

## Expression of Legal Vocabulary in Detective Works

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**Abstract.** *The content of detective works includes a mysterious murder, the causes of the crime, the search for the killer, the study and comparison of events, finding the criminal and the legal assessment of his actions. In such works, the crime and the process of its disclosure, events, persons, situations and processes associated with the crime are expressed through certain language units. Therefore, detective works occupy a special place in the study of the legal vocabulary of law students. The article talks about the significance of Tahir Malik's detective work "Shaitanat" in the study of legal vocabulary and draws conclusions.*

**Key words:** *crime, punishment, detective, literature, language, law, image, legal dictionary, public life, legal culture, prosecutor's office, criminal investigation, image.*

### Introduction

Modern lawyers must have a high level of thinking, be eloquent, have a keen artistic taste, and be able to express their opinions orally and in writing at a high level. Of course, teaching fiction is suitable for this in all respects. Only in this case, attention should be paid to the harmony of the taught artistic creativity with the specialty. The selected work should be able to give a conclusion about the formation, development and popularization of more legal views, and should also clearly reflect the social and legal problems of that time. In particular, the legal views of the creators of the work, interpretations of justice and public administration, factors creating a legal problem on the example of reality, time and space and the destinies of people moving in it (heroes of the work), lawyers (judges, attorneys, prosecutors) engaged in the search and assessment of the problem, the investigator) must be able to learn the features of the image, the secrets of professional skills and abilities. The selected works help to develop the professional skills of future lawyers, in particular, to develop such skills as covering the details of reality (crime), conducting a case, observing the course of events, reasoning and conclusions, as well as justice.

### Literature Analysis and Methodology

We know that social events, social and everyday life, human interactions, laws of nature, moral standards – in general, the whole being is the object of description of literature. There is no problem that would not be touched upon, would not be responded to, would not be solved by literature, which is a product of high thinking and high imagination of man. Rebellions, ups and downs – everything passes through the prism of literature and is assessed by its value. In other words, literature plays an important role in the popularization, expansion and growth of any industry. At the same time, language determines the spirit of literature. Language is an instrument of literary expression. The role of language in artistic creativity has become the object of a number of studies in recent years [1]. Thus, it is possible to use the power of literature in the development of the legal environment in society, increasing legal culture and legal literacy of the population.

It is known that prose works (novels) are divided by their content into historical, artistic, modern, philosophical and detective. The word in a work occupies a special place in determining the direction and content of the work. A work that uses more historical concepts, phrases and terms is called historical. We consider works depicting emergency situations and adventures to be adventure, and works depicting mysterious murders and criminal trials to be detective. It is a fact that does not require proof that the content of a work of art comes from the words expressed in it.

According to sources, "Detective (from the Latin word "detego" – to discover) is a genre focused on the study of a mysterious phenomenon related to fiction and cinematography, and its study is aimed at revealing the secret. Usually the root cause of this phenomenon is the struggle between lawlessness and justice, which ends with the triumph of truth" [2]. The specifics of the detective genre: crime (often murder); concealment of the criminal's trace; search for the culprit; manifested in a system of independent episodes, for example, in the disclosure of a criminal secret. Detective is not a genre that changes over time. Only reality, plot, and forms of the protagonist may change slightly. On the other hand, narrative reality retains some of its genre laws. Full disclosure of mysterious events and problem-solving processes, the basis of the crime, the search for the culprit, the completion of all events with a ceremony of justice - these are ancient examples of a detective, - writes B. Khalikov [3, 31]. Therefore, in the text of detective works, the number of words such as crime, murderer, search, inquiry, investigation, interrogation, punishment, imprisonment, colony is much greater than in other works, and these words are scattered according to the definition of spirit, general content, detective essence.

