

Adaptation of legal language to international standards

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Abstract: The article discusses the issue of adapting legal language to international standards. The implementation of the adaptation of legal language to international standards is scientifically described based on the structure of the sentences used and the entire text, as well as the content of the text.

Keywords: International standards, legal language, legalese, structure of law, legal terminology.

Introduction: There is no pure language in the world that has not adopted a lexical unit from another language. The adoption of lexical units from one language to another is a normal phenomenon. It is also true that in the era of rapidly changing globalization, concepts related to scientific fields and lexical units expressing them are entering our language. "Often, new concepts enter with their own names, that is, with appropriate terms. Adopted terms used in various fields and the international terminological elements contained in them are taking a firm place in our dictionaries." This process includes not only the adoption of lexemes, but also the introduction of speech norms of a particular field into the language system. It is worth noting the adoption of international standards by relevant international organizations. "Standard terminology, symbols, product packaging, markings, as well as rules can be established. International standards may consist of norms that are valid not on a global scale, but in specific regions." International standards are more widely used in the economic sphere. However, the increase in interstate relations in the legal sphere has led to the need to adapt the text of laws and the language of legal documents to international standards. It should be noted that international standards do not impose an obligation on the country to formulate all documents based on international standards. In this regard, SAGolubok expresses the following opinion: "international standards require participating states to generalize certain concepts to a minimum level." It is understood that international standards facilitate the relations of specialists in the field at the international

and local levels.

There are types of legal instruments that are internationally valid, and the laws of a particular country are adapted to them. For example, the Republic of Uzbekistan has ratified dozens of international treaties on human rights. The Constitution of our country also includes special norms regarding international instruments and relations with them:

"If an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes rules other than those provided for in the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the rules of the international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall apply."

Also, Article 32 of the Law "On Regulatory Legal Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that the draft law will not be discussed and considered if there is no comparative table indicating the study of international documents and principles, definitions, and rules of foreign countries. All this indicates the importance of international standards in legal texts and legal language in general.

As efforts are being made to build a democratic legal state and develop civil society, it is effective to rely on international experience in the process of ensuring the primacy of laws, without restricting human rights and freedoms. In the process of regulating the issue of legal language, developing the field, strengthening the integration of linguistics and law, and developing legal discourse norms, basing our country on international standards is even more relevant today, when it comes to the world. The issue of adapting legal texts and legal

language to international standards is studied by a relatively new scientific direction - jurislinguistics.

The appendix to the Law "On Normative and Legal Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that the main principles of normative and legal acts are "the clarity and rigor of the legal form, the fluency and comprehensibility of the language, the completeness of the legal regulation of the relevant sphere of relations, the use of proven terms, concepts and expressions, the maximum clarity and conciseness of the definition of norms". All of the listed principles in the preparation of the draft law were, of course, developed based on foreign experience. The adaptation of legal language to international standards should not be at the expense of a decrease in the content and level of comprehensibility of the texts. In this case, attention is paid to the preservation of the legal, logical and linguistic perfection of legal texts, while at the same time meeting international requirements. In fact, one of the tools that act as a catalyst for the effectiveness of legal language can be their compliance with international standards. Most draft laws prepared without taking into account international standards are not free from certain shortcomings.

The adaptation of legal language to international standards occurs on two grounds:

1) in terms of the sentences used and the structure of the entire text. In this case, the form of the draft law is created based on international standards. The issue of the structure of the legal language began to be discussed in a number of European countries in the 1940s. By the end of the 20th century, legal language began to be distinguished by several features. The views of the German scientist W. Otto on this issue became more widespread. The scientist divides legal language into several parts: 1) the language of the law; 2) the language of court decisions; 3) the scientific language of the legal sphere; 4) official-departmental language; 5) the language of departmental jargons. It was noted that the language of the law includes lexical units that are understandable to everyone, while the language of departmental jargons is used in conversations on informal legal issues. As a result of such studies, the structure of legal language began to acquire its own uniqueness. In general, the structural aspects of legal language are based on the dichotomy of the legal and linguistic spheres. Each of the above-mentioned elements of the structure of legal language has its own lexical and syntactic features. Also, each of them is formed through a certain structural system. For example, laws consist of chapters and articles. In the legal discourse on the application of the law, the paragraphs of the relevant chapter and article are also mentioned. Also, the text of the law includes

information about the organization that adopted it, the date, and the person who signed it (the president). The listed aspects are considered structural norms for the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of course, such a structure of legal texts is based on international standards. Such a structural view of the laws of our country is consistent with the structure of the laws of several countries of the world.

2) in terms of the content of the text. The compliance of the legal language with international standards in terms of content is also one of the important indicators of a country's approach to the world. Along with the country's internal laws and regulations in the legal sphere, there are also generally accepted standards. For example, the fact that human rights and freedoms are the highest value is considered a normative legal view in all democratic states. The Republic of Uzbekistan, as a legal democratic state, guarantees the rights and freedoms of citizens. Therefore, the laws and legal and regulatory documents of our country are being harmonized with the laws of democratic states of the world. For example, the right to life is one of the personal rights of a person and no one has the right to deprive him of it. The abolition of the death penalty in Uzbekistan in 2005 was one of the next steps towards harmonizing the content and essence of our laws with international standards. Our opinion is also supported by the fact that the text of the law on this issue considers the abolition of the death penalty as part of the process of "the most important task of reforming the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the gradual liberalization of criminal, criminal procedural legislation, and the criminal punishment system." It turns out that the adaptation of legal language to international standards will bring our state's relations with countries of the world to a new level. It will change the worldview of our population in international relations. It will facilitate its adaptation to the laws of other countries.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that international standards are also used for regulatory legal acts in the legal sphere. In particular, draft laws are not considered without studying them on the basis of international experience. Moreover, in our country, laws are formed on the basis of international standards by their structural nature. The adaptation of legal language to international standards is carried out based on the aspects of the sentences used and the structure of the entire text, as well as the content of the text. It should be noted that the existence of international standards does not necessarily require compliance of all legal acts with them.

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