

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI

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ENGLISH

(for law students)

Darslik

“Tergov faoliyati” mutaxassisligi uchun

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Ushbu darslik O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi Akademiyasi kursant va tinglovchilari uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, darslikda berilgan matnlar bo‘lg‘usi kasb egalariga ingliz tilini tergov faoliyati mutaxassisligi doirasida puxta egallashlariga yaqindan yordam beradi va og‘zaki muloqot qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Darslikdan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi o‘quv yurtlari kursant va tinglovchilari, huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining xodimlari va barcha ingliz tiliga qiziquvchilar foydalanishlari mumkin.

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SO‘Z BOSHI

Mamlakatimizda so‘nggi yillarda ta‘lim sohasini yanada rivojlantirish va yangi bosqichga olib chiqish borasida ko‘plab ijobiy ishlar amalga oshirildi. Jumladan, chet tillarni o‘rganish va o‘qitishning kompleks tizimini shakllantirish maqsadida Yurtboshimiz tomonidan

2012-yil 10-dekabrda qabul qilingan “Chet tillarni o‘rganish tizimini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PQ-1875-sonli qarori e‘lon qilindi. Ushbu Qarordan kelib chiqib zamonaviy pedagogik va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda o‘qitishning ilg‘or uslublarini joriy etish yo‘li bilan, o‘sib kelayotgan yosh avlodni chet tillarga o‘qitish, shu tillarda erkin so‘zlasha oladigan mutaxassislarni tayyorlash tizimini tubdan takomillashtirish hamda buning negizida ularning jahon sivilizatsiyasi yutuqlari hamda dunyo axborot resurslaridan keng ko‘lamda foydalanishlari, xalqaro hamkorlik va muloqotni rivojlantirishlari uchun shart-sharoit va imkoniyatlar yaratish bugungi kunning eng dolzarb masalalaridan biriga aylandi.

Belgilangan dolzarb masalalar orasida rivojlangan xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasini o‘rganish va ulardan bizning sharoitga mos keladigan ijobiy jihatlarini o‘zlashtirish zaruriyati alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shuni e‘tiborga olgan holda huquqshunoslarning xorijiy tillarni kasb talabi darajasida egallashlari zaruriyati kelib chiqqanligini e‘tiborga olib ushbu “English” nomli darslik tayyorlandi va keng kitobxonlar ommasiga taqdim qilinmoqda.

Ushbu darslik turli mazmundagi detektiv matnlarni o‘z ichiga olgan bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi IIVga qarashli Oliy ta‘lim muassalarida ta‘lim olayotgan tinglovchi va kursantlar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Ushbu nashrning maqsadi bo‘lg‘usi huquqshunoslarga turli interfaol mashqlarni bajarish orqali matnlarning mazmun mohiyatini tezroq o‘zlashtirib olish hamda og‘zaki nutqni rivojlantirishga yaqindan yordam berishdan iboratdir.

Mazkur darslik ilk marotaba tayyorlanganligi bois unda muayyan kamchiliklar uchrashi tabiiy. Shu bois muallif ushbu darslik yuzasidan bildirilgan tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar va takliflarni mamnuniyat bilan qabul qiladi va kelgusi ishlarida ulardan foydalanadi.

UNIT 1

Part 1

Reading

Observation of crime scene



Proper procedure in observation and examination is essential to good crime scene investigation. To bring a criminal action the investigator must develop and follow a definite way of doing his job. The first step in a procedure is to observe the **general appearance** of the situation noting everything at the scene. The investigator's

observation must contain the answers with specific details to the five questions: Who? What? When? Where? How?

Only through careful observation definite traces of criminal act will be found. The traces will show the manner in which the crime was committed, the movements of the criminal, the criminal and other actors in the crime. Much attention must be paid to details. The details are of great importance for the investigation.

Observing and noting the objects of the crime scene the police officer must not suppose that they were there before the crime was committed. Objects are frequently moved in the commission of a crime, especially in crimes of violence.

Are two chairs drawn together? Are there object marks on the floor? Have smaller objects on tables, bookcases and shelves been moved? Did the criminal move the pictures from their positions? Are the doors and windows locked or opened? Open to what degree? Have marks or **stains** been made **recently** on any objects? Are there any signs of blood or other materials? Was the criminal alone or in a company with another? Do they always work together? Are there cigarette **stubs** or **ashes**? Does the criminal smoke cigars or cigarettes? Did he leave burnt matches at the scene? What instruments does he usually use? Is there anything that was not noticed during the observation? The investigator must answer these and many more questions. They are answered through careful observation.

An investigator must develop the **habits** of **constantly** observing the actions and **conduct** of people and physical signs left by them.

During an observation nothing should be moved until absolutely necessary, and only after its position has been recorded in notes, on a sketch and photographically. Protect suspect's **spots** and finger and footprints from possible injury. Do not forget to note negative facts: absence of a weapon; absence of blood when blood is expected; absence of fingerprints, where it is natural to find them. After completing the preliminary observation, **minute** and detailed examination of individual objects is made.

Glossary

proper - of the required or correct type or form; suitable or appropriate;
procedure - a series of actions conducted in a certain order or manner;
observation - the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone;
stain - a colored patch or dirty mark that is difficult to remove
recently – lately;
stub - the truncated remnant of a pencil, cigarette, or similarshaped object after use;
ash - the powdery residue left after the burning of a substance;
habit - a settled or regular tendency or practice, especially one that is hard to give up;
constantly- continually, always;
conduct (of people) - the manner in which a person behaves, especially in a particular place or situation;
spot - a small mark or stain;
minute - a summarized record of proceedings;
develop -grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate;
definite - having exact and discernible physical limits or form;
appearance - the way that someone or something looks;
general - considering or including only the main features or elements of something; not exact or detailed;
note - notice or pay particular attention to (something);
specific - clearly defined or identified;
detail - an individual fact or item;
manner - a way in which a thing is done or happens;
suppose - think or assume that something is true or probable but lack proof or certain knowledge;

frequently – often;

violence - behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something;

Practice

Task 1. Match each word on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Specific | a) often |
| 2. Preliminary | b) lately |
| 3. Frequently | c) behaviour |
| 4. Minute | d) record |
| 5. Conduct | e) particular |
| 6. Recently | f) prior |
| 7. Suppose | g) imagine |

Task 2. Give the English for:

1. Joydagi hamma narsaga diqqatni qaratgan holda.
2. Aniq tafsilotlari bilan.
3. Jinoiy harakatning muayyan izlari.
4. Jinoyatning sodir etilish tarzini ko‘rsatadigan izlar.
5. Jinoyat sodir etilishidan oldin.
6. Ko‘zdan kechirish jarayonida e’tibor berilmagan narsalar.
7. Shu va ko‘pgina boshqa savollar.
8. Muntazam kuzatib yurish odati.
9. Izlarni shikastlanishdan saqlamoq.

Task 3. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary.

1. To observe – observing – observation.
2. To examine – examining – examination.
3. Situated – situation.
4. To appear – appearance.
5. Important – importance.
6. Commit – committed – commission.
7. Care – careful.
8. Especial – especially.
9. Nature – natural – naturally.
10. Constant – constantly.

11. To lock – locked – unlocked.

Task 4. Make up word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. General | appearance
opinion
headquarters
observation |
| 2. Preliminary | results discussion |
| 3. To draw | chair
table
husband |

Speaking

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What is essential to good crime scene investigation?
2. What must the investigator do before bringing a criminal action?
3. What is the first step in a procedure?
4. How will definite traces of criminal act be found and what will they show?
5. Why mustn't the police officer suppose that the objects of the crime scene were there before the commission of a crime?
6. Why must the investigator develop the habit of constantly observing actions and conduct of people?
7. Can anything on the scene be moved from its position during an observation?
8. What kind of facts mustn't an investigator forget to note?
9. What is made after the preliminary observation of crime scene?

Task 6. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Only through careful observation definite traces of criminal act will be found.
2. Observing and noting the objects of the crime scene the police officer may imagine that they were there before the crime was committed.
3. Objects are frequently moved in the commission of a crime, especially in crimes of violence.

Task 7. Comment on the following statements.

1. The investigator's observation must contain the answers to the five questions: Who? What? When? Where? How?
2. An investigator must develop the habits of constantly observing the actions and conduct of people and physical signs left by them.

Homework

Speaking

Discussion Questions

1. What physical evidence would have been helpful in determining who committed the crime? What kinds of analysis could you do on the other pieces of evidence? (Measure a footprint to find out shoe size; analyze the tread to determine the type of shoe; compare handwriting samples; analyze other fibers.)
2. What if you were called in to collect evidence from the scene of an art theft? How would you go about collecting evidence? What would you do with your findings? What analyses would you perform on each piece of evidence? What precautions would you need to take to make sure your evidence was authentic?
3. How important is technology to detectives? Can detectives do an effective job using the same tools you used, or must they use more sophisticated tools? Give reasons to support your ideas.

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 1, 2, 3 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of the underlined words.

Article 1. Procedure for Criminal Proceedings

Procedure for criminal proceedings in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be established by the **Criminal Procedure Code**.

The procedure for criminal proceedings established by this Code shall be binding upon courts, **prosecution**, **investigation** and **inquiry agencies**, and bar as well as upon other persons.

Article 2. Objectives of Criminal Procedure Law

The objectives of the criminal procedure law shall be **speedy** and complete crime detection, finding of **guilty persons**, and securing proper law enforcement in order to impose a person, who **committed a crime**, to **a fair punishment**, and to secure an innocent person from being brought to responsibility and convicted.

The procedure for **criminal proceedings** established by the criminal procedure law shall promote **enhancement** of the rule of law, crime prevention, **protection** of the interests of individual, state and society.

Article 3. Application of Criminal Procedure Law in Time and Space

Criminal proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the law in effect at the moment of the inquiry, **pre-trial investigation** and trial, regardless of the place of the **commission of an offense**, unless otherwise **stipulated** by an international treaty to which the Republic of Uzbekistan is a party.

Reading and Speaking

Task 2. Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles 4 say about?
- 2) How can you translate the phrases *violating, international treaties, respective agencies enjoying immunity, on requests of the extradition, prosecutors, and investigators* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article 5 paraphrasing it?

Article 4. Application of Criminal Procedure Law to Foreign Nationals and Stateless Persons

Proceedings on crimes committed by foreign nationals or stateless persons on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be conducted in accordance with this Code.

With regard to persons enjoying immunity, this Code shall be applied to the extent not violating international treaties to which the Republic of Uzbekistan is a party.

Article 5. Procedure of Communication of Courts, Prosecutors, Investigators with Respective Foreign Agencies

Communication of courts, prosecutors, and investigators with the respective agencies of foreign States on requests of the extradition or other criminal procedures shall be conducted in accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the treaties and agreements between the Republic of Uzbekistan and other States.

Homework

CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new underlined words and learn them, retell the meaning.

Article 1. Criminal Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Criminal Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be grounded on the Constitution and universally recognized principles of international law and shall consist of this Code.

Article 2. Objectives of Criminal Code

The Criminal Code shall be aimed at protection of a person, his rights and freedoms, public and state interests, property, natural environment, peace and security of humankind from criminal offenses and prevention thereof, as well as at fostering individuals in the spirit of obedience to the Constitution and laws of Uzbekistan.

For these purposes, the Code shall determine grounds and principles of liability, socially dangerous acts to be recognized as crimes, as well as establish penalties and other measures of legal influence that may be applied to persons, who committed socially dangerous acts.

Article 3. Principles of Code

The Criminal Code shall be grounded on the principles of lawfulness, equality before the law, democratic participation, humanity, justice, liability for established guilt and inevitability therefor.

Article 4. Principle of Lawfulness

Criminality, punishability of the act and other legal consequences of its commission shall be determined by the Criminal Code only.

No one may be recognized **guilty** in commission of a crime other than by a sentence of the court and in accordance with the law. A person, who committed a crime, shall enjoy rights and bear responsibilities established by law.

Article 5. Principle of Equality before Law

Persons, who committed crimes, shall have equal rights and responsibilities without **distinction** of sex, race, ethnic origin, language, religion, social background, belief, personal and social position.

UNIT 2

Reading

Interrogation (some principles of interrogation)



There is not one method of **interrogation**. Every good investigator **acquires** a technique of interrogation which best **suits** his **temperament** and his talents. Many good investigators do not recognize some general rules because they have their own methods which they find successful.

The subject of interrogation is any person who has information about the details, circumstances, or individuals in a case or who may have such information.

Interrogation depends upon too many factors that cannot be controlled. The subject in an interrogation may be the victim, the **complainant**, witnesses, suspects, **accused** or criminals. Sometimes in order to conduct the interrogation the investigator must go out to a crime scene not one time, because a witness or a suspect is nervous and does not tell the truth. Sometimes these persons may be **cooperative** or uncooperative, **willing** or unwilling. The reasons for their reactions will be **innumerable**. Therefore, all information, no matter from what group **obtained**, must be **verified**.

Part of the problem of interrogation is the place at which the interrogation takes place. The place for interrogation of the subject should be chosen carefully. If an interrogation takes place in the investigator's office, he does not **radically rearrange** his room, but some unnecessary things should be taken away. The subject should be seated so as to face a light source. The investigator should seat with his back to the light source. Be sure that all **interruptions** will be **eliminated**.

The **attitude** of the investigator toward the subject of the interrogation may be the key to the solution of a case.

The investigator must **recognize** that the subject may have information without which the case cannot be solved. But it may so

happen that the subject does not want to talk. Therefore it is useful to remember some principles of interrogation.

During the interrogation an investigator should observe the following principles:

Don't show your **prejudices**. The subject will react to them even though you think you have them under control.

Be a good actor; play the part.

Don't be **patronizing**. Nobody likes it.

Don't degrade yourself in act or word.

Retain a pleasant mood.

Don't let your **reactions** to answers betray your feelings.

Control your temper. If the subject understands your mood he is getting the upper hand. The investigator should never show anger, hesitation or other emotions, if it is not a part of plan.

Don't try to dominate. Most people do not like when they are being pushed.

Be serious where seriousness is proper. Don't be in a hurry with the conclusions.

Glossary

interrogation - the action of interrogating or the process of being interrogated;

acquire - learn or develop (a skill, habit, or quality);

suit - be convenient for or acceptable to;

temperament - a person's nature, especially as it permanently affects their behavior;

recognize - show official appreciation of; regard (something) proper;

successful - accomplishing a desired aim or result;

circumstance - a fact or condition connected with or relevant to an event or action;

complainant - plaintiff in certain lawsuits;

accused (the accused) - a person or group of people who are charged with or on trial for a crime;

cooperative - involving mutual assistance in working towards a common goal; willing to be of assistance;

willing - ready, eager, or prepared to do something;

innumerable - too many to be counted;

obtain - get, acquire, or secure (something);

verify - make sure or demonstrate that (something) is true, accurate, or justified;

radically - fundamentally, completely;

rearrange - change the position of;

interruption - hindrance; the action of interrupting or being interrupted;

eliminate - completely remove or get rid of (something);

attitude - a settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behavior;

prejudice - preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience;

patronizing - treating with an apparent kindness which betrays a feeling of superiority;

react - act in response to something; respond in a particular way;

even though - despite the fact that;

degrade - treat or regard (someone) with contempt or disrespect;

retain - keep possession of;

betray - be disloyal to reveal the presence of; be evidence of;

hesitation - the action of pausing or hesitating before saying or doing something;

dominate - have power and influence over; have a commanding position over;

push exert force on (someone or something) in order to move them away from oneself; 2. compel or urge (someone) to do something;

Practice

Task 1. Match each word and expression on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. To acquire | a) a great deal |
| 2. Interrogation | b) to rearrange |
| 3. Innumerable | c) to get |
| 4. To eliminate | d) to check |
| 5. To suit | e) questioning |
| 6. To verify | f) to remove |
| 7. To alter | g) to serve |

Task 2. Find English equivalents of the following Uzbek expressions in the text:

1. O‘z qobiliyatiga mos keladigan so‘roq texnikasini egallamoq.
2. Umumiy qoidalar.
3. Ishning tafsilotlari, shart-sharoitlari.
4. Nazorat qilib bo‘lmaydigan.
5. Bu shaxslar ba‘zan hamkorlik qilishlari yoki qilmasliklari mumkin.
6. Qaysi guruhdan olinishidan qat’iy nazar.
7. Yorug‘lik manbaiga qarab (yuzini qaratib).

Task 3. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary.

1. To interrogate – interrogator – interrogation.
2. To inform – information.
3. To interrupt – interruption.
4. To solve – solution.
5. To cooperate – cooperative – uncooperative.
6. Willing – unwilling.
7. Necessary – unnecessary.
8. Care – careful – carefully.
9. Success – successful – successfully.
10. To arrange – rearrange.
11. To use – useful.
12. Tact – tactful.
13. Numerable – innumerable.

Speaking

Task 4. Answer the following questions:

1. What is interrogation?
2. What is the object of interrogation?
3. Who may be the subject in an interrogation?
4. What are the features of a good investigator?
5. What factors does the interrogation depend upon?
6. Should the investigator show his prejudices, hesitation or other emotions?
7. What mood should the investigator retain during the interrogation?

8. When may the subject of interrogation get the upper hand?
9. Must the investigator dominate during the interrogation?

Practice

Task 5. Insert the proper words.

1. The subject of interrogation is any person who has information about the ..., or ... in a case or who may have such information.
2. Sometimes in order to conduct the interrogation the ... must go out to a crime scene not one time, because a ... or a ... is nervous and does not tell the truth.
3. Part of the problem of interrogation is the ... at which the interrogation takes place.
4. The place for interrogation of the subject should be chosen
5. The ... of the investigator toward the subject of the interrogation may be the ... to the solution of a case.

Task 6. Make up word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own.

a technique

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. To acquire | friends |
| 2. To verify | information
suspicious |
| 3. To degrade | a man
himself |

Speaking

Task 7. Comment on the following statements.

1. Sometimes in order to conduct the interrogation the investigator must go out to a crime scene not one time.
2. Part of the problem of interrogation is the place at which the interrogation takes place.
3. Many good investigators do not recognize some general rules.
4. The investigator must recognize that the subject may have information without which the case cannot be solved.

5. All information, no matter from what group obtained, must be verified.

Task 8. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. Every good investigator recognizes some general rules of interrogation.

2. Interrogation depends upon too many factors that cannot be controlled.

3. During the interrogation the subject should be seated with his back to the light source.

4. The investigator should never show anger, hesitation or other emotions, if it is not a part of plan.

5. The interrogator should not be in a hurry with the conclusions.

Homework

Writing



BEHAVIOR SYMPTOM ANALYSIS

Task 1. Write the verbal and nonverbal aspects of behavior which are symptomatic of the truthfulness of a suspect, victim, or witness.

1. Verbal –
2. Nonverbal –

Speaking

Task 2. Describe verbal and non-verbal behavior symptoms.

Deceptive Individual



ATTITUDE	NON-VERBAL	VERBAL
<i>Overly Anxious</i>	<i>Erratic & rapid SPC on key questions</i>	<i>Answers too early Irrational answers</i>
<i>Defensive</i>	<i>Frequent gestures Barriered posture</i>	<i>Mental blocks Challenges</i>
<i>Unconcerned</i>	<i>Rigid & Immobile</i>	<i>Unjust anger Avoids realistic words</i>
<i>Evasive</i>	<i>Slouched, overly casual Lacks frontal alignment</i>	<i>Specific denials "I don't know"</i>
<i>Overly Polite</i>	<i>Insincere tone of voice</i>	<i>"I can't recall" One word answers</i>
<i>Guarded</i>	<i>Hand over mouth or eyes</i>	<i>Qualifies answers Refers to God or religion</i>

Truthful Individual



ATTITUDE	NON-VERBAL	VERBAL
<i>Composed</i>	<i>Smooth Posture changes</i>	<i>Reasonable answers</i>
<i>Concerned</i>	<i>Open gestures, good eye to eye</i>	<i>Smooth tone of voice & speech</i>
<i>Cooperative</i>	<i>Maintains frontal alignment</i>	<i>Complete & clear answers</i>
<i>Direct and Spontaneous</i>	<i>Leans forward</i>	<i>Uses realistic words</i>
<i>Sincere</i>	<i>Open palms Upright, open, casual</i>	<i>Volunteers information</i>
<i>Open</i>		<i>No long delays Direct, credible responses</i>

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the article 6 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 6. Granting Request of Foreign Agencies for Criminal Procedure

The courts and investigating agencies of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall grant the requests of foreign agencies for conducting **judicial** or **investigating procedures**, such as **interrogation** of a witness, accused, **forensic examiner**, and other persons, as well as view, examination, search, **seizure**, and transfer of **physical evidence**, preparation and sending of documents and others. Request of the foreign agencies sent directly to the court or investigating agencies shall be granted only upon the approval of the **Ministry of Justice** of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan respectively. Requests of foreign agencies on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan **shall be granted** in accordance with Article 3 of this Code.

