

Thematic Groups of Legal Terms in Uzbek and German Languages

Bakhriddinova Muyassarkhon Raximovna¹, Kakharova Mavluda Mukaramovna¹
and Kakharova Shohsanam Nabijan Qizi²

¹Tashkent State University of Law, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

²Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

Keywords: Language Enhancement, Society Development, Nation Development, Uzbek Language, Legal Terminology, Lexical Development, Terminological System, Terminology Study, Legal Language, Legal Terms.

Abstract: The development of language, particularly evident in the case of the Uzbek language during its period of independence, underscores its close relationship with societal and national progress. Notably, the evolution of legal terminology within this context stands as a compelling example, reflecting societal shifts towards democracy and legal sophistication. The focus on legal language is paramount, given its foundational role in shaping legal norms and societal discourse. Delving into Uzbek legal terminology reveals a complex interplay of historical influences, linguistic mechanisms, and societal needs. Rooted in both native Uzbek roots and borrowings from Persian, Arabic, and Russian, legal terms embody a fusion of linguistic traditions. The study further illuminates the rich tapestry of affixation patterns and compound formations that underpin Uzbek legal terminology, showcasing its dynamic evolution and adaptation. Through meticulous analysis of lexical structures and semantic nuances, this research sheds light on the intricate interplay between linguistic expression and legal conceptualization, providing invaluable insights into the linguistic fabric of Uzbek jurisprudence.

1 INTRODUCTION

The evolution of language is intricately intertwined with societal and national progress. The elevation of a state language ensures its holistic advancement, as exemplified by the trajectory of the Uzbek language post-independence. This progression, notably in lexicon and terminology, mirrors the transition towards a democratic and legally astute society. However, challenges persist in the usage of normative-legal terms, necessitating focused research. While terminology has historically been integral to various domains, its systematic study emerged relatively recently. Pioneered by Austrian scholar E. Worcester, the science of terminology gained momentum, emphasising its pivotal role in linguistic clarity and conceptual precision. This paper delves into Uzbek legal terminology, elucidating its genesis and thematic categorizations. By exploring inter-term relationships, historical underpinnings, and semantic nuances, it aims to furnish a comprehensive understanding of legal lexicon enrichment. Through meticulous analysis of synonyms, antonyms, and modes of enrichment, this study sheds light on the

dynamic evolution of legal language within Uzbek linguistics.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review explores the evolution of terminology, particularly legal terminology, in Uzbek linguistics. It encompasses insights from various scholars, tracing the historical development, categorization, and societal impact of terminology within different fields of study, shedding light on its dynamic nature and significance.

Table 1: Overview of Studies on Terminology and Legal Terminology in Uzbek Linguistics.

Author name	Study	Insights
A.D. Hayutin	The term "terminology" originated from Latin and Greek roots, first documented by C.G. Shuts in 1786.	The evolution of the term "terminology" across languages, tracing its historical usage and linguistic roots.
A.A. Reformatsky	Terms within a specific field have a singular meaning, forming a cohesive terminology within that domain.	The coherence and singularity of meaning within terminological fields, contributing to conceptual clarity.
Y. Pinxasov	Terminology in Uzbek linguistics is categorised into professional words and scientific terms.	Classification of Uzbek terminology into professional and scientific categories, as proposed by Pinxasov.
R. Doniyorov	Rejects the dichotomy between "professional words" and "terminological vocabulary" within Uzbek linguistics.	Critique of the traditional division of terminology within Uzbek linguistics, advocating for a unified approach.
U. Tursunov, et al.	Various scholars have conducted research on Uzbek terminology, analysing sectoral terminological systems linguistically.	Contribution of scholars to the linguistic analysis and development of Uzbek terminology in different sectors.
N. Blagova	Terminological systems, such as medicine, physics, and literature, undergo determinologization due to societal influence.	Identification of terminological systems prone to determinologization, influenced by societal factors.
L.M. Boyko	Legal terminology encompasses a specialised system reflecting legal concepts and frameworks used in law.	Definition of legal terminology as a specialised system reflecting legal concepts and frameworks.

The study highlights the historical evolution and linguistic underpinnings of terminology, particularly within Uzbek linguistics. It explores classifications proposed by scholars like Pinxasov and critiques traditional divisions, advocating for a unified approach. Scholarly contributions to Uzbek terminology, sectoral analyses, and the phenomenon of determinologization are discussed. Furthermore, legal terminology's distinctiveness and its significance in law and society are underscored, with attention to its evolution amidst socio-political changes in Uzbekistan. Terminological coherence within specific fields and the impact of societal influences on terminological systems are also elucidated.

3 ANALYSIS OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY FORMATION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

3.1 Free Legal Morphemes/Terms

- Legal terminology in Uzbek showcases significant reliance on internal factors for its formation.

- Root, free, and derived morphemes, along with compounding and collocations, are integral components.
- Root terms, including those of Uzbek, Persian Tajik, and Arabic origin, form the basis of legal terminology.
- Russian-international words also contribute to the legal lexicon, indicating a diverse linguistic influence.

3.2 Derived Legal Terms

- Affixation is a prominent method for forming legal terms, with varying degrees of activity across different terminological systems.
- The inclusion of verbs within legal terms is debated, with scholars like V.G. Danilenko advocating for their recognition.
- However, some researchers argue against considering verbs, adjectives, and adverbs as terms, citing linguistic evidence.
- Affixes like -lik, -sh (-ish), -chi, -dor, and -xo'r play crucial roles in creating legal terms, reflecting the specificity of legal language.

