OBJECTS OF FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION OF A PERSON

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Abstract: In the article, the strictly individualizing characteristics of a person, born or acquired in the course of life, can act as defining characteristics and signs.

Individual characteristics and signs of a person can be divided into two groups. The first are static (immutable) features: features of bone structure, fingerprint, eye structure, genome, etc. The second is dynamic: the parameters of written speech, a person's voice, his gait, etc.

Key words: biological fluids, written speech, identification, human corpse, trace-layering, oral speech.

The objects of identification in forensic activity are:

1. Living person.

In law enforcement, a living person as one of the objects of identification can be encountered in a number of situations. First of all, these are cases when he cannot or does not want to disclose the main installation data about himself (a child, a sick person, a criminal who hides his real name). In the overwhelming majority of cases, living people are identified, identified by documents or photographs, and only in rare cases are they identified by special methods.

The main methods of personal identification in such situations can be: identification by signs of appearance; fingerprint identification; identification by the state of the dental identification; logical identification and some other types.

2. Human corpse (in an unchanged state).

People who died in conditions of non-obviousness and do not have documents with them fall into this category of objects of identification. According to statistics, about 20 thousand corpses are found in our country a year, in respect of which it is necessary to carry out work to establish their identity.

Most of the corpses, whose appearance has not been changed by post-mortem processes, are identified by relatives and acquaintances, but some still require identification research.

3. Corpses in a state of pronounced post-mortem or traumatic changes.

Post-mortem destructive processes, intravital and post-mortem extensive injuries change the corpse so much that it cannot be identified. Therefore, the only reliable way is to identify a person by special methods.

In practice, one often encountered cases when the identification of an altered corpse was carried out by identification by clothing. It seems to us that this method can only be of orienting value, the final conclusion can be made only after an identification study has been carried out. The methods used to work with unmodified corpses are applicable to such objects, but their implementation is more complicated due to changes in the tissues of the corpse. For example, it is impossible to directly compare the signs of the appearance of a deceased person (in identification photographs) and a person in a lifetime photograph. It is necessary first to either qualitatively restore the soft tissues of the head, or clean the skull from the remnants of soft tissues, and then compare the skull (the basis of the signs of the appearance of the human head) and the signs of appearance in the intravital photograph using special techniques.

4. Parts of a corpse.

Parts of a corpse as an object of identification can be encountered in a variety of situations, for example, during mass catastrophes, during criminal dismemberment, and in other situations.

If among the parts of the body to be identified, there is a head and hands of a corpse, then the identification methods will not fundamentally differ

from those described above for unaltered or altered cadavers. Problems arise in cases where the head and arms of the corpse are missing, which sharply narrows the choice of identification methods. According to body parts, only some general characteristics of a person can be established: gender, age with varying accuracy, height. Identification by morphological features is possible only if there are any individualizing features acquired in the course of life, for example, bone fractures, cicatricial changes in the skin, tattoos, and other similar distinctive characteristics.

In such cases, in the presence of objects of comparison, the most effective method is genotyphoscopic identification.

1. Blood and other biological fluids, tissues.

Such identification objects are found most often in the form of so-called traces of biological origin at the scene. In relation to them, a large number of methods and techniques of group differentiation are used. This approach makes it possible to exclude or not to exclude the origin of the object from a specific person, however, identification, in the strict sense of this term, is not carried out by such methods. For these objects, the method of genotyposcopy is very promising, since it really makes it possible to identify them.

2. Contact mapping of the surface of the human body.

The surface of the human body is very individual in its structure, which means that similar parts of the body of two different people cannot have an absolutely similar structure.

If a person with any part of the body attaches to the surface of an object, then under appropriate suitable conditions, a trace will remain on the surface of the object.

In traceology, the surface that leaves a trace is called trace-forming, and the surface on which the trace remains is called trace-receiving.

Traces can be different, for example, if a substance passes from a trace-forming surface to a trace-accepting one, due to which a trace is formed, then such traces are commonly called trace-layering. If, on the contrary, the substance from the trace-receiving surface passes to the trace-forming one, then the traces are called trace-detachments.

The most famous and widespread in practice traces of such a plan are the traces of the fingers and palms of the hands. But there are also traces of lips, skin of the forehead, ears, etc.

The most developed methods of fingerprint identification - identification by displaying papillary patterns of fingers and palms of the hands. In practice, identifications are sometimes successfully carried out using the prints of other parts of the human body.

