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ABOUT THE PROCESS OF THEMATIC COMBINATION OF LEGAL TERMS

Muyassarkhon R. Bakhriddinova
Senior Lecturer, Tashkent State University Of Law, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is dedicated to the lexicographical aspects of legal terms in German and Uzbek languages. It is evident that terms are commonly utilized in many realms including technology, science, art, literature and law.

KEYWORDS

Punishment, court process, crime, guardianship, accused, recidivism, genocide, terrorism, senate, speaker.

INTRODUCTION

Single-valued words and combinations denoting the exact names of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture, art and literature are called terms. The word has many meanings, that is, it can have a primary and secondary meaning. The term does not have this feature. A term is a word, but it differs from ordinary words in the accuracy of its meaning, in its uniqueness. The term is used in a certain special field of science, in the speech of its representatives. For example, terms such as crime, litigation, accused, aggression, recidivism, genocide, terrorism, guardianship, senate and speaker are found only in jurisprudence. The set of terms and the field that studies the terms is called terminology. The term comes from the Latin word terminus (limit, border).

METHODOLOGY

The vocabulary of the language of law consists mainly of terms. But in order to express and form legal concepts, certain norms of such a linguistic process are put before certain requirements. This is due to the specifics of the term. The term performs a nominative function - its meaning is equal to the concept within the norms of the literary language. Since the term is

monosemantic in the terminological system, its meaning is equivalent to the concept. That is, terms are special formal unified words that express the same meaning as the word. One word with multiple meanings represents multiple concepts. The term expresses clear, concrete concepts and is devoid of emotional meanings. The meaning of a word can be complex, in which the concept acquires additional meaning and methodological features of application. Therefore, synonyms that mean the same concept in the language differ from each other in different semantic aspects or use in oral and written speech. The same word can be a term for several branches of science. However, such words become the name of separate (different) concepts in a particular branch of science. For example, the term "appointment" in pedagogical terminology means a task assigned to pupils or students, in legal terminology the term "appointment" means an important task assigned to an employee working in the law enforcement system. The term "surgery" refers to a concept associated with surgery in medicine, in legal terminology it refers to the name of an event performed for some purpose or for a specific secret mission. Thus the terms are different from commonly used words.

Words are used in a specific area of science and technology and become terms when used in a limited, narrow sense. To date, the system of terms has already included a number of commonly used words expressing the scientific and formal meanings of special areas of science. In linguistics, especially in lexicology, it is emphasized that lexemes, which are the main lexical unit of a language, do not exist in isolation from each other, but in interconnection, in various semantic relationships. This principle led to the creation of different lexical layers. According to a certain pattern, lexical layers are grouped. It is important that, depending on the purpose of the study, one or another principle of grouping terms is used. Thematic association of lexical layers, terminological systems. It should be noted that the thematic classification is based, firstly, on the classification of objects and the events themselves in real events (extralinguistic factor), and secondly, on the hyponymic relationship of lexemes (interpersonal factor).

RESULTS

Based on the analysis of the collected materials and generalized classifications of terminological groups proposed by M. Kasimova and Sh. Kochimov, it was found that the legal legal terms of the Uzbek language should be classified as follows:

I. Terms denoting individuals. This thematic group, in turn, can be divided into smaller subgroups: a) terms denoting persons working in the field of jurisprudence: lawyer, prosecutor, judge, representative, lawyer, shareholder, prosecutor general, guarantor, criminologist, financier, notary, convoy, criminologist, judge, secretary of state; b) terms denoting punishable persons: accused, hooligan, aggressor, accused, criminal, immoral, bandit, aggressor, poacher, butler, gangster, drug addict, murderer, hijacker, accused, suspect.

II. Terms for "types of crime": murder, theft, bribery, murder, rape, robbery, intimidation, slander, extortion, murder.

III. Terms denoting the concept of "criminal proceedings": interrogation, investigation, search, sentencing, trial, trial, confession of guilt, testimony, etc.

IV. Terms denoting the concept of "judicial bodies": court (supreme court, people's court), prosecutor's office, bar, tribunal, police, etc.

