

THE PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF JURIDICAL TEXTS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Khushbokova Gulimoh

Paluanova Khalifa Daribayevna, PhD, Professor

Abstract: Without underestimating the position of language in any other sphere of social life, it is right to emphasize that its importance is extremely important in the legal sphere. Because the development of the new society being built on the basis of democratic principles in Uzbekistan is determined by the rule of law. When the issue is put in this way, the perfect knowledge of the legal language is not only the task of lawyers, but it becomes a life requirement for all members of society to be properly aware of it. Why is that? Because a citizen who is aware of the contents of legal documents recognizes his rights, understands well which part of his activity is in line with the interests of the society and the people, the current laws and regulations. Therefore, he builds his life on this basis.

Key words: Legal texts, legal laws, legal terms, law, jurist, English language, Uzbek language.

For this, he realizes that he must know the language in which legal documents are formalized. So, what tasks should we perform to achieve the perfection of the written legal language? We find the answer to this question from the views of well-known Uzbek jurists. First of all, it is necessary to create a unified system of Uzbek legal terms, to achieve uniformity in the use and understanding of these terms in all directions. For this, lawyers and linguists should work together, scientifically analyze the formation of legal terms in the period after independence, and create perfect dictionaries. Only then, to express the concept of pokazanie in the Russian language, everyone uses words such as demonstration, instruction, demonstration, exhibition, testimony, questioning in their own way, leading to diversity and misunderstanding. will not be placed. Such differences can lead to different interpretations of legal norms, and consequently, to consequences such as the illegal decision of a person's fate. Or let's take the word-for-word translation of the criminal code from the Russian criminal code. What does it mean? Is it a set of laws on committing a crime, committing a crime, or a set of laws on punishment for a crime? Anyway, the second one is probably close to the truth. Prof. A. Saidov regrets the misuse of words and phrases that express the meaning of legislation, pokazaniye svidetelya, pokazaniye obvinyayemogo ili podozrevayemogo, rasporyaditelnoye zasedaniye, sudebnaya kollegiya, ugolovnoye delo in the current legal language and emphasizes that legislation The word "legislation" should not be understood as "legislation" because it has the same meaning

as the Russian word "zakonnost". Actually it should be called laws or law making activity. Ugolovnoye delo also corresponds to the meaning of criminal cases, not criminal cases. "In some cases, legal terms are so specialized that they are incomprehensible or misunderstood by people who are not familiar with the science of law," writes A. Saidov. For example, the term "rastorzheniye braka" - "cancellation (dissolution) of marriage" is often used incorrectly by non-specialists. Or "svoboda sovesti" is completely misunderstood as "freedom of conscience". It is known that the main meaning of this concept, which contains archaic methods, is historically formed, expresses belief or disbelief in the existence of a divine origin. But non-specialists understand the word "conscience" in the combination "freedom of conscience" in the usual sense and often cause confusion. The scientist also shows the reasons for the emergence of these confusions and differences emphasizes that "...the use of the Russian language mainly in making laws and creating our legal system is still preserved as a flaw of yesterday". and they should carry out serious practical tasks in the field of lexicology. Issues of this content are discussed in the book "Law and language" by A. Saidov, L. Saidova, Sh. Kochimov, M. Kasimova (Tashkent, 1997), "Problems of Uzbek legal terms" by A. Saidov, M. Kasimova, L. Karimov " (Uzbek language and literature 1992, issue 2), it was also mentioned in the articles "Terminology - eto vajno" (Narodnoye slovo, August 16, 1991) by D. Ahmedov and A. Saidov. and there are all conditions for the implementation according to the procedures.

Here is the Acad. We consider it appropriate to mention the following points made by Sh. Orazayev while commenting on the language of laws: laws 1) conform to the spirit and language of the Constitution; 2) they embody fundamentally new rules (requirements); 3) integration into the legal system as its integral part; 4) be as short as possible; 5) not to limit the rights of any part of the population; 6) absence of repetitions and contradictions in legislation; 7) try to regulate social relations delicately and accurately; 8) it is necessary to indicate the specific responsibility (sanction) arising from the failure to fulfill the requirements of the law. 38. Therefore, in the creation of legal documents, especially laws, the text of the "Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and then the word that comes to a stop and it will be appropriate to pay attention to the use of expressions. This is how the unified system of legal terms is formed.

There is a belief in our people that "the law is equal for all". If it is based on this belief, not only the law, but all jurisprudence related documents should be understandable to everyone, written in a simple and popular language. This requirement itself requires the formation of the text of legal documents in a special style. This method creates a special system of choosing language units in the formation of legal documents. If we look at what has been said as the common aspects of the formation of the Uzbek legal language, it also has direct linguistic aspects that future

