

**DICTIONARY OF UPBRINGING AND ADVICE IN FRANCIS BECON'S
"EXPERIMENTS" AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK**

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Annotation: The great English thinker, philosopher and statesman Francis Bacon is an author who has contributed significantly to the development of the esse genre in European 16th-17th century literature and philosophy. His treatise "The Great Revival of the sciences", written in the period of serious social and economic changes of the New Age, which replaced the European Renaissance, is considered a valuable and rare work of English literature.

Keywords: Francis Bacon; reform; systematization; common law; precedent; statute; legislative machinery; logistics.

Introduction

Francis Bacon (1561-1626), whose 460th birthday is celebrated this year, is considered a recognized developer of the scientific method of inductive cognition and the theory of experimental verification, is the author of numerous works on general philosophy, political history, theory of law, parliamentary procedure, etc. F. Bacon's significant contribution to world jurisprudence, and especially to the systematization of law, remains poorly understood.

A great legal philosopher, Bacon "invented" a new phenomenological element, which he pronounced in Latin as schematismus, on the basis of which he created "unwritten constitutionalism and scientific empiricism as two distinctive symbols of English Modernity" [83, pp. 7-8]. Through a phenomenological analysis of the texts of English law, F. Bacon also developed his famous doctrine of the "idols" of reason (Latin idola – "ghosts" on the path of knowledge, misconceptions and prejudices, sources of human error). He compared the process of obtaining pure scientific knowledge about how the truth is achieved in court, believing that the main purpose of science is to purify our perception of all kinds of "idols". It is only in this way that the scientific knowledge obtained as a set of "tested" (by the type of judicial verification) judgments about reality can be considered "pure experience".

Bacon excelled most of all in the difficult field of jurisprudence in his judicial craft, skillfully combining all three "paths of knowledge", which he wrote in detail about.:

- 1) ascent to the axiom – rationalism (the way of the spider);
- 2) descent to practice – empiricism (the way of the ant);
- 3) the way of the bee as a unity of rational and empirical.

Bacon chose a kind of "bee path" for himself in the field of jurisprudence, leaving such a weighty dogmatic legacy that has been shaping the concept of legal reform and the technique of systematization of law for more than four centuries.

At the very beginning of his legal career, in the 1580s, Bacon set an ambitious goal – the systematic presentation of the theory of law, the transformation of English common law and the

reform of statutory law. The concept of "law reform" in Modern England included the preparation of amendments to common law and statutes, efforts to simplify the judicial procedure, reduce court costs, develop the legal profession, and accumulate legal literature. Bacon's entire activity was aimed at to "maintain a reasonable compromise between the crown and Parliament," including on the issue of legal reform, according to J. Spedding, one of the best publishers of F. Bacon's works with accompanying explanations and materials.

Of interest are the specific model of "legal reform" and the author's scheme of systematization of law, developed by F. Bacon and boldly proposed by him, bypassing parliament, to the sovereign himself – first to Queen Elizabeth I Tudor, and then, more successfully, to the king To James I Stewart. Being a supporter of absolute monarchy and centralized government, in his deep conviction Bacon argued that the initiative for reform (including common law) should have come from the king. He evaluated the reform exclusively as an "opera basilica" ("the sovereign's case"), which the sovereign had to begin to implement only after he had accepted and evaluated the ideas of a wise philosophical consultant on the procedure for reforming law. Consequently, at the first stage, the very idea of reform should always be born in the mind of a talented lone philosopher (F. Bacon meant himself). In his opinion, "the main basis of the government is the authority, universal consent, good reputation, and opinion" of court legal scholars. In fact, Bacon's pursuit of the "Roman model" of the codification of laws could not be separated from his devotion to "royalty as the key author of the reform," namely, the king To James I Stewart.

F. From his university days at Cambridge, Bacon conceived the idea of reforming the archaic law of England and developed a project aimed at systematizing common law. His proposed special phenomenological element, under the Latin name schematismus or "orderliness – systematicity" (schematismi sive systematis), was to be complemented by auxiliary means - the systematization of English law at the beginning of the 17th century ..., "which reason needs no less than my hand." It was about the inductive method of reasoning, which, according to Bacon's idea, is based on pre-compiled classification tables of essence and presence, deviation and comparisons. These notorious Bacon tables were primarily aimed at systematizing empirical material collected through experimental experience.

At the same time, his "tabular method" in the field of legal cognition was complemented by methods of legal interpretation and legal formalization. In Roman law, the "tabular method" of text structuring was used in the pre-classical period, starting with the time of the "Code of the Twelve Tables", in the name of which the Latin term tabula meant "board", as a means of writing in the form of corresponding rows and columns of legal provisions in a certain system.

Back in 1593, Francis Bacon tried to revive his father's project, the Nicholas Bacon's scheme of 1575, a schematic revision plan aimed at reducing the volume of English statutes, which were "so numerous that ordinary people could not even half apply them, and lawyers did not sufficiently understand them". In 1601, a similar goal was unsuccessfully set by the community of lawyers, members of the House of Commons. In 1607, the new king James I proposed to Parliament to clear the laws of anachronisms and make them more understandable, to harmonize contradictory statutes, to abandon outdated legal provisions and to prepare an authoritative restatement of laws.

Finally, in 1616, Bacon, together with his colleagues, English lawyers – William Noah, author of the treatise On the Foundations and Maxims of the Laws of this Kingdom in 1641, and Henry Finch, author of the famous Nomotexnia in 1613, as well as other members of the commission, attempted to "codify statutory law".

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