



COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LEGAL TERMS

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ABSTRACT

In world linguistics, the study of languages from the point of view of comparative typology has reached a higher level. This article describes the comparative study of international legal terminology, which is considered one of the important branches of jurisprudence. The peculiarities and differences of international legal terms in English-Tajik, Russian-English systems are analyzed.

KEYWORDS

International law, terminology, linguistic research, comparative typology, comprativistics.

INTRODUCTION

Various aspects of the legal language have attracted the attention of Russian and foreign linguists and lawyers for a long time. Especially in Russia, the last decade of this field is characterized by the formation of a new direction, which is centered on the study of legal language from different perspectives. Since all such studies are conducted at the intersection of linguistics and legal sciences, it is not yet clear which field this direction belongs to. In our opinion, this direction

is more correct if it is attributed to the science of linguistics. Because its purpose is to study the legal subtlety, which is a completely separate subsystem of the literary language. One of the most pressing problems of legal linguistics is the non-observance of linguistic sign terminology. The problem of 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 terminology and theory, as well as to the study of industrial and private industrial systems, their development, systematic linguistic and extralinguistic features, and the functioning of separate terminological units. There are extensive studies covering a number of problems of the formation and operation of legal terminology in different languages. Such studies attracted the attention of a large group of authors working in the language departments of the Saratov State Law Academy. Until recently, the division of each discipline into sub-fields or subsystems (special terms with their own subsystems) was practically ignored in terminology. Such subsections also exist in law (for example, administrative law, international law, criminal law, etc.). Some branches of legal science, in particular, the study of the terminology of international law, have been discussed in many scientific works at the world level.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Some aspects of the problems related to this field of international law are general 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] as described. Alexander Zahar and Goran Sluiter[1;530], Yonah and Swetnam, Cherif M.[3;134], John R. Bolton[5;79], Dugard[4;78] from foreign scientists in this field studied in a monographic plan.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the process of drafting international agreements and translating their texts, there is a need to regulate the legal systems of different countries and their corresponding terminological systems. Inconsistencies in national legal systems create unresolved "conflicts" at the legal level. This requires linguistic analysis, the main purpose of which is related to the adequate translation of the meaning of the terms and other lexical units of the legal language, the semantics of the terms indicating the legal reality of each state. The precise qualification of legal concepts and the conclusion and execution of real international agreements are important in practice. The existence of international law terminology in the conclusion of international agreements of some "non-speaking states" partially solves this problem. International law is a system of legal principles and norms that regulate interstate relations in order to ensure peace and cooperation. 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 international law is a system of norms based on common goals and principles. Because the norms that make up the international legal system have legal force and the corresponding mechanism of action. In the arsenal of ensuring the mechanism of their implementation, we come across 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 it also refers to the object of regulation of legal terms, which plays a



key role in determining the characteristic features of international law. Some authors try to expand the concept of international law by including other phenomena besides norms. For example, local literature has tried to include relations that actually belong to the field of law enforcement into the field of international law. Proponents of expanding the concept of international law by adding other phenomena to it point to the need to deformalize law. As mentioned above, the name of international law is often questioned. This name has developed historically, and in the Middle Ages, when the idea of law regulating relations between states appeared, jurists turned to Roman law in search of the necessary term. 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 under Roman law.

Comparative typological studies in linguistics now include extensive research. At the current stage of its development, the comparative-typological direction in linguistics is becoming more and more popular and expanding the scope of research. At the same time, the characteristic feature of this field of modern linguistics is the growing interest in comparing one language system with similar systems of another language, differential features and properties of the languages being compared. First of all, the comparative analysis of languages, as L. Yelmsev noted, "complete linguistic typology is the biggest and most important task that linguistics has to solve. Linguistics rises to the greatest generalizations and becomes a science only with the help of typology." One of the most

relevant and at the same time developed topics from the point of view of comparative linguistics is the unique typological study of English and Tajik languages. One of such studies is the issue of semantic-structural analysis of legal terminology of English and Tajik languages. This is the topic of candidate of philological sciences, it finds its solution in M.S. Mamadjonova's scientific research. The study examines the features of the use of nominal parts of speech, verbs and verb combinations in the terminology of the material of the legal term systems of Russian, English and Tajik languages. International legal terminology is a significant part of the terminological vocabulary in almost all languages. With the emergence of a new concept, new terms representing these concepts also appear. When it comes to legal terminology in the Tajik language, it is evident that it is an open system. Based on factual data, the researcher determines that one of the main sources of formation and enrichment of the legal terminology of the Tajik language is the internal resources of the Tajik language. Also, on the basis of genetic and etymological analysis, the legal dictionary of the Tajik language shows that there are words whose origin goes back to the Arabic language. L.M. According to Mamadjonova's conclusion, in terms of the morphological structure of legal terminology of the Tajik language, verbs function as a large number of terms in legal literature. We believe that the use of verbs as legal terms is scientifically and logically justified.

To date, the research conducted by N. Saidmurodova on the comparative-typological



international legal terminology of the Tajik and English languages is relevant. In his scientific research, he studies the methods of term formation, sources of formation and semantic features of the system in the international legal terminological system of the two languages being compared. The object of the study is the actively used layers of the international legal terminological system of the analyzed languages, international legal documents, and educational literature consisting of a special text that is the main field of international legal terms. In general, during the comprehensive analysis, 1320 lexical units related to the terminology of international law are analyzed from lexicographic sources.

CONCLUSION

In the study of international legal terms, the comparative approach prevails. That is, international legal terminology is studied by comparing two languages. In linguistics, a comparative study of the international legal terminology of English-Russian, Tajik-English, Russian-Tatar languages was carried out, and in these studies, the main attention was paid to the analysis of the semantic and morphological structure of international legal terms in the terminological system of the languages being compared.

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