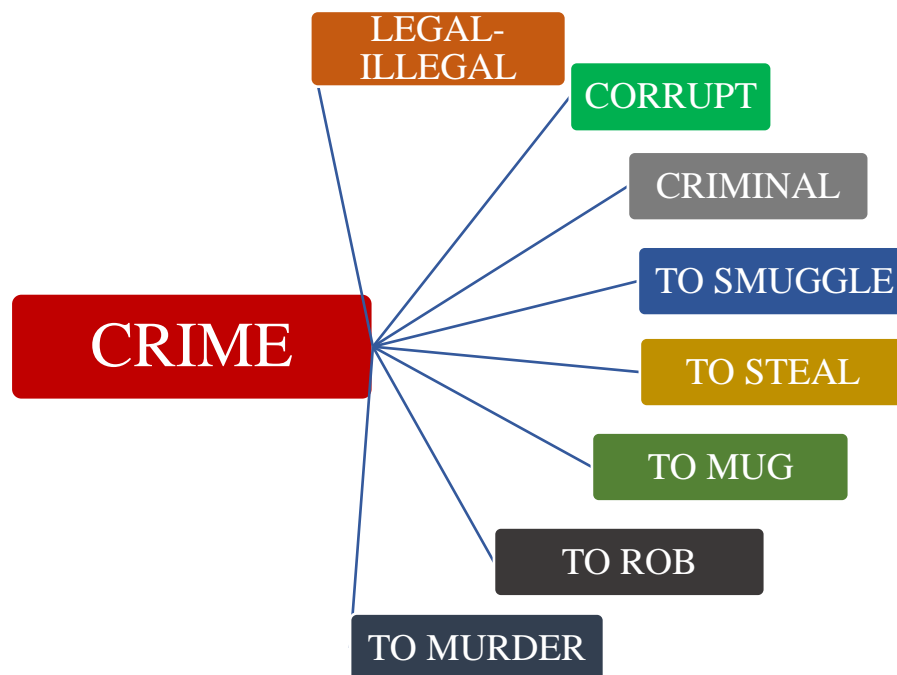


goodness, charity, humanity, purity, patriotism, kindness, friendship, are all positive concepts. However, words formed in the scope of crime and containing negativity, including evil, hypocrisy, ignorance, malice, shamelessness, rudeness, selfishness, treachery, disloyalty, enmity are lexemes with a negative connotative character related to the concept of crime. Because of this, we can consider them as lexemes with hidden meanings embodied in the outer periphery of the "Crime" concept. Unmasking the Dark Symphony: Exploring the Enigmatic Dimensions of Crime

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

In Uzbek society, criminal units are active in various speech discourses. Crime is understood in a two-way - more within the framework, based on the mentality and values of the community(Picture 1).



1.Theft. Stealing the property of the state, public and individuals is one of the most widespread crimes, and the direct objects of these types are the state, public or private property of citizens. Theft is the secret embezzlement of state, public and private property[2,86]. Before committing this crime, it is thoroughly prepared. In this case, someone else's property is stolen secretly, and this type of behavior is undoubtedly subject to administrative liability according to the provisions of the state law.

Pulathuja had stolen his brother's pistol and shot the guard's dog, Mochalov himself came with a policeman. (Gafur Ghulam. That boy, 107) - You are a partner to a theft. Policemen are looking for I said. "Really?" What do we do now? (Gafur Ghulam. Shum Boy, 112)

2.Assassination or murder. Murder, i.e. the crime of intentionally taking a person's life, is one of the most serious crimes and the method of compensation which is very complicated. Criminals use different methods and weapons to commit murder crimes. In most cases, they cause injuries with shooting and cold weapons, various household items (knife, hatchet, axe), some hard object (iron, stone, etc.)[3,26]. Thus, these weapons are among the verbalizers that reflect the crime. In addition, murder crimes are also represented by verb forms that name the action and perform noun functions in the sentence: suffocation, blocking the airways, poisoning, drowning, exploding, and other methods. Intentional murder is punishable by imprisonment from ten to fifteen years.

3. Aggressiveness or offensiveness: Defamation crime is one of the serious crimes against a person[4,42]. The criminalistic description is determined by the fact that, in addition to determining who committed the defamation, the investigator must also determine whether the victim is not defaming the person who is pretending to have committed this crime. Minor victims cannot provide full information about what happened. It is necessary to take into account the personal characteristics of the victim and carefully check

his testimony. In some cases, the close relatives of the victim hide the crime because they are afraid of being talked about[5,54]. The reason is that it is a very shameful act in the mentality of the people. Indecent assault, that is, sexual intercourse by using force, intimidation or taking advantage of the victim's weakness, is definitely punishable by imprisonment.

4. Physical or mental assault or intimidation. Threats to kill or use violence, if there are sufficient grounds for danger in the execution of this act, will undoubtedly be punished with imprisonment[6,26].

