

TEACHING PROCEDURAL DOCUMENTS: PROTOCOL DOCUMENTS, ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC MEANS AND DIFFICULTIES IN THEIR ASSIMILATION

Umida Pulatova

Associate Professor
Department of Uzbek Language and Literature
Tashkent State Law University
Tashkent - Uzbekistan, pulatovau@mail.ru

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5182-008X>

Abstract: This article substantiates the relevance of the problem formulated in the topic, considers the model of procedural documents (protocols) from the point of view of their typical content and compositional structure, analyzes the linguistic means presented in them, and also examines the difficulties of their assimilation by law students in the learning process.

Key words: procedural documents, typical content, compositional structure, lexical means, decision documents, protocol documents, learning difficulties.

Introduction

One of the priorities of the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the education of a harmoniously developed personality and a qualified specialist. All documents related to the education system provide for the training of qualified personnel, the effective organization of the educational process, its promotion to a higher level, as well as the fulfillment of certain tasks to bring it to the level of world education.

As the President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "... we have set ourselves the goal of joining a number of developed countries and we will be able to achieve it only by conducting accelerated reforms, relying on science, education and innovation.

To do this, we first of all need to educate the cadres of the new formation, who act as the initiators of reforms, who have a strategic vision, deep knowledge and high qualifications. That is why we have begun reforming all levels of education, from preschool to higher education¹.

The President repeatedly emphasizes that our country, which is following the path of democratic development with a great future, needs highly qualified, comprehensively developed personalities: "Science and education are of paramount importance for increasing the intellectual and spiritual potential not only of young people, but of our entire society. Where science does not develop, there is a regression, backwardness of society in all spheres"².

In this regard, one of the most urgent problems of the system of the spiritual and educational movement "New Uzbekistan - a new worldview" today is the education of future specialists as full-fledged, professionally mature, multilingual, advanced members of society, which places a great responsibility on the modern teacher.

¹ Message from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis (January 24, 2020)

² Message from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis (January 24, 2020)

These tasks are directly related to the mastery of students, along with the state language, foreign languages, including Russian.

The state provides general secondary education in the state language, as well as in Russian, Karakalpak, Turkmen and in the languages of other nationalities densely residing in the republic³.

It should be noted that the free choice of the language of instruction develops the constitutional norm on the right to education and is the main principle of national policy in our country⁴.

The state takes the necessary economic and legal measures for the free functioning and development of all national languages, encourages Uzbek-Russian, Russian-Tajik and other bilingualism and multilingualism in every possible way¹.

The Russian language, being one of the international languages recognized by the UN, in accordance with the law "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" has become a means of interpersonal communication, obtaining scientific and technical information both in the educational process and during the period of subsequent professional activity, as well as familiarization with achievements of world culture.

The main goal of teaching the Russian language at the university in accordance with the program of the practical course of the Russian language is the formation and improvement of the skills and abilities of students in the educational and professional field of communication, both in oral and written form.

At present, the need to master the Russian written language in the educational and vocational fields is important, because, firstly, law students of national groups during their studies at the university, and then in their future work, are constantly faced with the need to use of Russian speech not only in oral, but also in writing. As practice shows, the drafting of texts of legal documents requires knowledge and skills not only in the specialty, but also knowledge of the norms of the literary language.

Secondly, since the study of this problem is connected with the language of the legal specialty, future specialists in their professional activities will have to investigate cases, the defendants of which may be persons who do not speak, for example, the Uzbek language. In this case, the working language will be Russian. Often during the investigative process there is no opportunity to provide participants in the process with translators, knowledge of the Russian language is necessary for the investigator and the interrogating officer. And therefore, the conduct of the process, its reflection in the procedural documents in Russian, in its written form, is of particular importance. Article 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulates that criminal proceedings are conducted in Uzbek, Karakalpak or in the language of the majority of the population of the area.

The participants in the proceedings are guaranteed the right to make statements orally or in writing, give testimony and explanations, file motions and complaints, speak in court in their native language. The above article also states that investigative and judicial documents to be served on the accused, defendant or other participants in the process must be translated into their native language.

³ Commentary on the law "On the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Adolat", 1999. art. 6, p.43

⁴ Ibid, art.6, p.2

¹ Commentary on the law "On the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Adolat", 1999. art. 2, p.39

Since a legal procedural document (protocol, resolution) is the main and main legal act in the criminal process, teaching students how to write and fill out documents is important for future lawyers, regardless of the language of instruction.

In this regard, the problem of teaching law students to write procedural documents in Russian is relevant.

Material and methods

The procedural documents analyzed by us form the basis of the documentation provided for by the criminal procedural legislation. Competent compilation of these documents and teaching their writing to law students is possible only if the algorithm of their constituent components is understood, the intended purpose is known and the language means of their design are known.

The study of stylistic models of procedural documents reflecting the process of investigation in criminal cases is devoted to the study guide by Gubaeva T.V.¹

1. Typical content of the document: according to the content of information, decision documents are distinguished (decree, ruling, indictment, verdict, court decision); protocol documents (a protocol of various types: testimony of a suspect, accused, victim, witness, inspection, search, seizure, examination, etc.) and other documents.

2. Composite division of the document (parts provided for by law or logically selected, as well as standard semantic segments that carry important legal information).

3. Types of information contained in the document (event information - a description of actual events, circumstances of the case; ascertaining information - a list of names, objects or phenomena, a statement of certain facts; prescriptive information - an indication that it is necessary to perform any actions).

4. Ways of transmitting information - linguistic means, with the help of which the necessary legal meaning of the text is precisely expressed (a certain and fixed word order, the use of certain shades of grammatical meaning, standardized forms of various parts of speech, etc.).

The author rightly believes that the typical content and types of information are the extralinguistic basis of procedural documents, which ultimately determines the appropriate selection of linguistic means. Compositional division can be set both by extralinguistic parameters, and taking into account the actual linguistic characteristics (for example, the ways of introducing references to the law into the text, the wording of the accusation or personal data). Ways of transferring relevant information - the language characteristics of procedural documents, the training of which requires the development of a special system of tasks and exercises based on the analysis and description of all the characteristics that make up the essence of procedural documents.