## Discussion

One of the works in Uzbek literature that comprehensively describes the problems of the socio-economic, socio-moral, especially the political and legal system of the period from the 1930s to independence is the five-volume work of Tokhir Malik "Shaitanat" ("Kingdom of Satan"). Significant work has been done in the field of studying the genre character, ideological and artistic features of this work [3; 4]. According to B. Khalikov, this work is not only a political detective, but also its independent plot line brings this work closer to a police detective. This aspect of the work is reflected in the following:

- murders are committed in the work (this is the first requirement for a detective); - there are detectives (police, prosecutor's office and internal affairs officers in our language);
- political issues are included in the work (repressions, the fight against religion, conflicts between peoples, etc.);
- collusion of persons holding high positions in government bodies with criminals;
- unintentional involvement of criminals in state policy and the fact that they are more just in this matter than the state (Zelikhan incident) [6, 29].

This classification shows us that the work has its own vocabulary and, by studying it, we can draw certain conclusions about the language of detective works. If we pay attention to the vocabulary of "Shaytanat" ("Kingdom of Satan"), that is, to the use of detective words, concepts, terms and expressions in the work, we will see what direction of law in his work the writer, who decided to go out on the "dark streets of life", had in mind from the words about the law. The average reader does not pay special attention to this, but a reader with legal knowledge will immediately understand that the author effectively used words about criminal law and criminal procedure law, based on the essence of the detective work. The words in the work that create a detective spirit and transfer the reader directly to the world of law can be classified as follows:

1. Words denoting the name of the crime: murder, rape, drug addiction, drug trafficking, gambling.
2. Persons conducting criminal cases: investigator, tracker, judge, lawyer, prosecutor.
3. Persons who committed the crime: criminal, murderer, thief, extortionist, prisoner.
4. Words denoting the place of punishment: prison, guardhouse, colony, cell, interrogation room.

5. Names and nicknames of criminals: Okilon (Asadbek), Academician (Zelikhon), Shilimshik (Jalal), Chuvrindi (Mahmud), Kesakpolvon (Khaidar), Botka (Kenja).
6. Actions performed in a criminal case: inquiry, interrogation, investigation, witness, deprivation of liberty, compulsory treatment.
7. Words and phrases describing a criminal situation and actions: to admit guilt, to open a gap, to calm down, to tie the tail.
8. Slang and jargon typical of the criminal world: shumo, ketchup, bachchagar, sotak, ovsar, akahon, tryapka.
9. Proverbs of law enforcement officers: "When a horse spins and finds a peg", "If you hide a sick person, his temperature will rise", "If there is a fire in the forest, it will burn wet and dry."
10. Figurative words: "step uncle" (in relation to Zinatulin), "teacher" (in relation to Khalidi), "made a joke" about himself, "ran away", "client", "is sitting", etc. In addition to using these concepts in the work, the author sometimes gave the reader specific explanations in order to better understand their content. For example, the statement of the main character Zokhid Sharipov talks about the differences between the work of a prosecutor and a criminal investigator: "From the very first step, he clearly felt that there is a big difference between the work of a prosecutor and a criminal investigator. In his opinion, working in the prosecutor's office seemed easier. Prosecutors seemed indifferent to thugs. His previous job was to track down and catch the criminal. The rest was transferred either to the city or departmental prosecutor's office, depending on the size of the crime. Investigators interrogated and sent the case to court. Now the fate of his former colleague, a criminal detained by a criminal investigation officer, is in his hands" [5, 60]. From such reflection of the protagonist, the reader learns that the committed offense is being studied at a specific stage. The prosecution discusses the similarities and differences between an investigator and a criminal investigator. If the reader is interested in a more precise idea of the activities of law enforcement officers, referring to regulatory and legal documents, he will learn that "pre-trial investigation, operational search, criminal investigation and preliminary investigation" [6] are the main areas of activity of law enforcement officers. According to the law, "prosecutors are obliged" to monitor the implementation of laws by law enforcement agencies, coordinate their actions to combat crime, conduct preliminary investigations of crimes and personally conduct certain investigative actions in any case. or conduct an investigation in full" [7].