5. Drug or drug addiction: This category of criminal case includes crimes involving illegal handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

He's drunk. There is a needle mark on the wrist. Now they have taken blood, they will tell you the result. That woman is his wife. He said he doesn't know anything. - How did you find out? - We caught two young drug addicts. When we asked where they got it from, they said here. - Black blood was found in his blood. (Tahir Malik. Shaytanat, 18) - Where did you get the powder from? asked Zahid. "When we got to Bro, where did you get it from?" said the young man with hanging lips. (Tahir Malik. Shaytanat, 19)

If the concept of a drug is formed through the lexical tool of a needle mark in the eye, the absorption of the drug into the blood, the effects on health, the drug dealing, the consequences of which lead to bad consequences, and ultimately the inevitable punishment, all of this is united under one concept of crime. The author even expressed the differences between the speech of a drug addict and the speech of a normal person, his lack of self-awareness, the feeling of arrogance in the tone of his speech, and the street speech of the Tashkent dialect: bratan, ethenmiza, oganuviza. In this case, the following words are used: drunk, needle mark on the wrist, blood drawn, drug addict, black man, powder, hanging lip; the following forms of sentence construction: He has a needle mark on his wrist, They took blood now, Black blood was found in his blood, Where did you get the powder; the frame is as follows: reasons such as drunkenness, following, indisposition, lack of understanding, pride, hanging lips, reveal crime-drug addiction. Non-verbal behavior can also be used to understand the nature of drug addiction: a needle mark on the wrist, inability to stand upright on the leg, eye irritation, redness, foaming at the mouth, inappropriate behavior or hanging of the lip.

6. Looting or illegal embezzlement of the state budget. Often such crimes are committed by swindlers, embezzlers, they are people who know how to calculate in financial and economic affairs, production process. If the crime of robbery is committed by some persons, the composition of such criminals is mainly thieves, robbers, raiders, persons with previous convictions, most of them are greedy elements[7,56].

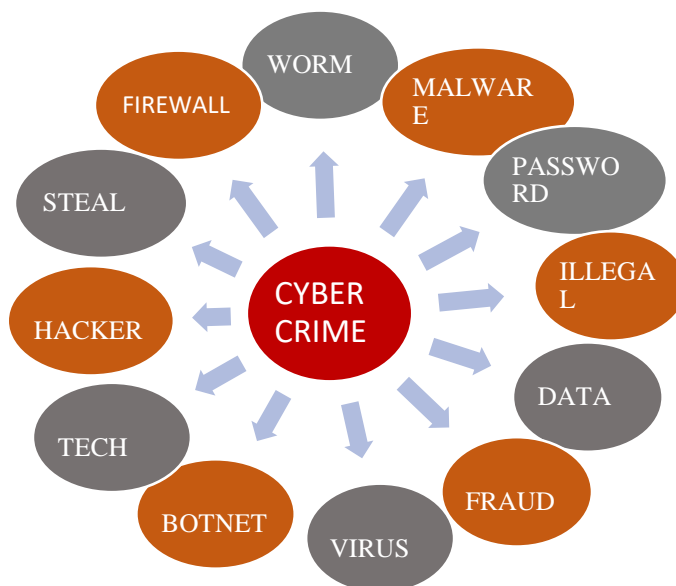
7. Violence or Invasion. "Who are you?" asked the woman fearfully. "First, I'm an invader, and second, I'm a murderer," I said, looking at him with an ugly grin. "What do you want from us?" said the woman now completely losing herself. - I need a soul. - No, you won't. Ask for as much money as you want, I will give it. But don't touch our lives," she began to cry. Her crying made me angry. That's why I couldn't help myself from slapping him in the face. - Don't touch my mother! Don't touch my moon! - their "dogs" shouted now. (Nuriddin Ismailov. O'linga mahkum qilinganlar, 115)

8. Conspiracy. Conspiracy is considered a dangerous act that belongs to the category of crime observed from time immemorial, and the course of events is planned in advance in the group[8,237].

9. Treason or espionage. - Shut up, brother, there are many questions in the world that are difficult to answer. One more thing. Because you were sold to another country, they promised one million rubles to the person who took you dead or dead, but in the case of Asslan, they bet the same amount of US dollars on your head alive. (Nuriddin Ismailov. Those condemned to death, 149)\ Transferring information considered a state secret to a foreign country is an act of hostility against the state. Treason, treason and espionage are considered to be the means of describing the crime, and in the given example, a strict search was announced for a person because he was sold to another country. By the news that a large amount of money will be given in return, it is known that the traitor must be punished. So, as we can see, it is inevitable that there will be a crime-punishment for every crime[9,112-116].

Below we can see various expressions that reflect the world of crime from the point of view of English speakers:

1.Unveiling Criminal Networks. Crime operates within a vast network, where organized syndicates orchestrate their illicit activities. Exploring the hidden connections between criminals, the role of hierarchy, and the impact on society uncovers the intricate web of criminal networks.



