaining information is more effective and faster than other methods.

Profiling - is a learning method representing a set of psychological methods and methods of evaluating and forecasting human behavior based on the analysis of verbal and non-verbal, external characteristics of human behavior, the most

important informative private signs , the first use of this concept refers to the British surgeon Thomas Bond in 1888.

The profiling method consists of two parts. The first is "operational characterization" (psychodiagnostics). This method consists in quickly, operatively identifying a person, that is, identifying a psychotype characteristic of him. The second is to detect falsehood. Although 19 psychotypes have been identified in the field of profiling, 6 psychotypes are widely used in practice.

Yu.Spiritsa explains the following differences based on the views of E.Krechmer, who is considered one of the founders of the constitutional theory, about individual differences based on the structure of the human body.

the asthenic (derived from the Greek word *asthenes* - weak) type are of medium height and thin, with a smaller body. Therefore, in most cases, their height appears to be short. The skin of the body and face is thin, the shoulders are narrow, the arms and wrists are thin, the chest is narrow and the muscles are well developed. The face of asthenics is usually long and the nose is big. They show such qualities as emotional weakness, constant self-analysis, studying their behavior, such people tend to feel lonely.

People belonging to the athletic (derived from the Greek word "*athletes*" meaning "wrestler") type are well-developed bones and muscles, of average height or height, with broad shoulders and chest, and a straight head. . The body structure is reduced (narrowed) downwards, the head is often elongated, ovoid in structure. Their will is strong, they are characterized by such qualities as determination, stubborn insistence on their opinion.

People belonging to the type of picnic (derived from the Greek word *puknos* - means large) have a well-developed head, chest and abdomen, are prone to obesity, and have poorly developed locomotor organs. They are very emotional, give too much color to various life situations and are prone to hysterics. They always try to enjoy life.

Owners of the asthenic type are prone to theft, fraud, extortion;

Owners of the athletic type are prone to violent actions;

Owners of the picnic type are prone to fraud and fraud;

Mixed type owners tend to commit anti-social actions.

Based on the conclusions of his research, Eysenck indicates the following types of criminals:

➤ Extroverted criminals are passionate, violent, active, aggressive, impulsive people who enjoy their dangerous, dangerous activities and like to impress others. They enjoy it.

➤ Introverted criminals are people who are highly emotional, easily offended, restless, low-functioning, unhappy, orderly, and do not express their feelings.

➤ Psychotics are criminals who are rude, anxious, unable to quickly adapt to new environments and people, who like war and conflict, who enjoy supernatural events, who often get into conflict situations, and who like solitude.

According to Eysenck, the difference between the identity of the criminal depends on two factors. One of them is the level of preparedness of the nervous system to respond, which ensures the ability of the individual to establish new communication, and the second is the inhibitory reaction, which determines the power and strength of the response of the nervous system and opposes this power.

Because extraverted criminals have a slow response rate to news and external influences and a high inhibitory response rate, they cannot adapt to the events of the

social environment and, as a result, show a tendency to commit illegal acts. They also commit criminal acts due to their inability to control their biological instincts.

Introverts, on the other hand, experience the process of social adaptation well on their own due to their high level of readiness to respond to novelties in the social environment. The low level of inhibitory reaction prevents them from performing various illegal actions.

Neurotics, on the other hand, often face conflict situations because of their crude, irrational approach to every event through emotional arousal. If neurotics are extroverts, their impulsivity and aggressiveness have a negative effect on other personality traits.

Proponents of this theory emphasize the opinion that criminals are characterized by high levels of neuroticism and extroversion.

One of the scientists who conducted a large-scale study in this regard, Sheldon, used a component, not a type, as the basis for distinguishing differences in temperament:

The first is characterized by a general spherical shape, softness, a very large abdomen, a thick layer of fat on the shoulders and waist, a round head, large internal organs, shriveled hands and feet, underdeveloped bones and muscles.

