

LINGUISTIC SPECIFICITY OF LAW TEXTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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*This article examines the linguistic specificity of law texts in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Legal texts represent a core genre of official discourse and are characterized by precision, unambiguity, normativity, and obligatoriness. The study analyzes the lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic features of Uzbek legislative texts, highlighting their role in ensuring legal clarity and effective regulation of social relations. Special attention is paid to the use of legal terminology, impersonal constructions, and normative speech acts that distinguish Uzbek law texts from other functional styles.*

Main Body

1. Law Texts as a Form of Official Discourse in Uzbekistan

Law texts in the Republic of Uzbekistan belong to the official-functional style and serve as a primary instrument for regulating social and legal relations. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Normative Legal Acts," legislative texts must be clear, precise, and uniformly interpreted to avoid legal ambiguity<sup>1</sup>. Unlike literary or journalistic texts, Uzbek law texts exclude emotional or expressive language and prioritize objectivity and standardization.

2. Lexical Characteristics of Uzbek Law Texts

One of the most distinctive features of Uzbek legislative language is the extensive use of legal terminology. Terms such as right, obligation, liability, subject, authority, and legal norm constitute the core lexical layer of law texts<sup>2</sup>. These terms are strictly defined and used consistently throughout legislative documents. Common vocabulary items also acquire specialized meanings within the legal context, contributing to semantic narrowing and precision.

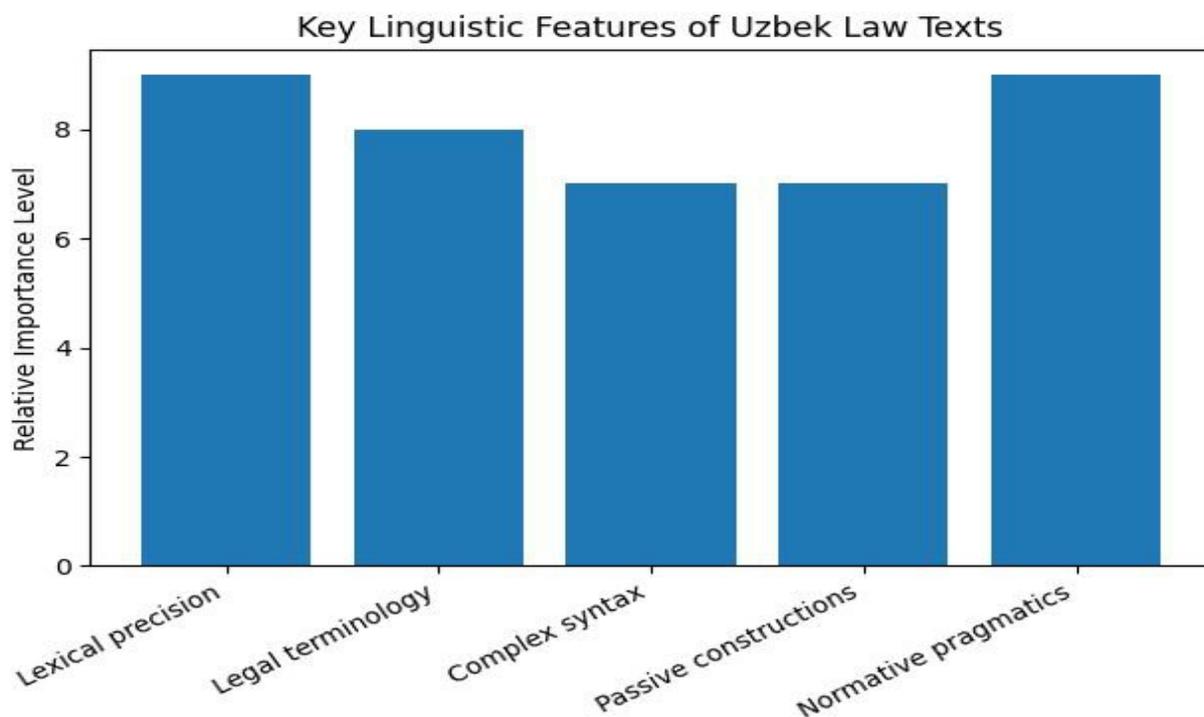
3. Syntactic Features of Legislative Texts

Uzbek law texts are characterized by complex syntactic structures, including extended sentences, conditional clauses, and cause-and-effect constructions. Passive voice and

impersonal forms such as shall be established, is prohibited, is permitted, and is obligatory are frequently used<sup>3</sup>. These structures emphasize the normative nature of the text and detach legal rules from individual speakers, reinforcing the authority of the law rather than personal responsibility.

#### 4. Pragmatic Functions of Law Texts

From a pragmatic perspective, law texts function as institutional speech acts with binding force. They do not merely convey information but regulate behavior by imposing duties, prohibitions, and permissions<sup>4</sup>. Uzbek legislative discourse predominantly employs directive and declarative speech acts, reflecting the authoritative role of the state. The speaker is implicitly the state itself, which enhances the performative power of legal norms<sup>5</sup>.



#### Conclusion

Law texts in Uzbekistan possess distinct linguistic characteristics that ensure legal certainty and effective governance. Lexical precision, syntactic complexity, and pragmatic obligatoriness collectively contribute to the normative strength of legislative documents. Understanding these features is essential for linguists, legal professionals, and translators working with Uzbek legal texts, as it facilitates accurate interpretation and application of the law.

#### References

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