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UZBEK AND ENGLISH LEGAL TERMS AND THEIR SPECIFIC LANGUAGE PROPERTIES IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The importance of studying Terminology in the modern world is undeniable, since Terminology is, on the one hand, a link between various fields of knowledge, and on the other hand, it contributes to a clear distinction between concepts. In connection with the rapid scientific and technological progress, it seems necessary to pay due attention to the terminological apparatus of various sciences. Terminology does not stand still, it is constantly evolving, expanding its boundaries. It is studied by both linguists and terminologists - representatives of the relevant fields of science and technology. The terminology of various sciences is characterized by some common features. At the same time, each scientific terminology related to a particular field of knowledge has its own special features. Legal terminology is of particular interest in this regard; its study allows us to reveal the specifics of this terminological system. Terminological systems are very diverse and far from homogeneous in the nature of the concepts denoted in them. The study of each particular industry terminology system gives rise to new questions. Thus, when studying terminological systems related to those areas of knowledge where it is necessary to designate such categories of concepts as actions and processes, the question arises about the possibility of using verbal lexemes and phrases in the terminological function. Legal terminology is one of the most important areas of Linguistics which requires from researchers and linguists a lot of attempt to discover linguistic features of legal words. The relevance of the topic of the undertaken research is determined by the fact that legal terminology is rightfully considered one of the most significant industry term systems. It should be noted that the terminology of law is widely used not only in the

professional environment, but also in other areas of language communication, so there is a great demand for learning the language of law for special purposes. Legal terminology is a unique object of study, as it is characterized by a wide variety of areas of application compared to other terminological systems. In this article, I collect and study some legal terms from the useful sources and analyze from the linguistic point of view.

KEYWORDS

Law, legal terms, legal concepts, legal language, jurisprudence, term, Terminology, science, research method, article, unambiguity, barrier, category, elimination, phrase, systematize, nomenclature, technical terms, normative text, emotional colouring, equivalent, Constitution, Legislative Chamber, Oliy Majlis, amendment, ratification, denunciation, international agreement, administrative-territorial structure, stylistic neutrality, offense, corruption.

INTRODUCTION

Terminology as a separate field of science is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers. This is concerned, first of all, according to the international nature of modern scientific knowledge and language barriers in various areas of human activity. Terminology as a method of elimination, it is explained by striving to unify the terms. Any modern science cannot exist and develop without terms and, in general, Terminology. The terms are scientific words which reflect the content of developing scientific fields, existing and newly created concepts in science and technology.

The word "term" comes from the Latin "terminus" (border, limit). Linguists give different definitions of this concept. In the 30s of the 20th century, the linguist scientist E.D. Polvanov first commented on Terminology in Uzbek linguistics. "Terminology is the

part that is most sensitive to the effects of the external lexicon of a language". [1] A.A. Reformatskiy defines terms "as single-valued words devoid of expressiveness". [2] MM. Glushko states that "a term is a word or phrase for expressing concepts and denoting objects, which, due to its strict and precise definition, has clear semantic boundaries and therefore is unambiguous within the corresponding classification system". [3] I.V. Arnold gives the following definition: "A term is a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge, science or culture" [4]. L. B. Tkachyova called terms "a terms is a language which is an underwater part of the vocabulary" [5].

The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary notes such features of the term as:

1) consistency;

- 2) the presence of a definition (for most terms);
- 3) a tendency towards monosemanticity within its own terminological field;
- 4) lack of expression;
- 5) stylistic neutrality [6].

V.V. Alimov defines systematicity as “the ability of a term to reflect the systematized arrangement of concepts and easily enter into new combinations that fix new specific concepts in their names that appear in the course of the development of a particular branch of knowledge” [7]. Traditionally, the main requirement for a term is unambiguity (monosemanticity). In terms we have the most precise, concentrated and economical definition of a scientific or technical idea. Unlike most lexical units, terms denote precisely defined concepts, objects, phenomena; as an ideal, these are unambiguous words (and phrases) without synonyms, often of a foreign language origin; among them there are those whose meanings are limited historically. In general terminological terms, the requirement for the unambiguity of a term is implemented in two ways, since there are two categories of terms:

- 1) general scientific and general technical terms;
- 2) special (nomenclature) terms.

