

FUNCTIONAL-STYLISTIC FEATURES OF UZBEK LEGAL DISCOURSE

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Nizomova Takhmina Jamoliddin kizi

*Teacher of the department of
Theoretical aspects of the English language №2
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages*

Abstract

This article analyzes the functional stylistic features of Uzbek legal texts. In the article, the frequent use of infinitive and participle I in Uzbek legal texts, frequent use of passive voice, the importance of spelling and punctuation, the absence of stylistic and expressive words in juridical discourse, and other such features and issues are presented. The article also analyzes stylistic devices such as metaphor, metonymy and personification found in legal texts.

Key words

juridical discourse, accuracy, conciseness, conciseness, infinitive, spelling, punctuation, redundant words, expressiveness, metaphors, metonyms and personifications.

Introduction

One of the most important requirements for the text of documents is objectivity. Documents as official written instruments expressing and recording official relations should objectively reflect information. The text of the document should also meet requirements such as accuracy, conciseness, conciseness, completeness of content. A document that cannot meet these requirements cannot be a genuine document, such a document interferes with the business process.

Material and Methods

There are many types of official and legal texts in the Uzbek language, which are distinguished by their stylistic features. Therefore, in order to correctly compose legal texts in Uzbek, it is necessary to know the order and rules of writing the target document.

In accordance with the complexity and complexity of the management process, departmental paperwork and documents are also diverse and numerous. The purpose, direction, size, form and a number of other qualities of the documents are also different. According to the structure of the documents, they are distinguished as *internal* and *external* documents. If a document is drawn up in a

specific institution and used in that institution, it is considered an internal document. Documents coming to the same institution from other organizations or individuals are considered external documents.

Service or official documents and personal documents are distinguished depending on their relevance. Documents prepared by an institution or an official are included in service documents (such as orders, instructions, and reports).

Personal documents are written by individuals and relate to issues outside of their service activities or related to the performance of public works (such as a personal application, complaint, or recommendation).

This style is like an application, explanatory letter, receipt, invitation visible ones are distinguished by the brevity of the sentence and the clarity of the thought. Speech stamps in documents add a mark of formality to the text. Verbs are used in the passive tense and in the imperative form: *qaror qilindi-decided*, *ko'rib chiqildi-considered*, *eshitildi-heard*, *bajarilsin-executed*, *tayinlansin-appointed*, *amalga Oshirilsin-executed*.

In some legal documents, individuals are not mentioned by their names, rather by the use of compounds that express their important authority and rank: *uyni ijaraga oluvchi-* renter, *o'g'il qilib oluvchi-* foster, **korxonalar** - enterprise, **korxonalar va muassasalarning mansabdor shaxslari** - officials of institutions and organizations, **yuqori martabali mehmon** - high ranking guest.

Documents and contracts are also complex syntactic structures have Its introductory part, the texts showing the specific clauses into paragraphs. This feature makes the text clear and makes it easier to understand.

In fact, formal style does not use expressive words. But it is required to have such words in diplomatic communications. In it, expressions of praise: **Hurmatli janob** - Dear Sir, **Janob Oliylari** - Your Excellency, **Ezgu tilaklar ila** - with best wishes, **Sizga chuqur hurmat bilan** - With deep respect to you, **Minnatdorlik izhor etaman** - I express gratitude is used actively.

Results

Although Uzbek legal documents are very precise and exact, and they do not include any expressiveness, so it is very difficult to see any stylistic devices in them. However, in some documents we can also see some metaphors, metonyms and personifications as well.

Table 1 Metaphor, metonymy and personification in Uzbek legal texts.

1	... o'z manfaatlarini ko'zlab amalga oshirdilar (Fuqarolik kodeksi, 1-modda)	Here, to " <i>ko'zlamog'</i> " is not used in its literal but figuratively. This is an example of a metaphor. So, it is translated into English as two
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		s: <i>to look, to intend</i>
2	Tovarlar, xizmatlar va moliyaviy g'lar O'zbekiston Respublikasining hududida erkin <i>harakatda bo'ladi</i> (rolik kodeksi 1-modda)- Goods, services, financial resources will be in free movement without the territory of the Republic of <i>istan.</i>	Here goods and services are said to be in motion, these objects cannot move because they are in motion, so this verb in the sentence is an example of <i>personification</i> , that is, the motion in the person is transferred to the object.
3	tarafarning kelishuvi bilan ...- by agreement of the <i>parties/sides</i>	Here after the word "taraf" words such as "representatives" or "participants" are omitted and the meaning is transferred to the word "parties". This phenomenon is an example of <i>metonymy</i> .

