



STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF LEGAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article analyzes the structural-semantic features of legal terms in English and Uzbek languages proposed by linguists. Similar criteria in the understanding of legal terms by lawyers and linguists are also considered.

INTRODUCTION

Legal terminology is widely used not only in the professional environment, but also in other areas of speech communication, therefore, the need to study the legal language for special purposes arose.

Legal terminology is a unique object of research, as it differs from other systems of terms in terms of extremely wide variety of fields of application.

Just as legislating is a demanding and complex process, comparative study of terms is a more complex task. Because it compares not only the terms themselves, but also different legal systems (it is known that there is a big difference between the codified law of Uzbekistan and the Anglo-American precedent law, which is also clearly visible at the level of terms).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Lexical alternation often does not create a correct idea of lexical unity, because mutually alternative terms in two languages represent different concepts or concepts that are close to each other but differ in the scope of meaning. For example, the word "prosecutor" is translated as "prokuror", but the tasks of the holders of this profession in the American and Uzbek legal systems are not mutually compatible, the imagination of an American who hears the word "prosecutor" is different from the imagination that the word "prokuror" evokes in an Uzbek-speaking person.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this regard, in our opinion, it is necessary to carry out a comparative analysis of separate terms and not just to describe the ways of their translation from English to Uzbek or from Uzbek to English, but to

carry out a comprehensive contrastive study of terminological systems related to particular areas of law.

For this, first of all, it is necessary to determine the position of the term in the lexical system of the language and the signs that distinguish it from non-term lexemes. F. de Saussure explains the main feature that distinguishes terms from common words as follows: "As a symbol, a word has an ungrounded, free nature, and a term is a symbol (sign) belonging to a special semiotic system and has a nominative-definitive (naming and describing) function: the reason for being nominative is that it means a whole and complex part separated from the general system of meanings" [1].

F. de Saussure compares the word and the term and distinguishes the following characteristics of the term:

1. The relation of the meaning to a class or type of objects or events, not to a separate object or event;
2. Relation to scientific or technical concepts rather than to household concepts or common perceptions;
3. The term should be valid within a strictly defined system of terms, that is, the term should always be a part of the system of terms;
4. Being too abstracted from existence, even going to the point of complete disconnection from it;
5. The connection of the term with certain professional activities that require certain knowledge and education.

According to S.P. Khijnyak, terms should have the following characteristics:

1. It must be uniform, i.e. used in the same sense in a specific law or other normative document, express a single meaning within the framework of one system;
2. It should not be invented by the creator of the law only for a specific situation, but on the contrary, it should be generally recognized, the term cannot be used in some special sense;
3. It should be stable, that is, the content and meaning of the term should not change depending on the context;
4. To be logically connected with other terms in a certain system;
5. Application within the professional sphere [2].

The classification of D.I. Miloslavskaya is slightly different, in which the terms are divided into the following groups:

1. terms in general use;
2. commonly used terms that express narrower and special meanings in regulatory documents;
3. technical [3].

There are other classifications of legal terminology, but for the purpose of this article, the above classification framework is sufficient.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the comparative study of the legal terminology of Uzbek and English languages is of great importance not only from a theoretical point of view, but also from a practical point of view. Today, there is a need to train specialists who are able to accurately translate legal texts of various genres in written and oral forms. This task cannot be carried out without special textbooks and dictionaries, because nowadays students of legal translation are offered manuals that give translation equivalents of separate terms and term-combinations that are not connected with integrated systems of terms. It is not a task to get acquainted with the differences between the two legal systems, because

it is impossible to achieve a high-quality specialized translation without studying the interaction of English-American legal terms with their Uzbek equivalents.

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