

Availability, Clarity of Legal Terms - Expanding the Legal Knowledge of the Population

Akhmedova Khulkar Olimjonovna

Assistant Professor of Specialized branch of Tashkent State University of Law

Annotation: The article describes the terms that have a special legal professional meaning. On the peculiarities of using words found in processual acts, on typical mistakes in processual documents. The article discusses topical issues of general legal terminology, which requires assimilation and correct use.

KEYWORD: legal terms, determinism, terminology, terminological system, way(method), legal culture.

Studying the Russian language while obtaining legal education within the framework of law universities has its own distinctive features. The word bank of students increases with acquaintance with special professional terminology.

A huge role is played by the implementation of new national projects aimed at improving the living standards of the population in terms of legal culture.

The term system is a kind of symbolic model of a certain area of activity or knowledge, reflecting the logical-conceptual model of this area. The main lexical layer of any science is made up of terms. A term is a unit of the name of a science or technology, to which the designation of a certain concept of a given science is attributed and which is correlated with other names in this area, forming together with them a terminological system. The legal terminology system is characterized by its terms and concepts, which adequately project in speech the logical-conceptual apparatus of jurisprudence, legal science and practice, as well as the field of legal knowledge.

Jurisprudence can be conditionally attributed to the social sciences, since its main function is to regulate legal relations between the individual and the state, as well as between individuals and their legal behavior in society. This state of affairs explains the essence of many legal terms, to a large extent related to the number of socially accepted and therefore accessible and understandable names of legal concepts.

Accessibility in the understanding of many legal terms is often referred to as determinism, believing that jurisprudence does not have its own terminology in the generally accepted meaning of this word, but has only a special conceptual apparatus serving legal science and practice. However, we, following Yatsyuk T.A. (T. A. Yatsyuk "Terminology and discourse of law", T., "Adolat", 1992.), believe that the availability of legal concepts and terms refers to the functional and stylistic features of this kind of official business style serving the administrative and legal sphere of activity. It is possible that it is the accessibility, clarity and relative simplicity of legal terms and concepts aimed

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primarily at expanding the legal knowledge of the population, forming its legal culture and, ultimately, building a civil society based on knowledge and the ability to use most of the legal norms.

Knowledge of terminology and perfect mastery of it plays an important role in the professional training of lawyers, since on how clearly and accurately the legislator expresses the legal formulation depends the quality of regulatory legal acts, as well as the effectiveness of law enforcement and implementation of laws, the speech culture of pre-trial investigation, legal proceedings, competent drafting of procedural documents.

So, in the legal language there are many terms that have special legal meaning, for example: code, smuggling, alibis, evidence, motives of crime, preventive measure, confiscation, person involved, etc. Some colloquial words are also used as terms, such as: squandering, begging, reservation; obsolete: act, concealment; verbal nouns that are not typical for general use: decree, failure to report, seeking. Most of the ambiguous words denote special legal concepts, defined as terms. So, the drive is the forced delivery of someone to the investigation and court authorities; to persuade - to force to commit a crime; cancellation - termination of a criminal record; episode - part of a criminal act; seizure - an investigative action carried out with the aim of seizing documents related to the investigation and others. Therefore, in the language of law, one can observe phrases that are used mainly within the legal sphere of communication, for example: the organizer of a crime, apply preventive measures, commit a crime, an immoral act, etc.

In order to more clearly demonstrate the features of the use of each of the considered words in the text of procedural acts, we will give some examples of the use of these verbs in standard constructions: *During interrogation (during interrogation) the accused testified that ...; Having been questioned in connection with the circumstances of this case, K.I. Sharipov reported the following ...; Victim Bykov V.I. told in detail about the crime committed by IK Kirimov, and stated that ...; The witness N.G. Akhmadulin, interrogated at the investigation, who worked as a laboratory assistant at this plant, pointed out the facts of absenteeism ...; Witness Tkachev I.G. during the investigation of the case, he confirmed the testimony of the victim Seleznev E.N. In particular, he said that ...; Interrogated as a witness N.B. Tsen claimed that at the time of the crime he was in the adjacent room and clearly heard the noise behind the wall; Eyewitnesses of the incident Ganiev V.N. and Lukyanov N.I. explained their behavior by confusion; Explaining some points in his previous testimony, witness D.S. Valiev stressed that....*

However, in an effort to avoid repeating the same terms, some investigators sometimes resort to using the listed words in a context that contradicts the meaning of the word. So, the verb explain is sometimes used where the verb show should be, for example: "During the investigation, the accused explained the following ..." (clear).

In many cases, the word "notify" is misused. This word means "to notify someone about something": notified of the time of his arrival. In a situation of interrogation, the accused or the witness does not notify the investigator about anything, but answers his questions, gives evidence. Therefore, the following phrases look strange: "VG Valgin, interrogated on this episode. notified that on December 14, together with his son, he was with relatives at ... ", "Sobirov gave a bribe in the amount of 1,200 soums to Laptev, so that he would hand it over to Zotov, "Kaleev informed during interrogation."

A typical mistake in procedural documents is the incorrect combination of the verb with other words, as a result of which a syntactic inaccuracy arises: "showed (told, spoke) on this issue", "during interrogation the accused showed so ..." (instead of: showed the following ...), etc. ... It is also not recommended to combine words with a common root in one sentence: showed and told or indicated, confirmed and asserted; explained and explained, etc.

Thus, drawing up a procedural document requires a lawyer to have a certain level of literacy, knowledge of the laws of logic, the ability to choose suitable lexical units from a huge lexical fund, taking into account the specifics of the legal document. It is these requirements that correspond to a professional lawyer who has the cultural and speech skills of drafting procedural legal documents, which in turn affects the speech culture of law enforcement practice.

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