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LEGAL TERMS AND THEIR TRANSLATION PROBLEMS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK



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MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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Annotation

This monograph is related to the terminology section, which is one of the important fields of linguistics, and it is mainly focused on the study of legal terminology which discusses the emergence of new researches in the field of legal terminology, the researchers' approach to various aspects of the study of legal language that all this requires a comprehensive understanding of history. This scientific direction includes its current status, development laws and interactions with other scientific directions. In addition, it is devoted to a large-scale study of the linguistic features of legal language and the discovery of unexplored peculiarities of legal terminology, the search for legal terms in accordance with cognitive and rhetorical approaches, and the examination of modern legal neologisms. It is also related to the theoretical and historical aspects of linguistic divergences, the uniqueness of the evolution of legal discourse and terms, the identification of theoretical aspects of legal languages and its development. In addition, legal language with some specific features was analyzed and studied in this monograph. The results of the work can be used to write scientific articles, professional papers and coursework. Some of the results can be used for lectures on jurisprudence and legal debates. This monograph consists of three chapters with 96 pages. The first chapter of this monograph is devoted to the consideration of theoretical aspects of the field of terminology and its actualization. In this section, the beginning of modern terminology is considered, the history of legal language is described as a field, and an example of the practical study of legal ideology is given. The second chapter is dedicated to the methodology which analyzes the specific features of legal terminology in English and Uzbek languages through rhetorical and cognitive approaches. The third chapter reflects the analysis and classification of translation problems of modern legal terminology.

Ushbu monografiya tilshunoslikning muhim sohalaridan bo'lgan terminologiya bo'limiga oid bo'lib, unda asosan huquqiy terminologiya o'rganishga qaratilgan, unda huquqiy terminologiya sohasida yangi-yangi tadqiqotlarning paydo bo'lishi, tadqiqotchilarning huquqiy tilni o'rganishning turfa jihatlariga murojaat qilishlari muhokama qilinadi - bularning barchasi tarixni har tomonlama tushunishni talab qiladi. Ushbu ilmiy yo'nalish, uning hozirgi holati, rivojlanish qonuniyatlari va boshqa ilmiy yo'nalishlar bilan o'zaro ta'sirilarini ham o'z ichiga oladi. Bundan tashqari, huquqiy tilning lingvistik xususiyatlarini keng miqyosda o'rganish va huquqiy terminologiyaning o'rganilmagan o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini topish, huquqiy atamalarni kognitiv va ritorik yondashuvlarga mos ravishda izlash, zamonaviy huquqiy neologizmlarni tekshirishga bag'ishlangan. Shuningdek, lisoniy divergensiyalarning nazariy va tarixiy jihatlarini, huquqiy nutqlar va atamalar evolyutsiyasining o'ziga xosligi, huquqiy tillarning nazariy jihatlarini aniqlash va uning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq. Bundan tashqari, ushu monografiyada ba'zi o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega huquqiy tilni tahlil qilindi va o'rganildi. Ish natijalari ilmiy maqolalar, malakaviy ishlar va kurs ishlarini yozish uchun qo'llanilishi mumkin. Ba'zi natijalar huquqshunoslik va yuridik munozaralar bo'yicha ma'ruzalar uchun ishlatilishi mumkin. Ushbu monografiya uchta bobdan

iborat va 96 sahifani tashkil qiladi. Ushbu tadqiqotning birinchi bobi terminologiya sohasining nazariy jihatlarini ko'rib chiqish va uni aktuallashtirishga bag'ishlangan. Bu bo'limda zamonaviy terminologiya ibtidosi ko'rib chiqiladi, huquqiy til tarixi soha sifatida tavsiflanadi va huquqiy mafkurani amaliy o'rganishga misol keltiriladi. Ikkinchi bob ingliz va o'zbek tillarida huquqiy terminologiyaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ritorik va kognitiv yondashuvlar orqali tahlil qiladigan metodologiyaga bag'ishlangan. Uchinchi bobda zamonaviy huquqiy terminologiyaning tarjima muommolari tahlil qilish va tasniflash aks ettirilgan.

Данная монография относится к разделу терминологии, который является одной из важных областей языкознания, и в основном ориентирована на изучение юридической терминологии, в ней обсуждается появление новых исследований в области юридической терминологии, подход исследователей к различным аспектам изучения юридического языка – все это требует комплексного понимания истории. Это научное направление включает в себя его современное состояние, закономерности развития и взаимодействие с другими научными направлениями. Кроме того, оно посвящено масштабному изучению лингвистических особенностей юридического языка и открытию неизученных особенностей юридической терминологии, поиску юридических терминов в соответствии с когнитивным и риторическим подходами, рассмотрению современных юридических неологизмов. Это также связано с теоретическими и историческими аспектами языковых расхождений, своеобразием эволюции юридических дискурсов и терминов, выявлением теоретических аспектов юридических языков и их развития. Кроме того, в монографии проанализирован и изучен юридический язык, имеющий некоторые специфические особенности. Результаты работы могут быть использованы при написании научных статей, профессиональных работ и курсовых работ. Некоторые результаты могут быть использованы для лекций по юриспруденции и юридических дебатов. Монография состоит из трех глав и состоит из 96 страниц. Первая глава данного исследования посвящена рассмотрению теоретических аспектов области терминологии и ее актуализации. В этом разделе рассматривается начало современной терминологии, описывается история юридического языка как области и дается пример практического изучения правовой идеологии. Вторая глава посвящена методике, анализирующей особенности юридической терминологии в английском и узбекском языках посредством риторического и когнитивного подходов. Третья глава отражает анализ и классификацию проблем перевода современной юридической терминологии.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	5
CHAPTER I. TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY AND THEIR SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS.....	11
CHAPTER II. LEGAL TERMS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK.....	38
CHAPTER III. PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF LEGAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK AND THEIR UNIFICATION	63
CONCLUSION.....	86
USED LITERATURE.....	92

INTRODUCTION

On the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev's proposal, 2018 is announced in our country "A Year of supporting active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies". The tasks of communicating with people, realization of their requests and wishes have become a priority state policy. The decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with applications of legal and physical persons" was adopted on 28 December 2016.

The people's reception also has all conveniences for ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to submit an application (claim, request) to a state body.

The inscription with the words of President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Living with concerns of people is the most important criterion of humanity" at the entrance to the reception immediately catches the eye. The activities of the reception are organized on the basis of this benchmark. Modern conveniences for a direct dialogue with the population, considering, recording and filing of applications have been created. The needs of mothers with young children, people with disabilities are taken into account.

The Head of State, getting acquainted with the work of the People's reception, praised the high level of its activities. Now there is a need to fill the work with content, strengthen the internal culture¹.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has signed a number of decrees aimed at the development of science management system in Uzbekistan, as well as the perfection of the structure and activities of the Academy of Sciences.

In accordance with the Decree, the State Commission for Science and Technology headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been set up, tasked with elaborating and introducing for consideration an integrated

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-2909 "On measures for further development of Higher Education System". 20th of April 2017

government policy in the field of scientific and technical activity, in the identification of priority directions for innovation programs.

As the working body of the Commission, the Agency for Science and Technology of the Republic of Uzbekistan is being established on the basis of the terminated Coordinating Committee for Science and Technology Development under the Cabinet of Ministers. The agency is entrusted with forming a government mission for the provision of scientific and technical services in terms of the implementation of fundamental, applied and innovative research for sectors of the economy and social sphere.

The Decree on measures to further improve the activity of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of research activities, signed by the President of the country, defines the main goals and priorities of its activity on the basis of modern requirements. In addition, to further bolster up the research infrastructure as part of the Academy of Sciences it is created a number of research institutions, as well as individual institutions will be back in its management. These measures will allow carrying out wide-range studies, concentrating the available scientific potential in various fields of science and forwarding it to the solution of actual problems of the socio-economic sphere.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to educational of harmoniously developed young generation and ensuring in all stages of educational process the training of high skilled physically healthy and mentally rich personal that can take worthy place in the society. The President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev² signed a decree № PD-5117 dated on May 19 in 2019 "On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level". In accordance with the State Program "Year of Support of Youth and Public Health", the development of foreign language teaching as a priority of education policy, radically improve the quality of education in this area, attract qualified teachers and in order to increase the population's interest in learning foreign languages. Creating under the Cabinet of Ministers the Agency for

² Mirziyoyev Sh. Decree "On Uzbekistan's Development Strategy ". - 2017- p.2

the Promotion of Foreign Languages (hereinafter - the Agency) and the positions of territorial representatives of the Agency in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent and conducting foreign language proficiency rankings by regions, sectors, government agencies and educational institutions, to develop proposals for further popularization of foreign language learning.³

Students should leave schools with the Russian language as a language of instruction experience while studying foreign languages. We should prepare in our country in the shortest time the methods of intensive foreign languages learning based on our national peculiarities.

Such great attention to learning and teaching foreign languages is the reason for the opening of new researches in the field of the English language. From this point of view, language is the most important means of communication between people, the weapon that conveys the message to others. At the same time, one of the new trends in linguistics, cognitive linguistics, its development history, directions, as well as the issue of the nominative field of the English and Uzbek language concept of "wrestling" were put forward, which is equally interesting for all linguists. issues are analyzed.

Terminological units are the object of analysis of various disciplines. Each paradigm of knowledge formulates its own definitions, specific features characteristics. The famous terminologist V.M. Leichik, when setting tasks for specialists for working in the field of terminology, emphasizes their important mission, notes that "the task of terminologists is consisting a terminological explosion, which is largely spontaneous, into a controlled process"⁴. This approach of the scientist is justified, that the terminological units are the material component of the human cognition, represent "elements of scientific apparatus of theories and concepts, as well as such symbolic means as nomenclature, proper names,

³ Mirziyoyev Sh. Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-5117 "On measures to bring the promotion of foreign language learning in the Republic of Uzbekistan to a qualitatively new level". 15 the of May, 2019

⁴ Leichik V.M. Terminology: subject, method and structure. Ed. 3rd. - M.: LKI, 2007.-256 p.

symbols, indices, as well as their combinations in verbal formulations, symbolic formulas, diagrams, etc”.

T.G.Popova, S.A.Stepanov and M.V.Poluboyarov⁵ analyze the content, structure of the term in terms of cognitive approach, identify and analyze the formation of a meaningful core of the term. At the same time, researchers consider a range of questions and problems that are direct reflection in the study of allomorphic and isomorphic characteristics. Considering legal terminology is as an integral part of terminological science with a point view of cognitive science.

Legal terminology is as an integral part of terminological science. Language signs are used to receive, process and represent the messages of the informant, including number of informants in the field of law, represent conventional signs. In understanding the terminological unit, we will rely on the points of view of T.G.Popova, S.A.Stepanova and M.V.Poluboyarova⁶ that “lexical units of a special (natural science, commercial, technical, legal, military, etc.) language, are used for the purpose of adequate expression of certain special concepts, as well as verbal expression in the language of objects from various professional characterized by a clear, reasoned and transparent composition with using legal stamps, specific accompanying definitions⁷. The examples include, bring stable combinations in speech - to have meaning, harsh criticism, active support, play a role, constant attention, focus, brisk explanation, struggle, close attention. Also, we present such legal stamps - verbal phrases replacing prepositions: at the expense, in the case, in part, in connection, in the light, etc. When consideration of the case depending on whether the law allows an exemption from liability in this situation, and whether the commission or failure to take a specific action in the wording of the disclaimer itself, the courts disclaimer can be ignored.

⁵ Popova T.G. National-cultural semantic language tips and cognitive-socio-communicative aspects (based on English, German and Russian languages). - M.: Publishing house of MGOU, 2003. - 179 p.

⁶ Popova T.G. Category of informative saturation of legal discourse // Profess-online-oriented foreign education language and translation at the university. - M.: RUDN, 2011.-P. 273–275.

⁷ Marmaridou S.S.A. Pragmatic Meaning and Cognition. - Amsterdam, Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing Company, 2000. - 179 p.

The disclaimers are present as lexical units that act in a direct meaning, and terminological units are not have expressive-shaped components. The vocabulary is played by a special lexical unit. It should be noted that the series with commercial and legal terminology units in disclaimer messages are very important for the terms of the most different terminological systems. Our analysis of the practical material is revealed that the disclaimer procedure is characterized by the use of numerous monosemantic nouns. For example, such legal terms – responsibility, liability, damage, claim, buyer, seller, company, shipment, merchantability, and terminological phrases, for example: limitation of liability, exclusion of liability, express/implied warranty, fitness for a particular purpose.

The sources of the new formation of legal terms are Latinisms. Indeed, one can not re-reassess the important role of the Latin language in the development of the legal terminological system. A large number of Latinisms are legal terms have been introduced into other languages from the original language during the Renaissance. In this regard, we present such legal Latin terms like bona fide, memorandum, certiorari, Alibi. Many legal terms was borrowed by English from French language, for example: president, legislature, representative, congress, parliament, etc. However, it should be noted that, there is a variety of options. There is an adjective that is taken from Latin, as legalis - legal. It contains several forms:

- 1) loyal - a form appeared in English from the Old French language;
- 2) legal - the form appeared in English language without an intermediate language, from Latin language;
- 3) nogo legalis - the form appeared in English from the Norman language.

Thus, it can be seen from the examples of legal terms – Latinisms, Latin borrowings are inter-national words. Accordingly, similar words are found in many linguistic cultures. The legal technical special terminological units have a specific meaning: legal force, judgment, compensation for property damage.

The special legal terms can be divided into two groups.

The first group - it is legal common terminological units included into the language of jurisprudence from the common language. However, these words began to possess another value in the language of law. For example, the following lexical units have become legal terms: act, production, agitation, complaint, seizure, etc. The second group - the terminological units related to only the language of law. These legal terms includes such as legal capacity, regarding national authority, lawsuit, etc.

CHAPTER I. TERMS AND TERMINOLOGY AND THEIR SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS

The word “term” is derived from the Latin word “terminus” which means limit, border. A term is a word or phrase that is a clear and stable expression of a particular concept specific to a field of science, technology, or profession. As terms move from scientific communication to live speech, they become words that are understandable to the public over time. It is very difficult to imagine the scientific and normative picture of the universe without terms. Because the terms serve as the basic units that make up the scientific text. Linguists have differing views in the field of terminology, with different definitions of the word ‘term’.

Single-meaning words and combinations that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture and art are called terms. A word has multiple meanings, i.e. additional meanings, but a term does not. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity and unequivocal meaning. The term is used in a certain field, in the speech of representatives of this field. For example, terms such as crime, punishment, lawsuit, defendant, invasion, recidivism, genocide, terrorism, guardianship, senate, speaker are found in the fields of jurisprudence. The set of terms and the field that studies these terms is called terminology. The term is derived from the Greek word "terminus" which means check, boundary⁸.

As an example, A. Reformatsky contributes to this area and defines the term as follows: "Terms are special words" [1]. Some terms are classified as "special vocabulary" by A.V. Kalinin, who separates them into two categories:

First and foremost, special vocabulary consists of terms.

2) Professionalisms are included in special vocabulary in addition to terminology.

Furthermore, A.V. Kalinin makes a distinction between terminology and professionalism: A term is an expression or name of a concept that is fully formal,

⁸ Tojiev Yo. va b. O'zbek nutqi madaniyati va uslubiyat asoslari. – T.: ToshDU, 1994.

accepted, and legitimized in a particular science. This is where professionalism differs from terminology. Enter the desired field (agricultural, technology, or industry). However, professionalism lacks a precise, scientific definition and is instead a semi-formal word, profession, or expertise that is widely used in everyday speech.

According to R. Doniyorov, "We are not incorrect to state that this claim is a continuation of the views of some scholars who consider language to be a class." "Terms are nominative units that represent specialized concepts in science - technology, literature, art and other fields, the use of which is limited to a particular field," is how H. Jamolkhanov views the term. The evolution of science and technology is intrinsically tied to the formation of new terminology and the changing of terms.

Terminology, which is typically used in two separate contexts, is made up of two Latin words: "termus," which means border, and "logos," which means science, field, and subject. The first is a vocabulary associated with a system of ideas in a specific scientific, technological, business, artistic, or social endeavor. Some instances of vocabulary used in the military are jewelry, tourism, military terminology, and technical terminology. The study and control of terms is the focus of the science of linguistics, which is closely related to the second meaning. Terminology is one of the most significant social communication tools, and it has greatly influenced language usage in general. A targeted search based on available data can be used to describe the derivation and interpretation of a phrase.

Because understanding the location and purpose of terms within the field's lexical levels enables one to comprehend the core idea behind the concept. The use of functional approach principles necessitates a thorough and in-depth analysis of the term's substance. A functional approach to the word have concentrated on E. Drozen (1934), G.O. Vinokur (1939), V.V. Vinogradov, A.A. Reformatsky (1986) and V.G. It has been examined in academic publications by authors like Gak. Furthermore, among many other terminologists, A.A. Reformatskiy (1986), B.N. Goloven (1981), N.P. Kuzkin (1962), L. Kapanadze (1965), O.S. Akhmanova

(1990), V.P. Kaprovich (1978), R.Yu. Kobrin (1991), V.M. Leychik (1986), V.D. Tabanakova (1998), E.N. Academics like Tolikina.

The main normative requirements for the term were originally D.S. Developed by Lotte. These requirements are: structural, non-specificity, brevity, unambiguousness, clarity, simplicity, comprehensibility, degree of applicability, etc⁹.

Some of them have provided additional information to many scholars, including I.N. Volkova, A.V. Krijanovskaya, L. A. Simonenko and others. We will focus on some of these requirements below:

1. Structural: any term is part of a particular terminological system. It is this feature that elevates it to the status of a term. The term system has two types of structure - logical structure and linguistic structure.

2. Unambiguousness: a term should represent only one scientific or technical concept and one concept should correspond to only one term. One of the most serious shortcomings of the terminology, according to D.S. Lotte, is that the meaning of the term varies from context to context.

3. Brevity: The short version of the term is functionally equivalent to a term. It cannot be used freely and voluntarily.

4. Clarity: A scientific concept has a definite boundary and this boundary is reflected in its definition. The accuracy of a term means that it has all the characteristics of a given concept.