3. Photo and video display of a person's appearance.

Currently, methods of photo and video recording of a person's appearance are widespread. Quite often, these materials are objects of human identification. Typically, such studies are carried out by comparing the signs of the structure of the human head, this process is called portrait identification.

Portrait identification in relation to living people, as a rule, is carried out by forensic experts. If it is required to compare the appearance of a deceased person with intravital photographs, then forensic doctors do this.

In the course of portrait identification of a person, several techniques and methods can be used.

The method of descriptive comparison lies in the fact that all visible parts of a person's face are sequentially described: hair, face, its elements, wrinkles and folds, individual features, and so on. In this case, measurements are taken of those elements of the structure of the face that can be measured. It is important to measure the proportions and ratios of dimensional characteristics, for example, the ratio of the width

of the nose and the distance between the inner corners of the eyes, and the like. The description is made according to the system of verbal portrait adopted in forensic science. Most often, portrait identification, when examining a corpse, is carried out using identification photographs.

After describing the face of a corpse, an unknown person and a person's face in a lifetime photograph, a comparison is made of the descriptions made for each of the positions. Matching and non-matching features are identified.

If most of the signs match, and the discrepancies are explained by the influence of factors that are not essential for establishing identity, then they proceed to the assessment of the totality of matching signs.

If the totality is sufficiently individual, then a conclusion is made about the identity of the face of a corpse or an unknown person and the face of a person in a lifetime photograph.

Differences in age due to the time gap between intravital photography and photography of a corpse or an unidentified person are considered insignificant for the assessment of identity, however, the expert must evaluate the possibility of the detected differences due to aging. Differences may be due to post-mortem changes in the face of the corpse, cosmetic surgery, the assessment of such distortions should also be made by an expert when carrying out portrait identification. The methods of photographing and working with photographic materials can play a significant role in the emergence of differences; the possibility of such distortions must necessarily be taken into account by an expert when evaluating matching and non-matching features.

The most significant for the result of portrait identification are signs of appearance that have an individual character, such as moles, scars, tattoos, and the like. However, when detecting and evaluating them, it must be remembered that some of them could have arisen after the intravital photograph was taken and therefore are not on it.

If teeth are visible on intravital photographs of a person, then the identification value of such photographs increases. The sizes, mutual arrangement of teeth, features of their structure are valuable identification features. If the set of features is insufficient

for a categorical conclusion about portrait identity and there are no significant differences, a probabilistic positive conclusion can be made.

In some cases, portrait identification is carried out by full or partial overlay of the compared images; some other methods of work are also used.

Currently, in our country and abroad, computer programs are being created for working with portrait images. For example, programs have been developed that make it possible to add signs of aging to a portrait or, conversely, to rejuvenate a face. The machine can measure facial proportions from points given by an expert. However, at all stages of its work, a specialist is supervised. The use of such methods of work increases the reliability, objectivity and speed of portrait identification.

1. Written speech (written texts).

Speech is a language form of expression of thoughts. In written speech, thoughts are expressed by writing texts. Texts can be written by printing on various printing devices, and then they will display the characteristics of a person: a set of words, phrases, construction of phrases, etc.

If the text is written directly by a person's hand (the so-called handwritten texts), then, in addition to the indicated signs of a person, it will also display his skills in performing written characters, combinations of characters, arrangement of words, lines, etc.

When working with such objects, identification can be carried out by author's or handwriting research.

2. Oral speech.

Oral speech is perceived by the human hearing aid. It can be recorded on magnetic and some other media, such recordings are called phonograms. The phonograms display some of the properties of a person from purely physiological, for example, the parameters of the vocal cords, to highly intellectual ones - the culture of speech, etc.

Personal identification based on the comparison of phonograms is carried out using various phonoscopic techniques.

10. Other objects of human identification.

In practice, many other objects can also be encountered, the study of which can make it possible to identify a person. For example, records of certain physiological functions, responses of the organism to any influences, dynamic stereotypes - combinations of human movements when performing a particular action, and the like.

Objects in groups from the first to the fifth belong mainly to the competence of forensic doctors, in groups from the sixth to the tenth to the competence of experts working in the field of traditional and non-traditional forensic examination. Some of the objects of identification can be investigated by both forensic doctors and forensic scientists, for example, a person's appearance: papillary patterns; tattoos, etc.

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