

LANGUAGE IS A CONDITION FOR THE EXISTENCE OF A LAW

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00104.5

ABSTRACT

This article discusses issues such as the importance of language learning in the education system of Uzbekistan, the relationship between language and society, nation, the status of the Uzbek language as a state language. In addition, the article highlights the basics of communicative and literary literacy of the document and some problems of the Uzbek legal language (translation, thesaurus). At present, when science is developing, new tasks appear for the education system. In particular, the requirement of the time is not only knowledge of the specialty, but also knowledge of the state language, full mastery of the norms of the modern Uzbek literary language. Consequently, a modern lawyer should not only be a professional with a deep knowledge of the laws and rules of public relations, taking into account the specifics of a renewed society in order to establish stability and law and order in society, but also possess linguistic norms. Ensuring the rule of law in society is one of the most important principles of a democratic state, for which laws must be fair by their nature and understandable for people, that is, the language of legal documents created must be detailed and free. Consequently, language and law are closely related concepts. One of the most pressing issues that need to be resolved today is the compilation of an industry language thesaurus, regulation of legal terminology.

KEYWORDS: *Intellectual Development, Human Values, Literary Language, Law, Society, Dictionary Content, Legal Language Vocabulary, Legal Language, Legal Technique, Legal Terminology, Legal Thesaurus, Translation.*

INTRODUCTION

When talking about the great achievements and victories of our independent country, the work carried out in the field of education, along with other important areas, is noteworthy. Any state document adopted and developed in the field of education is aimed at training comprehensively mature modern personnel on the basis of scientific and enlightenment development, intellectual development, universal values. Indeed, we need a new generation of professionals who meet the requirements of society, who have thoroughly mastered the secrets of education, who feel responsible to society, the state and the family.

Today, when science is developing, the education system is facing new responsibilities. In particular, the time itself requires not only knowledge of the specialist, but also a thorough knowledge of the state language, full mastery of the norms of modern Uzbek literary language.

In this regard, remarkable work is being carried out in our country. Significant changes and innovations are taking place in the education system of Uzbekistan in the field of language learning. One of the priorities of productive education in our country is the implementation of language training at a high theoretical, scientific-methodological and professional level, ensuring the quality of education. Because the nation, the development of society, the processes of history are reflected, first of all, in language. It reflects the life of the people, the national ideology. This means that language is an important tool that governs human activities, which means that language is the spiritual property of the people.

The development of language is inextricably linked with the development of society, the nation. The national language is one of the most important symbols of an independent state. Language is important as a means of communication in society. The language policy of any country is aimed at strengthening the status of the state language, because the status of the state language guarantees the comprehensive development of the language. As long as each independent country has its own state language, it will fight for the development of its mother tongue.

The same issue - the development and enrichment of the Uzbek language as the state language is a priority of our state policy. "The prestige of the state language is the prestige of the whole people, the whole society," said the head of state.¹ President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said that there are more than 50 million Uzbek speakers in the world, and that the language should be studied in 65 foreign universities.²

Under the direct initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, radical measures are being taken to further enhance the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language. In particular, the President signed decrees "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language,"³ "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country."

These documents approved the concept of developing the Uzbek language and improving language policy in 2020-2030. The Department of Spirituality and State Language Development and the Uzbek Language Development Fund have been established within the Cabinet of Ministers, and a center for teaching the basics of office work in the state language has been established. "Each of us should consider the attention to the state language as attention to independence, respect and loyalty to the state language, respect and devotion to the motherland, and make such a view a rule of our life," the President said. In his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language on October 21, 2006.

The Decree of the President "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" as a policy document was warmly welcomed by our people. The strategy emphasizes the improvement and development of science, the education system, the state youth policy, which is one of the issues aimed at the development of the social sphere, increasing the capacity of quality educational services, training highly qualified personnel, The focus is on addressing priority issues such as improving the quality and efficiency of higher

education institutions through the introduction of international standards for the assessment of the quality of education.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The article presents the views and conclusions of the lawyer in his extensive work on legal and linguistic relations, the norms of literary language, the requirements for the use of words and terms in the legal text, as well as attempts to highlight some issues of legal language. The given examples were compared with the legal terminology of the Russian language.