General scientific and general technical terms express the general concepts of science and technology. In turn, the nomenclature is “a set of special terms-names used in a given scientific field [8]. For a clear distinction between general scientific and special (nomenclature) terms, it is necessary to introduce the concept of “nomen”. A.A. Ufimtseva believes that “if, in the meaning of a word of special vocabulary, a significant (i.e., the area of the semantic content of a linguistic unit that contains characterizing information about the designated object) prevails over the denotation (i.e., the object of a linguistic designation, a real object or a class of objects, as a typical representation of an object of reality), then we have a term, if vice versa, then we are talking about a nomen” [9].

“Due to their subject orientation, scientific terms have a weakened connection with the concept, and this is mediated through the object” [10]. In this regard, the following remark by R.K. Minyar-Beloruicheva: “The correct decision to translate a term is possible only with knowledge of the equivalents of two languages and the ability to isolate the denoted denotation from the surrounding reality” [11].

However, V.M. Leichik points out that ensuring complete unambiguity (“one term - one concept”) is practically unattainable, and the so-called requirements for the term, formulated by D.S. Lotte in the 30s XX century, and including this requirement, are rejected by science. The requirement “the term should

be as concise as possible" is obsolete [12]. Some scholars give preference to (fully) motivated terms, which include the maximum of the differential features of the concept being designated (the term becomes very extended in this case); meanwhile, there may be unmotivated, partially motivated, and even falsely motivated, traditionally fixed terms. "The brevity (optimum length) of the term is achieved by excluding from the original unit (preterm) the designation of unimportant features of the concept or by creating abbreviations. The term not only passively registers the concept, but in turn affects this concept, refining it, separating it from adjacent representations" [13]. In exceptional cases, the term may acquire an emotional connotation, but in general, the emotional connotation is alien to the terms. The more a word approaches a term, the less it is subject to emotional impact - the influence of a kind of intonation with which words are pronounced. And vice versa: "the less a word is subject to the process of terminology, the more it is ambiguous, the more - *ceteris paribus* - it can be affected by emotional coloring" [14].

Terms exist not just in the language, but as part of a certain terminology. Terminology is a set of terms of a certain branch of knowledge or production, as well as the doctrine of the formation, composition and functioning of terms. Terminology, as a system of scientific terms, is a subsystem within the general lexical system of a language. If in a common language

(outside the given terminology) a word can be ambiguous, then, falling into a certain terminology, it acquires unambiguity.

Legal terms - verbal designations of concepts used in the presentation of the content of a law (another normative legal act), words (phrases) that are used in legislation are generalized names of legal concepts that have an exact and definite meaning, and are distinguished by semantic unambiguity, functional stability.

Legal terminology contributes to the precise and clear formulation of legal prescriptions, the achievement of maximum conciseness of the legal text. Occupying, in principle, an insignificant volume of the normative text, legal terminology is its base, the main semantic foundation.

An important feature of legal terms, as a means of professional communication, is their close connection with the worldview and ideology of the ruling class, with various political and legal theories, scientific trends, and legal experience. From the judicial practice of the Middle Ages, for example, such terms as "feudal lord" and "feudalism" appeared, which later became the designation of the type of a certain socio-economic formation. Among usurers, the term "capital" was born, which entered the arsenal of economic science. The term "republic" in the time of Jean-Jacques

Rousseau was used in France in the sense of the state in general.

The main fund of legal terminology is contained in the most important legislative acts. It is they who define terminological standards, and law-making bodies are guided by them when issuing by-laws. The Constitution is the source of fundamental legal terms. For example, the following legal terms can be found in Article 93 of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in 2023. Legislative Chamber (Законодательная палата, Qonunchilik palatasi), Oliy Majlis (Олий Мажлис, Oliy Majlis), power (власть, vakolat), Senate (Сенат, Senat), adoption (усыновление, qabul qilish), Constitution (Конституция, Konstitutsiya), law (закон, qonun), amendment (поправка, tuzatish), ratification (ратификация, ratifikatsiya), denunciation (денонсация, denonsatsiya), international agreement (международное соглашение, xalqaro shartnoma), making a decision (принятие решения, qaror qabul qilish), referendum (референдум, referendum), policy (политика, siyosat), state (государство, davlat), strategy (стратегия, strategiya), legislative (законодательный, qonun chiqaruvchi), executive (исполнительный, ijrochi etuvchi), judicial (судебный, sud), approving a decision (утверждение решения, qarorni tasdiqlash), regulation (регулирование, tartibga solish), Cabinet of Ministers (Кабинет Министров, Vazirlar Mahkamasi), Administrative

