



FROM THE HISTORY OF LEGAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

First of all, it should be noted that with the formation of humanity, crime also appeared. As a result, specific legal norms were gradually formed in order to punish the criminal. The proof of our opinion is the fact that in the written monuments, in modern language, the vocabulary units representing the concepts related to jurisprudence are recorded. For example, it should be noted that a number of terms or verb forms of terms found their expression in Mahmud Koshgari's capital work entitled *Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk* [1]. Here are some of them: *ichkin er* – a spy, *jalafar* – royal ambassador, *jalachi er* – a suspicious person who immediately slanders a person in everything, *kirtuvladi* - considered true *kuchadi* – forced, *boshatti* – divorced, *boshug‘u* – release, etc.

KEYWORDS

Qozi islom, ma'yub (guilty), “Baburnoma”, inquiries and investigations, the basic law (constitution), illegal goods (contraband),

INTRODUCTION

When referring to the works of Alisher Navoi, one can see that hundreds of terms directly related to jurisprudence are used. For example, in his work

entitled “Mahbub ul-Qulub” it is said in the twelfth chapter about judges: *Qozi islom binosig‘a arkondur va musulmonlar xayr va sharrig‘a* (good and bad) *nofizi farmondur* (is a judge)... *Shar‘iy*



hiylalar (trick sharia) guruhidin ko'ngli ochuq, fuqaho tazvirlari (trickery of muftis) tiyraligidin zamiri yoruq. Rishvaxo'r (a bribe taker) muftilar qoshida mankub va hiylakor vakillar – oldida ma'yub (guilty). Omi qoziki may ichkay – o'lturguluktur va do'zax o'tiga yetmasdin burun kuydurguluktur [2].

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's world-famous work "Baburnoma" mentions hundreds of terms used in jurisprudence of that time, some of which are actively used in current jurisprudence. Here are some examples to illustrate our point. Ont (51), mulkgirlik (52), yog'iylik (54), qasd (55), ayyorliq (56), ahd (58), mamlakatdorlik (60), adolatpesha (63), g'anim (76), nohamjihalik (82), elchi (83), sulhguna (85), arz (96), urush (99), vuzaro (159); Umarshaikh Mirza also gave the government of Andijan to him (15); Haji Maulani is a descendant of my Qazi, Sultan Ahmed Qazi and Sheikh Burhoniddin Qilich.... (17); This policy was completely suppressed (18); I sent Khoja Qazi and Udun Khoja Husain to the embassy with this in mind... (18); Abobakr Dughlat Koshgarikim... was the governor of Koshghar and Khotan... (19); He was unjustly unmerciful and showed no respect and mercy in return for good deeds (23); He grew up in the nobility and the state (23); Hasan Ya'qub was deposed and his conspiracy was appeased (25); There was another Vali... He used to gossip about the people. He was a slanderer and a harlot and a curmudgeon (29); He took Ani and set fire to Hisar (37); I finally found out that they came to arrest Shiraz after leaving Baysung'ur Mirzadin with a claim. (39); I was in this position during the

conquest of Cherik, I became a decree... (39); We have forgiven their sins (40); There are few traces and signs left of those who committed suicide (51) and so on.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

After the second half of the 19th century, after Uzbekistan was transferred to Russia, the laws of this country began to be introduced in the field of jurisprudence. In this regard, new legal terms began to be used in newspapers and magazines published in the Uzbek language. Some of these terms began to be used in the Russian-international form (with the pronunciation adapted to the Uzbek language): avoxta (< gauptvaxta), advokat, aksiya, arist // ariston, banqro't, vayannoy so'd, deplamat, zako'n, istrainik, doznaniya (question), ugalavniy ish va b. At the same time, a number of legal terms began to be accepted in full and semi-calcified form: the basic law (constitution), illegal goods (contraband), request (ultimatum), payment (tax), siyaz kazis, sibiri, pechat, zakonkhana (advocacy), etc. We also pay attention to the following examples:

1. Grand officials and heads of the judicial chamber and prosecutors came (TVG, 1906, 22); Firms should be strictly banned and investigated if they do not have certificates obtained from customs courts with the permission of the Minister of Internal Affairs. (Tap. 1906, 1); If the winner disagrees with the judge's verdict, the application will be edited in two copies (TVG, 1882, 7); District judge of Shymkent (TVG, 1870,1); He confiscates the goods (in a speech) and gives five marks to the



shopkeeper (S.Farg'. 1914, 9); The robbers want to send the soldiers to this camp (Tar. 1906,9); All the ministers signed the note to be given to the states (TVG. 1913.8), etc.

2. The investigating officers and Mr. Voyonnoy governor suddenly came... (TVG, 1892); An unprecedented event took place in the prison of Samarkand city (Tar. 1906,11); During the hours when the Crimean mufti and the commander were arrested, the office of the national newspaper in Crimea was searched (Turon. 1917, 11); Currently, inquiries and investigations are being conducted by the prosecutor about Mirkomil's affairs in Andijan (Hur. 1917,11); The head of the court asked why you came so late (MS,1903,45); Everyone knows that court meetings in Turkestan consist of one chairman and two members (Sam. 1913,43); Dear officials of prosecutor's courts. This judgment is strongly criticized (Tar. 1906,11); It is not necessary to cultivate judges, lawyers, that is, lawyers (Oyina. 1913,7,155); They decided to respond to the Greek note (agreement) on June 4-5 (S.Farg'. 1914, 18), etc.

When referring to the works of the poet Mukimi, who lived and created in the 19th century, it becomes clear that there are many terms related to jurisprudence. Here are some of them:

Mingboshi Eshdavlat akam,
Ammo quruq savlat ekan

Etdim jadallab vaqti tush
Birdam qiziq bozor ekan.

