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# *English for law students*

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### **Annotation**

This textbook is designed for cadets of the Academy of the Ministry of internal affairs and is tailored to meet their practical and professional English language needs. It emphasizes interactive and communicative tasks related to the fields of law, policing, and security. Each unit includes structured vocabulary development, grammar exercises, and reading, speaking, and writing activities aimed at enhancing the learners' ability to use English effectively in professional contexts. The content aligns with the specific objectives of law enforcement education and fosters both language proficiency and critical thinking through authentic materials and real-life scenarios.

### **Annotatsiya**

Mazkur darslik Ichki ishlar vazirligi akademiyasi kursantlari uchun ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, ularning amaliy va kasbiy yo'naltirilgan ingliz tili ehtiyojlarini qondirishga mo'ljallangan. Kitob interaktiv va muloqotga asoslangan topshiriqlarga urg'u beradi hamda huquq, politsiya va xavfsizlik sohalari bilan bevosita bog'liq mavzularni qamrab oladi. Har bir bo'lim so'z boyligini rivojlantirish, grammatik mashqlar, o'qish, gapirish va yozish ko'nikmalarini shakllantirishga qaratilgan topshiriqlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Darslik huquqni muhofaza qilish sohasi ta'limi talablari asosida tuzilgan bo'lib, autentik materiallar va real hayotiy vazifalar orqali til kompetensiyasi bilan birga tanqidiy fikrlash ko'nikmalarini ham rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

### **Аннотация**

Данный учебник разработан для курсантов Академии Министерства внутренних дел с учётом их практических и профессионально-ориентированных потребностей в изучении английского языка. Учебник акцентирует внимание на интерактивных и коммуникативных заданиях, тесно связанных с областями права, полиции и безопасности. Каждая глава включает в себя структурированное развитие словарного запаса, грамматические упражнения, а также задания по чтению, говорению и письму, направленные на повышение способности эффективно использовать английский язык в профессиональных контекстах. Содержание соответствует специфическим требованиям образования в сфере правоохранительных органов и способствует развитию как языковой компетенции, так и критического мышления с помощью аутентичных материалов и заданий, приближённых к реальной жизни.

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## INTRODUCTION

English language proficiency has become an essential skill for future law enforcement officers and legal professionals in an increasingly globalized and interconnected world. Understanding and using legal and professional English confidently enhances international communication, cooperation, and career opportunities. In this regard, the present textbook titled “English for law students” has been developed to meet the academic and professional demands of cadets studying at the Academy.

This textbook is structured around 17 thematic units, each designed to develop students’ communicative competence through practical activities. It covers a wide range of topics such as law enforcement etiquette, mass media, police and crime, cyber security, investigation, artificial intelligence, and crime prevention. The content has been carefully selected to reflect real-life situations that students are likely to face in their future professions. Each unit consists of vocabulary-building sections, text-based discussions, grammar explanations, and practical exercises. Special attention is given to the development of speaking and listening skills through pair work, role plays, and interactive tasks. The integration of independent learning assignments encourages students to deepen their knowledge and take responsibility for their own language development.

The methodology applied in this textbook follows a learner-centered and task-based approach, which aligns with modern language teaching principles. Periodic assessment is incorporated into the program through midterm and final tests to evaluate the learners’ progress and ensure the attainment of learning outcomes. This coursebook serves not only as a language learning resource but also as a bridge between academic study and the practical realities of law enforcement work. We hope that it will contribute meaningfully to the professional and linguistic development of future legal professionals and police officers.

## LESSON ONE. OUR ACADEMY.



***1. Reading and translating the given text orally.***

***2. Speak about our Academy.***

The Academy of Law is one of the most respected and leading institutions in our country. It prepares highly qualified specialists in the field of law, including lawyers, judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, and law enforcement professionals. The main goal of the Academy is to train competent, fair, and responsible legal experts who serve the rule of law and protect the rights of citizens. Our Academy has a strong academic foundation and provides a wide range of educational programs. Students study various branches of law such as constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, international law, and administrative law. Along with theoretical knowledge, much attention is paid to practical skills, such as legal writing, case analysis, and courtroom procedures.

The teaching staff consists of experienced professors, legal scholars, and practicing lawyers. They help students develop critical thinking, legal reasoning, and ethical awareness. The Academy also organizes moot court competitions, legal clinics, and internships in courts, law firms, and government institutions. These activities allow students to gain hands-on experience and understand how the legal system works in real life. Modern technologies and digital resources are widely used in the learning process. The Academy has a rich library, computer labs, and online databases where students can access legal texts, research papers, and court decisions.

Besides academic activities, students take part in conferences, seminars, debates, and social events. These programs help them grow as well-rounded individuals with a strong sense of justice, responsibility, and patriotism. Our Academy is not only a place for education but also a symbol of discipline, professionalism, and leadership. Many of its graduates have become successful lawyers, judges, ministers, and legal experts

who contribute to the development of our legal system and society. Being a student at the Academy of Law is a great honor and responsibility. It requires hard work, honesty, and dedication. We are proud to be part of this institution and to contribute to the rule of law and justice in our country.



### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the main goal of the Academy of Law?
2. What subjects do students study at the Academy?
3. How do students gain practical legal experience?
4. What kind of professors teach at the Academy?
5. Why is the use of modern technology important in legal education?
6. How do social and academic activities help students grow?

VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>academy of Law</b>	yuridik akademiyasi
<b>respected institution</b>	obro‘li muassasa
<b>highly qualified</b>	yuqori malakali
<b>legal advisor</b>	yuridik maslahatchi
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar
<b>the rule of</b>	qonun ustuvorligi
<b>constitutional law</b>	konstitutsiyaviy huquq
<b>civil law</b>	fuqarolik huquqi
<b>criminal law</b>	jinoyat huquqi
<b>international law</b>	xalqaro huquq
<b>legal writing</b>	yuridik yozuv
<b>case analysis</b>	ish tahlili
<b>courtroom procedures</b>	sud jarayoni tartibi
<b>moot court</b>	o‘quv sud jarayoni

<b>legal clinic</b>	yuridik amaliyot klublari
<b>hands-on experience</b>	amaliy tajriba
<b>justice</b>	adolat
<b>legal reasoning</b>	yuridik mulohaza
<b>ethical awareness</b>	axloqiy ong
<b>legal system</b>	huquqiy tizim
<b>dedication</b>	fidoyilik

### Pronunciation

[e] – Went,            [æ] - Cat,            [ʌ] - Fun,  
 [ʊ] - Put,            [ɒ] - Rob            [ə] - Alive

### Read and learn

*intend, send, letter, hand, nap, flat, have, love, money, one, London, come, look, should, cook, book, look, top, watch, squat, sausage, again, mother.*

### Grammar. “To be” fe’li

“*To be*” (bor bo’lmoq, mavjud bo’lmoq) fe’lining hozirgi noaniq zamonda uchta shakli mavjud: ***am, is, are.***

I <b><i>am</i></b> a student.	– Men talabaman.
You <b><i>are</i></b> a student.	– Siz talabasiz.
He <b><i>is</i></b> a student.	– U talaba.
She <b><i>is</i></b> a student.	– U talaba.
It <b><i>is</i></b> a book.	– U kitob.
We <b><i>are</i></b> students.	– Biz talabamiz.
You <b><i>are</i></b> students.	– Sizlar talabasizlar.
They <b><i>are</i></b> students.	– Ular talabalar.

Inkor shaklini xosil qilish uchun “not” inkor yuklamasi “To be” fe’lining tegishli shakllaridan so’ng qo’llanadi.

I <b>am not</b> a student.	–	Men talaba emasman.
You <b>are not</b> a student.	–	Siz talaba emassiz.
He <b>is not</b> a student.	–	U talaba emas.
She <b>is not</b> a student.	–	U talaba emas.
It <b>is not</b> a book.	–	U kitob emas.
We <b>are not</b> students.	–	Biz talabam emasmiz.
You <b>are not</b> students.	–	Sizlar talaba emassizlar.
They <b>are not</b> students.	–	Ular talaba emaslar.

So’roq shaklini hosil qilish uchun “To be” fe’lining tegishli shakli egadan oldin qo’llanadi va ko’tariluvchi ohang bilan aytiladi. Masalan:

**Are** you a student?-Siz talabamisiz?

Yes, I am. (No, I am not)-Ha. (Yo’q)

**Is** he at the lesson? -U darsdami?

Yes, he is. (No, he is not).-Ha. (Yo’q)

**Are** they in London? -Ular Londondami?

Yes, they are. (No, they are not).-Ha. (Yo’q)

**Is** Barno at home? - Barno uydami?

Yes.she is. (No,she is not).- Ha. (Yo’q)

**Are** Mr.Ahmedov and        -Mister Ahmedov bilan

Mr. Blake in the office? mister Bleyk ofisdami?

Yes, they are.(No,they are not).-Ha. (Yo’q)

## Grammar Practice

### 1. Put the correct form. “To be”

1. I ... your teacher.

2. They ... students.
3. She ... in the classroom.
4. I ... a student.
5. Mike ... in the park.
6. You ... are students.
7. He .... in the library.
8. Lola and Nozima .... my students.

## 2. Put the correct form. “To be”

I ... a student now. I ... at home today. It ... my room. My room... small but it ... nice. I ... at my desk. It ... large and black. These... my books and those ... my note-books. This ... a set of pens and pencils. I .... ready to begin my work. I must do my homework. It ...not easy. I must write some sentences. I must also read and translate an English text. I must ... ready for my tomorrow's lesson. Pete ... at college yesterday. He ... at his English lesson. Nina and Ann ... at the same lesson. They ... ready for the lesson. They could read and translate easy English texts. They could write the words of the lesson. It ... not easy. I ... not at the University yesterday. I ... ill. When the lesson ... over the students could go home. We shall ... at the University tomorrow. We must ... early there. We must not ... late. Our teacher will also ... at the University. He must tell us about the results of our test-work in maths.

## 3. Passive Voice – Rewrite the sentences:

- a) The Academy trains future legal professionals.  
Future legal professionals are trained by the Academy.
- b) Professors teach various branches of law.
- c) Students organize moot court competitions.
- d) The Academy provides digital resources for learning.

## 4. Match the sentence halves:

- 1 The Academy prepares students                      a. to protect the rights of citizens.

2. Moot court competitions help students      b. develop practical courtroom skills.  
 3. Digital technologies are used                      c. in the learning process.  
 4. Many graduates                                      d. work in courts and law firms.



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**

**The Role of a Judge in the Legal System**

duty, conflict, court, judges, political, criminal, impartiality, attorney, constitutional

A judge is a public official appointed or elected to preside over \_\_\_\_\_ proceedings. In both civil and \_\_\_\_\_ cases, the judge ensures that the law is applied fairly and that legal procedures are followed. Judges interpret statutes, rule on motions, and, in bench trials, determine guilt or liability. Their primary \_\_\_\_\_ is to uphold justice, \_\_\_\_\_, and the rule of law. In criminal cases, a judge may impose a sentence if the defendant is found guilty. In civil cases, they may order remedies such as damages or injunctions. \_\_\_\_\_ must be neutral and avoid any \_\_\_\_\_ of interest. They also ensure that due process is respected and that the rights of both parties are protected. The legal system depends heavily on a judge’s integrity, competence, and adherence to \_\_\_\_\_ principles. Judicial independence is essential in a democratic society to prevent interference from \_\_\_\_\_ or private interests. A judge’s decision can be appealed in higher courts, where appellate judges review the lower court’s application of the law. Becoming a judge usually requires years of legal experience, often as an \_\_\_\_\_, and a deep understanding of legal principles and courtroom procedure.

## LESSON TWO.



### MY SPECIALITY: LAW AND LEGAL PROFESSION.

Choosing a profession is one of the most important decisions in a person's life. I have chosen to study law, and I believe this is not just a career, but also a responsibility to serve justice and protect people's rights. I am currently a student at the Law Academy, and my speciality is Jurisprudence – the science of law and legal principles.

Law plays a vital role in society. It regulates social relations, ensures justice, and maintains order. Without laws, it would be impossible to organize life in a civilized and peaceful manner. Legal professionals help interpret and apply the law, defend the innocent, and punish the guilty. That is why I feel proud to be part of this noble field. During my studies, I learn various branches of law such as criminal law, civil law, constitutional law, administrative law, and international law. Each branch has its own role and function. For example, criminal law deals with crimes and punishments, while civil law regulates private disputes between individuals or organizations.

In addition to theoretical knowledge, I also gain practical skills such as writing legal documents, analyzing cases, and taking part in moot court competitions. These activities help me to think critically, argue logically, and understand how law works in real-life situations. I also study legal English, since many legal concepts and international laws are expressed in English. My aim is to become a qualified lawyer who can contribute to the development of justice and legal reforms in my country. I am particularly interested in human rights law and hope to work in organizations that protect vulnerable groups and promote equality and freedom.

The legal profession requires strong analytical thinking, communication skills, integrity, and a deep sense of justice. I believe that with dedication and hard work, I can become a responsible legal expert. For me, law is not just a set of rules – it is a tool to create a fair society.

To sum up, my speciality gives me the opportunity to help others, defend justice, and make a real difference. I am proud to be a future lawyer and will continue to study and improve myself for the benefit of the society.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Why did the author choose to study law?
2. What are the main branches of law mentioned in the text?
3. How does the author gain practical legal skills?
4. What is the author's future career goal?
5. What personal qualities are important for a legal professional?
6. What is the role of law in society according to the text?



VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>profession</b>	kasb
<b>responsibility</b>	mas'uliyat
<b>justice</b>	adolat
<b>jurisprudence</b>	huquqshunoslik ilmi
<b>regulate</b>	tashkil etmoq, tartibga solmoq
<b>innocent</b>	aybsiz
<b>guilty</b>	aybdor
<b>branch of law</b>	huquq sohasi
<b>civil law</b>	fuqarolik huquqi
<b>criminal law</b>	jinoyat huquqi
<b>constitutional law</b>	konstitutsiyaviy huquq
<b>administrative law</b>	ma'muriy huquq
<b>international law</b>	xalqaro huquq
<b>moot court</b>	sud jarayoni imitatsiyasi (ta'limda)

<b>human rights</b>	inson huquqlari
<b>vulnerable groups</b>	himoyaga muhtoj guruhlar
<b>integrity</b>	halollik, poklik
<b>dedication</b>	fidoyilik, o‘zini bag‘ishlash
<b>legal reforms</b>	huquqiy islohotlar
<b>make a difference</b>	o‘zgarish yaratmoq

### Pronunciation

[i:] - Need, [ɜ:] - Nurse, [ɔ:] - law, [u:] - boot, [a:] - car

### Read and learn

Talk, bored, yawn, jaw, heard, third, turn, beat, team, few, lose, gloomy, fruit, chew, fast, hard, bath.

### Grammar:

“To be” fe’lining o’tgan noaniq zamon shakli

“To be” fe’lining o’tgan zamon shakllari quyidagicha:

/   \  
was   were

1. I *was* a pupil last year. – Men o’tgan yili o’quvchi edim.
2. You *were* a student last year.- Siz o’tgan yili talaba edingiz.
3. We *were* at the cinema last week. – Biz o’tgan hafta kinoteatrda edik.
4. They *were* at school yesterday. – Ular kecha maktabda edilar.

**1.Translate the following sentences into English, using the correct past tense form of the verb “to be”.**

1. Men soat oltida uyda edim.
2. Bu mister Bleyk. U kecha Toshkentda edi.

3. *Biz ertalab uyda edik. Ular soat sakkizda ofisda edilar.*
4. *Mening portfelim stol ustida edi.*
5. *Biz soat o'nda shu yerda edik.*
6. *Talabalar ingliz tili darsida edilar.*

**So'roq shaklining hosil bo'lishiga e'tibor bering.**

**Were** you in Tashkent yesterday? — Siz kecha Toshkentda edingizmi?

Yes, I was. (No, I was not). - Ha. (Yo'q)

**Was** she at work in the morning? — U ertalab ishda edimi?

Yes, she was. (No, she was not). - Ha. (Yo'q)

**Was** Mr. Bell in the office at nine o'clock? — Soat to'qqizda mister Bell ofisda edimi?

Yes, he was. (No, he was not). -Ha. (Yo'q)

**Were** your friends in the room? — Sizning dostlaringiz xonada edimi?

Yes, they were. (No, they were not). -Ha. (Yo'q)

**2. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. *Men sizning o'qituvchingiz edimmi?*
2. *Siz kecha uyda edingizmi?*
3. *U o'tgan hafta Andijonda edimi?*
4. *U sumkaning ichida edimi?*
5. *Sizlar Universitetda edingizlarmi?*

**3. Fill in the blanks with correct forms of the verbs in brackets**

1. Law ..... (play) a vital role in society.
2. I ..... (study) different branches of law at the academy.
3. Lawyers ..... (help) people protect their rights.
4. In the future, I ..... (work) in the field of human rights.
5. Legal professionals ..... (need) strong analytical thinking.

## LESSON THREE. POLICE PERSONNEL ETIQUETTE.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Police personnel etiquette refers to the set of professional manners, behaviors, and standards that law enforcement officers must follow in their daily duties. Etiquette is not only about politeness but also about professionalism, ethics, and respect for the rule of law. It plays a crucial role in building trust between police officers and the community. A well-mannered police officer is expected to be honest, respectful, responsible, and calm under pressure. Police etiquette starts from the moment an officer puts on the uniform. The uniform represents authority, but it also symbolizes service. Therefore, officers must act with dignity and integrity at all times. One of the main aspects of police etiquette is communication. Officers must listen carefully, speak respectfully, and avoid using offensive or aggressive language. When interacting with citizens, especially in stressful situations, police personnel must remain professional and avoid personal bias. Using clear and respectful language helps de-escalate conflicts and maintain public trust.

Another important element is body language. Non-verbal communication, such as posture, eye contact, and facial expressions, can greatly influence how others perceive an officer's attitude. Friendly and open body language can help calm a tense situation, while aggressive behavior may cause more conflict. Discipline and punctuality are also essential components of police etiquette. Officers are expected to follow orders, report to duty on time, and respect the chain of command. They must treat their colleagues, superiors, and subordinates with mutual respect, avoiding unnecessary disputes and maintaining unity in the department. Confidentiality is a key ethical obligation. Police officers often deal with sensitive information, and it is their

duty to protect the privacy of individuals involved in cases. Sharing confidential information without proper authorization can damage public trust and violate the law.

In addition, officers must avoid corruption and abuse of power. Police etiquette requires transparency, fairness, and justice in all actions. Any misuse of authority not only harms individuals but also weakens the integrity of the entire law enforcement system.

In conclusion, police personnel etiquette is fundamental for maintaining public order and trust. Law enforcement officers must adhere to high ethical and professional standards, showing respect, responsibility, and fairness in every aspect of their work. For future police officers, learning and practicing proper etiquette should begin during their academic training.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the main role of police etiquette in society?
2. How should police officers communicate with the public?
3. Why is body language important for police personnel?
4. What does confidentiality mean in the context of police work?
5. What are some actions that can damage public trust in law enforcement?
6. Why should police personnel begin learning etiquette during academic training?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>etiquette</b>	odob-axloq qoidalari
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar
<b>professionalism</b>	kasbiylik
<b>integrity</b>	halollik, poklik
<b>communication</b>	muloqot
<b>body language</b>	tana tili (xatti-harakat orqali ifoda)
<b>punctuality</b>	vaqtga rioya qilish

<b>chain of command</b>	buyruqbozlik zanjiri
<b>confidentiality</b>	maxfiylik
<b>abuse of power</b>	vakolatdan suiiste'mol qilish
<b>de-escalate</b>	vaziyatni yumshatmoq, bosishni kamaytirmoq
<b>bias</b>	og'ish, tarafkashlik

## Pronunciation

[ɪə] – ear, [eə] - care, [eɪ] - rain, [ɔɪ] - toy, [aɪ] - pride, [əʊ] - alone, [aʊ] – out.