2.Involuntary manslaughter. He was hitting me hard, so I became angry and picked up a chair to push him away. Mr. Stevens caught hold of the chair and broke it. One of the legs fell on the floor, so I picked up the chair leg instead. Mr. Stevens laughed and said I couldn't hurt however hard I tried. He hit me again... As he came close, I hit him with all my strength and fell to the floor. (Philip Prowse. Bristol Murder, 69) // This episode is an excerpt from a crime scene in the city of Bristol, which is a crime scene scenario. Here are the following words: hit, became angry, picked up a chair, push away, broke, tried, strength, fell to the floor and the following forms of sentence construction; He was hitting me hard, Stevens laughed and said I couldn't hurt however hard I tried, As he came close, I hit him with all my strength and fell to the floor, as well as the following frame: laughed at me, hit me again, wanted to show my strength, waited for his coming, hit with all power, fell to the floor, felt fear, to be scared, escaped. In the play, it is mentioned that the criminal hit the object with a tattoo in order to protect himself. It can be understood from the passage that the criminal committed the crime unintentionally, was mentally attacked, was influenced by the object through non-verbal and verbal actions:Mr. Stevens laughed and said I couldn't hurt however hard I tried. He hit me again... We can say that this kind of psychological influence, use of physical force and coercion poisons the brain of any young generation. It can be understood that first the crime was committed by the first object, and then the door was opened for the next crime. It is natural that such an episode is written based on real facts, because if the scenario of how the crime happened and how it ended is interesting in the reader's mind, he will touch on the issues related to bringing a whole criminal world and get absorbed in that world. The examples given often use negative words, phrases and sentences.

3.Manslaughter. She was very frightened of her cruel husband, but she suspected that he was responsible for Sir Charles' death. She knew about the hound, and when Selden died she guessed that the hound had killed him. She knew her husband had the hound at their house on the night Sir Henry came to dinner. (A. Conan Doyle. The Hound of the Baskervilles, 86) // She was very afraid of her rude husband, but she suspected that he was responsible for the death of Mr. Charles. He knew about the dog and assumed the dog killed him when Selden died. She knew that her husband had a dog at home the night Mr. Henry came to dinner.

4.To rob some place or someone. On the other hand, Angie worried about money once a week when collecting her pension from the post office and was worried about being mugged on her way back to her bed where she felt safe and content. (Michael Colesnic. The Integrated Refugee, 93) // Angie, on the other hand, worried about money when she got her weekly allowance from the post office, and worried about being mugged on the way back to her safe and comfortable bedroom. The old retired woman's fear of a crime is

expressed using the phrase worried about, which allows a person to understand the emotion of fear of a terrible event. And the verb mugged conveys to the reader that the robbery takes place on the street.

5.Kidnapping. "My name is John Sullivan. That man that left told me his name was Carlos. He kidnapped me! Thank God you speak English!» John said, taking a deep breath. "I got away this afternoon. I've been walking for hours. I'm lost. I don't know where I am. Believe me, you're in danger! I'm in danger if he sees me! He could kill both of us!" John said, coming up to Ortiz and grabbing his arm anxiously. (Don MacLaren. Kidnapped in Apac., 88) //

"He kidnapped me. Thanks God you speak English!" emotional exclamations the text embody the scenario of the victim's distress and plight. Only the Kidnapped Verbalizer brings out this frame of the symptom of evil.

6.Aggression: "A young woman was brutally murdered", he announced. "It appears that a group of women assaulted the girl. The assault ended. There was a second assault. This ended in death". (Rebecca Godfrey. Under the Bridge, 260) // It can be seen from the use of the word brutally before the verb murdered that the information is delivered to the listener in such a convincing and powerful way. This attitude expresses both the position and the level, and feels that a very serious aggression has been committed. Assault lexeme describes the scenario before murdered.

7.Acts of terrorism or espionage; Terrorism is an activity aimed at complicating international relations, violating the sovereignty and integrity of the state, undermining its security, starting wars and armed conflicts, destabilizing the social and political situation, and intimidating the population. Two men accused of 'preparing terrorist acts' after being spotted near Pall Mall[9,86].

CONCLUSION:

Terrorist, terrorist acts - resounding verbalizers of the crime such as terrorist, terrorist act is a cruel act that shows certain signs of evil to almost every person. In the above crime sentence, accused of, preparing terrorist acts, being spotted, the compounds serve the vocabulary of crime and give a certain amount of information about the crime[10,86]. Accordingly, the terrorist scene of the crime is embodied before one's eyes, that is, invaders, cold weapons and, of course, processes of killing a person. In the national linguistic field of the European country, terrorist lexeme is widely used in news, even in simple conversation, but in Uzbek national culture, this word is heard as an emotional-expressive resonant lexeme. The main reason for this is that people rarely encounter such crimes. It seems that Uzbek and British society's views on crime are extremely multifaceted and the aspect leading to a wide observation. Therefore, although the Uzbek mentality differs from the imagination of English speakers, the vile forms of crime are embodied in two languages.

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