Unda bo'lus [3] G'ozidi dedi
Ham mufti, ham qozidi dedi.

Ko'rdim chuqur «Chimyon» erur
Er ostida zindon erur.

(«Sayohatnoma»)

Adl qulog'ila eshit holimi.

(«Tanobchilar»).

Qachon kim bo'ldi hakim amri birlan ibtido sol.

(«Saylov»)

Ko'rib da'volaringizni bilmas erdilar yurokingdin

(«Hajvi Viktor»)

Har ishki xalqimizg'a hokimlar etsa farmon
Band o'ldi oldi-sotdi, fuqarolaringni bil, deb,
Pullar jarimasini qilsang ekan, bihil, deb,
(«Veksel»)

In Muqimi's works, such jurisprudential terms are found in each of his poems. It would take several pages to cite them all.

In linguistics, in particular, in lexicology, it is emphasized that lexemes, which are the main lexical unit of the language, acquire reality not in isolation from each other, but in interdependence, in various semantic connections. This situation led to the establishment of various lexical layers. Due to this, such lexical layers are grouped in a certain order. It is also worth noting that, depending on the goal set in the research, different groupings and classifications are followed.

Thematic grouping of lexical layers, terminological systems: We emphasize separately: thematic classification relies, firstly, on the classification of objects and events in real reality (extralingual factor), and secondly, on the hyponymic relationship of lexemes (interlingual factor).

Based on the analysis of relevant materials and the classifications proposed by M. Kasimova and Sh.



Kochimov, it was found necessary to classify the legal terms of the Uzbek language as follows:

I. Legal terms contain a number of lexical units denoting persons. This thematic group, in turn, can be divided into smaller groups: 1) terms representing persons working in the field of jurisprudence: lawyer, prosecutor, judge, representative, attorney, shareholder, chief prosecutor, guarantor, criminologist, financier, notary, escort, criminalist, court clerk; 2) terms that mean persons who are punishable and commit illegal acts: accused, thug, raider, defendant, criminal, scoundrel, bandit, raider, poacher, bootlegger, gangster, drug addict, killer, highwayman, defendant, suspect.

II. Terms meaning “types of crime”. [4]: murder, theft, bribery, murder, rape, robbery, intimidation, slander, racketeering, murder.

III. Terms that mean the concept of “criminal proceedings”: interrogation, investigation, search, sentencing, trial // trial, impeachment, testimony.

IV. Terms meaning the concept of “judicial bodies”: court (supreme court, people’s court), prosecutor’s office, bar, tribunal, police [5].

V. Terms expressing the concept of “places of punishment”: prison

VI. Terms meaning the concept of “legal documents”: application, constitution, certificate, power of attorney, indictment, motion, instruction, will, statute, contract, receipt, judgment.

VII. Terms expressing the concept of “judgment”:
a) imprisonment, exile, deprivation of liberty, sending to disciplinary department, confiscation

of property, shooting, fine; b) release, suspended sentence, parole, commutation of sentence, pardon, amnesty.

Jurisprudence consists of several branches, each of which has its own characteristics. The importance of terms in every field of jurisprudence is immeasurable. Legal field terms can also be grouped according to the subject they represent. These include:

a) Terms related to civil affairs - individual, legal entity, entrepreneur, creditor, guardianship, sponsorship, property right, pledge, gift, limited partnership, limited liability company;

b) Terms related to state building and management activities - state law, constitutional law, official authority, state court, community associations, public organizations, Oliy Majlis, confederation, ministry, monopolistic activity;

c) Criminal terms - recidivist, fine, imprisonment, drug addiction, murder, terrorism, extortion, robbery, espionage, poaching;

g) Terms related to economic issues - economic court, procedural succession, state duty, economic contract, economic company, economic law;

d) Terms related to the issue of housing - property right, lease right, municipal fund, share, storage certificate (reservation), compensation;

e) Terms related to the issue of administrative liability - administrative liability, administrative punishment, environmental expertise, confiscation, administrative coercion;

f) Terms related to taxation - income tax, tax object, royalty, subsidy, discount, declaration,



value added tax, account - invoice, excise tax, land tax, environmental tax;

j) Terms related to labor laws - labor contract, collective agreement, collective agreement, right to employment, labor book, employer, disciplinary punishment, labor regulation.

In connection with the development of language and society, some legal terms enter into grammatical relations in the legal language and perform the task of directly naming the state of a special event, object, reality, etc. From this point of view, they can be grouped as follows:

1) Legal terms representing persons related to the legal field: prosecutor, recidivist, drug addict, murderer, spy, thief, extortionist, heir, investigator, judge, lawyer;

2) Terms that represent events, event processes in the legal field: trial, amnesty, coercion, confiscation, search, appeal, arrest, release, proceedings, sentencing, investigation, interrogation, etc.;

3) Legal terms representing the names of legal documents: warrant, act, subsidy, certificate, license, note, work book, sanction, declaration;

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

5) Terms that represent situations related to the issue of direct finance (funds): fine, tax, duty, pension, alimony, salary, honorarium, scholarship, aid money, reward money;

6) Terms defining the state and system of punishment: prison, detention, death penalty, colony.

REFERENCES

1. Mahmud Koshgari. *Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk . Roofs I-III.* - T., 1960. - Page 63.
2. Alisher Navoi. *Works. Thirteenth roof.* - T., 1966. - Page 18.
3. Bolus is the Uzbekized form of the Russian word *volostnoy*.
4. This thematic group was divided into 11 groups by M. Kasimova. Referenced abstract, pp. 11-12.
5. Such terms also express the meaning of the place where these bodies are located: court (go to court), militia (How to go to the police?)