## Read and learn

*Hair, there, stairs, pear, near, , clear, tear, beer, fear, face, space, case, eight, joy, employ, coil, oyster, my, sight, kind, flight, no, don't, stones, hole, mouth, house, brown, cow.*

## Grammar.

### Modal verbs and their equivalents

#### “Can” – “to be able to”

**Can** modal fe'liqobiliyat, imkoniyat, taajjublanish ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Can modal fe'li ma'no jihatdan teng keladigan ibora “**to be able to**” bilan ham ifodalanishi mumkin.

Masalan: I **can** speak English. = I **am able to** speak English.

Men inglizcha so'zlasha olaman. (*hozirgi zamon*)

I **could** speak English. = I **was able to** speak English.

Men inglizcha so'zlasha olar edim. (*o'tgan zamon*)

#### “May” – to be allowed to (to be permitted to)

**May** modal fe'limumkinlik, ruxsat, ijozat, gumon, kinoya kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. May modal fe'li ma'no jihatdan tang keladigan iboralar “**to be allowed to**”, “**to be permitted to**” bilan ham berilishi mumkin.

Masalan: I **may** go to the cinema. = I **am allowed to** go to the cinema.

Men kinoga borishim mumkin. (hozirgi zamon)

I **might** go to the cinema. = I **was permitted to** go to the cinema.

Men kinoga borishim mumkin edi. (o'tgan zamon)

### **“Must” – “to be to”, “to have to”, “to be obliged to”**

**Must** modal fe'lizaruriyat, *majburiylik, ishonch* kabi ma'nolarni ifodalaydi. **Must** modal fe'li ma'no jihatdan teng keladigan **“to be to”, “to have to”, “to be obliged to”** iboralari bilan ham berilishi mumkin.

Masalan: You **must** have a passport to visit foreign countries.

You **have to** have a passport to visit foreign countries.

Horijiy davlatlarga borish uchun sizda pasport bo'lishi kerak.

**“to be to”** – iborasi avvaldan kelishib olinganlik tufayli yuz beradigan zaruriyatni ifodalaydi. Masalan:

I **am to** come at 5 o'clock. – Men soat beshda kelishim kerak. (hozirgi zamon)

I **was to** come at 5 o'clock. - Men soat beshda kelishim kerak edi. (o'tgan zamon)

**“to have to”**– iborasima'lum sharoit taqozosi tufayli yuz beradigan zaruriyatni ifodalaydi. Masalan:

I **have to** go to the bank now. – Men hozir bankka borishimga to'g'ri kelyapti.

I **had to** go to the bank yesterday. – Men kecha bankka borishimga to'g'ri keldi.

**“to be obliged to”** – iborasi esa majburiylikni bildiradi. Masalan:

I **am obliged to** go there. – Men u yerga borishga majburman. (hozirgi zamon)

I **was obliged to** go there. – Men u yerga borishga majbur bo'ldim. (o'tgan zamon)

### **Shall**

**Shall** modal fe'li majburlash yoki qat'iy buyruq, ogohlantirish, zaruriyat ma'nolarini anglatadi va barcha shaxslarda “shall” shakliga ega. Masalan:

She shall go off right now. - U hozir ketishi kerak (Majburlash, qat'iy buyruq).

So'roq gaplarda “Shall” I va II shaxslarda murojaatdagi shaxsning xohishini so'rash uchun ishlatiladi. Masalan:

- *Shall I open the door? -Eshikni ochaymi?*
- *Shall he open the window? - U eshikni ochsinmi?*
- *Shall I read the text? -Matnni o'qiymi?*
- *Shall I retell the text? - Matnni aytib beraymi?*

### **Should**

**Should** modal fel'i maslahat, ehtimollik va biror hodisani sodir bo'lishi tabiatan kutilganlik ma'nolarini ifodalaydi. Masalan:

- You should study well. (maslahat) – Siz yaxshi o'qishingiz kerak.
- It should be rather late now (ehtimollik).
- It's the story by Sherlock Holmes. It should be interesting (sodir bo'lishi tabiatan kutilgan holat) – Bu Sherlok Xolmsning hikoyasi. U qiziqarli bo'lishi kerak.

#### **1. Answer the following questions.**

Sp.: Can he go to college? (Yes, No).

St.: Yes, he can. (No, he can't).

Sp.: Must he do it? (Yes, No).

St.: Yes, he must. (No, he needn't).

Sp.: May I take this note. (Yes, No).

St.: Yes, you may. (No, you mustn't).

May I show them this text? (No).

Must he write his paper today?(No).

Can he face this fact? (Yes).

Must she rise early? (No).

Can you meet them now? (No).

Must he check the result? (No).

May I help them? (No).

Could he speak at the meeting yesterday? (Yes).

#### **2. Choose the correct modal verb (can, must, should, will)**

1. A lawyer ..... be honest and responsible.

2. We ..... understand the principles of justice.
3. I ..... become a human rights defender.
4. Students ..... attend moot court competitions.
5. Lawyers ..... interpret the law clearly.

**3. Give short answers to the questions.**

Sp.: Must I go now? (Yes, no)

St.: Yes, you must. (No, you needn't)

Sp.: May I take another pen? (Yes, no)

St.: Yes, you may. (No, you mustn't)

Must we study these old data? (No). May I change the next word? (Yes). May I show them these changes? (No). Must he take another text? (No). May I speak to her? (No). Must I read my paper now? (No). May I ask him her name? (No).

**4. Fill in the blanks with the correct modal verbs: **must** or **had to**.**

- 1) I .....go to the bank yesterday to get some money.
- 2) The windows are very dirty. I .....clean them.
- 3) The windows were very dirty yesterday. I ..... clean them.
- 4) I.....get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- 5) These cakes are very nice. You.....have one.
- 6) He didn't know to use the machine. I.....show him.

**5. Complete the sentences by using the modal verb **should** and the correct form of the given verbs: (clean, go, read, visit, watch, wear).**

- 1) When you play tennis, you.....the ball.
- 2) You look tired tired. You.....to bed.
- 3) You.....your teeth after every meat.
- 4) The city museum is very interesting. You.....it.
- 5) When you are driving, you.....a seat belt.
- 6) It's a good book. You.....it.

**6. Translate the word combinations**

- 1. *Professional behavior* –
- 2. *Maintain confidentiality* –
- 3. *Public trust* –
- 4. *Listen carefully* –
- 5. *Misuse of authority* –

**7. Choose the correct option**

- 1. Police officers must act with dignity and ..... at all times.
  - a) angry
  - b) laziness
  - c) integrity
  - d) secrecy
- 2. One of the key parts of etiquette is effective .....
  - a) running
  - b) communication
  - c) translation
  - d) corruption

**8. Fill in the blanks**

- 1. Police personnel must show ..... and responsibility in their duties.
- 2. Clear and respectful ..... helps reduce conflict.
- 3. Officers must avoid ..... of power and corruption.

**9. Match the synonyms.**

Respect	Honour
Responsible	Accountable
Conflict	Disagreement
Integrity	Honesty
Confidentiality	Secrecy



## Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.

### Contract Law and Legal Obligations

specific, goods, disputs, breach, trust, required, acceptance, civil, legal, law, inferred, duress, courts, fails, estate

Contract \_\_\_\_\_ governs the formation and enforcement of agreements between parties. A valid contract requires an offer, \_\_\_\_\_, consideration, and mutual intent to be legally bound. Contracts can be written or oral, but certain agreements, like real \_\_\_\_\_ transactions, must be in writing to be enforceable under the Statute of Frauds. When a party \_\_\_\_\_ to fulfill their obligations, it constitutes a breach of contract. The non-breaching party may seek \_\_\_\_\_ remedies such as damages, \_\_\_\_\_ performance, or contract rescission. Express contracts contain clearly stated terms, while implied contracts are \_\_\_\_\_ from conduct. Consideration refers to something of value exchanged between the parties, such as money, \_\_\_\_\_, or services. Capacity is also \_\_\_\_\_, meaning parties must be legally competent, not minors or mentally incapacitated. In cases of misrepresentation, \_\_\_\_\_, or undue influence, a contract may be voidable. \_\_\_\_\_ interpret contracts based on the plain meaning of the terms and the parties' intent. \_\_\_\_\_ law promotes fairness, certainty, and \_\_\_\_\_ in commercial transactions. Lawyers often draft contracts to avoid ambiguity and future \_\_\_\_\_. Understanding contract principles is essential for legal professionals, especially those working in business or \_\_\_\_\_ law.

## LESSON FOUR. MASS MEDIA IN THE MODERN WORLD.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

In the modern world, mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion, informing citizens, and influencing social, political, and legal developments. With the rapid growth of digital technologies, the role of traditional media (such as newspapers, television, and radio) has expanded to include online platforms like websites, social networks, and video-sharing services. This transformation has made information more accessible, but it has also created new challenges in terms of legal regulation, ethical standards, and public responsibility.

For law students and legal professionals, understanding the impact of mass media is essential. The media serves as a "watchdog" in democratic societies, exposing corruption, promoting transparency, and facilitating open debates. Through investigative journalism, mass media helps uncover legal violations and brings them to the attention of the public and authorities. In this way, the media contributes to the enforcement of the rule of law and human rights protection.

However, mass media is not free from legal boundaries. The freedom of speech and expression, guaranteed in many constitutions, must be balanced against the right to privacy, protection from defamation, and the presumption of innocence. For instance, publishing unverified or biased information about a person under investigation may violate their rights and affect the judicial process. Therefore, journalists must act responsibly and within the framework of media law and ethics.

In recent years, the spread of fake news and disinformation has raised serious legal and social concerns. False information can damage reputations, incite hatred, or influence court decisions. Legal systems around the world are working to introduce

measures to combat such content while preserving freedom of expression. In some jurisdictions, spreading false information online may lead to administrative or even criminal liability.

Another significant aspect of mass media in the legal field is its educational function. Media platforms raise awareness about citizens' legal rights and duties, offer legal commentary on current issues, and inform the public about important laws, reforms, and court rulings. This is particularly important in societies where legal literacy is low and access to legal services is limited.

In conclusion, mass media is a powerful tool in the modern world. For students of law, it is not only a source of information but also a subject of legal regulation and analysis. Understanding the relationship between media and the law helps future lawyers to better interpret legal issues, protect individual rights, and uphold democratic values in society.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the role of mass media in modern democratic societies?
2. How does investigative journalism help enforce the rule of law?
3. Why is balancing freedom of speech and privacy important?
4. What legal risks can arise from publishing false information?
5. In what way does mass media support legal education?
6. Why is it important for law students to understand mass media?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>mass media</b>	ommaviy axborot vositalari
<b>public opinion</b>	jamoatchilik fikri
<b>legal regulation</b>	huquqiy tartibga solish
<b>ethical standards</b>	etik me'yorlar

<b>freedom of speech</b>	so‘z erkinligi
<b>privacy</b>	shaxsiy hayot daxlsizligi
<b>defamation</b>	tuhmat
<b>presumption of innocence</b>	aybsizlik prezumpsiyasi
<b>disinformation</b>	yolg‘on ma‘lumot (dezinformatsiya)
<b>legal literacy</b>	huquqiy savodxonlik
<b>human rights</b>	inson huquqlari
<b>rule of law</b>	qonun ustuvorligi
<b>investigative journalism</b>	tergov jurnalistikasi
<b>jurisdiction</b>	yurisdiksiya (huquqiy hudud)

### Pronunciation

[f] - *knife*, [v] - *view*, [θ] - *brothers*, [ð] - *those*, [z] - *lazy*, [ʃ] - *rush*, [ʒ] - *delusion*, [h] - *help*.

### Read and learn

*Full, friday, fish, vest, village, cave, thought, think, bath, there, others, Zoo, crazy, zigzag, nose, shirt, shop, cash, television, casual high, hello.*

### Grammar.

Personal Pronouns (Objective and Possessive Cases)

Personal pronouns – bu kishilik olmoshlari bo‘lib, gapda odamlar, hayvonlar yoki narsalarni almashtirish uchun ishlatiladi.

1. Objective Case – To‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri yoki bilvosita to‘ldiruvchi o‘rnida keladi:

Subject	Objective
I	Me
You	You
He	Him
She	Her

It	It
We	Us
They	Them

*She loves him.*

*I saw them at the park.*

Possessive Case – Egalikni bildiradi:

Subject	Possessive/adjective	Possessive prounoun
I	my	Mine
You	your	Yours
He	His	His
She	Her	Hers
It	Its	-
We	Our	Ours
They	Their	Theirs

*This is my book.*

*This book is mine.*

*That is her bag.*

*The bag is hers.*

### 1. Choose the correct form. (Objective case)

1. He gave the book to (I / me).
2. She invited (we / us) to the party.
3. They are helping (she / her) with homework.
4. The teacher is talking to (they / them).

### 2. Fill in the blanks with the correct **possessive adjectives**.

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (I) pen.
2. They are playing with \_\_\_\_\_ (they) friends.

3. She lost \_\_\_\_\_ (she) passport.
4. We love \_\_\_\_\_ (we) country.

### **3. Subject olmoshini possessive pronoun bilan almashtiring**

**( This is my car. → This car is mine.)**

1. This is your book. - \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. That is his phone. - \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. These are our tickets. - \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. This is her umbrella. - \_\_\_\_\_ .

### **4. Choose the correct form (mixed objective & possessive)**

1. John and I are going with (them / their).
2. Is this bag (your / yours)?
3. We visited (him / his) last week.
4. I like (her / hers) new dress.

### **5. Present Simple, Present Perfect or Passive voice**

1. Mass media .....(to play) an important role in democracy.
2. Legal measures .....(introduce) to prevent the spread of fake news.
3. Journalists .....(to uncover) legal violations in many cases.
4. Freedom of speech .....(must / protect) under the Constitution.
5. The law .....(to require) a balance between media freedom and privacy.
6. New media laws .....(to pass) in recent years.

## **Vocabulary exercises**

### **1. Find synonyms**

1. Freedom of speech –
  - a) secrecy
  - b) liberty to express
  - c) punishment

2. Legal regulation –

- a) rules by law
- b) freedom
- c) personal opinion

3. Defamation –

- a) praise
- b) slander
- c) announcement

4. Public opinion –

- a) individual choice
- b) national law
- c) collective viewpoint

## **2. Choose the correct option**

1. The media must act within the framework of .....

- a) entertainment
- b) ethics and law
- c) freedom only

2. Publishing false information can lead to .....

- a) rewards
- b) promotions
- c) legal responsibility

## LESSON FIVE. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the supreme legal document that forms the foundation of the state and guarantees the rights and freedoms of its citizens. It was adopted on December 8, 1992, and reflects the will of the people of Uzbekistan to build a democratic, legal, and sovereign state. As the main source of national legislation, the Constitution defines the structure of government, the rule of law, and the principles of civil society.

The Constitution consists of a preamble, 6 parts, and over 120 articles. It outlines the duties and powers of the President, the Parliament (Oliy Majlis), the Cabinet of Ministers, the judiciary, and other state bodies. The separation of powers is a key principle, ensuring that legislative, executive, and judicial powers function independently. Article 1 of the Constitution declares Uzbekistan a sovereign democratic republic. Article 13 emphasizes that democracy in Uzbekistan is based on universal principles of justice, social equality, and rule of law. Article 14 establishes the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

The Constitution guarantees a wide range of fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, equality before the law, and protection from discrimination. These rights are secured by the judiciary and cannot be violated by any authority or individual. Special attention is given to the protection of personal privacy, property rights, and social guarantees such as education, healthcare, and employment. The Constitution also promotes environmental protection and sustainable development.

For law students, studying the Constitution is essential for understanding the legal system of Uzbekistan. It serves as a guide for interpreting all other laws and legal practices. Furthermore, constitutional principles are often used in judicial decisions, especially in constitutional and administrative law. Amendments to the Constitution can only be made in accordance with strict legal procedures, which include approval by the Oliy Majlis and, in some cases, a national referendum. This ensures the stability and continuity of the legal system.

In conclusion, the Constitution of Uzbekistan is not only a legal document but also a symbol of national independence and unity. It provides a legal framework for governance and protects the dignity and freedoms of every citizen. Law students must deeply understand its principles, as it forms the cornerstone of their future legal practice.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:



1. When was the Constitution of Uzbekistan adopted?
2. What are the three branches of power mentioned in the Constitution?
3. What fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Constitution?
4. Why is the rule of law important in a democratic society?
5. How can the Constitution be amended?
6. Why should law students study the Constitution carefully?

### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>Constitution</b>	Konstitutsiya
<b>Supreme legal document</b>	Oliy huquqiy hujjat
<b>Sovereign state</b>	Suveren davlat
<b>Rule of law</b>	Qonun ustuvorligi
<b>Separation of powers</b>	Hokimiyatlar bo‘linishi
<b>Legislature</b>	Qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat

<b>Judiciary</b>	Sud hokimiyati
<b>Fundamental rights</b>	Asosiy huquqlar
<b>Equality before the law</b>	Qonun oldida tenglik
<b>National referendum</b>	Umummilliy referendum
<b>Legal system</b>	Huquqiy tizim
<b>Amendment</b>	O'zgartirish (Konstitutsiyaga)

### **Pronunciation. Voiced /Voiceless**

[b] → *boat*, verb [p] → *post*, *stop*

[d] → *deed*, *lead* [t] → *tease*, *seat*

[g] → *god*, *dog* [k] → *kiss*, *sick*, *case*, *doc*

[v] → *verb*, *brave* [f] → *fish*, *leaf*

[z] → *zoo*, *ooze* [s] → *sick*, *kiss*, *cease*, *nice*

[ʒ] → *usual*, *pleasure* [ʃ] → *shake*, *cash*

[h] → *home*, *heir* [tʃ] → *check*, *catch*

[dʒ] → *judge*, *ginger* [m] → *mate*, *tame*

[ŋ] → *sing*, *singer*

[l] → *life*, *clear*

### **Grammar.**

#### **DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

#### **SIFAT DARAJALARI**

Predmetning belgi yoki xususiyatini ifodalovchi so'zlar sifat deyiladi. Ingliz tilida ham sifat uchta darajaga ega: oddiy daraja (Positive degree), qiyosiy daraja (Comparative degree) va orttirma daraja (Superlative degree). Sifatning oddiy darajasi hech qanday suffiks olmaydi. Sifatning qiyosiy darajasi oddiy darajadagi sifatlarga –**er** suffiksini, sifatning orttirma darajasi esa oddiy darajaga –**est** suffiksini qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Masalan:

**big – bigger – (the) biggest** **easy – easier – (the) easiest**

*katta – kattaroq – eng katta*

	Oddiydaraja	Qiyosiydaraja	Orttirmadaraja
biryokiikkibo'g'i nlisifatlar	Large fine red	Larger finer redder	the largest the finest the reddest
ko'p bo'g'inli sifatlar	Important Beautiful	more important more beautiful	the most important the most beautiful
qoidadan mustasno	Good bad little many, much	Better worse less more	the best the worst the least the most

**1. Form the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives.**

*calm, fresh, happy, old, near, short, slow, busy, thick, light, sharp, cold, deep, big, hot, wet, busy, dirty, clever, narrow, noble.*

**2. Using a dictionary, translate the words and form their comparative and superlative degrees.**

*forceful, popular, favourite, beautiful, skilful, marvellous, charming, exciting, interesting, active, famous, difficult, comfortable, interesting, important, favourable, good, bad, little, much, many.*

**Grammar Exercises:**

**1. Tense practice**

- The Constitution was adopted in 1992.
- The Parliament had passed a new law.
- The President signed the document.

