

Statistical Aspects of Legal Terms In The General Dictionaries of Uzbek Language

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Abstract. Terminological units related to jurisprudence (legal and legal pometal) in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language are analyzed according to the semantic field, morphological and derivational features in the article. Based on the analysis and statistical description, comments are made on the formation of terms, their pometal use in dictionaries, the selection of the total number of terms in the dictionary by semantic groups. It is concluded that the statistical method can be used to draw conclusions about the development of language units, in particular, the statistics of legal terms in the glossary and selectively included in this dictionary can help to identify active processes in the field of jurisprudence.

Keywords: term formation, formation process, law, formal-structural aspect, glottochronological method, two-volume annotated dictionary, five-volume annotated dictionary.

Introduction.

General annotated dictionaries are one of the great works done in any linguistics. After all, it reflects the national wealth - the whole power of language. It reflects all the style-specific words, phrases, terms related to different areas. Also, "katta the great changes taking place in all spheres of life of our republic, the growing ties with many developed countries in a short period of time have had a significant impact on the development of the Uzbek language, in particular its lexicon.

Due to such significant changes in the structure of the Uzbek language dictionary under the influence of such factors, the creation and publication of a multi-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language that meets the requirements of the time "[1].

To date, explanatory dictionaries have been created twice, showing the large vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the norms of the literary language of the language, the state of use of the Uzbek language (in part).

Literature review.

The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language created in 1981 consists of two volumes. Unlike the two-volume Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, the 5-volume OTIL (Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language), which has been significantly supplemented and edited, is undoubtedly an invaluable source on the Uzbek language for a wide audience. These dictionaries are valuable material not only for language users but also for the field of linguistics. Because the creation of such a large lexicographic source in Uzbek lexicography is considered a unique achievement in lexicography, but we can say that it has started a new stage in the field.

It should be noted that these dictionaries (2 volumes and 5 volumes) reflect a large part of the state of the Uzbek language at the time of creation of the dictionary. Along with phrases and expressions, terms related to different spheres of life are also included in the dictionary.

Terms are specialized units that reflect the scientific and technical process, knowledge in various fields of science [2]. According to another author, synonymous words and phrases denoting the exact names of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture, and the arts are called terms [3].

Schools of terminology in world linguistics, such as the Vienna School of Terminology in Austria, the Russian School of Terminology in Russia, and the Prague School of Terminology in Czechoslovakia, testify to the importance of terms in society and in every field of science.

In 1952, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU decided to create Russian-national dictionaries in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Moldova. The publication of these

dictionaries was entrusted to the State Publishing House of Dictionaries of Foreign and National Languages. Then, as a result of strong and effective cooperation between the lexicographers of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR and the staff of this publishing house, a 50,000-word one-volume "Russian-Uzbek dictionary" (M., 1954) »(M., 1959) was prepared and published.

The achievements in the field of applied lexicography in Uzbekistan have led to a number of scientific works dedicated to highlighting the rich experience and shortcomings of bilingual dictionaries in solving specific lexicographic problems. Undoubtedly, they were of great importance for the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Among such works is the article by AK Borovkov "From the experience of the Russian-national composition" (Lexicographic collection, vol. I, M., 1957), the article by EV Sevortyan "Some questions of Turkish lexicography" (Lexicography). sbornik, vyp. III, M., 1958), as well as GN Mikhailov's "Experience of lexicographic research of Uzbek-Russian dictionaries, published in the Soviet period" (Tashkent, 1961),

KA Sharafutdinova's "Explanation of the meaning of the two-dimensional Uzbek-Russian dictionary" (Tashkent, 1963), T. Alikulov's "Polysemy of human languages in the Uzbek language" (Tashkent, 1966), SF Akobirov's "Lexicographic terminology" dvuyazychnyh slovaryakh »(Tashkent, 1969), A.Turaboev's dissertation« Lexicographic design of verb forms in Turkic-Russian dictionaries »(Tashkent, 1971). Although the problems of the Uzbek language & annotated dictionary are not directly addressed in these works, they are considered in connection with the issues of bilingual dictionary. The same can be said about AA Yuldashev's book "Principles of composition of Turkic-Russian dictionaries" (M., "Science", 1972). Since then, some work has been done on specific issues of compiling an explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language [2].

