



THE STRUCTURAL ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPTS OF "BRIBERY" AND "GREED" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Alimova Shakhnoza Yakhshiboevna

Senior teacher of the department of Interfaculty
of foreign languages at Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

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<p>Received: September 4th 2023 Accepted: October 6th 2023 Published: October 8th 2023</p>	<p>In world linguistics, a large-scale attention is paid to the study of the linguistic characteristics of concepts, which are considered the main source of language development, and the factors that appear in the communicative processes in different communication environments are studied with great interest within the directions of linguistic and cultural studies, intercultural communication. In this regard, the problem of determining theoretical and methodological principles of analysis of concepts in different languages and consistent research from the point of view of national mentality is becoming more urgent.</p>

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Under the influence of the living conditions, historical development, material-spiritual, religious-spiritual world of each people, words and expressions with their own meaning can be formed. Therefore, some words and phrases serve as a monument representing the traditions of a certain people. Each era has its own words expressing social reality, created objects and events, discoveries, and relations with nature. Therefore, each language has many words that express their own meaning. It is possible to find out that any word has its own meaning by comparing this word with other foreign language words.

In the world linguistics, in the last two decades, there has been an increasing interest in researching the concepts related to corruption and rights concepts in the comparative study of related and non-related languages. Perception and interpretation of such concepts are closely related to changes in the political, economic and cultural life of society. Linguistic means of expressing concepts have national characteristics, which are evident when studying languages comparatively. In this regard, it is relevant to study the concepts of "bribery" and "greedy" in English and Uzbek languages in a comparative way.

This dissertation puts forward a scientific hypothesis that the analysis of the concepts of "bribery" and "stealing" against the background of unrelated languages, will allow to identify universal and typical semantic components in the Uzbek language and describe it in detail.

The phenomenon of corruption has a centuries-old history. Over the last century, this phenomenon has become the subject of scientific research in various fields of law, political science, and intercultural communication. From this point of view, the concept of corruption covers the associations made up of knowledge, various interpretations and views that have a whole system and represents a set of knowledge about this phenomenon.

However, the conditions for the emergence of concepts and relations that cause the emergence and spread of bribery and the actions related to corruption that are formed in society on the basis of this have not been studied scientifically.

In our opinion, it is necessary to study the phenomenon of bribery from a linguocognitive point of view, because linguocognitology and comparative study in the cross-section of different related and non-related languages make it possible to reveal different aspects of the concepts of bribery and bribery.

In the vernacular, the phenomenon known as bribery, or corruption in a broad sense, is at the root of all reforms.

What is corruption? The word corruption is derived from the Latin word "corruptio" which means "decay", "corruption". The social meaning of the word corruption means "to corrupt the power, to buy it by rotting". In most cases, the term is used to refer to the bureaucratic apparatus of the political elite. Corruption is prosecuted as an offense under the criminal and administrative laws of many countries. Corruption is the illegal use of one's position or official

position for personal interests or the interests of other persons in order to obtain material or immaterial benefits, as well as illegal presentation of such a position. What is a conflict of interest? Conflict of interest - personal (direct or indirect) interest affects or may affect the proper performance of the person's official or official duties, and a conflict between personal interest and the rights and legal interests of citizens, organizations, society or the state occurs or may occur. the situation

In fact, corruption is an official taking advantage of his administrative powers and rights for personal gain, contrary to the law and ethics.

Hundreds and thousands of studies have been conducted by specialists, various institutes and international organizations to determine the causes of its origin, to find effective ways to fight against corruption. Specific ratings are made, and tables are created where various indicators and numbers are recorded. Even formulas of various forms of corruption have been developed. So far, there is no single solution to combat that works for all nations. The fact is that the true root of corruption changes with the geography of its origin.

Bribery is an official crime, such as accepting bribes, giving bribes, or mediating in this case. Bribery is characterized by performing or not performing certain actions in exchange for material wealth or property interest. According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is included in the list of crimes against the administrative order. According to the Civil Code, bribery is defined as receiving material assets or receiving property benefits personally or through an intermediary, in exchange for performing or not performing a specific action that should or may be performed by an official using his official position for the benefit of the person giving the bribe. Such a crime is punishable by a fine in the amount of 50 to 100 times the minimum monthly salary or deprivation of liberty for up to 5 years.

The head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in his address to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, emphasized that corruption is an "evil scourge" and urged the members of our society to be vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine". "... being intolerant of any form of corruption must become our daily way of life. It is necessary to mobilize all state bodies, political parties, public organizations, mass media, in general, every citizen to fight against this evil.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "bribery" is defined as follows: "Bribery - (bribe eater, bribe taker). 1. Bribery, accustomed to bribery. 2. A person engaged in taking bribes. The term "bribery" actually entered the Uzbek language from the Persian language. Its Arabic meaning is "Rishva". In the Uzbek language, along with "bribe", "rishwa" is also used. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is said: "Rishva(t)khor - bribe taker, bribe taker".

Bribery is one of the heinous sins in Islamic law. Imam Hafiz Shamsiddin Zahabi recognized bribery in the book "The Greatest Sin: The Sixty-sixth Sin of Bribery". Bribery is taking someone else's property unjustly. Allah Almighty says in the Holy Qur'an: وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُم بَيْنَكُم بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتُدْلُوا بِهَا إِلَى الْحُكَّامِ لِتَأْكُلُوا فَرِيقًا مِّنْ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ بِالْإِثْمِ وَأَنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ

" Do not eat each other's property unjustly. Don't hand it over to the governors in a sinful way in order to eat a part of people's wealth.