(Административный, Ma'muriy), establishment (учреждение, tashkil etish), termination (прекращение, tugatish), Central Election Commission (Центральная избирательная комиссия, Markaziy saylov komissiyasi), election (выборы, saylov), representative (представитель, vakil), Human Rights (Права Человека, Inson Huquqlari), deputy (заместитель, o'rinbosar), approval (утверждение, tasdiqlash), decree (указ, farmon), President (Президент, Prezident), declaration (декларация, deklaratsiya), obligation (обязательство, majburiyat), agreement (соглашение, kelishuv), aggression (агрессия, tajovuz), mobilization (мобилизация, safarbarlik), emergency (чрезвычайная ситуация, favqulodda holat), corruption (коррупция, korruptsiya), parliamentary investigation (парламентское расследование, parlament tekshiruvi).

“Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the combined powers of the Senate are as follows:

- 1) adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, making changes and additions to it;
- 2) constitutional laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adoption of laws, amendments and additions to them;
- 3) ratification and denunciation of international agreements;

- 4) making a decision on holding a referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan and setting a date for its holding;
- 5) the main domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan setting directions and adopting state strategic programs;
- 6) defining the system and powers of legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 7) approving decisions on the acceptance of new state structures into the Republic of Uzbekistan and their withdrawal from the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 8) regulation of customs, currency and credit matters by law;
- 9) acceptance of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, making changes and additions to it according to the submission of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 10) determination of the maximum amount of the state debt of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 11) introduction of taxes and other mandatory payments;
- 12) Administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulating its issues by law, changing its borders;
- 13) establishment, termination of districts, cities, regions, change their name and boundaries;
- 14) establishment of state awards and titles;
- 15) establishment of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 16) to elect the representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights and his deputy;
- 17) approval of the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the declaration of a state of war in the event of an attack on the Republic of Uzbekistan or in the event of the need to fulfill the obligations of the agreement concluded on mutual defense against aggression;
- 18) approving decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on general or partial mobilization, introduction of a state of emergency, extension or termination of its validity;
- 19) fight against corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan hear the annual national lecture on;
- 20) to conduct a parliamentary investigation;
- 21) other provided by this Constitution and laws exercising powers.

As a rule, issues that fall under the joint powers of the chambers are considered first in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and then in the Senate” [15].

The Constitution of the U.S.A. is a significant source for legal terms. In the second section of the fourth article you can see: “1: The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

2: A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

3: No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due” [16]. From this legal material, the following terms can be considered as an object of our research work: Citizen (гражданин, fuqaro), privilege (привилегия, imtiyoz), immunity (освобождение, ozod qilish), treason (измена, xiyonat), crime (преступление, jinoyat), justice (справедливость, adolat), demand (спрос, talab), jurisdiction (юрисдикция, yurisdiktsiya), service (работа, ish), labour (труд, mehnat), law (закон, qonun), regulation (регулирование, tartibga solish), claim (жалоба, shikoyat), party (партия, partiya). Sometimes one legal term mean one meaning, others signify different meaning. Take as an illustration from the terms of the Constitution of the U.S.A. which we have analyzed above, service. The term service has various meanings, depending upon the context of the word [17]. Under feudal law, tenants had a duty to render service to their lords in exchange for use of the

land. The service required could take many forms: monetary payments, farm products, loyalty, attendance upon the lord as an armed horseman, carrying the king's banner, providing a sword or a lance, or plowing or other farm labor done for the king.

In contract law, service refers to an act or deed, rather than property. It is a duty or labor done by a laborer under the direction and control of the one for whom the service is performed. The term implies that the recipient of the service selects and compensates the laborer. It is the occupation, condition, or status of being a servant and often describes every kind of employment relationship. In addition, service may be used to denote employment for the government, as in the terms civil service, military service or the armed service, or public service.

