

**LINGUISTIC MEANS EXPRESSING THE AGE, EDUCATION, AND PROFESSION OF
A LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY IN UZBEK LEGAL DISCOURSE**

Ubaydullayeva Kholida Manopovna
Lecturer at Asia International University

Abstract: This article examines the linguistic devices used to denote age, educational background, and occupation of a linguistic personality within the framework of Uzbek legal discourse. The study analyzes lexical and grammatical forms found in court protocols, investigative records, administrative documents and official petitions. Particular emphasis is placed on the functional-pragmatic roles of these linguistic units in achieving accurate identification of individuals in legal communication. The research demonstrates that standardized expressions of age, legally relevant descriptions of educational status, and profession-related nominations construct an institutional model of representing legal subjects. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how linguistic markers ensure clarity, precision, and communicative validity in juridical texts.

Keywords: legal discourse, linguistic personality, age indicators, educational background, occupational nominations, official style.

In the sphere of legal relations, the precise, concise, and normatively compliant expression of personal data is one of the key factors ensuring the stable functioning of the legal system of society. In legal practice, information about a citizen's age, education, and profession serves not only as an integral part of official identification but also as an important indicator defining legal responsibility, procedural status, and the individual's social role. Therefore, the study of how these parameters are expressed in language, the grammatical and lexical forms through which they are fixed, and the pragmatic meanings that arise in their use constitutes one of the most relevant issues in contemporary linguistic research.

The modern interpretation of legal discourse is closely associated with an anthropocentric approach that places the human factor at the center of analysis. As noted by Sedov, any discourse is underpinned by the communicative competence of the linguistic personality using language; consequently, personal parameters become stable elements of discourse construction.

From a linguocultural perspective, language reflects cultural norms and values; units such as age and profession nominations also embody the axiological representations of society.

Sh. Safarov, who studied the pragmatic nature of legal texts, emphasizes that linguistic means are strictly conditioned by the situation, communicative needs, and roles. According to him, each linguistic unit in formal speech contributes to shaping the illocutionary force of the text; therefore, the ambiguous presentation of personal data in legal discourse may lead to legal errors. The relevance of this topic is further reinforced by the growing importance of linguistic positioning of the individual in contemporary legal practice. In Krapivkina's studies, the linguistic designation of the subject in legal discourse—through parameters such as age, status, profession, role, and affiliation—is identified as one of the core mechanisms of legal communication.

Popova, in turn, highlights the decisive role of semantic precision and pragmatic adequacy in the interpretation of legal texts, explaining how personal data acquire meaning within context. According to her, every linguistic unit in a legal text—especially those related to identification—must be presented within a normative framework to ensure correct interpretation by the reader.

For the purposes of this study, 300 official documents used in the legal practice of Uzbekistan were selected, including court records, investigative decisions, administrative protocols, defense speeches by lawyers, petitions, and explanatory notes. In each text, the lexical and grammatical

means used to express three personal parameters—age, education, and profession—were identified and recorded.

Statistical results on the expression of age of the linguistic personality

Table 1. Frequency of age indicators

Form of expression	Frequency	Percentage
“__ years old”	198	66%
“date of birth ...”	54	18%
“year of birth ...”	39	13%
Other vague forms (“middle-aged,” “of legal age”)	9	3%

Analysis:

- In court documents, age is almost always indicated by an exact numerical value (90%), due to the requirement of procedural precision.
- In administrative protocols, the phrase “date of birth” is often used in accordance with passport data.
- In lawyers’ defense speeches, age functions as a persuasive device: expressions such as “a young child,” “an elderly woman,” and “a minor” carry evaluative meanings.

Statistical results on the expression of education level

Table 2. Frequency of education-related units

Form of expression	Frequency	Percentage
“secondary education”	102	34%
“higher education”	156	52%
“secondary specialized education”	33	11%
Vague form (“has education”)	9	3%

Analysis:

- The phrase “higher education” occurs most frequently, which correlates with the fact that the majority of criminal and administrative cases involve economically active individuals.
- In investigative documents, education level is often explained within the context of social status.
- In lawyers’ speeches, evaluative synonyms such as “educated” and “intellectually mature” were observed.

Statistical results on the use of profession nominations

Table 3. Frequency of profession-related units

Form of expression	Frequency	Percentage
“unemployed”	84	28%
“driver”	42	14%
“teacher”	27	9%
“entrepreneur”	36	12%
“worker”	31	10%
“student”	18	6%
Other professions (nurse, builder, seller, operator)	62	21%

Analysis:

- The term “unemployed” ranks first in frequency, reflecting the tendency in legal discourse to associate unemployment with social vulnerability or risk.
- Lexemes such as “driver” and “entrepreneur” appear more often in contexts related to the type of offense.
- Professions such as “teacher” and “medical worker,” by contrast, acquire evaluative connotations associated with responsibility and moral integrity.

Document-type-specific features

Court records

- Provide the most comprehensive personal information;
- Age is indicated in 100% of cases, education in 93%, and profession in 86%.

Investigative materials

- Passport data are prioritized;
- Evaluative units are almost never used.

Lawyers' defense speeches

- Components of the linguistic personality are frequently employed to improve the defendant's position;
- Expressions such as "young age," "old age," "educated," and "responsible profession" possess strong argumentative power.

Final conclusions

1. Age is the most precise and stable parameter in legal discourse and is most often expressed numerically.
2. Education level functions as a representation of the individual's socio-intellectual profile; the unit "higher education" demonstrates the highest frequency.
3. Profession serves as an indicator of social status and potential motivation; the nomination "unemployed" is highly frequent in legal texts.
4. The three personal parameters are used in functional interdependence in corpus analysis, forming the identification block of legal texts.
5. In lawyers' speeches, these parameters function as argumentative tools, whereas in court and investigative documents they serve the purpose of normative precision.
6. Statistical analysis demonstrates that the portrayal of the individual in Uzbek legal discourse is presented through a standardized, rigid, and largely clichéd structure.

References

1. G'ulomov, A. *Linguistic Foundations of the Uzbek Official Style*. Tashkent: Fan, 2018.
2. Gutterman, B. *Legal Discourse and Language Analysis*. London: Routledge, 2020.
3. Krapivkina, O. A. *The Linguistic Status of the Subject in Legal Discourse*. Krasnodar, 2012.
4. Mahmarayimova, Sh. T. *Linguoculturology*. Tashkent, 2019.
5. Usmonova, Z. *Linguoculturology: A Study Guide*. Tashkent, 2020.
6. Maslova, V. A. *Linguoculturology*. Moscow: Akademiya, 2001.
7. Mirzayev, M. *Language Norms in Uzbek Legal Texts*. Tashkent: Yuridik adabiyotlar, 2021.
8. *Defense Speeches of Uzbek Lawyers*. PDF collection.
9. Popova, L. E. *Legal Discourse as an Object of Interpretation*. Krasnodar: Kuban State University, 2005.
10. Safarov, Sh. *Pragmalinguistics*. Tashkent: Fan, 2008.
11. Sedov, K. F. *Discourse and Personality: The Evolution of Human Communicative Competence*. Moscow: Labirint, 2004.