5. Linguistic basis: when it is necessary to choose one of the terms based on one's own or another language, of course, it is advisable to use the term itself. This is because the excessive and unreasonable use of assimilation terms inevitably leads to the separation of terminology from the vernacular and its incomprehensibility to non-experts¹⁰.

The structural structure of the term, V.P. According to Danilenko, it includes three lexical layers:

⁹ Лотте Д.С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. Вопросы теории и методики. М., 1961.— с. 29

¹⁰ Лейчик В.М., Оптимальная длина и оптимальная структура термина, Москва, 1981, 63 стр

- 1) non-terminological vocabulary;
- 2) general scientific vocabulary;
- 3) terminological vocabulary.

Terminological lexicon (special words of a specific terminological system) is the most meaningful part of the language of science, if general scientific terms express general meanings that are not limited to a single subject area.

Terminology is currently divided into several areas of research:

1. Theoretical terminology - studies the laws of development and use of special vocabulary (terms).
2. Practical terminology - deals with the development of practical principles of terms, recommendations for overcoming the shortcomings of terms and terminology, tools for their use, creation and translation.
3. General terminology - studies the general properties and problems of special lexicons (terms).
4. Private Terminology - The study of terms that belong to a particular area of a particular language.
5. Typological terminology - comparative study of individual terminology and defining the properties of general and individual terminology.
6. Comparative terminology - comparative study of general and special terminology in different languages and their properties.
7. Semasiological terminology - studies the problems of semantics of special lexemes, changes in semantic units, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy.
8. Onomastic terminology - studies the special lexemes of naming, the process of their naming, the choice of the optimal form of naming.
9. Historical terminology - studies the history of terminology and analyzes the origin and formation of terms. This is how the terms are regulated. Based on the results of this direction, a new independent science in linguistics - anthropolinguistics - emerged.
10. Functional terminology - studies the role of modern terms in various texts, in situations of professional communication, training, as well as the use of

terms in speech and computer systems. Now there are new areas of terminology - cognitive and epistemological terminology.

As the science of linguistics developed and expanded its scope of research, the study of terms became one of its most important and integral components. In modern times, the study of terms has formed a separate branch of linguistics - terminology. Political and social terms denoting international relations play an important role in the lexicon of any language, including English, Russian and Uzbek, and they form a significant part of the language lexicon. In the process of combining language and culture, especially in the process of translation, one inevitably encounters terms. Among linguistic units, terms have a special significance due to their functions such as naming and distinguishing objects of words and phrases, as well as the principles of individualization and identification. The problem of terms in international and intercultural relations and even in interactions between peoples has long existed.

In the following years, the term term is used instead of term. Such usage is a mistake. Because the meaning of the word term is wider than the meaning of the word term, it is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized word used in a specific field. Therefore, it is appropriate to name the concept of term as a lexical unit with a scientific and official meaning included in the concept of term.

The lexicon of the legal language mainly consists of terms. But in order to express any legal concepts, certain requirements and standards are set before the terms. It comes from the essence and nature of the term¹¹.

It is appropriate to explain the specific features of the terms that differ from common words as follows:

1. Words become terms if they are used in a certain branch of science and technology and are used in a limited sense. For example, water, salt, circle,

¹¹Usmonov S. Yuristning nutq madaniyati: Yuridik oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun darslik/Sarlavhada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi. - T.: TDYI nashriyoti, 2005. -178 b.

witness, damage, slander, intimidation (water, salt, circle, witness, harm, slander, scare).

The word water generally refers to various types of water: running water, spring water, gas water, mineral water. As a chemical term, water is understood as a compound represented by the formula H_2O and consisting of two hydrogens and oxygen, based on this composition it reacts with other substances in Mendeleev's table.

The word "witness" in the common language means a person who was personally present at the time of an event and saw it with his own eyes. a person who is interrogated according to the procedure established by law. (If the word "witness" in the common language means a person who was personally present at the time of an incident and saw it with his own eyes, then in the system of legal terms it is about the circumstances that must be determined in a criminal case. a person who is interrogated in accordance with the law.) The word slander (slander) is generally used to falsely accuse or slander someone, to make a bad name; slander For example, slander cracks a stone, if a stone does not crack, a head cracks (Proverb)¹². *As a legal term in jurisprudence, this word is the name of a crime that means an attack on the dignity and honor of a person (Cc, p. 139).*

In addition, such as penalty, crime, fine, inspection, property, deposit, assignment, debtor, gift, complaint, lawsuit common words also mean legal concepts in the jurisprudence system. Such words are used in a limited field and acquire a terminological meaning.

2. The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term is equal to the concept within the norms of the literary language. The reason is that in a terminological system, the term is monosemantic, so its meaning is equal to the concept. That is, terms are special formal words that express the same meaning. A single word with multiple meanings expresses several concepts. For example, the

¹² Usmonov S. Yuristning nutq madaniyati: Yuridik oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun darslik/Sarlavhada O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi. - T.: TDYI nashriyoti, 2005. -178 b.

eye is a human organ; an ornament on a ring; a sign on a tree; refers to concepts such as the source of water from a spring¹³.

3. The term expresses clear, concrete concepts and is devoid of emotional connotations. The meaning of the word is complex, and the concept has additional meanings and stylistic signs. Therefore, synonyms that mean the same concept in the language differ from each other with different aspects of meaning or stylistic application. For example, the words yuz, bet, chehra, jamol, yonoq, ruxsor, oraz, turq, aft, bashara (face) express one common concept and are considered synonyms, but they differ from each other according to different aspects of meaning: you can say basharang qursin deyish mumkin, lekin chehrang qursin yoki jamoling qursin.

4. One word can be the term of several fields. But such words are the names of separate concepts in every field of science. For example, the term task in pedagogical terminology means the task given to pupils or students, while in legal terminology the term task means the important task assigned to an employee operating in the law enforcement system. If the term operation means a concept related to surgery in medicine, in legal terminology it means the name of an event carried out for a purpose or a special, secret mission.

Sometimes the terminology of a network is synonymous. For example, in jurisprudence, the term "sanction" has two meanings:

1) *prosecutor's permission*

2) *punitive measure.*

5. Another distinctive feature of the terms is that, as the terms are formalized words, they mean the same concept on a national scale, even on a global scale. International terms can be an example of our opinion: *demokrat, impichment, demokratiya, respublika, prezident, parlament, amnistiya, deputat, konstitutsiya, kriminologiya va h.k (democrat, impeachment, democracy, republic, president,*

¹³ Begmatov E.A., Mamatov A. Adabiy norma nazariyasi. – T.: Fan, 1999.

parliament, amnesty, deputy, constitution, criminology). Such terms are used in the same sense on all continents of the earth.

6. Terms belong to a certain field and are formalized words specially accepted by certain specialists. Therefore, the term expressing one concept cannot be replaced by another word. That is, the use of synonymy or doublet is not allowed in the system of network terms. For example, it is unacceptable to look for alternatives to terms such as right, duty, person, subject, legal entity, criminalistics, democrat, investigator, substance, crime. Sometimes synonymous cases are noticeable in the system of legal terms, as in other fields of terminology: *sud-qozi, prokuror-qoralovchi, aybdor-ayblanuvchi, respublika-jumhuriyat, gumondor-gumon qilinuvchi, advokat-himoyachi, oqlovchi, davlat ayblovchisi-davlat himoyachisi-davlat qoralovchisi* (*judge, prosecutor-accuser, guilty-accused, republic-republic, suspect-suspect, lawyer-defender, acquittal, state prosecutor-state defender-state accuser*). However, such a situation is a defect in terminology, because terms should be free of synonyms and doublets to be unambiguous. The main reason for this situation is the choice of the Uzbek alternative to international terms. However, international terms are used in the same way around the world¹⁴.

7. A term is an element of a system of field terms and is always used within a system: *vasiylik, oila, nikohni qayd etish, farzandlikka olish, homiylik, aliment, soxta nikoh* (*guardianship, family, marriage registration, adoption, sponsorship, alimony, sham marriage*) etc. are connected and form a system. This system of terms is considered a separate link of the chain of legal terminology and created a system of terms representing family relations¹⁵.

Adherence to the above-mentioned norms is not only the basis of linguistic literacy, but also prevents ambiguities in the application of penalties for liability in accordance with the provisions of our laws. The lexicon of the legal language occupies an important place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language with its unique variety.

¹⁴ Baxtiyor Omon. Siyosiy yetakchining noiqlik mahorati. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2000.

¹⁵ Sobirova Gulhayo Mo'minjon qizi "YURIDIK MATNDA TERMIN QO'LLASH ME'YORLAR. – T.: O'zbekiston, 2000.

Vocabulary units and terms used in the legislation, which have been formed over the years and are being improved with the honor of independence, are distinguished by the color of formality. Such a rich lexical layer can be classified according to its meanings, more precisely according to branches of jurisprudence as follows:

1. Legal terms denoting the concepts of crime and punishment: *bosqinchilik, tovlamachilik, firibgarlik, retsidiv jinoyat, genotsid, yollanish, terrorizm, nomusga tegish, josuslik, qo'poruvchilik, tuhmat, haqorat qilish (extortion, extortion, fraud, repeat crime, genocide, recruitment, terrorism, defamation, espionage, subversion, defamation, libel) and etc.*

2. Legal terms related to criminal proceedings: *yuzlashtirish, ko'zdan kechirish, eksperiment, ekspertiza, ushlab turish, majburiy keltirish, jinoyat ishini qo'zg'atish, surishtiruv, sud tergov, hukm, appelyatsiya tartibida ish yuritish, dalillar (examination, examination, experiment, examination, detention, compulsory bringing, initiation of a criminal case, inquiry, judicial investigation, judgment, appellate proceedings, evidence) and etc.*

3. Legal terms denoting concepts related to civil rights: *mulkiy munosabatlar, xususiy mulk, mulk huquqi, majburiyat huquqi, intellektual mulk, vorislik huquqi, shartnoma, bitim, vasiylik, homiylik, yuridik shaxs, jismoniy shaxs, vakillik, ishonchnoma, da'vo muddati, kafillik, kafolat (property relations, private property, property right, right of obligation, intellectual property, right of inheritance, contract, transaction, guardianship, sponsorship, legal entity, natural person, representation, power of attorney, term of claim, surety, guarantee) and etc.*

4. Legal terms related to civil procedure: *taraf, taraflarning tortishuvi, da'vo qo'zg'atish, kassatsiya tartibida ish ko'rish, taraflarning o'zaro kelishuvi, sudda vakillik, da'vog'ar, javobgar, dalillarni ta'minlash, muomala layoqati, hal qiluv qarori, kelishuv bitimi, da'voni ta'minlash (party, dispute between the parties, filing a lawsuit, cassation proceedings, mutual agreement of the parties,*

representation in court, plaintiff, defendant, provision of evidence, legal capacity, decision, settlement agreement, provision of the claim) and etc¹⁶.

5. Legal terms related to state construction and management: *suverenitet, davlat, davlat ramzlari, davlat gerbi, davlat bayrog'i, davlat madhiyasi, konstitutsiya, respublika, hokim, hokimlik, Vazirlar Mahkamasi, prezident devoni, Davlat maslahatchisi, senat, saylov, senator, spiker, qonunchilik palatasi, referendum, parlament, Oliy majlis (sovereignty, state, state symbols, state emblem, state flag, state anthem, constitution, republic, governor, governorship, Cabinet of Ministers, presidential office, State Counselor, senate, election, senator, speaker, legislature, referendum, parliament, Supreme Assembly) and etc¹⁷.*

Problems of word and term in linguistics

In modern linguistics, a term (lat. "terminus" - limit, limit) is a word or a combination of words that expresses the concept of a certain field of knowledge or activity. The term is transferred to all vernacular languages through a specific terminological system. Therefore, the term and common words are considered complementary lexical units¹⁸.

Also, possessing a systematic character, a tendency to ambiguity in its terminological field, not expressing feelings, and methodological neutrality are among the characteristic features of the term. As an example, we can say that the word "function" used in biology, mathematics, linguistics is not a multi-meaning term, but terminological homonyms, a reterminological process that takes place between fields (the term of one field is used as a term of another field) *ilanishiya*) should be understood as a derivative. As we know, the laws of the universal lexicon can also be observed in the formation of terms. However, the general and specific aspects of the term have not yet been sufficiently revealed; words that are widely used in everyday life are also terms related to different fields. *Og'iz, burun, tomoq - anatomiya va tibbiyot; gilam, sholcha, palos - gilamdo'zlik; kitob, ruchka,*

¹⁶ G.A. Asilova, O'zbek tili" 2018

¹⁷ Sobirova Gulhayo Mo'minjon qizi "YURIDIK MATNDA TERMIN QO'LLASH ME'YORLARI". – T.: O'zbekiston, 2000.

¹⁸ <https://azkurs.org/Termin-va-terminologiya-haqida-umumiy-ma'lumot> (azkurs.org)

daftar - being terms of the pedagogical field, they are actively used in the national language ¹⁹.

Currently, along with the word "term", the words "atama" and "istilah" are used in the same sense. However, they do not fully represent the current meaning of the word "term". Another word "term" has a broad meaning and is used for geographical objects and famous names. The word "Istiloh" in the sense of the term is constantly used in texts on historical topics (literary history, Eastern philosophy, etc.).

To be honest, if we want to pay attention to the different aspects of the term and the ordinary word, we should look at the opinions of the scientists who are engaged in that field and solve the opposition between the term and the ordinary word on this basis. is appropriate. Usually, most of the scientists indicate the following signs of the terms:

- 1) the term is unambiguous;
- 2) as it is known, the term has a clear, nominative function, and it does not have the functions of emotionality, expressiveness, modality. The term expresses this feature both in context and out of context;
- 3) the meaning of the term is equal to the concept;
- 4) the term is stylistically neutral ²⁰;
- 5) terminolexics is a separate system, etc.

In our opinion, the signs specific to the term have been correctly analyzed above, that is to say, the term does not have any affective emotionality.

In the above-mentioned opinions, scientists have clearly and fully reflected the characteristics of the terms. Of all the signs, the most characteristic signs for the term are the stylistic neutrality of the terms, the fact that the terminological lexicon is a separate system (the fact that it is such a system is seen in the fact that it is visible as a system element only in the field in which it is used), and the term performs a function. Terms can be distinguished from ordinary words by these

¹⁹ [https://azkurs.org/Termin_va_terminologiya_haqida_umumiy_ma'lumot_\(azkurs.org\)](https://azkurs.org/Termin_va_terminologiya_haqida_umumiy_ma'lumot_(azkurs.org))

²⁰ Akobirov S."Til va terminalogiya" – T, "Fan" 1968

signs. The fact that the term is a special term is clearly visible in the field in which it is used. If it passes from this system to another system, it becomes a simple word. For this reason, M. Mukarramov used the word "joint" in linguistics, that is to say, in phonetics, as a term, "young joint", "joints of the hand" as members of the human body²¹.

V.G.Gak²² showed in the article mentioned above, it is possible to study the different relationship between term and word into three types according to the purpose of expression:

- 1) single-level lexical unit - simple word;
- 2) single-level lexical unit - term;
- 3) two-level lexical unit - a simple word in one place, a term in the other.

Currently, the number of international terms entering the lexical level of the language is increasing due to the reforms in the socio-economic, financial, political and legal systems of our country. This situation requires people working in this field to have complete and accurate information about terms and concepts related to their profession. V.N. Shevchuk defines the term as follows: "Term" is a word that in the Middle Ages expressed the meanings of "determining", "expressing".

1. The lexeme "terme" in Old French means "word". A.A.Reformatskiy²³ emphasized: "A term is a word defined by its separate and special signs, it is a clear and unambiguous word in the fields of science, technology, economy, politics and diplomacy.

2. It expresses a specific subject or concept without expressiveness, and has its own strict and clear content limit and explanation. V.P.Danilenko²⁴ clarifies the word term as follows: "The term (s) is a specific name and definition of lexical units of a specific science and field, considered part of the vocabulary."

²¹ [https://azkurs.org/Termin_va_terminologiya_haqida_umumiy_ma'lumot_\(azkurs.org\)](https://azkurs.org/Termin_va_terminologiya_haqida_umumiy_ma'lumot_(azkurs.org))

²² В. Г. Гак Теория и практика перевода. Французский язык.

²³ Р е ф о р м а т с к и й А. А. Что такое термин и терминология? // Вопросы терминологии. М., 1961. С. 49–51.

²⁴ Даниленко В. П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания / В. П. Даниленко. – Москва. Наука, 1977. С 2-3.

3. B.N.Golovin²⁵ wrote about the term: when viewed from the point of view of profession, the term expresses certain professional concepts²⁶.

4. In addition, V.M.Leychik's²⁷ works had some opinions. According to him, the term is considered a lexical unit of a specific language and expresses general, specific or abstract concepts in the science and activities of specific and special fields²⁸.

Profesor G'.Abdurahmonov²⁹ wrote: "The clarity and strictness of the terms shows the level of science, education, and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms is different in different fields of science and depends on the development of a particular science. Since this development is continuous, the origin and arrangement of new terms is also continuous. In general, careful processing and arrangement of terms in the native language is a necessary resource for creating textbooks and manuals, as well as for teaching in the native language³⁰. Irregularity of terms also strongly affects the style of speech.

5. Therefore, the regulation of terminology and proper translation is a matter of great importance not only in the scientific field, but also in social life. The term is derived from the Greek word terminus, which means limit, boundary. It is a word specific to science and technology, agriculture, art and culture.

There are different understandings of the term. For example, for logicians, a term is a word that refers to a set of descriptions (or descriptions) of a specific object and is applied to it. Any word in any language can be a term. In science and technology, a term is an artificially invented or special word taken from natural language. The field of application of such words is determined or limited by representatives of one or another scientific school. Unlike universal terms, specific

²⁵ Головин Б.Н. Типы терминосистем и основания их различения. / Б.Н. Головин // Термин и слово; — Горький: Горький, 1981.

