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Language, Rights and Legal Culture

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Annotation: The requirement of the time is to further increase the influence and status of our native language in the life of the state and society, to ensure the full implementation and acceleration of the state language in our country, approaching it with a spirit of devotion to one's work, an international idea. In this regard, the full and correct use of the potential of the literary language in all areas of the socio-political life of our country (including jurisprudence) is one of the priorities of state policy. 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 in nature and understandable to people, that is, the language of the created legal documents must be detailed and fluent.

In this article, law and language, which are two sides of the same process, their relationship, the requirements for strict adherence to the norms of the literary language, the written legal language, the vocabulary of the legal language in the formal style of correspondence, oral and written forms, legal formulations, features, some shortcomings in connection with that, ways to overcome them.

In addition, the adoption of various human rights laws has, in turn, given rise to thousands of new legal terms. Therefore, special attention is paid to the thesaurus of the legal language, the need to create dictionaries and encyclopedias dedicated to legal terminology.

Key words: jurisprudence, law, language, communicative and literary literacy, oral speech, written speech, terminology, thesaurus.

The language policy of any country implies strengthening the status of the state language. Being one of the symbols and foundations of statehood, language plays a consolidating (tʻyplovchi) role in society.

The same, the development and enrichment of the Uzbek language as the state language is a priority direction of our state policy.

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The same, the development and enrichment of the Uzbek language as the state language is a priority direction of our state policy.

Thanks to the personal initiative of the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, cardinal measures have been taken to further increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language.



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For example, in the structure of the Cabinet of Ministers of the country, the Department for the Development of the State Language and the Fund for the Development of the Uzbek Language have been established. A center for teaching the basics of office work in the state language has been created. Additionally, the Main Directions for the Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of the Language Policy in 2020-2030 were approved.

The leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan is carrying out a phased implementation of the Law "On the State Language", providing equal rights and opportunities to all peoples of the republic.

A clear confirmation of the positive processes in this area was the increase in the network of schools and mass media in various languages, as well as the creation of national cultural centers, which contributes to the improvement and harmonization of interethnic relations, strengthening stability in the republic.

For example, in the country's secondary schools, education is conducted in 7 languages (Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Tajik, Kyrgyz, Turkmen), textbooks are published in all these languages.

Indeed, Uzbek linguistics and its intersectoral development have grown even more thanks to our independence. Attention to our language has changed radically, that is, it has acquired a national character, raising the status of our language, revealing its potential has become one of the issues of state policy, creating opportunities for the development of all areas of linguistics, including the legal language.

One of the basic principles of building a state of law, creating a civil society is to ensure the rule of law, the protection of the legal interests of the people. The main factor in the strict observance of the law by citizens is its clarity, thoroughness and comprehensibility. The future of any state largely depends on how well adopted laws are implemented in practice.

Ensuring the rule of law in society is one of the important principles of a democratic state based on the rule of law, for which laws must be fair in nature and understandable to people. That is, the language of the created legal documents should be detailed, fluent and understandable. Language mediates the state-imperious beginning, then without language there can be no law.

Language is a means of disseminating and forming knowledge, including legal knowledge, a means of developing and educating a person. The functions of the language as a means of transmitting information and a means of forming legal consciousness attract the attention of not only philologists, but also jurists.

It is known that, in addition to the communicative function, the language also has an organizing function, since language is a means of disseminating and forming knowledge, including legal knowledge, a means of developing and educating a person. The functions of the language as a means of transmitting information and a means of forming legal consciousness attract the attention of not only philologists, but also jurists.

The legal language of documents and oral speeches of officials should be as close as possible to the literary language, which contributes to a faster understanding of each other by people. Thus, law and language are two sides of the same process, where law in a broad sense is content, and language is a means or form of content implementation, in our particular case, implementation of legal knowledge, formulations, prescriptions, actions.



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Both the reality and the existence of an idea, especially a legal one, are expressed in language. Without language, without words, there can be no clear and ready-made legal thought. In the legal language, thinking is formed only by means of words, terms and certain syntactic devices formed with their participation - speech models, and finds expression in speech: language is a "living" state of law. That is why language and law are social, spiritual and educational phenomena that serve society.

In the current context of legal reforms in our country, the language and style of law, the problems of legal terminology and the culture of speech of a modern lawyer are relevant. No reform can be carried out without changing the laws, which in itself opens the way for the development of new language units (words and terms) and forms.

Legal language as an integral part of the literary language has its own characteristics.

However, since new legal concepts are expressed in the language in the form of a word or term, they must be expressed and formed on the basis of their own laws of the state language.

One sound, suffix and word, even one punctuation mark, incorrectly used in the language of the law, leads to gross semantic and methodological errors.

One of the basic principles of building a state of law, creating a civil society is to ensure the rule of law, the protection of the legal interests of the people. The main factor in the strict observance of the law by citizens is its clarity, thoroughness and comprehensibility. The future of any state largely depends on how well adopted laws are implemented in practice.

The main cause of problems in the preparation of legal documents by law enforcement officers is ignorance of grammatical rules, poor communication skills in writing. To do this, it is necessary to conduct regular trainings on the preparation of legal documents on various topics.

Any idea, attitude, concept of jurisprudence is expressed in vocabulary, that is, no legal relationship, communication, appeal (thinking) arises if the word chosen to reflect this or that object, situation, process does not correspond to the sample expression

A number of scientific studies are being conducted on the language of law, legal technique, and legal terminology. However, there are a number of unresolved issues in this regard. For example, in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, the process of unification and standardization was not sufficiently represented.

Any document written in a formal business style should be professionally analyzed and carefully worded. At the same time, it is necessary to observe linguistic and extralinguistic communicative criteria, such as accuracy, clarity, consistency, purity of legal speech.

One of the most urgent problems of today is the creation of a thesaurus of the field language, however, many dictionaries and encyclopedias have been created on the terminology of the field language. Each of them has its own meaning. The purpose of these sources is the same - to streamline the terminology of the Uzbek language. To a certain extent, this task has been completed, that is, many terms have been created that correctly describe the concepts used in the fields.

Life puts on the agenda the problem of speech culture, so it is difficult to imagine the spiritual and educational aspect of human society without this. The culture of speech of a lawyer in a broad sense, as a true art, according to Plato, is a creative activity that "brings emotions and passions into an orderly state, thereby embodying the highest justice."



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And so, law and language are inseparable concepts, since law cannot exist non-materialized, that is, outside of language.

So, law and language are interrelated, inseparable concepts. Any idea, attitude, concept of jurisprudence is expressed in its lexicon, i.e. no legal relations, communication, communication and thinking arise if the word, term chosen to reflect the object, situation, process does not correspond to the way of expression.

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