Such work was the basis for the creation of the above-mentioned first Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language and formed its scientific basis. However, the direct basis for compiling the Annotated Dictionary is the Uzbek-Russian Dictionary, published in 1959. It summarizes the experience of Uzbek lexicography, the lexical-semantic system of the modern Uzbek language, the norms formed in the past for the first time. The achievement of national independence and the resulting significant changes in language policy necessitated the creation of a new and multi-volume annotated dictionary that would meet the requirements of the time. Based on this need, a special decision of the government included in the State Program the task of creating and publishing a new explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language [3]. As a result, the 5-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language was published in 2008. It is noted that the dictionary was created in 1981 using the materials of the dictionary, but it is not a supplemented, revised, amended edition [4].

Material and Methods.

Given that the compilation of an annotated dictionary is a multi-year, labor-intensive process, it examines the structure of the 2-volume [5] (1981) and 5-volume (2008) annotated dictionaries of the Uzbek language, the allocation of units, the use of illustrative examples. in particular, we sought solutions to a number of problematic questions regarding the legal terms we chose as the object of research. We believe that language units in dictionaries are selected without stratification - taking into account the language use needs of all language users. After all, this is one of the requirements for the creation of general annotated dictionaries. However, in the dictionaries listed above, we could not find a basis for the formation of a clear idea of the criteria given by the legal term *pomet*, the selection of thousands of legal terms in the dictionary, as well as the criteria for providing illustrative examples for them. Indeed, an aspect similar to the fact that they are at the top of the list or the most active are selected according to the frequency of their use is not obvious. In addition, the legal terms given in the 2-volume OTIL are either deprived of their terminological position in Volume 5 or vice versa. Granted, it is beyond the scope of the authors' responsibilities to provide an explanatory commentary that responds to this, but we believe it is appropriate to rely on certain rules and general criteria in selecting the term for an explanatory dictionary created for public use.

Results.

We rely on the statistics used in such a situation, given that a detailed and systematic description of the specifics of legal terms can reflect the dynamic state of legal terminology for the intermediate period of

the creation of two dictionaries of our research object. The method of statistical research, which studies linguistic phenomena in a stable state, is based on two periods (1981 and 2008) in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language - comparing terms with legal and legal pometa and covering the state of the field and drawing conclusions. Determining the origin of languages and periods of historical development using linguistic means is a lexico-statistical or glottochronological method [5]. The statistical method was originally used by the American scientist Maurice Swadesh. He introduced the method of determining age using radiocarbon in biology into linguistics. "Every living organism (animals, plants, etc.) contains a certain amount of radioactive carbon. This substance begins to disperse slowly, at a certain rate, as the organism dies. By measuring the amount of carbon in a dead organism, it will be possible to determine how long it has been dead. In this way the age of archeological monuments is determined. Applying this method to linguistic materials, M. Swadesh noted that the main part of lexemes in the lexical layer of the language changes at a constant speed "[6].

Thus, it is possible to draw conclusions about the development of language units through the statistical method. In particular, the statistics of legal terms in the glossary and their selective inclusion in the dictionary can help to identify active processes in the field of law.

The following statistical data on legal (available in 2-volume and 5-volume OTIL) terms according to semantic, etymological, structural criteria are given: total number of legal terms; amount by word group; Number of bars (total given) in volumes 2 and 5; Number of absent (not repeated in each other) volumes 2 and 5; if ambiguous, the number of all meanings being legal; in the case of a polysemous word, the number of those whose meaning is legal; the number of terms whose main meaning is legal; the number of unambiguous legal terms (meaning only legal); the number of terms whose derivative (portable) meaning is legal; the number of own layer terms; the number of mastered layer terms; terms given in double and repeated forms; root terms; artificial terms; number of common terms; the number of obsolete terms; according to the branches of jurisprudence (according to the meaning).

