



IMPORTANT FACTORS DETERMINING THE NORMS OF WRITTEN SPEECH

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 24 th September 2023 Accepted: 20 th October 2023 Published: 28 th November 2023	This article discusses the important factors that determine the norms of written speech, as well as specific issues of their application. In addition, the most important factors determining the norms of written speech, issues of training legal personnel, and their application in the legal field were analyzed. As a result of this analysis, a number of proposals and recommendations were developed on the application of the norms of written speech in the legal field.
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INTRODUCTION

The writing is very ancient and not limited in time. After all, the works of Khorezmi, Ibn Sina, and Navai have been preserved to this day because they are reflected in the writing. Writing is unlimited in space and territory. A record is visible evidence. Writing is one of the highest fruits of human thought. Through writing, we not only enjoy the spiritual masterpieces of our ancestors but also leave the spiritual wealth we create for future generations. Language, that is, speech, does not require the necessary weapons. However, writing requires a pen, paper, and light. There are both written and spoken forms of speech.

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Orthographic, lexical, grammatical, and methodological features of branches of jurisprudence are legal language. As noted by the well-known legal scientist Professor A.Kh. Saidov, "Legal language is the product of many thousand years of development and experience for many generations.

"The legal language, which embodies the historical experiences of the development of law, is an undeniable value and an integral part of legal culture." 2

According to its essence, the legal language is divided into several groups, namely, the language of the law, the language of scientific jurisprudence, the language of the court, the language of a lawyer-pedagogue, the language of a lawyer-publicist, the language of a prosecutor, and the language of a lawyer.

Although the lexical-grammatical characteristics of the branches of jurisprudence are generally close to each other, they also have their own characteristics. For example, the terms used in civil law (party, dispute between the parties, filing a claim, decision, securing a claim) are fundamentally different from the terms used in criminal law (fraud, genocide, defamation, terrorism).

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Written speech is often of a monologic character and is distinguished by its detail, ample room for reflection, and adherence to the norms of speech culture (except for some individual speech samples in fiction). Written speech appeared under the influence of writing after oral speech and is a speech in graphic form that obeys the spelling, punctuation, and stylistic rules of the literary language. Meaningful fragments of written speech, sentences, and their parts are distinguished by various punctuation marks. Periodical press, scientific-methodical literature (textbooks, manuals, monographs, articles), fiction, official correspondence, documents, and private correspondence (letters) are manifestations of written speech. Compliance with the standards of literary language and wide and positive use of language richness are characteristics of written speech.

The scope of written speech includes scientific speech and artistic speech, as well as documents and written texts for mass media. The culture of written speech requires everyone to express their opinions in a way that follows the spelling and grammar rules of the language and the norms of the literary language. It is a cultural speech that is formed with the appropriate and correct use of all available tools of the language and their possibilities. Speech culture is the attitude towards using this language as a tool of communication and intervention. The culture of written speech is a conscious perception of the language and its rules, the ability to make a clear, expressive speech, and the ability

to use the expressive means of the language appropriately depending on the speech situation according to the content and style.

The role of written speech in the legal profession

Legal language is a component of literary language, a language with a specific appearance that is mainly used in legal and official circles. That is, the legal language is distinguished by its own lexical units, sentence structure, methodological aspects, and terms expressing legal concepts. All sources of law are written in legal language. The investigative process, the court, the work of a lawyer, and the expression of laws also find their reflection on the basis of legal language. Legal language should be free of all kinds of inappropriate repetitions, expressions that are difficult to understand, excessive adjectives, and figurative words.

The inclusion of the subject "written speech of a lawyer" in the curriculum of legal schools in our country implies the goal of training personnel in accordance with the requirements of the time. The aim of the subject is to form the professional and interpersonal culture of future lawyers in the administrative-legal sphere, as well as to improve the skills of conscious use of professional speech in accordance with certain legal situations. This subject also helps to develop the competence of drawing up official documents related to the work of lawyers (procedural documents related to interrogation, court proceedings).

It is also worth noting that the creation of a national school of jurisprudence, the promotion of legal culture and instilling it into the minds of young people, arming them with the ideas of national ideology, and building a legal democratic society are naturally dependent on the literacy of the future legal personnel. Therefore, it is necessary for future lawyers to study the subject of "written speech of a lawyer" among all the subjects related to specialization.

In order to be able to write correctly, accurately, coherently, and comprehensibly, it is necessary to improve the ability to choose the appropriate word from the language resources. For this purpose, it is advisable not to repeat the word inappropriately, to use the word form and type of sentence correctly, and to consciously perceive the specific signs and criteria of each style. Lawyers need to understand the meaning of legal terms in the texts of laws and follow their proper application.

We can include the following in these rules:

1. The written speech of a lawyer is the ability to compose a literate speech within the framework of jurisprudence based on a conscious understanding of the legal language and its laws.
2. The written speech of a lawyer is the art of writing appropriately in the field of law with the appropriate use of language tools.
3. The written speech of a lawyer is a fluent, meaningful, simple, and understandable writing culture.

