



LEGAL MEDIA: PROBLEMS OF STUDYING ITS CONTENT AND LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN THE CONTEXT OF UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY

Bakhriddinova Muyassarkhon Rakhimovna

*PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Foreign Languages,
Tashkent State University of Law (TSUL)*

Abstract. This article explores the distinctive characteristics of legal media in Uzbekistan and Germany, focusing on its content, linguistic features, and the challenges it faces. Through a comparative analysis, the paper aims to shed light on the effectiveness of legal media in both countries and its impact on public legal consciousness.

Key words: legal media, linguistic characteristics, comparative analysis, legal awareness

INTRODUCTION

Legal media serves as a vital instrument for enhancing legal awareness and culture within society. It informs the public about legal matters, elucidates the essence of legislation, and underscores the importance of laws in social life. This paper aims to explore the unique features of legal media in Uzbekistan and Germany, focusing on content, linguistic characteristics, and the challenges faced in both contexts.

METHODS

The study employs a comparative analysis of legal media in Uzbekistan and Germany. Data were collected from prominent legal publications in both countries, including *Huquq* and *Adolat* in Uzbekistan, and *Der Spiegel*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, and *Juristenzeitung* in Germany. The analysis focuses on the themes covered, linguistic style, and the role of the press in shaping legal awareness.

RESULTS

Coverage of Issues in the Press in Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan, legal media primarily focuses on raising legal awareness and culture.



Publications like *Huquq* and *Adolat* play a significant role in disseminating legal knowledge and informing the public about legislative reforms.

- **Examples:**

- *Huquq* Journal:

- ✓ Topics: New legislative amendments, citizens' rights and obligations.
 - ✓ Articles: "*Newly adopted laws in the interests of citizens*" covers the effectiveness of legal activities.

- *Adolat* Newspaper:

- ✓ Broad coverage of pressing issues such as the fight against corruption and human rights protection.
 - ✓ Example Article: "*Corruption – an obstacle to development*" includes in-depth analysis.
- ✓ **Problems:**
- ✓ Tendency to Generalize in Articles: Issues are often presented in a simplified way for the general public, with insufficient information for experts.
- ✓ Lack of Detailed Analysis: The practical outcomes of laws and their impact on social conditions are insufficiently researched.

Coverage of Issues in the Press in Germany

The German press focuses on legal topics with impartiality, thorough analysis, and the shaping of public opinion. Changes in legislation, court rulings, and international legal relations are given significant attention.

Examples:

Der Spiegel:

Issues: Corruption and distrust in the judicial system.

Example Article: "*VW Scandal: Corruption and Legal Consequences*".



Süddeutsche Zeitung:

Articles: Environmental law and human rights.

Example Article: "*Climate Change and Responsibility*".

Juristenzeitung:

Scientific articles on legal activity, court practices, and theoretical issues of legislation.

- **Problems:**

- ✓ Complexity of Legal Language: The use of legal terms that are difficult for the public to understand.
- ✓ Difficulty in Achieving Absolute Objectivity: Some analyses may reflect the personal views of the journalist.

Similarities and Differences

Comparison

Criteria	Uzbekistan	Germany
Important Topics	Legislative reforms, human rights	Corruption, court cases, international law
Article Style	Simplified, aimed at the general public	Clear analysis, written in complex language
Role of the Press	Raising legal awareness	Public oversight and critique
Problems	Superficial analysis	Complexity of terminology

DISCUSSION

The press plays a crucial role in shaping legal awareness in both Uzbekistan and Germany. However, while the German press is based on analytical approaches, the Uzbek press primarily serves the purpose of delivering mass information. The linguistic features of legal media in Germany are characterized by precision and the



use of specialized terminology, whereas in Uzbekistan, the language is simplified to ensure public understanding.

Challenges:

- Adapting Legal Terminology to Modern Issues: There is a growing need to develop terminology related to digital technologies in legislation.
 - Example: Terms related to the NetzDG (Network Enforcement Act).
- Maintaining Neutrality in Legal Media: Objectivity is crucial in shaping public opinion.
- Grammatical Accuracy in Language: Some legal texts use language that leads to vagueness and misunderstandings.
 - Example: In explaining law drafts, the meaning of terms is sometimes superficially clarified.
- Access to Information: While online legal platforms have developed, the accessibility of published legal information to the general public is still not sufficient.

CONCLUSION

The development of legal media is crucial for raising legal awareness, ensuring the rule of law, and strengthening governmental transparency. By studying legal media in the context of Uzbekistan and Germany, the interconnection and differences in legal cultures can be identified. A deeper study of legal media activities in both countries, applying various methods, could lead to more comprehensive coverage of legal issues.

REFERENCES

1. A Brief Political Dictionary. (1975). (2nd ed.). Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
2. Boyko, L. M. (1988). Improvement of legislative techniques in the context of accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.



3. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (1998). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Adolat.
4. Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (1996). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Adolat.
5. 4. Doniyorov, R. (1981). On an important issue of Uzbek lexicography. Uzbek language and literature, 6, 32-37. Doniyorov, R. (1977). Some issues of technical terminology of Uzbek language. Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Fan.
7. 5. Dictionary of legal terms and expressions. (1993). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Adolat.
8. 6. Encyclopedic Dictionary of Legal Terms. (2003). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Sharq.
7. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. (1981). (Vol. II). Moscow: Russian. Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
9. (1998). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan.
10. 8. Bakhridinova Muyassarkhon Rakhimovna .(2004) American Journal of Open University Education ISSN 2997-3899 Vol. 1, No. 10, Dec 2024
11. "German-Uzbek Legal Press Language"
12. . Sarvara Akobirova (2022) Central Asian Research Journal For Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)
13. Yuldasheva, N. E., Yusupova, S. T., Bakhtiyarov, M. Y., Abdujabborova, M. A., & Abdurashidova, N. A. (2021). Pragmalinguistic aspects of compound nouns in English and Uzbek. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 1431-1438.
14. Kenjaeva, K., Baxitjanova, E., & Khojanova, G. (2024). Directions of Ecotourism Organization in Uzbekistan. In *E3S Web of Conferences* (Vol. 574, p. 06005). EDP Sciences.
15. Hatamovna, K. G., & Qizi, K. K. A. (2022). THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LINGUOCULTURAL APPROACH TO DEVELOP SOCIOLINGUISTIC COMPETENCE OF ESP STUDENTS. *Достижения науки и образования*, (3 (83)), 27-29.