In the area of domestic relations, the term refers to the uncompensated work, guidance, and upkeep an injured or deceased family member previously provided for the family; the injury or death of the provider of these services means that the work will have to be obtained from another source and at a price. In this context the term traditionally was restricted to the "services" of a wife under the theory that the husband's duty was to provide support and the wife's duty was to provide service. After injury to his wife, a husband could bring an action on his own behalf against the responsible party for compensation of the loss of her aid, assistance, comfort, and society.

The modern view holds that a wife may also sue for the loss of assistance and society of her husband.

Service also means the delivery of a writ, summons and complaint, criminal summons, or other notice or order by an authorized server upon another. Proper service thereby provides official notification that a legal action or proceeding against an individual has been commenced.

Consistency, that is to say, internal consistency due to the logic of law itself, is an important feature of legal terminology. Legal terms constitute a complex organic system, are among themselves in a variety of relationships. The interdependence of terms lies in the fact that from one, which is a nested word, stable phrases are formed that reflect similar concepts.

For example, by means of the term “law”, such phrases-terms as “legal relationship”, “legal consciousness”, “offense”, “authority”, etc. are formed. From the term “claim” come the related terms “plaintiff”, “claim”, “Statute of limitations”, “statement of claim”, etc. The legislation widely uses terms denoting general concepts and more specific ones, which take the general term as a basis, but add some qualifying feature to it (for example, “purchase and sale” - “purchase and sale of a building”; “pension” - “old-age pension”). The terms inherent in the legislation are formed from several independent words (“judicial system”, “legatee”, etc.). It should also be

noted that in the legislation, in comparison with everyday vocabulary, there are more terms, the meaning of which to a certain extent is conditional and requires additional explanations (for example, the terms “statute of limitations”, “legal entity”, “real estate”).

One of the characteristic features of legal terminology is its widespread use. A wide variety of social relations are the subject of legal regulation. There is practically no sphere of life that is not directly or indirectly affected by law. Therefore, the normative acts use both common vocabulary, and the nomenclature of industrial products, and the names of various services, the vocabulary of various branches of knowledge (medicine, technology, astronautics, etc.).

The constancy of the vocabulary of legislation, opposition to unjustified linguistic innovations is a necessary condition for its stability. However, this does not mean that there are no changes in the vocabulary of the legislator. The vast majority of the terms used in the legislation, as a rule, remain unchanged and do not undergo any significant modifications. At the same time, some of the terms do not find legislative use, since the relations that gave rise to them disappear (for example, the terms “defeat of rights”, “farm labor”, “settlement”). Some terms are replaced by others, more precise (“people's squads” instead of “police assistance brigades”, “compulsory insurance” instead of “salary insurance”, etc.). New terms appear: “public

prosecutor”, “bail”, “household rental”, etc., from the recently appeared ones - “collective labor dispute (conflict)”, “communal property”, etc.

Being the primary material for writing the rules of law, legal terms have a cross-cutting meaning. Using them, the state, represented by its authorities, speaks the language of law and expresses its will: it cancels and changes the norms; establishes new rules of conduct; reinforces existing social relationships. With the help of legal terms, any expression of will takes the form of constitutions, current laws, government decrees, ministry instructions, etc.

The terminology of the legal sphere differs from the terminological systems of other fields of knowledge. One can note the significant influence of Latin on the formation of legal terminology, which led to the loss of the connection between the legal and general literary languages. So, for example, in the process of the formation of legal institutions in England, legal terminology separated from the common language and became understandable only to the initiated. Words borrowed from Latin have become highly specialized (researchers note that up to 10% of direct Latin borrowings have survived). Another feature can be considered that in legal terminological systems a special unity of lexical units is created, their special compatibility and special connections between words, there is a differentiation of the broad and narrow meanings of the word within this terminological field

(for example, in the legal language such words as "right", "totality", "composition", etc.).

In the linguistic system, there are several ways to denote an action, with the main nominative being the verb - this is its purpose, its nominative function. However, it is believed that in terminology the main means of expressing the concepts of action and process is the verbal noun. But if we compare the noun and the verb, then in terms of expressing the concepts of action and process they turn out to be unequal. A verbal noun, due to its grammatical nature and ability to express the meaning of objectivity, develops a second meaning - the result of a process, a means of action, becoming actually a homonym in relation to the term denoting an action or process, while the verb always unambiguously expresses the terminable concept of action and process.