Based on the classification of these parameters proposed by the author, in our study we considered it necessary to dwell in detail on the consideration of two types of criminal procedural documents: resolutions and protocols, since they are the most frequently drawn up documents and their competent compilation at any stage of the investigation is mandatory. The compilation of each of these documents has its own specifics, which requires knowledge not only of the structure of these documents, but also the knowledge of the language means of their competent design.

Results

¹ Губаева Т.В. Практический курс русского языка для юристов. – Казань: изд-во Казанского Университета, 1986. - С.107-108

In order to select and describe both the typical content of procedural documents and the language means of their implementation, we analyzed 200 procedural documents prescribed by criminal procedural legislation, compiled by students of law schools under the supervision of teachers of the department of criminal procedure during internships in law enforcement agencies. The material selected and described by us formed the basis for the content of training in writing procedural documents: on its basis, a system of training tasks and exercises was created to form the skills and abilities of drawing up procedural acts of a criminal procedural nature.

We carried out a structural analysis of resolutions and protocols depending on their typical content (it was based on the classification proposed by Gubaeva T.V.), and we also independently developed schema-tables for some of them. We believe that the graphical reinforcement of the language material, presented in the form of tables, more accurately demonstrates the specifics of the structure of individual procedural documents and will contribute to the most effective understanding by students of the structure and content of the considered procedural documents.

Following Gubaeva T.V. we believe that, depending on the typical content of procedural documents, they can be divided into decision documents and protocol documents¹.

Analysis

Documents-protocols fix the procedure and results of investigative actions. Therefore, according to their typical content, they can be divided into the following groups:

- a) can serve as a form of legal consolidation of the relevant source of evidence (testimony of the accused, suspect, victim, witness);
- b) may be an independent source of evidence (acts and circumstances revealed during inspections, searches, seizures, etc.);
- c) can be drawn up in order to record the fulfillment of one or another requirement of the criminal procedure law (on presenting case materials to the accused and his defense counsel, etc.)¹.

According to T.V. Gubaeva, protocol documents do not have certain compositional parts. We cannot fully agree with this opinion, since some of the components of the protocols are quite strictly fixed and a certain order of registration is observed in them. At the same time, we share the author's point of view that the protocol documents contain either ascertaining and event information, or only ascertaining information.

In our opinion, in protocol documents, the typical content of which is the form of legal consolidation of the relevant source of evidence (testimony of the accused, suspect, victim, witness), compositionally fixed parts can be distinguished. We propose to single out the following compositional parts: introductory, reference and narrative, since the order of the procedural action (for example, interrogation), reflected in the protocol documents, which serve as a form of fixing the corresponding source of evidence, is strictly fixed.

For example, the name of the protocol document, as well as in the decision documents, occupies a central place at the top of the act being drawn up. On the next line, closer to the left margin of the sheet, indicate the day, month, year, closer to the right margin - the place of the procedural action - the city. Further, it is indicated who conducted the interrogation, i.e. his position, special rank, surname and initials, place of interrogation, after which a reference is made to the articles of the law, here it is also necessary to indicate who the investigator interrogated the person (suspect, accused, victim, witness). All of the above elements are transmitted in one

¹ Губаева Т.В. Практический курс русского языка для юристов. - Изд-во Казанского Университета, 1986.- С.108

¹ Procedural acts of preliminary investigation. Sample samples. - М.: Legal literature. 1991. - p.7

sentence, which is a chain of phrases consisting of constructions: noun + noun, preposition + adjective + noun. The constants in the introductory part are stable prepositional constructions such as «с соблюдением ст.ст.» (in compliance with the art. art.), «в соответствии со ст.ст.» (in accordance with the art. art.); substantiated participles «подозреваемый» (suspected), «обвиняемый» (accused), «потерпевший» (victim), a noun with the suffix –тель «свидетель» (witness), «дознаватель» (investigator) are used to designate and refer to the interrogated person. For example, «И.о.прокурора Хамзинского района г.Ташкента, советник юстиции Собиоров С.К., в служебном кабинете № 2, с соблюдением ст.ст. 96-111 УПК Республики Узбекистан допросил в качестве обвиняемого» (Acting Prosecutor of the Khamza District of Tashkent, Counselor of Justice Sobirov S.K., in office No. 2, in compliance with Art. 96-111 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan interrogated as an accused). Since this part indicates in connection with what the protocol is drawn up, what it is about, that is the primary event of the procedural action is fixed, then this part of the protocol can be conditionally called **introductory**.

The continuation of this part consists of data on the person being interrogated (last name, first name and patronymic, time of birth, etc.), which are recorded in a certain order. Each item is marked with a serial number. Data recording points may vary depending on who (victim, suspect, witness) the person is interrogated in, and are drawn up as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Surname, name, patronymic | Sidorov Egor Igorevich |
| 2. Date of birth | August 16, 1979 |
| 3. Place of birth | Navoi region |
| 4. Nationality и т.п. | Russian |

After the identity of the interrogated person has been ascertained, it should be clarified in what language the interrogated person can testify, then the interrogated person is explained his rights and obligations provided for by the criminal procedure law, and in the protocol of interrogation as a witness or victim, persons are warned about responsibility for violation of procedural obligations, about which a note is made in the protocol of interrogation. Since in each of the above paragraphs a reference is made to the law, then, in our opinion, it would be appropriate to call this part of the protocol documents a **reference**.

When studying the protocols, two forms of fixing this part of the protocol were encountered: «Мои права и обязанности, **предусмотренные** ст. 48 УПК Республики Узбекистан, мне **разъяснены**», или «Перед началом допроса обвиняемому **разъяснены** права и обязанности, **предусмотренные** ст. 46 УПК РУз». (“My rights and obligations under Art. 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, they explained to me”, or “Before the interrogation, the accused was explained the rights and obligations under Art. 46 Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan”). In both versions, the text is drawn up in a simple sentence, complicated by a separate definition, expressed by participial turnover. In these sentences, full and short passive participles are used.