For the latter, broad shoulders and chest, well-muscled arms and legs, a minimum amount of subcutaneous fat, a heavy, weighty head are typical.

The third is a thin person with a long face, a high forehead, thin arms and legs, a narrow chest and abdomen, underdeveloped muscles, the absence of subcutaneous fat, and a well-developed nervous system. Based on these signs, Sheldon distinguished three primary components of body structure and called them endomorph, mesomorph and ectomorph, respectively. In biology, according to the ideas of that time, it was considered that internal organs develop from endoderm, bones, muscles, heart, blood vessels from mesoderm, hair, nail receptor apparatus, nervous system and brain develop from ectoderm.

Based on his research and observations, he divides people into the following groups according to their external features (facial structure, height, body):

- ❖ People with an endomorphic appearance are fat, weak-willed, weak in physical activity, sluggish and lazy.

- ❖ Mesomorphs are physically active, strong-willed, courageous people with developed bone and muscle structure.

- ❖ Ectomorphs are thin, tall, introverted and taciturn people.

- ❖ Balanced types are people who do not attract much attention from others and are not conspicuous.

psychological experts to acquire the following knowledge and skills, considering that the main goal of learning to use the profiling method in interpersonal relations with respondents is rapid study of the respondent's unique social and psychological characteristics:

- The technology of assessing individuals using visual (based on vision and observation) psychological diagnosis;

- The experience of preventing falling under the influence of persons prone to committing criminal acts;

- Management of emotional states in volatile, unexpected situations;

- Self-management and control of a person in a volatile, unexpected situation;

The profiling method has the following features:

1. Profiling includes monitoring the behavior of subjects, asking them questions, making express (quick) psychodiagnostics, recording deviations from the norm in their behavior, and other actions aimed at studying them;

2. In the logical scheme of profiling, to create a module of the actions of persons who may pose a danger during the preparation of actions of illegal interference; identify signs of preparation for such actions; types (profiles) that can cause danger - to create a classification of the likely perpetrators of such actions; entering each person into a specific type (or profile), i.e. profiling;

3. Professionals with high level of training who have many years of experience in the field of visual psychodiagnostics, diagnostics, express conversational neurolinguistic programming methods are involved for profiling.

Profiling technology consists of the following stages:

1) analysis of the crime and types of criminals who have committed similar crimes (psychological-psychiatric typology) in the psychological context;

2) perfect analysis of the crime scene;

3) a detailed study of the activities and interests of the victims;

4) formation of possible motivational factors of all persons involved in the study of crime;

5) describing the criminal (on the basis of character, external psychological essence).

If during the examination the subject realizes how far from the truth his lie is, he becomes even more afraid of being caught, as a result of which the number of pauses and speech errors increases.

Special attention should be paid to the signs of lies with questioning techniques:

- too fast answers to questions should be forced to think;
- masking or distorting the real attitude to the given information, demonstratively emphasizing some other aspects with the help of speech tools - intonation, pauses, etc.

The fact that the person being studied tries hard to convince you that he is speaking sincerely, that he is telling the truth, and that he repeatedly insists that he is only telling the truth when he senses that you do not believe his words, may be a sign that he is lying. For example:

- I swear on my health.....;

- To be honest, I don't know.....;

- you can cut off my hand.....;

- this is also a correct sentence as.....;

- honestly, that's exactly what happened... these are the most common and obvious verbal signs of a lie.

Experience has shown that when a sincere person shows self-doubt, he will talk more and try to prove his sincerity, while careless, general answers to the right questions do not correspond to the concept of normal behavior. . Such answers are related to the fact that it becomes increasingly difficult to lie during the interview process:

➤ slurred speech;

➤ non-stop or asking a lot of questions;

➤ unwillingness or inability to answer questions;

➤ being silent for a long time before answering questions;

➤ answering questions excessively or confusingly;

➤ answer a question with a question;

➤ ask to repeat the questions aloud or make them more understandable;

➤ masking the essence of the question with redundant information unrelated to the work.