In case of impossibility to grant a request of a foreign agency, it shall be sent back to the requesting agency via the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan attached with **attachment** specifying reasons for **nongranted**.

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall enjoy a direct communication with relevant foreign agencies on the above matters.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles 7, 8 say about?
- 2) How can you translate words and word combinations: *for extradition, prosecutor's office can be imposed, inquiry and investigation agencies, proceedings against that person, appropriate agencies, patronymics, has been prosecuted* into your mother language?
- 3) Ask two questions about article 8 from you peer.

Article 7. Request to Initiate Criminal Case

Request of a foreign agency to institute of criminal proceedings against a national of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has committed a crime on the territory of another State and returned to the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be considered by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which shall examine the admissibility of the request. The results of the consideration shall be communicated to the requesting agency. If the requested person has been prosecuted, the notice of conviction with the certified copy of the sentence shall be sent to the requesting foreign agency.

If a foreign national has committed a crime on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and then left it, evidentiary materials collected thereof by inquiry and investigation agencies shall be submitted to the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which may send a request to institute proceedings against that person to the appropriate agencies of a foreign state.

Article 8. Request to a Foreign State for Extradition

If a criminal case is instituted, or conviction is sustained towards a person who has committed a crime on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic Uzbekistan, in accordance with the relevant international treaties and agreements, shall make a request to extradite the person in question to the appropriate agencies of a foreign State.

A request of extradition shall contain:

1. Last name, first name, patronymics, date of birth, nationality, physical description, and photograph of the person accused or convicted;
2. Description of the circumstances of the crime committed along with the text of the law that provides for liability for such crime, and an indication of punishment that can be imposed;
3. Information on venue and time of rendering the sentence as well as on its legal effect.

A request to extradite a person shall be attached with a copy of the sentence or the resolution on recognizing a person as an accused in the criminal case.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) Request of a foreign agency to institute of criminal proceedings against a national of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has committed a crime on the territory of another State and returned to the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be considered by the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which shall examine theof the request.

2) If the requested person has been....., the notice of conviction with the certified copy of the sentence shall be sent to the requesting foreign agency.

3) If a foreign national hasa crime on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and then left it, evidentiary materials collected thereof by inquiry andagencies shall be submitted to the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which may send a request to institute proceedings against that person to the appropriate agencies of a foreign state.

4) If acase is instituted, or conviction is sustained towards a person who has committed a crime on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic Uzbekistan, in accordance with the relevant international treaties and agreements, shall make a request to extradite the person in question to the appropriate agencies of a foreign State.

5) Last name, first name, patronymics, date of birth, nationality, physical....., and photograph of the person accused or convicted;

6) Description of the circumstances of the crime committed along with the text of the law that provides for liability for such crime, and an indication ofthat can be imposed;

7) Information on venue and time ofthe sentence as well as on its legal effect.

8) A request to extradite a person shall be attached with a copy of the sentence or the resolution on recognizing a person as an accused in the criminal case.

Homework

CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new underlined words, learn the new words, retell the meaning of each article.

Article 6. Principle of Democratic Participation

In the instances envisaged by law, social association, self-governance institutions, or collectives may be engaged to correction of persons, who committed a crime.

Article 7. Principle of Humanity

Penalties and other measures of legal influence shall not be aimed to cause physical suffer or humiliation of human dignity.

A person, who committed a crime, shall be subject to sentence or application of another measure of legal influence, which are necessary and sufficient for his correction and prevention of new crimes.

Severe penalty measures may be applied only if a more lenient penalty envisaged by an appropriate article of the Special Part cannot make the penalty effectual.

Article 8. Principle of Justice

A penalty or another measure of legal influence applied to a person guilty of a crime shall be just, that is, correspond to the seriousness of the crime, degree of his guilt, and his dangerousness for the society.

No one shall be subjected to liability twice for the same crime.

Article 9. Principle of Liability for Commission of Crime

A person shall be subject to liability only for those socially dangerous acts, in commission of which his guilt has been proved in the procedure established by law.

Article 10. Principle of Inevitability of Penalty

Each person, in whose acts availability of corpus delicti has been proven, shall be subject to liability.

Article 11. Application of Criminal Code to Persons Having Committed Crimes in Territory of Uzbekistan

A person, who committed a crime in the territory of Uzbekistan, shall be subject to liability under this Code.

A crime committed on the territory of Uzbekistan shall be an act:

- a. commenced, completed, or **interrupted** on the territory of Uzbekistan;
- b. committed outside Uzbekistan with the effect thereof being **available** on the territory of Uzbekistan;
- c. committed on the territory of Uzbekistan with the effect thereof being available outside the borders of Uzbekistan;
- d. belonging to a **cumulative crime** with a part thereof committed on the territory of Uzbekistan.

In the instance of commission of a crime on an aircraft, **sea-craft** or **river-craft** being outside the borders of Uzbekistan and outside the **borders** of a foreign State, the liability thereof shall be **incurred** by this Code, if the craft flies the flag of and committed to the port of Uzbekistan.

An issue of liability of foreign citizens, who, in accordance with the **current laws**, international **treaties** or agreements are out of the jurisdiction of courts of Uzbekistan, in the instance of commission of a crime on the territory of Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be **resolved** on the basis of international law.

UNIT 3

Reading

Crime scene investigation



The first officer who arrives at the crime scene must **examine** it very carefully. No **valuable** traces should be **disturbed** or **obliterated**. If the officer has not been trained in the examination of crime scenes he must do nothing without a specially trained officer, as he is the person responsible for the **initial** protection of the scene of crime. How well the search

commander does his job may determine the **outcome** of an investigation.

Evidence is always present at the scene of the commission of any **offence**. Whether this evidence is found or not is another question. That evidence is not found does not prove its absence. It should be remembered that a criminal cannot commit a crime without leaving some traces. The evidence may be easily seen in the case of **tyre marks** or **footprints** or some instruments left, and may not be seen without difficulty, such as a **fingerprint** or a hair, and any contact may be enough to disturb it.

The scene of a crime is not only the **immediate spot** where the crime happened; it may extend far beyond it; it includes the whole area where the **clues** may be present. Examples of clues, which are often found some distance from the spot, are fingerprints, footprints, tyre marks, **bloodstains**, bus tickets and different instruments.

When an investigating officer arrives at the scene he should **tactfully** but firmly prevent all possible witnesses from leaving the scene. If it is impossible to interview the witnesses immediately, their names and addresses must be taken.

All **incompetent** persons must be kept away from the scene, but any, who can assist the interrogation, should be asked to give their names and addresses so that they can later be interviewed by a detective. If the crime has happened in a house or other building the **inmates** should be **instructed** not to touch or disturb anything. If it is

possible, the house or room should be **locked** so as to prevent **entry** and protect traces. These traces are a part of the crime scene. They can be easily destroyed before it has been photographed, **sketched** and searched. The importance of **preserving** the crime scene in its original condition is very essential for the investigation.

Glossary

examine - inspect (someone or something) thoroughly in order to determine their nature or condition;

valuable - extremely useful or important;

disturb - interfere with the normal arrangement or functioning of;

obliterate - destroy utterly; wipe out;

initial - existing or occurring at the beginning;

outcome - the way a thing turns out; a consequence;

offence - a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act;

tire - a rubber covering, typically inflated or surrounding an inflated inner tube, placed round a wheel to form a soft contact with the road;

mark - a spot, area, or feature on a person's or animal's body by which they may be identified or recognized;

footprint - the impression left by a foot or shoe on the ground or a surface;

fingerprint - an impression or mark made on a surface by a person's fingertip, esp. as used for identifying individuals from the unique pattern of whorls and lines;

immediate - nearest or next to in space;

spot - a particular place or point;

clue - a piece of evidence or information used in the detection of a crime; **tactfully** - having or showing skill and sensitivity in dealing with others or with difficult issues;

firmly - showing resolute determination and strength of character;

incompetent - not having or showing the necessary skills to do something successfully; not qualified to act in a particular capacity;

inmate - a person living in an institution such as a prison or hospital; one of several occupants of a house;

instruct - tell or order someone to do something, especially in a formal or official way;

lock - fasten or secure (something) with a lock;

entry - an act of going or coming in;

sketch - a rough or unfinished drawing or painting, often made to assist in making a more finished picture;

bloodstain- a dark discoloration caused by blood, esp dried blood

preserve - maintain (something) in its original or existing state;

Task 1. Match each word and expression on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. To examine | a) crime |
| 2. To obliterate | b) clues |
| 3. Mark | c) place |
| 4. Offence | d) to inspect |
| 5. Initial | e) direct |
| 6. Immediate | f) remove |
| 7. Evidence | g) result |
| 8. Outcome | h) print |
| 9. Spot | i) primary |

Task 2. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary.

1. Value – valuable
2. Response – responsible
3. Possible – impossible
4. Protect – protection
5. Commit – commission
6. Easy – easily
7. Difficult – difficulty
8. Tact – tactful – tactfully
9. Competent – incompetent

Task 3. Find English equivalents of the following Uzbek expressions in the text:

1. Qiymatli izlarning hech biri.
2. Javobgar shaxs bo‘lganligi uchun.
3. Biror iz qoldirmasdan.
4. Oyoq izlari qoldirilgan taqdirda.
5. Yo‘qotish uchun yetarli.

6. Bevosita jinoyat sodir bo‘lgan joy.
7. Undan ancha uzoqlashib ketishi mumkin.
8. Guvohlarning jinoyat joyini tark etishlariga yo‘l qo‘ymaslik.
9. Jinoyat joyiga yaqinlashtirmaslik.

Task 4. Make up word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Valuable | information
traces
a trace a |
| 2. To disturb | person a
dog
a plan |
| 3. To sketch | a story |

Speaking

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What may determine the outcome of an investigation?
2. Why is it very important to make the initial examination of the crime scene carefully?
3. Is evidence always present at the crime scene?
4. What is the crime scene?
5. What are the tasks of the officer who first arrived at the crime scene?

Task 6. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. A criminal cannot commit a crime without leaving some traces.
2. Investigating officer should firmly prevent all possible witnesses from leaving the scene.
3. Preserving of the crime scene in its original condition is not essential for the investigation.

Task 7. Comment on the following statements.

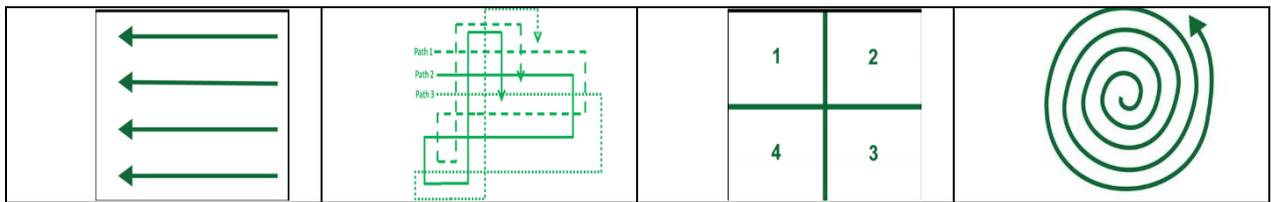
1. The scene of a crime is not only the immediate spot where the crime happened.
2. Evidence is always present at the scene of the commission of any offence.

Homework

Task 1. There are four types of search methodology that can be considered to search a crime scene:

- Lane or strip search
- Grid search
- Zone Search
- Spiral search

Look at the sketches and find the type of search.



1. _____ are accomplished by the searchers walking in parallel along defined _____ in the same direction.

2. A _____ is a lane search that is conducted by completing a lane search in one direction and then completing a lane search in a perpendicular direction. While it takes twice as long as a lane search, it provides a more thorough search of an area.

3. A _____ involves dividing the area to be searched into adjacent zones. The smaller the size of the _____, the more methodical the search can be. _____ searches may be done by multiple searchers per _____.

4. _____ involves a _____ into (inward) or out from (outward) a crime scene. A practical disadvantage with outward _____ searches is the evidence may be destroyed as the searchers move to the center of the crime scene area to begin their outward search.

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 9, 10, 11 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 9. Limits of Liability of Extradited Person

A person **extradited** to the Republic of Uzbekistan by a foreign state may not be **prosecuted** as a defendant, **subjected to** a penalty, or **extradited** to a third State for the crime committed before the extradition and for which the person was not extradited, without the consent of the extraditing State.

Article 10. Denial of Extradition to Another State

Extradition shall not be permitted if:

1. the person, with respect to whom the extradition request has been entered, is a national of the Republic of Uzbekistan, unless otherwise provided by the **international treaties** and agreements between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the other States;
2. the crime in question has been committed on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
3. for the same crime a sentence has been rendered and taken legal effect, or the criminal proceedings have been **discontinued** in respect to the person, who is requested to be extradited;
4. according to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, **a criminal case** may not be **initiated** nor a sentence may not be **executed** due to the expiration of the **statutory time** limit or on any other legal ground;
5. the act **underlying** the extradition request is not recognized as a criminal offense under the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

Article 11. Legality

A judge, prosecutor, investigator, inquiry officer, **defence counsel**, and other persons participating in criminal proceedings shall strictly observe and **enforce** the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this Code, and other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Any departure from **strict observance** and enforcement of the laws, regardless of the reasons thereof, shall be considered as a **violation** of the criminal proceedings and **entails liability**.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles 12, 13, 14 say about?

2) How will you translate the phrases *criminal justice, multiple-member court, people's assessors, judicial powers, the plenum of the supreme court, upon discovery of elements, multiple-member and single-judge examination* into your mother language?

3) Can you retell the gist of article № 15 paraphrasing it?

Article 12. Administration of Justice Only by Court

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, only court shall administer criminal justice.

Article 13. Multiple-Member and Single-Judge Examination of Criminal Cases

Criminal cases shall be examined by a multiple-member court, except those envisaged by Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 15 of the Criminal Code, which shall be examined with single-judge proceeding.

The multiple-member examination at court of first instance shall be conducted by a judge and two people's assessors. The Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall examine cases at the court of first instance by three judges.

At trial, the people's assessors shall be entitled to all judicial powers. They enjoy equal resolution power with the chief judge at the hearing and adjudication.

The trial at courts of appeal, review, and supervision shall be conducted by three judges. The petitions for review and appeal on the judgments of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be examined by the respective chambers of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan by five judges. (*As amended by Law of 14.12.2000*).

The Presidium of the court shall hear cases when a simple majority of its members is available.

The Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall hear cases when a two-thirds majority of its members is available.

Article 14. Independence of Judges and Their Accountability to Law Only

Judges and people's assessors shall be independent and accountable to the law only. Judges and people's assessors shall examine and adjudicate criminal cases under the rule of law.

Any intervention into obligations of judges and people's assessors shall be prohibited and entail liability.

Article 15. Mandatory Initiation of Criminal Case

Upon discovery of elements of a crime and within their competence, a court, prosecutor, investigator and inquiry officer shall be obliged to initiate a criminal case and take all necessary legal measures to establish of the event and actors of a crime and to punish guilty.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

- 1) In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, only court shall administer criminal
- 2) Criminal cases shall be examined by a multiple-member court, except those envisaged by Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 15 of the Criminal Code, which shall be examined with proceeding.
- 3) The multiple-member examination at court of first instance shall be conducted by a judge and two people's..... The Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall examine cases at the court of first instance by three judges.
- 4) At trial, the people's assessors shall be entitled to all judicial powers. They enjoy equal power with the chief judge at the hearing and adjudication.
- 5) The trial at courts of appeal, review, and supervision shall be conducted by three judges. The petitions for review and appeal on the judgments of the Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be examined by the respective chambers of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan by five judges. (*As amended by Law of 14.12.2000*).
- 6) The of the court shall hear cases when a simple majority of its members is available.
- 7) The Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall hear cases when amajority of its members is available.
- 8) Judges and people's assessors shall be independent and accountable to the law only. Judges and people's assessors shall examine and criminal cases under the rule of law.
- 9) Any into obligations of judges and people's assessors shall be prohibited and entail liability.

10) Upon discovery of elements of a crime and within their competence, a court, prosecutor, and inquiry officer shall be obliged to a criminal case and take all necessary legal measures to establish of the event and actors of a crime and to. guilty.

Homework

CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the underlined new words, learn the new words, retell the meaning of each article.

Article 12. Application of Criminal Code in Respect of Persons Who Committed Crimes outside Uzbekistan

National of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as stateless persons **permanently residing** in Uzbekistan, shall **be liable** for crimes committed in the territory of another State, if they have not been sentenced by a court of the state, on whose territory the crime was committed.

An Uzbek national may not be extradited for a crime committed on the territory of a foreign State, unless otherwise is not envisaged by international treaties or agreements.

Foreign nationals, as well as **stateless persons**, not permanently residing in Uzbekistan, for crimes committed outside its territory, shall be liable under this code if otherwise is **envisaged** by international treaties or agreements.

Article 13. Application of Law in Time

Criminality and punishability of an act shall be established by a law being **valid** at the moment of commission of the act. As time of commission of an crime shall be recognized the time of commission of a socially **dangerous act**, if an Article of this Code determines a moment of completion of an crime as a moment of completion of action or **inaction**. As time of commission of an crime shall be recognized the time of emergence of **criminal consequences** of an crime, if an article of this Code determines a moment of completion of an crime as a **moment of emergence** thereof.

A law **decriminalizing** an act, mitigating a penalty or otherwise improving the position of a person, shall be **retroactive**, that is, shall be applied to persons, who had committed the appropriate act before this law came into effect, as well as to persons, who are serving their penalty or have served it with **non-cancelled conviction**.

A law criminalizing an act, severing a penalty or otherwise worsening position of a person, shall not be **retroactive**.

Article 14. Notion of Crime

A culpable socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by this Code on pain of **imposing** of a penalty shall be recognized as a crime.

An act causing or inviting a **real danger** to the objects protecting by this Code shall be recognized as a socially dangerous act.

Article 15. Crime Classification

Crimes, on the grounds of their character and degree of social danger, shall be divided into: with **insignificant** social danger; less serious; serious; especially serious.

Intentional crimes punishable under law by imprisonment up to three years, as well as crimes committed **unintentionally** and punishable under law by **imprisonment** up to five years shall be classified as crimes with **insignificant** social danger.

Intentional crimes punishable under law by imprisonment from three up to five years, as well as crimes committed **unintentionally** and punishable under law by **imprisonment** over five years shall be classified as less serious crimes.

*(As **amended** by the Law of Uzbekistan of 29.08.01).*

Intentional crimes punishable under law by **imprisonment** from five to ten years shall be classified as serious crimes.

Intentional crimes punishable under law by imprisonment over ten years or **capital punishment** shall be classified as especially serious crimes.

Article 16. Criminal Liability and Its Grounds

Criminal liability shall be a legal consequence of a committed socially dangerous act and shall be **manifested** in conviction of, imposing a sentence or other measures of legal influence on a person **guilty** in commission of an crime.

Grounds for **liability** shall be commission of an act containing all elements of corpus deficit of a crime envisaged by this Code.

UNIT 4

Reading

Police action at the crime scene



The officer who first **arrived** at the scene of a crime should note the time of his arrival. This time must be **included** in the primary crime report.