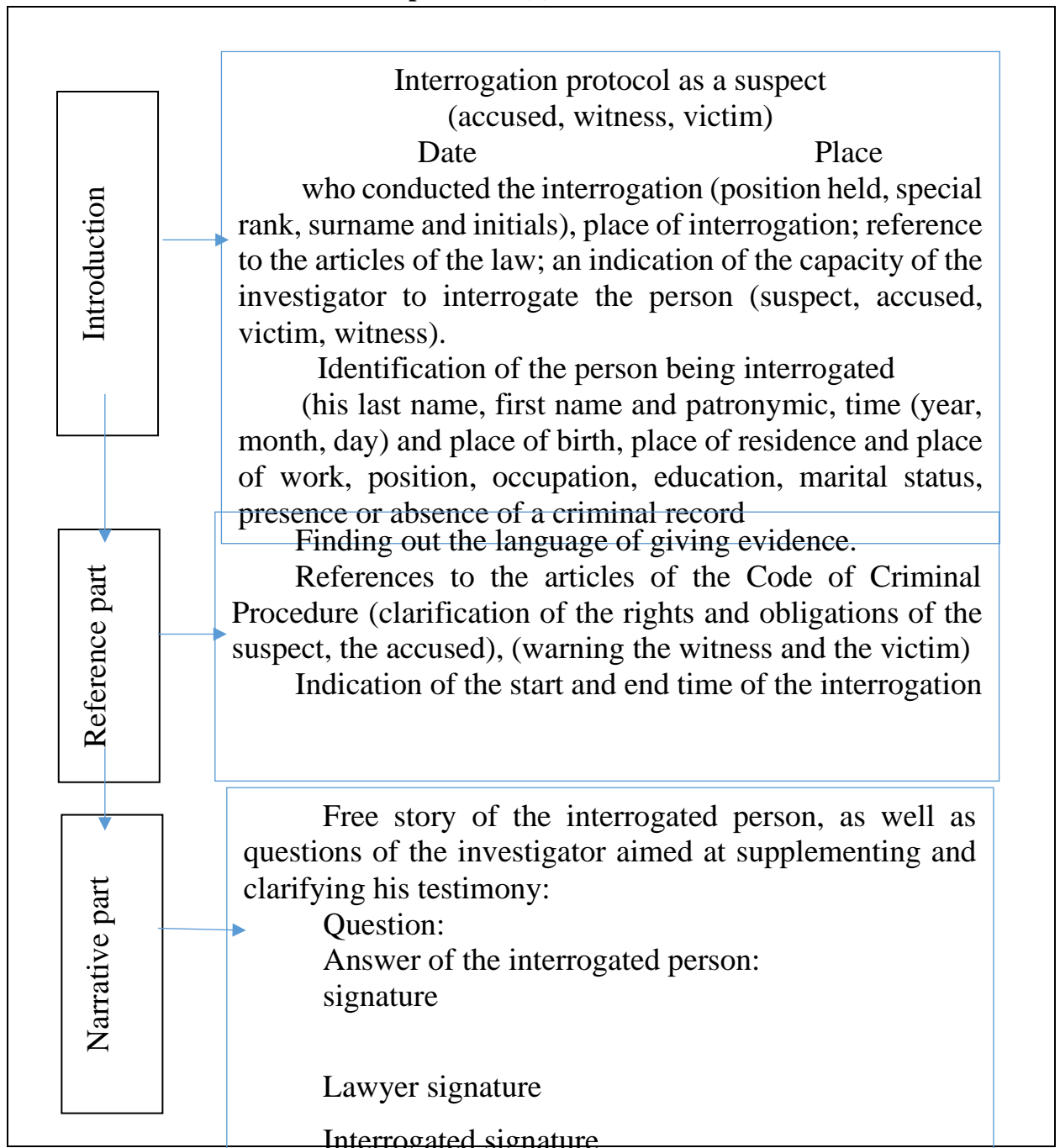
After clarifying the identity and explaining the rights and obligations of the interrogated persons, they are invited to tell about the circumstances of the case known to them. Therefore, if the speech of the interrogated person is recorded in this part of the document, i.e. he builds his story in the form of a narrative, then the third part of the protocol documents stands out by itself, which it would be logical to call narrative.

The person who draws up the protocol, especially in this part of the document, must be able to correctly and in detail record the speech of the interrogated person, since during the story

the interrogated people can make grammatical errors, build logically and grammatically incorrect phrases that should be entered in the protocol in a corrected form in order to avoid ambiguities, inaccuracies which may serve as an obstacle in the further proceedings of the case.

Schematically, the type of protocol documents related to the legal form of fixing the source of evidence can be represented as follows:

Scheme-table of documents-protocols (1)



Protocol documents of the second type, the typical content of which are independent sources of evidence (acts and circumstances revealed during inspections, searches, seizures, etc.), include Protocols of an oral statement; Record of the suspect's arrest; Protocol on presenting a corpse/objects/person for identification; Record of inspection of the scene / items / documents; Record of checking the testimony of the suspect at the scene of the event; Protocol for listening to sound recordings of telephone conversations of subscriber No. ...; Seizure protocol; Protocol for

obtaining samples for a comparative study / for an expert study; Protocol of search / personal search, and so on.