**2. Passive Voice**

- a) The people choose the President.
- b) The Parliament discusses laws.
- c) The court protects human rights.

Lexical Exercises

**2. Match the words with their definitions:**

- A. Constitution
- B. Judiciary
- C. Amendment
- D. Rule of law
- E. Equality

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ - System of courts that interpret the law
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ - Principle that laws apply to everyone equally
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ - A formal change to a document
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ - State of being equal in rights
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ - A legal document that outlines state structure

**3. Fill in the blanks using vocabulary from the list**

- 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ guarantees the rights and freedoms of citizens.
- 2. The \_\_\_\_\_ ensures that no one is above the law.
- 3. A constitutional \_\_\_\_\_ must follow legal procedures.



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.  
Constitutional Law and Civil Liberties**

powers, freedom, civil rights, Court, protection, procedures, government, judicial branches, law

Constitutional \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on the interpretation and application of a nation’s constitution. It defines the structure of \_\_\_\_\_, the separation of

\_\_\_\_\_, and the rights of individuals. In the United States, for example, the Constitution establishes the legislative, executive, and \_\_\_\_\_. Civil liberties, such as \_\_\_\_\_ of speech, religion, and due process, are protected under the Bill of Rights. Courts, especially the Supreme \_\_\_\_\_, play a vital role in constitutional interpretation. Through judicial review, courts can declare laws or executive actions unconstitutional. Key cases like *Roe v. Wade* or *Brown v. Board of Education* have shaped legal history and \_\_\_\_\_. The concept of equal \_\_\_\_\_ prohibits discriminatory laws or government actions. Procedural due process ensures fair legal \_\_\_\_\_, while substantive due process protects certain fundamental rights.

## LESSON SIX. STATE STRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

The Republic of Uzbekistan is a sovereign, democratic, legal, and social state. According to the Constitution, adopted on December 8, 1992, Uzbekistan is based on the principles of separation of powers, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. The state structure is designed to ensure stability, protect the interests of citizens, and promote the country's political, economic, and social development.

The supreme state authority is divided into three independent branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary. This separation provides a system of checks and balances to prevent concentration of power in one body. The legislative branch is represented by the Oliy Majlis (Supreme Assembly), which is a bicameral parliament consisting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate. Members of the Legislative Chamber are elected through democratic elections, while the Senate

includes representatives from regions and appointed members by the President. The Oliy Majlis adopts laws, approves the state budget, and supervises the implementation of state programs. It plays a vital role in shaping domestic and foreign policy.

The executive branch is headed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who is both the Head of State and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The President is elected by direct popular vote for a five-year term and represents the unity of the people. The President appoints the Prime Minister, ministers, and heads of state committees, with the approval of parliament. The Cabinet of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, ensures implementation of laws, manages the economy, and organizes social policies.

The judiciary is an independent branch, guaranteeing justice and protection of citizens' rights and freedoms. The Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and other specialized courts interpret and apply the law. The independence of the judiciary is a key principle, and judges are expected to act fairly, without political influence.

Local state authority is exercised by councils of people's deputies (Kengash) at regional, district, and city levels. The heads of local administrations, called hokims, are responsible for implementing national laws and programs in their territories. They are appointed and dismissed by the President.

In recent years, Uzbekistan has pursued reforms to modernize its state institutions. Efforts have been made to strengthen the role of parliament, expand citizens' participation in governance, and improve the transparency of government bodies. The introduction of e-government services, anti-corruption measures, and judicial reforms demonstrate Uzbekistan's commitment to building an accountable and effective state.

In conclusion, the state structure of Uzbekistan reflects democratic values and the principle of separation of powers. Each branch of government has its own authority but works in cooperation for the benefit of society. Continuous reforms aim to ensure justice, economic progress, and the protection of human rights in accordance with international standards.



## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. When was the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted?
2. What are the three main branches of state power in Uzbekistan?
3. How is the Oliy Majlis structured, and what are its main functions?
4. What role does the President play in the executive branch?
5. How is justice ensured within the judiciary system of Uzbekistan?
6. What recent reforms have been introduced to strengthen state institutions?

## VOCABULARY LIST

VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>Sovereign state</b>	Suveren davlat
<b>Separation of powers</b>	Hokimiyatlarning bo‘linishi
<b>Rule of law</b>	Qonun ustuvorligi
<b>Legislative branch</b>	Qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat
<b>Executive branch</b>	Ijro etuvchi hokimiyat
<b>Judiciary</b>	Sud hokimiyati
<b>Oliy Majlis (Supreme Assembly)</b>	Oliy Majlis
<b>Qonunchilik palatasi</b>	Qonunchilik palatasi
<b>Senate</b>	Senat
<b>State budget</b>	Davlat byudjeti
<b>Head of State</b>	Davlat rahbari
<b>Cabinet of Ministers</b>	Vazirlar Mahkamasi
<b>Prime Minister</b>	Bosh vazir
<b>Constitutional Court</b>	Konstitutsiyaviy sud
<b>Supreme Court</b>	Oliy sud
<b>Local administration</b>	Mahalliy boshqaruv

<b>People's deputies council</b>	Xalq deputatlari kengashi
<b>Hokim</b>	Hokim
<b>Checks and balances</b>	Tormoz va muvozanat tizimi
<b>Human rights</b>	Inson huquqlari
<b>Transparency</b>	Shaffoflik

## Pronunciation

[r]- roses, [j] - usual, [w] - walk, [l and t] - pill.

## Read and learn

*Road, river, ring, ride, yellow, tune, yesterday, yard, wall, wine, world, law, lots, leap, long, cold, chill, melt*

## Grammar

Passive Voice – bu gapda harakatning bajaruvchisi emas, balki harakatga uchragan obyekt (subject) asosiy rolni o‘ynaydigan gap tuzilmasidir. Ya’ni, faol nisbatda (Active voice) subyekt harakatni bajaradi, passiv nisbatda esa subyekt harakatga uchraydi.

To be (harakat zamoniga qarab) + Past Participle (V3)

Passive Voice zamonlar bo‘yicha misollar:

Zamon	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	They clean the room.	The room is cleaned (by them).
Past Simple	He wrote a letter.	A letter was written (by him).
Future Simple	She will make a cake.	A cake will be made (by her).
Present Perfect	They have built a house.	A house has been built (by them).
Modal + V	They must finish the task.	The task must be finished (by them).

### 1. Change the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. They open the museum at 9 o'clock.
2. The police caught the thief.
3. She will read the book tomorrow.
4. They have repaired the car.
5. He can solve this problem.

**2. Make Active Voice sentences based on the following Passive Voice sentences.**

1. The cake was eaten by the children.
2. The room is cleaned every day.
3. The documents have been sent.
4. The project will be finished by the team.
5. The homework must be done today.

**3. Passive Voice. Extract the passive voice verbs and change them to active voice**

- a) His famous work Baburnama was written by Zahiriddin Bobur.
- b) Legal systems were established during their rule.

**4. Time Tenses Past Simple, Present Perfect**

**Identify the tenses of the following sentences:**

- a) He ensured that rulers and citizens alike were subject to the law.
- b) They are remembered for their bravery.

**Vocabulary Exercises**

**1. Find the Synonyms**

justice \_\_\_\_\_

bravery \_\_\_\_\_

leadership \_\_\_\_\_

resistance \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Choose the Correct Word):

Fill in the blanks with appropriate vocabulary from the text:

- a) Amir Temur emphasized \_\_\_\_\_ and legal responsibility.
- b) Jaloliddin Manguberdi showed great \_\_\_\_\_ against the Mongols.
- c) Bobur's legacy is important for \_\_\_\_\_ development.

## LESSON SEVEN. POLICE AND CRIME.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

The police play a vital role in maintaining law and order in society. Their main responsibility is to protect people, prevent crimes, and ensure justice is served. In democratic countries, the police must act within the framework of the law and respect human rights. Their duties include patrolling neighborhoods, investigating crimes, arresting suspects, and presenting evidence to the court. Crime, on the other hand, is an act that breaks the law and harms individuals or society. Crimes can vary in seriousness — from minor offenses like vandalism and shoplifting to serious crimes such as murder, robbery, and drug trafficking. Understanding different types of crime helps law enforcement agencies to develop effective strategies to combat them.

There are various types of crime, including violent crimes, property crimes, cybercrimes, white-collar crimes, and organized crime. Violent crimes include murder, assault, and domestic violence. Property crimes involve theft, burglary, or arson. Cybercrime, which is increasingly common today, involves illegal activities on the internet, such as hacking, fraud, or identity theft. White-collar crimes refer to non-violent crimes committed by individuals or organizations in business settings, such as embezzlement or bribery. Organized crime includes the activities of criminal gangs and syndicates who are involved in drugs, weapons, and human trafficking.

The role of the police in preventing crime includes community policing, increasing public awareness, and using modern technology like surveillance cameras, databases, and forensic science. Training and professionalism are essential for the police to handle complex cases ethically and effectively. In some countries, the relationship between the police and the community is very strong, which helps reduce crime rates. In others, issues such as corruption, abuse of power, and lack of transparency can damage public trust.

For future lawyers and legal professionals, understanding police procedures and criminal law is essential. It helps them to protect the rights of individuals, ensure fair trials, and contribute to justice and public safety. Combating crime requires a strong legal system, active citizens, and responsible law enforcement agencies.

In conclusion, police and crime are two sides of the same legal system. While crime threatens peace and order, the police work to restore and maintain them. A just and fair legal system depends on the proper functioning of both the law and those who enforce it.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:



1. What are the main duties of the police?
2. What is the difference between violent crime and property crime?
3. What are white-collar crimes?
4. How does cybercrime affect society?
5. Why is public trust important for the police?
6. Why should law students understand criminal law and police procedures?

VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>law and order</b>	qonun va tartib
<b>to protect</b>	himoya qilish
<b>to prevent crime</b>	jinoyatning oldini olish

<b>justice</b>	adolat
<b>suspect</b>	gumondor
<b>evidence</b>	dalil
<b>vandalism</b>	mol-mulkka zarar yetkazish
<b>robbery</b>	qurolli talonchilik
<b>drug trafficking</b>	giyohvand moddalar savdosi
<b>cybercrime</b>	kiberjinoyat
<b>white-collar crime</b>	“oq yoqaliklar” jinoyati
<b>community policing</b>	jamoatchilik politsiyasi
<b>surveillance cameras</b>	kuzatuv kameralar
<b>forensic science</b>	sud-tibbiyot ekspertizasi
<b>abuse of power</b>	vakolatdan suiiste’mol qilish
<b>public trust</b>	jamoatchilik ishonchi

## Pronunciation

### Cc – [s] va [k]

a) Agar “Cc” harfidan so’ng **e, i, y** unililari kelsa “Cc” harfi [s] tovushini beradi:  
 city – [siti]      cycle – [saikl]      central – [sentrəl]      cinema – [sinəmə]

b) Agar “Cc” harfidan so’ng **a, o, u** unililari kelsa “Cc” harfi [k] tovushini beradi:  
 coal – [kəul]      camel – [keməl]      carry – [keri]      culture – [kʌltʃə]

### Gg – [dʒ] va [g]

a) Agar “G g” harfidan so’ng **e, i, y** unililari kelsa “Gg” harfi [j] tovushini beradi:  
 gerund – [dʒerənd]      giraffe – [dʒira:f]      geometric – [dʒiymetrik]

*Istisno: “Gg” harfi “i”, “e” unli harflaridan oldin [g] o’qilishi mumkin.*

*girl – [gə:l]      get – [get]*

b) Agar “Gg” harfidan so’ng **a, o, u** unililari kelsa, “Gg” harfi [g] tovushini beradi:  
 game – [geim]      gather – [gezə]      good – [gud]      gull – [gʌl]

### S s – [s] va [z]

a) Agar “Ss” harfi so’z boshida, o’rtasida, jarangsiz undoshdan so’ng kelsa [s] tovushini beradi:

salt – [sɔ:lt]                      hospital – [hɒspɪtl]                      books – [bʊks]  
second – [sekənd]                      first – [fɜ:st]                      works – [wɜ:ks]

b) Agar “Ss” harfi soʻz oxirida, ikki unli harf oʻrtasida va jarangli undoshdan soʻng kelsa [z] tovushini beradi.

is – [ɪz]      his – [hɪz]      rose – [rouz]      pens – [penz]

**Eslatma:** Baʼzi soʻzlarda “Ss” harfi garchand soʻz oxirida va ikki unli harf oʻrtasida kelsa ham jarangsiz [s] oʻqilishi mumkin. Masalan:

us – [ʌs]      bus – [bʌs]      case – [keɪs]      house – [haus]

“Ss” harfi airim soʻzlarda [c] oʻqilishi ham mumkin.

sugar – [ʃʊgə]      sure – [ʃʊə]

**“Xx” - [ks] - [gz] - [z]**

a) “Xx” harfi soʻz oxirida, undosh harfdan va urgʻusiz boʻgʻinda kelgan unli harfdan oldin [ks] oʻqiladi.

six – [sɪks]                      taxi – [taksi]                      next – [nekst]  
box – [bʊks]                      exit – [eksɪt]                      excellent – [eksələnt]

b) “Xx” harfi urgʻuli boʻgʻinda kelgan unli harflardan oldin [gz] yoki [z] oʻqilishi mumkin.

examine – [əgzəmain]      example – [əgzʌmpl]

### **Grammar. Some, Any, No pronouns**

Bu soʻzlar belgilovchi olmoshlar (indefinite pronouns) boʻlib, miqdor yoki mavjudlikni bildiradi. Quyida har birining qoʻllanilishi:

#### **Some**

Ijobiy gaplarda ishlatiladi.

Taklif yoki iltimos bildiruvchi savollarda ham ishlatiladi.

*I have some friends in Tashkent.*

*Would you like some tea?*

*She bought some apples yesterday.*

#### **Any**

Inkor va savol gaplarda ishlatiladi.

"Hech qanday" ma'nosini bildiradi.

*Do you have any sugar?*

*I don't have any money.*

*Are there any books on the table?*

**No**

Inkorni bildiradi, lekin o'zi bilan birga inkor fe'l ishlatilmaydi.

"Hech qanday" yoki "yo'q" ma'nosida.

*There is no milk in the fridge.*

*No students were late today.*

*I have no idea.*

### **1. Choose the correct form (some / any / no)**

1. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ water.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf.
3. She has \_\_\_\_\_ friends in this city.
4. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ apples in the basket?
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ idea what to do.

### **2. Complete the following sentences with "some", "any", or "no"**

1. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ questions?
2. They have \_\_\_\_\_ information about the case.
3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ food left.
4. We need \_\_\_\_\_ help with this task.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ people like spicy food.

### **3. Find and correct the mistakes.**

1. I don't want some coffee.
2. She has any brothers.
3. There aren't no chairs in the room.
4. Would you like any juice?

5. He bought no bananas yesterday.

**4. Make up the sentences.**

1 ta gap “some” bilan

1 ta gap “any” bilan

1 ta gap “no” bilan

**5. Choose the correct verb form.**

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (work / works) to prevent crime.

2. A lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ (represent / represents) the client in court.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have arrested / has arrested) the suspect last night.

**6. Fill in the blanks**

1. The main duty of the police is to \_\_\_\_\_ people.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ crime is a serious problem in modern societies.

3. Forensic science helps to find \_\_\_\_\_.

**Vocabulary Practice.**

**Find synonyms**

1. Crime = \_\_\_\_\_

2. Suspect = \_\_\_\_\_

3. Evidence = \_\_\_\_\_



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**

**Tort Law and Civil Liability**

torts, damages, evidence, result, punish, behavior, lawsuit, statutes, civil, distress, punishes, liability, responsible, negligence

Tort law addresses \_\_\_\_\_ wrongs that cause harm or loss to individuals. Unlike criminal law, which \_\_\_\_\_ offenses against the state, tort law compensates victims. Common \_\_\_\_\_ include negligence, defamation, assault, battery, and intentional infliction of emotional \_\_\_\_\_. The injured party, known as the plaintiff, files a \_\_\_\_\_ against the defendant, seeking monetary damages or injunctive relief. To succeed in a \_\_\_\_\_ claim, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant owed a duty of care, breached that duty, and caused harm as a direct \_\_\_\_\_. Strict liability applies in cases where the defendant is held \_\_\_\_\_ regardless of intent or negligence, such as in defective product cases. Defenses to tort claims include consent, self-defense, and comparative negligence. Compensatory \_\_\_\_\_ cover actual losses, while punitive damages \_\_\_\_\_ particularly egregious conduct. Tort law serves to deter harmful \_\_\_\_\_ and ensure justice for injured individuals. Legal professionals must analyze \_\_\_\_\_, assess damages, and navigate complex \_\_\_\_\_ and precedents. Courts often rely on case law to interpret tort principles and determine \_\_\_\_\_. Understanding tort law is essential for those practicing civil litigation or personal injury law.

## LESSON EIGHT. DESCRIPTIONS OF SUSPECTS AND PERSONAL ITEMS.



- 1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*
- 2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

In the field of law enforcement and criminal justice, providing accurate descriptions of suspects and personal items is essential for identifying, locating, and apprehending individuals involved in criminal activities. Law enforcement officers, investigators, and legal professionals must be trained to observe and describe people

and objects in clear, detailed, and objective ways. A suspect description typically includes general physical characteristics such as gender, age, height, weight, body build, skin tone, eye color, hair color and style, and any distinguishing features. These may include tattoos, scars, birthmarks, or noticeable disabilities. Additionally, officers often describe the suspect's clothing, accessories, and even the way they walk or speak, which can help in narrowing down suspects.

For example, instead of saying "He looked normal," a more accurate description would be: "The suspect was a male, approximately 30 years old, about 180 cm tall, medium build, with short black hair, brown eyes, and a scar on his left cheek. He was wearing a blue hoodie, dark jeans, and white sneakers." Descriptions of personal items are also crucial, especially when investigating theft or robbery cases. These items include mobile phones, wallets, watches, bags, jewelry, and other personal belongings. Important aspects to note include brand, color, size, condition, serial number (if available), and any unique identifiers such as initials, stickers, or custom modifications. For instance: "The stolen item was a black leather wallet with a silver 'LV' logo, containing identification cards, bank cards, and approximately \$200 in cash." In legal contexts, all descriptions must be documented accurately and without bias. Eyewitnesses may unintentionally give vague or incorrect details, so legal professionals should know how to verify and compare statements. The use of photographs, sketches, and digital reconstructions also plays an important role in helping victims and witnesses recall accurate information.

Furthermore, modern technologies such as facial recognition systems, fingerprint databases, and video surveillance contribute to better identification of suspects and their belongings. However, verbal and written descriptions still remain fundamental tools in investigations and courtroom proceedings.