²⁶ Ilmiy-amaliy konferensya tezislari. — Navoiy, 1993

²⁷ Лейчик В.М. Терминоведение. Предмет. Методы. Структура / В.М. Лейчик. — М.: Издательство ЛКИ, 2007. — 256 с.

²⁸ Limarova E.V, *, Utkina A.Y. THE SPECIFICS OF THE ENGLISH-RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF FILM PRODUCTION TERMS

²⁹ G'. ABDURAHMONOV, SH. SHUKUROV, Q. MAHMUDOV O 'ZBEK TILINING TARIXIY GRAMMATIKASI. O 'ZBEKISTON FAYLASUFLARI MILLIY JAMIYATI NASHRIYOTI TOSHKENT 2008

³⁰ O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi – T, "Fan" 1981

to science and technology are combined into terminological systems as hierarchical units, they achieve their meaning only within the same system, in which a logical (conceptual) terminological field corresponds to them. Any development in science indicates the emergence or clarification of scientific terms.

We all know that it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of term and terminological lexicon. Also, the scope of use and distribution of terms is limited by a certain terminological system. Many comments have been expressed in the scientific literature about the term and the definition of the term. In most definitions, the term is described as a word or phrase expressing a special scientific and technical concept.

According to O.Vinokur, term- is always clear and obvious. The language of the term system is formed consciously. The term does not appear by itself, spontaneously, but is created due to necessity, the need for it in society. According to A.S. Gerd, a term is a natural and artificial language unit, that is, a word or a combination of words, with a special terminological meaning that clearly and fully reflects the main features of existing concepts at a certain stage of the development of science. O.S.Akhmanova says that terminology emerges only when a science reaches the highest level of its development, that is, the term is recognized after a specific concept acquires a clear scientific expression. An important means of distinguishing a term from a non-term is that it cannot be scientifically defined.

Dictionaries of Turkic languages began to be compiled in ancient times. M. Kashgari's "Devonu Lugatit Turk" (11th century), M. Zamakhshari's "Muqaddimadul Adib" (12th century) and a number of other works are among them. The first Russian-Sart (Uzbek) dictionaries were published in 1906-17. In 1992, the Terminology Committee was established under the Commissariat of Education of Uzbekistan. This committee worked until 1937. In the 20s, the work of compiling various dictionaries became widespread. In these years, new higher educational institutions, the Scientific Committee, and then the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan were established. This naturally led to the development of science. As a result, it became the basis for the origin of hundreds of terms in the

field of social, political, administrative and concrete sciences. New terms were directly adopted from Russian and foreign languages or their Uzbek alternatives were created.

The Orthographic Conference held in 1929 condemned the anti-borrowing of terms. Enrichment of the literary language with Soviet-international terms was announced as a great resource. At the same time, it was forbidden to create artificial words and distort the pronunciation and writing of existing Russian-international words.

Terms are a rapidly changing area of the lexicon. In the 1920s and 1930s, there was a great struggle in the press regarding the choice of terms. If, in 1917-31, the terms hydrogen, oxygen, carbohydrate were used in the form of muvallidulmo, muvallidulhamuza, homzi karbun, in 1931-36, in the form of watery, achchil, mirgen, and from 1941, in the form of hydrogen, oxygen, carbohydrate.

Currently, this committee is actively working on terminology. More than 150 dictionaries of terms related to various fields of science have been published. But in this field, theory lags behind practice. There is no unity and consistency in published dictionaries, press, scientific works. The main reason for this is that the procedures for creating a dictionary of terms have not been developed. According to the scientific literature, special words that are used only in a certain field of science and production and are mainly understood by people in that field are considered as terms.³¹

The authors of the work "Lexicology of the Uzbek language" note that "so far, the concept of the term has been interpreted differently in linguistics." Some linguists include not only the words and phrases related to science and technology, but also the names of all household tools, weapons of the current level of production, but also all the names of primitive weapons of the past, as well as handicrafts. they also include words.

If the matter were to be put in this context, it would be necessary to call the name of each concrete subject a term. It is not a matter of expressing a specific

³¹ Begmatov E. Hozirgi o'zbek tilining leksik qatlami – T, 1985.

meaning of the term, from this point of view, the lexicon of the profession is almost no different from scientific and technical terms, the term is not only a specific term of any concept, but as a means of expressing a scientific concept, it is mainly used in written form. will come»³².

So, when we use the word "atama" and the concept of "term" in its meaning, it is not the name of things, subjects, events, but it represents a specific scientific concept and a certain science. we need to understand the units that belong to the field.

In this sense, professional words differ from terms. We will discuss this below. In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of work has been done on the study of terms. Many scientific books, pamphlets, dictionaries, scientific and popular scientific articles were written, dissertations were defended. In this regard, the publication of more than 200 dictionaries is a great achievement of our science. The granting of the state language status to the Uzbek language, the adoption of the law "On the transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script", the large-scale work carried out by the Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan are further development of the field of terminology. caused him to rise to a higher level. The formation of terms is as old as the history of the people. In inscriptions such as Tonyukuk, Kultegin, Bilga khagan, we find terms related to the crafts our people are engaged in. They were also present in legends and heroic songs created by the people. Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" work, which embodied them, fulfilled a great historical task in bringing them down to us. For example, let's take the excerpts from the work on the topic of hunting:

Chag'ri berib qushlatu,

Toyg'an izib tishlatu,

Tilki, to'ng'iz toshlatu

Ardam bila o'klalim.

³² Жуманиёзов Р., Салимоа С. Ғоявий тарбияда нотиклик санъати. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2002.

Mazmuni: (Yigitlarga) chag'ri (ov qushi) berib qush ovlaylik, Ov itini (qushlarning) izidan solib tishlataylik. Tulki, to'ng'iz(lar)ni tosh bilan uraylik, Yutuqlarimiz bilan maqtanaylik.

Yigitlarig ishlatu,

Yig'ach yamish irg'atu.

Qulan, kiyik avlatu,

Bazram qilib avnalim.

Mazmuni: Yigitlarni ishlataylik, Daraxt(lar)dan meva(lar)ni qoqtiraylik. Qulon, kiyik ovlataylik, (So'ng) bayram qilib ovunaylik.

Thus, through such historical-scientific-artistic sources, only physical education and sports related to wrestling, running, jumping, riding, bow, archery, archery, marksmanship, shooting, rowing, sailing, swimming, swimming, game, kick, trick, ball), net, chavgon, wing, sword, ship or chess-related chessboard, checkerboard/chess, king/pawn, farzin, rukh, elephant, horse/asp, pawn/pawn , mot, pot/pat, piece, white, black, check, wing, walk, person, attack, many terms have come down to us. This applies to all areas of social life.

In this way, in each period, in connection with the development of society, field terms improved both in number and quality. The period after the second half of the 19th century and the period when Uzbekistan gained independence more than a hundred years later have a special place in its development. During this period, the changes that took place in the world caused the growth of industry in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, and the redevelopment of secular sciences.

Special terms related to philosophy, law, history, philology, sociology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geography, industry, agriculture, medicine were formed and entered our language. It cannot be overlooked that the influence of the Russian language was great.

The number of terms in the Uzbek language makes it necessary to study them in thematic groups. Because, as Uzbek terminologists S.Ibrohimov, S.Akobirov, Olim Usman, R.Doniyorov, H.Shamsiddinov, A.Madvaliyev and

others have pointed out, such an analysis can show the general wealth of terms and bring them into a certain order. makes it easier to learn by dividing it into areas³³.

First, it is correct to divide the terms into two large groups:

1. General terms.

2. Terms that are proprietary.

General terms include terms that are understandable for all areas of the same terminological system. For example, the terms sports competition, prize, winner, achievement, victory, first place, championship, test, coach, referee can be easily used in all types of sports. The same can be said about physics terms such as heat, temperature, body, electricity, magnet, gas, motion, energy, field.

Private terms are valid only within one thematic group. For example, while the physics terms mentioned above can be used in all its fields, terms like gravitation, diode, thermoster, condensation, capillary phenomena or chemistry terms like hydroxide, oxide, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid are used within a narrow specialization. is used. This situation can be observed in all directions and fields of science.

As with all lexical resources of the Uzbek language, terms have their own ways of enrichment and they are in accordance with the general laws of the development of our language.

The view that there is not a single language in the world that has not acquired foreign words also corresponds to his terminology. "In order to express a new concept in all languages, either a ready-made term from another language is adopted, or a word or term existing in this language is used, or a new term is created," writes S. Akobirov.

It should be recognized that the Uzbek language has a large number of foreign scientific and technical terms. Traditionally, we study them in the following directions:

1. Arabic: *amaliyot, asar, asos, izoh, imlo, ilm, in'ikos, ilova, isloh, istiloh, islohot, maqola, misol, masala, maxraj, manfiy, musbat, mavzu, mazmun, mantiq,*

³³ Жуманиёзов Р., Салимоа С. Ғоявий тарбияда нотиклик санъати. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2002.

ma'noviy, ma'rifiy, muqaddima, mushohada, tajriba, taqriz, tahlil, uslub, fan, falsafa va hokazo.

2. Persian: *bastakor, doya, duradgor, zabtkor, navosoz, navoxon, shogird, peshqadam, sovrin, sozanda, ustoz, chavandoz, yakkaxon, havaskor, hamshira kabi.*

3. Russian: *abzats, agronomiya, agroxiya, agrotexnika, arxeologiya, gazeta, kodeks, lingvistika, matematika, nekrolog, plenum, realizm, romantizm, sessiya, syezd, fizika, fonetika, fonologiya va hokazolar.* Ularning ma'lum qismlari:

a) Latin: *abbreviatsiya, abstrakt ot, agglyutinatsiya, adverbializatsiya, adyektivatsiya, akkomodatsiya, aktualizatsiya, aksentologiya, alliteratsiya, alternatsiya, areal, artikulyatsiya, assimilyatsiya, affiks, affiksoid, affrikata kabi.*

b) Greek: *allegoriya, allomorf, allofon, alfavit, amorf tillar, analitik tillar, analogiya, anomaliya, antiteza, antonim, antroponim, apokopa, arxaizm, aforizm singari.*

In the following years, the socio-political changes that took place at the level of our republic with the honor of independence had a great impact on the development of our language, especially on its terminological development.

Even at first, there was such a situation that the desire to "nationalize" terms grew stronger. Recommendations have also increased tremendously. Along with brilliant ideas, hard-to-digest proposals were also thrown into the air. We will give some examples as proof of this statement: *matematika-riyoziyot, fakulteti-kulliyot, rassom-musavvir, gazetxon-mushtariy, auditoriya-saboqxona, xona, o'quv xonasi, sirk-tomoshaxona, sirkul-pargar, sellofan-suvqog'oz, seyf-zarf, attestatsiya-ko'rik, samolyot-aeroplan, tayyora, aeroport-tayyoragoh, familiya-naslnoma, klub-da'vatxona, titul list-sarvaraq* and others.

Such recommendations were made after independence - after the adoption of the law "On the State Language". It is known from history that the true devotees of our mother tongue, and the opinions of this content were raised by the libertarian and nationalist modernists at the beginning of our century, during the colonial period.

They (authors fighting for the purity of the language)...recommended to revive many ancient words and adopt them into the Uzbek literary language. For example, *arabcha zahmat, xalq, duo, nasihat, rais, olam, kitob, maktub* soʻzlari oʻrniga *emgak, el, oʻqish, oʻgut, boshliq, ochun, bitik, yozoq* soʻzlarini, *forscha shahar, guvoh, tajriba* soʻzlari oʻrniga *baliq, taniq, sipok* soʻzlarini, *ruscha parovoz, poyezd, revolyutsiya, proletar, samovar, pochta, agronom, elektr, geografiya, botanika, astronomiya, morfologiya, sintaksis* kabi soʻzlar oʻrniga *oʻtxona, otash arava, oʻzgarish, yoʻqsil, oʻzi qaynar, choparxona, ekin bilgʻich, simchiroq, yer biligi, oʻsimlik biligi, yulduz biligi, sarf, nahv* and others.

These views are noteworthy in the sense that they contain the idea of cleaning the language as much as possible from foreign elements, defining universal Turkish units as the standard of the literary language. If the problem is understood in this way, then the above words such as *riyaziyot, kuliyat, musavvir, mushtari, sabakkhana, pargar, pargar, pargar, naslnama, davatkhana* do not correspond to this idea. A question arises by itself: what is the difference when the words recommended for adoption are not universal - what is Russian-international, what is Arabic or Persian-Tajik?

There is another important aspect of the matter: the recommended units were not adopted as lexical standards for our literary language. Why? Therefore, first of all, the process of changes in the language was influenced by the socio-political conflicts of that time. At a time when nationalism is accused of nationalism, such attitudes towards our language and striving for innovation were not supported. Secondly, at the beginning of our century, and even now, the use of units representing things and concepts in the form of recommended words was not yet standardized, it did not become a habit, and it has remained so.

It is used in our language *avtor, arxitektor, gumanizm, doklad, ideologiya, inspektor, intelligent, kontrol, komandirovka, komandirovochnaya, leksiya, ministr, oblast, ostanovka, planeta, problema, rayon, raport, redaktor, revolyutsiya, spravka, student, sekretar, tema, territoriya, traditsiya, forma* instead of such

words, muallif, me'mor, insonparvarlik, ma'ruza, mafkura, nozir, ziyoli, nazorat, safar, safarnoma, ma'ruza, vazir, viloyat, bekat, sayyora, muammo, tuman, bildirishnoma/ xabarnoma, muharrir, inqilob, ma'lumot ma'lumotnoma, talaba, kotib/ kotiba, mavzu, hudud, an'ana, shakl the recommended words like. Because they were used as doublets in our language more or less before.

The analysis of many examples shows that the stagnation of terms and designations is a complex issue. When the Republic of Uzbekistan was under the jurisdiction of the former Union, when the influence of the Russian language on other languages in the territory of the Union was strong, we without hesitation republic, region, region, author, agitation, propaganda, idea, plan, form, percentage, process, command, report, report, student, secretary, minister, etc., although there are alternative versions of them in our language (regardless of which language it was taken from before).

In connection with the independence of our country, these words were naturally reacted to by the public. Alternative options such as republic, region, district, author campaign, propaganda, idea, plan, form, percentage, process, trip, notice, reference, student, secretary, minister have also been used since the early 90s. began to be used more and more, and this parallelism remained the norm in our language for a certain period of time.

Now, more than ten years later, a completely different picture can be observed. During this time, we can easily say that the first group of words gave way to the second group of words. Why do we say mostly? That's why, as they say, saragi sarakka, puchagi puchakka, each of these words has passed through time. Some of them have preserved the parallelism even now: republic-republic, university-dorilfunun. It happened because their semantic and stylistic meanings are not exactly the same.

There are other reasons for such parallel use. In our linguistics: *epitet – sifatlash, derivatsiya – so'z yasalishi, affiks – qo'shimcha, abbreviatura – qisqartma so'z, anafora – misra boshidagi tovush takrori, antroponimlar – kishi ismlari, toponimlar – joy nomlari, atribut – aniqlovchi, affrikatlar – qorishiq undoshlar,*

stil – uslub, stilistika – uslubshunoslik we are still using dozens of terms in parallel. The reason for this is that the first term is used in all languages as an international term.

It follows that the acceptance and standardization of the newly proposed words depends on whether they are already used in the language or not. In other words, getting used to seeing and hearing them helps to normalize.

It seems easier to maintain a standard in the use of terms than to maintain a standard for other words, such as polysemous or synonymous words. In fact, there are problems here too. For example, we can use the word commodity instead of the word commodity, which has been actively used in our language until now: goods, industrial goods, exchange of goods, bringing goods, goods with a reduced price. But such use is not easy. It is not possible to say industrial goods, but food goods, when I said that I brought goods, only industrial goods are understood, and when I said that I brought goods, it can be understood without distinction or based on the words *prodtovari*, *prodtovari*, and both. From the word "tovar" we can create the word "tovaroved", but from the word "mol" we cannot create the word "stock expert" with the same meaning. Even in our case, it goes back to the main meaning of the word "mol" - the meaning of an animal, and it means a person who knows animals well and deals with animals. There was no need to express such meanings in the Uzbek language. Let's say an anthropologist, one can even jokingly call an anthropologist, but not a zoologist. Therefore, in our language, it is necessary to use the word *tovaroved* or *tovarushno*.

It is known that in the science of linguistics, in the activities of linguists and other specialists, recommendations are given in order to harmonize the situation in the use of language, to create uniformity, to create ease and comfort, and most importantly, to ensure comprehensibility. So, *agroprom*, *agroximiya*, *akvarel*, *annotatsiya*, *arxeolog*, *astronom*, *vakant* instead of these words *dehqonchilik*

sanoati, dehqonchilik kimyosi, suv bo'yoq, muxtasar bayou, qadimshunos, falakiyotchi, bo'sh o'rin/bo'sh lavozim like these words and phrases can be used³⁴. But how scientific, practical and normative are these recommendations? Which of these variants can survive in the language? Which of them fully expresses the essence of things and events, subjects and concepts? Life itself, the process of using the elements of language, will certainly solve this issue, regardless of which option is preferred. But giving such recommendations and explaining the advantages of the recommended options is an absolutely necessary activity. Only in this way, our language will be improved and refined, and the subtlest possibilities in the meanings of words will be realized. We will give an example as a confirmation of what has been said: many terms related to the science of psychology have given way to terms used in Eastern science according to the recommendation of experts in this field. *Psixologiya-ruhshunoslik, psixika-ruhiyat, psixik protsess-ruhiy jarayon, adaptatsiya-moslashish, nerv-asab, nerv sistemasi-asab tizimi, talant-iqtidor/ iste'dod, temperament-mijoz, emotsiya-jo'shqin holat jo'shqinlik, harakter-xulq*.

It follows from this that when assigning cases in a language, each language should rely on its own internal rules and take into account whether or not it is acceptable to the majority³⁵.