One of the priorities in the development of society is the training of highly qualified personnel in all areas of science and industry. In fact, we need a new generation of professionals who meet the requirements of society, who have thoroughly mastered the knowledge, who feel the breath of the times. Similarly, a modern lawyer must be a professional in his profession, who has thoroughly mastered the rules of jurisprudence, has a deep knowledge of the laws and regulations of social relations, taking into account the specifics of a renewed society, in order to establish stability and law and order in society. In addition to being a mature lawyer, a modern lawyer must also have a thorough knowledge of the state language. The period itself requires any qualified staff to have a thorough knowledge of the state language.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

One of the basic principles of building a state governed by the rule of law and building a civil society is to ensure the rule of law and protect the legitimate interests of the people. The main factor in the strict observance of the law by citizens is its accuracy, thoroughness and clarity. Ensuring the rule of law in society is one of the important principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law, for which laws must be fair and understandable to people, that is, the language of created legal documents must be detailed and fluent. Therefore, language and law are closely related concepts. Language is a means of transmitting and forming knowledge, developing and educating a person. Law is a means of regulating and directly controlling the life of society. Therefore, the quality of any document depends not only on the high qualification of their producers, but also on their communicative and literary literacy. Due to independence, the adoption of new legal acts, documents, socio-political events in our native language has created favorable conditions for the formation of a legal language that is an integral part of the Uzbek literary language.

A careful study of the vocabulary of a language is an important task of linguistics. Our present life cannot be imagined without legal language vocabulary. Because they are used effectively in all areas of our lives. Unfortunately, this field was not paid attention to until the 90s of the XX century, and the Uzbek legal language did not develop as a branch language. Because our laws could not be adopted and created independently. Human rights have not been studied at all, and the scientific aspects of legal language have not been developed. Thus, issues such as the language of law, the method of legislation, the solution of problems of legal terminology have become one of the urgent tasks of today.

There is no area of public life where the law does not interfere. Therefore, in the creation of state documents and laws, first of all, it is necessary to strictly adhere to the norms of literary

language, the requirements of written legal language, the vocabulary of legal language, otherwise the value of the document will be lost. One of the important skills of written legal speech is the grammatically correct structure of written legal speech, the choice of terms, terms and alternatives of words.

It is true that a number of scientific researchers are being carried out in the field of jurisprudence; remarkable work is being done on the language of law, legal techniques, and legal terminology. However, there are a number of problems in the language of jurisprudence that have not yet found their full solution. In particular, to date, the general thesaurus in the legal field has not been created at the level of demand. True, there are many dictionaries in jurisprudence in relation to other fields. In particular, the laws and instructions adopted in our republic after independence have been harmonized, regulated, and normalized legal terms have been introduced. This is definitely a positive situation. However, there are still aspects that have been challenged in legal terms. In some sources of law, synonymy, which is a negative phenomenon for terms, is used effectively, which leads to confusion in the text? However, the rule of unity of legal terminology must be strictly adhered to, especially within the framework of a normative document, otherwise the legislative technique will be violated, and the essence of the law will not be clearly understood. Here we turn to the evidence: probation - the imposition of a suspended sentence; parole - parole; complex offense - an intentional crime; imposition of a penalty - imposition of a penalty; insolvency of a legal entity - bankruptcy of a legal entity; ambassador - representative - consul; incapacity for work - incapacity for work - incapacity for work, etc. are proofs of our opinion. But there are a number of similar words and phrases used synonymously that do not express the same or exactly identical meanings to each other. For example, the term "auction" is now referred to (some sources, as well as in the media) as "auction" (synonymous with auction). However, Article 379 of the Civil Code states: "Auctions shall be held in the form of an auction or tender" (Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, p. 375). So, auction and auction are not the same thing, but auction is a form of auction!

