

Some aspects of the methodology of teaching legal terms in Russian language classes

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Abstract: The article reveals the importance of studying legal terminology in the educational process in Russian language classes in higher educational institutions. It is noted that it is necessary to consider the concept of term in a broad sense and legal term in particular. This article actualizes the necessity of introducing an interactive method of teaching in the educational process. The author gives examples of the most common techniques, with the help of which positive results in the learning process can be achieved.

Keywords: Legal terminology, professional speech, legal documents, artificial intelligence, methods, techniques, glossary, role-playing games, interdisciplinary connection.

Introduction: Professional mastery of legal terminology is the main criterion of a lawyer's competence, which determines not only the level of a student's training, but also the effectiveness of a practicing specialist's work. Legal terminology is a complex, highly specialized system of concepts, one of the most developed and complex terminosystems, in many respects surpassing in complexity, for example, medical or engineering terminology. Its richness and versatility are due to the centuries-long history of law, the influence of various legal systems, and the constant development of legislation. Unlike ordinary language, where words often have multiple meanings and interpretations, legal terms should be as precise and unambiguous as possible. This is necessary to prevent ambiguity in legal documents, ensure uniformity in the interpretation of laws, and avoid ambiguity in legal proceedings. Inaccurate use of terms can lead to serious legal consequences, including erroneous application of articles of the Criminal or Civil Code and unfair court decisions.

Legal terminology is not a fixed system. It is constantly evolving, reflecting changes in social life, technological progress and the emergence of new legal institutions. For example, the rapid development of digital technologies has led to the emergence of new legal concepts related to cybercrime, protection of personal data, and the use of artificial intelligence. All these concepts require a clear definition and incorporation

into legal terminology. In addition, globalization leads to the interpenetration of legal systems, and lawyers must be prepared to work with terms borrowed from other legal traditions. Moreover, mastery of legal terminology is not limited to mere knowledge of definitions. It is the ability to construct phrases correctly, to draft legally competent documents, and to express oneself accurately and clearly both orally and in writing. It is also the ability to critically analyze legal texts, to identify contradictions and ambiguities in their wording.

In general, mastery of legal terminology is not just knowledge, but a skill that is developed and improved throughout a lawyer's professional career. And its level determines the efficiency of work and success in career. Within the framework of the communicative direction in the methodology of foreign language teaching, general language proficiency is defined as communicative competence. Foreign language communicative competence is a certain level of language, speech and sociocultural knowledge, skills and abilities that allow learners to build speech behavior depending on the functional factor of foreign language communication, creating the basis for communicative development.

Teaching Russian to future lawyers is a task that requires not just the formation of basic skills, but also a deep immersion in the specifics of legal vocabulary and terminology. Unlike humanitarian or technical

specialties, where professional speech can be more flexible, the legal language is characterized by a high degree of formalization, precision and unambiguous interpretations. Incorrect use of a term can lead to distortion of meaning, and this is unacceptable in the legal sphere. Therefore, standard methods of teaching Russian language need significant adaptation for the training of future lawyers. The absence of a single, scientifically grounded methodology that takes into account all the nuances of legal vocabulary is a serious gap in education. Existing programs are often limited only to the inclusion of legal terms in grammar and stylistics exercises, which is not enough to form students' skills of competent and confident use of professional speech. Moreover, the legal language is multifaceted: it includes not only highly specialized terms, but also specific syntactic constructions, stylistic techniques, and norms of business correspondence.

An effective methodology should take into account the following aspects:

1. Systematized learning of legal terminology: it is necessary to develop a system where terms are introduced gradually, from simple to complex, taking into account their semantic relations and context of use. It is important not just to memorize definitions, but also to analyze the etymology of words, identify shades of meaning and practically apply the terms in various legal contexts. For this purpose, cards, thematic glossaries, and specially designed training manuals with audio and video materials can be used.

For example, an assignment on defining legal terms. This exercise aims to develop students' ability to clearly define key legal terms and explain them in the context of legal disciplines. The exercise uses both already learned and new terms.

Example assignment:

- Give definitions of the following legal terms: "plaintiff", "defendant", "trial", "evidence", "subsidiary liability".
- Provide examples of their use in actual trials or legal documents.

Purpose: This assignment teaches students to clearly define terms and understand their application in legal practice, which is especially important for future lawyers who will have to work with these concepts in practice.

2. Developing legal writing skills:

Students should learn how to draft various types of legal documents: lawsuits, complaints, petitions, contracts, etc. This requires mastering the specific structure of documents, using established clichés and wording. The teacher should not only check

grammatical and spelling literacy, but also evaluate the logical sequence of presentation, accuracy and clarity of wording. Legal writing skills can be practiced by solving practical tasks, writing essays on legal topics and working with samples of legal documents. Writing legal documents is one of the most important skills of a lawyer. Students are asked to compose various types of documents (lawsuits, contracts, complaints) using legal terminology in accordance with the rules of business writing.

Example of an assignment:

- Draft a sales contract using the correct legal language. Pay special attention to the sections concerning the obligations of the parties, terms of transfer of goods and liability for breach of contract.
- Check the correct use of legal terms and the reasonableness of wording.

Purpose: This assignment helps students master legal writing skills, learn to use professional terms in legal documents, and correctly formulate legal provisions.

3. Development of legal speaking skills:

Students should be able to clearly and competently present their thoughts orally, take part in discussions, argue their position. This requires practicing public speeches, debates, role-playing games simulating real legal situations.

Business games are one of the most effective methods of teaching students of legal specialties. They help to simulate real legal situations and stimulate active use of professional vocabulary. In the process of a business game students develop not only language skills, but also critical thinking, the ability to analyze legal situations and make decisions. As O. S. Tarasenko writes, "such classes can be conducted during the study of any grammatical topics, to control the assimilation of lexical and grammatical material"

Example of a business game: Conduct a simulation of a court hearing in a civil case. Students are divided into groups, each of which plays a specific role: plaintiff, defendant, lawyers, judge. During the game, students must use legal terminology, presenting their arguments and defending the interests of the parties. After the completion of the game, the teacher analyzes the game, noting the use of professional terms, correctness of argumentation, and style of business speech.

Purpose: Business games help students not only consolidate theoretical knowledge but also develop confidence in using legal vocabulary in real-life situations by simulating court proceedings and other legal interactions.

4. Use of modern technologies:

Interactive platforms, online tests, corpora of legal texts - all of these can significantly improve learning efficiency. Virtual simulators will allow students to practice literate writing and oral expression skills in a comfortable environment.

5. Cross-curricular integration:

To maximize effectiveness, it is necessary to integrate the study of Russian with other legal disciplines. For example, the analysis of legal texts can be conducted jointly with teachers of constitutional law or civil procedure. Only an integrated approach, taking into account all these aspects, will make it possible to develop an effective methodology of teaching Russian to law students, providing them with a high level of proficiency in legal speech necessary for successful professional activity.

According to this, we can conclude that nowadays it is impossible to imagine the educational process without the use of innovative pedagogical technologies. Today, the teacher of the Russian language has opportunities that help to conduct classes more interesting, cognitive. These opportunities contribute to more active activity of students. Such training allows to increase motivation to learning, significantly increases interest in learning, and also gives good results in the formation of communicative skills compared to traditional methods.

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