

## Translation of Criminal Law's Terms in English

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**Abstract:** A socially dangerous act under criminal law. The issue of criminalizing a certain act is decided in each country taking into account the norms of international law in accordance with its social system, way of life, national characteristics, customs and traditions of the population.

**Keywords:** criminal law, defendant, indictment, innocence, amnesty, life imprisonment, lawsuit, offense, classification of crimes, punishment, liability.

Criminal law is a branch of the legal system; a set of legal norms established by the supreme state authority to determine the criminality and desirability of aggression, the conditions and procedure for the imposition of punitive measures, and the exemption from criminal liability and punishment. The main sources of criminal law in the Republic of Uzbekistan are the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the criminal law. Criminal law examines the relations arising from the application of criminal law, defines the principles and principles of criminal liability. The tasks of criminal law are to protect the individual, his rights and freedoms, the interests of society and the state, property, the environment, peace, human security from criminal encroachment, as well as to prevent crime and educate citizens in the spirit of the Constitution and laws. Criminal law is based on the rules of legality, equality of citizens before the law, democracy, humanity, justice, responsibility for the crime, the inevitability of responsibility, based on the requirements of the time. Criminal law consists of 2 parts. These are: General Part and Special Part. The general section covers the scope of the application of the tasks and principles of criminal law, the principles of liability, types of punishment and their appointment, release from liability and punishment, juvenile liability and medical coercion. The special section covers specific crimes and penalties for those crimes.

Defendant - a person in the manner prescribed by law, the person on whom it is decided to be involved as a defendant. He is called a defendant in court and, after a verdict, a convict or acquitted.

An indictment is the activity of the competent authorities and persons in criminal proceedings to prove the guilt of a person who has been prosecuted. There are three types: public prosecution, criminal prosecution, and private prosecution.

The presumption of innocence is the admission of the guilt of the accused (defendant) in criminal law until his guilt is fully proven on the basis of evidence.

Amnesty is the release of a person who has committed a crime from punishment in full or in part, the removal of a conviction from a person who has already served a sentence imposed by a court. It has a normative character, that is, it applies to all persons who meet the requirements established by the amnesty act.

Imprisonment for life is a type of criminal punishment. Assassination is considered only as an alternative to the death penalty for a very serious crime and is imposed in cases where the court

deems it impossible to apply the final penalty. In Uzbekistan, from January 1, 2008, the death penalty will be abolished and used as a punitive measure.

A lawsuit is a means of protecting a violated or restricted right or legally protected interest through a court (economic court). There are two aspects of the claim: substantive and procedural.

Offense - a violation of the established order of society and the rules of social life in general.

Criminal law is a branch of the legal sciences, the prevention of crime teaches important issues such as protecting people from criminal aggression, educating citizens in the spirit of the rule of law, the types of crimes in the country and the penalties imposed on them.

Criminal law consists of two parts. The first is the general part. Tasks of criminal law include the concept of crime, its composition, the concept of criminal liability, types, circumstances that exclude the criminality of the act, the concept of participation in crime, types, grounds for sentencing, release from liability, the concept of conviction, juvenile delinquency, grounds of liability and medical coercion the basics of the measures.

The second is a special section. He pointed out the types of crimes and their penalties. These include crimes against the person, against peace and security, against the environment in the field of economics, in the field of government, administration and public associations, against public safety and public safety and public order, against the order of military service.

Classification of crimes is a clear criminal-legal assessment of a criminal act. In this case, it is determined that the signs of a criminal act correspond to the signs of a criminal offense provided for in the criminal law. The classification of crimes is carried out first by the investigating authorities and finally by a court verdict. Current criminal law provides for 2 main groups of classification of crimes. These are: 1) classification of crimes by object; 2) classification of crimes according to the level of social danger.

Punishment serves as a means of combating crime and protecting society from criminal aggression. Penalty is a sign of illegality of the crime committed, which is defined in the norm of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. The interdependence of the concepts of crime and punishment is reflected in the principles of legality and criminal liability applicable to the crime committed.

Punishment is a coercive measure applied to a person convicted of a crime by a court and depriving the defendant of his liberty or restricting his rights and freedoms. Avoid any crime, crime will not go unanswered!

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