Psychologists in their communication with people come to the conclusion that people who are trying to give false instructions are more likely to choose their words, and at the same time there may be several reasons for this:

- internal tendency of a person to perceive information expressed in words (verbally);
- the ability to prepare the speech (instruction) in advance;
- the presence of feedback (the speaker chooses the appropriate way of expression and hears himself);
- you have to answer for words (instructions) because they are easy to repeat and difficult to completely abandon them.

A person's facial expression receives little attention compared to his or her speech. Facial expression, along with voice, informs the listener about the emotions that the speaker is evoking, so a person's face can be deceiving, but it is a more difficult process to consciously control facial expression. The human face is directly connected to the areas of the brain responsible for emotions, but words are not. It is easy for us to know what we are saying, but it is much more difficult to know what our face is expressing. With so much focus on words and face, almost no attention is paid to the voice. However, when a person is lying, it is correct for them to express more flesh in their voice and body. Like the face, the voice is associated with the areas of the brain responsible for emotions.

The human body is one of the important sources of signs of cheating. Although it is not difficult to control body movement, many people do not pay attention to it, that is, they believe that it is not necessary. When interacting with people, the expert pays more attention to their faces and the instructions they give. In this case, it is not easy for an expert to detect a lie due to the excessive amount of information. These are: words, pauses, tone of voice, facial expression, head movements, gestures, posture, breathing, sweating, paleness or redness of the face, etc. All of the above must be taken into account by an expert.

Even a person who is trained to lie, who is in control of aspects of their behavior, cannot control everything that may expose them in certain situations. Even if he wanted to, he might not be able to.

In the process of forensic psychological examination, the speech of the person being studied (respondent) can be prepared in advance, but when trying to deceive someone, his speech will make mistakes due to carelessness, many people will make mistakes with their careless words. exposes. Z.Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, defined it as a mistake in language, "expressing what one does not want to say, but which exposes oneself...becomes a weapon. If the person speaking is knowingly lying, there may be a sense of frustration. "He may not understand his depressed state after talking unwillingly," he said.

According to research, some people lie when they lie, by underreacting, twisting, or giving too much information. Some researchers say that the opposite may also be the case: most people are too cunning to avoid responding to merit and to avoid giving a clear answer. Such liars cannot be noticed. It is in this place that there is a risk of misjudgment (error of individual characteristics) of a right-minded person whose words are to avoid the answer or turn the sentence completely. Some people always say that. However, this is not a sign of lying, but simply their way of speaking. The complexity of the matter is that often any appearance that clearly indicates that someone is cheating can be just a part of everyday behavior for other people. The

verifier can always fall into the so-called Brokaw trap [1, 88] , especially if he is not familiar with the suspect and does not know their typical behavior .

Stops and seizures can be excessively long or short. Interruptions before words (stuttering), especially when they occur when answering a question, are always suspicious. The pauses in the speech process itself also seem suspicious if they occur too often. The reasons for pauses and pauses in speech are as follows:

- that the liar did not sufficiently consider the direction of his actions, the specific issue, or its consequences;
- that he was very afraid of being exposed, of being ashamed in front of his loved ones.

Voice is an extremely important indicator of a person's emotional state based on the measurement of physiological indicators of speech waves. These physiological indicators include:

- the nature of breathing movements, pulsation associated with blood flow;
- basic tone changes in the voice;
- vibration of the muscles of the vocal apparatus.

However, it is inappropriate to firmly assert that it is possible to determine reliable signs of lies based on changes in the voice. Often we see signs of negative feelings caused by stress. Therefore, changes in voice characteristics should be interpreted taking into account other additional symptoms.

Reasons for voice changes:

- ✚ the occurrence of fever in an uncontrollable way;
- ✚ fear of being exposed;
- ✚ anatomical features in the structure of the skull.