V. Terms denoting the concept of "place of punishment": isolation cell, prison, guardhouse, colony, zone, cell.

VI. Terms denoting the concept of "legal documents": statement, constitution, certificate, power of attorney, indictment, petition, order, testament, charter, contract, receipt.

VII. Terms denoting the concept of "judgment": a) arrest, deportation, imprisonment, transfer to a disciplinary unit, confiscation of property, execution, fine; b) release, parole, commutation of sentence, pardon, amnesty.

Jurisprudence consists of several branches, each of which has its own peculiarities and specifics. The meaning of terms in every field of jurisprudence is invaluable. The terms of the legal field can also be grouped in relation to the object they represent. These include:

a) Terms expressing concepts related to civil cases - an individual, a legal entity, an entrepreneur, a creditor, guardianship, guardianship, property rights, pledge, donation, a limited liability company, a limited liability company;

b) Terms related to the state system and management activities - state law, constitutional law, official power, state court, public associations, public organizations, Oliy Majlis, confederation, ministry, monopoly activity;

c) Terms related to crime - recidivist, fine, imprisonment, drug addiction, murder, terrorism, extortion, looting, espionage, poaching;

d) Terms related to economic issues - economic court, procedural inheritance, state duty, business contract, business company, business law;

d) Terms related to housing issues - ownership, leasehold, municipal fund, share payment, certificate of storage (reservation), compensation;

e) Terms related to issues of administrative responsibility - administrative responsibility, administrative penalties, environmental impact assessment, confiscation, administrative coercion

f) Terms related to tax issues - income tax, object of tax, royalties, subsidies, discounts, declaration, value added tax, invoice, excise tax, land tax, environmental tax;

g) Terms related to issues related to labor legislation - labor contract, collective agreement, collective agreement, the right to employment, work book, employer, disciplinary sanctions, labor standards.

DISCUSSION

In connection with the development of society and language, some legal terms should serve as a new direct designation of a state, a specific event, thing, subject, reality, etc., therefore they enter into grammatical relationships in the language of legislation. In this context, they can be grouped as follows:

1) Legal terms denoting persons associated with the legal field: prosecutor, recidivist, drug addict, murderer, spy, thief, extortionist, heir, investigator, judge, lawyer;

2) Terms describing the event, the course of events in the legal field: trial, amnesty, coercion, confiscation, search, appeal, imprisonment, release, proceedings, conviction, investigation, interrogation, etc.;

h) Legal terms denoting the name of legal documents: order, act, subsidy, certificate, license, mark, work book, permit, declaration;

4) Terms denoting socio-political processes related to law: agreement, agreement, referendum, elections, monitoring;

5) Terms denoting cases directly related to financial resources: fine, tax, duty, pension, alimony, salary, fee, stipend, allowance, bonus;

6) Terms that define the status and system of punishment: imprisonment, death penalty, colony. Terms with a negative emotional connotation in the legislation are mainly words that determine the degree of crime: they describe crimes related to the state of a person, event, incident, process:

- Crimes against the person;

- Crimes against peace and security;

- Economic crimes;

- Crimes in the field of ecology;

- Crimes against the order of military service, etc.

In system lexicology, the question of determining the relationship of lexical units in the center of lexico-semantic groups occupies an important place. It should be noted that the types of semantic connection of lexemes are different. These include synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, partonymy, graduonymy, functionalism, hierarchy.

CONCLUSION

Consequently, the terms in the legal terminological system have a hyponymic relationship to each other. The definition of thematic groups of legal terms gives a clear idea of the special terminology of any field of science. The terms in thematic groups, being interconnected and in different semantic relationships, prove the linguistic reality. The definition of hyponymic (gender) relations of legal terms confirms that the terminology in this area is systemic. In legal terminology, synonymy has also spread, consisting of two or more terms to express a single concept. This situation complicates the exchange of information. In legal terminology, polysemy is characterized by abundance. It became clear that a thesaurus is needed to limit polysemy, which is considered a negative phenomenon. One of the linguistic realities that confirm the relationship of terms is antonymy. Naturally, there are antonyms in legal terminology. The specifics of jurisprudence require this.

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