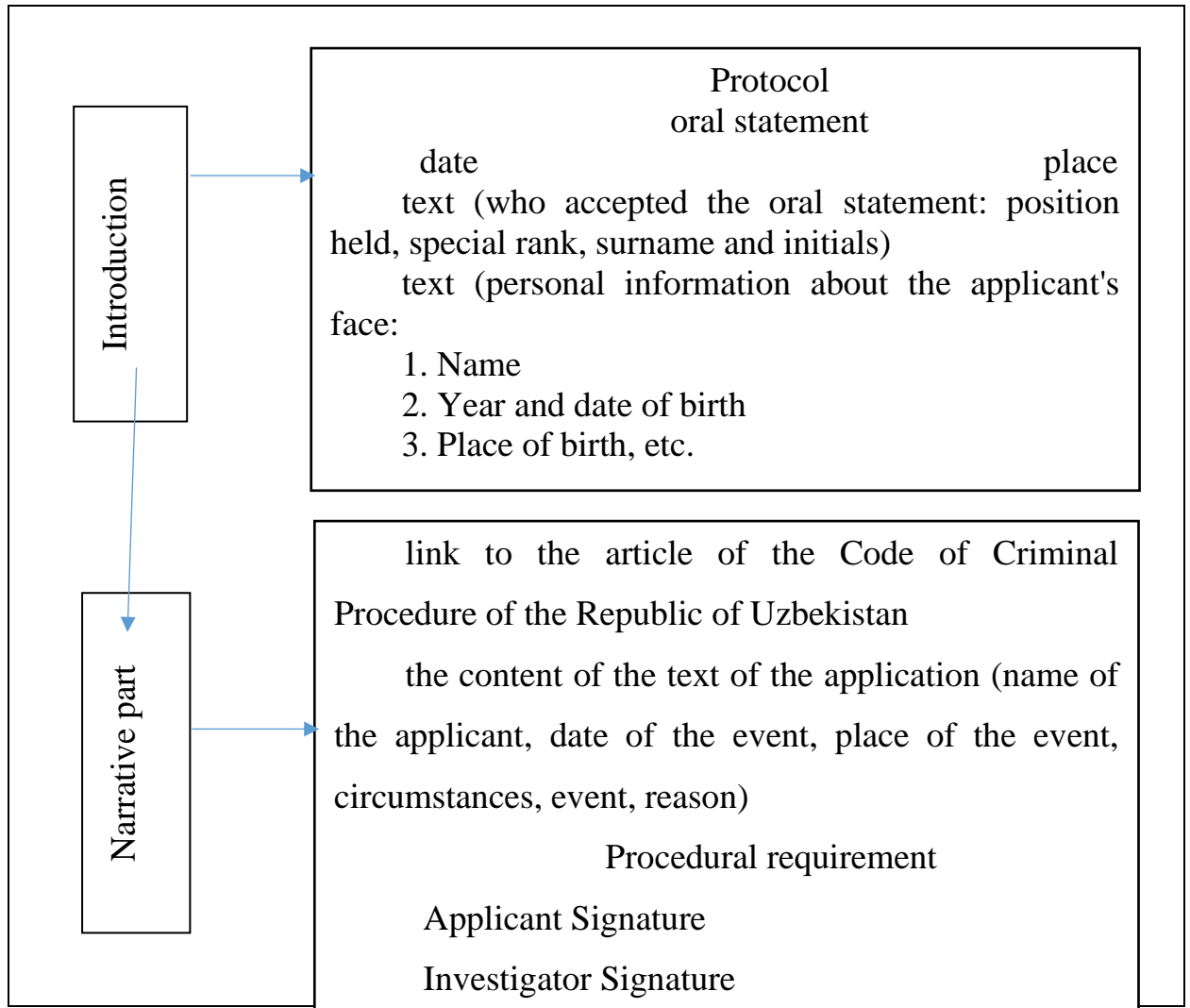
An analysis of this type of protocol shows that there is a certain established order in the compositional design. It's connected. first of all, with its intended purpose: these protocols are drawn up directly during the production of investigative actions, as well as an investigative experiment, that are they reflect the process itself, events, circumstances, revealed results. Therefore, these types of protocols serve as an independent source of evidence.

In this regard, in the Protocol of the oral statement, in our opinion, two parts can be distinguished compositionally: **introductory and narrative**. The introductory part indicates the data of the person who accepted the oral application, as well as personal information about the applicant.

This is followed by a procedural requirement - a reference to an article of the law on warning a person for a knowingly false denunciation. The narrative part in the first person sets out the reason that served as the basis for the statement.

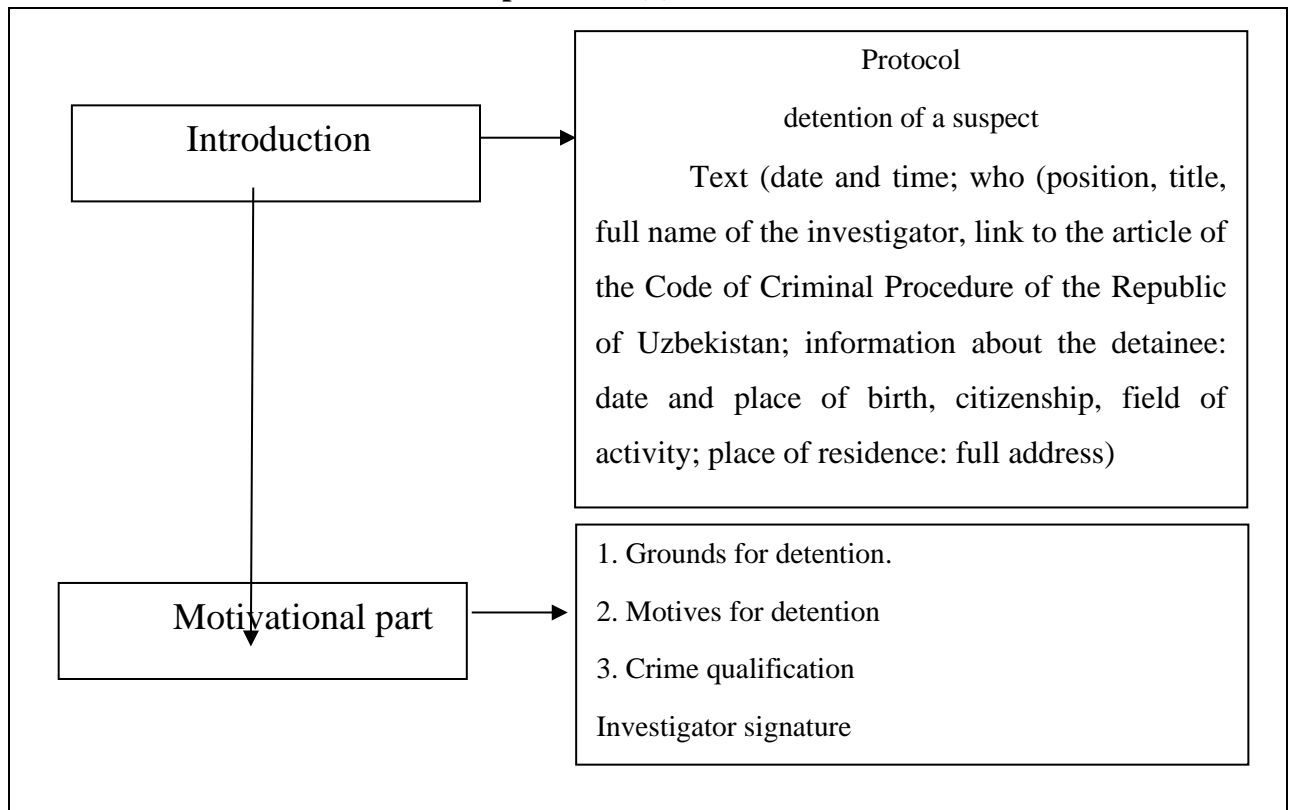
At the end of the document, a record is made of the correctness of its filling, as well as the absence or presence of additions. The document is certified by the signature of the person who accepted and compiled the protocol: position, title, full name of the investigator.

