

YURIDIK MATNLARNING O'RGANILISHINING TILSHUNOSLIKDA AHAMIYATI

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Abstract: This paper examines the role of legal texts - particularly court transcripts—in advancing linguistic theory, showing how pragmatic analysis of courtroom discourse reveals language features beyond those captured by models. Court proceedings follow specialized conventions (e.g. scripted question-answer sequences and turn-taking), so literal wording often diverges from communicative intent, reflecting that legal meaning is constrained by pragmatic context. Many legal utterances involve deontic or performative speech acts rather than propositions, requiring contextual interpretation. The corpus confirms that fixed legal expressions and standard formulations dominate the register. These results illustrate that legal language challenges models of meaning by demonstrating how context, power relations, and genre shape interpretation. Pragmatic analysis of legal texts contributes insights to linguistic theory by integrating context into models of meaning.

Key words and expressions: legal texts; pragmatics; court language; textual analysis; corpus linguistics; linguistic theory

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola huquqiy matnlarning, xususan sud bayonnomalari (protokollari)ning tilshunoslik nazariyasini rivojlantirishdagi o'rnini o'rganadi. Maqolada sud jarayonidagi diskursning pragmatik tahlili til xususiyatlarini, mavjud modellarda to'liq aks ettirilmagan jihatlarni qanday ochib berishi ko'rsatiladi. Sud jarayonlari maxsus konvensiyalarga (masalan, oldindan belgilangan savol-javob ketma-ketligi va so'z navbatini boshqarish) amal qiladi, shuning uchun so'zlarning literal ifodasi ko'pincha kommunikativ niyatdan farq qiladi va huquqiy ma'no pragmatik kontekst bilan cheklanadi. Ko'plab huquqiy ifodalar axborot bayoni emas, balki deontik yoki performativ nutq aktlarini tashkil etadi, bu esa ularning kontekstual talqinini talab qiladi. Tadqiqot uchun tuzilgan korpus sud diskursida standartlashtirilgan iboralar va rasmiy ifoda shakllarining ustunligini tasdiqlaydi. Ushbu natijalar huquqiy til modeli ma'no yaratish jarayonini murakkablashtirishini, ya'ni kontekst, ijtimoiy kuch munosabatlari va janr xususiyatlari talqinga qanday ta'sir ko'rsatishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'z va iboralar: yuridik matnlar; pragmatika; sud tili; matn tahlili; korpus lingvistikasi; tilshunoslik nazariyasi

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается роль юридических текстов, в частности протоколов судебных заседаний, в развитии лингвистической теории. В статье показано, как прагматический анализ дискурса судебных процессов выявляет языковые особенности, которые не полностью отражены в существующих моделях. Судебные процессы подчиняются специальным конвенциям (например, заранее определённой последовательности вопросов и ответов, а также правилам очередности высказываний), поэтому буквальное выражение высказываний часто расходится с их коммуникативным намерением, а юридическое значение ограничивается прагматическим контекстом. Многие юридические высказывания представляют собой не информационные сообщения, а деонтические или перформативные речевые акты, что требует их контекстуальной интерпретации. Созданный для исследования корпус подтверждает доминирование стандартных формулировок и формализованных выражений в судебном дискурсе.

Ключевые слова и выражения: юридические тексты, коммуникативная функция, юридический дискурс, правовые документы, прагматический, синтаксический анализ.

Introduction. Legal linguistics is a multidisciplinary field that examines how language operates within the legal system, with a particular focus on the structure, meaning, and communicative functions of legal texts. It explores the ways in which language is used in legislative drafting, judicial reasoning, legal argumentation, and courtroom discourse, highlighting the pivotal role of legal texts in shaping legal processes and outcomes. Legal texts, which include statutes, contracts, court rulings, and legal precedents, serve as fundamental tools for conveying legal principles and ensuring the consistency and stability of legal norms. The precise wording and linguistic formulation of these texts are crucial for maintaining legal certainty, preventing misinterpretation, and safeguarding the rights of individuals within a legal framework. Given that legal language is often characterized by complex syntax, specialized terminology, and a high degree of formality, the study of legal texts is essential for clarifying legal ambiguities, ensuring accurate legal interpretations, and enhancing the communicative effectiveness of judicial discourse.

