

Use of Low Terms on Television

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ANNOTATION: The article deals with the research on the low terms of the Republic of Uzbekistan, their application, semantics, specificity. Also, information, examples, bases on the use of legal terms in television are provided analytically.

KEY WORDS: legal term, jurisprudence, television.

Introduction

Modern linguistics today has begun to study more broadly the relationship of language to various fields. As a result of this research, new directions have emerged in Uzbek linguistics and have been applied to the educational process. For example, the relationship between sociology and linguistics is studied in sociolinguistics, the relationship between linguistics and human psyche is studied in psycholinguistics, and the intersection of culture and linguistics is studied in linguoculturology. In addition, a number of areas such as neurolinguistics, computer linguistics, ethnolinguistics, paralinguistics, linguogeography have entered the science on the basis of the same pattern. This process is still ongoing. Among them we can add another direction of linguistics, which is the field of jurisprudence, that is, the study of the relationship between the law field and linguistics.

The main part

It is known that all legislation in the Republic of Uzbekistan is prepared and adopted in the state language (Uzbek). Therefore, the development of perfect legislation requires a thorough knowledge of the Uzbek language, strict adherence to the rules of linguistics and the correct and appropriate use of legal terms. The importance of jurisprudence in this process is obvious. On the harmony of language and law, Professor Sh. Kochimov says: "... the most unique and perfect wealth of each nation in its historical development, its art is its language. The language developed in all respects embodies the whole Motherland of this people. That is why language is the destiny, psyche, way of life of the people. That is why every nation cares for the development of its native language and seeks to legally strengthen the foundations for the development of its language" [1, 13].

From this point of view, the introduction of jurisprudence in Uzbek linguistics is a great reality. Research on this topic, of course, is carried out in collaboration with lawyers and linguists. In the article, we tried to explore the interrelationship between jurisprudence and television journalism.

First of all, let's talk about low terms. "A low term is an appearance, a nomenclature of a certain legal concept, a word or a combination of words that logically expresses a legal meaning and is methodologically neutral." [1, 65]

A number of studies have been conducted in world linguistics and jurisprudence on legal terms and their study. These studies have been conducted by legal professionals and linguists. In particular, the Russian scientist AS Pigolkin, EA Pryanishnikov, lawyer PI Lyublinsky conducted research on legal terms and focused on the classification of these terms. Another Russian scholar, V.M. Kogon, is in favor of dividing the terms of criminal law into two types: own and mastered. A.S.Pigolkin and E.A.Pryanishnikov classify legal terms on the basis of horizontal and vertical principles.

In Uzbekistan, research on legal terms has been started since the beginning of the last century. In particular, in 1926, the enlightened scholar Ghazi Yunus compiled a "Russian-Uzbek concise legal and political dictionary." He tries to give Russian legal terms in the dictionary on the basis of Turkish words, and for this he relies more on the book "Temur's Statutes" by the great commander Amir Temur, from which he derives most of the legal terms. In 1926, the scientist published the Criminal Code "Penal Code of the Social Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan", the Criminal Procedure Code "Penal Code of the Social Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan" [1, 51].

In 1959, the lawyer scholar "Dictionary of legal terms" by F.Bakirov, 1983 Muhitdinov, K. Mirzajonovs published a "Short Russian-Uzbek dictionary of legal terms." Although these dictionaries also have Uzbek alternatives to some legal terms, they have been replaced by more Russian terms [1, 53].

In 1993, legal scholars G. Ahmedov, A. Saidov, U. Under Bozorov's leadership, a "Dictionary of Low Terms and Phrases" was created. Bektemirov, H. Xolmedov, S. Sadykov published a dictionary "Terms of law". In the same year, linguist G. Satimov published the "English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Low Terms".

Today, Professor Shuhrat Kochimov has conducted a comprehensive study of legal terms and their history, consumption status, norms and analysis, in general, in jurisprudence. Based on his research, he advanced the study of the legal field in conjunction with linguistics. In his book "Theory of Legal Language", the scientist studied a number of aspects, such as the semantic analysis of Uzbek legal terms, the phenomena of homonymy and synonymy in them, the unity of form and content of terms.

