

## Some Comments on Legal Analysis of Language Issues

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**ABSTRACT:** This article attempts to justify the need to develop the foundations of the legal analysis of the language.

**KEYWORDS:** analysis, legal analysis, language, people, nation.

The fact that the Russian word “nation” is given in the sources in the form of 1. nation and 2. state, country, indicates that the following words can be used in place of one another. After all, it shows how absurd and ineffective it is to separate the nation from the state, the state from the country, or to pit them against each other. We can also see this in the example of the former alliance.

On the other hand, the definition of “language” as “people”, “nation”; “nation” as “state”, “country” proves that these concepts are, in essence, mutually alternate, meaningful, integrated socio-legal categories. This is because the emergence and formation of language in the following order ensures that the above concepts are intertwined and intertwined over the centuries: tribal language → ethnic language → national language → state language.

In a multi-ethnic country, of course, there will be many languages. This makes the task of creating the conditions for the preservation and development of these languages cross-cutting. This task is difficult to solve without the consistent intervention of the state. Therefore, the state undertakes to legislate the use of languages operating in its territory, their use in the life of the state and society. The management of the use of languages in this way will be aimed, first of all, at determining the leading role of each language in the activities of this state and its use. This, of course, is directly related to the task of determining the legal status of the language.

The Republic of Uzbekistan uses languages with different territorial status and different status: the state language, the national language, the language of interethnic communication, the language of the densely populated area.

Observations show that the state language is a national (natural) language entrusted with the function of the state language, and therefore no artificial language, not even Esperanto, which is described as the most alternative, has the status of the state language.

Because of language, the properties and relations of things and events reflected in the mind are expressed in the material form of words, and thus create the basis for the emergence of concepts that

are ideal objects of thinking. And the activity of the mind cannot be imagined without concepts. Based on this, it can be said that language not only collects, stores, transmits and enriches knowledge and experiences generated by direct observation, but also learns the forms and laws of thought acquired by mankind, passed down from generation to generation, uniting people, people and is a tool to direct the interests of the state.

Language activity is not a continuous process. History knows that even languages with a high content, such as Latin, have collapsed. Accordingly, some linguists have come to the conclusion that history and language (in terms of their emergence and development) are interdependent, interchangeable activities of the human psyche .

Language only develops in society. This development continues as a community to which man belongs, not because the people are a part of humanity, but because he feels that his opinion is understandable to others. Where and when this feeling ceased, language ceased to function both as a means of communication and as a legal factor ensuring the unity of the state.

It is well known that language is not only a means of expressing a ready idea, but also a source of discovering things and events unknown to oneself. So, while language is an objective phenomenon in relation to those who perceive these things, it is a subjective phenomenon in relation to the perceived world. Understanding this situation is important in understanding the relationship between language and thought, language and society, language and state, language and law, and so on.

At this point, which of the languages operating in a particular state territory is considered to be relatively advanced, and what are the objective criteria for determining language development? - the question may arise.

In our view, a developed language is a language that can be a means of interpersonal communication, capable of receiving, storing, consolidating and transmitting the results of historically structured human communities' cognitive activities in line with the high level of industrial, science, technology, culture, socio-political life, and legal consciousness development in this period. Thus, the level of development of a language is determined not only by its ability to meet the requirements of society, but also by the fact that it has its own characteristics and conforms to the level of economic, spiritual, cultural, socio-political life and legal literacy of the people.

In linguistic research, it is possible to point out several directions that differ from each other in terms of object and method of analysis. These are purely linguistic and interdisciplinary directions.

If language is studied as a system in a purely linguistic direction, and mainly in the study of natural (national) language, the interdisciplinary direction aims to study such issues as social, philosophical, legal, historical, linguistic, ethnolinguistic, psycholinguistic, paralinguistic, linguophysiological.

Legal issues of language are studied at the interdisciplinary level. After all, pure legal knowledge alone is not enough to analyze language from a legal point of view. Nor can the science of legal technology take on such a responsible function. Because legal technology is essentially a linguistic science. Moreover, the study of language from a legal point of view does not have a long history: in the former Soviet Union, Leninists argued that no language should be given the status of a state language because it exacerbates inter-ethnic relations in the country. Without the language of interethnic communication, society could not be governed, so they warned that only Russian could

serve as such a language, and under this guise they tried to spread the Russian language informally throughout the USSR. In this regard, we quote the following words of Professor A. Pigolkin: “The principle of free choice of the language of communication in many places began to be understood as an opportunity to get away from learning the native language altogether. Ideas have become widespread, the essence of which is that the establishment of the Russian language is almost the equivalent of internationalism, and concern for the development of the national language is a relapse of nationalism ... a direct consequence of this is a certain tension that has arisen in a number of republics” .

As a result, not only in a simple article or pamphlet, but even in the constitutions of the former Soviet Union and allied republics, the institution of the state language was not reflected. We believe that the lack of a legal framework (methods of analysis) for language issues is due to these objective circumstances.

In order to eliminate this situation, first of all, as Professors A.Kh.Saidov and Sh.N.Kochimov rightly and well-argued, it is necessary to develop the basics of science in the name of linguistics, to create programs, manuals, instructions, textbooks on this science; to create a template of the language of law on the basis of scientific analysis of the legal language; it is necessary to start training linguists who have a deep knowledge of jurisprudence, as well as lawyers who are well acquainted with the rules and norms of literary language, speech . If this is done, the problems in legal technology, i.e. the language of law, will be solved. It is also advisable to include in the undergraduate and graduate curricula of jurisprudence such important subjects as “Judicial speech”, “The art of speech in jurisprudence”. It is difficult to understand that the subject of “Lawyer’s speech culture”, which has been taught in this area for several years and formed as a separate subject, has been excluded from the curriculum.

One of the most important issues facing the science of law, in our opinion, is the issues related to ensuring the purity of the state language. Because the purity of the state language is an important guarantee of the purity of laws, the purity of laws in their implementation and, consequently, the integrity of the state. Therefore, in the next edition of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state language” should be reflected the article guaranteeing the purity of the state language.

Thus, the concepts of language, nation, state are interdependent, one can not function without the other, have a dialectical relationship with each other, and it is impossible to study them in one science (linguistics, sociology, history, law, etc.). Otherwise, we would inevitably have allowed a bias, trying to study it without understanding the essence of the thing and the event. Interdisciplinary integration, on the other hand, plays a special role in the analysis of unique and multifaceted phenomena everywhere and, above all, as a language. In other words, as important as the culture of communication is in ensuring the harmony of nations, so in the legal analysis of language is the culture of “communication” of scholars in different fields.

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