Our future lawyers should always comply with the above-mentioned requirements of speech culture. Because law enforcement officers are a symbol of the state, Their communication and written speech culture must be at a high level. A student who is not engaged in written speech will have poor speech and low thinking ability. In the process of writing, the student is forced to observe and think. Such written work, on the one hand, helps to develop the student's thinking ability; on the other hand, it develops his ability to compose logically coherent sentences and texts and improves his word selection skills. In many cases, the majority of students have poor skills in composing texts from independent sentences and linking one idea to another. His vocabulary is weak, his ability to use words is not developed, and his sentences are clumsy and incoherent. It is precisely these shortcomings that are overcome by written work exercises.

Spelling standards of written speech.

On September 2, 1993, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the Law "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script." This alphabet consisted of 31 letters and one hyphen. Taking into account that some letters of the new alphabet may cause certain difficulties in our entry into the world communication system, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan decided on May 6, 1995, to amend the Law "On the introduction of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script." According to the decision, the new Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet was determined to consist of 26 letters and 3 combinations of letters. On the basis of the new alphabet, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 339 of August 24, 1995, was approved in the form of an appendix to the "Basic spelling rules of the Uzbek language," which includes the ratio of letters and sounds, the spelling of bases and suffixes, adding, hyphenating, separating, beginning the spelling of letters, and the rules of transfer.

These spelling rules are fundamentally different from the "Basic Rules of Uzbek Orthography" of April 4, 1956. In particular, the part dedicated to the sound-letter relationship has been rewritten, and the basis for the morphological principle has increased: -gin, -gina Suffixes are written in three different ways: if the conjunction -u (-yu) comes between two parts of words, a hyphen is placed before it; if the order number is written with Arabic numerals, a hyphen (-) is placed instead of the suffix -nchi; and it is also applied to Arabic numerals indicating years and months, etc. Some rules, such as the writing of geographical names whose second part is a related noun (Koratog'), geographical names composed of adjectives and proper nouns (North Caucasus), are more compact.

Punctuation standards for written speech

Punctuation: punctuation marks are of special importance in the formation and improvement of writing culture. Punctuation marks are important in expressing various mental, psychological, and intonation states that cannot be expressed by other means of writing or language units. Punctuation is inextricably linked with the syntactic structure of the language and is an absolutely necessary tool in the correct, expressive, and clear presentation of written speech, ensuring its stylistic fluency and quick understanding.

Terms of use of the term in written speech

One-sense words and combinations that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture, and art are called terms. A word has multiple meanings, i.e., additional meanings, but a term does not have this feature. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity of meaning and unequivocalness. The term is used in a certain field, in the speech of representatives of this field. For example, terms such as lawsuit, defendant, invasion, recidivist crime, genocide, terrorism, guardianship, senate, and speaker are found in branches of jurisprudence.

The collection of terms and the field that studies these terms is called terminology. The term is derived from the Greek word *terminos*, which means limit or boundary. The lexicon of the legal language mainly consists of terms. But in order to express any legal concepts, certain requirements and norms are placed before the terms. It comes from the essence and nature of the term.

It is appropriate to explain the specific features of the terms, which differ from the words in general use, as follows:

1. Words become terms if they are used in a certain field of science and technology and are used in a limited sense. For example, commonly used words such as water, salt, circle, witness, damage, slander, and scare express scientific and official meanings in science fields and are now included in the system of terms. If the word "witness" means a person who was personally present at the time of an incident, who saw it with his own eyes, in the system of legal terms, a person who is questioned about the circumstances to be determined in a criminal case in accordance with the procedure established by law, The word slander is generally used to falsely accuse or slander someone, to make a bad name 47 baseless claims; slander. For example, slander cracks a stone, but if a stone does not crack, it cracks a head (Proverb). In jurisprudence, this word is the name of a crime that means an attack on the dignity and honor of a person as a legal term (JK, Article 139)

In addition, commonly used words such as punishment, fine, review, property, deposit, assignment, debtor, gift, complaint, and claim also denote legal concepts in our jurisprudence. Such words are used in a limited field and acquire a terminological meaning.

2. The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term is equal to the concept within the norms of the literary language. Because in a terminological system, the term is monosemantic, its meaning is equal to the concept. That is, terms are special formal words that express one meaning. A single word with multiple meanings expresses several concepts. For example, the eye is a human organ; an ornament on a ring; a sign on wood; refers to concepts such as the source of water from a spring.

3. The term expresses clear, concrete concepts and is devoid of emotional connotations. The meaning of the word is complex, and the concept acquires additional meaning and stylistic signs. Therefore, synonyms that mean the same concept in the language differ from each other in different aspects of meaning or stylistic application. For example, the words human, man, person, individual, human being, and citizen express a common concept and are considered synonyms, but they differ from each other according to different aspects of meaning: it is possible to say a citizen of the state; it cannot be called a public person or a public person.