It is also necessary to take into account the specifics of our national characteristics in the formation of scientifically based international political and legal terms in our language. Currently, the agreement is used in the form of consent, reserve - reserve, agenda - summons, consensus - agreement, petition - application, consulate - consulate, capital - capital. These translations are expedient, taking into account the national aspects and possibilities of our language. This is a positive thing, of course. However, some terms do not meet the requirements of the terminology, they are used incorrectly. For example: congress - conference, conference - conference, symposium - conference. However, if "the congress is an international congress, a council on important political, scientific and other issues", then the conference is a state, party, social, scientific, etc. a meeting of representatives of organizations convened to discuss or resolve an issue. A symposium is a meeting, usually within the framework of a specific scientific topic (usually with the participation of experts from different countries).

So there is a difference between a congresses, a conference, a symposium.

It is well known that as society develops, natural, new concepts, words emerge. Naturally, the interaction and intermingling of languages is of great importance in this process. Because this aspect also enriches the content of the national dictionary, creates conditions for the creation of new language units. So this situation creates a layer of words that are mastered in the lexicon of

the language of each nation. The existence of this layer is at the expense of accepting or translating a foreign word on its own. Translation is a factor that gives rise to the original concept of a word or phrase. Because a clear understanding of the vocabulary or phrase being mastered does not allow for confusion of meaning, it allows for the correct construction of sentences.

According to the requirements of linguistics, if a word or phrase is borrowed from another language, the original meaning of that word or idea must be taken into account, otherwise it will undermine the position of the word.

Unfortunately, in the field of translation, not only in the legal language, but also in other field languages, there are a number of shortcomings and shortcomings: safe - fireproof box; university, institute, academy - university; hippopotamus - water horse; magazine - jarida; massage - massage; veteran - kayvoniy; pension - pension; transport - transport; declaration - protocol, statement; archive - documentary; codex - complex; expertise - translation options such as research or examination.

The rules of the written form of legal language have also not been fully studied by experts in the field. There are still serious shortcomings in the field of text writing, correct spelling of terms and terms, translation. Spelling and punctuation errors are common in legal texts, leading to confusion as a result of long sentences. Therefore, any document written in a formal style should be professionally analyzed and carefully formulated. It is necessary to strictly adhere to linguistic and extralinguistic communicative criteria such as accuracy, consistency, purity, thoroughness of speech.

One of the most pressing issues to be addressed today is the compilation of the thesaurus of the field language. True, each of the many dictionaries and encyclopedias created in the legal field has its own significance. The purpose of these sources is one - to regulate legal terminology. To some extent, this task has been accomplished, that is, many terms have been created that accurately describe the concepts used in the field.

CONCLUSION

Life itself also raises the issue of speech culture, because without a speech culture it is impossible to imagine the spiritual-enlightenment image of a society. As a true art, the culture of the lawyer's speech in the broadest sense is, in the view of the great Plato, "a creative activity that regulates emotions and passions, while at the same time embodying the highest justice."

Therefore, such disciplines as "Jurist's speech culture", "Lawyer's written speech", "Legal language vocabulary" should be included in the curriculum as the main modules among the special disciplines that shape the professional qualities of future lawyers. These disciplines set an important goal for future lawyers, such as knowledge of the language, etiquette, taste of languages, have a positive impact on their professionalism and define the following tasks:

Training of highly qualified personnel who meet the highest moral and ethical standards at the level of developed democracies and are fluent in the language;

Further increase the level and quality of students' knowledge of the language;

To teach the appropriate use of Uzbek language tools in professional speech;

Improving students' written and oral legal speech;

To form the ability to use the Uzbek pronunciation factors skillfully in accordance with the requirements of the situation and reality;

Building skills and competencies in language teaching;

So, law and language are interrelated, inseparable concepts. Any idea, attitude, concept of jurisprudence is expressed in its language, in its lexicon.

One of the main principles of building a state governed by the rule of law, the creation of civil society is to ensure the rule of law, to protect the legal interests of the people. The main factor in the strict observance of the law by citizens is that the laws are clear, thorough and understandable. That is, the language of laws should be simple and fluent, legal terms should be scientifically and practically regulated and meet the requirements of legal language. In this regard, it is worth quoting the words of President Sh. Mirziyoyev: "Today, we undoubtedly rely on the vitality of our native language in achieving our noble goals of building a new Uzbekistan, a new Renaissance."⁵

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