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## LINGUISTIC METHODS IN LEARNING LEGAL TERMS

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### Annotation:

This article talks about the need to choose words when composing a legal text, to distinguish the necessary word from the list of words with other meanings, to choose words according to the type of speech, to whom the speech is addressed, and the purpose of the speech. An opinion was expressed on the fact that the terms differ from common words by some of their own characteristics, the specific signs of the terms, and the impossibility of using synonyms or doublets in the system of terms of the same network.

**Keywords:** Language, speech, legal language, term, terminology, legal text, word choice, effective speech, legal opinion, common words, common language, imagery, social communication, culture of communication, terminological meaning.

It is important to choose words and distinguish the necessary word from the number of words with other meanings when composing a legal text. Words should be chosen according to the type of speech, to whom the speech is addressed and its purpose: sharp, impressive words in a political-philosophical spirit for a lawyer-publicist speech, terminological words for a scientific speech, and for an artistic speech and uses words that have an artistic color and serve imagery. The language features of official speech in different forms of documents are also slightly different from each other. The chosen word should be typical of literary speech, within the norms of speech culture, because any speech is an educational factor, it requires correct speaking and correct writing in listeners and students. educates skills and literacy. Any idea, concept, symbol, action-event and relationship related to law finds its expression in words, that is, attitude, social communication, behavior until it falls into the form of expression, which consists of words, phrases, terms and terms. (thought) does not arise. Both the existence and existence of legal opinion are manifested in language. Without language, without words, there is no clear and ready legal opinion. In the legal language, thoughts are formed through words, field



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terms and sentences made with their participation, and find their expression in speech: language is the "living" condition of law. That is why language and law are social, spiritual-educational and spiritual phenomena that serve society, and language is a tool that gives life to law. In fact, language is not only a thinking tool of a lawyer, but also a tool for conveying the past knowledge of law to the present generation and familiarizing citizens with legal norms. The existence and "aliveness" of all knowledge and teachings on law, which is our rich spiritual heritage today, is also due to language. The language and style of laws, the problems of legal terminology, and the speech culture of a modern lawyer are becoming important in the context of the most extensive reforms in our country. Any type of reform cannot be implemented without changing the laws, which in itself prepares the ground for the development of new language units. Terms differ from common words by some of their own characteristics. First, words become terms when they are used in a certain field of science and technology and the scope of consumption is limited. For example, commonly used words such as witness, damage, slander, intimidation express scientific and official meanings in the fields of jurisprudence and are now included in the system of terms. If the word "witness" means a person who was personally present at the time of an event, who saw it with his own eyes, it should be defined in the system of legal terms in a criminal case. is a term with the meaning of a person who is interrogated about the circumstances 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, slander cracks a stone, but if a stone does not crack, it cracks a head (Proverb).

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 (JK, Article 139).

In addition, commonly used words such as punishment, fine, inspection, property, deposit, assignment, debtor, gift, complaint, claim also indicate legal concepts in the field of jurisprudence. Such words are used in a limited sense and form a terminological meaning.

Secondly, the term performs a nominative (naming) function. The meaning of the term is equal to the concept within the norms of the literary language. Because in a terminological system, a term has a single meaning, so its meaning is equivalent to a concept. That is, terms are special formal words that express one meaning. A single word with multiple meanings expresses several concepts.



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Thirdly, the term expresses clear, concrete concepts and is devoid of emotional connotations. Since the meaning of the word is complex, the concept has additional meaning and stylistic signs. Accordingly, synonyms that mean the same concept in the language differ from each other with different aspects of meaning or stylistic application. Especially in the legal field, it is appropriate to use the words that form a synonymous line differently according to the subtleties of meaning.

For example, the words human, man, person, individual, human, citizen express a common concept and are considered synonyms, but they differ from each other according to different aspects of meaning: it is appropriate to say state citizen, but it is possible to enter the text as state person or state person. it's not.

Fourthly, another characteristic of the terms is that, because the terms are formalized words, they mean the same concept at the national level, even at the global level. For example, we can cite international terms: impeachment, democracy, republic, president, parliament, amnesty, deputy, constitution, criminology, etc. Such terms are used in the same sense on all continents of the earth. Also, the terms refer to a specific field and are formalized lexical units specially accepted by certain experts. Therefore, it is impossible to replace the term expressing one concept with another word. That is, it is not allowed to use synonymy or doublet in the system of network terms. For example, it is unacceptable to look for alternative options instead of terms such as right, duty, person, subject, legal entity, criminology, democrat, investigator, substance, crime. <sup>1</sup>

One of the main features of legal terminology is consistency - internal consistency based on the logic of law. Legal terms do not exist by themselves, separately, because they are structural elements of a complex organic system, which unites them using various connections that determine the interdependence of their elements. In fact, the problem of the relationship between language and law appeared from the time when the first laws were developed. In this article, along with providing information about legal terms, research conducted by foreign and Uzbek scientists is analyzed. Introduction Any legal documents, decisions, decrees, orders, laws are all formed on the basis of legal terms. There are terms for every field, especially the

<sup>1</sup> Хижняк. С.П. Юридическая терминология: формирование и состав. 1997. 134 б.