4. One word can be the term for several fields. But such words are the names of separate concepts in each field of science. For example, the term task in pedagogical terminology means the task given to pupils or students, while in legal terminology, the term task means the important task assigned to an employee operating in the law-enforcement system. If the term operation means a concept related to surgery in medicine, in legal terminology it means the name of an event carried out for a purpose or a special, secret mission. Sometimes the terminology of a network is synonymous. For example, in jurisprudence, the term sanction has two meanings: 1) prosecutor's permission; 2) punitive measure.

5. Another distinctive feature of the terms is that, as formalized words, they mean the same concept at the national level, even at the world level. Examples of international terms are: impeachment, democracy, republic, president, parliament, amnesty, deputy, constitution, criminology, etc. Such terms are used in the same sense on all continents of the Earth.

6. Terms belong to a certain field and are formalized words specially accepted by certain experts. Therefore, the term representing one concept cannot be replaced by another word. That is, the use of synonymy or doublet is not allowed in the system of network terms. For example, it is unacceptable to look for alternatives to terms such as right, duty, person, subject, legal entity, criminalistics, democrat, investigator, substance, and crime. Sometimes, as in other fields of terminology, synonymous cases are visible in the system of legal terms: judge-judge, prosecutor-accuser, guilty-accused, suspect-suspect, lawyer-defender, acquittal, state prosecutor-state defender-state accuser, etc. However, such a situation is a defect in terminology because the terms should be free of synonyms and doublets to be unambiguous. The main reason for this situation is the choice of the Uzbek alternative to international terms. However, international terms are used the same way around the world.

7. The term is an element of the system of field terms and is always used within the framework of one system: guardianship, family, marriage registration, adoption, sponsorship, alimony, fake marriage, etc. This system of terms is considered a separate link in the chain of legal terminology and created a system of terms representing family relations.

Accuracy of written legal speech. The accuracy of written legal speech is determined by the correspondence of words and terms to the expressed idea and reality. That is, the fact that the form and the content are completely compatible are the factors that ensure the accuracy of the speech. 12. Clarity of speech depends not only on linguistic

but also on extralinguistic factors involved in its formation. This is measured by the relationship between language and thought. The exact correspondence between the phenomena of nature, society, and reality and their reflection in speech ensures the accuracy of speech.

Logical consistency of written legal discourse The logic of the speech is the logical essence of the expressed thought and its development. If the mind and thinking are healthy, speech will also be in demand. It is clear that the speech will not be logically complete if the thought is wrong. Ungrammatical speech, improperly used lexical units, and grammatical forms in the speech also damage the logic. If a lawyer knows all the rules of the language but does not know the topic he is thinking about, the logic of the speech will not be high. After all, as the great thinker Farobi rightly stated, "The relationship of logic to the mind is like the relationship of grammar to language." Just as grammar educates people's speech, logic corrects the mind to lead thinking on the right path.

To achieve logicity in the speech, first of all, it is necessary to develop the skill of being able to connect one idea to another, to be able to correctly place the introduction, the main part, and the conclusion of the topic, and to draw appropriate conclusions about the discussed topic. Opinions about any reality will have the necessary parts listed above; if the order of these parts is changed, the logic will be lost and the goal will not be realized. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of speech logic, there should be consistency between the sentences, and the idea expressed in one of them should be completed by the other. This situation should be continued until the end of a certain thought. Logic is undermined by the loss of conceptual coherence between sentences.

Effectiveness of written legal discourse.

The expressiveness of the speech is considered to be the structure of the speech, the composition of the speech from expressive words, sentences, and phrases, and the ability to attract the listener's attention according to the artistic and visual means. Striving to see different aspects of the meaning of the word and ensuring extraordinary harmony of words in written speech requires a lot of work from an expert. Language units chosen without going deep into the essence of the communication situation, no matter how beautiful, cannot express the purpose of the speaker.

It is known that the Uzbek language is one of the languages rich in speech tools. In order to give variety to the speech and to strengthen the speech artistry, more and more different visual means are used. An eloquent person who can use these language tools appropriately and effectively can awaken a flood of feelings in his heart. Language has unlimited possibilities for wide and comprehensive coverage of people's opinions. But in order for the opinions to be expressed at a high level, it is necessary to constantly study the figurative means of the language and its various subtleties of meaning. That is the only way to express a wide range of thoughts in short sentences and texts, because the word is the garment of any thought.

CONCLUSION

Adherence to the above-mentioned norms is not only the basis of linguistic literacy but also prevents ambiguities in the application of penalties for liability in accordance with the provisions of our laws.

It should be noted that written speech serves modern lawyers to develop the skills of literate writing, creative thinking, and correct, fluent, and logically consistent expression of the product of thought in written forms in accordance with the conditions of speech.

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