The first question of the investigator when he arrived at the crime scene will be: “Has anybody entered the scene?” He also **finds out**: When did the first officer arrive at the scene? Who was

present? What did they say? What did they change at the crime scene? From here the investigator becomes the search commander who is responsible for search. If the crime is not a serious one, and it will be investigated by the officer first on the scene, he should interview the persons who can give useful information for proper investigation. It is important to obtain as much information as possible at the first stages of the interview when the facts are fresh in the minds of victim and witnesses. The successful solution of the case often depends upon the **carefulness** of the primary interview and investigation.

When the crime is of a serious character or of such a nature that it should be investigated by another officer than the officer who first arrived at the crime scene, the Criminal Investigation Department must be informed and everything done to protect the crime scene. Nothing should be touched or moved unless there is some very good reason for doing that, for example to save life. The officers who arrived at the scene of the crime should preserve the scene in the condition in which they found it until the arrival of the officer who will be investigating the case.

Sightseers and police officers who do not take part in the examination of the scene must be excluded from the scene of the crime. Everything possible should be done to avoid attracting the attention of the public.

When a crime has been committed but the criminal escaped without leaving sufficient traces for establishing his identity, the assistance of police **publications** and information of the Criminal Record Office used.

Glossary

arrive - reach a place at the end of a journey or a stage in a journey
include - make part of a whole
find out - discover a fact
discipline - activity that provides mental or physical training

carefulness - accuracy, care, thoroughness
sightseer - observer, onlooker
exclude - deny (someone) access to a place, group, or privilege
publication - the preparation and issuing of a book, journal, or piece of music for public sale

Practice

Task 1. Match each word and expression on the left with the appropriate synonym on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. To arrive | a) significant |
| 2. To preserve | b) to run away |
| 3. To escape | c) to protect |
| 4. Assistance | d) to get |
| 5. Important | e) help |

Task 2. Find English equivalents of the following Uzbek expressions in the text:

1. Jinoyat joyiga birinchi yetib kelgan ofitser.
2. Jinoyat to'g'risidagi dastlabki bildirgi.
3. Jinoyat jiddiy jinoyatlardan bo'lmasa.
4. Imkon qadar ko'p ma'lumot olmoq.
5. Voqealar (faktlar) jabrlanuvchining aniq esida turgan vaqtda.

Task 3. Make up word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. To arrive | crime scene
airport
country
evidence |
| 2. To preserve | traces
crime scene
investigation |
| 3. Primary | interview |

crime report

Task 4. Translate the family words. Consult the dictionary, if necessary.

1. To arrive – arrived – arrival.
2. Command – commander.
3. Response – responsible.
4. Success – successful.
5. Care – careful – carefully – carefulness.
6. To solve – solution.
7. To assist – assistance.
8. Public – publication.
9. To identify – identification – identity.
10. To inform – informed – information.

Speaking

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What should the investigator note on his arrival at the crime scene?
2. What will the first question of the investigator be?
3. Why is it important to obtain all possible information in the first stages of the interview?
4. What does the successful solution of the case often depend upon?
5. What must the police officer do if the crime is a serious one?
6. In which condition should the officer who first arrived at the scene preserve it?
7. What should be done to avoid the attention of the public?

Task 6. Comment on the following statements.

It is important to obtain as much information as possible at the first stages of the interview.

1. Nothing at the scene should be touched or moved unless there is some very good reason for doing that.
2. The successful solution of the case often depends upon the carefulness of the primary interview and investigation

Homework

Writing

Task 1. Police actions at a crime scene fall into four categories: *safety issues, preserving the crime scene, collecting evidence, and documenting the situation*. Match and complete them from given statements.

<i>1. safety issues</i>	<i>2. preserving the crime scene</i>	<i>3. collecting evidence</i>	<i>4. documenting the situation</i>
-------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

1. Proceed cautiously until you're sure the location is Assess any victims and call for medical assistance if needed. Issue a description of the suspect if there's danger to the public. Be aware of potential hazards, such as pathogens, gasoline, and drugs. Use procedures when dealing with biological samples.

2. Ask medical personnel to the victim's clothing. If it needs to be cut, ask personnel to bullet holes and knife tears if possible. Use yellow tape to create a pathway for essential personnel at the crime scene.

Limit the number of official visitors to the scene. You don't have to admit every EMT and law-enforcement official who offers to help. Set up a staging area for media reporters. Don't handle evidence unless you're a trained technician.

3. Remember that even small details can be important. Don't adjust the thermostat, open windows or doors, or move any objects. Don't use the bathroom, telephones, or trash containers. Don't smoke at the scene. Odors can be important evidence, especially if a canine is involved in the investigation.

4. Consider asking a patrol officer to ride in the ambulance with a victim—it may be the only opportunity to get testimony from someone who was seriously injured. Take pictures of the victim's condition and clothing, since they may prove important in a jury trial. Consider bagging the suspect's hands to preserve any gunshot residue or that the victim struggled. Consider asking the victim or suspect for consent to search the premises or initiating the process for obtaining a search warrant.

5. Here again the patrol officer can play a vital role by starting a crimescene log the temperature, lighting, open doors and windows,

odors, and other information about the crime scene. The log should also contain arrival and departure times for medical and law enforcement personnel. All officers at the scene should their actions and observations in detailed police reports.

1. safe 2. preserve 3. evidence 4. document 5. record

Part 2
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 18, 19 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 18. Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms

All state agencies and officials conducting criminal proceedings shall protect rights and freedoms of the persons participating there in.

No one may be taken into custody except under a court decision or a warrant of a prosecutor.

A court and prosecutor shall release immediately a person, who has been illegally apprehended or deprived of his liberty, or held in custody longer than envisaged by the law or the court's sentence.

Personal privacy, inviolability of dwellings, confidentiality of correspondence, telephone and other conversations, postal, telegraph, and other communications, shall be protected by law.

Search, seizure, view of dwelling or other premises and territories, which belong to a person, as well as impounding postal or telegraph communications or seizure thereof at a communication office, wiretapping of phones or other communications may be conducted pursuant to the procedure established by this Code only.

Damage caused to a person by interference with his rights and freedoms during criminal proceedings shall be compensated in accordance with the procedure established by this Code.

Article 19. Public Hearing on Criminal Case

A hearing on criminal case shall be public, except for the instances **inconsistent** with the reasons of protection of state secrets, or connected with hearing on sexual crimes.

In camera hearing shall be permitted on **juvenile** crimes, as well as on other cases, when it is required to prevent **disclosure** of private or **degrading** information, and to ensure security of a victim, witness or other party in the case, as well as their family members or immediate relatives.

Private postal and telephone **correspondence** can be disclosed during the open court hearing only upon the consent of the sender and receiver. Otherwise they shall be disclosed and examined in the in **camera hearing**.

In camera hearing shall be conducted with observance of all procedural rules. A court may render a finding may on in camera hearings for the entire case or a part thereof. The finding shall concern the general public only and not be applied to the participants of the proceedings.

A court may allow immediate relatives of a defendant and **victim**, as well as other persons concerned, to attend *in camera* sessions, after warning them of the liability for disclosure of the circumstances revealed therein.

The court may prohibit certain persons to attend a public court hearing for keeping order in **the courtroom**.

Audio, photo, and video recording in the courtroom shall be allowed by the presiding judge only.

Sentences, findings, and rulings of a court shall be read out publicly, both in public and *in camera* hearings.

For **enhancing** publicity in **administration of justice**, the court may, if needed, notify mass media, public organization and groups concerned on hearings to be conducted, as well as conduct the hearings at the premises of **enterprises**, institutions, and organizations.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

What do the articles № 16, 17 say about?

1) How will you translate the phrases *criminal justice, not with standing their age, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, belief, physical or moral suffering* into your mother language?

2) Can you retell the jist of article 17 perephrasing it? Ask two questions from your peer from articles № 16, 17.

Article 16. Administration of Justice on Basis of Equality before the Law and Court

Criminal justice shall be administered on the basis of equality of individuals before the law and the court, not with standing their age, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, belief, and personal and social status.

Article 17. Respect for Honor and Dignity of Individual

A judge, prosecutor, investigator, and inquiry officer shall respect honor and dignity of individuals participating in case.

Nobody may be subject to violence, torture, or other cruel or degrading treatment.

Acts or decisions, which degrade dignity, violate privacy, endanger health, and cause unjustified physical or moral suffering, shall be strictly prohibited.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

- 1) A hearing on criminal case shall be public, except for the instances with the reasons of protection of state secrets, or connected with hearing on sexual crimes.
- 2) In camera hearing shall be permitted on crimes, as well as on other cases, when it is required to preventof private or information, and to ensure security of a victim, witness or other party in the case, as well as their family members or immediate relatives.
- 3) Private postal and telephonecan be disclosed during the open court hearing only upon the consent of the sender and receiver. Otherwise they shall be disclosed and examined in the in
- 4) In camera hearing shall be conducted with observance of all procedural rules. A court may render a finding may on in camera hearings for the entire case or a part thereof. The finding shall concern the general public only and not be applied to the participants of the proceedings.
- 5) A court may allow immediate relatives of a defendant and, as well as other persons concerned, to attend *in camera* sessions, after warning them of the liability for disclosure of the circumstances revealed therein.
- 6) The court may prohibit certain persons to attend a public court hearing for keeping order in.....

7) Audio, photo, and video recording in the courtroom shall be allowed by the presiding judge only.

8) Sentences, findings, and of a court shall be read out publicly, both in public and *in camera* hearings.

9) For publicity in....., the court may, if needed, notify mass media, public organization and groups concerned on hearings to be conducted, as well as conduct the hearings at the premises of, institutions, and organizations.

10) Criminal justice shall be on the basis of equality of individuals before the law and the court, not with standing their age, race, ethnicity, language, religion, social origin, belief, and personal and social status.

Homework **CRIMINAL CODE** **OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the underlined new words, learn them, retell the meaning

Article 17. Liability of Individuals

Sane individuals aged sixteen years or above at the moment of commission of a crime, shall be **subject to liability**.

Individuals aged thirteen years or above at the moment of commission of a crime, shall be subject to liability only for intentional **aggravated killing** (Paragraph 2 of Article 97).

Individuals aged fourteen years or above at the moment of commission of a crime, shall be subject to liability for the crimes envisaged by Paragraph 1 of Article 97, Articles 98, 104 – 106, 118, 119, 137, 164 – 166, and 169, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 173, Articles 220, 222, 247, 252, 263, 267, and 271, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 277 of this Code.

Individuals aged eighteen years or above at the moment of commission of a crime, may be subject to liability for the crimes envisaged by Articles 122, 123, 127, 144, 146, 193 – 195, 205 – 210, 225, 226, 230 – 232, 232, 234, 235, and 279 – 302 of this Code.

Individuals aged under eighteen years at the moment of commission of a crime, may be subject to liability in accordance with **general provisions** and

with regard to the peculiarities envisaged by Section Six of General Part of this Code.

Article 18. Sanity

A person, who, at the moment of commission of a crime was aware of a socially dangerous character thereof and controlled it, shall be recognized as sane.

A person, who was insane at the moment of commission of a socially dangerous act, that is, could not be aware of character of his actions and to control them due to a **chronic mental disease**, temporary **mental disorder**, imbecility or another mental disease, shall not be subject to liability.

A court may apply compulsory medical measures to a person, who committed a socially dangerous act and was recognized as **insane**.

UNIT 5

Reading

Interviewing witnesses and victims



INCIDENT REPORT

Reporting officer: McCarthy

Location of incident: Berkeley Train Station

Date: 3/25/2011 Time: 1:30 PM

Incident type: Aggressive Robbery

Victim Name: Sammi Ma

Interpreter name: Kim Li

Victim statement: The victim spoke only Mandarin and was in a highly

emotional state. We recruited a citizen **interpreter** for **questioning**. After establishing a **rapport** with the, the interpreter **summarized** the victim's statement as follows. Victim reports that the two suspects approached her from behind and knocked her down. They took her backpack and removed her wallet from her pants pocket. The victim made no **observation** of any weapons.

Witness No. 1 Name: Carol Stevens

Witness No. 1 Statement: **Interview** with the witness was held outside the station. In her testimony, witness reports seeing two suspects exit the train station. According to Ms. Stevens, the suspects were wearing black sweatshirts. One suspect had a pistol. The other was holding a red backpack. They ran south down 2nd St.

Additional Notes: All interviews were **recorded**. Victim is willing to continue cooperating with the **investigation**.

Vocabulary

incident - a violent event, such as a fracas or assault;

report - give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated;

location - a particular place or position; the action of locating someone or something;

aggressive robbery - the action of robbing a person or place;

victim - a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a

crime, accident, or other event or action;

interpreter - a person who interprets, especially one who translates speech orally;

statement - a definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing;

mandarin - the standard literary and official form of Chinese based on the Beijing dialect. the official language of China since 1917; the form of Chinese spoken by about two thirds of the population and taught in schools throughout China;

emotional state - relating to a person's emotions and the particular condition that someone or something is in at a specific time;

recruit - persuade to do or help with something;

rapprochement - a close and harmonious relationship in which the people or groups concerned understand each other's feelings or ideas and communicate well; **summarize** - give a brief statement of the main points of (something); **approach** - come near or nearer to (someone or something) in distance or time;

backpack - a rucksack, a piece of equipment carried on a person's

back; **wallet** - a pocket-sized flat folding case for holding money and plastic cards; **pocket** - a small bag sewn into or on clothing so as to form part of it, used for carrying small articles;

observation - the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone;

weapon - a thing designed or used for inflicting bodily harm or physical damage;

witness - a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place;

interview - a conversation with or questioning of a person, usually conducted for television, radio, or a newspaper;

testimony - a formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law; evidence or an account kept in writing or some proof of something; other permanent form;

pistol - a small firearm designed to be report of the proceedings and held in one hand; judgement in a court;

record - a thing constituting a piece of vidence about the past, especially

Speaking

Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What questions should police ask the victim of a crime?

2. How does interviewing witnesses help to catch criminals?

Reading

2. Read the officer's incident report. Then, match the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1. ___ the witness required an interpreter.
2. ___ The suspects approached from behind.
3. ___ Kim Li saw a suspect holding a pistol.

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1 ___ victim 4 ___ interpreter

2 ___ rapport 5 ___ record

3 ___ testimony 6 ___ interview

- A. a person's account of an event
- B. to document something
- C. a relationship of mutual trust
- D. a person whom a crime has been committed against
- E. a person who expresses someone's words in another language

Practice

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank. *investigation emotional state questioning summarize statement observation*

1. The witness give her _____ on what happened.
2. The robbery victim was in a poor _____.
3. The witness made a(n) _____ of the suspect's tattoo.
4. The officer asked the interpreter to _____ the witness's statement.
5. A(n) _____ followed the suspect's arrest.
6. The suspect was taken to the station for _____.

Listening

5.  Listen to a conversation between an officer and a witness. Check (✓) the information the witness provides.

- 1 ___ suspect's heights

- 2 ___ suspect's voices
- 3 ___ suspect's faces
- 4 ___ suspect's weapons
- 5 ___ suspect's dress



Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Okay. What can you tell me.

1 _____?

Witness: Well, one was tall and the other was short. I'm pretty sure one of them had a **2** _____.

Officer: Did you notice what **3** _____, ma'am?

Witness: There were both wearing black sweatshirts.

Officer: Okay. I need you to think hard now, **4** _____.

Was it the tall or the short suspect that was holding the gun?

Witness: The taller one was holding the gun. The shorter one had a red backpack.

Officer: Did you **5** _____ about the suspects? Did they say anything as they ran by? Maybe you saw their **6** _____?

Witness: No. They just ran by me so quickly. That's all I remember.

Speaking

7. With a partner, act out the roles below based on task 7. Then switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

What can you tell me about the suspects?

I need you to think hard now . . .

Did you notice anything else . . .

Student A: You are the witness to a robbery. Talk to Student B about:

- the suspect's dress
- items suspects held
- other details

Student B: You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about a robbery he or she witnessed.

Writing

8. Use the incident report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the witness's written statement. Use today's date.

	Homewood Police Department INCIDENT REPORT witness testimony
--	---

Name of witness: _____

Date: _____

Witness Statement: _____

UNIT 6

Reading

Handling lost and stolen property



Lost/Stolen Property Form

Owner: Brian Holmes

Date Items Went Missing February 12

Location items last seen: Common Ground Coffee

Shop 5160 N. Prescott

Property was: Lost Stolen

Description of property: The

lost item is one BELL Laptop Computer, black in color, 14 inches by eleven **inches** by one inch. The **owner** forgot the item on a table when he left the Common Ground Coffee Shop. The owner returned in twenty minutes and the computer was gone. Coffee Shop **employees** report no finding of the **item** and **claim** no **responsibility** for its **disappearance**. Owner possesses **proof** of **ownership** in the form of a **credit card receipt** and owner's **manual** with serial number. The owner is offering a reward of \$300 to the finder for **restitution** of the lost item. He can be reached by telephone at (555)613-5555.

Vocabulary

description - a spoken or written account of a person, object, or event;

property - a thing or things belonging to someone; possessions collectively;

lose - be deprived of or cease to have or retain (something);

inch - a unit of linear measure equal to one twelfth of a foot (2.54 cm);

owner - a person who owns something;

employee - a person employed for wages or salary, especially at non-executive level;

item - a piece of news or information;

claim - state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof;

responsibility - the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone;

disappearance - an act of someone or something ceasing to be visible, an act or the fact of

someone or something going missing;

proof - evidence or argument establishing a fact or the truth of a statement;

ownership - the act, state, or right of possessing something;

credit card - a small plastic card issued by a bank, building society, etc., allowing the holder to purchase goods or services on credit;

receipt - a written acknowledgment by a receiver of money, goods, etc., that payment or delivery has been made;

manual - relating to or done with the hands;

restitution - the restoration of something lost or stolen to its proper owner;

compensate - give (someone) something, typically money, in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury incurred; recompense;

purchase 1. acquire (something) by paying for it; buy; 2. haul up (a rope, cable, or anchor) by means of a pulley or lever;

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What should people do when they find a wallet?
2. What do police do with lost property in your country?

Practicing

2. Read the lost/stolen property form. Then, choose the correct answers.

- A) Why did Brian Holmes file a report?
- B) Ato notify police of stolen property
- C) to collect a reward for lost property
- D) to provide proof of ownership
- E) to report a lost piece of property

1. What does the man offer to prove he owns the item?

- A a receipt
- B a credit card
- C a telephone number
- D a photograph

2. Which is NOT included on the form?

- A whether the property is lost or stolen
- B the property's chain of custody
- C the man's phone number
- D a description of the property

Choose the correct word for each blank.

1. **property/claim**

- A The boys_____they found the wallet.
- B The thief was found with stolen_____.

5. **chain of custody/owner**

- A The_____of the purse was angry with the thives.
- B Police must record the _____of all stolen items that come into their possession.

6. **receipt/lost**

- A To prove the phone belonged to her, Mary produced the _____.
- B She dropped the ring into the river. It was _____forever.

5. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.

- 1 Beth sought to be compensated for the stolen property. _e_ _i_
t _ _
- 2 The person that discovered it returned the wallet to its owner. _
n _e_
- 3 The speakers Jordan purchased on the street were taken from
their original owner. _ _r_ _f_ _f_ _ _ _e_ _s_ _ _

Listening

 Listen and read the form again. How much money will the owner give to the person who returns the missing laptop?

7.  Listen to a conversation between an officer and a tourist. Mark the statements as true (T) of false (F)

- 1_ The man is reporting a lost bag.
2_ The employees saw a man grab the item.
3_ The man is offering a reward for the item.

8.  Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Did you ask the museum employees about it?

Citizen: Yeah, but they didn't notice anything.

Officer: Well, we can post it in the Lost and Stolen section of our website. 1_____ provide proof of ownership.

Citizen: I have the original 2_____ and my name is printed on the side of it.

Officer: Okay. We'll also have to post your 3_____.

Citizen: That's fine The phone number you have will work. Can you say something about a 4_____?

Officer: I can mention it in the 5_____. How much?

Citizen: I'll give sixty dollars to the person 6_____.

SPEAKING

9. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Use Language such as:

Did you ask . . .

You will have to . . .