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legal field. For example, mathematics, chemistry, physics, literature, etc., legal terms are also included in this series. What is terminoz? Let's clarify the question of what features it has and the difference between a term and a term. The term term is defined in the explanatory dictionary as follows: TERMIN (lat. terminus — limit, boundary) A word or word combination that is a clear and stable expression of a specific concept specific to a field of science, technology, profession. Sh. Kochimov expresses the following opinion about the term: "A term is a word (combination of words) that means a special concept related to a certain field and expresses the same meaning in terms of content. Compared to the main parts of words, the term differs in that it expresses a clear and unambiguous concept. The development of intercultural dialogue and international relations in various spheres of public life, as well as in jurisprudence, requires the establishment of relations between representatives of different countries. As a result, relations between them are often regulated by legal documents (for example, they can be a government contract or a simple application for work abroad). In this regard, today legal translation has become one of the most popular types of translation. Like any other professional language, legal language has its own patterns and characteristics, including stable combinations of legal terms, translation involves the use of certain methods. Legal terminology is a special object of research because it is used in various areas of society. Legal terminology can be considered one of the most important field terminologies, as it is widely used and in great demand both in the professional environment and in language communication and other areas of society.S.S. Alekseev considers legal terms to be verbal signs of concepts used to present the content of the law (another regulatory legal document). A.S. Pigolkina and G.T. According to Chernobyl, the words and expressions used in legislation are the generalized names of legal concepts that have a clear meaning and are characterized by semantic ambiguity and functional stability. These definitions define legal terms with the terminology of statutory or statutory instruments. S.P. In the scientific work of Khizhnyak, distinguish legal terminology, legal practice terminology, and jurisprudential terminology in the legal terminology. The main part is that through legal terminology with a semantic basis, legal instructions can be clearly and comprehensibly formulated and the maximum conciseness of the legal text can be achieved. To achieve clarity in the formation of legal ideas, use legal terms, observe the condition of maintaining the unity of the used terminology, figuratively not in



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meaning, but direct use helps to achieve accuracy in terminological translation. It should be noted that this accuracy should be maintained not only in usage, but also in translating legal terms from one language to another. Incorrect or unsuccessful choice of legal term can lead to violation of the logic of the provided information, the meaning of the translated legal norm and the provisions of the regulatory legal document. Some of the legal terms lose their relevance over time, and the reason for this is that the modern court practices are developing and changing. Each legal term has its own history of creation, development and operation, some have been used for centuries, while others have fallen into disuse. It should be noted that despite the fact that some terms have disappeared, significant changes have been made to a number of legal terms, most of the terms used in the legislation remain unchanged. The main part of the legal terminology is the most important legal documents that determine the terminological standards that guide the law-making bodies in issuing legal documents. The source of the main legal terms is the Constitution, on the basis of which the current laws, government decisions, ministerial instructions, etc. are adopted. Results and discussions One of the main features of legal terminology is consistency - internal consistency based on legal logic. Legal terms do not exist by themselves, separately, because they are structural elements of a complex organic system, which unites them using various connections that determine the interdependence of their elements. Legal terminology is very diverse and can be divided into different types according to different bases and criteria. There are several classifications of legal terms in legal literature. A.S. According to the classification developed by Pigolkin, legal terms are based on vertical and horizontal principles. Vertical classification includes general legal terms that are enshrined in the Constitution and other legal documents, unite terms used in all areas of law, and express the broadest concepts. Horizontal terminology includes various inter-branch (used in several legal fields, for example, the term "material responsibility") and branch terminological systems. includes A.S. Pigolkin notes that most legal terms are cross-industry terms. .D.I. Miloslavskaya in her classification distinguishes several groups of legal terms:

- 1) frequently used;
- 2) commonly used, narrower in a regulatory document;
- 3) purely legal;





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4) technical.<sup>2</sup>

The study of known legal terms and Analyzing the processes of their formation is considered a complex task, and the lack of a separate approach to this causes great difficulties in language and science. Legal linguistics is one of the rapidly developing sciences in the world in recent years. Legal linguistics is a science that organizes legal language terms, and it does not belong to both jurisprudence and linguistics, but develops at the intersection of these sciences.

In short, the legal language is distinguished by its own lexical units, sentence construction, stylistic aspects, and terms expressing legal concepts. All legal resources are written in legal language. The investigative process, the court, the lawyer's activities, the expression of laws also appear on the basis of legal language. Therefore, when composing texts related to the legal field, all kinds of inappropriate repetitions, word repetitions, expressions that are difficult to understand and excessive qualifications, refrain from using figurative words, use terms specific to the field in their place. application requires high skill and knowledge of the specialist.

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<sup>2</sup> Pigolkin A.S. Юридическая терминология: понятие и классификация. М., 1990. 65b.