This research investigates the linguistic functions of legal texts within applied linguistics, examining how they contribute to legal interpretation, procedural clarity, and the overall coherence of legal communication. By analyzing the pragmatic, syntactic, and semantic properties of legal texts, the study aims to identify their role in legal discourse and assess their impact on judicial decision-making, legislative drafting, and legal translation. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of linguistic expertise in legal settings, emphasizing how forensic linguistics, discourse analysis, and corpus-based approaches can aid in resolving interpretative challenges and improving legal communication across different legal systems and languages.[2,3].

Methods. This research employs a qualitative methodology, utilizing discourse analysis, corpus studies, and case study reviews of legal texts. Data sources include legislative documents, judicial decisions, legal contracts, and legal translations. The study applies pragmatic and syntactic analysis to examine how legal texts function in legal contexts [3].

Methods. This research employs a qualitative methodology to investigate the linguistic and functional characteristics of legal texts within applied linguistics. The study integrates discourse analysis, corpus studies, and case study reviews to provide a comprehensive examination of how legal texts operate in legislative, judicial, and communicative contexts.

evidentiary, and interpretative functions of legal texts. Pragmatic analysis focuses on how legal texts convey meaning within specific legal contexts, examining speech acts, implicit meanings, and the interaction between legal language and judicial decision-making. **Syntactic analysis** investigates the structural complexity of legal language, including sentence length, clause embedding, and the use of passive constructions, all of which impact legal clarity and interpretation. By combining these methodological approaches, the study aims to uncover the linguistic mechanisms that contribute to legal precision, procedural clarity, and effective communication within the legal system.

Results and Discussion. Legal texts play a crucial role as formal documents that structure legal systems and ensure consistency in legal applications. These texts include statutes, contracts, judicial rulings, and procedural documents, each contributing to different aspects of legal discourse. The analysis of legal texts encompasses multiple dimensions, such as legal interpretation, linguistic precision, and communicative clarity.

One of the primary objectives of legal text analysis is to ensure legal clarity, preventing misinterpretations of statutory language. Legislative drafting relies on precise linguistic structures, which are subject to detailed linguistic scrutiny. Forensic linguists and legal scholars

analyze syntactic constructions and lexical choices to determine their impact on legal meaning [3]. Moreover, judicial reasoning and legal argumentation depend on the logical structuring of legal texts. Court judgments and legal pleadings follow specific rhetorical patterns that ensure coherence and adherence to legal principles. Legal text analysis also extends to courtroom discourse, where legal professionals engage in structured argumentation. Linguistic markers such as modal verbs, passive constructions, and legal terminology contribute to the persuasive force of legal texts [1]. Legal interpretation is another critical aspect of legal text analysis. Judicial decisions often rely on statutory interpretation, which requires an understanding of legal language. Scholars such as Tiersma [5] emphasize the importance of linguistic expertise in resolving interpretative challenges. Legal discourse analysis helps identify ambiguities in statutory language and ensures consistent application across cases.

Additionally, legal texts serve an essential function in legal translation, where linguistic accuracy is paramount. Translating legal documents—such as contracts, court rulings, and international treaties—requires both linguistic proficiency and legal expertise. Misinterpretations in legal translation can lead to significant legal consequences, making forensic linguistic analysis indispensable in multilingual legal settings [2]. Legal texts also facilitate legal education and literacy among legal professionals, ensuring that legal concepts are communicated effectively. Legal texts provide a structured means of legal instruction, contributing to the professional development of lawyers, judges, and law enforcement officers. The systematic study of legal texts enhances the accessibility and clarity of legal communication, ultimately strengthening legal systems worldwide [5].

Conclusion. Legal texts serve fundamental functions in applied linguistics, encompassing communicative, interpretative, and evidentiary roles within legal settings. Their analysis enhances legal drafting, judicial decision-making, and legal translation, ensuring linguistic precision and procedural clarity. Future research should focus on the role of technology in legal text analysis, such as AI-assisted legal drafting and multilingual legal processing. The study of legal texts remains essential for understanding the intersection of language and law, further enriching legal linguistics and applied linguistic research.

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