Here, let's analyze another example. In the process of searching for alternatives to many terms, instead of the word "rayon", the words "nohiya", "depara" and "tuman" were used. Later, although it does not correspond to the original meaning of the word, the word district became standard. However, it should be noted that this word has only one meaning - the term of an administrative region that is a part of a region and has a certain border. However, the dictionary also shows the possibility of the word rayon meaning a place in general: *prigorodniy rayon – shahar atrofi rayoni, promishlenniy rayon – sanoat rayoni, zavodskoy rayon – zavodlar rayoni, rayon voyennix deystviy –*

³⁴ Жуманиёзов Р., Салимоа С. Ғоявий тарбияда нотиклик санъати. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2002.

³⁵ Аҳмедов А.А. Нотиклик санъати. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1967.

urush harakatlari rayoni, rayon boya – jang maydoni, oboronitelniy rayon – mudofaa doirasi . How do we standardize these compounds? Since it is currently being formed in our minds as an administrative region, can it be normalized in the form of a suburban district, a district of factories, a district of war operations? In addition, there are the words rayonirovaniye, rayonirovanniy - regionalization, regionalized. For example, regionalization of the seeds of certain crop varieties, that is, the seeds of varieties that are most adapted to the conditions of a place. How do we normalize this? Is it called fogging the seed or placing the seed, adapting the seed to the places? In any case, in our opinion, the solution of the problem will be found in the passing time.

Analyzing the processes of replacement and standardization of terms, one can come to the following conclusion: some of the terms were quickly exchanged, standardized and popularized, and another part is being used in the form of variants and doublets. A certain part of the units recommended as terms did not find their place in the language and were not approved by many.

So, when it comes to normalizing the terms of the post-independence period, it is necessary to take into account that these aspects are vital.

It should be noted that the Terminology Committee's services in coordinating and regulating this process are great. The committee performed many tasks in this regard.

As we mentioned above, the professional lexicon differs from the terminological lexicon by several features. These are the differences which is clearly shown in the book "Lexicology of the Uzbek language". Vocational words created over the centuries are used only among certain professions and are formed in the process of oral speech. The possibility of this group of words is limited within the framework of a profession and people who are engaged in it. Because of this, their dialectal variants may exist.

With such characteristics, they are opposed to terms. Because the terms express official concepts related to the field of science and technology, industry and agriculture, spirituality and culture, and they are controlled by the relevant

authorities. As an expression of a scientific concept, it appears mainly in written form and has universal or national significance³⁶.

It is also important to talk about the standards of professional language units. Examining the existing dictionaries shows that only a certain part of the terms related to the social life, profession and crafts of Uzbeks are included in them. Let's refer to some examples from T. Tursunova's "Practical Lexicon of the Uzbek Language": *gilam turlarini bildiradigan julxirs, zulbaraq, arabi, olachapalos, holi- g'oli, sholcha- qoqma yoki bosma* (1.chakmon. 2. ilma, chok turi), *birishim, bo'zastar, gulburi, dorpech, dug / duk, duxoba, do'kon* (1. dastgoh, stanok mogazin), *do'ppi, yondori, jo'ypush, zardevol / zardevor, zardo'zi, zehdo'zlik, yo'rma, yo'rmado'zlik, kallapo'sh, kalobtun, kashtado'z, kibaz, (paxta) momiq, palak, peshonaband / peshonabog', popop, popopchilik, resman, tubatoy, urchuq, choyshab, shamshirak, o'rmak, qatim, qo'chqorshoxi / qo'chqorak va boshqalar.* Ulardan *gilamning turlarini bildiradigan arabi, palos, sholcha so'zlari hamda chakmon ma'nosidagi bosma, dorpech, dug / duk, duxoba, do'kon, do'ppi, yondori, joypuli, zardevor/ zardevor, zardo'zi, zehdo'zlik, yo'нна, yo'rmado'zlik, kallapo'sh, kalobtun, momiq, palak, popop, popopchilik, peshonaband / peshonabog', urchuq, choyshab, o'rmak, qatim* such words are given in the dictionary³⁷.

But *julkhirs, zulbarak, khirs, holi, kokma*, which indicate types of carpet; *ilma, chok tun* means printing and binding (silk), *bozastar* (fabric), *gulburi* (flower cutting), *resman* (yellow and white spool of thread), *tubatoy* (a simple ball without flowers), *shamshirak* (similar to a ladder wood) and the words *kokhkorashokhi / kokhkorak* (type of pattern in textiles) are not expressed in the above-mentioned dictionaries³⁸.

One word can be standardized in two ways, as a term in the field of science. For example, morphology:

³⁶ Аҳмедов А.А. Нотиклик санъати. – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1967.

³⁷ O'zbek xalq shevalari lug'ati – Т., 1971

³⁸ O'zbek tiuning izohli lug'ati, I – II tomlar. М., 1981

1. in linguistics - the system of word change forms in the language, the section of grammar about the ways of forming word forms and the rules of word formation;
2. in botany - as a science that studies the structure and form of the soil;

assimilation:

1. in biology - assimilation, absorption and digestion of organic substances in the process of organism activity;
2. in linguistics - in the pronunciation of words, the two sounds in their composition harmonize with each other as a result of interacting with each other, become absorbed and resemble each other;
3. in history and ethnography - as a result of a nation's assimilation of customs, culture, and language of another nation.

This chapter is discussed the issue of terms and terminology in modern linguistics, as well as the issues of commonality and specificity between words, terms, terms. The opposite is also observed in language development. The range of meaning of the terms belonging to a certain field of science or profession expands - the process of determination takes place, that is, they leave the scope of narrow terminology, become popular and begin to be used in all functional methods. For example; to operate a person - to carry out a currency operation - to carry out a military operation; regiment headquarters - cotton headquarters, grain headquarters; The science of philosophy is like studying philosophy. In this way, they are also used in stable compounds: to dominate, to become an automaton, to monopolize, to have a high rating, to have a high degree, to be a plus for work, to be a minus for work, to quote, captain of the blue ship, etc. It is known that unambiguous words and combinations that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture and art are called terms.

A word has multiple meanings, i.e. additional meanings, but a term does not. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity and unequivocal meaning. The term is used in a certain field, in the speech of representatives of this field. For example, terms such as crime, punishment,

lawsuit, defendant, invasion, recidivism, genocide, terrorism, guardianship, senate, speaker are found in the fields of jurisprudence.

The set of terms and the field that studies these terms is called terminology. The term is derived from the Greek word terminos, which means check, boundary. In the following years, the term term is used instead of termin. Such usage is a mistake. Because the meaning of the word termin is wider than the meaning of the word term, it is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized word used in a specific field. Therefore, it is appropriate to call the concept of termin a lexical unit with a scientific and official meaning, which includes the concept of term.

CHAPTER II. LEGAL TERMS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Legal terms form the main layer of the lexicon of the legal language. The lexical units and terms used in the legislation, which have been formed over the years and are being improved with the honor of independence, are distinguished by the color of formality. Such a rich vocabulary is a witness of our great national value and the existence of Uzbek statehood and rights.

The quality of discoveries related to the branches of law, the priority of laws also depends on the skillful use of language tools, in particular terms, which are directly related to Oman. In the current process, in which practical steps are being taken towards the further improvement of the legal democratic society, while reforms related to the provision of human rights and freedoms, the achievement of the primacy of laws, and the introduction of a consistent and perfect system of state administration are underway, the language and style of laws, legal terminology, and jurisprudence creation of a "new generation" of various terminological, orthographic, explanatory, encyclopedic dictionaries and manuals is one of the most urgent issues³⁹.

The development of the terminology of a certain language is related to the life of society and the changes taking place in it. Also, the formation of the terminological base of a language is a complex and laborious process, which requires special knowledge and certain skills from its creators, as well as general culture, knowledge, and impeccable literacy. When talking about the law and legal language, legal terminology, it should be noted that the culture of law-making implies strict professional language, as well as its simplicity, comprehensibility and openness to all segments of the population. Inaccuracy of the terms used in the text of the legal document creates the possibility of distorting the meaning of the law. In this regard, H.A. Kerimov expresses the following opinion: "A word or phrase used incorrectly or inappropriately, the difference between an idea and its

³⁹ Рустамов А. Сўз хусусида сўз. – Т.: Ёзувчи, 1987.

textual expression can sometimes lead to serious consequences. Especially in the field of law making⁴⁰. ”

Correct use of legal terms is an integral part of law-making activity. Also, such words are intended to preserve the language of the legislative act and are convenient to use in practice.

When presenting the legislative opinion and the form of normative legal documents, it is necessary to comply with certain requirements and use language tools specially developed for the field of law-making. In this regard, it is necessary to strictly follow the following principles.

1. Correctly and unambiguously reflect the content of the specified legal concept;
2. It is not allowed to use unclear, vague terms;
3. Avoid using rhetorical forms and figurative words in the text of the legal document. Because the terms are not used in the direct and specific sense. This term is always unambiguous and its meaning does not vary according to the text. A word with semantic uncertainty cannot perform the function of expressing a special meaning;
4. In the text of the regulatory legal document, it is advisable to use terms that are widely used and actively used;
5. Stability and instability in the use of legal terminology. It is not appropriate to abandon traditional terms and introduce new terms denoting the same concepts;
6. Maximum brevity in the use of terms. Terms taken from other languages should not harm the national legal language;
7. Do not overuse terms made up of two or more words, abbreviations. In the language of regulatory legal documents, it is recommended to use only abbreviations that have a strong place in the literary language;
8. Not to use appropriations inappropriately if there is an alternative.

⁴⁰ Имов. Д.А. Законотетельная техника : науч.-метод. и учеб. Пособие.М.:НОРМАИНФРА-М 1998.

Therefore, a legal term is a fixed combination of words or words that express the will of the legislator, are used in the same way in the texts of legal documents, and are the generalized name of a legal concept that has a clear meaning. is characterized by functional stability. Nevertheless, the legal terminology of each language system is characterized only by its own characteristics. Law is the most important regulator of social relations. The most important features of law are formal certainty and binding nature. Formal accuracy is expressed in the existence of law and is a process that cannot be imagined without linguistic means. The effectiveness of legal regulation is largely determined by the quality of normative documents, which shows that the role of legislative bodies is very important in them. As noted by the famous Russian jurist I.A. Pokrovsky, "One of the first demands of a developing human personality to the law is the demand for specific legal norms." In addition, in his opinion, no concept of law can be imagined without the clarity of legal norms⁴¹”.

Another famous French jurist, F. Jenya, believes that there are special means and methods of embodying legislative thinking in linguistic form, which are only used in law-making and law-enforcement activities. These tools are the basis for distinguishing the independent legislative style of literary speech due to the special tasks before the law, the unique way of presenting the topic, the special vocabulary of the language for expressing the legislator's opinion⁴².

In legal literature, this style of presentation is described as "law language". When talking about the specific features of the language of legal documents, some authors talk about the existence of a legal language, while others talk about the existence of a special legal language. However, the rule about the specific features of the legal language causes a lot of controversy among scholars. According to the well-known Hungarian jurist I. Szabon, the so-called "legal language" is essentially nothing more than ordinary language filled with special expressions and technical terms, that is, if language tools are used more precisely. E.E., who

⁴¹ Керимов. Д.А. Культура и техника законодательства. М.:юрид.лит.,1991

⁴² Карташев.В.Н. Юридическая техника, тактика, стратегия и технология. Н.Новгород ,2000

supported this position. Pryashnikov and E.M. Smorgunova said that the language of the legislation applies to various spheres of public activity. This feature distinguishes it from languages that have their own vocabulary and special terminology serving a narrowly specialized field. This position is not supported by all authors. Most of them follow the opposite view of socio-legal language. In fact, the legal text is expanded for the widest range of social relations and their subjects. However, naming the existence of a special language in the law, they do not take into account the specific features of various professional legal activities. The analysis of the quality of local regulatory legal documents and their language is mainly carried out within the framework of the problems of legal (legislative) technology. Most authors consider the development of legal technology as a set of tools, techniques and rules used in the registration and systematization of normative legal documents⁴³.

VI In addition, N. Kartashov gives a broader interpretation of legal technique. Most researchers refer to legal terminology as one of the most important structural elements of legal technique, as an important tool. A term is a special phrase or symbol adopted in any science or profession. Also, terms are not special words, but special function words. Each science and each field of knowledge has its own terms. The term means words or phrases that have a legal meaning in relation to the language of the law. Based on the characteristics and role of legal terms, most authors describe them as the main tools of legal technique (legal and technical tools). This, of course, is the correct description of this phenomenon in legal reality. However, in our opinion, this description of the terminology is not enough, because it defines the role and place of the terminology only from one, official legal side. S.S. Alekseyev used the term "jurisprudence" as a broader concept in his works, which includes both legal techniques and techniques of investigating crimes (criminology), techniques of conducting court cases and techniques of document management⁴⁴.

⁴³ Покровский И.А. Основы проблемы гражданского права. М.: Статут, 2013

⁴⁴ Толстик В.А. Юридическая терминология. России, 2012

An important feature of legal terms is their close connection. Therefore, their development is determined by the level of development of legal theory and legal regulation in general. In the following years, with the expansion of domestic statehood, democratization of society and the development of legal science, the rule of law, social state, human rights and other similar terms were widely spread in legal documents. Naturally, strengthening their constitutional position requires certain scientific theoretical justification and the development of the science of law in general. After all, it is necessary to consider legal terms not only as a technical tool, but also as the most important scientific legal category.

Each national language system has its own set of legal terms and documents, which undoubtedly creates a foundation for future lawyers, judges, advocates and business people to learn English effectively. Training of highly qualified legal experts in independent Uzbekistan and development of the national legal system taking into account the practice of international and foreign jurisprudence in our Republic. should be created. Terms of legal content reflect issues related to the legal relations of people⁴⁵.

In today's advanced technology era, the topic of legal terminology is extremely broad, and it extends from everyday life to the most advanced fields of science and technology. Therefore, the lexical layer related to jurisprudence in the language is also large in terms of scope, and it is natural that the meaning structure of the words that make it up is complex. In this context, an attempt was made to include terms that reflect the main activities of the legal field in this dictionary. From this point of view, many scientists started to compile dictionaries of legal terms. Such dictionaries include "Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek legal terms" prepared by G. Ahmedov and H. Bektemirov, as well as English annotated, English-Russian and English-Uzbek general and special dictionaries. Uzbek terms and phraseological combinations arranged in alphabetical order were given to the dictionary. Translations of Uzbek legal terms in the dictionary are reflected in

⁴⁵ А.М.Курганов, Д.С.Джузбаева Ўзбекча-русча-инглизча юридик атамалар луғати / – Т.: Ўзбекистон Республикаси ИИВ Академияси, 2020. – 200 б

Russian and English. This dictionary was compiled on the basis of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan and contains more than 3300 terms. The dictionary is intended for scientific workers, translators, teachers, students of academic lyceum, higher education institutions, doctoral students and independent researchers, as well as independent learners and general readers interested in the English language. Most of the terms given in this dictionary have been translated into Russian and English. Below, we would like to give examples of legal terms in Uzbek, Russian and English from this dictionary.

Ўзбекча	Русча	Инглизча
аборт	аборт	abortion
авантюра	авантюра	adventure
авария (йўлтранспорт ходисаси)	авария (дорожнотранспортное происшествие)	1.accident; 2.crash; 3.wreck (transport accident)
автоинспекция	автоинспекция	autoinspection
автономия	автономия	autonomy
автопсия (ўлим сабабини аниқлаш учун мурдани ёриб кўриш)	автопсия	autopsy
агентура	агентура	secret service
агрессив сиёсат	агрессивная политика	aggressive policy
агрессия	агрессия	aggression
адвокат	адвокат	advocate; lawyer, counsel for defense
адвокатлар малака комиссияси	квалификационная комиссия адвокатов	qualification commission of lawyers
адвокатура	адвокатура	advocacy
адлия	юстиция	justice

адоват, хусумат	враждебность, злоба	hostility, malice, spite, anger
аёллар ҳуқуқи	права женщин	women's rights
ажнабий фуқаролар	иностранные граждане	citizens of foreign countries;
ажрим	определение	ruling
азоблаш	пытать	torture; torment
айб	вина	fault; guilt; blame
айбланувчи (лар)	обвиняемый (в преступлении)	accused (the accused)
айбламоқ	обвинять	make an accusation
айбламоқ	обвинять; осуждать; ставить в вину	charge
айблаш, айбдор деб топиш	признание виновным; осуждение	conviction
айблаш, айб қўймоқ	инкриминировать, обвинять в преступлении, возлагать вину	to incriminate
айблов; 2. юклама; 3. жавобгарлик;	обвинение	charge
айбдор деб эълон қилмоқ	обвинение, признание виновным	convict
айбга иқроф бўлиш ҳақида ариза	заявление о повинной	statement about confession
айб қўймоқ	вынести обвинение	make an accusation
айбни очувчи далил	уличающее доказательство	incriminating (incriminatory) evidence (proof)

айб учун жавобгарлик	ответственность за вину	liability for fault
айб учун жавобгарлик принципи	принцип ответственности за обвинения	principle of liability for accusation
айбдор	виновный	guilty
айбдорни фош қилиш	изобличение, разоблачение виновного	exposure of guilty person
айбини бўйнига	заявление о	application on
олиш тўғрисидаги арз	повинной	confession of guilt
айбламоқ	обвинять	accuse
айбланувчи	обвиняемый	accused, defendant
айбланувчига нисбатан эхтиёт чораси	меры пресечения в отношении обвиняемого	measures of suppression towards the defendant (accused)
айбланувчини сўроқ қилиш	допрос обвиняемого	interrogation of accused
айбланувчининг ҳимоячиси	защитник обвиняемого	defender of accused
айбланувчининг шахси	личность обвиняемого	personality of accused
айбли деб топмоқ	признавать виновным	admit guilty
айблов	обвинение	accusation
айб қўйиш, юклаш	возложение вины	laying of blame
айблов хулосаси	заключение обвинения	charging statement
айблов ҳужжати	акт обвинительный	bill of indictment
айблов ҳукми	обвинительный приговор	guilty sentence charging judgement
айблов ҳукмини бекор қилиш	отмена обвинительного приговора	termination of charging judgement; guilty

		sentence
айблов ҳукми муддати	давность обвинительного приговора	prescription of guilty verdict
айбловни тугатиш	окончание обвинения	termination of indictment
айбловни тўлдириш	дополнение обвинения	completion of indictment; addition to the charge
айбловни ўзгартириш	изменение обвинения	changing the charge, change of accusation
айбловчи	обвинитель	prosecutor
айбловчи далил	обвинительное доказательство	accusatory proof
айбни бошқага афдариш	взвалить вину на другого	shift guilt to another
айбини ювиш	искупление вины	expiation of guilt
айбсиз	невинный	innocent; guiltless
айбсиз шахс	безвиновное лицо	innocent person

Thus, legal terminology and the concepts defined by it are closely related to each other. Sometimes there are fundamental differences between them. Legal terminology is considered the most important tool of legal technique, its concept as a means for theoretically describing the law scientifically.

