



DISTINCTIVE LEXICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Any social contact, communication and communication, including all legal relations through language it will be wet. It is impossible to express thoughts without language as it is not, the language also forms its expression without flkr can't. Therefore, the right is the basic human needs and if there is a means that ensures and guarantees the interests of language is the main factor in the realization of this right serves as a factor. Any idea, concept, sign, action and attitude related to law is expressed in words, i.e. made up of words, phrases, terms and terms relation to the form of expression, until it falls into the form of expression, social contact, interaction does not occur. The reality and existence of an opinion, especially a legal opinion also appears in the language. Without language, without words, nothing is clear and there will be no ready-made legal opinion. Opinion in legal language words, terms, and certain ones formed with the participation of these formed only through syntactic devices - sentence models and finds its expression in speech: language is a condition for the "existence" of law. That is why language and law serve society social, spiritual-educational and spiritual phenomena, language gives spirit to law. This article discusses some indispensable English and Uzbek legal terms from the linguistic point of view.

KEYWORDS

English legal language, Uzbek legal language, law, lawyer, party, lawsuit, legal synonym, legal jargon, decision, lexical, syntactic



INTRODUCTION

Legal language is a part of literary language, it is unique is a visual language, mainly in the legislative and official sphere is used. That is, the legal language has its own lexical units, speech construction, methodological aspects and legal concepts is distinguished by expressive terms. All right sources are written in legal language. Investigation process, court, lawyer activity, the expression of laws and their perception on the basis of legal language finds. Legal language, by its essence, is divided into several types, such as, the language of law, the language of scientific jurisprudence, the language of the court, the language of a lawyer-pedagogue, the language of a lawyer-publicist, the language of a prosecutor, a lawyer It is divided into groups such as language. Concerning branches of jurisprudence to each other with the commonality of lexical-grammatical features although it is close, it has its own characteristics. For example, used in civil court activities (party, dispute between the parties, filing a lawsuit, decision, approving the claim) terms in the activity of the criminal court terms used (fraud, genocide, defamation, is fundamentally different from terrorism).

The features of legal language are orthographic, lexical, grammatical and stylistic. As said famous legal scientist, professor A.Kh. Saidov, "Legal language is the development of thousands of years and many generations the product of experience", "Historical development of law denying the legal language that embodies his

experiences possible value, legal culture is an integral part" [1]

Speech has oral and written forms. However, these two forms of speech differ from each other in some aspects differs. Speaker - prosecutor, court, lawyer, it exists only at the moment when the investigator is speaking, speaking when the process ends, the oral speech also ends. But speech under the influence of the given information, information, judgment in the listener's mind to be kept for a long time, the listener is guilty, witness, It is natural that it affects the defendant's behavior and heart.

One word can be the term of several fields. But such words are different in every field of science is the name of the concept [2]. For example, the term of Uzbek "topshiriq" (assignment) in pedagogical terminology is to pupils or students in legal terminology, if it means the meaning of the assigned task the term assignment is a person operating in the law enforcement system indicates the meaning of the important task assigned to the employee. Another Uzbek term "operatsiya" (operation) is associated with surgery in medicine means a concept, a purpose in legal terminology or an event held in connection with a special, secret mission means the name. Sometimes there is also anonymity in the terminology of a network occurs. For example, in jurisprudence, the term "sanksiya" (sanction) is two means: 1) prosecutor's permission 2) punitive measure.



Another distinctive feature of terminology is that since they are official words some legal words mean one global meaning even on a global scale. International terms can be an example of our opinion: demokrat (democrat), impichment (impeachment), demokratiya (democracy), respublika (republic), prezident (president), parlament (parliament), amnestiya (amnesty), deputat (deputy), konstitutsiya (constitution), kriminologiya (criminology). Such terms have the same meaning on all continents of the earth.

