

# Intra- And Extra-Linguistic Factors Affecting the Legal Terms of the Uzbek Language

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**ABSTRACT:** The national corpus of the Uzbek language is of great importance in increasing the prestige and status of the Uzbek language. The work carried out within the framework of linguistics plays an important role in the status of the Uzbek language and in solving the existing problems in the language. The day-by-day development of information technologies has also led to the expansion of the social nature of language and the scope of its use. The introduction of the concepts of computer linguistics, computer translation, computer editing, electronic dictionaries, and thesaurus is the basis of our opinion. Creation and use of national language corpus, electronic dictionaries, which is one of the urgent issues of today, will serve effectively in learning our great language. We will continue our discussion on the example of intra- and extralinguistic factors in the lexicon of court speech.

**KEYWORD:** terminology, legal language, Judge, Court, appeal, prosecutor, expert.

## INTRODUCTION

It is known that "Persian, Tajik, and Arabic languages are shown to be gradually the oldest sources of lexeme acquisition for the Uzbek language" [Lexicology of the Uzbek language, 1981:98]. The acquisition of lexemes from the Russian language and European languages through it began to take place much later than the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages. This process started mainly from the second half of the 19th century, that is, due to the conquest of Central Asia by Tsarist Russia [Yoldoshev I., 2005: 148].

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

In particular, the lexicon of court speech has been enriched since the second half of the 19th century due to the acquisition of lexemes from the Russian language and, through it, European languages, and this process continues actively today. Accordingly, it can be said with confidence that in the lexicon of court speech there is a large amount of borrowings from the Russian language and through it from European languages, especially the assimilation of neologisms related to economics and computer technology is very strong. They are exactly that, that is, without any changes and are being exploited.

According to G.Kh. Shamseyeva, by a legal term we mean a word or a stable phrase that reflects the will of the legislator, which is unified and is used in the text of a normative legal act, is a generalized name of a legal concept that has an exact and definite meaning, is distinguished by its semantic unambiguity, functional national stability, may have the international and extensional type of value [2].

The scholars identify the following requirements for a term: definitivity, linguistic accuracy, and uniqueness in a particular subject area, the relationship between a term and the denoted concept, stylistic neutrality, lack

of expressiveness, nominative and systemic nature. The uniqueness of legal terminology is explained by the presence of special distinctive features: frequent cases of homonymy with common words and connotations. S.P. Khizhnyak declares that the meanings of some legal terms include ideological and evaluative components [3]. T.V. Morschakova also confirms that the presence of the connotative meaning of legal terms of criminal law allows them to more effectively perform a pragmatic function in the process of legal communication. [4].

The heterogeneity of legal terminology and its widespread use in various fields explains the need to divide terminology into different levels. The study of dictionary definitions of terms used in Agatha Christie's novels allowed us to single out the following types of legal terms: common (poisoning, session, accident, arrest, crime, detain, certificate (zaharlanish, sessiya, voqea sodir bo'lganligi, hibsga olish, jinoyatchilik, ushlab turish, guvohnoma)); general needs with a narrower special value (injured, victim, penalty, accessory, charged, detection, dismiss (yarador, jabrlanuvchi, jazo, aksessuar, ayblov, aniqlash, ishdan bo'shatish); purely legal terms (plaintiff, vindication, vindicate, autopsy, incriminate, solicitor, exhumation (da'vogar, vindikatsiya, oqlash, otopsi, aybdor, advokat, eksqumatsiya)). According to Miloslavskaya, commonly used terms denote objects, qualities, properties, actions and phenomena that occur in both the special field and in everyday life, as well as in artistic and scientific literature. Therefore, in detective novels, they are used more often than purely legal terminology [5].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most important characteristic of any terminological system is its openness, mediated by the need to reflect in the language of new noticed properties, sides, characteristics and parameters of the real reality.

If we consider and analyze the legal terminological system from the point of view of the field approach, then the nuclear, or central, part of this system consists of classical terminological units that are universal in nature, which predetermines the presence of corresponding correlates of these units (often internationalism) peace, for example, plaintiff; defendant; presumption of innocence; obligee - the person in relation to which the obligation is made, the lender; trespass - offense, to alibi - represent alibis; felony; punishment; court, (da'vogar; sudlanuvchi; aybsizlik prezumptsiyasi; kreditor - majburiyat yuklatilgan shaxs, kreditor; gunoh - jinoyatlar, alibislarga - alibisni vakillik qilish; jinoyat; jazo; sud) etc.