Due to the acoustics of the skull and other features of perception, a person hears his speech differently than he actually does.

People who try to deceive try to control their behavior, including the tone of their voice, but at the moment they do not know exactly how well they have succeeded, because it is very difficult to fully control the tone of their voice. Excitement, including fear of exposure, is most characteristic of false reporting, and the following vocal and speech cues are distinguished:

- ❖ tremors in the voice;
- ❖ occasional clearing of the voice or coughing;
- ❖ interruption of sentences in the middle of the sentence due to dry mouth and the need to swallow and lick the lips;
- ❖ involuntary changes in speech tone (intonation);
- ❖ a change in the pace of speech (for example, its decrease due to the need to think over sentences);
- ❖ change in voice timbre.

The most common sign of emotion in the voice is an increase in tone. People who are offended often raise their vocal cords. This can be seen even more when they are angry or scared. There are studies that show that the vocal folds decrease during times of grief or sadness. It is not known whether the pitch of the vocal fold changes during excitement, sadness, disgust, and disgust. A raised vocal cord is not a sure sign of lying, but it can be a sign of fear or anger, perhaps excitement.

Visual psychodiagnostics is a diagnostic method of determining a person's psychological state based on perception through observation. In other words, the process of learning psychological information without using test or instrumental methods is considered. Observation is primarily a cognitive process organized in a certain way, which is related to the task before the observer and the essence of the

phenomenon under consideration, that is, observation is a goal-oriented activity. Human perception has a very important feature. A person perceives rapidly changing impressions not as a sequence of feelings, but as a generalized image, and we form an image of this person. Imagination, despite being "one", actually consists of many partial images that are joined together and united into a single whole. Thus, when we look at a person, we perceive the meaning of his body structure, posture, facial expressions, gestures and actions, we feel this perception process as a perception of a specific moment, because it passes very quickly. When a person starts to speak, voice intonation, tone, language rhythm, sound strength, possible dialect tone and many other aspects are added to our special image and imagination.

Two levels of simultaneous interpersonal communication are distinguished:

- ✓ content level of communication (it conveys the information expressed in words, that is, what the speaker wants to say);
- ✓ the level of relationship (it is expressed by analogizing information, that is, in the form of the speaker's attitude to the words he speaks or to the listener).

Of course, not everyone is able to understand such non-speech messages, because in it, due to the nature of internal orientation, attention is focused on the words being spoken. This method is used effectively by all skilled liars, in which they carefully shape not only the course of their behavior, but also their speech for another purpose.

Most people do not use the opportunity to perceive the information at the level of relationships, to understand the meaning of body movements, to learn. Therefore, most of the information that can tell us the most is usually overlooked. This means that we perceive some non-verbal signals subconsciously, with the help of internal intuition.

Intuitive perception is valuable, but not always reliable, the main thing is that it is difficult to use its results in making any conscious action. Consciousness requires description in words. The observer must first practice conscious perception - converting non-verbal signals into verbal form. In addition, observation, training attention and memory, through the understanding of body movements, goes to the unconscious level. It is manifested in four levels of knowledge of any person:

- not realizing that he does not know (a person does not realize that he does not know something);
- lack of understanding (a person understands the need to acquire knowledge in some field);
- understanding (a person has acquired knowledge in the required field);
- knowing without understanding (knowledge applied and turned into a stable skill for working in a certain field).

A person can control his facial expressions during communication better than his voice. Making inferences based on facial expressions alone is a somewhat difficult process, as there are too many indicators that facial expressions need to be analyzed to detect lies. Different facial expressions, facial movements during communication, eye movements, gaze direction, and most importantly, the different appearance of different states of a person from the "outside" often lead to a wrong conclusion about his level of authenticity. On the other hand, it is often possible to detect lies by analyzing facial expressions.