In conclusion, mastering the skill of describing suspects and personal items is vital for future lawyers, especially those involved in criminal law, prosecution, or defense. Their ability to interpret, analyze, and present descriptive evidence can greatly influence the outcome of a case. Legal education must emphasize precision, observation, and objectivity in all forms of description.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What physical features are commonly included in a suspect description?
2. Why is it important to describe personal items in detail during investigations?
3. Give an example of an accurate suspect description.
4. What technologies are used to assist in identifying suspects?
5. Why must legal professionals avoid bias in their descriptions?
6. How can poor eyewitness descriptions affect a criminal case?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>suspect</b>	gumonlanuvchi
<b>description</b>	tavsif, ta'rif
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar
<b>distinguishing feature</b>	ajratib turuvchi belgi
<b>tattoo</b>	tatuirovka
<b>scar</b>	chandiқ
<b>birthmark</b>	tug'ma dog'
<b>eyewitness</b>	ko'rgan guvoh
<b>belongings</b>	shaxsiy buyumlar
<b>identification card (ID)</b>	shaxsni tasdiqlovchi hujjat
<b>accurate</b>	aniq, to'g'ri
<b>bias</b>	xolislikdan chekinish, tarafkashlik
<b>verbal</b>	og'zaki
<b>written</b>	yozma
<b>digital reconstruction</b>	raqamli tiklash
<b>serial number</b>	seriya raqami
<b>surveillance</b>	kuzatuv, videokuzatuv

## Pronunciation

### A a - [æ]

hat [hæt] sat [sæt] map [mæp] cap [kæp] cat [kæt] bag [bæg]  
pat [pæt] bad [bæd] lamp [læmp] man [mæn]

*Yod oling:* That black cat sat on a hat.

### O o - [ɔ]

on [ɒn] hot [hɒt] pot [pɒt] frost [frɒst]

*Yod oling:* Tom has got a clock, but not a spotty dog.

Tom, Molly has got a spot on her frock.

### E e - [e]

pen [pen] sent [sent] tent [tent] men [men] help [help] well [wel]  
pencil [pencil] mend [mend] send [send] Betty [beti] Ben [ben]

*Yod oling:* Ben sent ten men to Mr. Den.

## Grammar Exercises

### 1. Passive Voice Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

- a) The police officer described the suspect clearly.  
→ The suspect was clearly described by the police officer.
- b) The thief stole a black leather wallet.  
→ A black leather wallet was stolen by the thief.

### 2. Adjective Practice. Describe the suspect using the following adjectives.

tall, slim, bald, angry, young

Misol: The suspect was tall and slim, with a bald head and an angry look.

### 3. Prepositions of Place.

on the table, under the chair, next to the phone, inside the bag

## Vocabulary Exercises

### 1. Choose the correct word.

- a) A person who saw the crime is a(n):

lawyer

criminal

eyewitness

b) A permanent mark on the skin that helps to identify a suspect:

passport

scar

item

## 2. Find the synonym.

a) accurate = \_\_\_\_\_

correct / exact

b) belongings = \_\_\_\_\_

possessions / personal items

## LESSON NINE. LAW AND PUNISHMENT.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Punishment is an essential part of any legal system. It serves as a response to crimes committed by individuals and helps maintain public order and justice. The concept of punishment dates back to ancient times, and even today, it plays a vital role in modern legal systems. Punishment for crimes can vary depending on the nature, severity, and circumstances of the offense. There are several purposes of punishment. One of the main goals is retribution, which means that the offender deserves to be punished for the harm caused. Another important aim is deterrence – to discourage the offender and others from committing similar crimes in the future. Rehabilitation is also significant; it seeks to reform the offender so they can become a law-abiding member

of society. In addition, incapacitation involves removing dangerous individuals from society to prevent them from causing further harm.

Punishments can be classified into different types. Custodial sentences include imprisonment, where the offender loses their freedom for a certain period. This is one of the most common forms of punishment. Non-custodial sentences include community service, fines, probation, and house arrest. These are usually applied in cases involving less serious crimes. In some countries, the death penalty is still used for the most serious crimes, such as murder or terrorism.

However, many countries have abolished capital punishment due to human rights concerns.

Each legal system has its own rules and procedures to determine the appropriate punishment. Judges usually consider various factors such as the offender's criminal history, the motive behind the crime, the impact on the victim, and the degree of remorse shown by the criminal.

In Uzbekistan, the Criminal Code defines a wide range of punishments for different offenses. For instance, theft may lead to a fine or imprisonment, while violent crimes like murder can result in a long-term prison sentence. The Uzbek legal system also emphasizes the importance of rehabilitating criminals and reintegrating them into society. It is also important to ensure that punishment is fair, just, and proportionate. Unfair or excessively harsh punishments can lead to public dissatisfaction and violate human rights.

In conclusion, punishment for committed crimes is necessary to uphold the rule of law. It serves not only to penalize the offender but also to protect society, prevent future crimes, and promote justice. For law students, understanding the theory and application of criminal punishments is key to becoming responsible legal professionals.

### **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

1. What are the main purposes of punishment according to the text?

2. How does rehabilitation differ from retribution?
3. What are examples of non-custodial sentences?
4. Why do some countries oppose the death penalty?
5. What factors do judges consider when giving a sentence?
6. How does Uzbekistan approach the punishment and rehabilitation of offenders?

VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>punishment</b>	jazo
<b>legal system</b>	huquqiy tizim
<b>crime</b>	jinoyat
<b>justice</b>	adolat
<b>retribution</b>	qasos, jazoni ado etish
<b>deterrence</b>	oldini olish, ogohlantirish
<b>rehabilitation</b>	qayta tarbiyalash
<b>incapacitation</b>	jamiyatdan ajratish
<b>imprisonment</b>	qamoq jazosi
<b>non-custodial</b>	ozodlikdan mahrum qilmaydigan
<b>probation</b>	sinov muddati
<b>house arrest</b>	uy qamog‘i
<b>death penalty</b>	o‘lim jazosi
<b>offender</b>	jinoyatchi, qonunbuzar
<b>sentence</b>	hukm, jazo muddati
<b>proportionate</b>	muvofig, mos
<b>criminal code</b>	jinoyat kodeksi
<b>remorse</b>	afsus, pushaymonlik
<b>reintegration</b>	qayta jamiyatga qo‘shish

### Pronunciation

**A a - [ei]**

date [deit]

Kate[keit]

plate[pleit]

take [teik]

make [meik]      blame [bleim]      fade [feid]      same [seim]

*Yod oling:* Kate, don't take the cake from the plate, it's for Mr. Blake.

### **Oo - [ou]**

no [nəu]      note [nəut]      so [səu]      go[gəu]      mole [məul]

tone [təun]      nose [nəuz]      note [nəut]      hope [həup]      rose [rouz]

*Yod oling:* Oh, no, don't go home alone.

### **E e - [i:]**

me [mi:]      he [hi:]      she [ʃi:]      we [wi:]      Peter [Pi:tə]      Pete [pi:t]

*Yod oling:* Pete and Peter, look at the meter.

## **Grammar Practice. THE ARTICLE**

### **1. Fill in "a" or "an".**

- |                   |                     |                 |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ___ computer   | 4. ___ geometry     | 7. ___ addition |
| 2. ___ mathematic | 5. ___ algebra      | 8. ___ problem  |
| 3. ___ number     | 6. ___ architecture | 9. ___ shape    |

### **2. Fill in "a", "an" or "the" where necessary.**

1. This is \_\_\_ safety sign.
2. Where is \_\_\_ joint venture?
3. \_\_\_ Anvar's uncle is \_\_\_ teacher.
4. Barno has got \_\_\_ mask.
5. This is \_\_\_ way to lab.
6. It's \_\_\_ long way to \_\_\_ office.
7. There are a lot of warning signs in \_\_\_ factory.
8. \_\_\_ Rustam and \_\_\_ Ravshan are brothers.
9. \_\_\_ Eifel Tower is in Paris.
10. \_\_\_ Sphinx is in \_\_\_ Egypt.
11. There's some liquid on \_\_\_ floor.
12. Open \_\_\_ door, please!
13. These are \_\_\_ our shoes.

14. \_\_\_ English like \_\_\_ tea.
15. \_\_\_ small cable is mine.
16. \_\_\_ matches are dangerous for children.
17. \_\_\_ man in the green shirt is Sardor.
18. He has \_\_\_ telephone and \_\_\_ computer.
19. Dilbar is not in \_\_\_ office today.

### 3. Match the words with their definitions:

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Deterrence         | a) The process of helping someone return to a normal life after committing a crime. |
| 2. Rehabilitation     | b) A person who has committed a crime.  |
| 3. Custodial sentence | c) A punishment that involves prison.   |
| 4. Incapacitation     | d) A method of preventing someone from committing more crimes by isolating them.    |
| 5. Offender           | e) A strategy to discourage people from breaking the law.                           |

### 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words

**Choose from: imprisonment, deterrence, punishment, rehabilitation, judge**

1. One of the goals of \_\_\_\_\_ is to prevent future crimes.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ gave the offender a two-year prison sentence.
3. In some cases, \_\_\_\_\_ is more effective than long-term prison.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ for serious crimes should be fair and proportionate.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is used when a person loses freedom for a set time.

### 5. Translate into Uzbek

1. Punishment helps maintain justice and order.
2. A fair legal system must consider human rights.
3. The offender was sentenced to five years of imprisonment.
4. Uzbekistan focuses on the rehabilitation of criminals.

5. Non-custodial sentences include probation and community service.

## LESSON TEN. TOURIST POLICE.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing industries in the world, and it plays an important role in the economy of many countries, including Uzbekistan. As the number of international visitors increases, it becomes essential to ensure their safety, security, and comfort. One of the specialized branches of law enforcement that serves this purpose is the Tourist Police. The Tourist Police is a division of the national police force that focuses on maintaining safety and order in areas popular with tourists. Their primary responsibility is to assist foreign visitors, provide them with necessary information, protect them from crimes, and ensure a peaceful environment. These officers are usually trained in foreign languages, especially English, and have knowledge about local laws, culture, and landmarks.

In Uzbekistan, the role of the Tourist Police has become more important in recent years due to the government's efforts to promote tourism. Major cities like Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva attract thousands of tourists annually. The presence of Tourist Police in these areas helps prevent crimes such as theft, fraud, harassment, and illegal tour guiding. One of the key tasks of Tourist Police is to respond quickly to complaints or emergency calls made by tourists. They patrol historical sites, airports, hotels, and other tourist hotspots. Besides law enforcement, they also act as cultural ambassadors by helping tourists feel welcome and respected. Tourist Police officers must possess good communication skills, be polite, patient, and professional. They often cooperate with local authorities, embassies, and travel agencies to ensure effective coordination in case of any incidents involving foreign guests.

For legal students, understanding the role of the Tourist Police is crucial. It reflects the intersection between law enforcement and human rights, as well as international relations. Officers must balance the enforcement of national laws with the protection of foreigners' legal rights and cultural sensitivity.

Furthermore, Tourist Police help promote a positive image of the country. If tourists feel safe and well-treated, they are more likely to return and recommend the destination to others. Thus, the work of Tourist Police contributes not only to public security but also to national development.

In conclusion, the Tourist Police is an essential part of the modern legal and security system in any country that values tourism. For future legal professionals, it is important to be aware of this field, as it combines legal knowledge, communication, and public service in a unique and meaningful way.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the main role of the Tourist Police?
2. Why is it important for officers to speak foreign languages?
3. In which Uzbek cities is the Tourist Police most active?
4. What kind of crimes does the Tourist Police help prevent?
5. How do Tourist Police officers contribute to national development?
6. Why should law students learn about the Tourist Police system?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>tourist police</b>	turistlar politsiyasi
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qilish
<b>safety and order</b>	xavfsizlik va tartib
<b>foreign visitor</b>	chet ellik mehmon

<b>cultural ambassador</b>	madaniy elchi
<b>patrolling</b>	patrul xizmati
<b>complaint</b>	shikoyat
<b>communication skills</b>	muloqot ko‘nikmalari
<b>emergency call</b>	favqulodda chaqiriq
<b>illegal tour guiding</b>	noqonuniy gidlik
<b>human rights</b>	inson huquqlari
<b>public security</b>	jamoat xavfsizligi
<b>national development</b>	mamlakat taraqqiyoti

## Pronunciation

### I i - [ai]

nine [nain]    mike[maik]    kite [kait]    mine [main]    pipe [paip]  
 fine [fain]    bride [braid]    tide [taid]

*Yod oling:* Mike is nine, the kite is fine.

### Y y - [ai]

type [taip]my [mai]    fly [flai]    dry [drai]    try [traï]    fry [frai]  
 why [wai]    cry [krai]    spy [spai]    sky [skai]

*Yod oling:* The little fly is in the sky.

Why not try to catch the fly.

### U u - [ju:]

duty [dju:ti]    tube [tju:b]    unit [ju:nit]    mute [mju:t]    usage [ju:sidʒ]  
 tune [tju:n]    use [ju:z]    tuner [tju:nə]    super [sju:pə]

*Yod oling:* Sue used the turner and tuned the radio to music.

## Grammar

### Wh-questions haqida ma'lumot

Wh-questions — bu "Wh-" bilan boshlanuvchi savollar bo‘lib, ular gapga "ha" yoki "yo‘q" bilan javob berilmaydi. Bu savollar aniq bir ma'lumotni so‘rash uchun ishlatiladi.

Quyida eng ko‘p ishlatiladigan Wh-so‘zlar:

Wh- so‘zlar	Ma‘nosi (o‘zbekcha)	Nimani so‘raydi?	Misol
What	nima	narsani	What is your name?
Where	qayerda	joyni	Where do you live?
When	qachon	vaqtni	When did it happen?
Who	kim	shaxsni	Who is that man?
Why	nima uchun	sababni	Why are you late?
How	qanday	holat, uslub	How did you do it?
Which	qaysi	tanlov (ikkidan ko‘proq)	Which book is yours?

**1. Quyidagi bo‘sh joylarga mos Wh-so‘zni qo‘ying: (what, where, when, who, why)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ do you live?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is knocking at the door?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you crying?
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you want for dinner?
- \_\_\_\_\_ did the accident happen?

**2. Quyidagi javoblarga mos keladigan Wh-savollar yozing:**

- Answer: I study law.  
Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Answer: He went to the police station.  
Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Answer: The robbery happened at night.  
Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Answer: Because I lost my wallet.  
Question: \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**3. Quyidagi Wh-savollarni grammatik jihatdan to‘g‘rilang:**

- What you are doing?
- Where he lives?

c) When did she gone?

d) Why you late?

#### 4. Quyidagi holatlarga Wh-savollar tuzing:

a) Siz jinoyat sodir bo'lgan vaqtni so'rayapsiz.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

b) Siz guvohdan nima ko'rganini so'rayapsiz.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

c) Siz kim jinoyat sodir etganini bilmoqchisiz.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

d) Siz jinoyatchi qayerga qochib ketganini so'rayapsiz.

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

#### 5. Choose the correct tense

1. The Tourist Police always \_\_\_\_\_ (help/helps/helped) tourists in need.

2. Officers \_\_\_\_\_ (are speaking/speak/spoke) English to communicate with foreigners.

3. Last year, the Tourist Police \_\_\_\_\_ (assist/assists/assisted) over 10,000 tourists.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have trained/has trained/had train) new officers this month.

#### 6. Complete using modal verbs: can, must, should, may

1. Tourist Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ speak more than one language.

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ report any stolen item to the Tourist Police.

3. Officers \_\_\_\_\_ help you if you feel unsafe.

4. Tourists \_\_\_\_\_ follow local laws during their stay.

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### 1. Find the synonym

1. Protect → \_\_\_\_\_ (defend / ignore / attack)

2. Respond → \_\_\_\_\_ (answer / ask / call)

3. Visitor → \_\_\_\_\_ (tourist / officer / citizen)

## 2. Match the words

Tourist	Guide
Law	Enforcement
Cultural	Ambassador
Emergency	Call
Public	Security



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**

### **Administrative Law and Government Agencies**

legislature, critical, government, legal, legislative, administrative, procedures, force, adjudication, disputes organizations,

Administrative law governs the actions of \_\_\_\_\_ agencies and their interaction with individuals and \_\_\_\_\_. It includes rulemaking, enforcement, and \_\_\_\_\_ processes. Agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issue regulations that have the \_\_\_\_\_ of law. These rules must comply with the enabling statute passed by the \_\_\_\_\_. Administrative law ensures agencies act within their authority and follow due process. Individuals can challenge agency decisions through \_\_\_\_\_ hearings or judicial review. Agencies often hold quasi-judicial hearings where administrative law judges (ALJs) decide \_\_\_\_\_. Key principles include transparency, accountability, and procedural \_\_\_\_\_. Agencies must provide notice and opportunity to comment before finalizing regulations. Administrative \_\_\_\_\_ are governed by acts like the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). \_\_\_\_\_ professionals working in administrative law must understand agency structure, rulemaking procedures, and appeals processes. This area of law plays a \_\_\_\_\_ role in regulating industries, protecting the public, and

ensuring lawful government conduct. It bridges the gap between \_\_\_\_\_ intent and practical enforcement.

## LESSON ELEVEN. POLICE ACTION AT THE CRIME SCENE



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

The officer who first arrived at the scene of a crime should note the time of his arrival. This time must be included in the primary crime report.

The first question of the investigator when he arrived at the crime scene will be: “Has anybody entered the scene?” He also finds out: When did the first officer arrive at the scene? Who was present? What did they say? What did they change at the crime scene? From here the investigator becomes the search commander who is responsible for search. If the crime is not a serious one, and it will be investigated by the officer first on the scene, he should interview the persons who can give useful information for proper investigation. It is important to obtain as much information as possible at the first stages of the interview when the facts are fresh in the minds of victim and witnesses. The successful solution of the case often depends upon the carefulness of the primary interview and investigation.

When the crime is of a serious character or of such a nature that it should be investigated by another officer than the officer who first arrived at the crime scene, the Criminal Investigation Department must be informed and everything done to protect the crime scene. Nothing should be touched or moved unless there is some very good reason for doing that, for example to save life. The officers who arrived at the scene of the crime should preserve the scene in the condition in which they found it until the arrival of the officer who will be investigating the case.

Sightseers and police officers who do not take part in the examination of the scene must be excluded from the scene of the crime. Everything possible should be done to avoid attracting the attention of the public.

When a crime has been committed but the criminal escaped without leaving sufficient traces for establishing his identity, the assistance of police publications and information of the Criminal Record Office used.

### **Vocabulary**

**arrive** – reach a place at the end of a

journey or a stage in a journey

**include** – make part of a whole

**find out** – discover a fact

**discipline** – activity that provides mental

or physical training

**carefulness** – accuracy, care, thoroughness

**preserve** – maintain (something) in its

original or existing state

**sightseer** – observer, onlooker

**exclude** – deny (someone) access to a

place, group, or privilege

**publication** – the preparation and issuing

of a book, journal, or piece of music for public sale

**Task 1. Match each word and expression on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.**

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. To arrive.   | a) significant |
| 2. To preserve. | b) to run away |
| 3. To escape.   | c) to protect  |
| 4. Assistance.  | d) to get      |
| 5. Important.   | e) help        |

**Task 2. Find English equivalents of the following Uzbek expressions in the text:**

1. Jinoyat joyiga birinchi yetib kelgan ofitser.
2. Jinoyat to'g'risidagi dastlabki bildirgi.
3. Jinoyat jiddiy jinoyatlardan bo'lmasa.
4. Imkon qadar ko'p ma'lumot olmoq.
5. Voqealar (faktlar) jabrlanuvchining aniq esida turgan vaqtda.

**Task 3. Make up word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own.**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. To arrive   | crime scene<br>airport<br>country<br>evidence |
| 2. To preserve | traces<br>crime scene<br>investigation        |
| 3. Primary     | interview<br>crime report                     |

**Task 4. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary.**

1. To arrive – arrived – arrival.
2. Command – commander.
3. Response – responsible.
4. Success – successful.
5. Care – careful – carefully – carefulness.
6. To solve – solution.
7. To assist – assistance.
8. Public – publication.
9. To identify – identification – identity.
10. To inform – informed – information.

