

Lexical semantic study of legal terms in English and Uzbek languages

Iroda Akromova Shavkatjon kizi,
Namangan State University +998942705857
Sharipova Saboxon Abdillajanovna
Teacher
Abduganiyeva Jamilya Rustamovna
University of World Languages Ph.D.

Annotation: The term comes from the Latin "terminus" - has meanings such as check, limit, border mark, and is a word or combination of words that clearly expresses the concept of something related to science, technology, and other fields, and the scope of use is limited to these fields. A. Reformatsky defines the term as follows.

Key words: English language, legal terms, purely legal terms, dictionary.

"Terms are special words"[1]. The main normative requirements for the term were originally developed by D.S. Lottetomoni, the founder of the terminology school. According to Vinokur: in each terminological field there are terms that are the same as other terminology or general literary words. For example: abordage - collision of courts (as a legal term); abordage - abordage, embarkation (seamen's term). Depending on the subject, legal terms can be classified as follows:

1. Pure legal terms;
2. General words or terms in other terminological fields;
3. General words. Words listed in a bilingual dictionary, but not marked as legal terms, and included in legal dictionaries. Legal terminology (a set of legal terms) is specific (unique) in each language. is Legal language is based on it, and information on the subject of law is gathered in it.

Legal terms have the following characteristics:

1. Widespread;
2. Systematicity;
3. Internal integrity
4. Mutual coherence;
5. Standing flour.[2]

The classification of legal terms is based on their division into purely legal terms and terms in common language. This classification, in turn, divides them into two: purely legal terms and two-sided terms, that is, both a legal term and a general literary word. Below we will consider the situation in the law office in America. According to the official (legal) process, Jones was summoned by the lawyer to testify about the incident related to him.

A : Mrs. Jones, is your appearance this morning pursuant to a deposition notice which I sent your attorney?

B: No, this is how I dress when I go to work.

A: Mr. Jones, your appearance this morning is consistent with the notice you sent to your attorney, correct?

B: No, this is my appearance when I go to work. In this sentence, the word "appearance" appears as a legal term, and based on the situation of the Supreme Court, it means "appearance" and "coming to court". comes in the sense of ", not in the sense of appearance.

Mr. Jones misunderstands this phrase and takes the question about his presence in the law office to mean that he is asking about his clothes boss. There are legal terms that can cause misunderstandings when translated directly from Western European legal terms. Another legal term natural person, when translated directly means a natural person, and as a legal term it means a natural person. Although the word fruit means fruit at first glance, it has other meanings as a

legal term. It has the meaning of "physical evidence" found in the investigation of a crime. [3] Fruit of the poisonous trees is translated as the fruit of the poisonous tree in the synchronous translation. But legally, it has a completely different meaning, that is, it has the meaning of illegal evidence, fraudulently obtained evidence.[3]One hundred years ago, in the American court, the judge quoted the part of the Bible book, "From a good tree good fruit comes, and from a bad tree nothing but useless fruit, and the fruit is separated, and the fruit of the bad tree is thrown into the fire." "It will not be used as evidence in the hall" has gone down in history. The different meanings of the terms differ depending on the vocabulary of each language and the way of life of the population. For example, the term theft in Uzbek has a number of alternatives based on the type of crime and places where it is committed, robbery, shoplifting, embezzlement, fraud, mugging, and a legal term that gives the general meaning of these words. The word "theft" is the word "theft". The dictionary is a treasure of words, its appropriate and purposeful use is an important factor in expanding human knowledge, increasing vocabulary and expressing thoughts correctly and fluently. In the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 11th century, approaches to studying Uzbek and English dictionaries are reflected in the three areas that we have chosen to solve problems. If the dictionaries are somewhat conservative, they define their own merits and demerits. Because, as I. R. Galperin wrote, "lexicography should include everything that lives in a language that has not lost its power, value and ability to be used in speech, as well as a recently born, vital and stable lib can reflect all the new things that have come out". [4]A number of verbs that are standard in writing in pronunciation turn out to be verbs of variable paradigmatic design. For example, leaned /lent/ u /li:nd/, leaped - /lept/ u /li:pt/, learned - /ld:nt/ u /ld:nd/, dreamed - /dremt/, /drempt/ u /dri:md/ can be pronounced. During the analysis of pronunciation dictionaries, it can be clearly seen that there are non-standard paradigmatic forms of lexical units. Because non-standard orthographic forms are pronounced only "non-standard", and standard orthographic forms are pronounced both "standard" and "non-standard" in English. This is especially evident in American-accented English.

As these examples show, there are degrees of dispersion that non-native speakers can clearly find in English through lexicographic analysis, since this feature is not reflected in written texts but can be analyzed in spoken speech. . A second area where vocabulary learning is needed is vocabulary and semantic analysis shifts in large and small time frames. For example, it can be observed from history that new words and meanings have been developed by studying neologism dictionaries of different published years and various published modern explanatory dictionaries. New words as shown:[5]

1) the words originally recorded in dictionaries are preserved in their original meanings for a long time;

2) words develop semantically and stylistically;

3) may gradually move to the linguistic periphery or leave the dictionary;

4) experiencing tension in use, continues in the language, turns into historicism, and is also revised metaphorically.

From the middle of the 20th century, dictionaries of English neologisms, and at the beginning of the 21st century, explanatory dictionaries of the English language were obtained. For example, the "Dictionary of New Words" indicates that the word "Smog" was registered as a neologism in 1955 and retained the same values in 2005 ("polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog" - 1955 [Ibidem] and "polluted air that is a mixture of smoke and fog"-2005 can be seen from the analytical examples that mainly give the following meanings. The same definition: "a form of air pollution that is or looks like a mixture of smoke and fog, especially in cities" is also given in the sentence. As a similarly defined neologism, Mary Reifer's dictionary in 1955 also shows the example of the abbreviation VIP. Word form, cross-linked so It is necessary to take into account the fact that the semantic structure of z and their use in speech are different in different languages. For example, in Webster's third international new dictionary of the English language, the word "eye" in the annotated dictionary of 20 Uzbek languages (2006), [6]Russian in the language dictionary (1981) the word "eye" is important words are shown. In English and Uzbek, connected words form various artificial words: eyeglass, eye witness, eyeful, eyeless, to close one's

eyes, up to one's eyes, in a pie's eye. It can be seen that corresponding words in two languages can have similar and different aspects according to meaning, valence and scope of application.

Conclusion:

It is known that lexical units and phraseological units are linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of each language. They are ready to speak as a language unit. Also, lexical units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in all languages, lexical and phraseological units serve as language wealth. Although jurisprudential terms in English are used in general literary language, they have a deeper meaning in the legal field. Also, there are purely legal words that are not used in conversational style. When using them, it is necessary to be careful, and it is definitely better to use a dictionary of legal terms.

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