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CRIMINAL TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Submission Date: March 21, 2023, Accepted Date: March 26, 2023,

Published Date: March 31, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume03Issue03-09>

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the terminological layer of English and Uzbek languages in terms of “Crime” semantics. The author highlights distinctive features of legal terms and scrutinizes the reasons for lexical gaps that occurred in languages. The semantical relations between terms are analyzed and compared according to the principles of structural linguistics. It is important to determine the relationship between law and language in the establishment of a democratic legal state of any country. The fact that law is applied to every sphere of life and that no person is outside the scope of law further strengthens this idea.

KEYWORDS

Term, terminology, law, legal, synonymic, graduonimic, equivalent, lexical gap, semantic component, system.

INTRODUCTION

The study of legal language acts as a bridge to acquiring knowledge in the legal world. Since legal terminology constitutes a significant part of the legal language, it is important that it should be understandable, clear, and systematic. At this point, it is appropriate to discuss the sphere of terminology and its history.

Terminology is defined by the International Organization for Standardization as follows: "Terminology is the activity of systematizing concepts based on certain methods and principles. It manifests a system of concepts in a field."

In English and Uzbek language terminology, the layer of legal terms is not only stable in the field but is distinguished by the feature of integration into other fields as well. Legal terminology expands its scope with the development of this field and the increase of innovations in it. This proves that research in the field of terminology needs constant updating. The development of field terminology around the world has increased the need for teaching it in foreign languages and for comparative studies in different languages. It should be noted that this process began many years ago in world linguistics. The initial works in this direction go back to the schools of Vienna, Prague, and Russian terminology. Each of these classical schools contributed to the development of terminology according to a certain principle. In particular, the representatives of the Vienna school developed terminology as an independent field of science, and the Prague school developed it as a part of functional linguistics, while the Russian school of terminology emphasized the standardization of terms. Terminology, in the sense of studying terms and collecting them, has long roots, but its systematization as a scientific approach, considering all its principles and methodology, has been in recent years.

METHODOLOGY

According to Sh. Kuchimov, the concept of "law" entered our country after the 1990s. Accordingly,

scientific research on the Uzbek legal language and terms is being carried out by linguists and lawyers.

English linguist P. Thomas writes that "terminology is not only a set of words covering a branch of science, but also a content plan." Dutch scientists T. Cabre and J. Sager also emphasize that terminology is based on semantics. Russian scientist Vinogradov notes that before organizing any term, it is necessary to analyze its meaning in detail. We also considered this appropriate to emphasize the semantic features of terms and conducted our research based on onomasiology principles.

Although there are several scientific research on legal terms in the world and Uzbek linguistics, the semantic-structural analysis of the categories of "crime" in English and Uzbek languages, the persons who commit them, has not been sufficiently studied in a comparative plan.

The terms expressing the semantics of "crime" have an important place in the terminology system of these languages. Terms with criminal semantics as a part of legal terminology are devoid of emotional colors and have the nature of formality.

This field is divided into two types according to the use of terms:

1. Terms used only in oral and written speech of persons belonging to the field of law, in a narrow circle:

larceny, misdemeanor, peonage, trafficking, torture, offender, huquqiy viktimologiya, residiv jinoyatchilik, jinoyat subyekti, jinoyatchilik dinamikasi, jinoyatchilik haqida absolyut ma'lumotlar, latent jinoyatchilik.

2. Terms that are equally used in the speech of speakers of a certain language: crime, assault, robbery, bribery, arson, kidnapping, gambling, theft, jabrlanuvchi, jazo, jazo muddati, tuhmat, haqorat,

o'g'rilik, poraxo'rlik, sudlanganlik, jarima, qiynash, terrorizm.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It should be noted that the lexical units naming types of crimes in English and Uzbek languages can be common words and legal terms at the same time. The following table shows the differences in the semantic content of simple words and terms:

Robbery	the act, the practice, or an instance of robbing	taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of a person or persons by for
Assault	a physical attack	intentional act that puts another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact
Bribery	the act of bribing someone - offering them a bribe	is the offer or acceptance of anything of value in exchange for influence on government official or employee

From the information in the table, we can conclude that the definitions of the term and simple word have semantic differences as well as stylistic differences. In this case, the term has a scientific tone, strictness, and formality, while a simple lexeme is explained in an understandable language and has the nature of simplicity.