The language of laws and any other legal documents are carried out in both languages in an official style. That is why such texts have their own stylistic features, which have been described in the two sections above. In the following table, examples and explanations of **metaphors** and their differences and similarities of development strategies' texts in Uzbek are given.

Figure 2. Metaphors in Uzbek legal texts.

1	demokratik islohotlarni - urlashtirish - <i>improving broadening democratic reforms</i>	"to deepen" here is used figuratively rather than literally. Because reforms are an abstract concept and cannot be deepened physically.
2	jinoyatchilikka qarshi kurashish - <i>fighting/suppressing against crime</i>	to fight against ... is used in the literal sense of fighting with someone, since crime is abstract, it cannot be physically fought against, so this word is an example of metaphorical transfer of meaning.
3	... ijro hokimiyatin ustidan nazoratni kuchaytirish- <i>strengthening control over executive power</i>	the word over here does not mean through the top of something, because there is no top of the executive, but rather the control of the executive.

Discussion

In the language of documents, words related to nouns are often used. Even for expressing actions and situations expressed by verbs, word forms close to nouns are chosen, that is, word forms called "*harakat nomi*" are actively used and in English it can be equivalent to *participle I and infinitive*. Such as "*....tayyorgarlikning borishi haqida*" (about the progress of preparation), "*....qarorning bajarilishi to'g'risida*" (about the implementation of the decision), "*....yordam berish maqsadida*" (in order to help), "*....qabul qilishingizni so'rayman*" (I ask you to accept).

The text of the documents is written in the first person or third person language. Documents written on behalf of a single leader (orders, instructions, etc.)

are written in the **first person language**. Also, documents written by some persons (applications, explanatory letters, etc.) are written in the *first person, singular number*. Other documents are written *either in the first person plural or in the third person singular*.

Special attention should be paid to *spelling and punctuation in documentation*. It is better to write the **name of the document with a capital letter**, and in the printed text it is possible to distinguish it in another way, for example, by writing the name in full in capital letters. But since it is the name of the document (as in titles), it is not necessary to put a period after it.

The text of the document must meet requirements such as **accuracy, conciseness, conciseness, completeness** of content. These features are provided by the unique style of the documentary language, ways of using words, *morphological and syntactic signs*.

In Uzbek, every legal texts and documents have strict writing rules, just as in English, especially in the written form. Therefore, written legal language has some its own rules and characteristics of forming. Such rules are given in the following:

1. Work papers are usually written in ink, with a ballpoint pen (with a blue, black, purple pen) with a clear signature. The application, biography, statement (report) is written only by hand, not on a computer. Documents such as deed, report, report can be typed on a computer.

2. It is not allowed to delete or correct the documents.

3. Each type of working paper is drawn up in a generally accepted form and in a certain consistency.

4. The text of the document should be short, fluent, clear and logical (without redundant words and phrases). The language of the document should be very clear. When addressing a person in business papers, the pronoun "Siz" (as well as its various forms - "Sizga", "Sizning", "Sizdan", etc.) is written with a capital letter.

5. The number is usually written with a number. In monetary documents (deed, receipt), after the number, the word expression of this number is shown in parentheses.

6. The sequence represented by Arabic numerals is not followed by an addition, instead a hyphen (-) is put: 3rd quarter, 4th course. No suffix is written after the Roman numeral: I quarter, II course.

7. Different sign and number expressions are written in the same form. For example, №, §, %, (in telegrams, these are expressed by words such as numerical, clause, percentage.)

8. Business papers must be signed: first, the name of the position of the official signing the document, then his personal signature and surname are indicated. Documents such as description, deed are usually signed by the 3rd person. In addition to the signature of the person giving it, the power of attorney also contains the signature of the person confirming this signature.

Conclusion

Stylistic analysis is one of the most important analyzes in linguistics. As a result of this analysis, each stylistic unit, regardless of whether it is spoken or written, plays an important role in the given text. Uzbek language has its own characteristics based on the legal provisions of any texts in this language. As it is mentioned and can be seen from abovementioned tables and analyses, in this chapter, various types of stylistic features of Uzbek legal texts, including the text of development strategy, are given. They include, usage of passive voice, metaphor, overusing of Shall, very long sentences and others.

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