**Task 5. Answer the following questions.**

1. What should the investigator note on his arrival at the crime scene?
2. What will the first question of the investigator be?
3. Why is it important to obtain all possible information in the first stages of the interview?
4. What does the successful solution of the case often depend upon?
5. What must the police officer do if the crime is a serious one?
6. In which condition should the officer who first arrived at the scene preserve it?
7. What should be done to avoid the attention of the public?

**Task 6. Comment on the following statements.**

1. It is important to obtain as much information as possible at the first stages of the interview.
2. Nothing at the scene should be touched or moved unless there is some very good reason for doing that.
3. The successful solution of the case often depends upon the carefulness of the primary interview and investigation.

**LESSON TWELVE. CRIME PREVENTION.**



***1. Reading and translating the given text orally.***

***2. You can use given text or find extra information.***

Crime prevention is an essential part of the criminal justice system. It refers to strategies, actions, and policies aimed at reducing and controlling crime before it occurs. Law enforcement agencies, government institutions, and communities work together to prevent criminal activities and ensure the safety of society. For students of law, understanding crime prevention is crucial because it reflects the proactive side of

justice. There are several types of crime prevention: situational prevention, social prevention, and community-based prevention. Situational crime prevention focuses on reducing opportunities for crimes by improving surveillance, increasing lighting in public spaces, and using security systems. For example, installing CCTV cameras in streets and public areas can discourage criminal acts.

Social crime prevention, on the other hand, deals with reducing the root causes of crime such as poverty, lack of education, and unemployment. Programs that offer education, vocational training, and employment opportunities to young people are part of this strategy. These measures aim to reduce the risk factors that push individuals towards criminal behavior. Community-based crime prevention encourages the participation of local communities in protecting their neighborhoods. Citizens are encouraged to report suspicious behavior and work with local police. Neighbourhood Watch programs and community policing are practical examples. This approach builds trust between police and the public and improves cooperation. Legal frameworks also play a significant role in preventing crime. Governments pass laws that define crimes and set penalties. These laws act as a deterrent to potential offenders. Moreover, the effectiveness of the judiciary in punishing offenders fairly and quickly can also help reduce crime.

Modern technologies are also transforming crime prevention. Digital surveillance, data analysis, facial recognition, and predictive policing help law enforcement to detect and prevent crimes more effectively. However, these methods must respect individual rights and privacy. In Uzbekistan, crime prevention is a top priority. The Ministry of Internal Affairs implements various programs to reduce crime levels and ensure public order. The involvement of educational institutions, including law academies, in promoting legal knowledge and social responsibility among youth is an important step toward building a safer society.

In conclusion, crime prevention is a multi-layered effort that requires cooperation between the state, law enforcement, communities, and individuals. Future lawyers and law enforcement officers must be well-versed in preventive strategies to contribute to a peaceful and just society.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is crime prevention and why is it important?
2. What are the three main types of crime prevention mentioned in the text?
3. How does situational crime prevention reduce crime?
4. What are the social causes of crime according to the text?
5. Why is community involvement important in preventing crime?
6. What role do modern technologies play in crime prevention?



## VOCABULARY LIST

<b>crime prevention</b>	jinoyatlarning oldini olish
<b>criminal justice</b>	jinoyat-protsess tizimi
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar
<b>surveillance</b>	kuzatuv
<b>public safety</b>	jamoat xavfsizligi
<b>situational prevention</b>	vaziyatga asoslangan profilaktika
<b>root causes</b>	asosiy sabablar
<b>poverty</b>	qashshoqlik
<b>unemployment</b>	ishsizlik
<b>community policing</b>	jamoatchilik bilan hamkorlikdagi politsiya
<b>deterrent</b>	ogohlantiruvchi omil
<b>facial recognition</b>	yuzni aniqlash texnologiyasi
<b>legal framework</b>	huquqiy baza
<b>judiciary</b>	sud tizimi
<b>preventive strategies</b>	profilaktik strategiyalar

## Pronunciation

### E e +r [ə:]

er [ə:]	her [hə:]	fern [fə:n]	stern [stə:n]	fermant [fə:mənt]
Bert [bə:t]	herd [hə:d]	mercy [mə:si]	merchant [mə:tʃnt]	

*Yod oling:* The herd and Bert didn't see her pearl.

### **Ii + r [ə:]**

i + r [ə:] girl [gə:l] sir [sə:] thirst [θə:st] thirsty [θə:sti]

bird [bɜ:d] third [θɜ:d] thirteen [θɜ:ti:n] thirty [θɜ:ti]

*Yod oling:* Sir Sydney was the first who saw the first night on the thirty first of March.

### **Y y + r [ə:]**

y + r [ə:] myrtle - [mə:tl]

## **Grammar.**

### **Present Simple Tense (Hozirgi oddiy zamon)**

Present Simple hozirgi kundalik ish-harakatlar, odatlar, takrorlanuvchi yoki doimiy holatlar haqida gapirishda ishlatiladi.

(I/You/We/They) + V1

(He/She/It) + V1 + s/es

*I go to school every day.*

*She drinks tea in the morning.*

*We play football on Sundays.*

*He watches TV after dinner.*

### **Present Continuous Tense (Hozirgi davomli zamon)**

Present Continuous ayni paytda sodir bo'layotgan harakatlar yoki vaqtincha davom etayotgan holatlar haqida gapirganda ishlatiladi.

(I am / He-She-It is / We-You-They are) + V-ing

*I am reading a book now.*

*She is cooking dinner.*

*They are playing in the yard.*

*We are studying English at the moment.*

### **1. Sentence completion – choose Present Simple or Present Continuous**

1. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up at 6 a.m.

2. Look! The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) the mouse.

3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to school on Sundays.

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music right now.

## **2. Give both forms: Present Simple & Present Continuous**

Fe'llar: write, run, eat, teach

She writes emails every day.

She is writing an email now.

## **3. Identify which of the sentences are in the Present Simple tense and which are in the Present Continuous tense.**

1. They play the piano every evening.

2. He is washing his car now.

3. We visit our grandparents every week.

4. I am not working today.

## **4. Choose the correct tenses.**

1. The police usually (patrol / patrolled / will patrol) the streets at night.

2. Education programs (help / helped / helping) prevent young people from committing crimes.

3. In recent years, Uzbekistan (has implemented / implemented / will implement) new crime prevention strategies.

4. CCTV cameras (was installed / were installed / is installed) to increase public safety.

5. The judiciary (play / plays / played) an important role in crime prevention.

## **Vocabulary Exercise**

### **1. Match the synonyms**

1. crime

A. avoid

2. punishment

B. reason

3. community

C. society

4. prevent

D. offense

5. cause

E. penalty

### Sentence Construction

#### 2. Make sentences using the following words.

1. surveillance

2. poverty

3. deterrent

4. community policing

5. legal framework



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**

#### **Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility**

conflicts, responsibility, disciplinary, legal, loyalty, evidence, fiduciary, behavior, trust, professional, public, obligations, attorney-client, lawyers,

Legal ethics refers to the rules governing the \_\_\_\_\_ conduct of \_\_\_\_\_. Attorneys must uphold integrity, confidentiality, and \_\_\_\_\_ to their clients. The \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ privilege protects private communications and encourages open disclosure. \_\_\_\_\_ of interest must be avoided or disclosed. Lawyers must also avoid actions that may constitute malpractice, such as negligence or breach of \_\_\_\_\_ duty. The American Bar Association (ABA) publishes the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, which guide ethical \_\_\_\_\_. Violations may result in \_\_\_\_\_ actions, including suspension or disbarment. Ethical \_\_\_\_\_ also include competence, diligence, and candor toward the tribunal. Lawyers must not knowingly offer false \_\_\_\_\_ or mislead the court. They also have a duty to maintain client \_\_\_\_\_ accounts and avoid commingling of funds. Upholding ethical standards ensures the fairness and credibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ system. Law students are typically required to pass a professional \_\_\_\_\_ exam before admission to the bar. Legal ethics is not only about avoiding misconduct

but promoting justice, access to legal services, and \_\_\_\_\_ confidence in the profession.

## LESSON THIRTEEN. OBSERVATION OF CRIME SCENE.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Observation of a crime scene is one of the most important tasks in criminal investigations. It involves careful and systematic examination of the area where a crime has occurred. Proper observation allows law enforcement officers to collect evidence, reconstruct the events, and identify suspects. This process must be carried out in a professional and objective manner to avoid contamination or loss of valuable clues. The first step in crime scene observation is securing the scene. Police officers must make sure that no unauthorized persons enter the area. This prevents possible tampering with evidence. Once the scene is secured, investigators begin to make detailed observations. They examine the location, the position of objects, blood stains, fingerprints, weapons, and other physical evidence.

Investigators also take photographs and make sketches of the scene. Every detail, no matter how small, can be important. Forensic experts may be called in to collect trace evidence such as hair, fibers, or DNA samples. Observers must wear gloves and protective clothing to avoid contaminating the scene. The observation process includes interviewing witnesses who may have seen or heard something suspicious. Their statements are compared with the physical evidence to build a timeline of events. Investigators also consider environmental conditions like weather, lighting, and time of day, as these factors can affect the evidence. One of the key principles in observing

a crime scene is maintaining the chain of custody. This means keeping a record of who collected each piece of evidence and where it is stored. This ensures that evidence is admissible in court.

In legal education, law students are taught how to observe a crime scene critically. They study real-life cases, practice mock crime scenes, and learn how to identify relevant and irrelevant details. The ability to observe accurately and analyze findings is essential for future police officers, detectives, and legal professionals.

In conclusion, observation of a crime scene is a complex process that requires attention to detail, critical thinking, and knowledge of forensic science. A well-conducted observation can make the difference between solving a crime and letting a criminal go free. Therefore, legal professionals must be well-trained in crime scene observation techniques to uphold justice and protect society.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Why is observation of a crime scene important in investigations?
2. What is the first thing police officers do when they arrive at a crime scene?
3. Why should investigators avoid contaminating the crime scene?
4. What kinds of evidence can be found at a crime scene?
5. What is the role of forensic experts during observation?
6. Why is maintaining the chain of custody important?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>crime scene</b>	jinoyat sodir bo‘lgan joy
<b>investigation</b>	tergov
<b>evidence</b>	dalil, isbot
<b>observation</b>	kuzatish
<b>examine</b>	tekshirmoq, ko‘zdan kechirmoq
<b>suspect</b>	gumon qilinuvchi

<b>secure the scene</b>	joyni himoyalamoq
<b>tampering</b>	buzib yuborish, aralashish
<b>blood stains</b>	qon dog‘lari
<b>fingerprints</b>	fingerprints
<b>forensic expert</b>	forensic expert
<b>trace evidence</b>	izli (mikro) dalillar
<b>interview witnesses</b>	guvohlar bilan suhbatlashish
<b>chain of custody</b>	dalillar harakati hujjati
<b>admissible in court</b>	sudda qabul qilinadigan

## Pronunciation

[e], [æ], [i:], [i] — plan, length, thin, stiff, lag, rat, shell, fit, fan, eve, me, gym, mete, mad, miss, children, ass, sit, at, neck, black, cell, gin, get, give, glad, icy, need, Pete, see;

[k], [s], [z] — cite, size, scent, cable, lick, bags, these, fence, lack, clad, cent, face, shapes, since, cynk, mice, rise, click, wise, place, hands, maps, tips;

[X], [g] — age, gent, glad, dig, range, wage, give, gin, egg, edge, wig, badge, bag, get, gem, stage, change, gentle, gave;

[ei], [ai], [i] — cycle, bible, lable, ate, mate, title, tittle, brittle, able, ice, male, mite, rifle, riddle, mild, middle, mist, mice.

## Grammar Exercises

### 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb

- Investigators \_\_\_\_\_ (secure) the scene before collecting evidence.
- Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) by the police officers.
- Officers \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) gloves to avoid contamination.
- A detailed report \_\_\_\_\_ (write) after the observation.

### 2. Passive Voice Practice

Change the following active sentences into passive

- a) The police collect fingerprints.
- b) Investigators take photographs of the scene.
- c) They interview all the witnesses.
- d) Forensic experts examine the evidence.

### 3. Prepositions Practice

**Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions: (at, on, in, by, to)**

- a) Investigators arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the crime scene quickly.
- b) The weapon was found \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
- c) The chain \_\_\_\_\_ custody must not be broken.
- d) Evidence was collected \_\_\_\_\_ professionals.

### Vocabulary Practice

**Match the words with their definitions**

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Forensic expert | a. A person who may have seen the crime.              |
| 2. Evidence        | b. Careful watching and examination of a scene.       |
| 3. Suspect         | c. Someone believed to be involved in a crime.        |
| 4. Witness         | d. Scientific professional who analyzes crime scenes. |
| 5. Observation     | e. Information used to prove something legally.       |

## LESSON FOURTEEN. CYBER CRIME: THREATS AND PROTECTION.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

In today's digital age, cyber crime has become one of the most dangerous and widespread threats in the world. As the internet plays a central role in communication, business, government, and education, cyber criminals take advantage of technological

vulnerabilities to commit crimes. Law students and future legal professionals must understand the nature of cyber crime, its potential consequences, and the legal measures that can protect individuals and organizations. Cyber crime refers to illegal activities carried out through digital devices, networks, or the internet. These crimes include hacking, identity theft, phishing, cyberbullying, spreading viruses, ransomware attacks, and online fraud. For example, a hacker may gain unauthorized access to a company's database to steal sensitive information such as customer data or credit card details. In some cases, cyber criminals demand money in exchange for returning access to blocked systems or encrypted files.

One of the key challenges in combating cyber crime is that it often crosses international borders. A criminal in one country may attack a system in another, making investigation and prosecution more complex. This creates a need for international cooperation between law enforcement agencies, as well as strong national cybersecurity laws and regulations. Legal professionals play a crucial role in protecting society from cyber threats. They help draft cyber laws, prosecute offenders, and defend victims. In many countries, there are specific laws and acts focused on cyber crime, such as the Computer Misuse Act (UK), the Cybersecurity Law (China), or the Law on Information Security (Uzbekistan). These laws define various cyber crimes, prescribe punishments, and guide the use of electronic evidence in court. To protect against cyber crime, both individuals and organizations should adopt preventive strategies. These include using strong passwords, installing antivirus software, updating systems regularly, and being cautious when opening emails or downloading files. Legal professionals must also promote awareness campaigns to educate citizens about online risks and their rights in cyberspace.

In conclusion, cyber crime poses serious risks to privacy, security, and economic stability. Legal experts and law students must be prepared to address these challenges by understanding cyber laws, promoting digital literacy, and contributing to international efforts in cyber security. Only through strong legal frameworks and cooperation can we reduce the impact of cyber crime in our digital world.

### **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

1. What is cyber crime and why is it dangerous?
2. Give three examples of cyber crime mentioned in the text.
3. Why is it difficult to investigate cyber crime internationally?
4. What role do legal professionals play in fighting cyber crime?
5. What are some preventive measures against cyber crime?
6. Why is international cooperation important in dealing with cyber crime?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>cyber crime</b>	kiber jinoyat
<b>digital age</b>	raqamli davr
<b>vulnerability</b>	zaiflik
<b>identity theft</b>	shaxsni o'g'irlash
<b>phishing</b>	aldov orqali ma'lumot olish
<b>cyberbullying</b>	internet orqali tahdid qilish
<b>ransomware</b>	to'lov talab qiluvchi virus
<b>unauthorized</b>	ruxsatsiz kirish
<b>prosecution</b>	sudga tortish
<b>prevention</b>	oldini olish
<b>legal</b>	huquqiy asos
<b>international</b>	xalqaro hamkorlik
<b>digital literacy</b>	raqamli savodxonlik
<b>moot court</b>	o'quv sud jarayoni
<b>legal clinic</b>	yuridik amaliyot klublari
<b>hands-on experience</b>	amaliy tajriba
<b>justice</b>	adolat
<b>legal reasoning</b>	yuridik mulohaza

<b>ethical awareness</b>	axloqiy ong
<b>legal system</b>	huquqiy tizim
<b>dedication</b>	fidoyilik

## Pronouncatuon

### Aa + re [eə]

a + re [eə] cho'ziq tovush.

bare [beə] care [keə] spare [speə] tare [teə] fare [feə] hare [heə]  
harebell [heəbəl] farewell [feəwəl]

*Yod oling:* Miss Clare carefully looked at the hare.

### Oo + re [ɔ:]

o + re [ɔ:] "o" harfining 3-tur bo'g'indagi o'qilishi bilan o'xshash.

more [mɔ:] core [kɔ:] bore [bɔ:] forebore [fɔ:bɔ:] sore [sɔ:] pore  
[pɔ:] forecast [fɔ:kɑ:st] forefinger [fɔ:fɪŋə] moreover [mɔ:rouə]

*Yod oling:* Core has a sore forefinger and moreover, she looked more and more at her sore forefinger.

### Ee + re [iə]

e+re [iə] here [hiə] merely [miəli] mere [miə] interfere [intəfiə]  
interference [intəfiərəns]

*Yod oling:* Here after, no interferece is allowed here.

## Grammar Exercises

### 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Cyber criminals often \_\_\_\_\_ (use) phishing emails to steal data.
2. A new cyber law \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) in Uzbekistan in 2023.
3. If people \_\_\_\_\_ (update) their systems regularly, they can avoid some threats.
4. The hacker \_\_\_\_\_ (gain) access to the system last night.
5. Many users \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) aware of online risks.

## 2. Choose the correct modal verb (must / should / can / may / have to)

1. Law students \_\_\_\_\_ understand the basics of cyber crime.
2. Users \_\_\_\_\_ be careful when clicking unknown links.
3. Organizations \_\_\_\_\_ install firewalls to protect data.
4. Cyber criminals \_\_\_\_\_ face strict punishment.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ cooperate internationally to fight cyber threats.

## Lexical Exercises

### 1. Match the cyber crimes with their definitions

- A. Phishing
- B. Hacking
- C. Ransomware
- D. Cyberbullying
- E. Identity theft

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Taking control of someone's personal data to impersonate them.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Sending fake messages to get sensitive information.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Breaking into a computer system illegally.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Threatening or humiliating someone online.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Blocking access to files and asking for payment.

### 2. Fill in the blanks with words from the vocabulary list

1. Legal professionals must be involved in the \_\_\_\_\_ of cyber criminals.
2. Strong \_\_\_\_\_ laws help reduce online crime.
3. The internet has increased the number of \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is important to protect yourself online.
5. Victims of cyber crime often suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ loss.



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**  
**International Law and Treaties**

rights, enforcement, ratified, military, legal, conflict, honor, organizations,

International law governs \_\_\_\_\_ relations between nations, as well as between states and international \_\_\_\_\_. It includes treaties, customs, and general legal principles recognized by the global community. Treaties are formal agreements signed and \_\_\_\_\_ by states and can address issues like trade, human \_\_\_\_\_, environmental protection, and armed \_\_\_\_\_. Examples include the Geneva Conventions and the United Nations Charter. International law is enforced by institutions like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Unlike domestic law, \_\_\_\_\_ depends on state cooperation and diplomatic pressure. States are expected to act in good faith and \_\_\_\_\_ international commitments under the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*. Violations may result in sanctions, diplomatic consequences, or \_\_\_\_\_ intervention. Sovereignty remains a key principle, but globalization has increased the importance of multilateral cooperation.

## LESSON FIFTEEN. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS LEGAL IMPLICATIONS.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is one of the most revolutionary technologies of the 21st century. It refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. These processes include learning, reasoning, and self-correction. AI is already being used in many fields such as healthcare, finance, education, transportation, and law enforcement. As future legal professionals, law students must understand the legal implications of AI in society.