Currently, terminology is in the focus of world linguistics along with various topics. It is during this period that one of the most difficult tasks is to find a "terminology" that has acquired a broader meaning and is studied in depth in the science of modern linguistics. Terminology is one of the current directions of modern linguistic research. Currently, the growth of the issue of terminology is considered to be, on the one hand, the reason for the increase of new concepts due to the dynamic development of science, and on the other hand, it is a phenomenon

related to the insufficient study of issues such as the process of formation, development and function of terms. is interpreted.

Terminology is a very large part of the vocabulary of any language. It is not for nothing that it develops very quickly, because it allows you to create new words. The terminology of a language consists of a system of many terms. A word or combination of words in a special field of knowledge, industry or culture is called a term. The meaning of a word expressed by a term is interpreted by explaining it in a thematic literature. Z. Harris and I. F. Frizyslar wrote that the word expression can be considered a linguistic term. They are proponents of descriptive linguistics and define utterance as follows: "An utterance is any human speech that may be expressed before or after a silence." Each department or school of science develops a special terminology according to its nature and methods. Such special terminology is an important part of scientific research and is of great importance. Because it makes a great contribution to development. The terminology of this field is constantly expanding as new technical tools have penetrated more and more. One of such fields is the field of polygraphy and publishing, which deals with book publishing today⁴⁶.

If we pay attention to the development of this field, the entry of technical means into this field mainly coincides with the beginning of the twentieth century. But its most advanced period is today. Today's modern polygraphy-publishing network has become one of the leading industries in which technical tools are used that integrate the processes of preparation of documents and reproduction of their copies, turning them into books. As a result, many new concepts and new scientific and technical terms are entering the terminology of this field. However, B. N. Golovin suggests using the expressions "terminology" and "terminological system" as synonyms denoting a set of terms related to each other at the conceptual, lexical-semantic, word formation and grammatical levels in the fields of professional activity. Other authors, on the contrary, argue that it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "terminology" and "terminological system", that is, a set

⁴⁶ Danilenko V.P. Русская терминология: Опыт лингвистического описания. - М.: Наука, 1977. -S.157

of terms spontaneously gathered under the concept of "terminology", and a "terminological system" is a certain specialized human knowledge or activity. they propose to understand a set of organized terms that adequately represent the system of concepts describing the field.

In all the works devoted to terminology, the units that represent certain concepts of one or another field, have a definition and mainly perform a nominative function are considered to be terms. A.Reformatsky defines the term and concludes that "... terms are special words." A. V. Kalinin calls the words used in certain disciplines and professions "special lexicon" and divides it into two groups.

1. The special lexicon includes, first of all, terms.

2. In addition to terms, the special lexicon also includes professionalisms. He continued his opinion and said, "The difference between the term and professionalisms is that the term is an expression, the name of a concept that is official, accepted and legalized in a certain science, industry, agriculture, technology, and professionalism. "a profession, a specialty, is a semi-official word that often spreads in everyday language, and does not have a strict, scientific description of the concept," he says.

It is known that the level of development and improvement of each field of science is inextricably linked with such signs as the level of development and regulation of the terminology of this field. Because if the term used in scientific literature or its form of expression is not clear and unambiguous, negative situations such as confusion and ambiguity will certainly remain. Therefore, as noted by V. P. Danilenko, the progress indicator of each science or field is also determined by the fact that the terminology of this field has "strict scientific terminology".

V. P. Danilenko here refers to the concept of "strict scientific terminology" as the compatibility of any field terminology with the development of this field of science, the coherence of the field terminology in expressing concepts related to

the same field, the compatibility of the created and current terminology with the specific scientific language. holds The accuracy and strictness of the terms shows the level of science, education, and culture of this nation. The development and regulation of terms is different in different fields of science and depends on the development of a particular science. Since this development is continuous, the origin and arrangement of new terms is also continuous. In general, careful processing and arrangement of terms in the native language is a necessary resource for creating textbooks and manuals, as well as for conducting classes in the native language. For this reason, the importance of terminology issues in today's Uzbek linguistics is improving year by year. Because the lack of processing and regulation of terms also affects the style of speech. Terminology expresses a specific system of understanding reality and is one of the channels of intellectual communication. According to Vinogradov, "There are two sides and two points of view of creating and defining terms: language structure and understanding, semantic conditionally the development of one or another system of understanding in science."

In linguistics, the change of terms and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. The linguist scientist L.I. Bozhno states the following about this: "Under the influence of technical development, terminology changes on the basis of two interrelated laws, firstly, in connection with the laws of scientific and technical progress, and secondly, in connection with the general laws of language development." . The fact that the technical qualification is now getting out of a certain narrow scope and gaining a mass character, and the fact that specialists of various fields widely use the achievements of science and technology in their daily activities requires the elimination of the inconsistency between the high demand for terms and its current state. Because the more important the development of science and technology is in life, the more important are the terms for its acquisition, management and development. In this respect, the regulation of terms is of great scientific and social importance.

D.S. Lotte talked about what categories of words can be terminable: "in technology, the main categories that mean the following concepts are terminable: processes (events); technical items (materials, weapons, tools, details, etc.); properties; computational concepts (parameters, geometric images, etc.); units of measurement", and A.V. Kalinin tries to justify the fact that the words "term" and "vocation" are different from each other as follows: "a term is a formal principle in a certain science, industry, agriculture, technology, is an expression of an accepted and legalized concept, a name, and professional words are semi-official words that are often used in everyday language among a profession or specialty, and in fact, do not have a strict, scientific description of the concept.

Prof. about Uzbek terminology. U. Tursunov's thoughts are also important for our linguistics today. K. M. Musayev compares terminology as the lexicon of the language to a city. According to him, although the terminology is built on the basis of a single plan, it is not built at once. It is formed on the basis of historical conditions, various architects, designers, inventors of different generations participate in its creation. They build every building they are building after studying it well. The peculiar complexity of regulating the terminology is determined by this. At the same time, the work of N.A. Baskakov, N.K. Dmitriyev, F.S. Faseyev, and later B.U. Oruzbayeva, R.A. Urekenova, M.Sh. Gasimov on the study of terms based on Turkic language materials can be shown.

Professor Renat Doniyorov is one of the scientists who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek language terminology. In his book "Some issues of the technical terminology of the Uzbek language" (1977) there are issues such as regulating the technical terminology of the Uzbek language and preventing a number of confusions in it. This work can be said to be a great contribution to the research of technical terminology. In her work "Lexicon of Uzbek dishes", N. Ikromova talks about the linguistic features of the names of Uzbek dishes. At the same time, issues of the Uzbek language lexicon are also expressed in studies and textbooks such as "Modern Uzbek Language", "Modern Uzbek Literary Language". In 1981, a group of linguists from the Institute of

Language and Literature of the UzFA came to a large field of work called "Lexicology of the Uzbek language".

It can be observed that a lot of work has been done on the issues of comparative study of lexical layers in Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, I. Ismailov's monograph published in 1966 is considered one of the important works. The important thing is that in this work, the appearance of blood-kinship terms in the Uzbek and Uyghur languages and the norms of their practical use are thoroughly analyzed. It is worth noting that a major research issue called "Development of the lexicon of the Turkic languages of Central Asia and Kazakhstan" by D.Kh. Bazarova and K. Sharipova has come to the fore. Zoological terms used in the Turkic languages of Central Asia were taken as the object of research. In the work of H. Dadaboyev, created on the above-mentioned research topic, the emergence of socio-political and socio-economic terminology in the Uzbek language, including Turkish languages, and the problems of its use in the language are studied in detail. In it, especially, in the languages of the Turkic peoples of Central Asia, yurt, ulus, balik (in the sense of "city"), yasaq (in the sense of "law, law"), ordu, gazi, pain, punishment, yugrush (in the meaning of "minister"), hundreds of socio-political terms are used, Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadugu bilig", Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibat al-haqaiq", Zamakhshari's "Muhaddimat" al adab", Sayfi Saroi's "Gulistan bit-turkiy", Qutb's "Khisrav va Shirin", Rabguzi's "Kissasi Rabguzi" have been proven with examples. At the same time, special attention was paid to the history of the emergence of terms, the laws of their formation, and the issues of enrichment due to terms borrowed from other languages. Of course, such changes have expanded the scope of the Uzbek language and enriched its lexical structure with new scientific and technical terms.

Compliance of legal terms with literary language standards

Legal terms form the main layer of the lexicon of the legal language. The lexical units and terms used in the legislation, which have been formed over the years and are being improved with the honor of independence, are distinguished by

the color of formality. Such a rich vocabulary is a witness of our great national value and the existence of Uzbek statehood and rights.

The quality of discoveries related to the branches of law, the priority of laws also depends on the skillful use of language tools, in particular terms, which are directly related to Oman. In the current process, in which practical steps are being taken towards the further improvement of the legal democratic society, while reforms related to the provision of human rights and freedoms, the achievement of the primacy of laws, and the introduction of a consistent and perfect system of state administration are underway, the language and style of laws, legal terminology, and jurisprudence creation of a "new generation" of various terminological, orthographic, explanatory, encyclopedic dictionaries and manuals is one of the most urgent issues.

The main regulatory requirements for the term were initially developed by D.S. Lotte, the founder of the terminology school. These requirements are:

- systematicity;
- not depending on the concrete;
- brevity, unequivocalness, accuracy, simplicity, comprehensibility, level of applicability, etc⁴⁷.

According to Vinokur: in each terminological field there are terms that are the same as other terminology or general literary words. For example:

abordage – sudlarning to‘qnashuvi (yuridik termin sifatida);

abordage – abordaj, kemaga chiqish (dengizchilar termini).

Depending on the subject, legal terms can be classified as follows:

1. Pure legal terms;
2. Terms in general terms or in other terminological fields;
3. General words;
4. Words listed in the bilingual dictionary, but not marked as legal terms and included in legal dictionaries.

⁴⁷ Khizhnyak S.P. Legal terminology: Formation and composition .-Saratov,1997. P.137

Legal terminology (set of legal terms) is specific (unique) in each language. Legal language is based on it, and information on the subject of law is collected in it. Legal terms have the following characteristics:

1. Widespread;
2. Systematicity;
3. Internal integrity;
4. Mutual coherence;
5. Stagnation.

The classification of legal terms is based on their division into purely legal terms and terms in common language. This classification, in turn, divides them into two: purely legal terms and two-sided terms, that is, both a legal term and a general literary word.

Below is a look at the state of the law office in America:

Jones was summoned by a lawyer to testify about the incident related to him in accordance with the official (legal) process.

*A: Mrs, Jones, is your **appearance** this morning pursuant to a deposition notice which I sent your attorney?*

B: No, this is how I dress when I go to work.

A: Janob Jones, bugun ertalabgi sizning ko‘rinishingiz advokatingizga yuborgan xabarnomaga to‘g‘ri keladi, shundaymi?

B: Yo‘q, bu men ishga boradigan vaqtimdagi qiyofam.

In this sentence, the word "appearance" comes as a legal term, and based on the situation of the Supreme Court, it means "participation" and "appearance" in the sense of appearance. Mr. Jones misunderstands the phrase and interprets the question about his presence at the law office as a question about his wardrobe. There are legal terms that can be confusing when translated directly from Western European legal terms. Another legal term natural person, when translated directly means a natural person, and as a legal term it means a natural person.

Although the word fruit at first glance means fruit, it has other meanings as a legal term. It has the meaning of "physical evidence" found in the investigation of a crime ⁴⁸.

Fruit of the poisonous tree is translated as the fruit of the poisonous tree. But legally, it has a completely different meaning, that is, illegal evidence, fraudulently obtained evidence. A hundred years ago in the American court, the judge quoted the part of the Bible book, "From a good tree good fruit is brought, and from a bad tree nothing but useless fruit, and the fruit is separated, and the fruit of the bad tree is thrown into the fire." it will not be used as an evidence in the hall" has gone down in history. The different meanings of the terms differ depending on the vocabulary of each language and the way of life of the population.

For example, the term theft in Uzbek has a number of alternatives based on the type of crime and places where it is committed, such as robbery, shoplifting, embezzlement, fraud, mugging, and a legal term that gives the general meaning of these words. is the word "theft".

In conclusion, although jurisprudential terms in English are used in general literary language, they have a deeper meaning in the legal field. Also, there are purely legal words that are not used colloquially, so be careful when using them, and it is better to use a dictionary of legal terms.

Due to the development of our independent statehood, the adoption of various laws related to human rights, in turn, causes the emergence of thousands of new legal terms, because the birth of any concept or phenomenon in social life is its reflection. as causes enrichment of terms. However, when emerging legal concepts find their reflection in the language as words or terms, they must be expressed and formed based on the laws of the national language. Let's say, do the legal terms that are being chosen and entering daily communication express the exact names of events and signs and concepts, are the Uzbek alternatives of the

⁴⁸ В.А Татаринов, Теория терминоведения. Теория термина: история и современное состояние, Москва, 1996

terms learned from other languages in accordance with the norms of the literary language or not? It will be appropriate if these issues find their exact solution in cooperation between lawyers and philologists. It is a necessity for law makers to learn the knowledge related to the branches of statehood, legislation and jurisprudence on the ground of the state language, in integral connection with the specific laws, methodology and terminology of this language.

About 400 laws have been adopted since the independence of our republic. This is definitely a positive thing. Because every adopted law serves human well-being and development of society. Although most of these adopted laws are prepared according to the standards of the literary language, the articles of some of our laws are still edited and linguistically incomplete.

The language of the law is a component of the literary language, and it is a form of language that requires its own lexical, terminological, grammatical, and methodological standards. In the text of the law, the incorrect use of a single word or term, or even a single punctuation mark, can cause stylistic errors and ambiguities. That is why every law that is approved by the parliament, every article of it must be drafted in accordance with the norms of literary language. Because in the essence of the laws and each of their articles lies the human destiny and factor⁴⁹.

The use of several terms for the same concept in various legal sources (laws, decrees, textbooks, various training manuals, brochures, legal journals, terminological dictionaries, etc.) is still not justified. For example: administration-authority, suspect-suspect, instruction-testimony, joint-stock company-joint-stock company, criminal case-criminal case, parties-parties, upper house-senate, lower house-legislature, etc. Many more such examples can be cited. Such situations occur as a result of our jurists' lack of understanding of the requirements for the term and the norms of the literary language. However, terms should be official words that have their own passports, approved by state authorities, and only then should they be allowed to enter social life. There are universally recognized rules

⁴⁹ Воинова М.Г. Культура речи юриста. - Т.: ТДЮИ, 2003.

about the essence of the term in world linguistics. One of them is: The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term must be equal to the concept. Because in a terminological system, the term is unambiguous, that is, monosemantic, so its meaning is equal to the concept. That is, terms are special formal words that express the same meaning.

To be more specific, there should be as many terms as there are legal concepts in the language. Synonyms or doublets are not allowed in one terminological system. Therefore, regulation and uniformity of legal terms is one of the urgent issues of today. For this purpose, the compilation of orthographic and explanatory dictionaries of legal terms or the publication of explanatory, bilingual, encyclopedic dictionaries on each branch of jurisprudence will give the intended result. In some articles of the law, there are errors and misunderstandings in the application and interpretation of simple terms. For example, "Defamation, i.e. knowingly spreading lies and fabrications that embarrass another person" is explained in Article 40 of the Code of Administrative Responsibility. The word "shame" in the article is used incorrectly. It seems that the creator of the law did not even think of using the existing "explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" when compiling this text. We read the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" in our hands. The word slander has a very beautiful definition: An unfounded claim, defamation, made with the purpose of accusing or defaming someone⁵⁰.

Although there are about 3,000 languages on earth, there is no language that consists of only one language. Words from one or another language are acquired due to communication and interaction in each language. As a result, there is an acquired layer in the language. Also, in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, there is a layer of words borrowed from other languages (of course, unrelated languages) in addition to its own layer. However, some words and terms do not match the standards and criteria of the Uzbek literary language due to the fact that they were blindly copied from the Russian language and other European languages through

⁵⁰ O'TIL, II tom, 241-bet

it. As a result, unusual legal terms appear. For example, the term Criminal Code is wrongly translated from Russian (Ugolovnyy kodeks). In fact, it is appropriate to use this term in accordance with the standards of the Uzbek literary language in the form of "Collection of Laws on Crime and Punishment" or "Crime and Punishment Code". The term "Criminal Code", derived from the Russian language, refers to the concept of codes (set of laws) related to crime. Or the term "Criminal Law" is also a stylistic nonsense. If you pay attention to the essence, the meaning of the right given to the crime will be understood. From the point of view of the Uzbek language, it is appropriate to call this title "Law of Crime and Punishment" or "Fundamentals of Crime and Punishment". Or the translation of the term "deputatskoe rassledovanie" in Russian as "deputy inspection" does not correspond to the standards of the literary language. As you know, the Russian word for audit is revision.

Translating this term as a deputy's inspection corresponds to the norms of the Uzbek literary language and means complete thought. Especially, it is not difficult to understand that a funny situation has arisen due to the fact that the name of the subject "Criminal Executive Law" was wrongly translated into Uzbek. That is, if we pay attention to the meaning of this term, it means the right to commit crimes. In fact, according to the norms of the Uzbek literary language, it is appropriate to use this term in the form of "The right to execute punishment" or "Execution of punishment". At one time, terms of such a form were not translated from the Russian language, they were wrongly translated and introduced into science. Over time, such terms have become customary. This in itself indicates that the expert in the field of law has not mastered the laws of the language well. This situation is the result of illiteracy. According to the sages, "Ignorance of the rules of the language is the supreme punishment of fate"⁵¹.

