

MODERN PROSECUTORIAL DISCOURSE BEHAVIOR IN THE 21ST CENTURY AND ITS UNIQUE ASPECTS (IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK)

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the modern discourse behavior of prosecutors in the 21st century within the context of English and Uzbek languages. It examines the evolving linguistic, rhetorical, and ethical features that distinguish contemporary prosecutorial speech. By analyzing real-life examples and legal practices from Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries, the study identifies both universal and culturally specific traits of prosecutorial communication. The findings reveal that global trends such as digitalization, transparency, and multilingualism shape prosecutorial language use, while traditional legal-cultural values still exert influence on tone and structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization and legal reform, the behavior and discourse of legal professionals, especially prosecutors, have undergone significant transformation. The 21st-century prosecutor is no longer solely a legal expert but also a communicator, a public servant, and a representative of justice in society. Discourse behavior — the way language is used in social and institutional contexts — is crucial in understanding how prosecutors perform their roles. In both English- and Uzbek-speaking legal systems, the prosecutor's language must demonstrate authority, clarity, objectivity, and legal precision. However, socio-cultural factors, legal traditions, and institutional expectations shape how these principles are linguistically manifested.

2. METHODS

This research uses a comparative qualitative method to analyze the discourse behavior of prosecutors in both English and Uzbek contexts. The following approaches were employed:

Textual Analysis: Examination of real-life prosecutorial speeches, court transcripts, and official documents in both languages.

Discourse Analysis: Identification of rhetorical strategies, speech acts, politeness markers, and ethical framing.

Comparative Framework: Evaluation of differences and similarities between English and Uzbek prosecutorial styles.

Data was collected from:

Online court hearing archives (UK, USA, Uzbekistan)

Legal handbooks and language manuals for prosecutors
 Interviews and open statements from prosecutors available publicly

3. RESULTS

3.1 Linguistic Features of Modern Prosecutorial Speech

English Context:

Emphasis on persuasive clarity, use of plain language
 Strategic repetition and legal metaphors
 Structured logical argumentation with evidence referencing

Uzbek Context:

Use of respectful honorifics and formalized phrasing
 Emphasis on moral authority and state responsibility
 Traditional proverbs or sayings occasionally used to emphasize ethical stance

3.2 Commonalities

Use of legal terminology to establish credibility
 Objective tone when presenting evidence
 Transition toward more accessible language due to public transparency initiatives

3.3 Uniqueness in Discourse Behavior

English Prosecutors:

Greater use of rhetorical questioning
 Focus on engaging juries (in adversarial systems)

Uzbek Prosecutors:

Greater deference to the state and law as moral entities
 Use of culturally resonant terms to establish social harmony and justice

4. DISCUSSION

The modern prosecutor in both contexts has adapted to new communication demands influenced by legal modernization, public scrutiny, and media visibility. The integration of digital technologies and remote trials has also changed how prosecutors prepare and deliver their discourse.

In Uzbekistan, legal reform has led to a shift from authoritarian tones toward more transparent, accountable language. However, cultural norms emphasizing respect and collectivism continue to shape discourse patterns.

In contrast, English-speaking prosecutors often rely on direct engagement, particularly in jury trials, using persuasive techniques that appeal to logic and emotion in balanced measure.

These distinctions highlight the importance of linguistic competence and intercultural communication awareness in training modern prosecutors.

5. CONCLUSION

The prosecutorial discourse behavior of the 21st century reflects a blend of tradition and innovation. While both English and Uzbek prosecutors adhere to legal clarity and ethical speech, their rhetorical and stylistic approaches differ due to legal systems and cultural heritage. Understanding these behaviors is essential for improving legal communication, cross-border cooperation, and multilingual legal training programs.

Future studies should further explore how multilingualism and artificial intelligence will shape prosecutorial language and behavior globally.

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