

**SEMANTICS OF EXPRESSIONS OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the use of expressions describing crimes and punishments in the English and Uzbek languages.

Key words: *Crimes, punishment, idioms, comparative typology, phraseological analysis.*

After gaining its independence, the importance of education has steadily increased, and it has become one of the most important factors in bringing not only the economy, but also society as a whole to a qualitatively new level. That is why in the first years of independence, education was declared a priority of social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. President Sh. Mirziyoyev has been emphasizing that today our country needs qualified personnel, including qualified translators and qualified foreign language specialists.

At the present stage, great importance is attached to the scientific study of the phraseological complex of languages. As a result of such research, phraseology was formed as a separate branch of linguistics. This situation requires a more in-depth study and scientific study of the phraseologies that are widely used in speech. Phraseologisms, together with vocabulary, constitute the lexical richness of a language.

Although words are widely studied at all lexical, semantic, grammatical levels of language, we cannot say that phraseology is studied in detail at these levels. The semantic structure of phraseologies, the development of meaning, the ways of their formation, etc., require their own researchers.

The study of these problems in a monographic way is of particular importance for our linguistics. The relevance of the research cited in the article is that, on the one hand, there is a growing interest in foreign languages, on the other hand, a comparative typological study of the lexical and semantic features of phraseological units in English and Uzbek in both languages and generalization of their similarities and differences.

Cognitive research in linguistics helps to explore the essence of certain concepts and to determine their place in the system of social values in different languages and cultures. The purpose of this article is to reveal the semantics of the expressions "crime - punishment" in English and Uzbek. The complex semantic feature that expresses figurative meanings represents the figurative basis and meaning, revealing a number of controversial situations about the mechanisms of production of clear meaning and the mechanisms of word use in speech.

The relevance of the study depends on the need to identify their semantic features, the specific features of English legal culture, a thorough analysis of the expressions focused on the values that determine behavior in society. The scientific novelty of the work includes a corpus analysis that allows us to determine the characteristics of primitive functions in modern real contexts, the ideological description outlined in the "crime and punishment" scheme, and the knowledge-based approach that defines the influential relationship between image and real value.

The cognitive approach involves the study of the conceptual completeness of linguistic units, including the structure of information. Conceptualization leads to the formation of conceptual structures, the introduction of associative connections and patterns, and is described as a cognitive activity such as the regular representation and organization of language units depending on the degree of similarity and difference in semantic groups. When studying the semantics of idioms, metaphors and classifications that show the meaning and meanings of meanings in contexts, conceptualization, the valence of the concept being studied, how crime

and punishment are suppressed in expressions, allow for the distribution of primitive words among taxonomies and provide ideographic classification. Idioms are a stable combination of words that have completely or partially new meanings.

The ratio of the value of idioms to the value of the components makes them more or less objective. According to the cognitive orientation, figurative motivation with expressions represents abstract ways of explaining some things in relation to others, i.e., conceptual metaphor. However, for a description of the semantics of these terms, a high degree of expression of this concept means “transfer” as a result of the interaction of different frames, in addition to the frame theory apparatus that reflects the process of metaphorization and value creation.

Crime is a crime, an illegal act, a punishment. The consequences of such actions can lead to physical, moral, and material damage. Punishment is a measure (legal or illegal) of a person who has committed a crime, in relation to the offense.

Investigation of offenses and retention of offenders:

“Catch some body red-handed” - “Catch some body red-handed” - “To find someone when they do something bad, wrong, criminal, etc.” Often used in passive or infinitive, perhaps to break phraseological integrity. In many contexts this expression is followed by the current participant be caught redhanded doing smth.

The image points to information that may be red, identifying the crime situation.

Most of clients are caught, as they say, red-handed, but something about this case is different, something news reporters sense, but also something far deeper than the sensationalist Fox News instincts detect... (FIC: War, Literature & the Arts: An International Journal of the Humanities, 2015).

Our people have a belief that the law is equal for all. If it follows from this belief, not only the law, but all the documents relating to jurisprudence should be understandable to everyone, written in simple and popular language. This requirement itself requires the formation of the text of legal documents in a separate style. This method results in a separate system of selection of language units in the formation of legal documents.

If we consider this as a common aspect of the formation of the Uzbek legal language, it also has a direct linguistic aspect, which future lawyers should be aware of.

What are these linguistic aspects? The first thing to keep in mind is that the legal language should be considered within the official style of the Uzbek language. So, this speech must meet all the requirements of the official language. This includes written speech.

The main requirement of legal written speech is the formation of the text in the Uzbek language in accordance with the rules of literacy, grammar. In this case,

a simple order of speech follows. For example, a documentary inspection revealed that Mirzayorov Sabrididdin had looted a total of 414,000 soums from the mineral resources under his responsibility. Or if it is possible to say that Buribaev's case was considered in court, it is impossible to say that Buribaev's case was considered in court. Because there is no need to give in to passion and shape the text here.

In legal texts, each word, suffix and punctuation have their place. A lawyer who knows them well does not write an "indictment" as follows: Thus, Mirzayorov Sabrididdin's negligence or dishonesty in the performance of his duties, or his failure to perform them properly, caused Uzbekistan a great deal of damage to the interests of the state. Committed a crime specified in part 1 of Article 207 of the Criminal Code.

Interpreting the meaning of figurative grounds and phrases allowed us to create a diagram depicting the content of crime and punishment, showing the motivating connection between them. The corpus approach violates the phraseological integrity of some phrases, the regular consistency of the phrases, the additional meanings that are not reflected in the dictionary.

It seems that the more concise and concise an idea is, the easier and more realistic it will be to understand and execute it. It is natural that sentences in the form of seemingly light sentences should cause the judge to be hesitant.

Another peculiarity of legal language is that it must be formed in literary language. This is especially needed in written speech. Being influenced by rhetoric and using words and phrases that are not specific to literary language is not a positive phenomenon in this text. For example, it is not correct to use words such as accuser instead of prosecutor, acquittal instead of lawyer, and unscrupulous as analyzed above.

So, in the language of legal texts, every sentence should be properly structured, every word and phrase should be used in its place and clearly, for

a specific purpose, sentences should be short and logical, figurative expressions should not be used, objections, statements, or even one word or term a different understanding should not be allowed.

Moreover, the legal language is distinguished by the fact that it does not make extensive use of figurative-aesthetic means or elements such as archaism, historicism, neologism, phraseology, which are actively used in everyday life. Excessive repetition is not allowed, sentences should be as simple as possible, the legal text does not tolerate epithets. Even the widespread use of synonyms is an unacceptable phenomenon.

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