I can mention . . .

Student A: You have lost something. Talk to Student B about:

- Where you last saw the item
- Proof the ownership
- How to get it back

Student B: You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about a lost item.

Writing

9. Use the form report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the lost/stolen property form. Make up an owner's name. Use today's date.

	Lost/Stolen Property Form
Name: _____	
Date Item(s) Went Missing: _____	
Location Item(s) last seen: _____	
Property was: Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen <input type="checkbox"/>	

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 20, 21, 22 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 20. Language of Criminal Proceedings

Criminal proceedings shall be conducted in the Uzbek or Karakalpak languages, or in the language of majority of the population of the respective area.

Participants in criminal proceedings, who do not **have command of** the language of the proceedings in the criminal case or whose command of the language is not **adequate**, may make statements, give explanations and **testimony**, file motions and complaints, and speak in court in their native language or another language of which they have command. In such cases, as well as to get **familiarized** with the criminal case file, the participants of the proceedings shall be secured with the assistance of an interpreter/translator in accordance with the procedure set by the law.

Documents of pretrial investigation and court hearing to be delivered to the **accused**, **defendant** or other participants of the proceedings, shall be translated into the native language of the participant concerned or into a language he has command of.

Article 21. Participation of Public in Criminal Proceedings

During criminal investigation and **trial**, an **inquiry officer**, investigator, prosecutor, and court may, within their **jurisdiction**, use assistance of the public to establish circumstances of an **offense**, search and **catch an offender**, make a fair judgment, as well as to identify the causes and **conditions of the crime**.

Representatives of public organizations and groups may participate in criminal proceedings as public **accusers** and public defenders.

Article 22. Establishment of Issue

An **inquiry officer**, investigator, prosecutor, and court shall establish the event of crime, the offender, as well as all other relevant issues.

Only the information **discovered**, checked, and evaluated in accordance with the procedure envisaged by this Code may be used for the establishment of the issue. Obtaining statements from a suspect, accused, defendant, victim, witness, and other participants of the proceedings by means of **violence**, **threats**, **violation** of their rights, and other illegal treatment shall be prohibited.

All circumstances subject to proof shall undergo thorough, comprehensive, full, and impartial examination. During investigation and trial, all issues shall be resolved by establishment and consideration of all the circumstances, both **incriminating** and **justifying**, as well as **mitigating** and **aggravating**.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles 23, 24 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *accused or defendant, shall be resolved, law enforcement, exhausted, presumed innocent, doubts arising in the course* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article № 23 paraphrasing it?

Article 23. Presumption of innocence

A suspect, accused, or defendant shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty of a crime in accordance with the procedure envisaged by law and ascertained by a court sentence that has taken legal effect.

It shall not be the obligation of a suspect, accused, or defendant to prove his innocence.

All doubts about the guilt, if possibilities to remove them have been exhausted, shall be resolved in favour of the suspect, accused, or defendant. All doubts arising in the course of law enforcement shall be resolved in favor of a suspect, accused, or defendant as well.

Article 24. Securing Right of Suspect, Accused, or Defendant to Defense

A suspect, accused, and defendant shall have the right to defense.

It shall be the obligation of an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, court to secure a suspect, accused, and defendant the right to defense by expounding him this right and taking measures to ensure that he has a real opportunity to use all means and ways provided by law to defend himself of the charge.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

- 1) Criminal proceedings shall be conducted in the Uzbek or Karakalpak languages, or in the language of majority of the population of the
- 2) Participants in criminal proceedings, who do not haveof the language of the proceedings in the criminal case or whose command of the language is not, may make statements, give explanations and, file motions and complaints, and speak in court in their native language or another language of which they have command.

3) In such cases, as well as to get with the criminal case file, the participants of the proceedings shall be secured with the assistance of an interpreter/translator in accordance with the procedure set by the law.

4) Documents of pretrial investigation and court hearing to be delivered to the, or other participants of the proceedings, shall be translated into the native language of the participant concerned or into a language he has command of.

5) During criminal investigation and, an, investigator, prosecutor, and court may, within their, use assistance of the public to establish circumstances of an, search and offender, make a fair judgment, as well as to identify the causes and of the crime.

6) Representatives of public organizations and groups may participate in criminal proceedings as public and public defenders.

7) Anofficer, investigator, prosecutor, and court shall establish the event of crime, the offender, as well as all other relevant issues.

8) Only the information, checked, and evaluated in accordance with the procedure envisaged by this Code may be used for the establishment of the issue. Obtaining statements from a suspect, accused, defendant, victim, witness, and other participants of the proceedings by means of,,of their rights, and other illegal treatment shall be prohibited.

9) All circumstances subject to proof shall undergo thorough, comprehensive, full, and impartial examination.

10) During investigation and trial, all issues shall be resolved by establishment and consideration of all the circumstances, both and, as well as and

Homework
CRIMINAL CODE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the words in bold, learn the new words, retell the meaning

Article 19. Liability for Crime Committed while Intoxicated

A person, who committed a crime being under intoxication by alcohol, narcotic, or psychotropic or other substances affecting human intellect and will, shall not be discharged from criminal liability. Such a condition may not be taken as a ground for recognizing the person as insane.

Article 20. Types of Guilt

A person, who intentionally or unintentionally committed a socially dangerous act envisaged by this Code, may be recognized guilty.

Article 21. Intentional Crime

A crime, completion of which is determined by an Article of this Code as a moment of execution of a socially dangerous act, shall be recognized intentional, if a person, who committed it, was aware of its dangerous nature and desired its commission.

A crime, completion of which is determined by an Article of this Code as a moment of emergence of socially dangerous consequences, may be committed with a direct or indirect intent.

A crime shall be recognized as committed with a direct intent, if a person who committed it, was aware of its socially dangerous consequences and desired their emergence.

A crime shall be recognized as committed with an indirect intent, if a person who committed it, was aware of its dangerous nature and of its socially dangerous consequences and intentionally allowed their emergence.

Article 22. Reckless Crime

A socially dangerous act committed by presumption or carelessness shall be recognized as a reckless crime.

A crime shall be recognized as committed by **presumption**, if a person who committed it, foresaw a possibility of emergence of socially dangerous and legally punishable consequences of his behavior, and, consciously **ignoring** proper precaution, groundlessly presumed that such consequences would not emerge.

A crime shall be recognized as committed by carelessness, if a person who committed it, did not foresee a possibility of emergence of socially dangerous and **legally punishable** consequences of his behavior, though he should have to and could have foreseen them.

Article 23. Compound Guilt

In the instance if, in result of commission of an intentional crime, the person, who committed it detriments **recklessly** other socially dangerous consequences causing stricter liability under law, such a crime shall be recognized as committed **intentionally**.

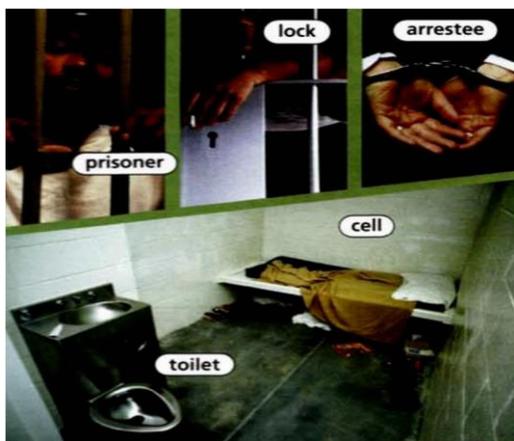
Article 24. Innocent Harm

An act shall be recognized as committed by innocence, if a person, who committed it, was not aware of, should not have not to and could not have realized a socially dangerous nature of his act, or did not foresee socially **dangerous consequences** thereof, and, according to **circumstances** of the case, should not have to and could not have **foreseen** them.

UNIT 7

Reading

Detention centers



Guidelines for Handling new Prisoners. All **detention center** officers must adhere to these **guidelines** when **handling** new **prisoners**. Municipal police departments will deliver arrestees who have not posted bond to our facility. Once here, we register them as **inmates** at the Processing desk.

There, they must remove all of their **possessions** and hand them over for storage. Possessions will be returned when an inmate leaves this **facility**. At this time, officers must search the inmate for **contraband** as well. All such items are to be confiscated immediately and reported to the warden's office. The prisoner is only permitted to use the toilet after this search is complete. This is to prevent him from disposing of contraband. Following the search, the prisoner is issued an orange jump suit with his prison ID number on it. He will also receive standard issue footwear and underwear. After processing, two officers will escort the inmate to his cell. Cells are assigned at the Processing Desk. Should the inmate exhibit violent behavior or attempt to escape at any time, restrain him immediately. Then lock him in a temporary holding room until he can be evaluated by the warden's staff.

Vocabulary

guideline - a general rule, principle, or piece of advice;

handling - the act of taking or holding something in the hands; the packaging and labeling of something to be shipped;

adhere -(usually foll by to) stick or hold fast;

prisoner - the process by which a commodity is packaged, transported, etc;

detention center an institution where people are held in detention for short periods, in particular illegal immigrants, refugees, people awaiting trial or sentence, or youthful offenders;

municipal - relating to a town or district or its governing body;

possession 1.- the state of having, owning, or controlling something;
2. visible power or control over

something, as distinct from lawful ownership; holding or occupancy as distinct from ownership; damage, or kill someone or something;

escape break free from confinement or control;

restrain - to hold (someone) back from some action, esp by force;

warden - a prison governor;

cell - a small room in which a prisoner is locked up or in which a monk or nun sleeps; **exhibit** - a document or other object produced in a court as evidence;

violent - using or involving physical force intended to hurt,

ID number - the action or process of identifying someone or something or the fact of being identified by number;

contraband - goods that have been imported or exported illegally;

deliver - the action of delivering letters, parcels, or goods and arrestees;

arrestee - a person who has been or is being legally arrested;

post - announce or publish something;

bond - physical restraints used to hold someone or something prisoner, esp. ropes or chains;

facility - a special feature of a service or machine, which offers the opportunity to do or benefit from something;

register - an official list or record of names or items;

storage - the action or method of storing something for future use;

escort - one or more persons, soldiers, vehicles, etc., accompanying another or others for protection, guidance, restraint, or as a mark of honor

Speaking

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What happens after a person is arrested?
2. How are prisoners treated in your country?

Practicing

2. Read the notice stating a detention center's guidelines. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Belongings illegal items staff prison garb inmates

Process a new prisoner immediately on his arrival and collect all of his 1 _____. Then perform a complete search and confiscate any

2_____. Issue 3_____ before guards take the inmate them to his cell. Restrain problematic 4_____ right away.
5_____ must evaluate such arrestees immediately.

Vocabulary practice

3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)

1__ prisoner 4__ escape

2 __lock 5__ escort

3__ violent 6__ arrestee

- A intending to harm others
- B to walk with someone
- C a person in a detention center
- D to prevent a thing from opening
- E a person charged with a crime
- F to get of confinement

4. Read the sentence pairs. Choose where the words best fit in the blanks.

1 cell/toilet

- A Prisoner's use of the _____ is restricted.
- B A prisoner must remain in his_____.

2 bond/contraband

- A Your_____ is set at \$1 million.
- B Guards should search for_____.

Listening

5.  Listen and read the notice again. What happens to prisoners who resist when they enter a detention centre?

6.  Listen to a conversation between an officer and an arrestee. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Why was the woman arrested?
- A selling illegal drugs
 - B getting into a fight

- C theft of private property
- D public intoxication

2 What is true of the officer?

- A He was the officer who arrested the woman?
- B He will not take the woman to her cell
- C He has processed this woman before
- D he does not know the woman's crime

Listening and writing

7.  Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: You have been charged with drunken and disorderly conduct.

Arrestee: I want to call my lawyer now.

Officer: Ma'am, you will have a chance to do that one once we finish processing you .

Arrestee: You can't do this to me. You are violating my rights.

Officer: Ma'am, I need to take your **1**_____at this time.

Arrestee: And I need to go to the toilet now.

Officer: You will be able to use the toilet when take officers arrive to escort you to the **2**_____.

Arrestee: I can't wait until then. So just let me go now, okay?

Officer: Ma'am, let me repeat what I said. You need to wait until the officers can **3**_____you.

Arrestee: Can't you please just let me go now? I don't feel very well.

Officer: No. **4**_____.

Arrestee: Whatever.

Officer: So, let's continuous where we **5**_____.

Arrestee: Fine, let's **6**_____.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Use Language such as:

You have been charged . . .

You'll have a chance to. . .once . . .

That's final . . .

Student A: You are an arrestee at a police station.

Make request to Student B to:

Call a lawyer

Use the bathroom

Student B: You are a police officer. Process Student A and refuse any requests.

Writing

9. Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out an arrestee intake form. Make up a name and charges for the prisoner.

Intake Form	
	Name: _____
	Charges: _____
	Request: _____
	Behavior: _____

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 25, 26 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 25. Adversarial Proceeding at Court

Proceedings in court of first instance and in higher courts shall be conducted on the basis of parties' adversarial setting.

A prosecution, defense, and adjudication shall be separated from one another during proceedings, and may not be assigned to the same agency or official.

Proceedings in court of first instance shall be started only upon **submission** of an indictment or resolution on referring a case to the court for applying compulsory medical measures.

State and public accusers, defendant, **legal representative** of a juvenile defendant, defense counsel, public defender, as well as a victim, civic plaintiff, **civic defendant**, and representatives thereof, shall participate in proceedings as parties and enjoy equal rights to produce evidences, participate in their examination, file motions, express their opinion on any matter being significant for the correct resolution.

A court shall not act for the prosecution or the defence, and shall not represent their interests. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000)*.

The court, being objective and **impartial**, shall provide necessary conditions to the parties to perform their **procedural obligations** and enjoy their rights. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000)*

Article 26. Direct and Oral Examination of Evidences

When conducting criminal **proceedings**, an **inquiry officer**, investigator, **prosecutor**, and court shall directly examine the evidences by: questioning suspects, accused, **defendants**, victims, and **witnesses**; hearing expert opinions; view of physical evidence; reading out official records and other documents. This rule may be **exempted** only in special cases envisaged by this Code.

A court shall adjudicate only on the basis of the evidences examined during a court session.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What does the articles 27 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *defence counsel, civic plaintiff, protest, cassation, civic plaintiff, civic defendant, legal representatives, pursuant, protests against sentences* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the jist of article № 28 perephrasing it?

Article 27. Right to Bring Complaint against Procedural Actions and Decisions

Participants of the proceedings and other persons, as well as representatives of the enterprises, institutions, and organizations interested in the proceedings, shall have the right to complain against the procedural actions or decisions of an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, and court, in accordance with this Code.

The convicted or acquitted person, his defence counsel, legal representative, as well as the victim, civic plaintiff, civic defendant, legal representatives thereof, have a right to complain, and the prosecutor have a right to file a protest, on the ruling (or finding) of the court of first instance to courts of appeal or cassation. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000).*

Filing motions and complaints shall be allowed at any stage of the procedure. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000).*

Article 28. Court

Trial on criminal cases in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be conducted by: the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for Criminal Justice, the regional, Tashkent city and district (city) court on criminal cases, and military courts.

A court of first instance may render sentence and finding on a criminal case. The court of cassation shall examine criminal cases pursuant to complaints or protests against sentences or findings by courts of first instance that have not taken legal effect, and render findings. The court of supervision shall examine cases pursuant to protests against the sentences and findings that have taken legal effect, and render resolutions or findings. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000).*

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) Proceedings in court of first instance and in higher courts shall be conducted on the basis of parties' adversarial setting, defense, and adjudication shall be separated from one another during proceedings, and may not be assigned to the same agency or official.

2) Proceedings in court of first instance shall be started only upon of an indictment or resolution on referring a case to the court for applying compulsory medical measures.

3) State and public accusers, defendant, legal of a juvenile defendant, defense counsel, public defender, as well as a victim, civic plaintiff, defendant, and representatives thereof, shall participate in proceedings as parties and enjoy equal rights to produce evidences, participate in their examination, motions, express their opinion on any matter being significant for the correct resolution.

4) A court shall not act for the prosecution or the defence, and shall not represent their interests. (*As by the Law of 14.12.2000*).

5) The court, being objective and , shall provide necessary conditions to the parties to perform their and enjoy their rights. (*As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000*)

6) When conducting criminal, an inquiry officer, investigator,, and court shall directly examine the evidences by: questioning suspects, accused,, victims, and; hearing expert opinions; view of physical evidence; reading out official records and other documents.

7) This rule may beonly in special cases envisaged by this Code.

8) A court shall adjudicate only on the basis of the evidences examined during a court

Homework
CRIMINAL CODE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words, learn them, retell the meaning.

Article 25. Preparation for Crime and Criminal Attempt

The actions establishing conditions for commission or concealment of intentional crime interrupted before the commission thereof due to

circumstances not depending of a committer shall be recognized as preparation for crime.

The beginning of commission of an intentional crime uncompleted due to circumstances not depending of **a committer**, shall be recognized as criminal attempt.

Liability for preparation for a crime and a criminal attempt **shall be charged** in accordance with the same Article of the Special Part of this Code, as for a completed crime.

Article 26. Voluntary Renunciation

Discontinuance of preparations for or commission of a crime, in the instance if a person preparing or committing thereof realized his ability to complete it, as well as **prevention** of criminal consequence, if the person realized the possibility of its emergence, shall be recognized as voluntary renunciation.

Voluntary renunciation shall be a valid defense.

A person, **voluntary renouncing** from completion of the crime, shall be liable under this Code, in the instance if the actual act committed by him contains all elements of another corpus delicti.

Article 27. Notion of Criminal Complicity

Criminal complicity shall be intentional commission of a crime by at least two persons.

Article 28. Types of Accomplices

Accomplices shall be committers of the crime as well as heads for, and **instigators** and helpmates thereof.

Committer shall be a person who, in part or in full, committed a crime alone or using other persons, which are not liable under this Code, or by other means.

Head for crime shall be a person who directed **preparation** and commission of the crime.

Instigator shall be a person who **tempted** somebody to commission of a crime.

Helpmate shall be a person who assisted commission of a crime with advices, directions, providing with tools or removing **obstacles**, as well as who promised in advance to **conceal** a criminal or objects obtained illegally or promised to **purchase** or distribute them.

UNIT 8

Part 1

Reading

Investigation of crime



One of the main **duties** of a police officer is not only to **prevent crime** but to take active **measures** to **detect** the **offender** that is to **identify**, locate and **apprehend** the **suspect** or **criminal**.

Accurate and quick **solution** of crimes depends on special training, education and selection of police officers, on their sterling special methods and forms of fighting against **criminality**. And for this reason there is a

Criminal Investigation Department in every police force in Great Britain. Criminal Investigation Department takes a special **responsibility** for the **investigation** and proper solution of crimes in addition to many other duties performed by the police.

When the investigating officer arrives at the crime scene he examines the scene very carefully before he touches and disturbs anything. He usually takes pictures of the scene and its objects and makes a plan on which he records the position of any **trace**. Then he carries out a systematic and accurate examination of all the **evidence** gathered. It is important to do this examination carefully, unhurriedly and methodically so as not to overlook any evidence, disturbed or not fully recorded. All the evidence at the crime scene must be found, collected and protected. This crime scene search has three purposes. First, it makes possible to reconstruct the happening and to make the conclusions of the criminal's movements and tactics. The investigator is in a strong position when he interviews suspects. Secondly, the investigator may discover the criminal's **modus operandi** which gives the possibility to identify him. Thirdly, the collection, recording and identification of any material and traces assists him in choosing a line of investigation or in helping to identify a suspect or in finding other evidence.