Both the person who takes and gives the bribe, and the one who acts as an intermediary in between, are also guilty. About this in "Tafsiri Irfan": "Our Prophet (pbuh) said: "Allah has cursed both the bribe giver and the receiver and the one who stands between them." Some scholars say: "If the briber's intention is to hurt a Muslim or to get something he is not entitled to, then he is cursed." Bordi-yu will not be cursed if he gives a bribe to gain his rights or to ward off tyranny. It is forbidden for the governor to take bribes, whether he cancels a right or suppresses oppression. "The person in the middle, like the bribe giver, is judged according to his purpose." Other scholars opposed this opinion and said that bribery is forbidden in any case.

As for the prohibition of bribery in the Sunnah, there are many hadiths on this matter. One of them cursed the bribe-giver, the bribe-taker and the intermediary between them."

So, bribe has two meanings, i.e. dictionary and idiom. In the dictionary, the meaning of bribe is defined as "shirinkoma - right, reward". In "Al-Qamus" it is said that the example of "bribe" is sweet. Saying "Rashaahu" means that something has been given to him. "Irtashaa" is said to have received that thing. "Istarshaa" is said to demand something.

In "Al-Misbah" it is said that "bribery" is a form of "bribe" when a person gives something to a governor or someone else in order for a person to judge in his favor or to do what he wants. The root of the word "bribe" is taken from "rashaa" and it is said that the chick stretched her neck - head so that her mother could put something in her mouth.

In "Al-Mughrib" it is mentioned that "bribe" and "rushvat" can also be said, and the plural form is "ar-rushaa". "Rashaahu" means the one who gave a bribe, "irtashaa minhu" means the one who received it.

The meaning of bribe in istilah is similar to the definitions given in Al-Misbah. Abu Nasr al-Baghdadi, may God have mercy on him, explained in "Sharh al-Quduri": "The difference between a bribe and a gift is that the bribe is given to help him, and in the case of a gift, there is no such condition."

Al-Buqa'i, may God have mercy on him, used the word "wa tudlu" in his work "Al-Munosabat": "Do not try to give general bribes to the governors in secret to turn things to your advantage!" expressed that.

Al-Halwani, may God have mercy on him, explained: "Bribery means secretly lowering a bucket into a well to draw water." That is, the bribe-giver secretly gives his bribe to the governor in order to punish him for taking wealth unjustly.

At the same time, the types of bribes, the halal and haraam aspects of bribery are also explained in our religion and sharia. It is said in "Fath al-Qadir": "There are four types of bribes. One of them is the kind that is haram for both the receiver and the giver. He is an adviser in the work of qazi (sentencing) and emirate (administration). In this case, the court will not pass. The second type is bribing the judge to read the verdict. This is forbidden for both parties. His conviction for bribery is not taken into account. It doesn't matter if this judgment is right or wrong. Because, if it is true, it would be obligatory for him to issue this verdict. It is not halal to take money for it. It is clear what will happen if the ruling is invalid. There is no difference between taking a bribe and then giving a verdict and giving a verdict and then taking a bribe. The third is receiving goods (bribes) in order to correct the work in order to ward off damage or attract profit before the king. It is haram for the receiver, but not haram for the giver. In "Al-Aqziya" a type of gift and gift is mentioned in this part. The fourth is that which is given to ward off danger to himself and his wealth. This is halal for the giver and haram for the recipient. Because it is obligatory to ward off harm from a Muslim. It is not permissible to take property to perform the obligation.

In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, bribery is defined as a crime in which a person gives a bribe to a third party, in general, to a representative of the authorities (state or private organization) for profit. Such a bribe can be made in the form of money, gifts or personal favors.

The purpose of bribery is to get the recipient to perform actions that benefit the individual over and above what is prescribed by the authorities, regulations, procedures or laws.

In bribery, the briber (the person who gives the bribe or the promise of a gift) and the active subject is the person who receives the bribe in exchange for an action beneficial to the bribe.

It is not necessary for an active subject to take a bribe or to perform an act requested by his counterpart in order to consider it a crime, because giving a bribe is an act of pure activity, that is, it implies its execution.

Types of bribery are described in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as follows:

active bribery: when the criminal act involves the use of force or violence, it qualifies the official to agree to perform or omit to perform an act that benefits the obligee. For example, verbal or physical threats to court officials to change the verdict, omit evidence, etc.;

passive bribery: in this case, at least two entities (organized and active entity) participate in the crime in an agreed manner. A person promises to pay a bribe for an official or authority using his position in violation of the applicable regulations;

bribery offences: some laws directly classify bribery as a crime against public administration. Others do not consider it a crime;

One of the most common questions about bribery is the difficulty of demonstrating it, since it can include not only the delivery of money, but also goods, valuables or favors that can be advertised as gifts, in which case it cannot be sanctioned.

However, the difference between a bribe and a personal gift or show of gratitude is the anticipation of the act.

If this demonstration means that the authority or the official person causes a conflict of his interests or violates the performance of his functions, or forces him to perform an improper behavior by means of punishment with coercion, then this action is criminal.

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