The main features of the constituent terms of the nuclear part of the terminological system include:

1. systematic,
2. presence of definition,
3. monosemy (unambiguous),
4. lack of expression,
5. stylistic neutrality [2].

We see that the nuclear part of the legal terminological corpus of the modern English language is not thematically homogeneous and represents a very wide range of terms that differ in structural, thematic and semantic parameters.

**Alibi (Latin).** Evidence that proves that a suspect was not involved in the crime. Shojamil Kabirovich has a full alibi for the day of the murder. So, first of all, it is necessary to find the killer.

**Amnistiya (Amnesty).** To mitigate the punishment of those deprived of their freedom or release them from punishment by the decision of the Supreme Authority. K.A. Khaitov was released from prison according to

Article 2 of the "Amnesty" decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 22.08.2011 (from the court report).

**Appelyatsiya** (Appeal). Dissatisfied with the verdict, appeal to a higher court, which has the right to review its merits. The party dissatisfied with the decision can file an appeal (from the court verdict) to the Tashkent city court on criminal cases or to the chairman of this district court within 10 days.

In the lexicon of court speech, the most active among the words borrowed from the Russian language and European languages through it are, of course, the terms court, lawyer, prosecutor.

**Sud** (Court) (derived from the old Russian word court - case, judgment) is a state body that reviews and resolves cases of criminal, civil, administrative and other categories in the procedural order established by a specific state law. Court I (r) 1. A state body that hears civil or criminal cases and makes the appropriate judgment. Supreme Court. People's court. Court decision. Court verdict. Judicial bodies. Sue. For example: Comrades, take them to the court of justice! Let him see his due punishment (Hamza. "Punishment of slanderers"). A building, room, place where such an organ is located. go to court Siddiqjan entered the court not knowing where to put himself (A. Qahhor. "Koshchinar"). The officers of such body or the panel of judges. Court session. Stand up, judgment is coming! [Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2007: Volume 3, 580]

Cholpon skillfully described the deplorable state of the courts that entered Central Asia during Tsarist Russia in his novel "Day and Night": Here, the depes (official telegrams) that flew towards Tashkent full of panic and anxiety arrived from Tashkent on the third day of the event, flying the traveling jury of the **Regional Military Court**. The interrogation itself passed faster than the arrival of the court. "I don't think that such a hasty trial would happen anywhere else, if not on the battlefield!" said the translator in a pitiful way... (p. 259).

As a result of attaching the Uzbek word to the word court, several more combinations appeared: court session, courtroom, commercial court, trial, court document, court order, court composition, court session report, court costs, open court, closed court, court deposit and others.

**Sudya** (Judge). An official person who hears cases brought to court in judicial bodies and makes judgments on these cases.

**Sudyalik** (Judiciary). The profession of a judge.

**Advokat** (Lawyer). One of the most actively used words in the lexicon of court speech is the term lawyer, so let's dwell on it in detail. The term lawyer entered the Uzbek language through the Russian language at the end of the 19th century, more precisely, in the 80s. For example, journalist Momin Qayyum quotes an excerpt from the newspaper "Sadoyi Fergana" dated March 24, 1879 in the article "Uzbek's first lawyer". This passage mentions the son of the first Uzbek lawyer, Abdunabi Kurolboy from Kokon: "In the next two months, the branch of lawyers in Kokon gave legal advice to 151 people and helped solve many of their difficult cases." This term is also used in Abdulhamid Cholpon's work "Night and Day". "This zakunchi is a lawyer from the Russians, and abrez black is a "lawyer" from the land peoples [Cholpon A., 2000:260]. It is known that the term "advocate" can also be found in Uzbek fiction at the beginning of the 20th century. It is important to note that in the above-mentioned work of Cholpon, instead of the term lawyer, the word zakunchi is also actively used. That is, the word zakunchi (zakon+chi) is synonymous with the term lawyer and means a person who knows the law well. Compare: Half an hour before the court session, the defendant arrived. He stood in the garden of the court building and talked to the guilty party [Cholpon A., 2000:263].

