

THE STUDY OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM IN FOREIGN LINGUISTICS (FORENSIC LINGUISTICS)

Feruzha Mukhammadjon kizi Vahidova

Teacher of Andizhan State University, Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT:

In the article, the issue of studying the system of legal terminology in foreign linguistics is systematically analyzed with the help of scientific and foreign literature on the example of forensic linguistics.

Keywords: foreign linguistics, legal terminology, system, forensic linguistics, terminology, concept, science, technique.

Introduction

Linguistic studies emphasize that the uniqueness of terminology as a system of expressing special concepts in language is that it is national in form and is intended to be international in content due to the integration of the laws of science and technology development [Volodina 1993: 6]. Thus, national and international terminology is considered only from the point of view that the concepts expressed by different lexical units in different languages should be the same for all countries. This is exactly what the fields of international law strive for. However, the uniform form of the term used in several states in this study advances the thesis that situations may arise where the term has different meanings depending on the context in which the term is used in the national legal system. Consequently, the problem of asymmetry of legal terms as linguistic and legal symbols arises during the unification of national terminology systems.

RESEARCH METHODS

The classification of English legal terms, which is the subject of this research, should be done on the basis of legal (logical-conceptual) and linguistic features. First, the terms define the systematic relationship of interrelated legal concepts. As noted above, in this respect, the term is a one-way unit of expression, as a unit of professional language, i.e. real term. The second features reflect the specific features of the meanings of legal terms. As a lexical unit, the term is a dual expression and content unit, and serves as a general literary language unit. Consequently, the meaning of the term is influenced by the existence of national varieties of English. This factor determines the asymmetry of the term as a linguistic sign.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is also worth noting that when translating the lexical units included in the national legal terminology systems into a special purpose language (the language of law), attention should

be paid to the specific features of the composition of socio-political and lexical languages. legal dictionary. According to his words, T.B. Kryuchkova should distinguish socio-political terminology (highly specialized and widely used) and other socio-political vocabulary. The latter includes vocabulary, which is socio-political terminology in origin; names of various state institutions, organizations, etc.; names of realities and events specific to a certain social system, etc.; political idioms of mass media [Kryuchkova 1989: 21-24]. Based on these provisions, it is appropriate to highlight other legal dictionaries included in national legal terminology. In this study, such a vocabulary includes preterm words denoting legal reality, that is, lexical units that have terminology to one degree or another, but do not have all the features of a term as a word in a special function. By identifying groups of English legal terms in ICL texts, it is possible to develop a methodology for translating these terms into Uzbek. In this work, special attention is paid to non-equivalent terms that are not similar and require descriptive translation and legal interpretation in the legal system of Uzbekistan. This group of the legal vocabulary includes terms and preterms that in all or some of their meanings indicate the legal reality of individual countries. For these lexical units of the legal language, the context in which they are used is important. This context is the national legal system of their use. It should be noted that preterms (according to A.D. Hayutin) are lexical units that "have not crossed the threshold of terminology", i.e. as a word in a special function does not correspond to all the features of the term [Khayutin 2003].

Based on the analysis of the English legal dictionary of international contract law and relying on the theory of terminology developed by V.M. Leuchik, we propose to distinguish between the general English legal terminology (a self-formed set of terms), in which the terms, terms and yeomen are different, and the legal terminology systems of individual English-speaking countries, in which the terms are strictly is defined. a strict legal concept. For example, there are national legal terminology systems of Great Britain, the United States, England, Scotland, regional differences in the terminology system of some states of the United States, and so on.

In this study, legal terms and terminonyms representing legal reality are considered as complex systems of asymmetric linguistic and legal symbols with cultural and territorial-legal specificity.

From the point of view of the development of the meanings of the terms and the specific features of their translation into the Uzbek language, we are primarily interested in terms with a national legal component. They are considered as linguistic and legal symbols, through which we understand legal terms and terms that denote certain concepts and names of national legal systems. The legal aspect of these signs corresponds to the logical component, and the linguistic aspect corresponds to the linguistic and terminological components of the term system theory. Let's look at examples of asymmetry and symmetry of the signs under study.