The terms belong to a specific field are specially accepted for specialists, as formalized words [3]. Therefore, a concept by replacing the expressive term with another word it will not happen. That is, synonymy in the system of network terms or doublet is not allowed. For example, right, duty, person, subject, legal entity, criminalistics, alternative to terms such as democrat, investigator, material crime looking for options is unacceptable. Sometimes different terminology as well as in the system of legal terms synonymous situations are noticeable in the Uzbek language:

Sud-qozi (judge-judge), prokuror-qoralovchi (prosecutor-accuser), aybdor-ayblanuvchi (guilty-accused), respublika-jumhuriyat (republic-republic), gumondor-gumon qiluvchi (suspect-suspect), advokat-himoyachi-oqlovchi (lawyer-defender, acquittal).

Some English legal synonyms are prison - jail, goal, lockup, penitentiary.

Lawyer - solicitor, barrister, counselor, attorney

According to jurisprudence standards, legal terms can be classified as [4]:

1. Legal, which expresses the concepts of crime and punishment terms: invasion, extortion, fraud, relapse crime, genocide, recruitment, terrorism, defamation, espionage, defamation, slander, and insult.
2. Legal terms related to criminal proceedings: face, examine, experiment, expertise, hold arrest, forced bringing, initiation of a criminal case, investigation, court investigation, judgment, appeal proceedings, and evidence.
3. Legal, which means the concept of civil rights terms: property relations, private property, property rights, obligation law, intellectual property, succession law, contract agreement, guardianship, sponsorship, legal entity, individual, representation, power of attorney, period, surety, guarantee.
4. Legal terms related to civil proceedings: party, in the procedure of party dispute, filing a lawsuit, cassation working, mutual agreement of the parties, representation in court, plaintiff, defendant, provision of evidence, legal capacity, solution judgment, settlement agreement, securing a claim.
5. Legal terms related to state construction and management: sovereignty, state, state symbols, state flag, national anthem, constitution, republic, governor, Cabinet of Ministers, Office of the President, State Counselor, senate, election, senator, speaker, legislative chamber, referendum, parliament.

In legal language, we can encounter numerous jargons which are called legal jargons [5]:

Absolute Divorce – type of divorce that allows the parties to end a marriage and terminate



property rights. Often referred to as a "simple divorce" or "no-fault" divorce. Parties can enter into another marriage after the divorce is final. Either party is entitled to absolute divorce if they have been continuously living separate for one year, and one of the parties has lived in NC for at least six months before the divorce action is filed.

Alimony – support paid to dependent spouse - designed to enable dependent spouse to maintain the standard of living experienced during the marriage. Can be requested in a divorce action or in action for alimony without divorce, but must be requested prior to the entry of a final order of divorce.

Marital property - the property spouses acquire during their marriage.

Order – the decision of the judge that is put in writing and filed in the court case. The order often requires action and if not complied with, can result in contempt charges.

Pro Se – Latin phrase that refers to a litigant who represents himself/herself without the benefit of an attorney.

Verification – when a party to a suit swears that the contents of a document are true and correct – usually sworn to in the presence of a notary public.

Legal language includes some very complex linguistic practices of an ancient profession. Because legal English itself is not monolithic, and is used to attain various goals, our assessment of its usefulness will depend on a large number of considerations [6]. Some of its features are nothing more than time-worn habits that have long outlived any useful communicative function.

Other characteristics arguably serve some function, such as signaling that an event is an important proceeding, or enhancing the cohesiveness of lawyers as a group, but should be abandoned because they detract too much from the paramount goal of clear and efficient communication. In yet other cases, lawyers approach language strategically, actually preferring obscurity to clarity; obviously, such usage impedes the overall goals of the legal system and its language [7]. More problematic are features that clearly enhance communication within the profession but mystify outsiders. Here, we may need to weigh how important it is for the lay public to understand the language at issue. In the final analysis, legal language must be judged by how clearly and effectively it communicates the rights and obligations conferred by a constitution, the opinions expressed by a court, the regulations embodied in a statute, or the promises exchanged in a contract. While ordinary people may never understand every detail of such legal documents, our law should be stated as clearly and plainly as it can be.

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