

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Legal Linguistics Approach to International Legal Terms

Isaqova Munisa Kahramonjon kizi

Teacher of the Faculty of Primary Education, Kokand State University, Uzbekistan

VOLUME: Vol.06 Issue03 2026

PAGE: 98-100

Copyright © 2026 European International Journal of Philological Sciences, this is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-Share Alike 4.0 International License. Licensed under Creative Commons License a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

## Abstract

Scholars follow different approaches when defining the concept of legal terminology. It should be noted that linguists and lawyers interpret the concept of legal term and legal terminology somewhat differently. However, experts in both fields emphasize that the term is context-independent, with its meaning being reflected in its definition rather than in the text as in a common dictionary. This article discusses the research of legal terminology by specialists in both fields in order to clarify that kind of duality.

## KEYWORDS

Terminology, terminological dictionary, copyright, criminal law, human rights, ombudsman.

## INTRODUCTION

Russian linguistics, the lexical and grammatical development of international terms in the Russian language at the turn of the 17th-19th centuries was studied by Yu.A. Belchikov. First, he expresses his views on the concept of "International terminology", which is interpreted differently in linguistics. In his opinion, "international terminology is a lexical group that, first of all, denotes concepts and phenomena in the field of politics, culture, science, technology, art, and, secondly, denotes at least a few common words." International terminology is recognized as a historical phenomenon that arises and develops under certain conditions, through the influence of the successes and achievements of one people on the whole world. V.V. Akulenko was engaged in the analysis of the international vocabulary and terminology of the modern Russian language. According to the scientist's theories, internationalism in the development of modern languages is a natural, generally recognized form of lexical and semantic expression of the most important concepts of modern culture. Taking into account international traditions justifies itself in the creation and standardization of literary languages, in work on speech culture, and in spelling reform

We agree with the opinions of many researchers who support

the idea that the international vocabulary should belong not to a single language, but to closely related peoples (V.V. Akulenko, A.A. Amosova, N.N. Avilova, O.B. Shakhrai). According to E.B. Wooster's definition, linguistic signs are international, understood outside the territory of a given language. Traditionally, the attention of researchers (L.L. Kutina, L.P. Krisin, etc.) has been attracted by international vocabulary and terminology, mainly internationalisms (in the narrow sense of the term) originating from the Greco-Latin language. Some linguists (L.P. Krisin, R. Shor) consider the latest word-terms created from Greek and Latin elements to be a living source of borrowing, like most foreign words. At the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, the study of international vocabulary from the perspective of modern language continues. N.E. Bulankina and A.P. Kondratenko lived together with the idea of creating a single language of communication between people from different multilingual countries in the modern world. In their opinion, the internationalization of languages is an inevitable result of acquaintance with the culture and languages of other countries. In world linguistics, the assimilation of international terms is considered a positive phenomenon. However, some

scientists put forward the concept of nationalization of international words. N. Gal, who called for the protection of the Russian language and put forward the idea of replacing many international words with Russian words, was one of such individuals. This idea was in line with the purist tendencies of the second half of the 18th century, the ideas of the national self-sufficiency of the Russian language, and A.P. Sumarokov, I. Kurganov, and V.N. Tatishchev were also supporters of this idea.

Various aspects of legal language have long attracted the attention of Russian and foreign linguists and lawyers. In particular, the last decade of this field in Russia is marked by the formation of a new direction, the focus of which is the study of legal language from various perspectives. Since all such studies are conducted at the intersection of linguistics and law, it is still not clearly defined to which field this direction belongs. In our opinion, it would be more correct to attribute this direction to the science of linguistics. Because its purpose is to study legal subtlety, which is a completely separate subsystem of the literary language. One of the most important problems of legal linguistics is the non-observance of the terminology of linguistic signs. The problem of the manifestation of terminology in the language system is one of the most popular and important topics of modern linguistic research, including legal linguistics. In domestic and foreign linguistics, there are many works devoted to both terminology and theory, and to the study of industrial and private industrial systems, their development, systematic linguistic and extralinguistic features, and the functioning of individual terminological units. There are extensive studies covering a number of problems of the formation and functioning of legal terminology in different languages. Such studies have especially attracted the attention of a very large group of authors working in the language departments of the Saratov State Law Academy. Until recently, in terminology, practically no attention was paid to the division of each discipline into small branches or subsystems (private branches with their own terminology subsystems). Such small branches also exist in law (for example, administrative law, international law, criminal law, etc.). Some branches of legal science, in particular, the study of international legal terminology, have also been discussed in many scientific works on a global scale. Some aspects of the problems related to this area of international law are generally described in the works of Uzbek scholars A.Kh. Saidov[10;65], Kh.T. Odilqoriyev[8;78], B.E. Ochilov[9;90], A. Mamatkulov[7;66]. This area has been