Vocabulary

solution - a means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation; **criminality** - a criminal act or practice;

responsibility - the state or fact of having a duty to deal with something or of having control over someone;

investigation - the action of investigating something or someone; formal or systematic examination or research;

trace - find or discover by investigation;

evidence - the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid;

modus operandi - a particular way or method of doing something;

Criminal Investigation Department - the detective division of a police force;

duty - a moral or legal obligation; a responsibility;

prevent - stop (someone) from doing something;

crime - an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law; illegal activities;

measure - ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units;

detect - discover or investigate (a crime or its perpetrators);

offender - an offender is a person who has committed a crime;

identify - establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is;

apprehend - arrest (someone) for a crime;

suspect - a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offence;

criminal - a person who has committed a crime

Practicing

1. Translate into Uzbek or Russian:

act-active –

prevent-preventive-prevention

educate-educative-education

add-addition

examine-examination

collect-collection-collected

identify-identification

conclude-conclusion

train-training

master-mastering
fight-fighting
system-systematic
method-methodical-methodically
construct-reconstruct
move-movement

Speaking

2. Answer the question:

1. What are the main duties of a police officer?
2. What does accurate and quick solution of a crime depend on?
3. What does the Criminal Investigation Department take a special responsibility for?
4. What are the duties of the investigating officer at the crime scene?
5. What are the purposes of the crime scene search?

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 29, 30, 31 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 29. Powers of Court

A court shall be empowered: to prepare a case for trial hearing; to examine the case and render sentence or another finding; to consider the case at the court of appeal, or cassation, or supervision; to request enforcement of the sentence. (As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000).

In addition to the aforementioned, higher courts, within their competence, shall supervise lower courts.

Article 30. Judge and People's Assessors

The criminal procedure shall be conducted by the judge and people's assessors appointed or elected to the composition of the court.

Article 31. Powers of Judge

A judge acting in **one-judge proceeding** or in multiple-member court shall have power envisaged by Article 29 of this Code. Besides, the judge shall participate in preparation of the case for the **trial**, preside at the **court session**, and have other rights and duties **envisaged** by this Code.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles № 32, 33 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *general prosecutor*, *precise enforcement*, *inquiry*, *rectify violations*, *notwithstanding*, *accountable*, *general prosecutor* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article 33 paraphrasing it? Ask two questions from article № 32 from your peer.

Article 32. Secretary of Court Session

A secretary of court session shall be authorized by the presiding judge to file the case for the court session; to notify the participants about the time and venue thereof; to check the appearance of the participants in the court; to ascertain the reasons for the absence and report to the court thereof; to keep the records; to fulfill other requests of the presiding judge on the preparation and conduct of the court hearing.

A secretary is obliged to enter, thoroughly and properly, in the official record the actions and findings of the court, as well as the actions, statements, motions, testimonies of the participants.

Article 33. Prosecutor

The General Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the lower prosecutors shall conduct the oversight of the precise and uniform enforcement of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan during inquiry and pretrial investigation.

During inquiry and pretrial investigation, a prosecutor shall timely rectify violations of law, notwithstanding the personality causing these violations.

A prosecutor shall perform his powers independently from any agencies and officials, being accountable to the law only and instructed by the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) A court shall to prepare a case for; to examine the case and render sentence or another finding; to consider the case at the court of, or, or supervision; to request enforcement of the sentence. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000).*

2) In addition to the above mentioned, higher courts, within their competence, shall lower courts.

3) The criminal procedure shall be conducted by the judge and people's appointed or elected to the of the court.

4) A judge acting in proceeding or in multilevel court shall have power envisaged by Article 29 of this Code.

5) Besides, the judge shall participate in preparation of the case for the, preside at the, and have other rights and duties by this Code.

6) A secretary of court session shall be authorized by the presiding judge to file the case for the court session; to notify the participants about the time and thereof; to check the appearance of the participants in the court; to ascertain the reasons for the absence and report to the court thereof; to keep the records; to fulfill other requests of the presiding judge on the preparation and conduct of the court.....

7) A secretary is obliged to enter, thoroughly and properly, in the official record the actions and findings of the court, as well as the actions, statements, motions,of the participants.

8) The Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the lower prosecutors shall conduct the oversight of the precise and uniform enforcement of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan during inquiry and pretrial.....

9) During inquiry and pretrial investigation, a prosecutor shall timely rectifyof law, notwithstanding the personality causing these violations.

10) A prosecutor shall perform his independently from any agencies and officials, being accountable to the law only and instructed by the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Homework
CRIMINAL CODE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words in bold, learn them, retell the meaning

Article 29. Forms of Complicity

Forms of complicity shall be, as follows: simple complicity, compound complicity, an organized group, and a criminal community.

Simple complicity shall be participation of two or three persons in commission of a crime without a previous concert.

Compound complicity shall be participation of two or three persons in commission of a crime by previous concert.

Organized crime group shall be a previous association of at least two people into a group for a joint criminal activity.

Criminal community shall be a previous association of at least two groups for criminal activity.

Article 30. Limits of Liability for Complicity

Heads for crime, instigators and helpmates shall be subject to liability under the same Article of the Special Part of this Code, as committers.

Heads for crime, as well as members of a criminal group organized by previous concert, organized criminal group, or criminal community, shall be subject to liability for all crimes, of which preparation or commission they participated.

Persons who established an organized group or criminal community, or directed thereof, shall be subject to liability for all crimes, in preparation or commission of which they participated.

For commission of an act, which is out of intent of other accomplices, criminal liability shall be incurred only by a person committed thereof.

Voluntary renunciation of a head for crime, instigator, or helpmate shall discharge from liability for complicity, if he took all timely measures, which he was in position to take, for prevention of the commission of the crime.

Article 31. Criminal Affiliation

Misprision to authorities of preparation, commission, or completion of a crime, not promised in advance, shall be subject to liability only in the instances envisaged by Article 241 of this Code.

Concealment of a criminal, tools and instruments, or traces of crime, as well as illegally obtained objects shall be subject to liability only in the instances envisaged by Article 241 of this Code.

Close relatives shall not be subject to liability for misprision of a crime not promised in advance and concealment.

Part 3

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles № 34, 35, 36 and translate them into your mother tongue.

Article 34. Powers of Prosecutor

A prosecutor, during inquiry and pretrial investigation, shall be authorized with powers envisaged by Articles 243, 382-388, 558 of this Code.

During court proceedings, the prosecutor shall have powers as envisaged by Article 409 of this Code.

Article 35. Investigator

Pretrial criminal investigation shall be conducted by investigators of prosecutor's office, internal affairs agencies, and national security service.

Article 36. Powers of the investigator

An investigator shall be empowered to: initiate and discontinue the criminal case, or refuse its initiation; detain and interrogate a suspect; conduct investigation prescribed by this Code; prosecute a person as an accused and impose to him measures of restraint; give written orders to the inquiry agencies on detection and investigative actions on the case under his jurisdiction; require assistance from the inquiry agencies in conducting certain investigative actions.

The investigator shall render all resolutions concerning the course and conduct of the investigation independently, except when the sanction of the prosecutor is envisaged by law.

The investigator shall be entitled to present a case to a higher prosecutor with a written statement of his objections in the instance of a **disagreement** with the prosecutor's decisions or instructions concerning prosecuting a person as a defendant, classification of the **offense**, and a scope of a charge, the imposition of detention as a measure of restraint, **forwarding a case** to court or the **dismissal of a case**, or remanding criminal cases with instructions to conduct additional investigation. A higher prosecutor shall either overturn the orders of a lower prosecutor or refer the case to another investigator. (*As amended by the Law of 29.08.2001*).

Written orders and resolutions of the **investigator** issued in accordance with the law on the cases under his **jurisdiction** shall be legally binding for all enterprises, institutions and organizations, officials, and individuals.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles № 37 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *a head of investigation, conduct of clearance, prevention of crimes, subordinate investigators, impartiality of pretrial, division, to review case files, a scope of a charge, to transfer the case from one investigator to another; to assign the case, bearing the competence, binding, suspend execution* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article № 37 paraphrasing it? Ask two questions from your peer.

Article 37. Powers of Head of Investigation Department, Division, Section, Group, and of His Deputy

A head of investigation department, division, section, group, and his deputy shall supervise the timely conduct of clearance and prevention of crimes by subordinate investigators, and secure thoroughness and impartiality of pretrial investigation.

The head of the investigation department, division, section, group, and his deputy are empowered: to review case files, to instruct the investigator on pretrial investigation, prosecution of a person as a defendant, classification of the crime and a scope of a charge, course of the investigation and on certain investigative actions; to transfer the case from one investigator to another; to assign the case to one investigator or a

group thereof; to participate in the pretrial investigation and to conduct it in person bearing the competence of the investigator.

Instructions of the head of the investigation department, division, section, group, and of his deputy regarding a criminal case shall be issued in writing and be binding.

Filing a complaint against such instructions with the prosecutor shall not suspend execution thereof, except in the cases provided by paragraph 3 of Article 36 of this Code.

Homework

CRIMINAL CODE

OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words in bold, learn the new words, retell the meaning

Article 32. Repeated Crime

Repeated crime shall be **non-simultaneous commission** of at least two crimes envisaged by the same Paragraph, Article, or. in the instances specially envisaged by this Code, by different Articles of the Special Part, for commission of which a person has not been convicted. Completed crimes and punishable preparations for and attempts on a crime, as well as crimes committed by accomplice ship, shall be recognized as repeated crimes.

A crime shall not be recognized as repeated, if a person has previously been **discharged** from liability or penalty for the same act.

A series of the same criminal acts commonly intended and aimed at one result shall be recognized as one continuous crime and not as repeated one.

A continuous **neglect** of duties characterizing corpus delicti of one continuous crime shall not be recognized as repeated crime.

Article 33. Cumulative Crime

Cumulative crime shall be commission of at least two criminal acts envisaged by different articles of, or by different Paragraphs of the same Article of the Special Part of this Code, for commission of which the person, being subject to **liability**, has not been convicted.

If an act committed by a person contains elements of crimes envisaged by different Paragraphs of the same article of the Special Part of this Code, a person shall be subject to liability under the Article envisaging the most serious penalty.

Article 34. Recidivism

Recidivism shall be a commission of a new intentional crime by a person already convicted thereof.

Dangerous recidivism shall be commission of the same **intentional** crime, for which a person has been already convicted, and in cases specially mentioned in the Code – envisaged by other articles of the Special Part.

A special dangerous recidivism shall be commission of new intentional crime by a person already **convicted** thereof on imprisonment from five years:

a) for a specially serious crime, if the person has been already convicted once for a specially serious or twice for serious crimes and has been sentenced to at least a five-year imprisonment;

b) for serious crime, if the person has been already twice **convicted** for a serious and specially serious crime and for each of them has been sentenced to at least a five-year imprisonment.

A person may be recognized as a special dangerous recidivist by a court sentence.

When considering an issue of **recognition** of a person as a special dangerous recidivist, convictions by foreign courts may be taken into **consideration** as well.

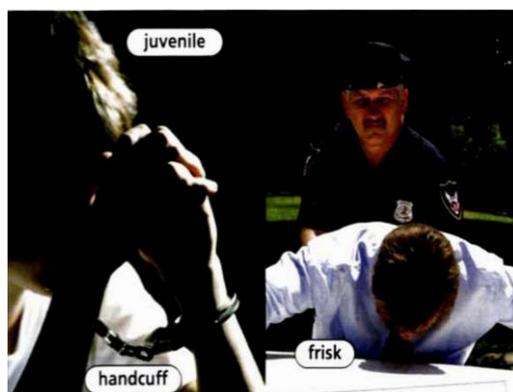
When considering an issue of recognition of a person as a special dangerous recidivist, convictions by courts for crimes committed by the person under the age of eighteen, as well as withdrawn or cancelled convictions in the procedure established by law, shall not be taken into consideration.

Articles of the Special Part of this Code envisaging liability for crimes committed by special dangerous recidivists shall be applied in the instances when a person had been recognized in accordance with the procedure established by law as a special dangerous **recidivist** before the commission of the crime in question.

UNIT 9

Reading

Making an arrest



Arrests can be made under several **circumstances**. An officer may arrest someone when:

1. He has possession of an **arrest warrant**.
2. He witnesses someone committing a crime.
3. He has identified **probable cause**.

When he stops a suspect, a police officer has the right to ask for identification. The officer can ask the suspect for his name, address, license and an explanation of his actions. Note that the suspect is not **required** by law to provide any of this information.

Police officers have the right to **frisk** or **pat down** suspects when they believe their personal safety may be at risk. Officers have the right to **confiscate drugs**, weapons or stolen items during a search. The **aforementioned** items also provide cause for arrest.

When placing a suspect under arrest, the officer should advise the suspect of his rights. A more complete search of the suspect for weapons or other dangerous objects should be conducted. Then, an officer should **handcuff** the suspect. If the suspect resists any means within reason may be used to **subdue** the suspect.

Please note: When **juveniles** are arrested, their parents must be notified immediately. Oftentimes juveniles and mentally ill persons can be dealt with informally. Never arrest someone when a warning would be as effective.

Vocabulary

circumstance - a fact or condition connected with or relevant to an event or action; an event or fact that causes or helps to cause something to

happen, typically something undesirable;

warrant - a document issued by a legal or government official authorizing the police or some other body to make an

arrest, search premises, or carry out some other action relating to the administration of justice;

cause - a person or thing that gives rise to an action, phenomenon, or condition;

require - need for a particular purpose; depend on for success or survival;

frisk -(of a police officer or other official) pass the hands over (someone) in a search for hidden weapons, drugs, or other items;

pat down - pass the hands over (someone) in a search for hidden weapons, drugs, or other items;

confiscate - take or seize (someone's property) with authority;

drug - a substance that has a physiological effect

when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body, in particular;

aforementioned -(chiefly in legal documents) stated or mentioned before or already;

handcuff - a pair of lockable linked metal rings for securing a prisoner's wrists;

subdue - overcome, quieten, or bring under control (a feeling or person);

juvenile - for or relating to young people;

guilty - culpable of or responsible for a specified wrongdoing

Speaking

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What guidelines must police follow when making arrests in your country?
2. How do police address crimes committed by people who are not yet adults?

Practicing

2. Read the page from a police manual. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1__ Suspects do have to supply identification when asked by an officer.
- 2__ Officers can use any reasonable means to arrest a resisting suspect.
- 3__ Juveniles' parents must be notified before an arrest.

Practicing vocabulary

Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1__rights | 5__probable cause |
| 2__witness | 6__arrest warrant |
| 3__under arrest | 7__personal safety |
| 4__pat down | |

- A** reason to believe a crime was committed
B to be in police custody
C freedoms designated by the law
D to check someone for weapons or drugs
E to hear or see a crime being committed
F the well-being of an individual
G a document that allows an arrest to be made

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

frisked advised resisted cause mentally ill juvenile handcuffed

1The officer _____ the man for weapons.

2The man _____ arrest until the officer handled him more aggressively.

3A(n) _____ person may not understand that he has committed a crime.

4The officer _____ the woman's wrists.

5Police notified the _____'s parents of her arrest.

6The officer _____ the man of his rights.

7 Seeing a suspect commit a crime is _____ for arrest.

Listening

5.  Listen and read the manual again. When are officers allowed to search someone?

6.  Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a juvenile suspect. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the purpose of the conversation?

- A to determine if the girl is guilty
 B to place the girl in police custody
 C to give the suspect a warning
 D to find where stolen property is

2. What is true of the suspect?

- A She is innocent.
- B She is going to jail.
- C She has not been searched.
- D She will be charged with resisting arrest.

7.  Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Let me explain to you why you're being arrested. You're **1** _____ for breaking into a hotel room.

Suspect: I didn't **2** _____. I'm staying at the hotel.

Officer: Several guests witnessed you breaking a window to get in.

Suspect: **3** _____ That window was already broken.

Officer: A guest also reported several things missing from her room.

Suspect: You can't prove that I took anything.

Officer: **4** _____. Another officer is on her way to **5** _____. If she finds those items, we'll also charge you with theft. So at this point, **6** _____ to just cooperate and put your hands _____ behind your back. I don't want to add **7** _____ to your charges.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

You're under arrest for . . .

Several guests witnessed. . .

I advise you to . . .

Student A: You are a police officer Talk to Student B about:

- the law s/he broke
- that s/he is being arrested

Student B: You are being arrested. Make claims that you are not guilty.

Writing

9. Use the conversation in Task 8 to write a police report. Talk about:

- the crime evidence
- the suspect's reaction
- what he or she was told

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 58, 59, 60 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 58. Civil Respondent

A person, **enterprise**, institution, or agency, liable for the damage caused by an accused or by a criminally insane person, may be engaged in proceedings as a civil respondent. An **inquiry officer**, investigator, or prosecutor shall render a resolution to **engage** a physical or legal person as a civil respondent, and the court shall **render** a finding to that effect.

Article 59. Rights and Obligations of Civil Respondent

A civil plaintiff shall have a right: to know the nature of the charges and the civil suit; to raise objections to the suit; to give explanations on the suit; to have a representative appearing for his interests; to introduce evidence; to file motions and challenges; to get familiarized, upon pretrial investigation, with the whole case file and copy out required information thereof; to participate in the hearings of the court of the first, review, and **supervisory instances**; to complain against the procedure or decision of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and court; to challenge the sentence and the finding of the court in the part relating to the civil suit; to be informed of any protests and complaints on the case, and to object them. (As **amended** by the Law of 14.12.2000).

A civil **plaintiff** shall be obliged: to appear upon summons of an inquiry officer, investigator, **prosecutor**, and court, and to introduce, upon their request, the evidence relating to the civil suit; not to **impede** establishment of the issue by destruction or **forgery** of evidences, by **persuasion** of witnesses and by other illegal acts; to obey the order during the investigation and the court hearing.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What does article № 60 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *legal representatives, legitimate adoptive parents, curators, procedure, to*

engage, contradiction, resolution, appointed to participate, the represented person into your mother language?

3) Can you retell the gist of article № 60 paraphrasing it? Ask two questions about this article from your peer.

Article 60. Legal Representatives of Suspect, Accused, Defendant, Victim

Legal representatives shall participate in the case to protect the rights and the legitimate interests of a suspect, accused, defendant, or victim, if they are juveniles or persons legally recognized as disabled.

The following persons may participate in the case as legal representatives: parents, adoptive parents, guardians, or curators of a juvenile suspect, defendant, or victim, representatives of institutions and organizations that have charge of a juvenile or disabled participant of the procedure. Legal representatives of the suspect, accused, and defendant shall participate in the case together with the represented persons, whereas the representative of the victim shall participate together with, or instead of, the represented person.

an inquiry officer, investigator, or prosecutor, shall render a resolution to engage a physical or legal person as a legal representative, and the court shall render a finding to that effect. In case of the contradiction of the interests of the represented person and the legal representative, by the same resolution or finding the lawyer shall be appointed to participate in the case as a defense counsel for the represented person.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) A person,, institution, or agency, liable for the damage caused by an accused or by a criminally insane person, may be engaged in proceedings as a civil respondent.

2) An, investigator, or prosecutor shall render a resolution to a physical or legal person as a civil respondent, and the court shalla finding to that effect.

3) A civil plaintiff shall have a right: to know the nature of the charges and the civil suit; to raiseto the suit; to give explanations on the suit;

4) A civil shall be obliged: to appear upon summons of an inquiry officer, investigator,

....., and court, and to introduce, upon their request, the evidence relating to the civil suit; not to establishment of the issue by destruction or of evidences, byof witnesses and by other illegal acts; to obey the order during the investigation and the court hearing.

5) Legal representatives shall participate in the case to protect the rights and the legitimate interests of a suspect, accused, defendant, or victim, if they are juveniles or persons legally recognized as.....

6) The following persons may participate in the case as legal representatives: parents, adoptive parents, guardians, or of a juvenile suspect, defendant, or victim, representatives of institutions and organizations that have charge of a juvenile or disabled participant of the procedure.

7) Legal representatives of the suspect,, and defendant shall participate in the case together with the represented persons, whereas the representative of the victim shall participate together with, or instead of, the represented person.

8) An inquiry officer, investigator, or prosecutor, shall render a resolution to engage a physical or legal person as a legal representative, and the court shalla finding to that effect.

9) In case of the contradiction of the interests of the represented person and the legal representative, by the same resolution or finding theshall be appointed to participate in the case as a defense counsel for the represented person.

Homework
CRIMINAL CODE
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words, learn the new words, retell the meaning

Article 51. Capital Punishment

Capital punishment through firing shall be imposed **exclusively** for an intentional **aggravated killing** (Paragraph 2 of Article 97), aggression (Paragraph 2 of Article 151), **genocide** (Article 153), and terrorism (Paragraph three of Article 155).