Scheme-table of documents-protocols (2)



The protocol of detention of a suspect can also be compositionally divided into two parts: introductory and motivational, in which the first assumes eventual, and the second - ascertaining information. In accordance with the established tradition of paperwork, the protocol is certified by the signature of the suspect and the investigator. At the end of the document, the date is indicated and a note is made about the direction of the message to the prosecutor.

Scheme-table of documents-protocols (3)



Protocols on the presentation of objects / documents / personality / corpse for identification have a single form, a single invariable procedure for registration. The compositional structure of the document can be conditionally represented by the introductory and narrative parts. The introductory part is reserved to reflect the fulfillment by the investigator of the relevant procedural requirements. In this part of the document, such stable structures are used as in the office, in the presence of witnesses, guided by Art. Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the narrative, an action (identification) is recorded, carried out by a person specially called for this at this stage of the investigation. At the end, the result of the investigative experiment is recorded.

The protocols, the typical content of which is the fixation of the fulfillment of any requirement of the criminal procedural law, include: the accused and his defense counsel for the case materials, etc.

The record of familiarization of the accused with the decision on the appointment of an examination is usually drawn up on forms, i.e. such types of documents, as shown by the study, have a template design. This is explained, firstly, by the fact that this document is compiled when it is necessary for the investigation, and secondly, the main text is presented sequentially, in a certain order. The intended purpose of the document is to inform the accused (suspect) about the essence of the actions taken.

In the Protocol on the refusal of the services of a defense counsel, the typical content of which is the fixation by the investigator in a procedural manner of the refusal of the accused (suspect) to provide him with the services of a defense counsel. The text of this document contains digital and textual information. There is no strict compositional structure.

This document contains information only.

Language means: name of the document; the date; place of compilation; text; signatures of the accused (suspect), defense counsel, investigator.

Thus, the analysis of stylistic models of procedural documents from the standpoint of their typical content, compositional division, types of information and ways of transmitting information served as a theoretical basis for creating schema-tables of some of the documents. We believe that the acquaintance of students with tables as visual and illustrative material will contribute to a better understanding of the content and form, as well as the preparation of basic procedural documents.

The classification of the types of procedural documents proposed above and the models of some of their types compiled in the form of schema-tables formed the basis for describing the methods for transmitting legal information. So, under the method of transmitting information T.V. Gubaeva understands “linguistic means by which the necessary legal meaning of the text is accurately expressed (a certain and fixed word order, the use of certain shades of grammatical meaning, standardized forms of various parts of speech, etc.)”.¹

We analyzed 72 decision documents and 70 protocol documents, which made it possible to select and describe the language means of implementing the basic information contained in them. When selecting the language means to be described, we were guided by the principles of frequency, repetition, methodological expediency, as well as taking into account the difficulties in mastering such means by students.

We consider it appropriate to analyze the linguistic means of implementing the content of procedural documents (decision documents, protocol documents), based on their structure, i.e. introductory, descriptive, operative parts, because each part of the documents is characterized by its own language features.

As noted above, we divided the protocol documents into introductory, motivational and descriptive parts. The study of protocol documents shows that the same information is recorded in the introductory part as in decision documents that are transmitted by the same constructions. However, the introductory part of the protocol documents is somewhat different in that it contains additional information, expressed mainly by such nouns as nationality, citizenship, party membership, education, passport, criminal record.

So, characteristic of this part of the document is the use of nominal sentences, which consist of constructions:

- noun + noun + noun in the nominative case - Surname, name, patronymic;
- noun + noun in the genitive case - Year of birth; Place of Birth; Place of work; Place of residence;
- agreed definition + noun in the nominative case - marital status;
- verbal noun + preposition to + substantiated participle in the dative case - Attitude towards the accused; attitude towards the victim.

Another feature of the introductory part of the document is the use of set expressions, decorated with constructions of the verb in the form of the past tense, singular, perfect form + preposition s + verbal noun in the instrumental case + noun in the plural form, such as: “...

¹ Губаева Т.В. Практический курс русского языка для юристов. – Казань, Университет, 1986. – С. 227.

interrogated in compliance with Art. 55, 96-108 Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan”; a preposition in + a noun in the prepositional case + a noun or substantiated participle in the genitive case - ... as a witness ... either as a victim, or as a suspect or accused.

In the motivational part, a reference is made to the articles of the law, in connection with which this part is characterized by standardization and stability in the use of lexical and grammatical constructions. The constructions are represented by a chain of phrases expressing object relations:

preposition for + noun in the accusative case + preposition from + noun in the genitive case, plural - ... for refusing to testify ..., ... for knowingly giving false testimony ...

preposition c + verbal noun in the instrumental case + noun in the genitive case + noun in the genitive case - ... in compliance with the requirements of the articles ...;

preposition with + noun in the prepositional case + noun of the noun in the genitive case - ... with the participation of witnesses ..., ... with the participation of a legal representative ...;

a preposition in + a noun in the prepositional case + a noun in the genitive case - ... in the presence of witnesses ...; preposition with + noun in the instrumental case - ... with the participation of a specialist

Predicative relations are framed by a compound nominal predicate, consisting mainly of a nominal part, expressed by a short participle of the perfect form - On responsibility under Art. 238, 240 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan for refusing to testify and for giving knowingly false testimony was warned.

Since this document, according to its intended purpose, is a form of fixing the source of evidence, its narrative part reflects all the information received from the interrogated persons, arbitrarily, as well as their answers to questions asked by the person conducting the interrogation. Therefore, the person conducting the interrogation must be able to correctly and competently formulate the question being asked. The presence of interrogative sentences is also a characteristic feature of the language of procedural documents.