Currently, the term lawyer, which is one of the active terms in the lexicon of court speech, is explained in the dictionaries as follows: 1. Lawyer (Latin advocatus, advoco - I offer) provides legal assistance to individuals

and legal entities, advises on legal issues, provides oral and written information on legislation; represents in courts, state agencies, before other persons; participates in the preliminary examination; performs other legal services not prohibited by law [Encyclopedia of Legal Terms, 2003:18]. 2. A lawyer is a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has a higher legal education and has received a license entitling him to practice law in the prescribed manner. A lawyer can be a lawyer in the Republic of Uzbekistan [Legal Encyclopedia, 2001:11]. 3. Lawyer - (r<Latin) a lawyer who defends the accused in court, conducts a person's case in court, advises on legal issues, defender [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 1, 2006:38]. It seems that the term lawyer consists of the following leading semantic components - semes:

1. Person.
2. Lawyer.
3. Defendant of the accused.
4. Consultant on legal issues.

**Advokatura** (Advocacy) - organization of lawyers, collegium.

**Prokuror** (Prosecutor). Prosecutor (French procureur - Latin procurate -

means to take care of) a person in charge, an official of the prosecutor's office. He must fulfill the requirements of the Constitution, the procedural law and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" (December 9, 1992) in the implementation of the prosecutor's control based on the law [Legal encyclopedia. 2001:370].

Prosecutor 1. An official who carries out state control over the full implementation of the law. Prosecutor of the Republic. 2. State accuser during the trial.

The lexeme of the **prokuratura** (prosecutor's office) comes from the Latin procurate, which means to take care of. It is a body (system) that initiates and accuses existing criminal cases in the state system and has the authority to prosecute on behalf of the state during the court process. In some countries, the authority of this body included the general control of compliance with laws, in some countries it is included in the system of the Ministry of Justice (USA, France, Netherlands, Austria, Japan, Poland). The body that monitors the full implementation of the law in the country and defends the indictment drawn up on behalf of the state in court.

**Protokol** (Protocol). It is explained in dictionaries as follows: Protocol (fr. protocole, Greek. Protokolon - the first page of a manuscript):

- 1) a written document in which legal facts are recorded (indicating that one or another investigative action related to the investigation was carried out);
- 2) the name of the document for recording interstate agreements at the international level. For example, such as the protocol on coordination agreements of embassy activities [Legal encyclopedia. 2001:371]. Also:
  1. Statements made at a meeting, meeting or questioning, etc., a decision made and a document in which they are fully recorded. Minutes of the court session. In the work "Night and Day" the word protocol is used as the main written document of the court session: To be honest: the protocol is written in extremely beautiful handwriting... It's not a protocol, watch! (p. 262)
  2. A document drawn up to confirm a fact. Protocol of experts.
  3. Act on violation of public order and legislation. Auto inspection protocol. A document on international negotiations, agreements. Protocol on trade relations! [Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, 2007: Volume 3, 315]

**Protest** (Protest). Official written statement of the review of the judgments and decisions of the relevant judicial and prosecuting authorities.

**Prostessual** (Procedural); procedural law. Relating to judicial or administrative proceedings; related to litigation. The complaint states that the defendant's procedural rights were violated (Mingboev U. "Court - Citizen Defender").

**Ekspertiza** (Expertise). An organized examination with the participation of experts to solve a difficult or complicated issue.

**Yuridik** - Legal (person, document, support). Related to law, jurisprudence. A lawyer's office operates to provide legal assistance to citizens and organizations (from the newspaper).

**Yurist** (Lawyer). A person with legal education; official representative of the legal field.

## CONCLUSION

Also, the following units borrowed from Russian and other European languages are used in the lexicon of court speech: Justice (the name of the god of justice in ancient Rome), appeal, grant, constitution, constitutional, criminalistics, criminalist, prison (prison), katorga, ariston (arrestant), convoy, convoy (r-goll) and others.

It seems that in the lexicon of court speech, the Russian language and through it words and legal terms borrowed from European languages make up the main part of the lexicon of court speech. Because in the following years, the lexicon of Uzbek court speech was mainly "Uzbekized", therefore, it can be considered fully formed. Therefore, the creation of national language corpus, electronic dictionaries is also important in eliminating some ambiguities in our language.

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