The concept of “action” contains such components of meaning and such characteristics that cannot be conveyed within the framework of nouns and substantive phrases. It is important not only to name the action, but also to express where and how it occurs, in what relation it is to the moment of speech, who is its performer and to what object it is directed. It is not always possible to “objectify” a term expressing an action or process. With the help of nouns and substantive phrases it is impossible to cover all concepts terminable in term systems. The semantic

and grammatical capabilities of a noun cannot cover the set of all concepts terminable in term systems.

Considering that in terms of expressing the concepts “action” and “process” all linguistic means are clearly inferior to the verb, and also that the main indisputable feature of the term is its use to designate a special scientific concept, we believe that terms should be recognized as verbal lexemes and phrases expressing special concepts.

Legal terminology refers to socio-political terminology and is directly related to the designation of actions and actions of people, processes of everyday life of society. Action is one of the main concepts terminized in legal terminology. Law originated in order to regulate the actions and actions of individuals, prohibiting some and allowing others. Actions are a component of such an important concept of jurisprudence as legal facts. Thus, the use of verbal lexemes and phrases in the terminological function in legal terminology is dictated by the specifics of the concepts expressed in it.

The terminological status of verbal lexemes and phrases in legal terminology has several justifications. Firstly, verbs and verb phrases express the basic concepts of jurisprudence, i.e. correspond to the main criterion for distinguishing terms from words and phrases of the general literary language - they correspond to special concepts and are used in a certain area. Secondly, the terminology of verbs and

verb phrases is confirmed by the systemic relationships of terms represented by different parts of speech - primarily by nouns (static elements) and verbs (dynamic elements). These elements can be connected by word-formation relations. In particular, it is possible to form verb terms from noun terms (appeal from appeal; prison from imprison), as well as form substantive terms from verbs (appeal from appeal imprisonment from imprison).

For legal terminology, the most characteristic is the formation of substantive terms from verbal stems. In the Uzbek legal terminology system, 66.7% of noun terms are formed from verbal stems in a suffixal way [18]. In the English legal terminology system, the number of noun terms formed from verb stems in a suffixal way is 80.1% [19].

At the same time, in both term systems, types with the meaning of objectified action are particularly productive. A large percentage of such terms, in our opinion, can serve as evidence that the opposition of actions along the lines of “lawful/illegal”, which is basic for legal terminology, arose initially on the basis of the opposition of actions expressed by verbs and verbal phrases, which were terminologicalized already in the early stages of its development, and at the present stage, this opposition also manifests itself at the level of noun terms.

The relations of word-formation derivation are most clearly manifested in the presence of a term-formation nest, where individual components are connected not only morphologically, but also semantically. All words, including verbs included in a certain term-forming nest, are connected by a common terminological meaning. For example, license - licensee - licensee (or licensee) - license - license agreement; appeal v. - appeal p. - appealable - appellate - appellant - appellator - appellee – appellor [20].

The terminological status of verbs and verb phrases also follows from the systemic relationships that exist within legal terminology. Terminological units are typically grouped into thematic groups based on a system of concepts and linguistic relations themselves. These groups include university terms and terminological phrases - both substantive and verbal. The synonymous relationships in terminology that exist between the term-verb and the phrase also confirm the terminology of verb phrases.

The specificity of legal terminology lies in the fact that definitions of persons can be given through a list of actions performed by a person, which also does not allow avoiding the use of verbal lexemes and phrases.

Finally, the method of recognizing legal terms proposed by S.P. Khizhnyak also allows us to recognize the status of terminology for verbal lexemes and phrases, since they are used to nominate key concepts

of such constituent elements of the rule of law as disposition and sanction.

Legal terminology has been formed largely on the basis of commonly used vocabulary. The terminology of words in general use was associated with the need to understand the phenomena of the surrounding reality along the lines of the opposition 'legitimate/illegal'. At the same time, the connotative coloring of verbs that has developed in general linguistic practice was taken into account. Verbs with a positive and neutral connotation, as a rule, express lawful actions, while verbs with a negative connotation are unlawful. In a number of cases, the assessment of the same verbs in general usage and in legal terminology does not coincide. For example, expose, escape [21].