According to the results of the analysis of protocol documents, questions are most often represented by the following structures in their syntactic construction: an appeal expressed by a verb in the form of an imperative mood Say + an interrogative word that specifies the subject, mode of action, subject of action, time, place, condition, reason or other circumstances:

Tell me, how can you explain that there was no electricity in 3 workshops, is this considered an 80% power outage?;

Tell me, who called R. to work?;

Tell me, why, as the acting head of shop No. 242, did you not take measures to expel R. from the territory of the plant, who came to the plant not on his shift and in a state of intoxication?;

Tell me, what measures did you take when you learned about the accident?

Tell me, when was the last time you passed the PTE and PTB certification?;

Tell me, where is the operational log containing the period of the accident with R. now?;

Tell me, if you got acquainted with the entries in the operational journal, why is your signature missing?;

Tell me, why did you not organize measures to ensure the safety of work to eliminate the accident at GPP-35/6Kv, in particular, did you not write down your instructions in the operational log?

In addition, simple questions are often used in the texts using the “li” particle.

For example:

Tell me, did you know when K. was born and how old she is?; Tell me, did you drink alcohol with K.?

Also in the texts of documents there are special questions that, in terms of content, can express, for example, the reason “Why did A. hit you and who was present at the same time?”, “Why did you quarrel with A.?”

The specificity of interrogative sentences in the language of procedural documents lies in the fact that questions are more often constructed not in the usual traditionally accepted literary form, although the norms are observed, but in a slightly different one, i.e. the circumstances to be clarified are placed in the first part of the interrogative sentence, while the question itself is posed in the second part. For example, Tell me, after you inflicted injuries with Sh.'s knife, where did you put the knife?

Another distinctive feature of the language of protocol documents is that several interrogative sentences can be included in the main question.

For example:

Tell me, when you returned home and saw that there was no gas stove, how did you react to this, and what was the reaction from Sh.? Tell me, on August 03, 2006, after you returned home from the street at 12.30 pm, where was Sh. at that time and what was he doing, who was in the apartment?

Interrogative sentences can be either simple, complicated by various constructions, or complexly subordinate:

For what purpose did you hit B. with a knife?”, “Tell me, do you have any additions?

Can you tell me why K. told you to go outside and talk?

Tell me, where exactly did the quarrel take place between you?

It should be noted that when studying the protocols, cases were identified when the question includes two sentences: the first substantiates the question, and the second is the question itself. In this case, the declarative sentence is a simple, complicated participle turnover, complicated by introductory constructions, the second is a special question.

For example: Today, January 10, 1988, during a search of your apartment, under the mattress of your bed in the children's room, 3% bonds in the amount of 40 pieces were found stolen from S.'s apartment at the address: Tashkent, Tankistov st., house 68, apt. .fourteen. What can you explain about this fact?

Proper name in the genitive case + numeral + noun + noun in the genitive case, + participle + preposition + noun in the dative case - Zhuraev Azizbek Rakhmonovich, born in 1984, living at Yunusabad district, C-4, house-17, apartment- thirty.

The use of strictly fixed constructions in procedural documents of this kind provides significant assistance in preserving the style, the ability to accurately record an event of procedural significance.

When teaching students a non-native language, and in particular, the stylistics of a non-native language, one should take into account the interfering influence of different system languages, which creates certain linguistic difficulties in students' speech. Such difficulties inevitably arise in the process of language learning and require, from our point of view, a separate study in order to take them into account when compiling a methodological system of teaching exercises and tasks.

For this purpose, we carried out a comparative analysis of procedural documents drawn up in Russian and Uzbek, which showed that, in general, the structure of decision documents and

protocol documents is identical, which is explained by the procedural requirement for compiling such documents, regardless of the language of the document.

An exception is the resolutive part of decision documents in terms of its morphological and syntactic construction, namely: infinitive sentences in Russian correspond to sentences with an imperative form of the verb in Uzbek.

For example:

Uzbek version	Russian variant
qaror qildim: 1. Fuqaro A.R. 2. Ushbu qarorning bir nusxasi ma'lumot uchun Khamza tumani prokuroriga yuborilsin.	resolved: 1. Initiate a criminal case on this fact against Petrov Vladimir Nikolaevich, born in 1963 on the grounds of a crime under Article 97, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2. Accept the criminal case for its proceedings and begin the preliminary investigation. 3. Send a copy of this resolution to the prosecutor of the Khamza district.

The analysis of protocol documents, which serve as a form of legal consolidation of the source of evidence, showed that in documents in the Uzbek language, different words are used to express the same procedural action. In one document alone, the term “показания” is given as “ko‘rgazma”, “ko‘rsatma”, although the code of criminal procedure indicates “ko‘rsatuv”. In dictionaries, the words “ko‘rgazma”, “ko‘rstama” are given the following definitions:

Ko‘rgazma 1. Items on display; the place where these items are exhibited; Exhibition. Exhibition of agricultural achievements. Exhibition of exhibits¹.

Ko‘rgazma 1. Exhibition; // Exhibition; qishloq khÿzhalik kÿrgazmasi agricultural exhibition; kÿrgazma pavilions exhibition pavilion. 2. = kursatma².

Ko‘rsatma - indication; installation; yuqori organlarning ko‘rsatmasi installation of higher authorities; give guidance¹.

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (1981), this word is given the following interpretation: instruction, guidance.

The word “ko‘rsatuv”, which is given in the code as a term, is the name of an action and is formed from a verb using the form -uv. In the Uzbek-Russian Dictionary, in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, this word is not given. The dictionary contains the word “ko‘rsatmoq” (a verb in the form of an infinitive), which is given in 9 meanings. In the 5th meaning, this word is translated as “present, provide; hujjat ko‘rsatmoq present a document, submit documents; dalil-isbot ko‘rsatmoq to present evidence”².

