

Legal language vocabulary

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Annotation: *This article discusses legal vocabulary, legal language terminology, current issues, legal dictionaries, some shortcomings in the field of translation, the issue of general legal thesaurus in jurisprudence.*

Keywords: lexicon, term, dictionary, thesaurus, legal thesaurus, semantic series, gender-type, synonymy, systematization, semantic aspects, unification.

Introduction

There is no industry in society where law does not interfere. Since state documents, laws apply to all members of society, in their creation, first of all, it is necessary to strictly adhere to the norms of literary language, legal language requirements, legal language vocabulary, in particular, terminology, otherwise the document loses its value [5,215].

Ensuring the rule of law in building a just legal society, the protection of human interests stems from a conscious understanding of obedience to the law. To achieve this, the language of laws must be concise, fluent, clear and understandable. The principle of using words in texts is especially important for formal style. The rules of word usage are to choose from the lexeme options the one that is understandable to everyone and to write it correctly.

Relevance of the problem

The "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021", developed by the President, is a major historical event in the life of our country and a policy document. Speech, especially written speech, is a key factor in the realization of these priorities, which are aimed at further development of public life, ensuring a decent standard of living and quality of life, the country's development, the effective implementation of important reforms aimed at human interests. That is, the quality of all correspondence in the field of jurisprudence, the understanding of the law depends directly on the skillful use of legal language tools, especially words and terms [1].

The lexicon of the language of law consists mainly of terms. But in order to express any legal concepts, certain requirements and norms are placed before the terms. This is due to the essence and nature of the term.

The term performs a nominative function, i.e., in a terminological system, since the term is monosemantic, its meaning is equivalent to a concept. That is, the terms are special formal words that express the same meaning. A single word with multiple meanings represents several concepts.

The term expresses clear, concrete concepts and is devoid of emotional meanings. The meaning of a word is complex, in which the concept acquires additional meaning and methodological features. Synonyms that mean the same concept in language therefore differ from each other by different semantic aspects or methodological application [2].

A lot of scientific work on terminology has been done in Uzbek linguistics. A number of scientific studies have contributed greatly to the development of field terminology. In these works, a number of sectoral terminological systems are analyzed and studied from a linguistic point of view. There is no doubt that such research has made a positive contribution to the development of terms in a particular branch of science and technology.

Results and Discussion

Similarly, in Uzbek linguistics, legal terms have been the focus of researchers. M. Kasimova's [4]. candidacy, Sh. Kuchimov's [5]. candidate's and doctoral dissertations are among them. In these works, the stages of development of legal terms, their relationship, methods of construction are studied in detail. However, there are still problems in this regard that have not yet been fully resolved. In particular, to date, no legal thesaurus has been created in the legal field. True, there are many dictionaries and encyclopedias on jurisprudence compared to any other field. In particular, the Constitution, laws and instructions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in our country after independence, were born on the basis of standardized, regulated, standardized legal terms. This is a positive situation. However, some sources also use terms that do not fully meet the terminological requirements. Let's turn to the evidence.

The rule of unity of legal terminology should be more widely followed, especially within the framework of a normative document, otherwise the legislative technique will be violated, the essence of the law will not be clearly understood. For example: probation – imposition of a suspended sentence; parole – parole; complex offense – an intentional crime; imposition of a penalty –

imposition of a penalty; insolvency of a legal entity – bankruptcy of a legal entity; ambassador – representative – consul; incapacity for work – incapacity for work – incapacity for work, etc. are proofs of our opinion [9].

The fact that "manager" means "manager" is also a result of ignoring the unity of terms. "Business manager" – ("upravlyayushchiy delami") is a person with a higher education and holds a high position. The "clerk" ("deloproizvoditel") can also be a person with secondary education, and he mainly performs technical work in offices. The function of the "Administrator" is similar to that of the Technical Secretary (a) [3].

It is necessary to take into account the specifics of our national characteristics in the formation of scientifically based international political and legal terms in our language. Evidence of our opinion is that today the agreement is used in the form of consent, reserve – reserve, agenda – summons, consensus – agreement, petition – application, consulate – consulate, capital – capital. These translations are expedient, taking into account the national aspects of our language. This is a positive thing, of course. However, some terms do not meet the standard requirement and are being misused. For example: congress – conference, conference – conference, symposium – conference. However, if the "Congress is an international congress, a meeting on important political, scientific and other issues," then "a conference is a meeting of states, parties, social, scientific, etc." is a meeting of the representatives of the organizations convened to discuss and resolve an issue. A symposium is a meeting, usually within a specific scientific topic (usually with the participation of experts from different countries).

So there is a difference between a congress, a conference, a symposium.