Therefore, in accordance with the laws of the language, in order to learn the words from any language, it is necessary to first look for the alternative of such words in the Uzbek language itself. If the Uzbek equivalent of the words learned

⁵¹ Воинова М.Г. Культура речи юриста. - Т.: ТДЮИ, 2003.

from other languages cannot be found, it is intended to translate not literally, but spiritually.

Any style in common language is focused on a specific goal and task. “The purpose and task of scientific discourse is to consist of scholars who provide information from scientific communication, recipients of higher education, and the form of communication is a form of written or oral literary speech. As a result of these factors, a scientific style is formed and differs from other types of speech on the background of a unified literary language. The purpose and task of the artistic style is to illustrate, generalize and illuminate the realities of life in an artistic, generalized and realistic way, as well as to have an aesthetic and emotional impact on the listener. To enhance the aesthetic effect of the work, the writer skillfully uses all the lexical and grammatical means of language, as well as various means of artistic representation, trying to create new means of expression. Accordingly, all methods differ in the use of language tools. Although any style specific to a particular area of social life operates within a literary language, it may not fully reflect all the language tools available in a literary language, it may not incorporate or express only some aspects of the language tools at all. Legal language, as the basis of the formal method of work, has its own lexical and semantic features. It is known that the main features of legal language are its rigidity, objectivity (neutrality), formality, clarity and conciseness, and logical consistency. These symbols imply that not all words in the common language are used in legal language and define the lexical word selection criteria of legal language. It is necessary to classify all words in the legal language according to their content and essence:

Common vocabulary.

Phraseological lexicon.

Vocabulary of terms.

Common vocabulary.

Common lexicon is words used in all functional styles, the scope of which is not limited, as well as words that are understandable to all people. They are widely

used in people's daily activities. Examples of such words are conscience, man, word, information, life, conditions, experience, mystery, property, labor, rest, education, upbringing. Such words form the basis of the vocabulary of any language. Common words are also widely used in legal language. Common words in the expression of legal norms form a major part of the legal language lexicon. For example: Article 4 The state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek. The Republic of Uzbekistan shall ensure respect for the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and peoples living on its territory, and create conditions for their development. (Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 4).

Apparently, a total of 28 words were involved in the expression of this legal norm, of which the following 23 are common words: language, own, territory, inhabitant, all, nation, ethnicity, customs, traditions, respect. They are used in common terms, such as provide, create, create conditions for and. It is natural that the common language in the legal language is the majority, because the law is always very diverse in content, and at the same time is a document that regulates a wide range of socio-legal relations, which applies not only to experts but all citizens of the country. or apply in this way. Noting this fact, the authors of the book "Legal Language" write: "Legislation uses common terms, it is considered on the basis of the usual dictionary of the language." Indeed, the law needs to be structured to take into account the perceptual capabilities of the general public in terms of language, without which it is impossible to ensure the priority of a continuous link between the law and society. In this sense, it is necessary to have a high share of common lexicon in the legal language, it is not expedient to lexically specialize the legal language. When it comes to the use of common words in the legal language, it should be noted that in the Constitution, common words are used more widely than in other laws.

Observations show that in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as noted above, 5421 words are used, of which seventy percent are common words. Examples of such words include: people, source, life, important, matter, general, work, separate, principle, human, honor, dignity, value, activity, labor, prosperity,

language, religion, belief, all and others. Also, some common words lose their emotional-expressive character in speech and become formal. For example, in speech, the words theft, speculation, fraud have a stylistic color and are used in a more negative sense. In the text of the law, however, these features disappear, and they become formal, with a specific meaning, as a result of which they serve as a legal term. For example: Theft, ie secret looting of another's property, is punishable by up to three years in prison. (Criminal Code Article-169). Fraud, i.e. the acquisition of another's property or property rights through deception or abuse of trust ... is punishable by up to six months in prison. (Criminal Code Article-168). It should be noted that legal language does not accept all groups of words in common use.

Phraseological lexicon. Not only words but also phrases are actively used in speech. Including grace code, administrative code, criminal law, etc. Although such phrases consist of two or more words, they have the same lexical meaning, that is, they are equal to one word, for example, when we say criminal code, we mean the code of punishment for a crime. Such compounds are considered free compounds and can be replaced by any words they want, for example, criminal - criminal law process - criminal code. But in it they appear as different means of expression. Moreover, there are few fixed compounds in our language, and when they are separated from each other, they do not give the same meaning. For example, to plead guilty, to lose the ability to work, to terminate a criminal case. Such compounds have a portable meaning and are not accepted in their true sense. Such stable compounds are widely used in legal texts. For example, to admit guilt means to admit guilt, and to terminate a criminal case means to have completed the criminal case.

In linguistics, such stable compounds are called idioms (phraseology). For example: A search, seizure, inspection of a person's residence or other building or territory, recording and seizure of postal and telegraphic items in communication establishments, hearing of words carried out by telephones and other communication devices shall be carried out only in cases and in accordance with

this Code can be increased. (Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 18) Apparently, this article contains phrases such as possession, search, seizure, inspection, seizure, speech devices, carry, carry out. In general, today's text of the law uses a number of terms, such as improving the environment, loss of ability to work, mitigation of punishment, aggravation of guilt, confession, confession, criminal prosecution, openness. There is, of course, an objective reason why such expressions are so widely used in legal language. As you know, one of the most important requirements for legal language is clarity. To meet this requirement, many socio-political, legal, as well as terms derived from various spheres of life are used. One of the most important features of phrases is that they are close to terms. This is why some phrases are often used in legal texts. The terms used in the legal text refer to concepts that belong to or are closer to the legal field. For example, the term incapacity for work means incapacity for work, the term to initiate a criminal case means a fact, the beginning of an investigation to determine the true nature of the incident, the term to prosecute means to give up. Apparently, the answer in court for a crime that is common and phraseological in legal language lexicons are used very actively and they play an important role in the perfect development of legal norms based on the requirements of legal language.

This chapter describes in detail the system of legal terms in English and Uzbek languages and the requirements for them, as well as the issues of compliance of legal terms with literary language standards. we studied. The language of the law is a component of the literary language, and it is a form of language that requires its own lexical, terminological, grammatical, and methodological standards. In the text of the law, the incorrect use of a single word or term, or even a single punctuation mark, can cause stylistic errors and ambiguities. That is why every law that is approved by the parliament, every article of it must be drafted in accordance with the norms of literary language. Because in the essence of the laws and each of their articles lies the human destiny and factor.

The use of several terms for the same concept in various legal sources (laws, decrees, textbooks, various training manuals, brochures, legal journals,

terminological dictionaries, etc.) is still not justified. For example: *hokimlik-hokimiyat, gumondor-gumon qilinuvchi, ko'rsatma-ko'rsatuv, hissadorlik jamiyati-aktsiyadorlik jamiyati, jinoyat ishi-jinoiy ish, tomonlar-taraflar, yuqori palata-senat, quyi palata-qonunchilik palatasi and others*. Many more such examples can be cited. Such situations occur as a result of our jurists' lack of understanding of the requirements for the term and the norms of the literary language. However, terms should be official words that have their own passports, approved by state authorities, and only then should they be allowed to enter social life. There are universally recognized rules about the essence of the term in world linguistics. One of them is: The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term must be equal to the concept. Because in a terminological system, the term is unambiguous, that is, monosemantic, so its meaning is equal to the concept. That is, terms are special formal words that express the same meaning.

CHAPTER III. PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF LEGAL TERMS

FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK AND THEIR UNIFICATION

The change of legal terms from year to year and the emergence of new terms are inextricably linked with the development of science and technology. Naturally, due to the fact that scientific and technical progress is spreading on a large scale, due to the wide use of the achievements of various fields, the attention to terms is increasing and new terms are appearing. Even if we look at it from a terminological point of view, terms related to science and technology are used more and more widely than in other fields. Various problems arise in the process of translating scientific texts of various fields in other foreign languages, i.e., texts with existing terms into Uzbek or vice versa. The first problem and at the same time one of the biggest issues is that it is impossible to find a term that corresponds to the meaning of the term in the text from which language you are translating. This is a big challenge. Before that, let me touch on a small issue, there are no manuals on field terms created in Uzbek to translate the terms encountered when translating scientific works from other languages (for example, English) into Uzbek. is also incomplete, which causes great problems for translators and language learners in translating terms.

We think that this third problem is emerging through the above issues, this problem is that when translating a term from a foreign language, after not finding a corresponding word in our language, we use that foreign word as our own. (kalka) are taking and giving the wrong meaning to us through the translation of that word. We can say that this is also a big mistake. So far, these issues related to legal terms have not been resolved, but if there are such problems, it is necessary to search, study and try to solve these issues. In conclusion, it can be said that as science and technology and all fields develop, terms increase and new terms appear. This is certainly good, but it is necessary to sort and organize legal terms from time to time. At the same time, we must always study and work to eliminate the problems

that arise in the process of translating legal terms. Only then, we will make our contribution to the development of terminology, even if it is small⁵².

Archaisms refer to lexical units that were actively used in the past, but over time, the frequency of use has decreased or had to give way to roots or acquisitions. Archaisms existed in the known periods of the formation and development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. During the rule of the former Shuras, many words and phrases that have been actively used in the lexicon of the Uzbek language since ancient times, as well as from Arabic and Persian-Tajik due to various factors, have become Russian or through the Russian language. was replaced by lexical units introduced from Western European languages. As a result, thousands of words and terms used in the old Turkish language and the old Uzbek literary language became obsolete, i.e. entered the ranks of archaisms. It is known that in the two-volume annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, published in Moscow in 1980, many words are marked as obsolete⁵³.

After the Republic of Uzbekistan gained its independence in 1991, the leadership and government of the country put an end to the above injustice, revived the words and terms that were widely used in the language of our ancestors, and enriched them from the vocabulary of the language. serious efforts have been made to give a proper place, i.e., to use the lexical units marked as obsolete in place of Russian and through it Western European words and terms that were forcibly introduced into our language . As a result of this, the lexical composition of the Uzbek language, in particular, the system of terms, has undergone significant changes. As a result of this phenomenon, which covered all aspects of social life, many obsolete words were brought back into circulation, and on the contrary, concepts related to the idea and ideology of building a totalitarian system and communism were removed from people's way of life. There was no need to use

⁵² <https://fayllar.org/til-va-terminologiya.html>

⁵³ <https://hozir.org/h-jamolxonov.html?page=12>

many words and terms. For example, terms and combinations such as democratic centralism, socialism, historical materialism, and scientific communism have taken a place on the pages of history. On the contrary, completely new concepts and realities that appeared in the lifestyle of the Uzbek people, who chose their own path under the ideology of building a free and independent state in the literal sense, were expressed with the help of lexemes included in the old words. This situation was especially evident in the system of socio-political and socio-economic terms. The division of the state management structure into executive, legislative and control bodies led to the expansion of the system of terms related to these fields to the account of purely Uzbek or Arabic and Persian-Tajik words.

The Uzbek language is from the system of socio-political terms *vazir, bosh vazir, vazirlik, viloyat, tuman, qo'rg'on, hokim, viloyat hokimi, tuman hokimi, hokimlik/hokimiyat, oqsaqol, qishloq oqsoqoli* singari arxaizmlar mustahkam o'rin oldi. *Jarayon, ma'ruza, mavzu, hujum, hamla, ilg'or, soqchi, malham, shifokor, bosh shifokor, saraton, qorason, hay'at, bo'hron, muhr; yorliq, taftish* terms related to various fields are actively used today in the language of representatives of the nation.

So, thanks to independence, words and terms that have become obsolete have regained their place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, and they serve as a basis for the daily communication of representatives of the nation. According to the literature on terminology, unmotivated, i.e. signified terms include basic lexical units in the language, borrowings from other languages, calques, as well as derived from their own words through semantic (metonymic) transfer. covers the term. It is no secret that acquisition is one of the sources of the regularity of the development and enrichment of any language) the process of acquisition is a complex phenomenon and is closely connected with linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Social-political, commercial-economic, religious relations, cultural relations, literary translations from one language to another, etc. as a result, acquisitions appear in the vocabulary of one or another language.

Naturally, this phenomenon also applies to the Uzbek literary language, which has a large number of borrowings from other unrelated languages. During the long-term historical development, the Uzbek people have had strong political, economic, cultural, scientific and linguistic relations with other peoples and nations. As a result of such contacts, the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language is getting richer and richer due to new concepts and realities. From the point of view of the origin of the Uzbek literary language, the words "turfa" and "colorful" have been adopted. Spelling is the highest form of word acquisition, and it has already been established that it is very active in expanding and enriching the vocabulary of today's language. The process of copying is characteristic of all terminological systems of the Uzbek language (Shaakhmedov, 1974), and is mainly realized through two known types, i.e.: a) structure (word formation), b) semantic copying. Undoubtedly, in this system, structural calques are leading. The series of structural (word-making) calques includes terms created by translating their morphological parts from models of other languages using the tools of the Uzbek literary language. Structural patterns created on the basis of the lexical - word-forming materials of a specific language are not considered literal appropriation.

The current system of Uzbek terminology contains a certain amount of elements specific to foreign languages, and there is no need to copy them. For example, *telefon, telegraf, traktor, tank, izotop, indikator, orden, bolt, arfa, ring, xokkey, departament, parlament, mina, import, eksport, antenna, armatura, prokuror, aerobus, avtobus, metro, ampermetr, motor, dizel, astronavi, mexanik, radiotexnik, proton, neytron, elektron, radioaktiv, distributiv, audiovizual, identifikatsiya, autentifikatsiya, retranslyatsiya, - divergentsiya, dissimilyatsiya, iyeroglif, diftong* many terms of a Russian-international nature, such as The layer of terms expressing such occurrence and constantly developing has become the property of the Uzbek language⁵⁴.

⁵⁴ Бегматов Э.А. Нотикнинг нодир бойлиги . – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1984.

Even now, the process of assimilation of ready-made terms is still active. At the same time, in the terminology system of the Uzbek language socio-political, economic, scientific-technical and similar fields, subject to the laws of the Uzbek language, a certain part of which has been replaced by the word-forming elements of the Uzbek language, a huge number of Russian- international terms are used. It is known that in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, two-part terminological compounds are made based on the noun+noun or adjective+noun model, depending on the language material. Accordingly, below we will consider these compounds separately.

I. Compound terms formed in the noun+noun model. As in other Turkic languages, in Uzbek, noun+noun compounds are joined by suffixation. Such an addition has 3 different forms.

1) The interdependence of both parts of the compound formed by means of the first type of addition is determined by word order and unifying tone. In the world of economics, such combinations are few and far between. Examples of them include: land rent, market price, etc.

2) The second type of superlative compound means belonging to an object, thing, event. The demonstrative component of such compounds is formed with the possessive suffix -i or -si, and the subject component does not have grammatical suffixes. Examples of such economic terms include: sales margin, customs office, sales representative, volume of demand, debt receipt, money circulation, cost indicators, public debt, etc. From the examples, it can be concluded that the second type of isophasic compounds is used in its place, that is, it expresses the concepts correctly.

3) Compared to other terminological systems, this type of compound terms is used instead of compounds formed on the basis of the real third type of isofa. For example: the appreciation of money, the distribution of income, the development of cooperation, the value of goods, the price of products, the efficiency of funds, the repayment of a loan, the value of the soum. From the above

examples, it becomes clear that in the economic terminology of the Uzbek language, additional compound terms occupy a special place.

II. Compound terms formed in the adjective+noun model. In the economic terminological system of the Uzbek language, terms based on the quality + noun model occupy an important place. The determining component of such a combination of terms expresses such meanings as the sign, property, characteristic of the identified component. They can be divided into two types according to their linguistic material:

- a) compounds consisting of the determining part of the original quality;
- b) compound terms whose defining part is a relative quality.

There are not many compound terms based on the original adjective+noun model in economic terminology. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to cite them as linguistic evidence. Examples of such combinations include: gross product, abstract labor, net income, alternative trade, correspondent bank, wholesale price, retail price, secret economy, free market, external audit, priority, etc⁵⁵.

Compound terms made on the basis of the relative adjective+noun model are distinguished by the abundance of quantity. According to estimates, the number of such compounds exceeds 200. We emphasize that the defining component of compound terms of this type is represented by various adjectives. It should be noted that the economic terminology of the Uzbek language also includes adjectives that form determining compounds that are the property of other terminological systems. However, the difference here is that some adjectival affixes are extremely productive, while others are somewhat less productive. Therefore, among the compound terms related to the economy, the simple compound term has its own advantages not only because of the large number of terms, but also because it expresses economic concepts in a correct, clear and concise way.

The expression plan of the terms is equivalent to a word (cell, tissue) or a fixed combination (arrow root, ankle root). The terminological lexicon, which A.A.

⁵⁵ O'zbekiston qishloq xo'jaligida iqtisodiy islohotlar atamari lug'ati. T., 2007

Potebnya called "subsequent meaning" and indicated that "it does not belong to the object of study of linguistics, it is studied by other disciplines", was not studied in linguistics as a separate nominative unit, a term for a long time. As the science of linguistics developed and expanded its scope of research, the study of terms became one of its most important and constituent parts. Currently, terminology is divided into several research directions:

1. Theoretical terminology - studies the laws of development and application of special vocabulary (terms).
2. Practical terminology - deals with the development of practical principles of terms, recommendations for eliminating the shortcomings of terms and terminology, tools for their use, creation and translation.
3. General terminology - studies the general properties and problems of special vocabulary (terms).
4. Special terminology - studies terms that belong to a specific field of a certain language.
5. Typological terminology - they compare and study separate terminologies and determine the properties of general and separate terminology.
6. Mixed terminology - studies common and special terminology of different languages and brings out their properties.
7. Semasiological terminology - researches problems related to semantics of special lexemes, changes of semantic units, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, etc.
8. Onomastic terminology - studies special lexemes of naming, their naming process, choosing the optimal form of naming.
9. Historical terminology - studies the history of terminology and analyzes the origin and formation process of terms. This is how terms are regulated. Based on the results of this direction, a new independent science - anthropolinguistics - has emerged in linguistics.