lawyers should be aware of these issues. What are these linguistic aspects? The first thing we should remember is that the legal language should be considered within the framework of the official style of the Uzbek language. Therefore, this speech should meet all the requirements of the official language. Including written speech. The main requirement of legal written speech is to form the text in Uzbek language in accordance with grammatical rules and regulations. In this case, the simple order of the sentence applies.[1] During the documentary inspection, it was found that a total of 414,000 soums of mineral wealth was looted by Mirzayorov Sanakul under his responsibility. Or, while it is possible to say that Boriboyev's case has been considered in court, it cannot be said that Boriboyev's case has been considered in court. Because in this place there is no need to give in to passion and form the text. Every word, suffix and punctuation mark has its place in legal texts. A lawyer who knows them well does not write an "Indictment" in this way: Thus, Mirzayorov Sanakul's indifference or unscrupulous attitude to his above duties caused a large amount of damage to the interests of the state by not fulfilling them or not fulfilling them properly. with his criminal actions, expressed in cold-hearted attitude to the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan, committed the crime specified in Article 207, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. criminal case will be submitted to the district prosecutor in accordance with Article 381 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It would be appropriate if this text in the indictment of the district prosecutor was written as follows: caused a large amount of damage and committed the crime specified in part 1 of Article 207 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is characterized by cold-heartedness. it is submitted to the district prosecutor in accordance with Article 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan to decide the issue of approval and sending to court. But you cannot compromise with an inappropriately used word. In our opinion, the assistant prosecutor used the word "unscrupulous" inappropriately. The accused must be punished by law for the crime he committed, but no one has the right to insult or touch his person. A person can be unscrupulous and at the same time indifferent and cold-hearted. He can be indifferent and cold, but he can be a conscientious person. Moreover, if the indicted citizen is really unscrupulous, he knowingly committed the crime, and such a crime requires a different assessment and punishment. However, the indictment also noted that there are no aggravating circumstances in the case.[2]

The term "terminus" in Latin means check, limit, boundary mark, and is a word or combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology, and other fields, and the scope of use is limited to these fields. A. Reformatskiy defines the term as follows: "Terms are special words".The basic normative requirements for the term were first introduced by D.S. Lotte, the founder of the terminology school. These requirements are: systematicity, non-specificity,

brevity, ambiguity, accuracy, simplicity, comprehensibility, practicality, and others. According to Vinokur: in each terminological field there are terms that are the same as other terminology or general literary words. For example: *abordage* - collision of courts (as a legal term); *abordage* - *abordage*, *embarkation* (seamen's term). Based on the subject, legal terms can be classified as follows:

1. Pure legal terms;
2. Terms with general academic words or in other terminological fields;
3. General academic words

Words listed in the bilingual dictionary, but not marked as legal terms, and included in legal dictionaries. Legal terminology (a collection of legal terms) is specific to each language. Legal language is based on it, and information on the subject of law is gathered in it. Legal terms have the following characteristics:

1. Widespread;
2. Systematicity;^[3]
3. Internal integrity;
4. Mutual coherence;
5. Stability.

The classification of legal terms is based on their division into purely legal terms and terms in common language. This classification, in turn, divides them into two: purely legal terms and two-sided terms, that is, both a legal term and a general literary word. Below we will consider the situation in the law office in America. Jones was summoned by a lawyer to testify about the incident related to him in accordance with the official (legal) process.

A : Mrs, Jones, is your appearance this morning pursuant to a deposition notice which I sent your attorney?

B: No, this is how I dress when I go to work. [4]

A : Mr. Jones, your appearance this morning is consistent with the notice you sent to your attorney, correct?

B: No, this is my appearance when I go to work. In this sentence, the word *appearance* appears as a legal term, Based on the situation of the Supreme Court, "*participation*" means "*coming out*" like "*coming to court*", not *appearance*. Mr. Jones misunderstands this phrase and interprets the question about his presence in the law office as a question about his clothes boss. [5] There are legal terms in Western Europe that cause misunderstandings when translated directly. Another legal term *natural person*, when translated directly, has the meaning of a natural person, and as a legal term, it means a natural person. Although the word *fruit* means fruit at first glance, it has other meanings as a legal term. It has the meaning of "*material evidence*" found in the investigation of a crime. But from a legal point of view, it has a completely different meaning, that is, *illegal evidence*, *fraudulently obtained evidence*. One hundred years

ago, in the American Court, the judge quoted the part of the Bible book, "From a good tree good fruit is taken, and from a bad tree nothing but useless fruit is taken, and the fruit is separated, and the fruit of the bad tree is thrown into the fire." it will not be used as an evidence in the hall" has gone down in history. The meaning of the terms varies depending on the vocabulary of each language and the way of life of the population. For example, the term theft in Uzbek has a number of alternatives based on the type of crime and places where it is committed, robbery, shoplifting, embezzlement, fraud, mugging, and a legal term that gives the general meaning of these words. The word "theft" is the word "theft". To sum up, although jurisprudential terms in English are used in general literary language, they have a deeper meaning in the legal field. Also, there are purely legal words that are not used in colloquial terms, and it is necessary to be careful when using them, and it is definitely better to use a dictionary of legal terms.

Conclusion:

In other words, legal documents are formed based on certain patterns and templates. In this case, it is important to pay special attention to aspects such as brevity, logical consistency and interrelationship of ideas, and formality. Students should understand the common aspects of the language and style of these documents, and at the same time, their differences, and thoroughly master the process of drawing up these documents. They study the content of these documents in practical classes and mastering other subjects related to jurisprudence. However, when mastering this topic, the students' attention is focused on the language and style aspects of the issue, which is extremely important in maintaining legal documents, in other words, in mastering the procedural aspects of the issue. Therefore, it is appropriate to give some examples of these documents.

Reference:

1. M. Kholdorova, N. Fayziyeva, F. Rikhsitlayeva. "USE OF HELPING TOOLS IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE" Tashkent: TDPU named after Nizomi, 2005 O'. Hoshimov, I. Yaqubov. "ENGLISH TEACHING METHODOLOGY" (study guide) Tashkent: "Sharq" publishing house, 2003;[1]
2. Bekmuratova U. B. Abstract on "Using innovative technologies in teaching English". Tashkent - 2012 [2]
3. Kobrin B.N., Golovin R.Y. Linguistic foundation of the doctrine of terms.-M. Higher.sh.k.,1987.-P.104[3]
4. Khizhnyak S.P. Legal terminology: Formation and composition .-Saratov,1997. P.137[4]
5. В.А Татаринов, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996[5]