But even this meaning cannot fully convey the lexical meaning of the term, although the morphological way of forming the word “ko‘rsatuv” serves to express the form corresponding to the language of procedural documents. If we turn to the lexical meaning of the term, then it is

¹ Толковый словарь узбекского языка. - М.: Русский язык, 1981. - С.419

² Узбекско-русский словарь. Главная редакция Узбекской Советской Энциклопедии. - Т., 1988. - С. 233

¹ Узбекско-русский словарь. Главная редакция Узбекской Советской Энциклопедии. - Т., 1988. - С. 235

² Узбекско-русский словарь. Главная редакция Узбекской Советской Энциклопедии. - Т., 1988. - С. 233

ambiguous: 1) as a term, it is intended to express the name / name of the action of the participant in the procedural action; 2) as an independent word, it denotes a broadcast on television or radio². The word transmission is ambiguous. This value is expressed in the second.

But in the Russian-Uzbek terminological dictionary, the translation of the word “ko‘rsatuv” is given as “indication”³.

The word "indication" in the Russian-Uzbek dictionary is given in 3 meanings:

1. Information; show, push; *zamondoshlarning ma'lumotlari (ko'rsatishlari)* - data (indications) of contemporaries.

2. legal. *guvohlik, ma'lumot; судга маълумот бермоқ, судда гувоҳлик бермоқ* - to inform the court, to testify in court;

3. ko'rsatish (qanchaligini bildirish); meter readings countering ko'rsatishi⁴.

In addition, in documents in the Uzbek language, the terms “gumonlanuvchi”, “gumondor” are used illiterately and inappropriately: both “gumonlanuvchi” and “gumondor” are used in the same document. For example, “Gumonlanuvchining O‘zbekiston Respublikasi JPKning 48-moddasida ko‘rsatilgan huquq va majburiyatlari menga tushuntirildi”. Since the word “gumonlanuvchi” is formed from the word- and formative suffixes -vchi, -uvchi, it is not in the dictionary. Words formed from these suffixes are translated into Russian: 1) by a noun; 2) communion. The dictionary contains the word “gumon”, which, in combination with the auxiliary word “qilinuvchi”, forms the combination “gumon qilinuvchi”. Unlike “gumonlanuvchi”, the combination “gumon qilinuvchi” will be correctly used in relation to a person who is suspected of committing a criminal act.

The word “gumondor” is used incorrectly and inappropriately, since nouns formed with the help of special affixes, in particular, the affix –dor, denote the names of persons¹: chorvador - a livestock breeder, aybdor - the culprit. As you know, a noun is a part of speech that names an object. In our example, a livestock breeder is a person who breeds animals useful to humans, animal husbandry is a breeding of animals useful to humans², therefore, as a result of his activity, a person began to be called a livestock breeder, received the corresponding name. Guilty - a person who committed a criminal act, respectively, is called guilty. “Gumondor” is translated into Russian as “suspecting; suspicious; birovdan gumondor bulmok to suspect or suspect someone; to doubt someone; I suspect him”³.

The translation of the word “gumondor” corresponds to the interpretation given in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (p. 198). In the document, the word “gumondor” is used instead of the term “gumon qilinuvchi”, i.e. the person who compiled the document does not distinguish the meaning of the words-terms: “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi JPKning 47-moddasiga rioya qilib, N.ga O‘zbekiston Respublikasi JPKning 125-moddasi 2-qismi “v” bandida ko‘rsatilgan jinoyatni sodir kilishda gumondor deb topilganligi ma’lum qilindi”. The translation of this sentence reads as follows: “In accordance with Art. 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

³ Русско-узбекский словарь юридических терминов. Главный редактор профессор А.Х.Саидов. - Т.: Адолат, 2002

⁴ Узбекско-русский словарь. Главная редакция Узбекской Советской Энциклопедии. - Т., 1988. - С. 235

¹ Усмонова М., Азларов Э., Шарипов Ф.. Ўзбек тили. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1981. - С.39.

² Краткий толковый словарь русского языка (для иностранцев). М.: Русский язык, 1979. - С.-52.

³ Узбекско-русский словарь. Главная редакция Узбекской Советской Энциклопедии. - Т., 1988. - С.107.

of the Republic of Uzbekistan N. announced that he is recognized as suspecting of committing a crime under Article 125, part 2, paragraph “c” of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

The results of the analysis show that in the introductory part of the decision documents drawn up in the Uzbek language, as well as in Russian, the information is drawn up in one sentence, where the gerund “tanishib chiqib” is used, similar to the Russian “considered”. It is similar in context, since out of context it means “having read”.

In the descriptive part of decision documents in Uzbek, the reference part is also expressed by participles and participles, as in Russian. However, references such as “Given that ...”, “Considering that ...”, “Based on the above ...”, “guided by ...” in Uzbek documents are transmitted differently: “inobatga olib”, “nazarda tutib”, “nazarga olib”, “asosan”, “qo‘llanib”.

In the operative part of the resolution in Uzbek, verbs are placed at the end of the sentence in the form of the imperative mood: “qo‘zg‘atilsin”, “topshirilsin”, “yuklatilsin”, “yuborilsin”.

The analysis of the documents showed that one of the typical mistakes in the written speech of students is the use of the preposition “according to”. This preposition, being a derivative of an adverb, requires the use of a noun in the dative case after itself. However, in the studied documents, examples of the use of the preposition “according to” with a noun in the genitive case were mainly recorded. For example, “According to the conclusion of the examination, death occurred from asphyxia” (instead of “according to the conclusion”).

Practice shows that a particular difficulty in studying the official business style for Uzbek students is those linguistic phenomena (at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels) that experience the interfering influence of their native language.

Thus, the results of the analysis showed that students make various mistakes in their written speech, the most common of which is misuse:

- case form of own nouns m.r.: they attacked the watchman Yuriy Platonov (instead of Yuriy Platonov);

- case endings in agreement of nouns with adjectives, participles: on the fact of the attack in secondary school No. 12, located (instead of located) in the quarter; in a state of intoxication (instead of state); to moderate bodily injury (instead of injuries); signs of a crime, provided (instead of provided) Article XXX;

- case endings in agreement with the union “which” with the word being defined in the SPP: Assign an examination, the production of which is entrusted to the experts of the SME of Tashkent (instead of the production of which);

- pretext: on the fact of the attack in secondary school No. 12, according to the preliminary conclusion of the forensic medical examination; property worth XX was stolen from the school; according to the certificate of the National Bank (instead of according to the conclusion, certificate, abducted from school);

- forms of words: transgress to investigation; in being drunk; during the provision of medical care (instead of proceeding, being, rendering);

- forms of the number of the noun: on the fact of inflicting bodily harm (instead of inflicting bodily harm);

- gender forms of adjectives and pronouns: in the course of a quarrel with his friend H. (instead of with his friend).