10. Functional terminology - studies the functions of modern terms in various texts, in professional communication situations, in the training of specialists, as well as the features of using terms in speech and computer systems.

A "term" differs from a common word in the following ways:

- 1) a term is a linguistic unit, a word or a combination belonging to the language of production, science and technology, which is a type of general academic language that performs a special task;
- 2) a term is a specialized name of a concrete object, object, and abstract concepts;
- 3) a specific definition is necessary for the term, with the help of which it is possible to more clearly express the content of the relevant concept, to distinguish one concept from the other, and at the same time to place a certain concept in a specific classification line, to show more clearly the distinguishing features. The synonymy of economic terms, consisting of Uzbek, Forstologic, and Arabic lexemes, which form the basis of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, can often be found in textbooks and manuals, dictionaries and other sources. For example: deal-contract administration-court income-income profiteer-speculator benchmark-measure-mark controller-checker money-money debtor-creditor cost-expense buyer-customer buyer-customer margin-additional association-joint investment - the amount is spent on a quarterly basis⁵⁶.

In the field of lexeme formation, the laws of internal development of the language are clearly visible. Newly emerging models and ways of word formation in connection with its development and improvement are proof of this. In modern English, one of such methods - combining words to make words is called different. In some literature, it is called "morphological-syntactic word formation" and "grammatical word formation", while in others the term "lexical-syntactic word formation" is used. In Uzbek linguistics, creating a new term in this way is called "making a term by syntactic method". Creating a new term by changing the meaning of ordinary words allows to increase vocabulary in many languages in

⁵⁶ Aminov M., Madvaliyev A., Mahkamov N., Mahmudov N. Ish yuritish. (amaliy qo'llanma) – Toshkent: O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2017.-455 b

international fields. A large amount of international terms is enriched by changing the meanings of general literary words, terms taken from social and economic sectors. This method of creating terms differs from others in that, in other cases, to express a new concept, a new form is created (that is, a word whose elements are newly combined), here the new content is added to the old form of meaning (that is, a previously existing ready-made word is obtained) is placed. The peculiarity of creating a term by changing the meaning is that the object represented (that is, the term or event to be named) always has something in common with the term or event whose name is used as a term. This commonality may be invisible in the similarity between their appearance or the function they perform, and so on. The name of an existing subject can be transferred to a new one only if the concepts of these subjects are clear and have a common aspect connecting them, otherwise it cannot be done. That is why it is necessary to pay attention to their meaning and structural structure when creating terms.

The international terms analyzed from a structural-spiritual point of view are also found as abbreviations. In our scientific research, we would like to emphasize that it is not possible to analyze existing abbreviations first of all semantically. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze common words in order to have their full meaning. Semantic syntactic term formation is widely used in social and economic fields compared to the terminology of other fields. The main reason for this can be explained by the fact that the terms of both fields were formed on the basis of the national language in the past and had a strong connection with the spoken language. For Szhuning, many metographic uses characteristic of the vernacular, i.e., transfer of the meaning of lexemes, are relatively common in the system of terms in international fields. Although the formation of terms in international fields by the affixation method is less productive than the formation by the syntactic method, it occupies an important place from the diachronic point of view. Many linguistic tools are used in English in the international sphere, in particular word formation. Therefore, it is possible to use several words or combinations of words in order to create terms in English (prefixation, suffixation).

Below are the principles and methods of formation of terms in English: Terms with the help of prefixing are mainly formed in English by prefixes (pre, inter, im, re, de, com, con, dis, ex) and something - it is possible to indicate that the action has already been performed or should be performed. Pre- this prefix indicates the state of the pre-execution of the action: Precivilization - before the civilization preannounce - before the announcement Also, a number of other morphological factors related to prefixation are important in the formation of economic terms in English. With the help of suffixation, it is possible to create terms that act as nouns, adverbs or verbs in English. For example, -er, -or, -ant it is possible to express a person who performs a certain action, a mechanism through suffixes such as; minister, administer, superior, ambassador, physicist, philologist Drier, cutter, computer Soʻz oxiriga qoʻshiluv -ion, -tion, -sion, -ment, -ure, -age, it is possible to create terms that denote certain concepts that turn from verbs into nouns through suffixes. For example: collaboration, documentation, resolution, identification mission, expression, admission development, punishment, achievement advantage, baggage, plumage. In addition, new terms are formed from adjectives using suffixes -ism, -ty, -ity, -ness, -ence, -ance, ort.

In his works, Professor U. Tursunov provides information about the development of the terminological system of the Uzbek language at the expense of internal and external sources. As in every language, in Uzbek they use a number of methods to express this or that concept. They consist of:

1. Enrichment of terms on account of semantic path.
2. Formation of terms by morphological method.
3. Syntactic formation of terms. A number of terminological systems make good use of semantic term formation. Because semantic word formation is a permanent and traditional way of working in terminology. During the examination of terms, it was shown that a number of lexical layers can take place in the terminological system due to semantic change. They are typical words of the Uzbek language that serve to express a certain meaning. They are used as a term:

1. Names of household items: pot, pan, box, shovel, grill, knife, etc.

2. Names of human or animal parts: finger, nail, ear, throat, wing, etc.
3. Names of household items: comb, mirror, cap, etc.
4. Non-technical words: used as technical terms such as key, screw, bolt, welding.

As long as the listed common words are accepted as terms, one of the signs or meanings of the concept expressed by that word must represent an important feature of the subject that the term represents. In order for such words to be terms, they are defined by scientists and their logical meaning is limited. After that, it is noted which field is the term. The semantic development of the word causes the emergence of a new word in the language and serves to enrich the useful terminology. When forming a term using the morphological method, word-forming suffixes are added to the root. Making such a term is the most productive way in the Uzbek language.

Making terms -gich (-qich, -qich, -kich), -soz, -ma, -lik, -sh(-ish), -lash, -cha, -chi affixes are actively involved: chang ajratgich, em buqlatgich; mashinasoz, asbobsoz; moslama, tirkama; temirchilik, mashinistlik; burq'ilash, payvandlash; bakcha, vagoncha; aniqlovchi, to'ldiruvchi. In the terminology of the Uzbek language, compared to single-word terms, syntactically formed terms occupy a more important place. The reason for this is that terms formed by the syntactic method are an important nominative source in the Uzbek language, as in all languages. It is known that each language works on the basis of its own grammatical rules. Terms can be different depending on the material of the structure, that is to say, what words they are made of: Ot+ot terms: samolyot borti, bug'mashina, shamol tegirmon, moy juvoz, temir qopqoq, arava gupchagi, radioning qulog'i, samolyotning parragi kabilar. Relative adjective+noun terms: motorli qayiq, parrakli samolyot, magnitli diska, tirkama plug, halqasimon zichlagichkabilar. Sifatdosh+ot tipidagi terminlar: o'ta sezgir apparat, sezgir asbob, o'zi yurar mashina, pilla tortadigan avtomat, qirquvchi asbob, yurgizuvchi aravacha and others.

The lexical material used in the creation of the current Uzbek terminology from other languages is etymologically divided into two groups:

1. Arabic and Persian-Tajik words.

The creation of the term with the help of words belonging to the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages is more related to the fields of state management, education and science, and cultural construction, which were created from the beginning of the 20th century to the 90s, their general amount, almost, was kept at one point. After the 90s of the 20th century, the size of the Islamic lexicon increased. For example, light, cell, state, law, finance, defense, industry, union, nation, enlightenment, education, circle, center, ratio, proof, art, etc. are from the Arabic language; There are terms derived from Persian-Tajik words such as leaf, machine, tone, color, base.

2. Terms passed through the Russian language.

Based on the above-mentioned conclusions, we present the following definition of a scientific term: a scientific term is a word that is classified at a certain scientific level in the current terminology system, reflecting the interaction of the object with others in its meaning (semantic) structure with sufficient accuracy. A word is a combination or an abbreviation.

Researching ways of enriching the system of legal terms and their unification

The Uzbek language, which is developing on the basis of ancient literary language traditions, has a wide range of opportunities to express real events and concepts. In particular, the Uzbek language is proving to be one of the developed languages in terms of expressing new concepts that have appeared and are emerging in recent years. This can be seen especially clearly in the case of the development of Uzbek terminology systems at the expense of internal sources. Because the internal capabilities of this language play a key role in the development, formation and improvement of the system of terms of the Uzbek language. The great changes taking place in life, that is, the formation and improvement of Uzbek statehood and legislation, require the maximum use of the internal capabilities of the language.

By internal possibility, it is understood that a word is formed by morphological (affixation) and syntactic (adding words to words) methods. These two methods play the main role in the enrichment of the system of legal terms of the Uzbek language.

Formation of legal terms by morphological method. Forming a term or word using the morphological method is a method in which word-forming suffixes are added to the root and new terms are formed.

Creating such a word or term is the most productive way in many languages, including Uzbek. For example, the fact that 75-80% of more than 60,000 words in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" are made with word-forming suffixes proves our point. There are about 300 word-forming suffixes in the modern Uzbek literary language, some of which are involved in the formation of legal terms.

-lik, -chilik, -gar, -dor, -uvchi, -chi Word-forming adverbs are actively used in jurisprudence. For example: advokatlik, ijrochilik, bosqinchilik, josuslik; terrorchilik, davlatchilik, mahalliychilik, millatchilik; javobgar, da'vogar; aybdor, gumondor, manfaatdor; jinoyatchi, maslahatchi, tergovchi, ijrochi and others.

In the Uzbek language, the form-forming suffix -sh (-ish) is the most active term-forming function in the system of legal terms. For example: *yollanish, qiynash, qo'rqitish, tayinlash, o'g'irlash, o'zlashtirish, tahqirlash, aldash, majburlash and others.*

Observations show that the suffix -v has moved away from its function in legal terminology, i.e., it can be seen that it has completely assumed the term-forming feature, moving away from the function of creating the form of the name of the action. For example: *saylov, tergov, surishtiruv, sudlov, tintuv, qidiruv, ayblovl, boshqaruv legal terms*⁵⁷.

Formation of legal terms by syntactic method. In the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, compared to single-word terms, compound terms, that is,

⁵⁷ Ликас А.Л. Культура правосудия. – М.: Юридическая литература, 1990.

terms consisting of two or more words, occupy an important place. What is the reason for this? The reason for this is that, as in all languages, compound terms made by the syntactic method are an important nominative source in Uzbek. helps to overcome the obstacle, i.e. to move from a syntactic unit to a lexical unit. For example: the concept of an independent country that protects the existing order in the country and has authorities is covered by the term state. At the time when the state was just emerging, this concept was fulfilled by this term alone. However, due to a number of changes and innovations in state administration, the forms of state also increased. This created the need to express the concepts of the governing state in a compound way. As a result, a number of compound terms appeared in the language with the participation of the state term: *unitar davlat*, *federativ davlat*, *konfederativ davlat*, *demokratik davlat*, *sotsialistik davlat*, *kapitalistik davlat* and *others*. It is impossible to express such concepts related to management with a single-word term. Accordingly, these concepts are represented by a combination of two or more words.

It is worth noting that the formation of a term by the syntactic method means the transformation of a word combination into a word. In the process of language development, a certain word combination turns from a syntactic unit into a lexical unit as a result of acquiring a single lexical meaning. That is, compound terms perform the nominative function and become a single term. This phenomenon was also active in the creation of historical terms related to the legal field. For example: *mingboshi*, *ellikboshi*, *yuzboshi*, *qozikalon*, *mirzaboshi* compound words like This method of word formation is also called the lexicalization method.

The process of studying the system of legal terms of the current Uzbek language shows that the method of lexicalization is extremely active.

Compound legal terms are so numerous and have so many forms that they consist of two or more words. For example: *retsdiv jinoyat*, *o'ta og'ir jinoyat*,

*hayotga qarshi jinoyatlar, qasddan odam o'ldirish, ozodlikdan mahrum qilish, ijtimoiy xavfi katta bo'lmagan jinoyat and others*⁵⁸.

In terms of structure, compound terms can be divided into several types depending on the combination of words in the composition. For example: *ot+ot: ish haqi, ish vaqti, sud ajrimi, sud ijrochisi, davlat suvereniteti; sifat+ot: intizomiy jazo, ma'muriy jazo, madaniy meros, retsidiv jinoyat, mustaqil davlat; ot+harakat nomi: mol-mulkni musodara qilish, odam o'g'irlash, jazo tayinlash, pora berish, pora olish and others.*

Of course, the occurrence of terms in this case is based on certain laws of the language. The events of adaptation, management, conjugation involved in the formation of word combinations are now not syntactic units in the system of legal terms, but lexical units - the main means for the emergence of compound terms. We will try to prove our point with examples:

Combined legal terms created on the basis of adaptation: state language, state flag, state anthem, state coat of arms, court ruling, court sentence, labor contract, Cabinet of Ministers;

Compound legal terms arising on the basis of management: *davlatga xoinlik qilish, badanga shikast yetkazish, tajovuzlardan qo'riqlash, jazodan ozod qilish, sud orqali musodara qilish, jazoni yengilrog'i bilan almashtirish, tergovda ishtirok etish, merosdan mahrum etish, himoyadan voz kechish;*

Legal terms arising on the basis of the agreement: *xavfli retsidivist, uyushgan guruh, qasddan sodir etilgan jinoyat, qo'shimcha ta'til, ishonchli vakil, o'ta og'ir jinoyat, ruhiy ojizlik, jismoniy ojizlik and others*⁵⁹.

Terminological systems have different ways of getting rich, and the main one is word formation. In contrast to the general literary language, the following three methods are mainly used in the creation of terms: 1. Semantic 2. Morphological 3. Syntactic

⁵⁸ Миртожиев М., Махмудов Н. Тил ва маданият. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1992.

⁵⁹ Бегматов Э.А. Нотикнинг нодир бойлиги. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 1984.

In Uzbek linguistics, the change of word meaning, the transfer of meaning, the connection between some meanings of polysemantic words is broken, and the formation of a new word through the specialization of some of them is semantic or it is called lexical-semantic construction. It is known that the meanings of words in the language can change in different ways. For example, a change in the semantics of a word occurs mainly on the basis of semantic transformation, such as metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and function. According to the unanimous opinions of linguists, metaphor plays the main role in creating a term using the semantic method. Because new terms are created based on some feature of common literary or living language words, for example, similarity in form, uniformity in color. The creation of economic terms of the Uzbek language by semantic or semantic-syntactic method consists in the use of purely Uzbek or Arabic and Persian-Tajik words that have been used in the Uzbek language in a new, economic sense. After analyzing the examples collected from economic textbooks, training manuals, terminological and explanatory dictionaries and other sources published in Uzbek language, it is witnessed that the lexical units taken from several layers of the Uzbek language lexicon have become economic terms. In this place, the meaning of these words has changed or is used figuratively. Such compound terms, which make up a certain part of Uzbek economic terms, as in other fields, the importance of the second part of the compound, which has undergone semantic transformation, is great in expressing concepts logically, meaningfully and grammatically. It became clear that in the economic terminology there are fewer terms that mean its parts than terms that mean the whole name.

It is known that lexemes whose meanings have been transferred from a specific terminological system or a general usage become the "property" of another field, and express the concepts of this field both individually and in the context of certain words (that is, as part of a combination). For example, let's take such a concept: "stock market speculators who take advantage of falling prices of stocks, currencies, commodities." In Uzbek, the word "yetuk" is derived from the word "yetuk". It means "physically fully developed, mature, educated, scholarly".

In economics, maturity has the following definition as a special term: "The period of gradual decrease in the rate of sales of goods." True, such terms are small. However, in economic terminology there are examples that prove that semantically and syntactically formed, that is, compound terms can be used frequently. We refer to some examples to confirm our opinion.

1. Mathematical terms can serve as economic terms. For example: chorak reja, normativ qiymat, differentsial renta, yig'ma ko'rsatkich, ish haqi darajasi, daromadning qoldig'i, iqtisodiy integratsiya, bozor hajmi, nisbiy daraja, narx darajasi, foyda miqdori, qiymat o'lchovi, bo'linma, qiymat solig'i.

2. Terms referring to technical means and their parts and attributes. For example: depreciation fund, mechanized accounting, elasticity of credit, elasticity of demand, market mechanism. Each sector and link of the financial mechanism is a component of the whole.

3. Words related to physical terms can serve as economic terms. For example: bozor muvozanati, mehnat sig'imi, kapital sig'im, nisbiy daraja, pul massasi, tebranuvchi talab, o'zgaruvchan xarajat, doimiy xarajat, o'zgaruvchan narx, mutloq daraja, talabning egiluvchanligi, fond sig'imi.

4. Terms denoting agriculture and its attributes: agrar krizis, sohibkorlik, qiymatning o'sishi, tovar xo'jaligi, o'sim, qarz o'simi, undirilgan pul, pul undirish, unumsiz chiqim, unumsiz xarajat, undiriladigan soliq, iqtisodiy o'sish, talabni o'stirish, agrobiznes, agrosanoat.

5. Terms for social sciences and their attributes. For example: moliya oligarxiyasi, qadrli mablag', ixtisoslashtirilgan sarmoya, avtonom byudjet, absolyut renta, ta'sischiilik aksiyalari, mutlaq naf, erkin savdo, tovar moddiy qadriyatlar, to'lov qobiliyatsizligi, yetakchi valyuta, tovar turkumi, bozor unsurlari, daromad samarasi, ixtiyoriy ishsizlik, shiddatli inflyatsiya, o'rinbosar tovarlar, xayriya fondi, vaqf fondi, iqtisodiy inqiroz, iqtisodiy tanazzul, pulning qadrsizlanishi, muomala fondlari.

