



**JURISPRUDENCE AND ITS ROLE IN THE TRAINING OF JURIST
PERSONNEL**

Sh. Kochimov

Professor of Tashkent State Law University, Doctor of Philological Sciences

M. Mirzaahmedov

Associate professor of Khojand State University, Candidate of Philological Sciences

ABSTRACT

This article will analyze the most important issues related to the development of the state language in Uzbekistan. In particular, the formation and progress of the science of jurisprudence in the introduction of the state language in Uzbekistan is studied. Foreign experiments in this area will be studied and proposals and recommendations will be made to introduce them into the system of Science of Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

State language, legal linguistics, legal language, Uzbek language, jurisprudence, linguistics, legal terminology, legal linguistics.

Introduction

In the economic, political, legal and spiritual rise of each country, it is important to identify such issues as law and language, relations between them, their influence on each other. Language is the only means of communicating information about the content of legal norms to all citizens. At the present time, when science and technology have evolved, legal norms cannot exist in a different form.

From the conclusions of the results of this study, it can be said that the language performs the following most important tasks in the development of law:

- transmission of legal knowledge from generation to generation;
- exchange of views between lawyers;
- legal contemplation ;
- expression of the will of the legislator;
- to convey legal norms to citizens.

Accordingly, it can be said that language is a "living" condition of law.

The more important tasks a language performs in the development of law, the more important a law is in the development of a language. One of the most important and fundamental tasks of law in the development of the language - the improvement, maturation of the language, the full application of it in society, determines the legal status of the language. Law is a natural-historical phenomenon. It appears and evolves on the basis of the nature and social need of a person. New-new legal teachings come into it. In the process of the emergence of new concepts, new words and terms are introduced into the language. By doing so, law also serves as a lexicographical enrichment of the language.

Such a field that studies intersections between law and language has received the name "jurisprudence", "legal linguistics" in World Science, which is a new independent direction of scientific research. This area is an interdisciplinary problem regarding the knowledge of law and Linguistics. Research in this direction assumes both linguistic and legal knowledge at the same time.

While the field of jurisprudence was formed in World Science almost a century ago, in Uzbekistan it was felt a great need after the beginning of the preparation of laws in the state language after independence. As a result, today the field of Science, which deals with exactly these issues, appears in Uzbekistan after independence on the basis of the integration of the disciplines of jurisprudence and Linguistics, developing rapidly with the names "jurisprudence", "legal linguistics".

The object of study of jurisprudence is the mutual integration of language and law – legal language and legal speech. Its object of study covers the following issues:

- * continuous improvement of the theory of legal language, legislative linguistics and legislative methodology;
- * creating a model of the legal language based on a deep scientific-theoretical analysis of the legal language and its components;
- * to study the problems of legal terminology on a deep scientific basis;
- * to identify ways of expression that hinder the development of law in practice, making it difficult to apply the law;
- * development of methodological foundations for the expression of legal norms;
- * dealing with the problems of law interpreting;
- * scientific-theoretical analysis of the theory of legal speech;
- * setting the scientific foundations of such educational courses as "judicial oratory", "social oratory communication", "problems of speech and truth in court", "the art of speech in jurisprudence" in connection with the professional activities of the legal staff •

Although it has been more than a century since the beginning of the direction of this science in world science, it was named after jurisprudence, since 1999 academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of philological Sciences, professor N.D. It was introduced into scientific consumption by Golev. Until then, it was run in different countries under different names. In particular, in Germany, German legal and linguistic scientists begin to engage in this science as early as the XIX century. In 1976, the German scientist Adalbert Rodlex approves the use of the name "Rechtslinguistic (legal linguistics)" and gives it the definition: "legal linguistics is the general sum of all methods and research results regarding the relationship of language and law, fully satisfying all the requirements of modern linguistics" [Der öffentliche Sprachgebrauch. Band. II, Stuttgart: Klett-Cotta, 1981, S.44-57 Podlech Adalbert. "Rechtslinguistic".].

Later in Germany, a Heidelberg task force would be formed to study the discipline, which, in their opinion, came to the idea that the direction in question would study the problems of language in jurisprudence, the issues of language in law. For this, the linguist and huqushunos argue that the interaction of scientists is necessary. Accordingly, in 1993, the first international conference on jurisprudence issues will be organized in Bonn, Germany. It is attended by famous legal scholars and linguists with their lectures. Based on the conclusions of the conference, the "International Union of Jurists" is formed and, even, a special scientific journal called "language and law" begins to be published [Dou Keyun, "jurisprudence", P.29, University of Birmingham// 2001.].