Discussion.

Go to the first glossary of legal terms. given in the form, the right to a five-volume OTIL. defined as Right in the 5-volume OTIL. the total number of pometal terms is 93 and as an exception jur. pometallic (!) terms 2 ta. Walk in the 2-volume OTIL. the total number of pometal terms is 54.

Percentage of terms by word groups (5 volumes and 2 volumes, respectively): at: 72; 33ta; quality: 7; 6ta; number: not available; diamond: not available. format: 2; 2ta. Legal terms related to the group of verbs: 14, including adjectives: 6; action name: 5ta. 14 in 2-volume OTIL, including quality: 7; action name: 2ta. Terms given in both of these annotated dictionaries: 50. Number of non-repeated terms: 45 in 5 volumes; 9 in 2 volumes.

If it is plural, the number of all or more than 1 meaningful in 5 volumes: 10; 2 in total: 1. In the case of a polysemous word, the number of those whose meaning is legal: in 5 volumes: 53; In 2 volumes: 34. Number of terms with general legal meaning: in 5 volumes: 10; In 2 volumes: 7 pcs. Number of unambiguous legal terms (meaning only legal): in 5 volumes: 31; In 2 volumes: 16 pcs. Number of terms with derivative (portable) legal meaning: in 5 volumes: 54; In 2 volumes: 29 pcs.

Statistics on whether our object belongs to a national or mastered class can be seen in this diagram.

Double and repeated terms: in 5 volumes: 2: criminal-procedural, trade. In 2 volumes: 1: criminal procedure.

Basic terms: in 5 volumes: 60; In 2 volumes: 29 pcs.

Artificial terms: in 5 volumes: 32; In 2 volumes: 26.

Number of common terms: in 5 volumes: 58; In 2 volumes: 37.

Number of obsolete terms: in 5 volumes: 5; In 2 volumes: 4.

According to the branches of jurisprudence (according to the meaning):

- terms denoting the general legal concept: *act, agreement, bimetallic, bonus, asylum, de facto, de jure, status, memorandum, inheritance, sale, bribery, prolongation, rehabilitation, requisites, compensation, order, law, law, legal;*

- terms denoting the concepts of crime and punishment: *guilt, arrest, arrest, deportation, hooliganism, aggression, evidence, criminal, criminal procedure, crime, qualification, criminal qualification, force, robbery, intimidation;*

- terms related to criminal proceedings: *defendant, accuser, indictment, indictment, indictment, arbitration, alibi, witness, testimony, claim, plaintiff, victim, defendant, liability, execution, writ of execution, case, cassation, instruction, acquittal, relapse*

- terms denoting the concepts of civil law: *accreditation, letter of credit, bipatrid, immunity, resignation, pardon, conviction, speech, equality, impartiality, defense;*

- terms related to civil proceedings: *ruling, replica, defense;*

- terms related to state building and governance: *bicameralism, veto, legitimacy, legitimacy, adviser, people's adviser, neutrality, persona grata, persona non-grata, protest, sanction, freedom of speech, ultimatum, exhumation, extraterritoriality.*

Conclusion.

It should be noted that the statistical description can be continued according to several other criteria. However, we believe that the criteria of statistical research studied by us above are sufficient for the legal terms existing in the explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, which we have chosen as an object, and for the improvement of their interpretation. Indeed, the fact that the number of terms given in a dictionary on a single legal field is less than the number of units representing the general concept in annotated dictionaries is sufficient to form some conclusions.

Acknowledgement.

We also found that the phenomenon of “term formation” for statistical analysis in the study process is also a concept and does not explicitly name this process. In our view, the term is not created, but is created or created.

In addition, in September 2020, in the new edition of the current explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it was noted that technical corrections were made. two of the jurisprudential terms to be given by the pometa *huq.* are present in the dictionary (*legal, extraterritoriality*). showed that it was given with a pometa *jur.* [7] and that the task of correcting it was not performed.

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