The semantic field "Crime" is divided into parts. In particular, the terminological layer occupies an important place in this structure. In this case, the terms based on the classification of crime in documents related to crime in English and Uzbek languages are important. For this reason, it is appropriate to first show the noticeable differences in naming the concept

of crime in the American and British versions of the English language.

In the British version of the English language, the word "crime" is synonymous with "offence" or "criminal offence" as a legal term. As a term, it expresses the content of "an act that harms a physical person, society and the state and is punishable by law." It seems that the word "crime" has become a part of the terminological system of crime with the meaning of formality.

The legal system of countries is of great importance in the classification of terms of the legal field. In the British version of the English language, terms denoting crimes are classified according to the courts in which they are tried and the term of punishment. "Summary offences" refer only to minor offenses tried in the Magistrate's Court, while "either way offenses" refer to offenses tried in the Magistrate's Court or Crown Court. The term "indictable only crimes" covers the

most serious crimes that can only be tried in the Crown Court.

In American English, the terms crime, offence, criminal offence are used in relation to an action or inaction that violates the law and is punishable under criminal law. Crimes are divided into 3 types based on the level of danger and punishment. Felony is a crime punishable by more than one year in prison or death, while misdemeanor is a crime punishable by less than twelve months in prison. Also, in English, the terms petty offence (crime) to name small crimes and quasi crime for offenses that have some features of crime, but are not considered crimes, are also visible in the materials of the legal field.

It can be seen from this that there is a gradational relationship among the terms that mean the concept of crime in English. The following scheme shows the gradunomic series of terms:



In the terminology of our national law, in the classification according to the level of crimes, structural terms were created based on the term

"crime" instead of creating another completely new term. They are ijtimoiy xavfi katta bo'lmagan jinoyatlar, uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyatlar, og'ir jinoyatlar, o'ta

og'ir jinoyatlar and the fact that the legal classification is different can be seen in the semantic features of the terms. That is, term that denotes minor crimes (ijtimoiy xavfi katta bo'lmagan jinoyatlar) are punishable by imprisonment for a term of not more than three years, crimes that are committed due to carelessness (uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyatlar) and are punishable by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years. It seems that in the Uzbek legal terminological system, the terms classifying crimes impose not only the term of punishment, but also the content of the fact that the crime was committed intentionally or as a result of carelessness. Based on the same principle, crimes are designated by the above terms.

It is worth noting that hyponymy is common among the terms used to name types of crimes in English. Dangerous crimes in the USA are grouped under the term "index crime". This term has its own legal meaning as part of the government's law on crime control. "Index crime" is a term that refers to the crimes of murder, aggravated assault, burglary, burglary, arson, car theft, and sexual assault as well as acts as a hypernym for them. In journalistic and official style, the term index crime is mainly used, and it also has a linguo-pragmatic meaning by directly refer those crime types.

In the criminal law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the dynamics of crimes are not determined based on their type. Therefore, there is no alternative version of this

term in the system of legal terms in the Uzbek language. According to our national legislation, this concept is designated by the term crime level. The semantic content of this term refers to the concepts of "applications about the commission of a crime and appeals of victims, registered crimes, number of criminals and convicts".

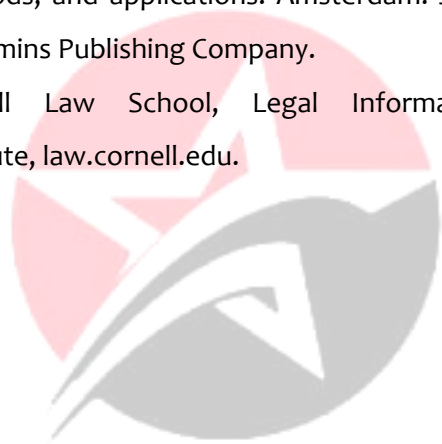
In the English legal system, there is also the term "grave crime", which represents several forms of sexual assault and illegal possession of weapons with the archetype of "serious crime". "Grave crime" is distinguished from other serious crimes in the criminal classification by the terms "committed by teenagers" and "most of the victims of crime are young people".

CONCLUSION

In the classification of legal terms of the Uzbek language by Sh. Kuchimov and G. Gulomova, the terms nominating "types of crime" are considered as a separate group. But in the framework of comparative terminological works, the analysis of their contrast with their English alternatives is still one of the issues to be considered. All things considered, we can state that, there are semantic differences between legal terms of English and Uzbek languages because of state legal system and the structure of criminal law. We identified several lexical gaps in both languages as some concepts have no nomination at all.

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