6. Zoological terms can also serve as economic terms. For example: o'rmalovchi inflyatsiya, suzib yuruvchi inflyatsiya, yuguruvchi inflyatsiya. In

short, the presented materials clearly confirm that many terms were formed in the economic terminological system of the Uzbek language by the semantic and semantic-synthetic method, i.e. by transferring the meaning of lexical units. The simile principle of metaphor plays an important role in this process. One of the common ways of forming lexemes in Turkic languages is to form words through affixes. The scope of this method of creating terms expanded further in later periods, as evidenced by the fact that the terms belonging to the terminological system are created using the same method⁶⁰.

Terminological research shows that in one terminological system, the formation of terms by the method of affixation is somewhat active, while in another it is less productive. For example, in the terminologies of technology, musicology, and Uzbek language, many affixes are involved in term formation, but in the terminologies of diseases, medicine, and chemistry, the number of term-forming affixes is quite limited. At the current stage, the number of basic terms used in the field of economy is more than a hundred. These include terms that are originally Uzbek (some of which are common in Turkic) or borrowed (they take the root status due to the fact that they are not divided into morphematic parts in the Uzbek language, regardless of whether they are artificial or compound in the surrounding language). . Among such basic, i.e. informal economic terms, the following can be cited as an example: pledge, work, item, rich, market, value, income, price, debt, competition, trade, tariff, commodity, bond, bill, broker, dumping , deposit, grant, state, fund, customs, bank, etc. As can be seen from the examples, at the current stage, basic terms, which are simple in terms of their structure and are considered as integral cores, occupy a significant place in the economic terminological system of the Uzbek language. At the same time, it is possible to see that hundreds of artificial terms have been created based on simple terms in economic terminology⁶¹.

⁶⁰ Ergashev T. Iqtisodiy atamalarning o'zbekcha-inglizcha-ruscha lug'ati. "Sharq" nashriyoti. T., 2001.

⁶¹ Iqtisodiyotga oid atamalar va tushunchalar izohli lug'ati. "Fan" nashriyoti, T., 2004.

In the terminology of economy, it can be seen that the terms of this field are formed with the participation of the following affixes.

1. The suffix -chi, which is very active in the Uzbek language, primarily forms personal names of various categories. In the economic terminological system, he creates many terms meaning a person working in a certain field of economy: economist, treasurer, sorter, tenant, consumer, taxman, provider, contractor, industrialist, accountant, controller, financier, depositor, competitor, customer, guarantor, etc.

2. The affix -ma forms lexemes with different meanings in the Uzbek language. The fact that some of them are somewhat active in terminological systems can be seen in the example of a number of scientific works. With the help of this affix, although in a small amount, some economic terms were made, the following examples can confirm our opinion: gamlama, ustama, association, association, structure, order, division, levy, etc.

3. -kor when this affix forms the noun of a person engaged in the cultivation of an object (such as a farmer, grain farmer), in the economic terminological system, it is added to abstract nouns and forms a noun of a person engaged in the activity understood from them: chorakor, tadbirkor, tejamkor, sohibkor etc ⁶².

4. -dor in the presence of the affix: This affix forms the name of a person who has an object-subject understood from the base. For example, mulkdor, xaridor, qarzdor, nasiyador, sarmoyador, hissador and others.

5. -noma affixes: This affix means a text, letter, etc., which represents what is understood from the base in the economic terminological system. For example, omonatnoma, shartnoma, yo'riqnoma, ruxsatnoma, so'rovnoma, topshiriqnoma va boshqalar.

6. -ot (-at, -yot, -yat) affixes: In fact, this word maker, who has created lexical units from Arabic lexemes, has been actively participating in a number of terminological systems. This can be clearly seen in the example of the following

⁶² Qosimova M. Jabbarova Sh. "Iqtisodiy terminlarning qo'llanilishi: muammolar va yechimlar". Iqtisodiy va innovatsion texnologiyalar ilmiy elektron jurnali. 5-son. 2017. 1-8 betlar.

economic terms: taqsimot, hisobot, iqtisodiyot, qadriyat, ta'minot, mahsulot, raqobat and others.

7. -xona affics: bojxona, zarbxona and others.

8. -lik affics: In Uzbek linguistics, a number of articles and even a candidate's thesis have been defended about the word-forming features of this affix. In these works, it is emphasized that one of his main tasks is to create abstract nouns. Since economics deals with more abstract concepts, the following examples can clearly confirm that in its terminological system, many terms are made using the suffix -lik: taqchillik, tanqislik, mulkchilik, foydalilik, boqimandalik, manfaatdorlik, mahsuldorlik, rentabellik, xo'jalik, ustuvorlik, samaradorlik, yetuklik, alohidalik, mustaqillik and others.

9. -be affics: behisob, bebaho, bepul, befoyda, bevosita and others.

10. -siz affics: hisobsiz, bahosiz va boshqalar. Bunda be- affics with -siz affiksi sinonim holda qo'llangan: behisob-hisobsiz.

11. -xo'r affics: In fact, this affix, which is part of integrated lexemes acquired from the Persian-Tajik languages, at the current stage has created the names of a person who always consumes what is understood from many bases, who likes it... that in the terminology of economics has been performing its "duty" in a number of terms. The following examples illustrate this: foydaxo'r, sudxo'r, nafaqaxo'r, merosxo'r and others.

12. -sh (-ish) affics: The fact that the affix -sh (-ish) has become active in the current Uzbek language, in particular in its terminological systems, has been highlighted in a number of studies devoted to lexicology and terminology. The facts can clearly confirm the extent to which the opinions expressed in them are correct and justified. Because in the economic terminology of the Uzbek language, hundreds of terms formed with the help of this affix have been performing their task. Although some of the cited examples are used in relevant sources and are included in the "Explanatory Dictionary", some of them, for example,

privatization, stabilization, sanitization, protection, stockization, commercialization, etc., are considered as new lexical units⁶³.

13. In the terminology of the current economy, in addition to the affixes mentioned, terms are formed with the participation of some affixes, albeit in small quantities. Examples of economic terms with such affixes include:

- a) -m (-im) affixed terms: boqim, bitim, kirim, chiqim.
- b) -v (-ov) affixed terms: to'lov, o'lchov.
- v) -q (-iq) affixed terms: soliq, sotiql.
- g) -gar affixed terms: savdogar.

In the economic terminological system, in addition to the mentioned ones, it was observed that the formation of terms with the participation of some complex affixes was much more active.

Such affixes include the following.

1. Formation of economic terms with the suffix -chilik. In the terminological system of the economy, the affix -chilik forms terms that denote a state related to something: tijoratchilik, mulkchilik, kasanachilik.

2. Formation of economic terms with complex affix -korlik. The suffix -korlik, formed by the addition of the original Uzbek -lik to the Persian-Tajik affix -kor, has been involved in creating many economic terms: thrift, entrepreneurship⁶⁴.

3. Formation of economic terms with the suffix -lilik. In our research object, a number of terms formed with the participation of this affix are widely used in the field of economics: tejamlilik, unumlilik, likvidlilik.

4. This complex affix, formed by the combination of the Uzbek -lik and Persian -dor affixes, participates in economic terms, which can be confirmed by the following examples: mahsuldorlik, mulkdorlik, aksiyadorlik, samaradorlik, unumdorlik.

⁶³ Qosimova M. Jabbarova Sh. Ziyatova M. O.,zbek tilida iqtisodiyotga oid atamalarni qo'llanilishi. ". Iqtisodiy va innovatsion texnologiyalar ilmiy elektron jurnali. 4-son. 2020. 1-6 betlar.

⁶⁴ Qosimova M. Jabbarova Sh. Ziyatova M. O.,zbek tilida iqtisodiyotga oid atamalarni qo'llanilishi. ". Iqtisodiy va innovatsion texnologiyalar ilmiy elektron jurnali. 4-son. 2020. 1-6 betlar.

In short, in the economic terminological system of the modern Uzbek language, the formation of terms by the morphological method is quite active, because various affixes or affixoids are widely used in this process. So, the introduction of new terms during the transition period of the market economy has led to the enrichment of economic terminology. In the economic terminology (terminology) of the Uzbek language, as in other terminological systems, a unique way of expressing economic concepts by means of a combination has been decided. This situation leads to the emergence of hundreds of economic terms in the Uzbek language. In all terminology, compound terms with two or more components are used. In this field, two-component terms are distinguished by their quantitative abundance. We refer again to the "Businessmen's Dictionary".

In the dictionary, as mentioned above, there is an explanation of the total compound term, most of which consists of two components: commercial account, audit report, gold deposit, deposit certificate, tax benefits, cost of living, etc. At the same time, in this dictionary, there are components (such as price formation, limited liability company) and four or more components (promissory note collection percentage, consideration of mutual payments, the procedure for providing as much convenience as possible, etc.) terms are available. Due to the fact that the majority of economic terminology consists of two-component compounds, it was considered necessary to consider below the methods of grammatical composition of such compounds (due to the fact that the formation of compounds with three or more components originates from the same factor, we will pay special attention to them does not want).

This chapter discussed the issues of their unification and regulation", and in it, methods of translation of legal terms from English to Uzbek and ways of enriching the system of legal terms are studied and we studied the issues of their unification.

Terminological research shows that in one terminological system, the formation of terms by the method of affixation is somewhat active, while in another it is less productive. For example, in the terminologies of technology,

musicology, and Uzbek language, many affixes are involved in term formation, but in the terminologies of diseases, medicine, and chemistry, the number of term-forming affixes is quite limited. At the current stage, the number of basic terms used in the field of economy is more than a hundred. These include terms that are originally Uzbek (some of which are common in Turkic) or borrowed (they take the root status due to the fact that they are not divided into morphematic parts in the Uzbek language, regardless of whether they are artificial or compound in the surrounding language). Among such basic, i.e. informal economic terms, the following can be cited as an example: *garov, ish, buyum, boy, bozor, qiymat, daromad, narx, qarz, raqobat, savdo, tarif, tovar, zayom, veksels, broker, demping, depozit, grant, davlat, fond, poshlina, bank and others*. As can be seen from the examples, at the current stage, basic terms, which are simple in terms of their structure and are considered as integral cores, occupy a significant place in the economic terminological system of the Uzbek language. At the same time, it is possible to see that hundreds of artificial terms have been created based on simple terms in economic terminology.

CONCLUSION

This monograph is devoted to legal terms in Modern English and Uzbek which we studied the translation issues of legal terms.

It is known that unambiguous words and combinations that express the exact name of concepts related to science, technology, agriculture and art are called terms.

A word has multiple meanings, i.e. additional meanings, but a term does not. A term is also a word, but it differs from ordinary words in its clarity and unequivocal meaning. The term is used in a certain field, in the speech of representatives of this field. For example, terms such as crime, punishment, lawsuit, defendant, invasion, recidivism, genocide, terrorism, guardianship, senate, speaker are found in the fields of jurisprudence.

The set of terms and the field that studies these terms is called terminology. The term is derived from the Greek word "terminus" which means check, boundary.

In the following years, the term term is used instead of term. Such usage is a mistake. Because the meaning of the word term is wider than the meaning of the word term, it is understood as the name of all things, and the term is a formalized word used in a specific field. Therefore, it is appropriate to name the concept of term as a lexical unit with a scientific and official meaning included in the concept of term.

The lexicon of the legal language mainly consists of terms. But in order to express any legal concepts, certain requirements and standards are set before the terms. It comes from the essence and nature of the term.

It is appropriate to explain the specific features of the terms that differ from common words as follows:

1. Words become terms if they are used in a certain branch of science and technology and are used in a limited sense. For example, commonly used words such as water, salt, circle, witness, harm, slander, and scare are now included in the

system of terms, expressing scientific and official meanings in the fields of science.

The word water generally refers to various types of water: running water, spring water, gas water, mineral water. As a chemical term, water is a compound represented by the formula H_2O and consists of two hydrogens and oxygen, based on this composition it reacts with other substances in Mendeleev's table.

If the word "witness" in the common language means a person who was personally present at the time of an incident and saw it with his own eyes, then in the system of legal terms it is about the circumstances that must be determined in a criminal case. a person who is interrogated in accordance with the law.

The word slander is generally used to accuse or slander someone unjustly, to make a bad name; slander For example, Tuhmat tosh yoradi, tosh yormasa bosh yoradi (Maqol). In jurisprudence, this word is the name of a crime that means an attack on the dignity and honor of a person as a legal term.

In addition, commonly used words such as punishment, crime, fine, review, property, deposit, assignment, debtor, gift, complaint, claim also denote legal concepts in the jurisprudence system. Such words are used in a limited field and acquire a terminological meaning.

2. The term performs a nominative function. The meaning of the term is equal to the concept within the norms of the literary language. Because in a terminological system, the term is monosemantic, so its meaning is equal to the concept. That is, terms are special formal words that express the same meaning. A single word with multiple meanings expresses several concepts. For example, the eye is a human organ; an ornament on a ring; a sign on a tree; refers to concepts such as the source of water from a spring.

3. The term expresses clear, concrete concepts and is devoid of emotional connotations. The meaning of the word is complex, and the concept has additional meanings and stylistic signs. Therefore, synonyms that mean the same concept in the language differ from each other with different aspects of meaning or stylistic application. For example, yuz, bet, chehra, jamol, yonoq, ruxsor, oraz, turq, aft,

bashara although the words express a common concept and are considered synonyms, they differ from each other according to different aspects of meaning: we can say basharang qursin; chehrang qursin or jamoling qursin cannot be said.

4One word can be the term of several fields. But such words are the names of separate concepts in every field of science. For example, the term task in pedagogical terminology means the task given to pupils or students, while in legal terminology the term task means the important task assigned to an employee operating in the law enforcement system. If the term operation means a concept related to surgery in medicine, in legal terminology it means the name of an event carried out for a purpose or a special, secret mission.

Sometimes the terminology of a network is synonymous. For example, in jurisprudence, the term sanction has two meanings: 1) prosecutor's permission; 2) punitive measure.

5. Another distinctive feature of the terms is that, as the terms are formalized words, they mean the same concept on a national scale, even on a global scale. Examples of international terms are: *demokrat, impichment, demokratiya, respublika, prezident, parlament, amnistiya, deputat, konstitutsiya, kriminologiya and others*. Such terms are used in the same sense on all continents of the earth.

6. Terms belong to a certain field and are formalized words specially accepted by certain specialists. Therefore, the term expressing one concept cannot be replaced by another word. That is, the use of synonymy or doublet is not allowed in the system of network terms. For example, *huquq, burch, shaxs, subyekt, yuridik shaxs, kriminalistika, demokrat, tergovchi, modda, jinoyat* are unacceptable to look for alternatives to such terms. Sometimes, as in other fields of terminology, synonymous cases are visible in the system of legal terms: judge-judge, prosecutor-accused, guilty-accused, republic-republic, suspect-suspect, lawyer-defense, acquittal, public prosecutor-state like the defender-state denouncer. However, such a situation is a defect in terminology, because terms should be free of synonyms and doublets to be unambiguous. The main reason for

this situation is the choice of the Uzbek alternative to international terms. However, international terms are used in the same way around the world.

7. The term is an element of the system of field terms and is always used within the framework of one system: guardianship, family, registration of marriage, adoption, sponsorship, alimony, fake marriage, etc. This system of terms is considered a separate link of the chain of legal terminology and created a system of terms representing family relations.

Adherence to the above-mentioned norms is not only the basis of linguistic literacy, but also prevents ambiguities in the application of penalties for liability in accordance with the provisions of our laws.

The lexicon of the legal language occupies an important place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language with its unique variety.

Vocabulary units and terms used in the legislation, which have been formed over the years and are being improved with the honor of independence, are distinguished by the color of formality. Such a rich lexical layer can be classified according to its meanings, more precisely according to branches of jurisprudence as follows:

1. Legal terms denoting the concepts of crime and punishment: invasion, extortion, fraud, repeat crime, genocide, recruitment, terrorism, defamation, espionage, subversion, defamation, insult, etc.

2. Legal terms related to the criminal process: appearance, examination, experiment, examination, detention, compulsory bringing, initiation of a criminal case, inquiry, judicial investigation, judgment, appellate proceedings, evidence and etc.

3. Legal terms denoting concepts related to civil law: property relations, private property, property rights, obligation rights, intellectual property, inheritance rights, contract, agreement, guardianship, patronage, legal entity, natural person, representation, power of attorney, term of claim, surety, guarantee etc.

4. Legal terms related to the civil process: party, dispute between the parties, filing a lawsuit, cassation proceedings, mutual agreement of the parties, representation in court, plaintiff, defendant, provision of evidence, legal capacity, solution judgment, settlement agreement, securing a claim, etc.

5. Legal terms related to state construction and management: sovereignty, state, state symbols, state coat of arms, state flag, state anthem, constitution, republic, governor, governorship, Cabinet of Ministers, president's office, State Counselor, senate, election, senator, speaker, legislative chamber, referendum, parliament etc.

Each national language system has its own set of legal terms and documents, which undoubtedly creates a foundation for future lawyers, judges, advocates and business people to learn English effectively. Training of highly qualified legal experts in independent Uzbekistan and the development of the national legal system taking into account international and foreign jurisprudence practice in our republic, educational terminological dictionaries used in translation from a foreign language to a native language or from a native language to a foreign language in various fields should be created. Terms of legal content reflect issues related to the legal relations of people.

In today's advanced technology era, the topic of legal terminology is extremely broad, and it extends from everyday life to the most advanced fields of science and technology. Therefore, the lexical layer related to jurisprudence in the language is also large in terms of scope, and it is natural that the meaning structure of the words that make it up is complex. In this context, an attempt was made to include terms that reflect the main activities of the legal field in this dictionary. From this point of view, many scientists started to compile dictionaries of legal terms. Such dictionaries include "Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek legal terms" prepared by Akhmedov and H. Bektemirov, as well as English annotated, English-Russian and English-Uzbek general and special dictionaries are included. Uzbek terms and phraseological combinations arranged in alphabetical order were given to the dictionary. Translations of Uzbek legal terms in the dictionary are reflected

in Russian and English. This dictionary was compiled on the basis of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan and contains more than 3300 terms. The dictionary is intended for scientific workers, translators, teachers, students of academic lyceum, higher education institutions, doctoral students and independent researchers, as well as independent learners and general readers interested in the English language. Many terms given in this dictionary have been translated into Russian and English.

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