## Results

Apparently, the writer encourages the reader to improve legal literacy by quoting the thoughts of a particular main character, to explore the responsibilities of representatives of this field. In the work, images of law enforcement officers are also presented in unique strokes. The writer skillfully emphasized the uniqueness of each employee, his attitude to work, style of work, the presence of tactics. In particular, the writer, who depicted Zohid Sharipov with special love, at the beginning of the work gave the reader a reason for his desire to do scientific work in the field of mathematics, to establish justice, to fight injustice. Zakhid's dream of becoming a mathematician was shattered when a loaf of bread for his brother's wedding was brought to the funeral table, and in court he was convicted on four counts of intentional misconduct and "accidentally beaten to death." The fire of the fight for justice burns in the heart of Zakhid, who saw great injustice emanating from the citadel of justice, and his whole life passes in this fire. One of the main characters of the detective work, the detective portrayed Zakhid in "The Kingdom of Satan." B. Khalikov notes that Zohid Sharipov is a very intelligent, educated, qualified person, committed to life principles, capable of creating his own style of solving crimes, a detective with a unique quality and character. However, the shortcomings of the Soviet system, such as greed, the desire for a plan and indifference to man, cast a shadow on his abilities, which explains the novel's emphasis on depicting a more criminal world [3, 75]. In fact, Zohid Sharipov's style differs from that of Khamdam Tolipov. He also has his own set of principles in approaching this issue. He believes that his task in any case is to seek the truth.

Two men (Botirov, arrested on charges of rape, and Zaripova, arrested on charges of murdering Jazman) were acquitted on the grounds that they had not committed the crime. Asadbek also often counts on Zakhid's abilities and character when planning his work. Despite these aspects, the detective features of foreign detective works are not reflected vividly in this image. The author intends to show that the legal system does not operate on the basis of complete, true freedom, and that this system is not free from the slogan of "adult dependence". After all, the reader will understand the meaning of the attitude of the head of a criminal group to law enforcement officers, other people's assessment of the work of law enforcement officers, or the episode of the conversation between the head of the department, Captain Mirsultanov, and the stubborn and obstinate Zohid Sharipov: The chief looked at Zakhid. – "The grave will correct the hunchback." Open your eyes ... Did I tell you about "Choksunla"? The chief smiled.

"A young Uyghur man shaved his head, and a bee flew in from somewhere and stung him on the head. The young man ran after the bee. When he came to it, he saw a very large beehive in a crack in the old clay wall. He took a twig and began to pick at the beehive, and when the bees went wild, he put his head under it and said: "Bite!" "Choksunla."

Usually the boss said this as a joke and laughed loudly. But this time he said it seriously, not joking.

- You look like this "Choksunla". But you intend to pick out not a beehive, but a "hive of death". Think about your step, even if your life was given for free. Do not forget that you have children. How you understand me is your business. Call me a coward or a scoundrel – say what you want. I value my life on earth more than the truth in heaven. Life is sweet for those who fight for truth and justice every day. Don't listen to them [5, 51]. From such words of the chief, it is easy to learn the general state of the legal system of that period, to evaluate it. Through these ideas, the author points out that certain "restrictions" and "obstacles" in the legal system also contribute to the non-disclosure of many crimes committed in everyday life. There is also an idea that there will be no rapid development in this area if people like Zakhid Sharipov are not convinced to become ordinary investigators, to hinder investigations and to ensure the independence and freedom of law enforcement agencies. This is also embedded in the fact that an astute reader will be able to understand this from the narrative of the work.

In general, a work of art interprets the problems of society in accordance with its needs and requirements. At the same time, when the soul and blood of a work form a word, the power and influence of the word serves to change the thinking and worldview of the reader.

## **Discussion**

So, to study the concepts in detective works, you should:

- study the vocabulary of detective works and on this basis classify the terms of the legal environment;
- draw conclusions about the vocabulary of the criminal and his characteristics;
- create a dictionary of proverbs and sayings used in detective stories;
- the performance of the main characters through the description of events allows you to draw conclusions about the legal system of that period, express your opinion.

This also proves the possibility of conducting special studies on the role and function of language in the system of legal relations.

## **Conclusions**

Thus, by reading detective stories, students learn to think logically, draw conclusions based on deduction and make the right decisions. This will be important in their future professional activities.

Thus, reading detective stories gives law students: 1) learn the essence of many concepts and terms through the text of the work: 2) witness the application of theoretical knowledge in practical activities: 3) strengthen their views on professional ethics; 4) develop speech skills based on analysis.

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