Capital punishment may not be **imposed** on a man aged above sixty, a woman, and a person committed a crime in the age under eighteen years.

(Paragraphs 1 and 2 – as amended by the Law of 29.08.2001).

By an act of amnesty, capital punishment was commuted by imprisonment for twenty-five years.

Article 52. Deprivation of Military or Special Rank

When being convicted for serious or especially serious crime, a person having a military or special rank may be deprived thereof.

When being convicted for a serious or especially serious crime, a person having a high **military or special rank**, or state award of the Republic of Uzbekistan, may be deprived thereof by a recommendation of court **rendered** on the grounds of a sentence.

Article 54. General Principles of Infliction of Penalty

A person shall be subjected to penalty, if he, according to the procedure established by law, is found guilty in commission of a crime. A court shall **inflict a penalty** within the limits established by an Article of the Special Part envisaging liability for a crime committed, in accordance with provisions of the General Part of this Code.

When inflicting a **penalty**, a court shall take into account nature and degree of social danger of a committed crime, **motives** thereof, nature and degree of a harm caused, personality of a guilty person, **mitigating** and aggravating circumstances.

Article 55. Mitigating Circumstances

Mitigating circumstances shall be:

- a. **voluntary surrender**, active repentance, or assistance in crime detection;
- b. **voluntary expiation** of a the harm;
- c. commission of a crime due to sever personal, family, or other conditions;
- d. **compulsive crime** or crime committed due to financial, seniority, or other dependence;
- e. commission of a crime in a heat of passion caused by violence, great insult, or other wrongful act of a victim;
- f. commission of a crime in excess of **necessary self-defense**, extreme necessity, infliction of injury when apprehending a person having committed a **socially dangerous act**, justifiable professional or economic risk;
- g. **juvenile crime**;
- h. commission of a crime by a pregnant woman;
- i. commission of a crime under influence of wrongful or amoral behavior of a victim;

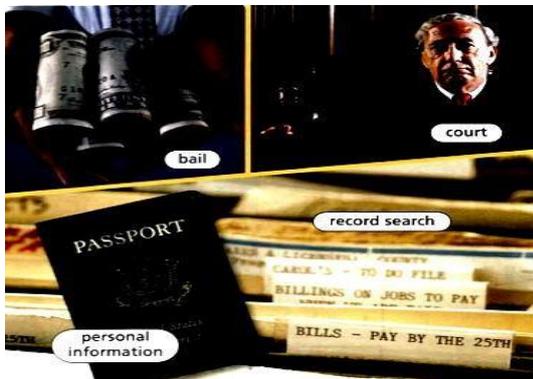
When inflicting a penalty, a court may recognize a circumstance not envisaged by this Article as mitigating.

A mitigating circumstance envisaged by an Article of the Special Part of this Code as an element of corpus delicti shall not be taken into account when **inflicting a penalty**.

UNIT 10

Reading

Processing suspects



Processing or **booking**, will be easiest if you cooperate with the officer. Read the following steps so that you are prepared.

1. The officer will ask for personal information such as your name and date of birth.

2. The officer will ask about

the nature of the **alleged crime**.

3. The officer will perform a record search for your **criminal background**

4. Personal items will be confiscated, you will receive them when you leave **jail**.

5. You will be fingerprinted , photographed and searched.

6. You will receive a **health screening**.

7. You will be released, placed in a **holding cell**, or sent to the local jail.

This process is done with your best interests in mind. Only those determined to have a low flight risk will be released on their own recognizance. If this is the case, you'll sign an agreement to appear in court on a determined date. If your crime was more severe or you have an extensive record this may not be possible. The officer will tell you the price of your bail and the conditions you must follow.

Vocabulary

booking - an act of reserving accommodations, travel, etc., or of buying a ticket in advance;

alleged - stated or described to be such; presumed;

crime - an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is unishable by law;

criminal -a person who has committed a crime;

background -a less important or conspicuous position or function;

jail - a place for the confinement of people accused or convicted of a crime;

health - the state of being free from illness or injury;
screening - the testing of a person or group of people for the presence of a disease or other condition;

holding- an area of land held by lease;

cell - a small room in which a prisoner is locked up or in which a monk or nun sleeps;

Speaking

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. How does criminal processing work in your country?
2. How are the conditions of bail determined?

Reading

2. Read the poster in a detention center. Then, choose the correct answers.

1. What is the poster mainly about?
A how criminal backgrounds affect bail
B how arrestees can schedule a court date
C when arrestees will be released from custody
D what arrestees should expect during booking
2. What will arrestees NOT provide?
A personal items
B bail conditions
C finger prints
D date of birth
3. What can you infer from the poster?
A health screening is an optional benefit
B judges handle the booking process
C high flight risks won't be released on their own recognizance
D paying bail allows an arrestee to bypass the record search

Practicing vocabulary

3. Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1__court | 5__flight risk |
| 2__process | 6__record search |
| 3__condition | 7__personal information |
| 4__criminal background | |

- A the chance a criminal may flee
- B an investigation of criminal history
- C a set restriction
- D a list of past crimes
- E details like name and date of birth
- F to record information about a suspect
- G where people are tried for crimes

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

**booking bail confiscated alleged appear own
recognizance**

1 The officer _____ keys from the man.

2 The _____ went quickly because the arrestee was cooperative.

3 Te woman agreed to _____ in court.

4 Because he had a good record, the man left on his _____.

5 _____ was set high because the man had a long criminal record.

6 The _____ crime was committed by a young woman.

Listening

5.  Listen and read the poster again. What things are taken from an arrestee during booking?

6.  Listen to a conversation between a booking clerk and arrestee.

Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1__ The suspect gives his wife as an emergency contact.

2__ The address on the arrestee's license is current.

3__ The arresting officer confiscated the man's cash.

7.  Listen again and complete the conversation.

Clerk: Yes. Now, I'll also need an emergency contact with a phone number.

Arrestee: 1 _____ is Linda Robinson. Her phone number is 483-555-2951.

Clerk: And 2 _____ to you?

Arrestee: She's 3 _____.

Clerk: All right. Now, do you have any other 4 _____?

Arrestee: Not much. 5 _____ and cigarettes and keys away from me when I got arrested.

Clerk: What else have you 6 _____?

Arrestee: Uh, I've got some 7 _____.

Clerk: 8 _____ that.

Arrestee: Oh, so you're going to take all my money, too? That's just great.

Clerk: There's no need to get upset. I guarantee that you will get all of your items back when your bail is granted.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

I'll also need . . .

We'll need to confiscate. . . I

guarantee . . .

Student A: You are a clerk . Ask Student B about:

- emergency contacts
- personal property

Student B: You are an arrestee. Answer Student A's questions.

Writing

9. Use the conversation in Task 8 to write a processing report.

Talk about:

- the arrestee's emergency contact information.
- their relationship
- personal item

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 61, 62 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 61. Rights and Obligations of Representative

A legal representative shall have a right: to be informed of the summon of the represented person to the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or the court; to participate, upon the consent of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, or the court, in questioning of this person; to have confidential meetings with the represented person in custody; to enjoy procedural rights of the represented person in accordance with this Code.

A legal representative shall be obliged: to appear upon the summons of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and court; not to impede

establishment of the issue by destruction or **forgery** of evidences, by persuasion of witnesses and by other illegal acts; to **obey** the order during the investigation and the **court hearing**.

A legal representative may be questioned as a witness, as well as engaged into the case as the defense counsel, civil plaintiff or civil respondent. In these cases, the legal representative shall have the rights and obligations of the abovementioned participants of the legal proceedings.

Article 62. Representatives of Victim, Civil Plaintiff, Civil Respondent

The following persons may participate in the case as representatives of the victim, civil plaintiff, and civil respondent: lawyers; persons duly authorized to assist as defense counsels, immediate relatives, and other persons permitted to participate in the case upon the resolution of the inquiry officer, investigator, **prosecutor** or upon the finding of the court.

A victim, civil **plaintiff** or civil respondent makes a contract of agency with the representative as a ground for his participation of in the case. The head of the legal **entity** may participate as its representative without a special authorization. By the head's proxy, the personnel and the lawyers of the legal entity shall be recognized as its representatives.

A representative of the victim, civil plaintiff, or civil defendant shall participate in the case together with or instead of the represented person. The victim, civil **plaintiff**, and civil respondent may waive the representative at any stage of the proceedings or to choose another representative.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do articles № 63, 64 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *representative of a victim, civil plaintiff, civil respondent, procedural rights, civil respondent, malpractice, impede, forgery, the court hearing, an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, obliged to expound, to secure the default on the obligations* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article 63 paraphrasing it? Ask two questions from your peer about article № 64.

Article 63. Rights and Obligations of Representative

A representative of a victim, civil plaintiff, civil respondent shall enjoy the procedural rights as, respectively, the victim, civil plaintiff, and civil respondent. The representative may refuse to participate in the legal proceedings at any stage.

A representative shall be obliged: to appear for the rights and legitimate interests of a represented persons; to refrain from any malpractice; to appear upon summons of an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and court; not to impede establishment of the issue by destruction or forgery of evidences, by persuasion of witnesses, and by other illegal acts; to obey the order during the investigation and the court hearing.

Article 64. Obligation to Expound to Participants of Proceedings their Rights and to Ensure Exercising There of

An inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and judge shall be obliged to expound to a suspect, accused, defendant, civil plaintiff, as well as victim, civil plaintiff, civil respondent, and their representatives their rights, obligations and responsibility and to secure means to exercise those rights. The participants of the legal proceedings shall be explained therewith of their obligations and of the consequences of the default on the obligations.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) A legal representative shall have a right: to be informed of the summon of the represented person to the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or the court; to participate, upon the of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, or the court, in questioning of this person; to have confidential meetings with the represented person in custody; to enjoyof the represented person in accordance with this Code.

2) A legal representative shall be obliged: to appear upon the of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and court; not to impede establishment of the issue by destruction or of evidences, by persuasion of witnesses and by other illegal acts; to the order during the investigation and the

3) A legal representative may be questioned as a witness, as well as engaged into the case as the defense counsel, civil plaintiff or civil.....

4) In these cases, the legal representative shall have the rights and of the above mentioned participants of the legal proceedings.

5) The following persons may participate in the case as representatives of the victim, civil plaintiff, and civil respondent: lawyers; persons duly authorized to assist as defense counsels, immediate relatives, and other persons permitted to participate in the case upon the resolution of the inquiry officer, investigator,or upon the finding of the court.

6) A victim, civil or civil respondent makes a contract of agency with the representative as a ground for his participation of in the case. The head of the legal may participate as its representative without a special authorization.

7) A representative of the victim, civil, or civil defendant shall participate in the case together with or instead of the represented person.

8) The victim, civil, and civil respondent may waive the representative at any stage of the proceedings or to choose another representative.

Homework **CRIMINAL CODE** **OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words, learn the new words, retell the meaning

Article 56. Aggravating Circumstances

Aggravating circumstances shall be a crime committed:

- a. in respect of a women known to be pregnant;
- b. in respect of an **infant**, aged or helpless;
- c. in respect of a person or his close relatives in connection with his performing a professional or **civil duty**;
- d. in respect of a person being in material, service or other dependence on **a guilty person**;

- e. with abnormal cruelty;
- f. in a socially dangerous manner;
- g. with engagement of an infant or a person known to suffer a **mental illness**;
- h. resulting in grave consequences;
- i. taking an opportunity of situation of mass disaster or public emergency, or riots;
- j. from mercenary or other foul motives;
- k. by a group, organized crime group, or criminal community by previous concert;
- l. repeatedly or first time **intentionally** after **conviction** for a previous intentional crime;
- m. under intoxication by alcohol, narcotic, psychotropic or other substances affecting human intellect and will.

A court may, depending on a nature of a crime, not recognize any circumstance envisaged in Paragraph 1 of this Article as an **aggravating**. When inflicting a penalty, a court may recognize certain circumstances not envisaged in this Article as aggravating.

An aggravating circumstance envisaged by an Article of the Special Part of this Code as an element of corpus delicti shall not be taken into account when inflicting a penalty.

Article 57. Mitigation of Penalty

A court, taking into account circumstances considerably decreasing a degree of social danger of a committed crime, may, as an exception, inflict a penalty below the lower limit of severity **envisaged** by an Article of the Special Part of this Code for a crime in question, or another, more lenient penalty not envisaged by an **appropriate Article**.

On the same grounds, a court may abstain from imposing a **mandatory additional penalty** envisaged by an Article of the Special Part of this Code.

Circumstances characterizing in the aggregate an act, personality of a guilty person, degree and form of his guilt, his behavior before and after the crime, grounds for and contributing circumstances of the crime.

Article 58. Inflicting Penalty for Uncompleted or Joint Crime

When inflicting a penalty for an **uncompleted crime**, a court being guided by general grounds for inflicting a penalty, shall take into account a seriousness of a crime, degree of completion of a criminal intent, and reasons, due to which the crime was not completed.

When **inflicting** a penalty for a joint crime, a court shall take into account a nature and degree of participation **therein** of each of guilty persons. Mitigating and aggravating circumstances relating to personality of each **accomplice**, shall be taken into account by a court when inflicting a penalty on that accomplice.

UNIT 11

Reading

Investigation of hotel room theft



POLICE REPORT

Report Number: 0007133712

Incident type: Hotel Room Theft

Officer: James LeBlanc

I answered a **burglary** call at the Simpson Hotel at 9:00 PM on December 3. The hotel manager reported that someone had broken into several guest rooms. There were

no signs of forced entry. The thief likely had room keys for each room. The hotel safe appears **damaged**. However, nothing is missing. The thief robbed staff members' lockers as well. No guests or employees reported seeing anything unusual. The hotel does not have a **security camera**, so there is no suspect at this time.

Vocabulary

burglary - illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime, especially theft;

damage - injury or harm impairing the function or condition of a person or thing;

security camera - a security camera is a video camera that records people's activities in order to detect and prevent crime;

maintenance - the process of keeping something in good condition;

Speaking

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are some ways that people steal other people's items?
2. How do people avoid losing valuable items while traveling?

Reading and practicing

2. Read the police report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

1__ The hotel manager saw the thief.

2__ The thief did not take anything from the hotel safe.

3__The thief left evidence of forced entry.

3. Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

1 A broken lock on the door showed there had been a **staff/forced entry**.

2 A **thief/burglary** stole George's car last night.

3. The manager gave Harriet a **room key/suspect** for number 119.

4. Franklin stayed at a **safe/hotel** during his vacation.

4. Fill in the blanks with the words below: rob, broke into, burglary, safe, staff, suspect.

1 Paula keeps her valuable jewelry in a _____.

2 The thief _____ the house when no one was home.

3 John went to jail for committing a _____.

4 Only _____ members are allowed in the office.

5 The police questioned a _____ about the stolen bags.

6 A man tried to _____ Jennifer on the street, but the police caught him.

Listening

5.  Listen and read the report again. What was taken from the hotel's safe?

6.  Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a hotel manager. Choose the correct answers.

1. Who does the officer suspect is the thief?

A a staff member

B a hotel guest

C the hotel manager

D an unknown suspect

2. What will the officer likely do next?

A call the hotel manager

- B arrests one of the hotel guests
- C stop the investigation
- D question the staff members

Listening and writing

7. Listen again and complete the conversation.

- Officer:** Ms. Clemons, I have one more question about the burglary.
- Manag** Certainly, officer. 1 _____ to help.
- er:**
- Officer:** Good. 2 _____. Where you keep the room keys?
- Manag** Well, besides me, the maintenance and desk staff.
- er:**
- Officer:** 3 _____ the thief is usually someone who knows the place well.
- Manag** What do you mean?
- er:**
- Officer:** I think 4 _____ was involved.
- Manag** Oh, no, 5 _____. I trust
- er:** everyone who works here.
- Officer:** I'd still like to talk to your employees.
- Manag** 6 _____. I'll call them in right
- er:** away.

Speaking

8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

Can you tell me who knows . . .

In this situation . . .

I think . . .

Student A: You are a police officer. Ask Student B about:

- a robbery
- room keys
- staff members

Make up a name for the hotel manager.

Student B: You are a hotel manager. Answer Student A's questions.

Writing

9. Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the page in the police officer's notebook.

Incident Details:

Hotel Theft

Incident type: _____
Who has access to room keys: _____
Hotel manager's opinion: _____

Part 2

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 40, 41, 42 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 40. Statements and Motions of Public Organizations and Communities to be Taken to Consideration at the Criminal Proceedings

Public organizations and collectives, their boards and representatives may communicate an inquiry agency, investigator, prosecutor, and court on a crime committed or being prepared. They have a right to file a motion on, as follows: enforcement of surety of a public organization or collective as a measure of restraint for an accused or defendant; parole of a convicted, or on mitigation of punishment; alteration of the conditions of custodial control; exculpation, and other issues prescribed by this Code.

Article 41. Notification of Organizations and Collectives on Crime

In case of serious and especially serious crimes, an inquiry officer and investigator in charge shall notify an employer, educational establishment, or **neighborhood** community of a person on **prosecution** him as a defendant, whereas the court shall inform them about time and **venue** of the court hearing.

Article 42. Public Accusers and Public Defenders

Public organizations and communities may assign their representatives to participate in the court hearing as public accusers or **public defenders**.

Public accusers and **defenders** shall be elected by assembly of members of public association or employees of the enterprise, institution, and organization. The decision of the assembly shall be filed to the court.

Public organization and community may **withdraw**, at any moment, the **assigned** public **accuser** or defender, or replace him with another representative thereof.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles 43, 44 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and *phrases at the court hearing, a public accuser, introduce evidence, attend the court hearing, present a case, granting relief, file motions* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article 43 paraphrasing it? Ask two questions from article № 44 from you peer.

Article 43. Rights and Obligations of Public Accuser

At the court hearing, a public accuser shall be entitled to: review the case files, introduce evidence and participate in its examination, file motions, and present the case on the proof of the accusation. The public accuser has a right to drop an accusation.

Public accuser shall be obliged to: attend the court hearing, present the opinion of the public organization or community, and assist in establishment of the issue.

Article 44. Rights and Obligations of Public Defender

At the court hearing, a public defender shall be entitled to: review case files, introduce evidence and participate in examination thereof, file

motions, and present a case on the circumstances justifying the defendant or mitigating his liability.

Public defender shall be obliged to: attend the court hearing, present an opinion of the public organization or collective to a court and contribute in establishment of circumstances granting relief to the defendant.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) Public organizations and collectives, their boards and representatives may communicate an inquiry agency, investigator, prosecutor, and court on a crimeor being prepared.

2) They have a right to file a motion on, as follows: of surety of a public organization or collective as a measure of for an accused or.....; parole of a convicted, or on mitigation of punishment; alteration of the conditions of; exculpation, and other issues prescribed by this Code.

3) In case of serious and especially serious crimes, an inquiry officer and investigator in charge shall notify an employer, educational establishment, or community of a person on him as a defendant, whereas the court shall inform them about time and of the court hearing.

4) Public organizations and communities may assign their representatives to participate in the court hearing as public accusers or

5) Public accusers and defenders shall be elected by of members of public association or employees of the enterprise, institution, and organization.

6) The of the assembly shall be filed to the court.

7) Public organization and community may, at any moment, the publicor defender, or replace him with another representative thereof.

8) At the court hearing, a defender shall be entitled to: review case files, introduce evidence and participate in examination thereof, file motions, and present a case on the circumstances justifying the defendant or his liability.

9) Public defender shall be obliged to: attend the court..... , present an opinion of the public organization or collective to a court and in establishment of circumstances granting relief to the defendant.

10) At the court hearing, a public accuser shall be entitled to: review the case files, introduceand participate in its examination, file....., and present the case on the proof of the accusation. The public accuser has a right to drop an accusation.

Homework

CRIMINAL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words in bolt, learn the new words, retell the meaning

Article 38. Extreme Necessity

An act that caused harm to rights and legitimate interests of a person shall not be a crime, if it was committed in a state of extreme necessity, that is, for preventing a danger to life or rights of the person or other individuals, interests of the State and society, and the danger could not have been prevented by other means, and if the harm caused is less serious than the prevented one.