Another example. The terms "contract", "agreement", "agreement", "sdelka" in Russian are also used in Uzbek in the form of contract, agreement, agreement, agreement: contract – agreement, agreement; contract – agreement, contract, agreement; soglashenie – agreement, contract; sdelka – agreement, contract, agreement: contract – contract; contract – agreement; soglashenie – agreement, contract, agreement; sdelka – agreement, contract.

However, there is a significant difference between these terms. In our opinion: a contract is a treaty; contract – agreement; soglashenie – agreement; It would be expedient to use it as a transaction.

With the granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, the social status of the Uzbek language increased. State, education, clerical, cultural and educational work will be conducted in the Uzbek language without any obstacles; Laws are written in Uzbek, and our legislation has become national. The language and style of law became nationalized, and many Uzbek legal terms, phrases and terms began to appear: statehood, legislation, representation, employment, khokimiyat, capital, owner, shareholder, account, guarantee, letter of guarantee, material credit, advertising market, etc. It seems that special attention is paid to the legal terminology of the language of law.

But there are also serious problems in this regard. After the adoption of the Law "On the State Language", some of the terms that have been adopted in circulation have been translated into English. As a result, serious errors occurred. Extreme care must be taken in this regard. It is useless to allow subjectivism. Otherwise, you may encounter gross errors. For example, in the military there is a term gas mask. The word was translated into Uzbek as a gas mask. The meaning of this word does not correspond to the word gas mask in Russian. Literally translating the word gas means "against gas". The gaseous mask in translation means "gas-filled" mask. The principles of uniformity in Uzbek legal terminology, standardization of terms, study of legal terminology as a specific system, development of principles of their scientific and theoretical classification allow to create a general legal thesaurus of the Uzbek language.

Thesaurus is the perfect dictionary of a language and forms the basis of terminology. A thesaurus is a lexical unit that provides a complete semantic information of a word and a term, a system of interlinguistic and extralinguistic connections of a particular concept. The thesaurus creates a terminological system model using singles and compounds belonging to a specific scientific field. The result is a thesaurus scientific classification in lexicography. Terms are the main components of this thesaurus scientific classification.

In recent times, a systematic approach to the scientific field has been recognized as an integral feature of any speech objects. Similarly, in terminology, systematization refers to the logical correctness of a system of relations of individual language elements. Therefore, the legal terms of the general legal thesaurus are key factors for the language of legislation. Because the terms in the field of legislation are not a set of free lexemes, but a terminological system that represents the internal connection in jurisprudence. Therefore, the relationship between legal terms in the legislation also reflects the general legal thesaurus. The thesaurus places certain demands on legislation and encourages strict adherence to terminological rules. That is, the general legal thesaurus expresses the connection between concepts and urges to define the concept clearly, not to lead to contradictory meanings. Therefore, the accuracy of the terms, the stability of the unambiguousness is achieved. The common legal thesaurus defines the unique meaning in which the term can be applied.

Consider the following terms used in various fields of law: work experience, production experience, work experience. These terms actually represent a single concept. Now it is necessary to determine their dominance. In our opinion, the dominant of these terms is work experience. In the thesaurus, they look like this (dominant and its synonyms are placed in strict alphabetical order): work experience: work experience, production experience.

From this it is clear that only the term of work experience should be used in legal terminology.

Also, in the thesaurus, the gender-type (hyponymic) relationship of legal terms finds its full expression. For example: In civil law, an agreement between two or more persons to establish, change, or terminate civil rights and duties is a type of

agreement (Legal Encyclopedia, p. 542). This concept is expressed by the term contract. More than 50 compound terms have been created on the basis of this term. Here are some examples: lease agreement, gift agreement, individual agreement, contract agreement, financing agreement, legal agreement, etc. Of these, we choose the term legal contract as dominant, more precisely, hyperonym. So the legal contract is [hyperonym]. Hyponyms: contract of sale of the enterprise; insurance contract; mutual assistance agreement .

Conclusion

Hence, the thesaurus stipulates that a term denoting a concept must have a single meaning.

Unfortunately, a thorough general legal thesaurus of Uzbek legal terminology has not yet been created. Therefore, differences in legal terminology are allowed. Concepts that have the same meaning are given in different forms: (normative document – normative law – normative act, etc.).

Since the content of the general legal dictionary – thesaurus depends on the content of the legal language, the use of this connection in different names and in different forms, of course, leads to a violation of the structure of the dictionary, instability.

Thesaurus is a very complex dictionary in its own right. Therefore, the creation of a thesaurus requires the participation of dozens, if not more, of specialists. For this purpose, a creative group consisting of scientists and lexicographers from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Tashkent State Law University, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature should be established. Only then will there be a general legal thesaurus that can meet the requirements of the times. As a result, all areas of law will be normalized, unified, regulated, the quality of legislation will increase and reach the public faster.

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