AI systems are becoming more capable of performing tasks that traditionally required human intelligence. For example, AI-powered surveillance tools are used by police to recognize faces and track suspects. Courts in some countries use AI to help judges assess the likelihood of a defendant re-offending. Even lawyers use AI tools to



scan documents and find legal precedents. While these uses can increase efficiency and reduce human error, they also raise serious ethical and legal concerns. One of the biggest challenges is accountability. When an AI system makes a decision that causes harm—such as a wrongful arrest or discrimination—who is responsible? Is it the software developer, the government agency, or the AI system itself? This question is not easy to answer, and current laws are not always clear about how to handle such situations.

Another legal issue is data privacy. AI systems require large amounts of data to function properly. This often includes personal data such as names, photos, or even biometric information. If this data is not protected, it could be misused or stolen. That's why many countries, including Uzbekistan, are working to introduce legal frameworks to regulate data collection and storage. AI can also influence human rights. For instance, automated decision-making systems may deny someone access to public services, jobs, or loans without clear reasons. This can lead to discrimination and violate the principle of fairness. Legal experts must ensure that AI is used transparently and that decisions can be explained and appealed.

To conclude, Artificial Intelligence presents both great opportunities and serious risks. It can improve legal systems and help society, but only if it is developed and used responsibly. Law students and legal professionals must be prepared to understand, regulate, and manage AI technologies to protect justice and human rights in the digital age.

### **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:**

1. What is Artificial Intelligence and where is it used?
2. Why is accountability a major concern with AI?
3. How is AI used in the legal field?

4. What privacy concerns are raised by AI technologies?
5. What human rights can AI negatively affect?
6. What role should legal professionals play in the age of AI?

VOCABULARY LIST	
<b>artificial intelligence (AI)</b>	sun'iy intellekt
<b>surveillance</b>	kuzatuv
<b>facial recognition</b>	yuzni tanib olish
<b>legal implication</b>	yuridik oqibat
<b>accountability</b>	javobgarlik
<b>bias</b>	og'ish, tarafkashlik
<b>data privacy</b>	ma'lumotlar maxfiyligi
<b>discrimination</b>	discrimination
<b>kamsitish</b>	kamsitish
<b>human rights</b>	inson huquqlari
<b>ethical concerns</b>	axloqiy muammolar
<b>legal framework</b>	huquqiy asos
<b>algorithm</b>	algoritm
<b>transparency</b>	oshkoralik
<b>appeal</b>	shikoyat qilish
<b>biometric information</b>	biometrik ma'lumotlar

### Pronunciation

“**ai**” [ei] birinchisi o'qiladi; “**eu**” [ju] ikkinchisi o'qiladi:

maid – [meid];                      neutral [nju:trəl];

“**ea**” digrafi ko'pincha [i:], ba'zan esa [iə] yoki [ei] o'qiladi. Masalan:

teach [ti:tʃ]    dear [diə]    great [greit]    beak [bi:k]    fear [fiə]    seat [si:t]  
 séance [si:ns]    dean [di:n]    hear [hiə]    leaf [li:f]    near [niə]    real [riəl]

“ea” digrafi ayrim so’zlarda (odatda “d” va “th” harf birikmalaridan oldin) [e] o’qiladi:

meant [ment]    bread [bred]    instead [insted]    death [deθ]    deaf [def]  
deal [del]    head [hed]    breakfast [brekfəst]

“oo” digrafi [u:], [u], [o:], [ʌ] o’qilishi mumkin:

soon [su:n]    room [rum] door [dɔ:]    blood [blʌd]    cool [ku:l]    book [buk]  
floor [flɔ:]    doom [du:m]    look [luk]    food [fud]    cook [kuk]

“ew” digrafi [u:] va [ju:] o’qilishi mumkin:

grew [’gru:]    jeweller [dʒju:vələ]    new [nju:]

“aw” digrafi [ɔ:] o’qiladi. Masalan: draw [drɔ:]

### Grammar Exercises.

#### 1. Complete the sentences using the correct tense (Pres. S.t or Pres. Con.t)

- AI systems \_\_\_\_\_ (help) judges assess legal risks.
- Many governments \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) legal frameworks for AI now.
- Lawyers often \_\_\_\_\_ (use) AI to analyze documents.
- New AI technologies \_\_\_\_\_ (change) the legal profession rapidly.

#### 2. Passive Voice: Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

- AI collects large amounts of personal data.
- Governments regulate data privacy.
- Courts use AI to evaluate re-offending risks.

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### 1. Match the words to their definitions

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Discrimination | 1. A clear process or formula for solving a problem                   |
| B. Surveillance   | 2. The act of watching someone closely, especially by law enforcement |
| C. Algorithm      | 3. Being responsible for actions or decisions                         |
| D. Transparency   | 4. Treating people unfairly based on race,                            |

gender, etc.

E. Accountability

5. Being open and clear about decisions or systems

**2. Fill in the blanks using words from the glossary:**

- a) Courts should ensure \_\_\_\_\_ when using AI in sentencing.
- b) There is a growing concern about \_\_\_\_\_ in AI systems.
- c) Many people are unaware of how their \_\_\_\_\_ is collected.
- d) Developers must take \_\_\_\_\_ for their AI tools.



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**

**Property Law and Ownership Rights**

public, legal rights, compensation, zoning laws, possess, dispute, trespass, policymakers, jointly, government, property, trusts,

Property law defines \_\_\_\_\_ and interests in both real and personal property. Real property refers to land and anything attached to it, such as buildings. Personal \_\_\_\_\_ includes movable items like vehicles, furniture, or intellectual property. Ownership rights typically include the right to \_\_\_\_\_, use, exclude others, transfer, and enjoy the property. Title is legal ownership, and deeds are used to transfer real property. Property may be owned individually, \_\_\_\_\_, or through entities like \_\_\_\_\_ or corporations. Easements and leases are examples of limited property interests. \_\_\_\_\_ regulate how property can be used, such as for residential or commercial purposes. Disputes over property may involve \_\_\_\_\_, nuisance, or eminent domain—when the \_\_\_\_\_ takes private land for public use with just \_\_\_\_\_. Legal professionals often assist in transactions, title searches, and \_\_\_\_\_ resolution. Understanding property law is essential for real estate attorneys, landlords, developers, and \_\_\_\_\_. The law balances individual ownership with \_\_\_\_\_ interest and economic development.

## LESSON SIXTEEN. ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Road traffic accidents (RTAs) are among the most common and dangerous incidents that occur on public roads. These accidents involve collisions between vehicles, pedestrians, or objects, and often result in injuries, deaths, or property damage. As future legal professionals, law students must understand the causes, legal consequences, and preventive measures related to traffic accidents. There are various causes of road traffic accidents. The most common ones include careless driving, speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, ignoring traffic rules, using mobile phones while driving, and poor road conditions. In many cases, accidents occur due to a combination of human error and environmental factors. Drivers, passengers, and pedestrians must follow traffic laws to ensure safety.

From a legal perspective, road traffic accidents are subject to civil, administrative, and criminal liability. If a driver causes harm to another person or property, they may be held responsible under the civil law to compensate the victim. In cases where traffic rules are violated, the offender may be fined or have their driving license suspended under administrative law. If a road accident results in serious injury or death, it may lead to criminal prosecution. Investigation of traffic accidents usually involves the police, forensic experts, and insurance companies. Law enforcement officers collect evidence from the scene, interview witnesses, and prepare an accident report. This report is crucial in determining who was at fault. In serious cases, legal proceedings may be initiated in court, and lawyers play a key role in representing victims or defendants.

Prevention of road traffic accidents is a shared responsibility. Governments must ensure roads are properly maintained and traffic signals function correctly. They should also implement road safety education campaigns. Police officers must monitor compliance with traffic laws, and drivers must act responsibly behind the wheel. Moreover, the use of modern technologies such as speed cameras and breathalyzers helps reduce accidents.

In conclusion, road traffic accidents are a major social and legal problem that requires attention from both legal authorities and the public. Law students should be aware of traffic legislation, procedures for dealing with accidents, and the legal rights of victims. By understanding the legal framework surrounding road safety, they can contribute to building a safer and more just society.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What are the main causes of road traffic accidents mentioned in the text?
2. What types of liability can a driver face after an accident?
3. How is a traffic accident typically investigated?
4. What role do legal professionals play in traffic accident cases?
5. What are some preventive measures to reduce traffic accidents?
6. Why is it important for law students to study traffic legislation?



#### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>road traffic accident</b>	yo‘l-transport hodisasi
<b>collision</b>	to‘qnashuv
<b>injury</b>	jarohat
<b>property damage</b>	mulkka yetkazilgan zarar
<b>careless driving</b>	ehtiyotsiz haydash

<b>speeding</b>	tezlikni oshirish
<b>driving under the influence (dui)</b>	mast holatda transport boshqarish
<b>traffic rules</b>	harakat qoidalari
<b>civil liability</b>	fuqarolik javobgarligi
<b>criminal prosecution</b>	jinoyat ishini qo‘zg‘atish
<b>witness</b>	guvoh
<b>accident</b>	hodisa haqida bayonnoma
<b>compensation</b>	to‘lov, kompensatsiya
<b>preventive measures</b>	oldini olish choralar
<b>breathalyzer</b>	nafasdan spirtni aniqlovchi asbob

## Pronunciation

“**ph**” harf birikmasi [f] bo‘libo‘qiladi. Masalan:

phonetics [fəʊnetiks] telephone [telifəʊn] photo [fəʊtə] physical [fɪzɪkl]  
 phone [fəʊn] philosophy [fɪləsəfi] phrase [freɪz] philology [fɪlələdʒi]

“**ph**” harf birikmasi [v] o‘qilishi ham mumkin. Masalan:

nephew [nevju:]

“**wh**” harf birikmasi quyidagicha o‘qiladi:

- “wh” harf birikmasi “a,i,e,y” – harflaridan oldin [w] o‘qiladi, ya’ni “h” harfi o‘qilmaydi. Masalan:

what [wɒt] which [wɪtʃ] when [wen] why [wai] where [weə]

- “wh” harf birikmasi “o” harfidan oldin kelsa, [h] o‘qiladi, ya’ni “w” harfi o‘qilmaydi. Masalan:

whom [hum] who [hu:] whose [hu:z]

- Quyidagi kabi so‘zlarda "h" harfi o‘qilmaydi. Masalan:

honest [ɒnɪst] hour [aʊə] honour [ɒnəʊ] honourable [ɒnərəbl]

“**ck**” harf birikmasi [k] o‘qiladi. Masalan:

black [blæk] clock [klɒk] brick [brɪk] crack [kræk]

“**ch**” harf birikmasi [tʃ] [k] va [ʃ] o’qiladi. Masalan:

chess [tʃes] chemistry [kemistri] machine [mæʃin] teach [ti:tʃ]  
cholera [kə’liri] chute [ʃu:t] match [mætʃ] chronic [kronik]  
chassis [ʃæsi] such [sʌtʃ] chord [kɔ:d] champagne [ʃæmpein]

“**th**” harf birikmasi ikki xil, ya’ni [θ] va [ð] bo’lib o’qiladi:

a) “θ” tovush jarangsiz, tish oralig’ida talaffuz qilinadigan tovushdir. Bu tovushning to’g’ri talaffuzga erishish uchun uni [θθθ] shaklida uchlantirib talaffuz qilish kerak. Bu tovush talaffuz qilinadigan til erkin, yassi holatda bo’lib, yuqori va pastki old tishlar orasida bo’ladi. Havo oqimi yuqori old tishlar bilan til oralig’ida hosil bo’lgan bo’shliqdan o’tadi. Masalan:

thin [θin] thing [θiŋ] theme [θi:m] teeth [ti:θ] tooth [tu:θ]

b) “th” harf birikmasi mustaqil so’zlarda, olmoshlarda va mustaqil ma’noga ega bo’lgan so’zlarning oxirida odatda [ð] tovushini beradi. Masalan:

the [ðə] they [ðei] this [ðis] them [ðem] these [ði:s] then [ðen]  
bathe [beið] that [ðæt]

c) agar “the” aniq artikldan so’ng undosh harf bilan boshlanadigan so’z kelsa, [ðə] o’qiladi. Masalan:

the book [ðe buk] the pen [ðe pen]

d) agar “the” aniq artikldan so’ng unli harf bilan boshlanadigan so’z kelsa [ði] bo’lib o’qiladi. Masalan:

the apple [ði æpl] the eyes [ði aiz]

[**gh**] harf birikmasi ko’pincha o’qilmaydi, ba’zan esa [**f**] bo’lib o’qiladi. Masalan: sigh [sai] high [hai] enough [ənaf]

## Grammar Exercises

### 1. Choose the correct tense.

1. The police \_\_\_\_\_ (investigate) the accident when we arrived.
2. If the driver \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the rules, the accident could have been prevented.

3. Many accidents \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by speeding and careless driving.
4. The victim \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) compensation last month.
5. Law students \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the legal consequences of traffic accidents regularly.

## 2. Use the correct modal verbs

“must, can, should, may, have to”

1. Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ stop at red lights.
2. Victims of road accidents \_\_\_\_\_ be compensated.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ not drive under the influence of alcohol.
4. Lawyers \_\_\_\_\_ understand traffic legislation.
5. Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ investigate the cause of each accident.

## Vocabulary Exercise

### 1. Find synonyms

1. Crash = \_\_\_\_\_
2. Harm = \_\_\_\_\_
3. Responsibility = \_\_\_\_\_
4. Fine = \_\_\_\_\_
5. Obey = \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Match the pairs

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Civil    | a. report      |
| 2. Traffic  | b. prosecution |
| 3. Accident | c. law         |
| 4. Criminal | d. violation   |
| 5. Road     | e. safety      |

## LESSON SEVENTEEN. INVESTIGATION OF CRIME.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

The investigation of crime is a fundamental process in the criminal justice system. It refers to the systematic collection, analysis, and evaluation of facts in order to discover the truth about a crime and to identify the perpetrator. This process is crucial for ensuring justice, maintaining public order, and protecting the rights of both victims and suspects. A criminal investigation usually begins when a crime is reported to the police. Law enforcement officers arrive at the scene, secure the area, and begin to gather evidence. This may include photographs, fingerprints, weapons, or other physical items related to the crime. Investigators also question witnesses and interview victims to gain information about what occurred.

The next step in the investigation is analyzing the collected evidence. Forensic experts may examine DNA samples, blood stains, or digital evidence such as mobile phones and computers. Surveillance footage and phone records are also valuable in identifying suspects and reconstructing the timeline of the crime. Detectives often work in teams to review all possible motives and suspects. They may conduct undercover operations, monitor communications, and collaborate with other agencies if the crime has an international or organized crime element. During this phase, it is essential to follow legal procedures to avoid violating suspects' rights. Any evidence obtained unlawfully may be excluded from the trial.

After sufficient evidence is collected, investigators may arrest the suspect. The suspect must be informed of their rights, including the right to remain silent and the right to legal counsel. The case is then handed over to the prosecutor, who decides

whether there is enough evidence to file charges and proceed to court. A well-conducted investigation increases the chances of convicting the right person and preventing further crimes. However, investigators must always act ethically and within the limits of the law. False accusations, evidence tampering, or misconduct can lead to wrongful convictions and loss of public trust.

In conclusion, criminal investigations are complex and require a combination of legal knowledge, critical thinking, and technical skills. Future lawyers, police officers, and forensic experts must be trained thoroughly to ensure justice is served and human rights are respected throughout the process.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is the first step when a crime is reported?
2. What kinds of evidence can be collected at the scene?
3. Why is it important to follow legal procedures during an investigation?
4. Who decides whether to file charges after an investigation?
5. What role do forensic experts play in solving crimes?
6. What are the consequences of unethical investigation practices?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>investigation</b>	tergov
<b>crime</b>	jinoyat
<b>criminal</b>	jinoyat ishlari tizimi
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar
<b>evidence</b>	dalil, isbot
<b>witness</b>	guvoh
<b>suspect</b>	gumondor
<b>prosecutor</b>	prokuror

<b>trial</b>	sud jarayoni
<b>forensic expert</b>	kriminalist (ekspert)
<b>surveillance</b>	kuzatuv
<b>interrogation</b>	so‘roq qilish
<b>arrest</b>	qo‘lga olish
<b>legal counsel</b>	huquqiy himoya
<b>violate</b>	buzmoq, to‘qnash kelmoq
<b>rights</b>	huquqlar
<b>conviction</b>	ayblov qarori
<b>ethics</b>	etika
<b>tampering</b>	soxtalashtirish
<b>public trust</b>	jamoatchilik ishonchi

## Pronunciation

“sh” harf birikmasi [ʃ] tovushini beradi. Masalan:

she [ʃi:]ship [ʃɪp]shop [ʃɒp] sheep [ʃi:p] shade [ʃeɪd] shame [ʃeɪm]  
 shine [ʃaɪn] shave [ʃeɪv] shelf [ʃelf] sheet [ʃi:t] shift [ʃɪft] short [ʃɔ:t]

*Izoh: ‘S s’ harfi yakka o‘zi ham ayrim chet tilidan kirgan so‘zlarda [ʃ] tovushini beradi. Masalan:*

sure [ʃʊə] sugar [ʃʊgə]

“tch” harf birikmasi ham [tʃ] o‘qiladi. Masalan:

fetch [fetʃ] catch [kætʃ] watch [wɒtʃ] match [mætʃ]

“ng” harf birikmasi [ŋ] burun tovushini beradi. Masalan:

morning [ˈmɔ:nɪŋ] evening [ˈi:vɪŋ] reading [ˈri:dɪŋ]

*Istisno: Ayrim so‘zlarda “ng” harf birikmasi [ŋg] o‘qilishi mumkin. Masalan:*

English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ]hungry [ˈhʌŋɡri] angry [ˈæŋɡri]

“wa+r (undosh)” holatda [wɔ:] o‘qiladi. Masalan:

war [wɔ:] warm [ˈwɔ:m] warn [wɔ:n] ward [wɔ:d]

“wr” harf birikmasida “w” harfi o‘qilmaydi. Masalan:

wrong [rɒŋ]      write [raɪt]      wrest [rest]      wretch [retʃ]

“**nk**”harf birikmasi [ŋk] o‘qiladi. Masalan:

tank [tæŋk]      thank [θæŋk]      blank [blæŋk]      clank [klæŋk]

“**-ture**” suffiksi [tʃə] o‘qiladi. Masalan:

picture [pɪktʃə]      culture [kʌltʃə]      mixture [mɪkstʃə]      furniture [fə:nɪtʃə]

“**-sure**” suffiksi [ʒə] o‘qiladi. Masalan:

pleasure [pleʒə]      measure [meʒə]      treasure [treʒə]      leisure [leɪʒə]

## Grammar

### Past Simple Tense (O‘tgan oddiy zamon)

Past Simple o‘tgan vaqtda sodir bo‘lgan va tugagan ish-harakatlar uchun ishlatiladi.

Fe’lga -ed qo‘shiladi (agar fe’l tartibli bo‘lsa), tartibsiz fe’llar esa maxsus shaklda bo‘ladi.

Affirmative (Ijobiy): Subject + Verb (V2) + ...

*I watched a movie yesterday.*

Negative (Inkori): Subject + did not + Verb (V1) + ...

*She did not go to school.*

Question (So‘roq): Did + Subject + Verb (V1) + ...?

