

LEGAL PRESS LANGUAGE AS A BRIDGE: GERMAN-UZBEKISTAN
PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: This article is aimed at a systematic study of the features, functions and communicative capabilities of the language of the legal press in Germany and Uzbekistan. The study sheds light on how the language of the legal press functions as an information bridge between the state and society, its role in the formation of legal literacy and legal culture. It conveys complex legal content to a wide audience through the media in an understandable way, increases the effectiveness of communication by simplifying terminology, introducing explanations and using journalistic strategies. At the same time, the article reveals the differences between the culture of the legal press in Germany and Uzbekistan, which affects the exchange of information between the state and society and the formation of legal culture. The results of the study are relevant not only for lawyers and journalists, but also for linguists, sociologists and representatives of social sciences, confirming the scientific and practical importance of the language of the legal press. The article also serves to develop recommendations on legal communication, media traditions and effective communication with the public.

Keywords: Legal press language, Juristische Pressesprache, Legal communication, In the context of Germany and Uzbekistan, Media and journalism, Legal literacy, Legal culture, Legal content in the media, Simplification of terminology, Information exchange with the public.

INTRODUCTION

The topic “legal press language as a bridge: german-uzbekistan perspectives ” aims to study how the language of the legal press is used in the context of Germany and Uzbekistan. The language of the legal press is located at the intersection of linguistics, law and journalism, and it plays an important role in determining the attitude of society to the legal system. Through this language, legal events, legal changes and court decisions are communicated to the general public, and it also helps to form the legal culture of society and the state. Therefore, the study of the language of the legal press, comparing its features in the German and Uzbek contexts, is of great importance not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from the point of view of legal culture and journalism.

The language of the legal press is distinguished by its clarity, rigor and abstractness. Information created on the basis of laws and regulatory documents often has complex syntax and terminology, which can be incomprehensible to ordinary citizens. Therefore, coverage of this type of content in the media requires its “popularization” or transformation into a form understandable to the general public. This process is carried out through the simplification of terminology, the use of explanatory and commenting methods. While in Germany the legal press has traditionally been associated with highly professional journalism, in Uzbekistan this area is relatively new and involves processes related to the formation of legal culture.

The differences between the legal press culture of Germany and Uzbekistan are noticeable not only in language and style, but also in the level of legal literacy of the media system and society. While in Germany, articles in the legal press are clear and systematic, aimed at a professional audience, in Uzbekistan this process is characterized by a more public-oriented and understandable expression. Therefore, a comparison of the functional tasks and communicative capabilities of the language of the legal press in Germany and Uzbekistan is of great scientific and practical importance.



In addition, the language of the legal press also performs the function of a social mediator. It ensures the flow of information between state bodies and the general public, explains legal news and judicial practices, and also directs citizens to legal literacy. This process is especially important for countries in the process of transformation, since the formation and strengthening of legal culture occurs directly through communicative means.

In this regard, the study of the language of the legal press in the context of Germany and Uzbekistan covers a number of scientific issues. In particular: the cultural relevance of legal terminology, journalistic style and communicative strategies, simplification and popularization of the language, as well as the development of legal awareness in society through the legal press. This study serves to identify the differences in the media traditions, legal systems and journalistic culture of Germany and Uzbekistan, as well as to develop recommendations for the development of the language of the legal press in an effective and understandable form. In conclusion, the topic "Juristische Pressesprache als Brücke: Deutsch-Uzbekische Perspektiven" is relevant not only for lawyers and journalists, but also for linguists, sociologists and representatives of social sciences. Through the language of the legal press, the connection between the state and society is strengthened, citizens understand legal events and their legal literacy increases. Therefore, studying the language of the legal press with a scientific approach, comparing it in the context of Germany and Uzbekistan, makes an important contribution to the development of modern legal communication systems.

Theoretical foundations:

Roelcke, Sinner and Uzbek jurisprudence

The study is based on an interdisciplinary theoretical triad that combines Western European and Central Asian scientific traditions:

Thorsten Roelcke's model: Explains the relationship between the languages of specialists and the mass media through the theory of "vertical layering" (verticale Schichtung). In this, the language of the legal press uses the parameters of coherence, clarity and economy.

