

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF LEGAL TERMS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation. The article studies the specific features of legal terms that are part of the terminological system. Their importance as a technical tool in jurisprudence is analyzed. Also financial recommendations are offered regarding the technique of using terms in the field of law-making.

Keywords: terminology, legal concepts, jurisprudence, technical tool, etc.

Terminology as a specialized field of knowledge is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers. This is primarily manifested in the international nature of modern scientific knowledge and as a way to overcome language barriers in various areas of human activity. The existence and development of any modern science is not possible without terminology and terms. Terms define the essence of scientific discoveries, reflect the content of developing fields of knowledge, and explain newly created data and concepts present in science and technology [1].

A term (from the Latin "terminus," meaning boundary) is a word or combination of words related to a specialized scientific meaning. The linguist E.D. Polivonov was the first to express thoughts on terminology in the 1930s. At that time, the issues of

terminology had only recently begun to transition into a stage of theoretical and practical development.

The development of specific terminology in a language is related to the life of society and the changes happening within it. Additionally, forming the terminological base of a language is a complex and laborious process that requires not only special knowledge and specific skills from its creators but also a general culture, erudition, and impeccable literacy. When discussing the language of law and legal terminology, it is important to emphasize that the culture of legal drafting implies a strict professional language, while also ensuring simplicity, understandability, and openness for all layers of the population. The incorrect use of terms in the text of normative-legal documents can lead to a distortion of the law's meaning. In this regard, H.A. Karimov expresses the opinion that "the incorrect or inappropriate use of a word or phrase can sometimes lead to serious consequences due to the discrepancy between the thought and its textual expression. This is particularly true in the field of legal drafting." Correct usage of legal terms is considered an integral part of the legislative drafting process. Such words are also intended to preserve the language of legislative acts, making them convenient for practical use [2].

When presenting legislative ideas and normative legal documents, it is necessary to adhere to specific requirements and utilize language tools specifically developed for the field of legal drafting. In this regard, strict compliance with the following principles is required:

1. Correctly and unambiguously reflect the content of the established legal concept;
2. Avoid the use of unclear and ambiguous terms;
3. Do not use rhetorical forms and words that have figurative meanings in the text of legal documents. This is because terms are not used in their direct and specific meanings. A term must always be unambiguous and its meaning should not change variably within the text. A word that contains semantic uncertainty cannot fulfill the function of conveying a specific legal concept.

4. It is advisable to use terms that are widely applied and actively used in the text of normative legal documents.

5. Stability and instability in the use of legal terminology. It is not appropriate to abandon traditional terms and introduce new terms that denote the same concepts.

6. Maximum brevity in the use of terms. Terms borrowed from other languages should not disrupt the national legal language.

7. Avoid excessive use of terms formed from two or more words and abbreviations. It is recommended to only use abbreviations that have a stable place in literary language within the language of normative legal documents.

8. Do not use borrowings unnecessarily when equivalents are available.

Thus, a legal term is a generic name for a legal concept that expresses the will of the legislator, is used uniformly within legal documents, and has a specific meaning characterized by functional stability. Nevertheless, the legal terminology of each language system is described only by its own unique characteristics [3].

Law is the most important regulator of social relations. The most important characteristics of law are official clarity and compulsory nature. Official clarity is expressed in the existence of law and is a process that cannot be imagined without linguistic tools. The effectiveness of legal regulation largely indicates the quality of normative documents, highlighting the crucial role of legislative bodies.

As noted by the renowned Russian legal scholar I.A. Pokrovskiy, "One of the first requirements that a developing human personality imposes on the law is adherence to certain legal norms." Furthermore, he believes that it is impossible to envision any concept of law without the clarity of legal norms. [2, 78]

According to another famous French jurist, F. Genyan, legal drafting and the application of law are only applicable within a certain context. There are specific means and methods for expressing legislative thought in linguistic form. These means serve as a basis for delineating the independent legislative style of literary discourse due to the special vocabulary arising from the specific tasks presented before the law, the

unique method of presenting the subject, and the expression of legislative thought through language.

In legal literature, this presentation style is described as "the language of law." When discussing the distinctive qualities of the language of legal documents, some authors refer to it as the language of law, while others speak of the existence of a special legal language. However, the unique characteristics of legal language lead to considerable debate among scholars.

According to the renowned Hungarian jurist I. Szabon, what is called "legal language" is essentially nothing more than a simple language filled with specialized phrases and technical terms, meaning that linguistic tools are used more precisely.

This position is supported by E.E. Pryashnikov and E.M. Smorgunova, who emphasize that legislative language pertains to various areas of public activity. This characteristic distinguishes it from other languages that serve specialized fields and possess their own vocabulary and technical terminology.

However, this position is not universally supported by all authors. Most adhere to a contrasting viewpoint regarding socio-legal language. In fact, legal texts are broad enough to encompass the widest range of social relations and their subjects. Nevertheless, naming the existence of a specialized language in laws may not take into account the unique characteristics of different kinds of professional legal activity [4].

Every field of knowledge has its own terminology. A term is understood as a word or phrase that has a legal meaning in relation to the language of the law. Based on the characteristics and roles of legal terms, most authors describe them as essential tools of legal technique (legal and technical tools). This is certainly an accurate description of this phenomenon in legal reality. However, in our opinion, such a description of terminology is insufficient, as it defines the role and place of terminology solely from a formal legal perspective.

Thus, legal terminology and the concepts it denotes are inherently interconnected. Sometimes, fundamental differences can be observed between them. Legal

terminology is regarded as the most important tool of legal technique, serving as a means to scientifically describe the theory of law.

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