From this, in some countries of the world (Germany, Austria), the status of a special discipline in jurisprudence was officially announced. Currently, this science is studied in great depth by German and Austrian linguistic scientists on the basis of certain criteria. In particular, a special group was established at the Berlin-Wrandenburg Academy. Its member is A. The following basic general methodological principles of jurisprudence were developed by Litterman:²³ Interdependence of disciplines such as jurisprudence and Linguistics, sociology, anthropology, political science, Cultural Studies, Philosophy;

24. Interculturation – interaction between states and peoples;

25. Confrontation-science develops through a mutual comparison of knowledge of language and law;

26. Openness-the connections between the above disciplines develop openly and freely among themselves [Eriksen, Lars, Luttermann, Karin. *Juristische Fachsprache*. *Congresberichte des 12th European Symposium on Language for Special Purposes*, Bruxelles/Bressanone 1999.].

Thus, in World Science, jurisprudence is rapidly developing on the basis of the above criteria, various conferences are held on this area. In particular, in September 2003, an international conference on "law and Linguistics" was held at the Crimean State University of Ukraine. It was attended by more than 150 scientists from around the world. On July 6-9, 2009, International Court linguists were organized in Amsterdam, Netherlands, with several conventions in their presence.

From this point of view, special attention is paid to the language training of future legal personnel in the legal education system of developed foreign countries, the provision of knowledge related to the science of jurisprudence to them. Even in 388 bc, he was regularly engaged in the science of eloquence, speech in court, preparation of laws for the free maturation of an individual in all respects at the Platonic Academy. Also, in 12 years of Education in the famous gymnasiums of Nuremberg (1526) and Strasbourg (1538) in Europe until 1918, 55% of the time of the educational process was allocated to the language training of students, and this is still preserved in the educational system of some countries.

Every student studying at the law faculties of the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois in the United States must take a course called the "school of speech", a cycle consisting of 45 subjects (introduction to speech, written speech, public treatment speech, political speech, basics of polemics, judicial oratory, etc.). To obtain a legal diploma, the transfer of 6 subjects from the "school of speech" cycle is established universally. In England, the language preparation of lawyers is carried out in the same way.

In Sweden, however, since the state language is French and German, future lawyers are taught the subject of "legal speech" in French and German (both languages in a general case) for three years. Law students at the University of Amsterdam take exams in Dutch, English, French, German and study subjects aimed at developing speech, such as "social oratory communication", "problems of speech and reality in court", "analysis of statements (protocols)".

And in Uzbekistan, the concept of the "language of law" entered after the 1990s, and in this area today there is a lot of work in our Republic. Research work on Uzbek legal language and terms is underway [Kasimova M. *Strukturalno-Sistemnie osobennosti yuridicheskoy terminologii uzbekskogo yazika*. Diss. ... kand. Philol. nauk. - T.: 1986.; Boyko L.M. *Zakonodatelnaya Technika (theory I praktika)*. Autoref. kand. jurid. nauk. - T.: 1984.; Karimova L.A. *Pravovie I nraivstvennie aspect zakonov o yazike*. Diss. ... kand. jurid. nauk. - T.: 1991.; Kochimov Sh.N. *The language of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan*. Candidate of philological Sciences.... dissertation. - T.: 1995; Saidov A., Sarkisyans G.

Legal language and law student speech. - T.: Justice, 1994; Saidov A., Saidova L., Kochimov Sh., Kasimova M. Law and language. - T.: The world of Economics and law, 1997.; State language: problems and solutions. Professor A.X. Under Saidov tatshiriri. - T.: National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights, 1999; Saidov A., Kochimov Sh. Fundamentals of legislative techniques-T: Justice, 2001.; Kochimov Sh.N. Scientific-theoretical problems of expressing legal norms in Uzbek (lingvo-legal analysis). Doctor of philological Sciences.... dissertation. - T.: 2004; Kochimov Sh. Legal language theory and practice.T., JIDO, 2013. et al.]. Several dissertations devoted to the Uzbek legal language were defended by legal scholars and linguists, scientific brochures, dictionaries and Popular Science articles were published. In order to further develop this field, scientists from the Institute of Uzbek language, literature and folklore of the Tashkent State Law University and the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Yurislingvistika.ukit.me a webpage has been established and provides scholarly resources, news, books and articles related to the field of jurisprudence.

Insufficient development of jurisprudence also negatively affects the issues of unification and standardization of legal terms. In particular, sometimes one legal concept itself is used in several forms: pokazanie - Show, Show, Show, Show, testimony, interrogation; umishlenno - knowingly, knowingly, deliberate; Ispolnitelnaya vlast - executive power, executive power, executive power, executive power, ugolovnoe delo - criminal case, criminal case, etc.

Such problems in Uzbek legal terms also negatively affect the execution process in a certain sense. Because this is the reason why normative legal acts are understood in different ways.

Therefore, the study of the issues of the formation, development of Uzbek jurisprudence and its role and role in the process of legislative creativity, the unification and standardization of legal terms, the creation of their Explanatory Dictionary, in which, along with modern legal terms, special attention to the interpretation of terms used in Muslim law by our ancestors in ancient times, is one of

Thus, the establishment of a legal democratic state and society - begins with the legal language. And the field of study of the legal language is "Jurisprudence". Therefore, the development of the science of "jurisprudence" in world and Uzbek science is an urgent task facing our scientists.

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