3.3 Terms Formed with Affixoids

- Affixoids such as -noma and -xona contribute to

the formation of legal terms, denoting documents and locations, respectively.

- Approximately twenty terms are derived using -noma, while -xona yields around thirty terms, reflecting their functional significance in legal language.
- The legal terminological system in Uzbek demonstrates a distinct reliance on affixes and affixoids for term formation, highlighting the dynamic nature of legal language evolution.

3.4 Closing Reflections on Legal Terminology Formation in Uzbek Language

The analysis highlights the intricate processes involved in the formation of legal terminology in Uzbek, emphasizing the role of internal factors and linguistic diversity.

- Affixation emerges as a key method for creating legal terms, reflecting the nuanced linguistic characteristics of legal language.
- Further research is needed to explore the evolving dynamics of legal terminology formation in response to societal and linguistic influences.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Internal Opportunities in the Formation of Uzbek Legal Terminology

4.1.1 Compound Legal Terms

Pure Compound Terms. Pure compound terms in Uzbek legal terminology consist of two or more independent semantic bases. Notably, terms with the affix noun + -r (-ar) are prevalent, such as kallakesar and izquvar.

Double Compound Terms. These terms include compound phrases and about twenty of them are identified in legal terminology, such as mol-mulk and nasl-nasab.

Abbreviated Compound Terms. Abbreviated terms, a form of compound words, are found in legal terminology, indicating a unique linguistic development influenced by Russian. Examples include BMT (Birlashgan Millatlar tashkiloti) and Interpol.

4.1.2 Legal Collocations

Collocations, comprising two or more lexemes, are prevalent in legal terminology, with over 80% of terms in dictionaries and encyclopedias being collocations.

Simple Collocations. These consist of two independently meaningful lexemes, such as bilvosita dalil (direct evidence) and inson huquqi (human rights).

Complex Collocations. These involve three or more lexemes, making communication more complex. Examples include urf-odat (custom and tradition) and turar joyni ijarachidan ijaraga olish shartnomasi (lease agreement for renting a permanent residence).

Analysis of Attribute Components:

- Attributes play a crucial role in complex collocations, with different affixes forming adjectives that contribute to legal terms' meanings:
- -iy (-viy) affix: Forms adjectives indicating possession or characteristics, such as jismoniy shaxs (physical person) and diniy huquq (religious law).
- -li affix: Creates adjectives denoting possession or connection, as seen in davomli jinoyatlar (ongoing crimes) and shartli vasiyatnoma (conditional will).
- -dor affix: Generates adjectives indicating a quality or characteristic, like mansabdor shaxslar (persons with titles) and aktyorlar (actors).
- -siz affix: Denotes absence or lack, contributing to terms like adolatsiz hukm (unjust judgment) and shuursiz shaxs (unconscious person).
- -mas affix: Expresses negation of an action, seen in ko'chmas mulk (non-moving property) and tuzalmas jinoyatchi (non-repentant criminal).
- -lik affix: Acts as a determiner, signifying a person or object related to the term, such as vakillik organlari (lawyer organizations) and jinoyatchilik darajasi (criminal liability level).
- Adjective + Noun: Many collocations are formed by combining adjectives with nouns, such as kuchaytirilgan rejimli tarbiya koloniyalari (reform regime correctional colonies) and mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyat (restricted liability company).

In conclusion, the analysis of internal factors shaping Uzbek legal terminology reveals a rich variety of

compound terms and collocations, each contributing to the specificity and precision of legal language within the Uzbek context.

Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (1998). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The evolution of legal terminology in Uzbek language benefits from the country's independence, facilitating the creation of new terms with a focus on conciseness and precision. Original terms indigenous to Uzbek play a pivotal role, spawning hundreds of new legal terms from over fifty foundational ones. Affixation emerges as a prominent method for term formation, utilising affixes like -lik, -ma, -chi, and affixoids such as -noma, -xona. Compound terms and collocations significantly shape the terminological landscape, with hundreds of compounds appearing in legal literature, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. External influences, notably from Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages, contribute to the richness of Uzbek legal terminology, alongside Russian-international terms, which are integrated seamlessly. The emergence of semi-Russian-international terms adds a distinct layer to the lexicon, evidencing linguistic evolution and adaptation to contemporary needs. This amalgamation of internal and external factors underscores the dynamic nature of Uzbek legal terminology, reflecting both heritage and contemporary linguistic trends.

REFERENCES

- A Brief Political Dictionary. (1975). (2nd ed.). Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
- Boyko, L. M. (1988). Improvement of legislative techniques in the context of accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society. Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
- Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (1998). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Adolat.
- Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (1996). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Adolat.
- Doniyorov, R. (1981). On an important issue of Uzbek lexicography. Uzbek language and literature, 6, 32-37.
- Doniyorov, R. (1977). Some issues of technical terminology of Uzbek language. Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Fan.
- Dictionary of legal terms and expressions. (1993). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Adolat.
- Encyclopedic Dictionary of Legal Terms. (2003). Tashkent, Uzbekistan: Sharq.
- Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. (1981). (Vol. II). Moscow: Russian.