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**PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS ARE ONE OF THE LINGUISTIC UNITS OF THE
LEXICON OF JUDICIAL SPEECH**

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Annotation: Phraseologisms used in the vocabulary of judicial speech are of a substantial nature, but in them emotional-expressive saturation is not fully manifested. Usually in phraseological units, along with phraseological significance, their emotional-expressive and stylistic color play an important role.

Key words: phraseology, emotiveness, meaning, matter, linguistic meaning, oratory speech.

At present, when decisive practical steps are being taken, striving for the creation of a democratic State and civil society, at the moment when measures are being taken to ensure human rights and freedoms, achieve the rule of law, introduce a consistent, holistic system of public administration, implement judicial and legal reforms, educating citizens from a legal point of view is one of the vital problems. This is emphasized in the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis: "... we must organize the Academy of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which will serve to train qualified judges capable of conducting activities at a high professional level." Eloquence in the judicial process is also important in carrying out this honorable mission.

Judicial eloquence stands out among such types of the art of speech as socio-political, academic, everyday and religious eloquence because it is of particular importance in these areas. Because the eloquence of the court is manifested in connection with the trial, with the "battle of thoughts." In addition, the parties involved in the settlement of the case and their responsible persons participate in the court process: judges, public (public) consultants, employees of the prosecutor's office and internal affairs, lawyers, witnesses, as well as the accused. Each of them, relying on the law, can act in court in the interests of the accused. Speech in this process is given in the scientific literature under the general concept of judicial speech.

"Phraseology is a linguistic unit in the form of a complex word or phrase that means one meaning. By expressing a single meaning, it is similar to a word, but differs from it semantically by a constant expression of the relationship of the subject to the object. For example, although the phraseology "kyi ogidan chyp olmagan" (in the meaning of a fly will not offend) has the same meaning as the word "calm / quiet", the phraseology differs from it in figurative expression.

In general, there is certainly a pragmatic seme in the meaning of phraseological units." Phraseological units are one of the linguistic units of the lexicon of judicial speech, which has a figurative expression. At the hearing, in particular, the following phraseological units were encountered in the speech of the lawyers: In this case, it is natural that all of them conspire to throw mud and alleviate the condition of the defendant T. Idaybek. ...It was noted that all the rooms in O. Abdushukurova's living room and everything in the room had been examined and had nothing to do with the crime. Although A. Ibragimov ... I knew that W. Isaev was one of the other languages, he didn't talk about it anywhere. The deputy head of the TIIB stated that his goal was to settle all matters as soon as possible, giving the money if he had met with Wu that day. Isaev . Since this article provides for punishment for taking a person's life, every circumstance must be weighed in the scales of justice.

Of course, there are objective reasons for the use of phraseological units in the above sentences in judicial speech. They were included among the occasional legal court terms. It is known that in the structure of phraseological units, as well as in the structure of words, two processes can be seen, that is, phraseological meaning and phraseological coloring. In some phraseological units, the stylistic coloring is manifested to a lesser extent, and the phraseological meaning is manifested more.

One can see that the phraseological meaning and stylistic coloring are inherent in judicial speech, and there is also a difference between these phraseological units from phraseological units that are widely used in colloquial and artistic speech. This difference lies in the fact that phraseological meaning plays an important role in phraseological units used in judicial speech, and one may not notice an emotionally expressive, stylistic coloring in them. In phraseological units related to universal speech, along with the phraseological meaning, the main place is occupied by an emotionally expressive, stylistic coloring. Even if some phraseological units use an emotionally expressive, stylistic coloring, but this coloring is invisible in judicial speech. For example, in the phraseology "falonchining aibini birovga kyishibti" (meaning: to hang someone's fault on someone), used in a colloquial style, "aibini byiniga kyimok" (meaning: to hang blame on someone) carries an emotionally expressive meaning in phraseology. When using this phraseology in judicial speech, the stylistic coloring is not very noticeable. The psychological impact on M. Ortikov, his illegal accusation ... was kept.

It can be seen from this that a comprehensive study of judicial speech is important not only for jurists, but also for linguists. Therefore, in this article we have considered one of its problems – it is necessary to pay attention to the study of judicial speech as a system. Research and scientific and theoretical study of the nature, properties, semantic groups, semantic relations between these lexical units is a requirement of time.

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