*Did you see him?*

*He visited his grandmother last week.*

*They played football yesterday.*

*She did not like the movie.*

*Did you meet your teacher?*

### Past Continuous Tense (O‘tgan davomli zamon)

Past Continuous zamoni o‘tgan vaqtning ma’lum bir paytida davom etayotgan harakatlar uchun ishlatiladi.

Affirmative: Subject + was/were + Verb(-ing) + ...

*I was reading a book at 8 pm.*

Negative: Subject + was/were not + Verb(-ing) + ...

They were not sleeping.

Question: Was/Were + Subject + Verb(-ing) + ...?

*Was she studying?*

*I was watching TV when he called me.*

*They were playing when it started to rain.*

*She was not listening to the teacher.*

*Were you doing your homework?*

### **1. Put the verbs into the correct tense.**

1. He (sleep) when I arrived.
2. They (have) lunch at 1 o'clock yesterday.
3. I (see) her in the market.
4. We (play) football when it started to rain.

### **2. Write the sentences in the correct order.**

1. movie / I / was / watching / a / night / last
2. they / school / go / did / to / yesterday / ?
3. playing / children / were / the / park / in / the
4. not / dinner / had / he

### **3. Choose the correct tense for each sentence. (Past Simple or Past Continuous)**

1. When I saw her, she (cook / was cooking).
2. I (met / was meeting) my friend yesterday.
3. They (watched / were watching) TV at 10 pm.
4. He (played / was playing) football when he broke his leg.

### **4. Ingliz tilida tarjima qiling. (Quyidagi gaplarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qiling)**

1. U kecha maktabga bormadi.
2. Men telefon qilganimda, ular uxlayotgandi.

3. Ular televizor ko‘rayotgan edi.
4. Biz kecha futbol o‘ynadik.

**5. Choose the correct verb form (Present Simple vs. Passive Voice)**

1. Evidence \_\_\_\_\_ (collect / is collected) at the crime scene.
2. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ (inform / is informed) of their rights.
3. Investigators \_\_\_\_\_ (analyze / are analyzed) the data carefully.
4. Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ (interview / are interviewed) by the police.
5. A case \_\_\_\_\_ (transfer / is transferred) to the prosecutor.

**6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modal verbs (must, may, can, should)**

1. Investigators \_\_\_\_\_ follow legal procedures.
2. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ remain silent during interrogation.
3. Officers \_\_\_\_\_ gather all available evidence.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ be careful not to violate rights.
5. A prosecutor \_\_\_\_\_ decide whether to file charges.

**Lexical exercises**

**1. Match the words with their definitions**

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| A. Forensic expert | 1. A person who may have committed a crime.        |
| B. Suspect         | 2. A legal specialist who presents cases in court. |
| C. Prosecutor      | 3. Someone who saw the crime.                      |
| D. Witness         | 4. Scientific specialist who analyzes evidence.    |
| E. Surveillance    | 5. Continuous observation of a person/place.       |



**Task . Listen and put the appropriate words.**

**Civil Procedure and Court Process**

complaint, juries, critical, defendant, fair, non-criminal, resolve, strictly, court, counterclaim, trial, disputes, jurisdiction,

Civil procedure governs the rules and steps followed in \_\_\_\_\_ legal cases. It ensures \_\_\_\_\_ and efficient resolution of \_\_\_\_\_. A typical civil case begins with the filing of a \_\_\_\_\_ by the plaintiff and the service of summons to the \_\_\_\_\_. The defendant may respond with an answer, motion to dismiss, or \_\_\_\_\_. Discovery follows, allowing both sides to exchange evidence through depositions, interrogatories, and requests for documents. Pretrial motions may \_\_\_\_\_ certain legal questions before \_\_\_\_\_. The trial itself involves presenting evidence, examining witnesses, and making legal arguments. Judges or \_\_\_\_\_ determine liability and award remedies. Civil procedures also allow for settlements, mediation, or arbitration to resolve disputes outside of \_\_\_\_\_. Appeals can be made if one party believes there was a legal error. Key principles include \_\_\_\_\_, standing, venue, and due process. Attorneys must follow court rules and filing deadlines \_\_\_\_\_. Civil procedure ensures predictability and consistency in the legal system. Mastery of procedural rules is \_\_\_\_\_ for litigation attorneys and judges.

## LESSON EIGHTEEN. COUNTERING TERRORISM.



- 1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*
- 2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

Terrorism is one of the most serious threats to global peace, national security, and public safety in the modern world. It involves the use of violence, threats, or intimidation against civilians or governments to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. Terrorist activities not only cause the loss of innocent lives but also destabilize societies and economies. In recent years, many countries, including

Uzbekistan, have strengthened their legal and institutional frameworks to counter terrorism more effectively. Law enforcement agencies, security services, and the judiciary system play a key role in detecting, preventing, and prosecuting terrorist acts. Counter-terrorism measures include a wide range of actions.

First and foremost is the development of strong anti-terrorism laws. These laws define what constitutes a terrorist act, list banned organizations, and provide legal mechanisms for investigation and punishment. In Uzbekistan, the Law “On Combating Terrorism” sets the foundation for all anti-terrorist actions.

Secondly, intelligence gathering and international cooperation are vital. By sharing information with other countries and participating in global security networks, states can identify terrorist threats before they materialize. Institutions like Interpol and the United Nations support coordination and capacity-building efforts among member states. Another crucial aspect is border control and monitoring financial transactions to prevent the movement of terrorists and the funding of their activities. Law enforcement agencies must also monitor extremist content online, which often serves as a tool for recruitment and radicalization.

Preventive work is also very important. Educational programs, community engagement, and deradicalization efforts aim to stop terrorism at its roots. Youth, in particular, must be protected from extremist ideologies by promoting tolerance, critical thinking, and civic responsibility. From a legal perspective, it is essential to ensure that counter-terrorism operations respect human rights and the rule of law. Excessive use of force, arbitrary detention, or unfair trials can undermine public trust and give rise to more radicalization.

In conclusion, countering terrorism requires a comprehensive, balanced, and coordinated approach. Legal professionals, including lawyers, judges, and law students, must understand both the threats posed by terrorism and the legal tools available to fight it. Only through strong legal systems, international cooperation, and preventive strategies can the world hope to reduce the risk of terrorism and ensure long-term peace and security.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What is terrorism and what goals does it pursue?
2. What roles do law enforcement agencies play in countering terrorism?
3. Why is international cooperation important in fighting terrorism?
4. What are some legal measures taken to combat terrorism in Uzbekistan?
5. How does radicalization usually happen?
6. Why is respecting human rights important in anti-terror operations?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>threat</b>	tahdid
<b>global peace</b>	global tinchlik
<b>national security</b>	milliy xavfsizlik
<b>public safety</b>	jamoat xavfsizligi
<b>violence</b>	zo‘ravonlik
<b>ideology</b>	mafкура
<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar
<b>legal framework</b>	huquqiy asos
<b>prosecution</b>	jinoiy javobgarlikka tortish
<b>intelligence gathering</b>	razvedka ma’lumotlarini to‘plash
<b>international cooperation</b>	xalqaro hamkorlik
<b>border control</b>	chegarani nazorat qilish
<b>radicalization</b>	radikallashuv
<b>deradicalization</b>	radikallashuvdan qaytarish
<b>human rights</b>	inson huquqlari
<b>rule of law</b>	qonun ustuvorligi

## Grammar Exercises

### Prepositions (Predloglar)

Preposition (predlog) – bu ot (noun) yoki olmosh (pronoun) oldidan kelib, boshqa soʻzlar bilan bogʻlovchi soʻzdir. Prepositionlar joy, vaqt, yoʻnalish, sabab, holat kabi maʼnolarni bildiradi.

Preposition turlari va misollar:

#### 1. Joy (Place):

in – ichida

The book is in the bag.

on – ustida

The pen is on the table.

under – ostida

The cat is under the chair.

behind – orqasida

The school is behind the park.

#### 2. Vaqt (Time):

at – aniq vaqt uchun

at 5 o'clock, at night

on – kunlar va sanalar uchun

on Monday, on July 10

in – oylar, yillar, asrlar uchun

in May, in 2023, in the 19th century

#### 3. Yoʻnalish (Direction):

to – tomon

He goes to school.

into – ichkariga

She went into the room.

onto – ustiga

He jumped onto the table.

#### 4. Sabab va maqsad:

because of – sababli

They were late because of the traffic.

for – uchun

This gift is for you.

**1. Choose the correct preposition. Fill in the correct prepositions (in, on, at) in the following sentences.**

1. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 2001.
2. The keys are \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
3. She arrived \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock.

**2. Make sentences with prepositions. Make one sentence with each of the following words.**

1. under
2. in
3. because of

**3. Find and correct the mistake.**

1. The cat is in the roof.
2. She will arrive in 5 o'clock.
3. He jumped in the table.

**4. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions**

1. The law \_\_\_\_\_ combating terrorism is very strict in Uzbekistan.
2. Law enforcement agencies are responsible \_\_\_\_\_ preventing terrorist attacks.
3. International cooperation is vital \_\_\_\_\_ countering terrorism.
4. Terrorists use the internet \_\_\_\_\_ spread extremist ideas.

**Vocabulary Exercises.**

**1. Match the synonyms**

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Threat  | a. Identify |
| 2. Prevent | b. Honor    |
| 3. Respect | c. Danger   |
| 4. Detect  | d. Avoid    |
| 5. Punish  | e. Penalize |

## 2. Choose the correct word from the list

(terrorism, law, cooperation, radicalization, intelligence)

1. The police need good \_\_\_\_\_ to detect terrorist threats.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of violence for political aims.
3. International \_\_\_\_\_ helps prevent global terrorism.
4. The government passed a new \_\_\_\_\_ to counter terrorism.
5. Online propaganda increases the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ .

## LESSON NINETEEN. POLICE AND TECHNOLOGY.



*1. Reading and translating the given text orally.*

*2. You can use given text or find extra information.*

In the modern world, the role of technology in law enforcement is becoming more essential every day. Police officers today are not only responsible for maintaining public order and investigating crimes, but also for using advanced technological tools to improve their work and efficiency. The combination of police work and technology creates better opportunities to detect, prevent, and respond to crimes. One of the most widely used technologies in policing is surveillance cameras. CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) systems are installed in public places, streets, and buildings to monitor suspicious activities and identify criminals. These recordings often serve as key

evidence in court. Body-worn cameras, used by officers during their duties, help to ensure transparency and accountability.

Another technological advancement is the use of databases. Police databases store massive amounts of information about criminals, stolen items, fingerprints, vehicle registrations, and more. When a crime is committed, police can quickly access and cross-reference data to find suspects or gather important clues. This is especially useful in solving complex cases or tracking down repeat offenders.

Moreover, forensic science has been revolutionized by technology. DNA analysis, fingerprint identification, digital forensics, and ballistics testing all rely on specialized equipment. These scientific methods help police solve crimes more accurately and convict the right people, thereby increasing justice in the legal system.

In addition, communication technologies like radio systems, GPS, and mobile apps enable law enforcement officers to stay connected and respond faster to emergencies. Drones are also used in search and rescue operations, traffic monitoring, and even in pursuing suspects from the air. Cybercrime units are another important development. With the growth of the internet and digital communication, cybercrimes such as hacking, identity theft, and online fraud have become common. Special police departments now use software tools and trained specialists to investigate and combat digital crimes.

Despite these advantages, the use of technology in policing also raises some challenges. There are concerns about privacy rights, misuse of data, and over-reliance on machines. Therefore, it is important for police officers to be trained in ethical and legal use of technology.

In conclusion, technology is a powerful tool that significantly enhances police work. From surveillance to forensic science, from databases to cybercrime units, the integration of technology helps law enforcement to be more efficient, transparent, and responsive. For future legal professionals and police officers, understanding and effectively using technology is essential for maintaining safety and justice in our society.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. What are some examples of technology used by modern police officers?
2. How do surveillance cameras help in crime investigations?
3. Why are databases important in police work?
4. What is the role of forensic science in solving crimes?
5. How do cybercrime units help fight digital crimes?
6. What challenges can police face when using technology?



### VOCABULARY LIST

<b>law enforcement</b>	huquqni muhofaza qilish
<b>surveillance cameras</b>	kuzatuv kameralar
<b>body-worn cameras</b>	tana kameralar
<b>transparency</b>	oshkoralik
<b>accountability</b>	javobgarlik
<b>database</b>	ma'lumotlar bazasi
<b>fingerprints</b>	barmoq izlari
<b>forensic science</b>	kriminalistika
<b>dna analysis</b>	dnk tahlili
<b>ballistics testing</b>	o'qotar qurollarni tahlil qilish
<b>gps</b>	global joylashuv tizimi
<b>cybercrime</b>	kiber jinoyat
<b>hacking</b>	xakerlik (kompyuterga noqonuniy kirish)
<b>identity theft</b>	shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni o'g'irlash
<b>ethical use</b>	etik (axloqiy) foydalanish
<b>responsive</b>	tezkor javob bera oladigan

### Pronunciation

## Uu + re [juə]

u+re [juə]

pure [pjʊə] cure [kjʊə]

## Ii + re [aiə] & Yy + re [aiə]

i+re [aiə] va y+re [aiə]

fire [faɪə] tyre [taɪə] wire [waɪə] admire [ədmaɪə] tire [taɪə] tyre [taɪə]

*Yod oling:* Don't admire the wireless, and take the wire but not the tyre.

### Task. Learn and read.

[ɔ - əu]

rob—rope

not—note

hop—hope

dot—dote

[ɔ - ɔ:]

hot—hord

cot—cort

pot—port

sot—sort

[e - ə:]

ten—term

det—dirt

bent—burnt

get—girl

[ʌ - ɑ:]

hut—hart

cut—cart

bud—bard

bug—barge

[ŋ - ŋk]

thing—think

bring—brink

rang—rank

ring—rink

[ʌ - ju:]

cub—cube

cut—cute

us—use

hug—huge

[ɔ - ɔ: - əu]

not—North—note

lot—lord—lone

clock—cork—cone

cod—cord—code

[n - ŋ - ŋk]

sin—sing—sink

pin—ping—pink

win—wing—wink

ran—rang—rank

[əu - ɔ - ʌ]

tone—top—ton

sole—sob—some

code—cod—come

lone—lod—love

## Grammar Exercises

### 1. Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

- Police officers use body-worn cameras.
- The cybercrime unit investigates hacking cases.
- CCTV cameras record public activities.
- Technology helps to solve crimes.

## 2. Modal Verbs – “must”, “can”, “should”, “may” yordamida to‘ldiring

- a) Police officers \_\_\_\_\_ use technology ethically.
- b) Surveillance cameras \_\_\_\_\_ help reduce crime.
- c) DNA analysis \_\_\_\_\_ identify the real criminal.
- d) Officers \_\_\_\_\_ respond quickly in emergencies.

### Vocabulary Exercises

#### 1. Sinonimlarni toping

- a) Quickly = \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Criminal = \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Equipment = \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Information = \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Choose correct word.

- a) Officers wear (surveillance / body-worn / database) cameras.
- b) (DNA / Fingerprint / Hacking) analysis helps to solve crimes.
- c) Police store data in a (court / camera / database).
- d) Cybercrime includes (identity theft / fingerprints / patrol).

## GLOSSARY

<b>English Term</b>	<b>Uzbek Translation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Law enforcement	Huquqni muhofaza qilish	Police and agencies that uphold the law
Crime prevention	Jinoyatlarning oldini olish	Measures to stop crimes before they happen
Criminal investigation	Jinoyat tergovi	Legal process to uncover a crime
Crime scene	Jinoyat joyi	The location where a crime occurred
Evidence	Dalil, isbot	Facts or information used to support a legal case
Witness	Guvoh	A person who saw or knows about the crime
Suspect	Gumonlanuvchi	A person thought to be involved in a crime
Statement	Ko'rsatma	Official declaration by a person
Prosecution	Ayblov	Legal party that presents the case against someone
Defense	Himoya	Legal representation for the accused
Interrogation	So'roq qilish	Formal questioning, usually by police
Patrol	Navbatchilik, patrul	Routine check by police or guards
Detention	Ushlab turish, hibsga olish	The act of holding a person in custody
Trial	Sud jarayoni	A formal court examination of evidence
Verdict	Sud qarori	Final decision by the court
Justice	Adolat	Fair and impartial treatment

Constitution	Konstitutsiya	Basic set of laws in a country
Human rights	Inson huquqlari	Fundamental rights every person is entitled to
Legal framework	Huquqiy asos	The overall structure of laws
Jurisdiction	Yurisdiksiya	Legal authority over an area or case
Surveillance	Kuzatuv	Monitoring for security or information gathering
Cyber crime	Kiber jinoyat	Illegal activities online or involving technology
Digital evidence	Raqamli dalil	Electronic data used in legal proceedings
Artificial Intelligence	Sun'iy intellekt	Machines that simulate human intelligence
Emergency call	Favqulodda chaqiriq	Urgent call made in dangerous situations
Public safety	Jamoat xavfsizligi	Protection of the public from harm
Legal responsibility	Huquqiy javobgarlik	Obligation to answer legally for an action
Law-abiding citizen	Qonunga itoatkor fuqaro	A person who follows the laws
Border control	Chegara nazorati	Measures at national borders to ensure legality
Smuggling	Kontrabanda	Illegal import/export of goods or people
Human trafficking	Inson savdosi	Illegal trade of people, often for forced labor

Forensic analysis	Kriminalistik tahlil	Scientific methods to examine crime evidence
Police cooperation	Politsiya hamkorligi	Working together among police forces
Legal procedure	Huquqiy tartib	Step-by-step process of applying law
Regulation	Me'yoriy hujjat	Rule or directive made by an authority
Personal belongings	Shaxsiy buyumlar	A person's private possessions
Illegal possession	Noqonuniy egalik	Holding something forbidden by law
Search operation	Qidiruv operatsiyasi	Planned activity to find suspects or objects
Legal aid	Huquqiy yordam	Legal help, often to those unable to afford it
Violation	Qoidabuzarlik	Act of breaking a law or rule
Traffic accident	Yo'l-transport hodisasi	Collision or incident involving vehicles
Identification	Shaxsni aniqlash	Process of confirming who a person is
Cooperation	Hamkorlik	Working together to reach a goal
Confession	Tan olish	Admitting guilt or involvement in a crime
Threat	Tahdid	Statement or action suggesting danger or harm
Protection	Himoya	Measures to guard someone or something
Threat	Tahdid	A danger or risk that may cause harm or damage.

global peace	global tinchlik	The absence of conflict and presence of harmony among nations worldwide.
national security	milliy xavfsizlik	Protection of a nation's borders, people, and institutions from external and internal threats.
public safety	jamoat xavfsizligi	The welfare and protection of the general public.
Violence	zo‘ravonlik	The use of physical force to harm someone or something.
Ideology	Mafkura	A system of ideas and ideals, especially those that form the basis of political theory and policy.
law enforcement	huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar	Agencies and officers responsible for maintaining public order and enforcing the law.
legal framework	huquqiy asos	A structured set of laws and regulations that govern behavior.
Prosecution	jinoiy javobgarlikka tortish	The process of charging someone with a crime and conducting legal proceedings against them.
intelligence gathering	razvedka ma’lumotlarini to‘plash	The act of collecting information, often for security or military purposes.
international cooperation	xalqaro hamkorlik	Countries working together towards common goals, especially in security and law enforcement.

border control	chegarani nazorat qilish	Measures taken to regulate and monitor borders to prevent illegal movement.
Radicalization	Radikallashuv	The process by which individuals adopt extreme political, social, or religious ideals.
Deradicalization	radikallashuvdan qaytarish	Efforts to encourage individuals to abandon extremist views and reintegrate into society.
human rights	inson huquqlari	Basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person.
rule of law	qonun ustuvorligi	The principle that all people and institutions are subject to and accountable to law.