In addition, other researchers have conducted a number of studies on Uzbek legal terms. For example. M. Kasimova "Structural and systemic features of the legal terminology of the Uzbek language" (Strukturno-sistemnye osobennosti yuridicheskoy terminologii uzbekskogo yazyka) [2], G. Yo. Gulomova "Development of Uzbek legal terminology in the period of independence" [3], O. F. Tursunova "Linguistic study of legal terms used in the history of Uzbek statehood" [4], R. Sharopova "Semantic-structural features and lexicographic interpretation of socio-political terms of the Uzbek language" [5], E. Sabirova defended her dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Philology on the topic "Assignment of legal terms in the" Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" [6].

Sh. Kochimov is a scholar who studied the legal field in the Republic of Uzbekistan in combination with linguistics. In his book "Theory and Practice of Legal Language" he classifies 5 periods in the development of legal terms from 1920 to 2010 as follows:

- 1) the period when Arabic legal terms played a significant role (1920-1937);

- 2) compulsory introduction of Russian (European) legal terms (until the middle of 1938-1950);
- 3) uniformity of the introduction of Russian (European) legal terms (from the mid-1950s to 1990);
- 4) the beginning of the process of Uzbekization of Russian (European) legal terms (1989-93);
- 5) determination of the principles of the right direction in the development of Uzbek legal terms.[1, 53]

In addition, the author finds it necessary to group all the terms used in legal language as follows:

- 1) socio-political terms;
- 2) terms not related to the legal field;
- 3) terms that are widely used, but have a special meaning in the legal document;
- 4) pure legal terms.[1, 47]

Here we turn our attention to the use of these legal terms in television. It is known that television broadcasts materials of various genres and themes, which include each member of the language community, and shows the cross-sectoral processes, socio-economic life of the country's population. Among them, programs on legal issues also play an important role. In particular, commentary on political realities, information boards on advocacy activities to prevent crime and delinquency, materials on court proceedings, short TV series on legal literacy, interviews with representatives of the legal profession, as well as the preparation of programs covering specific criminal activities during which, of course, legislation and legal terms are addressed.

Any term, sentence, word or phrase that is shown in the media, in particular on television, must be understandable and familiar to the public, and its meaning must not cause confusion and ambiguity for the viewer. In particular, legal terms. In this sense, a TV journalist, a presenter, a speaker and a reporter, when covering a legal field or a topic related to the legislation, it is necessary, first of all, to get acquainted with it in detail, to understand its essence. Only then can he clarify the new terms in the text independently or, with the help of experts, reveal their content to the viewer in front of the TV screen.

Let us continue our view by seeing the use of legal terms on television through examples. For example, the program "Crime and Truth", which has been broadcast on the Fergana regional television and radio company since 2020, is prepared in cooperation with the information service of the regional Department of Internal Affairs and covers the criminogenic situation in the region. information is given about the punishment being imposed, and the audience is called to vigilance and vigilance. In preparing the show, the author M. Hamdamova relies on the investigation materials and the information contained therein. In the November 2021 issue of the show, it can be seen that a number of legal terms were used. Including crime, illegal act, legal assessment, punishment, civil, fraud, legal knowledge, Criminal Code, article, imprisonment, court, criminal cases, appeal, instance, investigator, initiation of criminal proceedings, notarial procedure, health crimes, legal terms such as convicted, preliminary, criminal action, appellate complaint, investigation department, legality,

punishment, law enforcement, liability, misguided person, disagreement, trial, pre-trial detention measure were used. In order to increase the effectiveness of the text of the show and the reality expressed in it, and to attract the attention of the audience, the author pays special attention to pronunciation. Because it is necessary not only to read such a text, but also to reflect the realities in it using the power of images, music and words, to increase the level of influence, to strictly follow the intonation. If the person reading the text is emotional, it creates the impression that he is leaning to one side or the other. That is, adding his hatred to the person who committed the crime can violate his rights as a person. Conversely, if a man is read out of compassion for a person who has committed a crime or offense, and this is felt in his voice, the person watching or listening to the show may have the impression of leaning towards the offender or offender. In such places, in fact, the journalist must strictly adhere to objectivity in terms of his professional ethics and duties.

Now let's take a look at some legal terms in the text based on this indication:

"On October 21, 2021, the Fergana Regional Court gave a legal assessment of Muhayyo Hasanova's criminal offense in an open video conference of the appellate instance on criminal cases."