An act committed in a state of extreme necessity shall be justified, if no excess of limits thereof occurred.

Excess of limits of extreme necessity shall be causing harm to legally protected interests, if danger could be prevented by other means or harm caused is more serious than the prevented one.

When assessing lawfulness of an act committed in the state of extreme necessity, one shall take into consideration nature and degree of the prevented danger, how actual it was and how soon was to emerge, physical abilities of a person to prevent thereof, his psychological state in the situation emerged and other circumstances of the case.

The issue of liability for damage caused to rights and legally protected interests, as a result of physical or psychological coercion, shall be resolved with due regard to the provisions of this Article.

Article 39. Causing Harm When Apprehending Person, Who Committed Socially Dangerous Act

Causing harm when apprehending a person, who committed a socially dangerous act with a purpose to give him **in charge**, if no excess of measures necessary for apprehension occurred thereat, shall not be a crime.

Excess of measures of **apprehension** shall be a clear inadequacy of means and ways of apprehension for danger of an act and a person who committed thereof, as well as circumstances of apprehension, when **intentional harm**, which is not grounded by the necessity of apprehension, is caused to the person.

When assessing the **lawfulness** of causing harm by apprehension of a person committed a socially dangerous act, one shall take into consideration his attempt to avoid apprehension, physical abilities of the apprehender, his psychological state in the situation emerged and other circumstances related to apprehension.

Right to **apprehend** a person who committed a socially dangerous act shall be granted to duly authorized officers and victims, as well as other individuals.

UNIT 12

Reading

Investigation of assault



Report number: 000819726

Incident type: **Assault**

Officer: Leona Vicente

On October 9 at 12:35 AM, I answered a call to the Grey Tavern at 907 Oak Street. Witnesses reported a **dispute** between two men, Darren Rogen and Paul Cover.

I **interviewed** both **suspects**. Rogen claimed that Cover tried to **provoke** him into a **fight** several times that evening. He

said Cover intentionally bumped into him several times and **refused** to **apologize**. Cover stated that Darren was mistaken. He **claimed** that he bumped into Mr. Rogen accidentally.

Witnesses reported that Rogen produced a knife and **yelled** threats at Cover. Cover began knocking over furniture and told Rogen, "Come and get me". When Rogen approached Cover threw a glass at Rogen's head. At that point, bar **security** ended the **confrontation**. Cover claimed he was acting in self-defense. Neither of the men sustained significant **bodily injury**. However, each man's show of force and use of deadly weapons showed intent to do violence. I arrested both men for **aggravated** assault.

Vocabulary

assault - a violent attack, either physical or verbal;

dispute - a disagreement, argument, or debate;

interview - a meeting of people face to face, esp. for consultation;

suspect - have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of

(something) without certain proof;

provoke - stimulate or give rise to (a reaction or emotion, typically a strong or unwelcome one) in someone;

fight - a violent confrontation or struggle;

refuse - indicate or show that one is not willing to do something;

apologize - express regret for something that one has done wrong;

yell - to shout, scream, cheer, or utter in a loud or piercing way;

security - the state of being free from danger or threat;

confrontation - a hostile or argumentative meeting or situation between opposing parties;

self-defense- the defense of one's person or interests, esp. through the use of physical force, which is permitted in certain cases as an answer to a charge of violent crime;

sustain - strengthen or support physically or mentally;

bodily injury - physical damage or hurt;

aggravate - to make (a disease, situation, problem, etc.) worse or more severe

1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1. What are common items that can be used as weapons?
2. Can a person be arrested for making threats in your country?

Reading and practicing

2. Read the police report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1__ The arrestees agree on how the fight began.
- 2__ The police officer ended the fight.
- 3__ Cower sustained injuries in the fight.

Vocabulary practicing

3. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.

1The burglar attacked the security guard with a(n) object that could kill someone. _ _ _dl_ w_ _ _o_

2In the process of protecting himself, Vernon punched his attacker. _el_ - _ _ f_ _se.

3Using force to hurt people is an officer's last resort. i _ _ _ce

4The crowd tried to get a reaction from the officers. _ _ _vo_ _ 5 The man faces two years in prison for causing serious physical harm to others.

gg _ _ _te_ _ss_ _ _ _

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.

threat bodily injury assault intentionally show of force

- 1 Ann _____ hit the woman. It was not an accident.
- 2 Police took the man's _____ to shoot seriously.
- 3 A(n) _____ is a crime, even if no one is hurt.
- 4 No one sustained _____ in the crash.
- 5 Tristan's sentence was severe because the _____ he committed was on an officer.

Listening

Listen and read the report again. What weapons did the two men possess? 

5.  Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a suspect. Choose the correct answers.

1. What is the officer mainly asking about?

- A where a weapon is now
- B what happened in a fight
- C how a fight was stopped
- D who was injured in a fight

2. Why might the man go to jail?

- A He injured witnesses.
- B He would not obey commands.
- C He threatened to hurt the other man.
- D He refused to answer questions.

6.  Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Darren, I don't want to tell you again.

1 _____ and answer my questions.

Darren: Why? I didn't do anything! You should arrest Paul.

Officer: I'll talk to Paul in a moment. **2** _____, you need to yelling.

Darren: This is ridiculous.

Officer: What caused the fight between you and Paul?

Darren: It was his fault. He was trying to start a fight

_____ .

Officer: The witnesses said that you pulled out a knife.
Darren: I told you, **4**_____.
Officer: Well, Darren, you're in some serious trouble, too. You committed an assault with a deadly weapon.
Darren: What? I never even **5**_____! He threw a glass at me!
Officer: Calm down, Darren. You threatened to hurt him. **6**_____to send you to jail.

Speaking

7. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:
<i>What caused the . . .</i>
<i>I didn't do anything! . . .</i>
<i>Witnesses say that . . .</i>
<p>Student A: You are a police officer . Talk to Student B about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a recent fight • possible charges <p>Student B: You are a suspect. Talk to Student A about what happened during a fight.</p>

Writing

8. Use the report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the officers notes.

	Incident Notes
<p>Individuals involved: _____</p> <p>Events: _____</p> <p>Possible Charges: _____</p>	

Part 2
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF
UZBEKISTAN

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

Reading

Task 1. Read the articles 54, 55 and using a dictionary identify the meaning of underlined words.

Article 54. Victim

When there are evidences of a moral, physical or pecuniary damage caused to a person by a crime or by a socially dangerous act committed by an insane, the person shall be recognized as a victim. The decision thereof shall be processed as a finding of the court or a resolution by a prosecutor, investigator, or inquiry officer.

If a victim is a juvenile or a person legally recognized as disable, he shall participate in the case together with his legal representative or be replaced by him.

Article 55. Rights and Obligations of the Victim

The victim shall have a right: to give testimony; to introduce evidence; to file motions and challenges; to use his native language or to use the assistance of an interpreter/translator; to have a representative appearing for his interests; to participate, with the permission of the investigator or inquiry officer, in investigative actions; to get familiarized, upon inquiry or pretrial investigation, with the whole case file and write out required information thereof; to file notification of conciliation and to participate at the conciliation sessions, as well as of the court of the first instance, of appeal, cassation, and supervision; to complain against the procedure or decision of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, and court; to prosecute in court, in person or through his representative; to get familiarized with the official records of court session and to submit comments on them; to be informed about any protests and complaints on the case, and challenge them. *(As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000 and of 29.08.2001).*

A victim shall be obliged: to appear upon the summons of an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor and court; to give true testimony; not to impede establishment of the issue by destruction or forgery of evidences, by persuasion of witnesses and by other illegal acts; to introduce evidence

on the request of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and the court; to obey the order during the investigation and the court hearing.

If a victim fails to appear when **summoned** without a **valid** excuse, he may be subjected to compulsory appearance in accordance with Articles 261-264 of this Code.

If a victim refuses to testify or gives testimony known to be false, he shall be **liable** under the law.

In criminal cases of offenses that resulted in the victim's death, the victim's rights and obligations under this Article shall be passed to a victim's immediate relative and other persons **recognized** by the pretrial investigation agencies or the court as legal representatives of the dead.

Speaking

Read the articles and answer the following questions:

- 1) What do the articles 56, 57 say about?
- 2) How will you translate the words and phrases *pecuniary damage, socially dangerous act, civil plaintiffs, juveniles, legally incapacitated, sustain a civil suit, cassation, to appear upon summons, to impede establishment, to obey the order, obligations of a victim* into your mother language?
- 3) Can you retell the gist of article 56 paraphrasing it? Ask two questions from your peer from article № 57.

Article 56. Civil Plaintiff

When there are evidences of a pecuniary damage caused by a crime, or by a socially dangerous act committed by an insane, to a person, enterprise, institution or agency, they shall be recognized as civil plaintiffs. The decision to recognize an entity, as a civil plaintiff, shall be processed as a finding rendered by a court or a resolution rendered by a prosecutor, investigator, or inquiry officer.

A civil suit in defense of the interests of juveniles and persons recognized legally incapacitated may be filed by their legal representatives or a prosecutor.

Article 57. Rights and Obligations of Civil Plaintiff

A civil plaintiff has a right: to bring and sustain a civil suit; to introduce evidence; to give explanations on a civil suit; to have a representative appearing for his interests; to file motions and challenges; to request the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, or the court to secure

the suit; to get familiarized, upon pretrial investigation, with the whole case file and write out required information thereof; as well as of the court of the first instance, of appeal, cassation, and supervision to participate in the hearings of a court of the first instance, of appeal, cassation, and supervision; to complain against the procedure or decision of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, and court; to challenge the sentence and the finding of the court in the part relating to the civil suit; to be informed of protests and complaints on the case, and challenge them. (As amended by the Law of 14.12.2000 and of 29.08.2001).

A civil plaintiff shall be obliged: to appear upon summons of an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and court and to introduce, upon their request, the evidence relating to the civil suit; not to impede establishment of the issue by destruction or forgery of evidences, by persuasion of witnesses and by other illegal acts; to obey the order during the investigation and the court hearing.

The person recognized as the civil plaintiff shall be entitled to all rights and obligations of a victim.

Vocabulary practice and writing

Insert the proper words from above given articles.

1) When there are of a moral, physical or damage caused to a person by a crime or by a socially act committed by an insane, the person shall be recognized as a victim. The decision thereof shall be processed as a finding of the court or a resolution by a prosecutor, investigator, or inquiry officer.

2) If a victim is or a person legally recognized as disable, he shall participate in the case together with his legal representative or be replaced by him.

3) The victim shall have a right: to give; to introduce evidence; to file motions and challenges; to use his native language or to use the assistance of an interpreter/translator; to have a representative appearing for

his interests; to participate, with the permission of the investigator or inquiry officer, in investigative actions;

4) to get familiarized, upon inquiry or pretrial investigation, with the whole case file and write out required information thereof; to file notification of conciliation and to participate at the conciliation sessions, as well as of the court of the first instance, of appeal,

....., and supervision; to complain against the procedure or decision of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, and court;

5) A victim shall be; to appear upon the summons of an inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor and court; to give true testimony; not to establishment of the by destruction or forgery of evidences, by persuasion of witnesses and by other illegal acts; to introduce evidence on the request of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, and the court; to obey the order during the investigation and the court hearing.

6) If a victim is fails to appear whenwithout a excuse, he may be subjected to compulsory appearance in accordance with Articles 261-264 of this Code.

7) If a victim refuses to testify or gives testimony known to be false, he shall be under the law.

8) In criminal cases of offenses that resulted in the victim's death, the victim's rights and obligations under this Article shall be passed to a victim's immediate relative and other persons by the pretrial investigation agencies or the court as legal representatives of the dead.

Homework **CRIMINAL CODE** **OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

Read the following articles, translate them into mother tongue, identify the definition of the new words, learn the new words, retell the meaning

Article 47. Suspension from Office

Suspension from office shall be a temporary deprivation, for a term defined by court, of a military officer, ensign, warrant officer, contract military serviceman, of certain rights and benefits with **deduction** of ten to thirty per cent of pay by the State.

Suspension from office shall be imposed for the term from two months to two years in the cases envisaged by an Article of the Special Part of this Code. For commission of a crime of a minor social danger, or for a reckless crime with no **grave consequences**, a court may, taking into consideration circumstances of the case and the personality of the

convicted, instead of imprisonment for less than three years, arrest, or correctional labor, impose suspension from office for the same term.

Serving a penalty of suspension from office, convicted may not be **promoted** in office and in military or special rank, and that time may not be credited for time promotion and long service pension.

Article 48. Arrest

Arrest shall be holding a person in a strict isolation from one to six months. (*As amended by Law of 27.12.1996*).

Article 49. Committing to Disciplinary Unit

Committing to a disciplinary unit shall be temporary deprivation of a military serviceman of enlisted status, for a term defined by court, of certain rights and benefits through committing him to a special military unit with **a stricter regime**.

Committing to a disciplinary unit shall be applied for a term from three months to one year, in the instances envisaged by an Article of the Special Part of this Code. A court may, taking into consideration circumstances of the case and the personality of the convicted, instead of imprisonment for less than three years, impose committing to a **disciplinary** unit the same term.

Article 50. Imprisonment

Imprisonment shall be isolation of convicted through committing him to a colony of execution of penalty or a prison.

Imprisonment shall be **imposed** for a term from six months to twenty years.

Imprisonment for up to twenty-five years may be imposed by joinder of penalties in the cases envisaged by Article 60 of this Code.

Imprisonment for men aged above sixty and women may not exceed three quarters of a maximum term of imprisonment **envisaged** by an appropriate Article of The Special Part of this Code. (*As amended by the Law of 29.08.2001*).

Penalty of imprisonment sentence for men shall be served:

- a. for convicted for imprisonment for not socially dangerous, or less serious, or reckless crimes – in settled colonies;
- b. for first-convicted for imprisonment for intentional less serious and serious crimes – in **colonies of general security**;

c. for convicted for specially serious crimes or previously served penalty of imprisonment for intentional crime and reconvicted for commission of an intentional crime – in colonies of high security;

d. for special dangerous recidivists – in colonies of high security. Persons, for whom capital punishment was commuted to imprisonment by an **act of pardon**, shall serve their sentence in **colonies of high security** as well.

Imprisonment sentence for women shall be served:

a. for specially serious crimes and after being recognized as special dangerous recidivists – in colonies of high security;

b. for not socially dangerous, or less serious, or reckless crimes – **in settled colonies**;

c. for other types of crimes – in colonies of **general security**.

(Paragraphs 5 and 6 – as amended by the Laws of 27.12.1996 and 29.08.2001)

Imprisonment by confinement in prison may be imposed on a part of the term of penalty not exceeding five years:

a. on special dangerous recidivists;

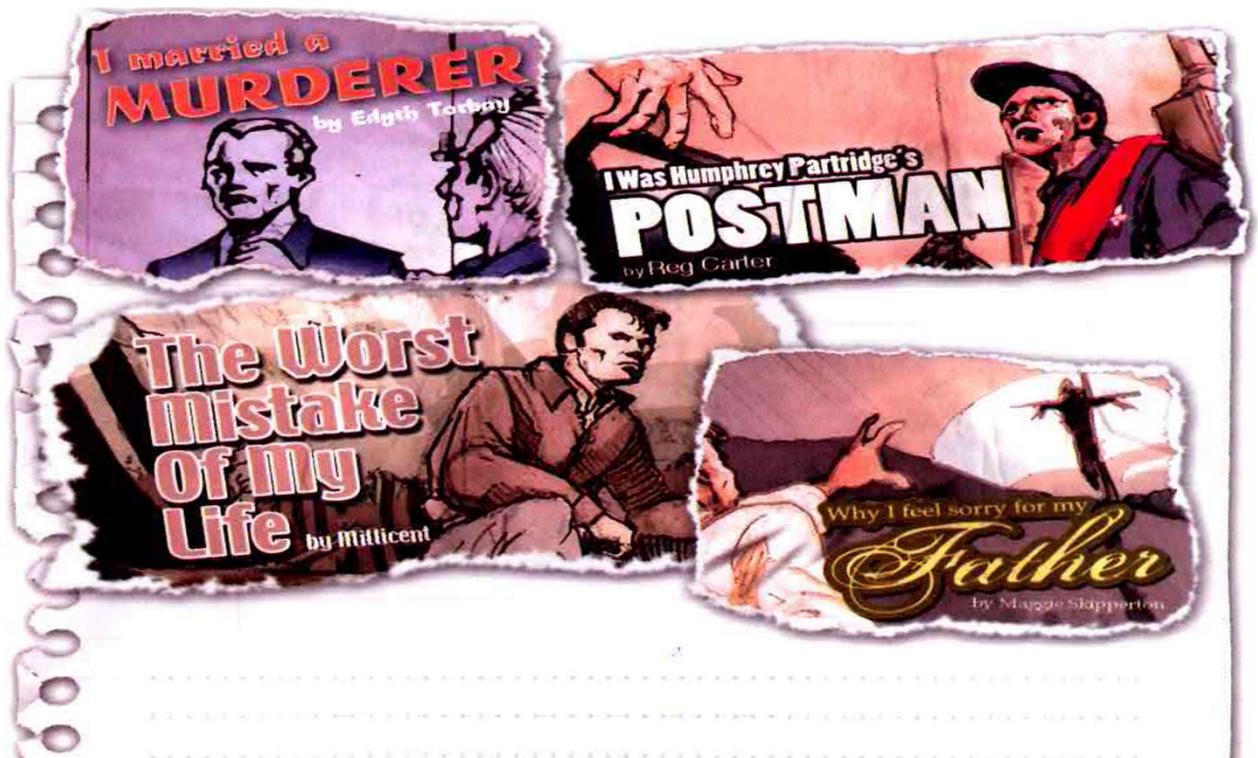
b. persons committed serious or especially serious crimes and **convicted** thereof for imprisonment for more than five years.

Additional materials for learning

Discuss these questions in small groups. Which criminal in these stories:

- * is the cleverest?
- * deserves the worst punishment?
- * is the unluckiest?
- * is the luckiest?

3. Choose one of these magazine headlines and write short story.



Crime and punishment

1. In these stories the main crime is murder, but there are many other more ordinary crimes. Find seven crimes in this picture. Use a dictionary to help you find the word for the crime, the criminal and the verb that describes what the criminal is doing.



No	Crime	Criminal	Verb
1.	mugging	mugger	to mug
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			

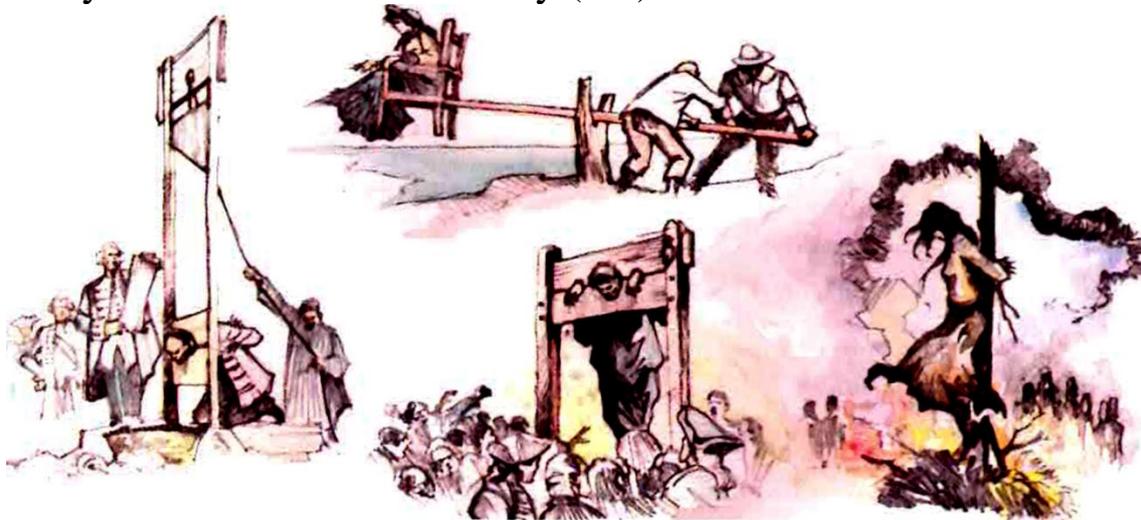
2. Discuss these questions with another student. Which of the criminals on the opposite page should:

- go to prison? - pay money as a punishment? - be punished in another way?