Psychic processes are closely related to thinking and everything that happens in the human heart. There are certain zones that fall involuntarily during the formation of information in the eyeball, and they are a form of insincerity in some situations, because we all know that they can deliberately change them when performing a task

or answering questions. Often, it is not effective to observe eye movements, but to analyze the inconsistency of informational aspects of the pupils. For example, when it comes to some images, the pupil is not in the visual, but in the auditory zone.

eye movements are an indicator of the interlocutor's way of thinking during the communication process. Eyes not only reflect internal processes, but can also create feedback: to bring out some memories from the subconscious or to create a desired inner feeling, it is often enough to bring the eyes in a certain way.

When you watch people talking or thinking, we can notice that their eyelids are constantly moving back and forth, up and down, randomly looking at objects and people, and often focusing on internal experience, that is, showing false signs. In the process, external visual effects are usually neglected. The eyes are directed upwards to the right, creating with the eyes is just a visual image or scene created by the person. That is, a new part or shape is required to be regrouped in sequence or separated from the previous visual addition. Looking up and to the left: visual recall. It is the representation of stored visual images or scenes. To look straight and to the right is to imagine speech facts in memory, to imagine sounds that a person has never heard. This may be related to the formation of the interview process. In this case, a person "puts into words" what he wants to say next. Looking right and left - remembering speech facts. This includes comparing the "alphabet of letters", advertising letters, telephone numbers, as well as obscure words such as slang and swearing. It is often observed in the process of frequent movement of the eyelids when recalling previously perceived speech images due to the frequent repetition of short, melodious or monotonous words. Looking down and to the right - in this one can use the emotions that need to be created and the existing emotional memories. An example of this is the situation that is often observed in a depressed person: the head is bent, the hands are folded, the body is completely bent. Such a person is literally immersed in his emotions. Looking down and to the left is inner speech, a process usually associated with "deep thinking", accompanied by inner words and speech processes (sometimes without our knowledge, various sounds and exclamations "come out " often we hear the answer "please stop mumbling to yourself". When a person feels calm, it is an analytical tool for complex, rational and logical thinking. In some cases, this position can be expressed by looking down and to the right. A gaze that does not look at one point is to embody (visualize) the situation in front of the eyes. Soft eyes - an effort to detect taste and smell. Although people often close their eyes to remember certain tastes and smells, the movement of the eyelids is observed under their eyelids. This action corresponds to one of the situations described above, and can be interpreted as an open state.

An expert psychologist can determine the inner feelings of a person by looking at his eyes. At the same time, it is not important whether a person looks at the interlocutor's eyes or not, but when he looks and when he looks away is an important process.

The human gaze is almost impossible to train, so it accurately reflects the emotional state of a person. A person can hide many things (sadness, pain, joy, anger, etc.) when he speaks, but he must either have a great will to hide it in his eyes, or he must have undergone special training.

In general, the following aspects are often used to detect lies by looking at people's faces:

✚ Duration of eye contact. It is known that in a normal relationship, that is, when people are telling the truth to each other, eye contact is usually held for 2/3 of the communication time. If a person is not sincere or is hiding something, his eyes

meet with the interlocutor less than 1/3 of the time of communication. Insecure people avoid eye contact.

✚ Averted gazes. As a main sign, a person who is not used to lying or who is worried or disturbed by something for other reasons, when he is telling a lie, it is difficult for him to withstand the gaze of the interlocutor and tries to avoid the gaze of the interlocutor.

✚ the interlocutor's eyes usually indicates that the person in this situation does not want to establish a trusting relationship, and is nervous.

✚ Research has shown that a light smile is often seen in the process of lying, but it can also be a unique communication style. A fake smile that goes with a lie often does not look natural because it allows you to hide the inner tension.

✚ A continuous smile is slightly pulled back from the teeth, which creates a long line, and the smile itself does not seem "deep") this person shows cuteness or formal politeness in the person's appearance, but does not mean sincerity and helpfulness in the communication process.