Asymmetry of linguistic and legal signs is expressed by synonymy and polysemy of terms. The ambiguity of legal terms of international contract law arises from the fact that the same terms can represent different legal concepts in different national legal systems. In the case

of polysemy, several concepts are represented by one term. In the foreign language, a new interdisciplinary field of knowledge with a practical nature, represented by the English term "forensic linguistics", has appeared. The appropriate discipline and terminology have not yet been formed in Russian scientific literature [Khizhnyak 1994: 96 - 98; Golev 2001: 251 - 252]. In local linguistics, legal language problems are considered in the field of applied jurisprudence (legal technique of legal documents); applied linguistics - legal linguistics, studies the linguistic methods of expressing legal concepts. Thus, the question arises about the name of the field of knowledge (at the intersection of linguistics and jurisprudence) within the scope of the above research. For example, in Germany, the English term "Forensische Linguistik" is translated. In order to develop your point of view on the question of what term to designate this discipline in Russian, it is necessary to define the concept expressed by the term "forensic medicine" in foreign English studies.

In 2011, Professor M.Ya. Bloch notes that with the emergence of "intermediate scientific disciplines at the intersection of traditionally defined problem sets and older disciplines" ... "everyone works with the linguistic terms 'language', 'grammar', 'syntax', 'semantics' . "word", etc., investing in them not strictly linguistic, but their own, sometimes not firmly established, content. The statement about grammar is fair: "When working with its concepts, behind their terminological structure, which is essentially compatible it is necessary to clearly see the meaningful content. "In order not to turn the discussion of scientific problems into "debates about the correctness of names", focus on the content and essence of concepts, and not on their signs." 'suggests a distinction between two types of terms used - 'explanatory terms' (explanatory terms) and term names (defining terms) [Bloch 1986: 5]. Since term names are traditionally established in the special lexicon of science, when creating new terms for new concepts, we deal with concise definitions of concepts according to some selected symbols in the above concept. Therefore, it is necessary to define such characteristics and scope of the concept of "forensic linguistics". Let's turn to lexicographic sources for this

Professor John Gibbons, a well-known expert in forensic linguistics in the world linguistic community, defines his point of view on this matter: Forensic linguistics has no consensus on the meaning of this term. Some people in the field have grouped all the areas discussed in this review [Legal language, legal communication, language and legal disadvantage, legal interpreting and translation, language legislation, language rights, language crimes] under this label. contains z, contains others. only some of them. Here I take the term in the strict sense of "the field of presentation of linguistic evidence." Thus, it may include language crimes, but the description and definition of language crimes does not include expert testimony. Such evidence is usually given in court, but it can also include assistance to the police, insurance companies or, for example, companies with copyright issues. Although the Journal of Forensic Linguistics deals with many issues of language and law, such as legal translation, its content during the four years of its publication has been mainly related to forensic linguistics. Previously, many publications in this area were edited. Collections such as Kniffka, Blackwell, and Coulthard (1996). Areas of Forensic Linguistics The types of

information that linguistics can provide to the law fall into two main categories: (1) questions of authorship (ie, whether a particular person said or wrote something) and (2) whether 'no and communication problems' [Gibbons 1999: 156-173]. We will talk about several more meanings of the term forensic linguistics: the field of "language crimes and linguistic evidence", authorship problems (speech, text, etc.), meaning and communication in lawmaking and law enforcement.

The following definition can be formulated: "legal linguistics" is an interdisciplinary field of knowledge that studies the interaction of language and law, as well as the emergence, development and application of legal language, which arose at the intersection of linguistics and jurisprudence. . use of linguistic methods in solving legal issues. Legal linguistics deals with the problems of linguistic expertise; translation of court and official business documents; issues of "language" crimes; authorship (eg written evidence); problems of meaning and communication in law; legal terminology. The study of the latter includes, among other things, the study of terms denoting legal reality, that is, legal terms with a national legal component.

CONCLUSION

The study of issues related to legal linguistics (in the broad and narrow sense of the term) seems to be relevant in the context of the development of international relations in the field of jurisprudence. A careful study of the concepts indicated in the relevant terminology system and their correct use should facilitate effective international communication in the professional field.

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