- negative pronouns: not working anywhere, lived in Tashkent (instead of nowhere);

- cliché: Taking into account that in secondary school No. 12 material damage was caused in the amount of XX soums and the case requires the participation of a legal representative to participate in the preliminary investigation, guided by Art. XX;

At the syntactic level - incorrect compilation:

- proposals: At present, in a criminal case during the preliminary investigation, it became necessary to obtain samples from citizen X and then send the samples to the appropriate examination; Thus, they caused material damage to citizen X in the amount of X million X thousand soums.

Let us dwell on some morphological features that are difficult for students studying the Russian language.

The difficulty in mastering prepositions lies in the fact that in Russian they are a service part of speech. In the Uzbek language, there is no equivalent of a preposition, and the circumstance of place and time is expressed by adding affixes to nouns and other parts of speech or expressed by postpositions: ko'cha – ko'cha + da, ko'cha + ga, ko'cha + dan, institut - institut + da, institut + ga, institut + dan, and so on, which creates significant difficulties for students when using prepositions in Russian.

The adjective-definition, as you know, in Russian agrees with the noun in gender, number and case. In Uzbek, the adjective does not change its case form. For this reason, it is difficult for students to understand how the adjective agrees with the noun.

Conclusions

Thus, the study shows that the procedural documents provided for by the criminal procedural legislation can be divided into two types: decision documents and protocol documents. Decision documents substantiate and motivate the decision of any procedural issue.

Protocol documents fix the order and results of investigative actions, and they can be distinguished by typical content: they serve as a form of legal consolidation of the relevant source of evidence (testimony of the accused, suspect, victim, witness); are an independent source of evidence (acts and circumstances identified during inspections, searches, seizures, and so on); fix the fulfillment of one or another requirement of the criminal procedure law (on presenting the case materials to the accused and his defense counsel, and so on).

Depending on the typical content in the resolutions and protocols considered by us, compositional parts having an independent structure and content were singled out, for example, in resolutions: introductory → descriptive → resolute, in protocols: introductory → reference → narrative; introductory → narrative; introductory → motivational. This allowed us to construct certain table schemas for some of the listed documents.

Each compositional part of the protocols and regulations has a certain set of linguistic means to be mastered by the national audience, the most frequent of which are verbal nouns, the presence of clichés, denominative prepositions, simple sentences complicated by isolated parts of the sentence, complex sentences, standardized use of infinitives, as well as simple interrogatives. sentences with the particle "li".

A comparative analysis of the documents (Decree on initiating a criminal case and accepting it for its proceedings, Protocol of an oral statement, etc.) in the Russian and Uzbek languages showed that the structure of decision documents in both languages is similar; in the compositional parts (introductory, descriptive) identical linguistic means are used, with the exception of the resolute part, where verbs in the imperative mood are used in the Uzbek language.

The greatest difficulty in writing procedural documents in Russian is the linguistic phenomena of the morphological, syntactic level (functional parts of speech, agreement of adjectives and participles with nouns, substantiation of adjectives and participles, etc.), which must be taken into account when compiling a system of training exercises and tasks for formation of skills and abilities of writing procedural documents.

The language tools selected and analyzed by us for processing decision documents and protocol documents, as well as the identified linguistic difficulties, served as a theoretical basis for practical implementation, namely, the creation of a methodological system of training exercises and tasks aimed at developing students' written legal speech skills.

References

1. Bazarova N. et al. The basis of the word “heart” to become a poetic image //Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems. – 2019. – Т. 11. – №. 7. – С. 982-991.
2. Губаева Т.В. Практический курс русского языка для юристов. – Казань, Университет, 1986.
3. G. Gulyamova. TERM AND CONCEPT IN LEGAL TERMINOLOGY. Academic Research in Educational Sciences, 3(1), FULL PAPER 2022/1, 181-190.
4. МАТЕНОВ Р. Б. ОБУЧЕНИЕ НАВЫКАМ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ВАРИАНТНЫХ СИНТАКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК НЕРОДНОГО В НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ ВУЗАХ //Иностранные языки в Узбекистане. – 2020. – №. 5. – С. 127-140.
5. Ниязова Н. Ж. Роль изучения текстов в обучении монологической речи учащихся и студентов (на примере творчества Гафура Гуляма) //Conferences. – 2021.
6. Шахноза Зиямухамедова, Женискул Адылбекова. Влияние языка на сознание, культуру и мировоззрение. Academic Research in Educational 3(1), 2022/1, 537-546.
7. Пулатова, У. (2021). Отбор и описание лингвистических средств, представленных в уголовно-процессуальных документах. Общество и инновации, 2(5/S), 30-38.
8. Ramazonov N. et al. ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SUFI CONCEPT OF FAQR (رفق) AND THE CHARACTERS IN THE LYRIC POETRY OF ALISHER NAVOI //湖南大学学报 (自然科学版). – 2021. – Т. 48. – №. 8.
9. Расулмухамедова Д. Выражение идеи свободы в творчестве Гафура Гуляма //Общество и инновации. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 3. – С. 56-61.
10. Усмонова М., Азларов Э., Шарипов Ф.. Ўзбек тили. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1981. - С.39.
11. Фаттахова А. Р. Авторское «Я» в творчестве алисы ганиевой //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 3.
12. Khashimova D. et al. The role of electronic literature in the formation of speech skills and abilities of learners and students in teaching Russian language with the Uzbek language of learning (on the example of electronic multimedia textbook in Russian language) //Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies. – 2021. – Т. 17. – №. 1. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6276-5178>.
13. Краткий толковый словарь русского языка (для иностранцев). М.: Русский язык, 1979.
14. Русско-узбекский словарь юридических терминов. Главный редактор профессор А.Х.Саидов. - Т.: Адолат, 2002.
15. Узбекско-русский словарь. Главная редакция Узбекской Советской Энциклопедии. - Т., 1988.