By the legal terms cited in the above sentence, the author is indicating at what stage, in what form, and by whom the criminal case is being heard.

In this sentence, the author does not analyze the actions of the perpetrator on the basis of the law, but leaves information about the facts and process, its legal discussion, a detailed explanation of the case and the responsible person - the investigator. The investigator, on the other hand, discloses the details of the case based on a number of pieces of legislation, proving what legal norms the conduct violates. The judge will state what legal assessment was given to the offender's actions, ie what punishment was imposed.

In such places, the author could reveal the details of the case and the summary of the sentence, as well as express them in the text. But he tried to increase the effectiveness of the show and the subject matter by avoiding boring details, telling the details of the case and the verdict through his "owners". This is one of the peculiarities of television journalism.

Increasing the legal literacy of the population, familiarizing citizens with the current legislation and informing them are becoming a priority in the policy of New Uzbekistan. Therefore, there is a growing demand in the media, in particular, for the production of programs and programs on television, informing about the current legislation and new regulations. For example, one of the legal videos that has been regularly aired on the Fergana regional television and radio company since 2019 is the TV series "Mohiyat". In it, the author M. Hamdamova aims to convey to the audience the content and significance of laws, decrees, resolutions signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions, regulations and orders issued by the Cabinet of Ministers. This process is made and demonstrated by the effective use of computer technology, the selection of impressive music and the harmony of the text.

The information program "Fergana-24" also reveals the essence of the newly adopted legislation through journalistic texts and interviews with experts. For example, in the February 5, 2022 issue of the program, the importance of the Presidential Decree "On measures to ensure effective protection of the rights of citizens and businesses in relations

with government agencies and further increase public confidence in the courts", changes and new procedures explained in detail. In this case, the interviews of court officials were used appropriately. That is, "... judicial structures have been improved, the principle of a single court has been put forward, and administrative courts have been separated as separate courts. Importantly, these reforms will be carried out within the framework of the Development Strategy for 2022-2026. The first of them was the Presidential Decree "On measures to ensure the effective protection of the rights of citizens and businesses in relations with government agencies and further increase public confidence in the courts" the text will be followed by an interview with the chairman of the Fergana inter-district administrative court Solijon Kurbanov, in which the judge will talk about the political necessity and the main purpose of the decision. In addition, the resolution states that "a number of procedures aimed at strengthening the role of administrative courts in considering appeals against decisions of state bodies, their transformation into a real protector of citizens and businesses will be established in the procedural legislation," said the judge of the Fergana regional administrative court Nodirjon Khojimatov. provides information on the procedures to be established by the procedural legislation. The legal terms used by the author in this text include judicial structures, stations, administrative courts, appeals against decisions of state bodies, citizens and business entities, defense counsel, procedural legislation.

Now let's look at the use of legal terms in the genre of talk shows broadcast on television. In the program "Studio 24" aired on April 22, 2022 on the TV channel "Uzbekistan 24", the author Farhod Hojiev tries to reveal the legal and political significance of the election of chairmen (elders) of the mahalla, which is scheduled for May this year. To do this, he invites professor of Tashkent State Law University Eshmuhammad Kadyrov to the studio. Farhod Hojiev, the author and presenter, lists a number of legislative acts related to the election process and certain parts of them. For example, the elections will be held in accordance with Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On Citizens 'Self-Government Bodies" and the Law "On Elections of the Chairman of the Citizens' Assembly". Eshmuhammad Kadyrov referred to the system of bodies of citizens 'assemblies, which is defined in Article 3 of the International Document on Citizens' Self-Government Bodies adopted by the European Union on October 15, 1985, and refers to many legal terms. For example, it uses a number of terms such as election, self-government, regulation, protocol, voter, voting process, time, candidate, and bases its views on relevant legislation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, not all legal terms can be used in the media in the same way. Because most of them, the content, the essence of which may not be clear to the average viewer. In such places, there is a need to clarify the content of legal terms. If a journalist or editor is not careful in preparing mant, using legal terms and disclosing their essence, if he does not follow the established norms, it will not only be methodologically and legally incorrect, it will create inaccuracies and even lead to political, serious mistakes. Therefore, it is very important to cooperate with lawyers and linguists in the preparation of material on legal issues for television. The role and importance of jurisprudence is obvious here.

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