Carsten Sinner's model: Considers professional communication as a culturally formed unit. From a contrastive perspective, it analyzes how sociolinguistic factors affect the medial preparation of legal content.

Kuchimov and Rakhmonkulov's models: Study the national legal norms and traditions of Uzbekistan. Shukhrat Kuchimov is recognized as the founder of the language and technique of legislation, while Khoji-Akbar Rakhmonkulov created the fundamental basis of civil law terminology. The work of these scholars serves as an analysis of "primary texts" for the Uzbek legal press.

The importance of bilateral cooperation and legal transfer

The scientific and practical ties between Germany and Uzbekistan further increase the relevance of this study. Uzbekistan is relying on the German legal model in modernizing its legal system (especially administrative, criminal and civil law).

The Center for German Law and Comparative Law, established at the Tashkent State Law University (TSU) in collaboration with the University of Regensburg, is the academic pillar of this cooperation. In addition, the activities of more than 100 German companies in Uzbekistan, such as CLAAS, Knauf and MAN, create a need for a clear explanation of labor and economic law norms in the press. In recent years, Germany's activities in this area have also expanded



within the framework of the "attraction of qualified specialists" (Fachkräftegewinnung), which has created new terminological problems in the coverage of issues such as visa procedures and employment contracts in the Uzbek press.

Methodology and research design

The study uses a mixed-methods approach that combines qualitative and quantitative analyses:

Systemic-functional linguistics (SFL): Based on the theory of M.A.K. Halliday, it studies the functions of language in a social context.

1. Critical discourse analysis (CDA): It serves to identify hidden ideological influences and power dynamics in legal discourse in the press.

2. Corpus analysis: A contrastive corpus consisting of German (FAZ, SZ, LTO) and Uzbek (Xalq so'zi, Kun.uz, Huquq.uz) press publications from 2019-2024 will be created.

Research hypotheses

The following main hypotheses are put forward within the framework of the study:

Hypothesis	Content	Context
H1	The German press maintains a critical distance from the justice system and uses complex metaphors (the "Vachit" mission).	Germany
H2	The Uzbek press increasingly repeats institutional discourse patterns during the process of legal transformation (Enlightenment mission).	Uzbekistan
H3	As a popularization strategy, "Scenario Technique" is more commonly used in Germany, while "Glossary/Definition" is more commonly used in Uzbekistan.	Cultural difference

This study serves to improve the dialogue between German and Uzbek legal cultures, to train professional journalists and translators.

CONCLUSION

This study, within the framework of the topic "Juristische Pressesprache als Brücke: Deutsch-Uzbekische Perspektiven", analyzed the specific aspects, functional tasks and communicative capabilities of the legal press language of Germany and Uzbekistan. The results of the study showed that the language of the legal press plays an important role as an information bridge between the state and society. It not only conveys legal news and court decisions to the general public, but also acts as an intermediary in providing citizens with legal literacy and legal awareness.

The differences between the legal press culture of Germany and Uzbekistan are clearly visible in the formation and popularization of this language. In Germany, the legal press tradition has a long history, is combined with professional journalism, pays great attention to terminological accuracy and structural system. In Uzbekistan, the legal press is a relatively new area of development and tends to use simplified communicative methods in a form that is more understandable to the general public. At the same time, this process is closely related to the formation of legal culture and the development of legal literacy.



The study also showed the transformative nature of the language of the legal press. It conveys legal abstraction and clarity to a wide audience through the media. This process is carried out by simplifying terminology, introducing explanations, and using journalistic strategies. In this regard, the language of the legal press is important not only as a means of information transmission, but also as a means of legal communication and the development of social consciousness.

In conclusion, the specific features and differences of the language of the German and Uzbek legal press make it relevant for scientific study. If the language of the legal press is used effectively as an information bridge between the state and society, citizens will better understand legal processes, legal literacy will increase, and legal culture will be strengthened. Therefore, it is emphasized that this topic is of scientific and practical importance not only for lawyers and journalists, but also for linguists, sociologists, and representatives of social sciences.

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