3. In the past, criminals were punished in different ways. Look at these pictures.

A. What do they show? Use the internet to find out what crimes they punished.

B. Think of three other punishments that are not used today. Do you think they should still be used? Why (not)?



4. Discuss crime in your country.

A. How was crime different when your grandparents were children? What acts used to be crimes in the past, but are not now? What new crimes are there today that did not exist in the past? How has punishment changed? Make notes.

Notes:

Past	Present

B. Compare your notes with another student. Is life safer today than in your grandparents' time? Why (not)?

4. What can we do to make our lives safer from crime? Write a full-page advertisement for safety in the home and on the streets for your local newspaper. Give advice in two parts:

How to protect your home from burglars:

- Close and lock all doors and windows when you go out.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

How to be safe on the streets:

- Don't carry money in your back pocket.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

English-Uzbek dictionary

A

accused (the accused) *sif.* - ayblanuvchi, sudlanuvchi;
acquire *f.* - egallamoq, orttirmoq;
adhere *f.* - yopishmoq, rioya qilmoq;
advantage *sif.* - ustunlik, afzallik;
aforementioned *f.* - yuqorida zikr etilgan, aytib o'tilgan;
aggressive robbery *ot.* - tajovuzkor bosqinchilik;
aggravate *f.* - og'irlashtirmoq, yomonlashtirmoq (*vaziyat, muammo v.b.*);
alleged crime *ot. sif.* -1. mo'ljallangan, chamalangan jinoyat. 2. aybi isbotlangan jinoyat;
appearance *ot.* - tashqi ko'rinish, qiyofa;
apprehend *f.* - qo'lga olmoq, hibsga olmoq;
apologize *f.* - kechirim so'ramoq;
approach *f.* - yaqinlashmoq;
arrestee *ot.* - qamoqqa olingan shaxs, mahbus;
arrive *f.* - kelmoq, yetib kelmoq;
assault *ot. f.* - hujum qilmoq (qurol bilan), jismoniy zo'rlik bilan qo'rqitish;
ash *ot.* - kul;

attacker *ot.* - inson yoki hayvonga hujum qiluvchi shaxs, buzg'unchi;
attitude *ot.* - munosabat, vaziyat;
autopsy *ot.* - autopsiya, o'likni yorish;
awareness *ot.* - xabardorlik;

B

backpack *ot.* - ryukzak;
a backup plan *ot.* - zahiradagi reja;
badge *ot.* - emblema, ramz, znachok, kokarda;
bartender *ot.* - barmen;
belief *ot.* - ishonch, e'tiqod;
betray *f.* - xiyonat qilmoq, xoinlik qilmoq, sotmoq;
bludgeon *ot.* - to'qmoq, dubinka, tayoq;
blunt *sif.* - o'tmas, to'qmoq;
bodily injury *ot - sif.* - jismoniy shikastlanish;
bond *ot.* - 1. zanjir, kishan, band; 2. aloqa, rishta;
booking *ot.* - 1. zakaz 2. bilet sotish;
bump (*into*) *f.* - tasodifan uchrashmoq (kimdir bilan), to'qnashib ketmoq;
burglary *ot.* - qulf buzish orqali sodir etiladigan o'g'rilik;

C

cab ot. - taksi, *tarix:* ot qo‘shilgan ekipaj, arava;
claim f. - talab qilmoq, tasdiqlamoq;
carefulness sif.- puxtalik, mufassallik;
cash ot.- naqd pul;
cashier ot.- kassir;
cause ot.- sabab, asos, sud ishi, sud jarayoni;
cell ot.- qamoqxona kamerasi;
circumstance ot.- sharoit, vaziyat, hol;
checkbook ot.- chek kitobchasi;
clue ot.- dalil;
credit card ot. - kredit kartasi;
crime ot.- jinoyat;
criminal ot.- jinoyatchi, huquqbuzar;
criminality ot.- jinoyat;
criminal background - jinoiy o‘tmish;
Criminal Investigation Department - jinoyat qidiruv bo‘limi;
complainant ot.- shikoyatchi, da’vogar;

damage ot.- zarar, ziyon, buzilish, nuqson, shikast;
dangerous sif.- xavfli;
death ot.- o‘lim; o‘lish, jon berish;
debit card ot.- to‘lov, debet kartasi;

compensate f.- zararning o‘rnini to‘ldirmoq, kompensatsiya to‘lamoq;
conceal f.- bekitmoq, yashirmoq;
conduct (of people) f.- boshqarmoq; o‘zini tutmoq, xulq-atvor;
confiscate f.- musodara (konfiskasiya) qilmoq;
confrontation ot.- ziddiyat, qarama-qarshilik;
constantly rav.- uzluksiz, doimo, hammavaqt;
container ot.- konteyner (*maxsus idish*);
contraband ot.- kontrabanda (davlat chegarasidan boj to‘lamasdan, yashirincha mol o‘tkazish);
conviction ot.- ayblash, aybdor deb topish;
cooperative ot.-birgalikda, birgalikda faoliyat yuritadigan;
corpse ot.- o‘lik, murda, jasad;
custody ot.- *1.* g‘amxo‘rlik qilish, vasiylik qilish; qamoqxona;

D

definite sif.- oydin, yorqin, aniq;
degrade f.- kamsitmoq, xo‘rlamoq;
deliver f.- yetkazib bermoq, ta‘minlamoq;
demand f.- talab qilmoq;

description *ot.*- ta'riflash,
tavsiflash;
detail *sif.* - batafsil;
detect *f.* - ochmoq, tergov
qilmoq;
detention center *ot.* -
dastlabki qamoq joyi;
develop *f.*- rivojlanmoq;
drive off *ib.*- (*golf*)
koptokchaga birinchi zarbani
bermoq; (fraz. fe'l);
disappearance *ot.*- yo'qolish,
g'oyib bo'lish;
discipline *f.*- o'rgatish, mashq
qilish;
dispute *ot.*- disput,
diskussiya, debat;

eliminate *f.*- bartaraf qilmoq,
istisno qilmoq, chiqarib
tashlamoq;
embassy *ot.* - elchixona;
emotional state *ib.*-
emotsional, ta'sirchan holat;
employee *ot.*- xo'jayin, ega,
sohib;
enquiry *ot.*- savol, rasmiy
talab;
entry *ot.*- kirish, o'tish joyi;
escape *f.*- qamoqdan
qochmoq;

facility *ot.*- qulaylik, xizmat
ko'rsatish vositalari;
fraud *ot.*- aldanchilik,
qalloblik, firibgarlik;

distraction *ot.*- diqqatni
bo'lish, chalg'itish;
disturb *f.*- barbod qilmoq,
buzmoq (*rejani*), bezovta qilmoq;
disturbance *ot.* - buzish
(*tinchlik, osoyishtalik, tartib*);
dominate *f.*- ustunlik qilmoq,
boshqarmoq;
drop *f.*- tomchilamoq, biror
narsani tushirib yubormoq;
drug *ot.* - dori-darmon,
narkotik modda, trankvilizator;
duty *ot.*- kafolat, majburiyat,
javobgarlik;

E

exclude *f.*- o'chirib
tashlamoq, chiqarib tashlamoq, 2.
istisno qilmoq;
escort *ot.* - eskort, konvoy;
even though *bog'*- hatto,
hattoki, ham;
evidence *ot.*- dalil, isbot,
ashyoviy dalil;
examine *f.*- ko'zdan
kechirmoq, tekshirib chiqmoq,
o'rganmoq;
exhibit *ot.*- ashyoviy dalil;

F

fraudulent *ot.*- muttahamlik,
qalloblik bilan amalga
oshiriladigan;
frequently *rav.*- tez-tez;
fight *ot.*- urush, jang;

find out *f.*- aniqlamoq,
(*vaziyatni*) oydinlashtirmoq;
fingerprint *ot.* - barmoq izi;
firearm *ot.* - o‘qotar qurol;
firmly *sif.*- mustahkam,
qat’iy, dadil;

gas station *ot.*- yoqilg‘i
quyish shahobchasi;
general *sif.*- odatiy, umumiy,
qabul qilingan;

habit *ot.*- urf-odat, an’ana,
rasm-rusum;
handcuff *ot.* - kishan;
handgun *ot.* - revolver,
to‘pponcha;
handling *ot.* - ko‘rib chiqish,
muhokama qilish; ishlov berish;

ID number *ot.* -
identifikatsiya raqami;
identify *f.*- identifikatsiya
qilmoq, aniqlamoq;
idle *sif.* foydalanilmaydigan,
ishlamaydigan, band bo‘lmagan;
ignition *ot.* - alanga olishi, o‘t
olishi;
immediate *rav.* - to‘g‘ridan-
to‘g‘ri, bevosita, keyingi;
incident *ot.* - noxush hodisa,
voqea;
include *f.* - kiritmoq,
qo‘shmoq, o‘z ichiga olmoq;

frisk *ot.*- tintuv (*odamni*);
footprint *ot.* - iz, oyoq izi;
foul play *ot.*- 1. qasddan
qoidani buzish; 2. jinoyat, zo‘rluk,
zo‘ravonlik;

G

guideline *ot.*- yo‘l-yo‘riq,
ko‘rsatma;
guilty *sif.* - aybdor;

H

health screening *ib.* - sog‘liqni
tekshirish;
hesitation *ot.* - shubha,
gumon, ishonchsizlik;
holding cell *ot.* - qamoqda
saqlash;
a hotel safe *ot.* - mehmonxona
xavfsizligi;

I

inch *ot.* - dyuym, uzunlik
o‘lchovi (2.54 sm); 1 dyuym;
incompetent *sif.* -
qobiliyatsiz, uquvsiz, uncha
yaxshi bilmaydigan;
initial *sif.* - dastlabki,
boshlang‘ich;
inmate *ot.* - mahbus;
mahkum;
innumerable *sif.*- son-
sanoqsiz, behisob, cheksiz;
instruct *f.*- ko‘rsatma bermoq,
o‘rgatmoq;
interpreter *f.*- interpretator,
og‘zaki tarjimon;

interrogation *ot.* - soʻroq qilish, soʻroq;

interruption *ot.* - toʻsiq, gʻov;

intoxicate *f.*- zaharlanmoq (*alkogol, narkotik moddalar*);

interview *ot.*- 1.soʻroq qilish; suhbat, suhbatlashish, 2. intervyu olish;

investigation *ot.*- tergov, tergov qilish;

item *ot.*- informasiya, axborot;

J

jail *ot.*- qamoqxona;

joyride *ot.*- avtomobil, samolyotda (koʻngilochar) sayohat (*transport egasining ruxsatisiz*);

juvenile *sif.*- yosh, yoshlarga xos;

K

kidnap *ot.*- odam oʻgʻirlash (*ayniqsa yosh bolalarni*) (*pul talab qilish maqsadida*);

knifepoint *ot.*- pichoq tigʻi, uchi;

L

legitimate *sif.*- qonuniy, legitim;

liable *sif.*- majburiy, javobgar, masʼul;

location *ot.*- turar joy, qarorgoh;

lock *ot.*- qulf, tamba;

lock up *f.*- (*kechasiga*) qulflamoq (*eshik, deraza*);

loiter *f.*- bemaqsad yurmoq;

lose *ot.*- ayrilmoq, yoʻqotmoq;

luggage *ot.*- bagaj;

M

mandarin *ot.*- xitoy tilining mandarin shevasi;

maintenance *ot.*- saqlash (biror narsani yaxshi holatda);

manner *ot.*- xulq, atvor, oʻzini tutishi;

manslaughter *ot.*- odam oʻldirish; qasddan sodir etilmagan qotillik;

manual *sif.*- qoʻl bilan bajarilgan;

mark *ot.*- chandiq, belgi;

measure *ot.*- oʻlchov, meʼyor;

minute *ot.*- majlis bayonnomasi;

modus operandi *ib.*- harakat shakli, jinoyat sodir etish usuli;

morgue *ot.*- morg, oʻlikxona;

mugging *ot.*- bezorilik, guruh bo‘lib hujum qilish;
multiple *sif.*- ko‘pgina, turli xil, har xil, rang-barang;

municipal *sif.*- o‘zini-o‘zi boshqarish organi;
murder *ot.*- qotillik;

N

negative *sif* – salbiy;
necessary *sif* – kerakli, zarur;
note *ot.*- belgi, nishon, yozuv;
notice *ot.*- xabar, xabar qilish, bildirish;
notification *ot.*- xabar qilish, ogohlantirish;

O

observation *ot.*- kuzatish, nazorat;
obtain *f.*- olmoq, ega bo‘lmoq, kuchga ega bo‘lmoq;
obliterate *f.*- yo‘q qilmoq, tugatmoq;
occupation *ot.*- ish, kasb;
offence *ot.*- huquqbuzarlik, jinoyat;

offender *ot.*- jinoyatchi, huquqbuzar;
outcome *ot.*- natija, jami, yakun;
owner *ot.*- xo‘jayin, mulk egasi;
ownership *ot.*- mulkka egalik, mulkka egalik huquqi;

P

payment *ot.*- to‘lash, to‘lov;
passenger *ot.*- passajir, yo‘lovchi;
pat down *f.* - tintuv qilmoq, tintib chiqmoq;
patronizing *f.*- g‘amxo‘rlik qilmoq, homiylik qilmoq;
penalty *ot.*- jazo, jarima;
pickpocket *ot.*- cho‘ntakkesar o‘g‘ri;
pistol *ot.* - pistolet, to‘pponcha;
pocket *ot.*- cho‘ntak, kissa;
possession *ot.*- mulkka egalik qilish;

post *f.*- e‘lon qilmoq, reklama qilmoq;
precaution *ot.* - ehtiyot chorasi;
prejudice *ot.*- noto‘g‘ri tushuncha, xolis bo‘lmagan fikr;
preserve *f.*- saqlamoq, ehtiyot qilmoq;
prevent *f.*- oldini olmoq, bartaraf etmoq;
preventative *sif.*- saqlovchi, ogohlantiruvchi, profilaktik;
prisoner *ot.*- mahbus, mahkum;
procedure *ot.*- jarayon; metod;

prohibit *f.*- taqiqlamoq,
 halaqit bermoq, g'ov bo'lmoq;
 proof *ot.*- tasdiq, dalil, isbot;
 proper *sif.*- o'ziga xos,
 muvofiq, to'g'ri keladigan;
 property *ot.*- mulk, mol-
 mulk;
 prosecution *ot.*- sud
 tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan
 ta'qib, jinoiy ta'qib;
 provoke *f.*- provokatsiya
 qilmoq(ig'vo yo'li bilan biror

nojo'ya ish-harakat qilishga
 undamoq);
 pub *ot.* - pab, pivoxona;
 publication *ot.*- bosib
 chiqarish, nashr etish;
 purchase *ot.*- xarid; biror
 narsani ko'tarish uchun moslama
 (*richag*);
 punishment *ot.*- jazo;
 push *f.*- 1. turtish, itarish 2.
 majburlamoq, biror ishni bajarish
 uchun zo'r'lamoq;

R

radically *sif.*- keskin,
 butunlay, qat'iy;
 rapport *ot.*- o'zaro
 munosabat, hamfikrlik;
 react *f.*- o'z munosabatini
 bildirmoq, qarshilik ko'rsatmoq;
 rearrange *f.*- o'zgartirmoq,
 qayta ishlamoq;
 receipt *ot.*- kvitansiya, tilxat;
 recently *rav.*- yaqinda, tunov
 kuni, kechagina;
 recognize *f.*- baho bermoq;
 recruit *ot.*- jalb qilish (*mas:*
armiya safiga);
 record *ot.*- yozuv,
 bayonnoma;

refuse *f.*- rad qilmoq,
 qaytarmoq;
 register *ot.*- ro'yxat, jurnal;
 rental *ot.*- ijara to'lovi;
 require *ot.*- ehtiyoj sezmoq,
 muhtoj bo'lmoq, talab qilmoq;
 report *ot.*- hisobot,
 tushuntirish;
 responsibility *ot.*-
 javobgarlik, mas'uliyat;
 restitution *ot.*- qaytarish,
 boshlang'ich mavqeni tiklash;
 restrain *f.*- cheklamoq,
 to'xtatmoq;
 retain *f.*- ushlab (saqlab)
 qolmoq;

S

stain *ot.*- dog', qashqa;
 statement *ot.*- ma'lumot
 berish;
 security *ot.*- xavfsizlik;
 security camera *ib.*-
 videokamera;

seize *f.*- ushlab olmoq, qo'lga
 olmoq;
 self-defense *ot.*- o'zini-o'zi
 himoya qilish;
 sightseer *ot.*- diqqatga sazovor
 joylarni ko'zdan kechiruvchi, turist;

sketch *ot.*- eskiz, xomaki
chizgi;

solution *ot.*- hal etish, bartaraf
etish (*muammoni*);

specific *sif.*- o'ziga xos,
o'zgacha, o'ziga xos;

spot *ot.*- dog', qashqa, nuqson;

stab *ot.* 1.urish, zarba berish
(*pichoq, xanjar*) 2. tig' yarasi;

storage *ot.*- saqlash;

subdue *f.*- tiymoq, bosmoq,
bostirmoq;

stub *ot.*- qoldiq, bo'lak,
sigaret qoldig'i;

stumbling *ot.*- qoqinish,
qoqilish, tutilish;

successful *sif.*- omadli,
muvaffaqiyatli;

suit *f.*- mos kelmoq;

summarize *f.*- jamlamoq,
umumlashtirmoq, yakunlamoq;

suppose *f.*- faraz qilmoq,
o'ylamoq;

surroundings *ot.*- tevarak-atrof,
atrof-muhit;

suspect *ot.*- gumonlanuvchi,
gumondor shaxs;

sustain *f.*- qo'llab-
quvvatlamoq, ko'maklashmoq
(ruhan va moddiy);

switchblade *ot.*- prujinali
pichoq;

T

tactfully *sif.*- odobli,
xushmuomalali;

theft *ot.*- o'g'rilik;

temperament *ot.*-
temperament;

tender *ot.*- rasmiy taklif;

testimony *ot.*- guvohlik;

tyre *ot.*- avtomobil shinasasi;

trace *ot.*- iz, belgi, nishona;

transportation *ot.*- tashish,
transportirovka qilish;

traveler's check *ib.*- yo'l cheki,
turistik chek (*poezdlarda
foydalanish uchun to'lov vositasi*);

a travel pouch *ot.*- sayohat
sumkasi;

threaten *f.*- do'q-po'pisa
qilmoq, tahdid qilmoq;

U

unavoidable *sif.*- bo'lishi aniq, muqarrar;

unlicensed *sif.*- ruxsatnomaga (lisenziyaga) ega bo'lmagan;

V

valuable *sif.*- foydali,
qimmatli, qadrlil;

verify *f.*- tekshirmoq,
tasdiqlamoq;

victim *ot.*- qurbon, biror narsa
oqibatida zarar ko'rgan shaxs;

violent *sif.*- zo'rlik bilan
amalga oshirilgan;

violence *ot.*- shafqatsizlik,
zo'rlash, majburlash;

W

wallet *ot.* - karmon, hamyon;
warden *ot.* - qamoqxon
nazoratchisi;
warrant *ot.* - buyruq, order
(ruxsat qog‘ozi), (qamoqqa olish
yoki tintuv o‘tkazish uchun);
weapon *ot.* - qurol-yarog‘,
aslaha;

wedding ring *ot.* - nikoh uzugi;
willful *sif.* - atayin, qasddan;
willing *sif.* - tayyor, o‘z xohishi
bilan bajaradigan, ko‘ngilli;
witness *ot.* - guvoh, shohid;

Y

yell *f.* - baqirmoq, qichqirmoq;

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ENGLISH

(for law students)

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