**TEXTS GIVEN FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION**  
**TINGLAB TUSHUNISH UCHUN BERILGAN MATNLAR**

**1. The role of a judge in the legal system**

A judge is a public official appointed or elected to preside over court proceedings. In both civil and criminal cases, the judge ensures that the law is applied fairly and that legal procedures are followed. Judges interpret statutes, rule on motions, and, in bench trials, determine guilt or liability. Their primary duty is to uphold justice, impartiality, and the rule of law. In criminal cases, a judge may impose a sentence if the defendant is found guilty. In civil cases, they may order remedies such as damages or injunctions. Judges must be neutral and avoid any conflict of interest. They also ensure that due process is respected and that the rights of both parties are protected. The legal system depends heavily on a judge's integrity, competence, and adherence to constitutional principles. Judicial independence is essential in a democratic society to prevent interference from political or private interests. A judge's decision can be appealed in higher courts, where appellate judges review the lower court's application of the law. Becoming a judge usually requires years of legal experience, often as an attorney, and a deep understanding of legal principles and courtroom procedure.

**2. Contract Law and Legal Obligations**

Contract law governs the formation and enforcement of agreements between parties. A valid contract requires an offer, acceptance, consideration, and mutual intent to be legally bound. Contracts can be written or oral, but certain agreements, like real estate transactions, must be in writing to be enforceable under the Statute of Frauds. When a party fails to fulfill their obligations, it constitutes a breach of contract. The non-breaching party may seek legal remedies such as damages, specific performance, or contract rescission. Express contracts contain clearly stated terms, while implied contracts are inferred from conduct. Consideration refers to something of value exchanged between the parties, such as money, goods, or services. Capacity is also required, meaning parties must be legally competent, not minors or mentally incapacitated. In cases of misrepresentation, duress, or undue influence, a contract may be voidable. Courts interpret contracts based on the plain meaning of the terms and the

parties' intent. Contract law promotes fairness, certainty, and trust in commercial transactions. Lawyers often draft contracts to avoid ambiguity and future disputes. Understanding contract principles is essential for legal professionals, especially those working in business or civil law.

### **3. Criminal Law and the Burden of Proof**

Criminal law deals with offenses committed against the state or public. Crimes are classified as felonies, misdemeanors, or infractions depending on their severity. In a criminal trial, the prosecution bears the burden of proof and must establish the defendant's guilt "beyond a reasonable doubt." The defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Common elements of a crime include actus reus (the guilty act) and mens rea (the guilty mind). Defendants have several constitutional rights, including the right to legal counsel, a fair trial, and protection against self-incrimination and double jeopardy. Criminal defenses may include alibi, insanity, self-defense, or duress. Sentencing may involve imprisonment, fines, probation, or community service, depending on the offense. Prosecutors represent the government and decide whether to file charges. Defense attorneys represent the accused and protect their legal rights. Judges oversee the trial and ensure it adheres to procedural law. Juries determine the facts and deliver verdicts in jury trials. Criminal law aims to deter crime, punish offenders, and rehabilitate them when possible. It also seeks to protect public safety and maintain order in society through a clear and consistent legal framework.

### **4. Constitutional Law and Civil Liberties**

Constitutional law focuses on the interpretation and application of a nation's constitution. It defines the structure of government, the separation of powers, and the rights of individuals. In the United States, for example, the Constitution establishes the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Civil liberties, such as freedom of speech, religion, and due process, are protected under the Bill of Rights. Courts, especially the Supreme Court, play a vital role in constitutional interpretation. Through judicial review, courts can declare laws or executive actions unconstitutional. Key cases like *Roe v. Wade* or *Brown v. Board of Education* have shaped legal history and civil rights. The concept of equal protection prohibits discriminatory laws or government

actions. Procedural due process ensures fair legal procedures, while substantive due process protects certain fundamental rights. Constitutional issues often arise in criminal law, civil rights cases, and administrative actions. Legal scholars and attorneys frequently analyze constitutional texts, amendments, and case law to advocate for clients and reform. Understanding constitutional law is essential for lawyers, judges, and public officials, as it forms the foundation of legal authority and democratic governance.

## **5. Tort Law and Civil Liability**

Tort law addresses civil wrongs that cause harm or loss to individuals. Unlike criminal law, which punishes offenses against the state, tort law compensates victims. Common torts include negligence, defamation, assault, battery, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. The injured party, known as the plaintiff, files a lawsuit against the defendant, seeking monetary damages or injunctive relief. To succeed in a negligence claim, the plaintiff must prove that the defendant owed a duty of care, breached that duty, and caused harm as a direct result. Strict liability applies in cases where the defendant is held responsible regardless of intent or negligence, such as in defective product cases. Defenses to tort claims include consent, self-defense, and comparative negligence. Compensatory damages cover actual losses, while punitive damages punish particularly egregious conduct. Tort law serves to deter harmful behavior and ensure justice for injured individuals. Legal professionals must analyze evidence, assess damages, and navigate complex statutes and precedents. Courts often rely on case law to interpret tort principles and determine liability. Understanding tort law is essential for those practicing civil litigation or personal injury law.

## **6. Administrative Law and Government Agencies**

Administrative law governs the actions of government agencies and their interaction with individuals and organizations. It includes rulemaking, enforcement, and adjudication processes. Agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issue regulations that have the force of law. These rules must comply with the enabling statute passed by the legislature. Administrative law ensures agencies act within their authority and follow due process.

Individuals can challenge agency decisions through administrative hearings or judicial review. Agencies often hold quasi-judicial hearings where administrative law judges (ALJs) decide disputes. Key principles include transparency, accountability, and procedural fairness. Agencies must provide notice and opportunity to comment before finalizing regulations. Administrative procedures are governed by acts like the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). Legal professionals working in administrative law must understand agency structure, rulemaking procedures, and appeals processes. This area of law plays a critical role in regulating industries, protecting the public, and ensuring lawful government conduct. It bridges the gap between legislative intent and practical enforcement.

### **7. Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility**

Legal ethics refers to the rules governing the professional conduct of lawyers. Attorneys must uphold integrity, confidentiality, and loyalty to their clients. The attorney-client privilege protects private communications and encourages open disclosure. Conflicts of interest must be avoided or disclosed. Lawyers must also avoid actions that may constitute malpractice, such as negligence or breach of fiduciary duty. The American Bar Association (ABA) publishes the Model Rules of Professional Conduct, which guide ethical behavior. Violations may result in disciplinary actions, including suspension or disbarment. Ethical obligations also include competence, diligence, and candor toward the tribunal. Lawyers must not knowingly offer false evidence or mislead the court. They also have a duty to maintain client trust accounts and avoid commingling of funds. Upholding ethical standards ensures the fairness and credibility of the legal system. Law students are typically required to pass a professional responsibility exam before admission to the bar. Legal ethics is not only about avoiding misconduct but promoting justice, access to legal services, and public confidence in the profession.

### **8. International Law and Treaties**

International law governs legal relations between nations, as well as between states and international organizations. It includes treaties, customs, and general legal principles recognized by the global community. Treaties are formal agreements signed

and ratified by states and can address issues like trade, human rights, environmental protection, and armed conflict. Examples include the Geneva Conventions and the United Nations Charter. International law is enforced by institutions like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Unlike domestic law, enforcement depends on state cooperation and diplomatic pressure. States are expected to act in good faith and honor international commitments under the principle of *\*pacta sunt servanda\**. Violations may result in sanctions, diplomatic consequences, or military intervention. Sovereignty remains a key principle, but globalization has increased the importance of multilateral cooperation. Legal professionals in this field must understand both domestic and international legal frameworks. International law plays a critical role in maintaining peace, regulating global affairs, and protecting human rights across borders.

## **9. Property Law and Ownership Rights**

Property law defines legal rights and interests in both real and personal property. Real property refers to land and anything attached to it, such as buildings. Personal property includes movable items like vehicles, furniture, or intellectual property. Ownership rights typically include the right to possess, use, exclude others, transfer, and enjoy the property. Title is legal ownership, and deeds are used to transfer real property. Property may be owned individually, jointly, or through entities like trusts or corporations. Easements and leases are examples of limited property interests. Zoning laws regulate how property can be used, such as for residential or commercial purposes. Disputes over property may involve trespass, nuisance, or eminent domain—when the government takes private land for public use with just compensation. Legal professionals often assist in transactions, title searches, and dispute resolution. Understanding property law is essential for real estate attorneys, landlords, developers, and policymakers. The law balances individual ownership with public interest and economic development.

## **10. Civil Procedure and Court Process**

Civil procedure governs the rules and steps followed in non-criminal legal cases. It ensures fair and efficient resolution of disputes. A typical civil case begins with the filing of a complaint by the plaintiff and the service of summons to the defendant. The defendant may respond with an answer, motion to dismiss, or counterclaim. Discovery follows, allowing both sides to exchange evidence through depositions, interrogatories, and requests for documents. Pretrial motions may resolve certain legal questions before trial. The trial itself involves presenting evidence, examining witnesses, and making legal arguments. Judges or juries determine liability and award remedies.

Civil procedures also allow for settlements, mediation, or arbitration to resolve disputes outside of court. Appeals can be made if one party believes there was a legal error. Key principles include jurisdiction, standing, venue, and due process. Attorneys must follow court rules and filing deadlines strictly. Civil procedure ensures predictability and consistency in the legal system. Mastery of procedural rules is critical for litigation attorneys and judges.

## **TEXTS FOR ADDITIONAL READING AND INDEPENDENT STUDY**

### **QO'SHIMCHA O'QISH VA MUSTAQIL ISHLASH UCHUN MATNLAR**

#### **1. Criminal Law and Human Rights**

Criminal law is a fundamental branch of the legal system that defines criminal offenses and regulates the procedures for prosecuting individuals who violate the law. Its primary purpose is to maintain public order, deter wrongdoing, and provide justice by punishing offenders. However, in carrying out these functions, criminal law must also protect the basic rights and freedoms of individuals. Every person accused of a crime is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law. They have the right to legal counsel, the right to remain silent, and the right to a fair and impartial trial. Human rights principles require that suspects are not subjected to torture, inhumane treatment, or arbitrary arrest. Criminal law must operate within constitutional boundaries and international human rights standards. In Uzbekistan, criminal law is codified in the Criminal Code, and its implementation is closely monitored by legal professionals. Law students must study not only the elements of crimes and punishments but also procedural safeguards that ensure justice. Balancing law enforcement with human rights protection is a key challenge in modern legal practice. Lawyers, judges, and investigators must be trained to uphold justice while respecting the dignity of every individual. Thus, criminal law serves both the state and the individual by ensuring lawful prosecution and protection of rights.

#### **2. Constitutional Law of Uzbekistan**

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1992, is the supreme legal document of the country. It establishes the structure of the state, defines the roles of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all citizens. The Constitution affirms principles such as sovereignty, democracy, social justice, and the rule of law. All other laws, decrees, and regulations must conform to the Constitution. It protects rights like freedom of speech, religion, education, and equality before the law. For legal professionals and students, understanding the Constitution is essential because it guides the development of all legal norms and practices in the country. It also provides the basis for legal arguments

in courts and constitutional review of legislation. Legal scholars often analyze constitutional provisions to assess their compatibility with international human rights norms. In recent years, Uzbekistan has introduced constitutional reforms to strengthen the role of Parliament, enhance judicial independence, and increase public participation in governance. Law students studying constitutional law must explore the historical development, structure, and practical application of constitutional principles. By mastering this subject, they become capable of defending citizens' rights, supporting legal reforms, and promoting the rule of law in Uzbekistan.

### **3. Criminal Procedure: Ensuring Justice**

Criminal procedure is the body of law that sets out the steps the state must follow when investigating and prosecuting crimes. It ensures that justice is carried out fairly, transparently, and in accordance with the law. The key stages of criminal procedure include initiating a criminal case, investigation, indictment, trial, and appeal. Each step has strict legal requirements to prevent abuse of power. For example, investigators must obtain a court order before making an arrest or conducting a search. During interrogation, suspects have the right to remain silent and to have a lawyer present. These safeguards are vital for protecting individual freedoms and preventing miscarriages of justice. In Uzbekistan, the Code of Criminal Procedure governs these processes. Courts must ensure that both the prosecution and the defense have equal rights to present evidence and argue their case. The principle of the presumption of innocence requires that the burden of proof lies with the prosecution. Law students must understand procedural norms deeply because any violation can lead to unjust outcomes or the dismissal of cases. By studying criminal procedure, future lawyers and judges learn how to maintain legal order while protecting the rights of suspects, victims, and society as a whole.

### **4. International Law and Treaties**

International law governs legal relations between states, international organizations, and, in some cases, individuals. It includes treaties, conventions, and customary norms accepted by the global community. These laws promote peace,

cooperation, human rights, environmental protection, and trade. In today's interconnected world, states cannot function in isolation, and international law provides the framework for diplomacy and conflict resolution. Uzbekistan is a party to numerous international treaties, including those on human rights, anti-corruption, climate change, and trade. These agreements often require changes in national legislation and policies. For example, international human rights treaties influence Uzbekistan's criminal, administrative, and civil law reforms. Law students must understand how international law is created, interpreted, and implemented. They should study how treaties are negotiated, signed, ratified, and how disputes are resolved through arbitration or international courts. One of the major challenges is the enforcement of international obligations, especially when domestic law conflicts with treaty norms. In such cases, legal professionals play a crucial role in interpreting and applying both systems harmoniously. A solid knowledge of international law equips students with tools to engage in diplomacy, protect national interests abroad, and promote global justice and cooperation.

## **5. Civil Law and Contracts**

Civil law governs relationships between individuals and organizations in areas such as property, obligations, family, and inheritance. Among its most essential branches is contract law, which deals with legally binding agreements. Every day, people and businesses enter into contracts—whether renting an apartment, purchasing goods, or hiring services. A valid contract requires several key elements: offer, acceptance, legal capacity, intention to create legal relations, and consideration. If one party fails to fulfill its obligations, the other can seek remedies such as compensation or cancellation of the contract. In Uzbekistan, civil and contractual relations are regulated by the Civil Code. Law students must understand not only the theoretical foundations but also the practical aspects of drafting, interpreting, and enforcing contracts. They should be able to identify void agreements, resolve disputes, and defend client rights. Studying real-life contract cases enhances their ability to apply legal knowledge in practice. Moreover, with the rise of digital commerce, knowledge

of e-contracts and online dispute resolution is becoming increasingly important. Strong skills in contract law are essential for future lawyers working in corporate law, business, or private legal services.

## **6. Administrative Law and Public Accountability**

Administrative law regulates the activities of government agencies and ensures that public administration operates within the law. It is crucial for maintaining the rule of law and protecting individual rights against unlawful actions by authorities. Administrative law governs issues such as licensing, public services, taxation, and penalties imposed by state bodies. In Uzbekistan, administrative procedures and appeals are regulated by the Administrative Procedural Code. Citizens who believe their rights have been violated by a state body may file complaints or lawsuits to challenge those actions. Administrative courts examine whether decisions were legal, justified, and proportionate. Law students studying administrative law learn how to analyze government actions, draft legal complaints, and understand regulatory frameworks. This field also includes oversight of government transparency, public access to information, and anticorruption measures. Administrative law is especially important in democratic societies where citizens expect government accountability and fairness. Legal professionals working in this field often assist in resolving disputes between citizens and the state, preparing administrative contracts, or advising on regulatory compliance. For aspiring lawyers, mastering administrative law opens opportunities in public service, policymaking, and legal reform.

## **7. Cybercrime and Digital Evidence**

Cybercrime refers to criminal activities conducted through digital technologies and the internet. Common examples include hacking, identity theft, online fraud, cyberstalking, and illegal data access. As societies become increasingly digital, cybercrime poses serious threats to individuals, businesses, and national security. Legal systems must evolve to address these modern challenges. In Uzbekistan, cybercrime is addressed in both the Criminal Code and specific legislation on information technologies. Investigating such crimes requires digital forensics—specialized techniques for identifying, collecting, and preserving electronic evidence. Unlike

physical evidence, digital data can be easily altered or deleted, so maintaining a proper chain of custody is vital. Law enforcement must be trained in cyber laws and tools to detect and prosecute offenders. Law students must study both substantive laws defining cybercrimes and procedural rules on digital evidence. They should understand data privacy, online surveillance laws, and international cooperation in fighting cybercrime. With the rise of cryptocurrency, AI, and deepfake technologies, new legal challenges are emerging. Legal professionals in this field often collaborate with IT specialists to investigate cases or advise on cybersecurity compliance. Cyber law is a rapidly growing and highly relevant specialization in today's legal education.

### **8. Environmental Law and Sustainable Development**

Environmental law is a branch of law focused on protecting the natural environment from degradation. It regulates the use of natural resources, limits pollution, and promotes sustainable development. In Uzbekistan, environmental protection is supported by laws on water use, land, air quality, and waste management. The Constitution itself affirms the right of citizens to a healthy environment. Legal professionals in this field work to ensure that businesses and individuals comply with environmental standards. Violations may lead to administrative or criminal penalties. Environmental law also involves conducting environmental impact assessments before major construction or industrial projects. Internationally, Uzbekistan participates in agreements like the Paris Climate Accord, which obliges countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote green energy. Law students must study the legal frameworks for environmental regulation, enforcement mechanisms, and international cooperation. They should also understand how environmental rights are connected to human rights. Public interest litigation and citizen activism often play a role in enforcing environmental laws. This area of law is gaining importance as the effects of climate change, pollution, and resource scarcity increase. Lawyers trained in environmental law can contribute to shaping sustainable policies and protecting ecosystems.

### **9. Juvenile Justice and Legal Protection of Minors**

Juvenile justice is a specialized area of law focused on minors—individuals under the age of 18—who come into conflict with the law. Unlike adult offenders, juvenile offenders are treated with more emphasis on rehabilitation, education, and social reintegration. The system recognizes that minors are still developing and may not fully understand the consequences of their actions. In Uzbekistan, juvenile justice is based on both national legislation and international standards such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Minors must be provided with legal assistance, and their identity should be protected during investigation and trial. Courts may apply alternative sanctions such as counseling, community service, or probation instead of imprisonment. Law students studying this subject learn the principles of child-friendly justice, the procedures for handling juvenile cases, and the rights of minors during detention. They must also understand how to deal with vulnerable children, such as victims of violence or neglect. A lawyer working in this field must be both legally competent and sensitive to the psychological needs of young clients. The aim is to help children avoid repeat offenses and return to society as responsible citizens.

### **10. Labor Law and Workers' Rights in Uzbekistan**

Labor law regulates the legal relationship between employers and employees. It defines rules for employment contracts, working conditions, wages, rest periods, dismissal procedures, and the resolution of labor disputes. In Uzbekistan, the Labor Code governs employment practices and aims to protect the rights of workers while ensuring fair treatment by employers. One of the core principles is the right to work under safe and healthy conditions. Employees are entitled to social protection, paid leave, and equal opportunities regardless of gender or age. Trade unions also play a role in representing workers' interests and engaging in collective bargaining. Law students must study how employment agreements are created, modified, and terminated. They also need to understand mechanisms for resolving labor conflicts—whether through conciliation, arbitration, or labor courts. With changes in technology and remote work, modern labor law increasingly addresses issues such as telework, data protection, and work-life balance. Knowledge of international labor standards, including those established by the International Labour Organization (ILO), is also important. A solid

understanding of labor law allows future legal professionals to protect vulnerable workers, advise businesses on compliance, and contribute to employment reforms.

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