studied in a monographic manner by scholars from foreign countries such as Alexander Zahar and Goran Sluiter[1;530], Yonah and Swetnam, Cherif M.[3;134], John R. Bolton[5;79], Dugard[4;78]

When concluding international treaties and translating their texts, there is a need to regulate the legal systems of different states and the corresponding term systems. Inconsistencies in national legal systems lead to unresolved "conflicts" at the legal level. This requires linguistic analysis, the main purpose of which is to adequately translate the content of terms and other lexical units of the legal language into semantics of terms that express the legal reality of each state. The precise qualification of legal concepts and the conclusion and implementation of real international treaties are of great importance in practice. The presence of international legal terminology in the conclusion of international treaties of some non-speaking states partially solves this problem. International law is a system of legal principles and norms that regulate relations between states in order to ensure peace and cooperation [8;378]. This is one of the most concise definitions, but nevertheless it cannot systematically explain the most important features of international law, including the fact that it is a system of international legal norms on the basis of common goals and principles. Because the norms that make up the international legal system have legal force and an appropriate mechanism of action. In the arsenal of ensuring the mechanism of their implementation, we encounter tools that are not available in other norms. This definition reflects the main function of international law - the regulation of interstate relations, and at the same time refers to the object of regulation of legal terms, which play a key role in determining the characteristic features of international law. Some authors are trying to expand the concept of international law by including other phenomena in it, in addition to norms. For example, in local literature, attempts have been made to include relations that actually belong to the sphere of law enforcement in the sphere of international law. Supporters of expanding the concept of international law by including other phenomena in it point to the need to deform law. As mentioned above, the name international law is often questioned. This name has developed historically, and when the idea of law regulating relations between states arose in the Middle Ages, jurists, in search of the necessary term, turned to Roman law. In this regard, the concept of *Jus gentium* (law of nations) is considered acceptable. This meant the general norms governing the relations of citizens with

foreigners in Roman law

**REFERENCES**

1. Alexander Zahar and Goran Sluiter, *International Criminal Law: A Critical Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007, 530 p
2. Alexander, Yonah and Swetnam, Michael S. *Cyber terrorism and information warfare*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1999.
3. Bassiouni, M. Cherif. *International extradition: United States law and practice*. New York: Oceana Publications, 1996.; Bassiouni, M. Cherif and Eduardo Vetere, eds. and compilers, with the cooperation of Dimitri Vlassis. *Organized crime: a compilation of U.N. documents 1975, 1998*.
4. Dugard, John and Christine van den Wyngaert, eds. *International criminal law and procedure*. Aldershot; Brookfield, VT, 1996.
5. John R Bolton, 6 May 2002. *International Criminal Court: Letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan*. US Department of State. Accessed 2006-11-23
6. Lukashuk I.I., Saidov A.X. *Hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquq nazariyasi asoslari (o'quv qo'llanma)*. t T.: O'zbekiston Faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2007. 392 b.,
7. Mamatqulov A. *Xalqaro huquq./Darslik*. T.: Adolat, 1997. 319
8. Odilqoriyev X.T., Ochilov B.E. *Hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquqi (ommaviy huquq)*. Darslik. T.: 2002. t 559 b
9. Saidov A.X. *Xalqaro huquq./Darslik*. T.: Adolat, 2001. 360 b.,
10. Saidov A.X. *Xalqaro huquq chizmalar va ta'riflarda. O'quv qo'llanma*. T.: Adolat, 2001. 352 b