✚ Micro-tension of facial muscles. Video recording allows you to record short-term tension in facial expressions that lasts for a fraction of a second. According to the American researcher R. Bennett, this involuntary reaction is a very reliable indicator of a lie.

✚ Test look. When a person is lying, he focuses on his partner's face to determine how successful the attempt to deceive him was.

When talking about the signs of lying, it should not be forgotten that the interlocutor should be controlled while lying.

When a person has a controlled fear, including the fear of being exposed, his eyebrows are slightly raised - as if pulled into a straight line. If the fear is stronger, other symptoms will appear in addition to this sign: wrinkles appear on the forehead, the eyes are widened, the upper eyelid is slightly raised, and the lower one is tense; the mouth is slightly open, and the corners are pushed back, as a result of which the lips are stretched and straightened. The stronger this tension and straightening of the lips, the stronger the fear. However, it is possible to raise one or both eyebrows slightly without straining the forehead.

Horizontal wrinkles on the forehead usually indicate strong focus. There can be various reasons for this: horror, fear or simply not understanding, surprise, confusion and surprise. This is definitely a situational process.

Vertical lines on the forehead usually indicate that the general attention has reached its peak, caused by someone or something.

Focusing on one point means preoccupation with a situation or situation. However, it should be noted that ordinary people should not base their external facial expressions and eye movements on the basis of the above aspects even when they are having a sincere relationship.

Psychologist-expert uses the method of profiling in communicating with people, in order to determine whether individuals deliberately violate certain information for criminal purposes, that is, to determine how appropriate both verbal and non-verbal messages are to the situation and situation. This skill involves not only training in observation and attention, but also the formation of stable skills in psychological observation, understanding the basic laws of kinesthetics, mastering the art of conversation, mastering a number of methods that allow you to effectively evaluate people's behavior in the process of learning. holds

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**ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ПРАВОВОЙ ГРАМОТНОСТИ ПОДРОСТКОВ – КАК
АКТУАЛЬНАЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА**

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(г.Самарканд, Узбекистан)

Аннотация. В статье исследуются социально-психологические особенности повышения правовой грамотности подростков. В ней рассказывается о теоретических и практических аспектах проблемы, о научных исследованиях, проводимых учеными в связи с этим. Исследования, проведенные автором, показывают, что изучение данной проблемы остается весьма актуальным и на сегодняшний день.

Ключевые слова: личность, подросток, гражданское общество, правосознание, правовая культура, правовая грамотность, право, права молодежи.

Введение. Сегодня научно-технический прогресс и социально-экономическое развитие в нашей стране стимулируют развитие и рост личностного и интеллектуального потенциала населения, особенно молодежи, что, в свою очередь, приводит к изменению мировоззрения и правового сознания молодежи. На данный момент принятие Указа Президента Республики Узбекистан от 9 января 2019 года № ПФ-5618 «О коренном совершенствовании системы повышения правосознания и правовой культуры в обществе» является положением, а формирование уважения к правам и свободам человека в этом

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**МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ
НАУК**

ВЕСТНИК ИНТЕГРАТИВНОЙ

ПСИХОЛОГИИ Выпуск 30. Часть 2. 2023

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С профессиональным праздником всех психологов России, и стран СНГ. Пусть те, кто обращается к вам за помощью, всегда уходят, решив все свои проблемы.

Иногда достаточно одного лишь взгляда, понимающего, обнадеживающего, одного лишь слова, чтобы остаться жить полноценно, а не просто существовать, чтобы выйти из замкнутого круга. И все это возможно с помощью мудрой и грамотной, профессиональной работы психолога.

Пусть отношение к вам и вашей профессии будет достаточно серьезным и достойным вас.

В профессиональный праздник всех психологов, хочется поблагодарить Вас за важный и ответственный труд, а также пожелать силы и терпения — пусть всегда ваша помощь будет своевременной!

С праздником и удачи во всех сферах жизни.

Редколлегия