The close connection between the vocabulary of general use and legal terminology is manifested in the fact that most of the verbs used in legal terminology absolutely and as core components of terminological verb phrases are known in the vocabulary of general use. When used in legal terminology, verbs, in general, do not reveal deep differences in semantics in comparison with words of the general literary language. Such processes of narrowing and expanding the semantics of verbs are observed. A number of verbs are rethought by shifting the emphasis towards one of the semes that are part of the structure of the verb word and have a special meaning in legal terminology.

The global commonality of conceptual systems across languages has led to the use of similar lexical-semantic groups of verbs in both term systems. Both in the Tajik and English terminology systems, the most common are the verbs of social activity, namely the verbs of implementation. Due to the abstractness of their meaning, these verbs have a wide compatibility and form verb terminological phrases that express both legal and illegal actions in various branches of law. Verbs of creative activity, beginning/cessation of an action, event or state, and social relations are also widely represented. Differences across languages are found mainly in the quantitative composition of groups, the use of synonyms and borrowings.

In the English legal terminology system, there is a slight predominance of verbs with a negative connotation compared to the Tajik terminology system. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that in English there are more word-formation possibilities for the formation of verbs with a negative meaning, in particular, the presence of negative verbal prefixes. This, in turn, gives rise to a tendency to form verbal terminological phrases expressing unlawful actions - in the Tajik legal terminology system - based on verbs with a neutral connotation, and in the English terminology system - on the basis of verbs with a negative meaning. The lack of wide word-formation opportunities for the formation of verbs with a negative meaning in the Tajik language is compensated in the Tajik legal system by

the active use of dependent components that give a negative meaning to the phrase as a whole - adverbs and prepositional groups (to facilitate the occurrence of a condition in bad faith, to withdraw working capital unlawfully, to perform duties improperly way).

The lexical-semantic analysis also showed the predominance of action verbs (compared to state verbs) in both terminology systems. Stative verbs are represented much weaker. In addition to the actual linguistic reasons, this relationship between action and state verbs in legal terminology is also due to the specifics of the concepts, namely the need to indicate the actions of people associated with changes in the external world. In addition, legal terminology is characterized by the process of using action verbs to convey legal states.

The study revealed a tendency for legal terminology to select, on the one hand, verbs with specific meanings, and on the other, verbs with an abstract semantic character. Verbs with specific meanings form phrases in which they are the semantic center and play a decisive role in the formation of the terminological meaning of the entire phrase. Verbs with abstract semantics are used in legal terminology due to their ability to be combined with a wide range of nouns.

Collocations formed on the basis of verbs with abstract meaning have the ability to very accurately express the terminable concept of action. The accuracy of the

concept expressed by such phrases is achieved, firstly, due to the ability of the substantive component to have distributors that give a descriptive, evaluative and differentiating characteristic of the action; secondly, due to the ability of the verbal component to be distributed by adverbs that are capable of expressing many characteristics of an action, including the assessment of an action along the lines of legitimate/illegal.

Lexico-grammatical analysis shows the influence on legal terminology of the language system, on the one hand, and the system of legal concepts, on the other. In legal terminology, it is often important not only to name the action, but also to express the nature of its commission, the completion/incompleteness of the action. In the Tajik legal terminology system, these characteristics of action are reflected in the aspectual opposition of perfective/imperfective verbs. In the English legal terminology system, the opposition between completeness/incompleteness of an action is expressed either at the lexical level or using aspectual forms of verbs in the texts of laws.

In verbal term formation, almost all methods of word production known in the general literary language are used. The most common way of forming verbal terms in both term systems is prefixation, which is the most productive way of verb formation in the language system as a whole. Differences across languages in the use of specific means and methods of word formation

are due to the characteristics of the language systems themselves in the field of word production. For example, in the English legal terminology system it is possible to form verbal terms by conversion, as well as in a prefixed way from nouns and adjectives, while in the Uzbek legal system there are no such possibilities.

Structural analysis of terminological verb phrases in legal terminology shows that terminological verb phrases are built according to models characteristic of verb phrases of a common literary language. At the same time, the choice of models is determined by the regularity of their use in general literary language and the need to convey important and relevant concepts and relationships in legal terminology. In the compatibility of elements of terminological verb phrases, in a number of cases deviations from the general linguistic norm are noticeable (answer according to the article; distinguish a case). These deviations from the general linguistic norm are due to the influence of the language system, namely the inherent possibilities of linear connection of various units inherent in it.

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