

THE TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM AND THE ROLE OF TERMS IN LEGAL LANGUAGE

TERMINOLOGIYA TIZIMI VA HUQUQIY TILIDA ATAMALARNING O'RNI

ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА И РОЛЬ ТЕРМИНОВ В ЮРИДИЧЕСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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ABSTRACT

The article explores the terminological system and the significance of terms within the language of law. It delves into the concept, function, and unique characteristics of legal terms, and examines how these terms contribute to the overall structure and understanding of legal language. The discussion highlights the importance of precise terminology in law and its impact on clarity and interpretation within the legal framework.

KEYWORDS: terminological system, legal language, terminological phrases, two-component terminological phrases, structural features.

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada terminologik tizim va atamalarning huquq tilidagi ahamiyati o'rganiladi. U huquqiy atamalarning tushunchasi, vazifasi va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganadi va bu atamalarning yuridik tilning umumiy tuzilishi va tushunishiga qanday hissa qo'shishini o'rganadi. Muhokama qonunchilikda aniq terminologiyaning ahamiyati va uning huquqiy asosda aniqlik va talqin qilishga ta'sirini ta'kidlaydi.



KALIT SO‘ZLAR: terminologik tizim, yuridik til, terminologik iboralar, ikki komponentli terminologik iboralar, tuzilish xususiyatlari.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье исследуется терминологическая система и значение терминов в языке права. Он углубляется в концепцию, функцию и уникальные характеристики юридических терминов и исследует, как эти термины способствуют общей структуре и пониманию юридического языка. Дискуссия подчеркивает важность точной терминологии в законодательстве и ее влияние на ясность и интерпретацию в правовой базе.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: терминологическая система, юридический язык, терминологические словосочетания, двухкомпонентные терминологические словосочетания, структурные особенности.

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the common language, there are hundreds of professional languages or sublanguages. The term “sublanguage” refers to one of the many ways a national language is utilized by a specific group of speakers in both official and unofficial communications. The core vocabulary of any language is its terminology, which forms a relatively closed system shaped by the scientific field relevant to the specialists who use this sublanguage. Terminological systems emerge at particular stages in societal development, responding to its needs and serving as a unique linguistic response to cognitive and professional processes.

It's widely recognized that the segmentation of reality into distinct objects or elements is achieved through linguistic units, as a language's lexical system aligns with the structure of thought. Language mirrors the social experiences and worldviews of its speakers. This characteristic of language is particularly evident in social terminological systems, such as legal terminology.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this study involves a qualitative analysis of legal terminology, focusing on identifying and categorizing terminological systems and



structures within the language of law. Utilizing a descriptive approach, terminological formations such as two-component phrases and their structural characteristics are examined to highlight how legal concepts are linguistically expressed. This analysis draws from existing literature and empirical examples to illustrate the specific grammatical and semantic features that distinguish legal terminology. Through this methodology, the study aims to provide insights into the organization and function of legal language as a specialized sublanguage within the broader linguistic framework.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Terms (from the Latin "terminus," meaning "boundary marker" or "limit") are specialized words with specific purposes, aiming to be precise expressions of concepts and names of things [1].

D.N. Ushakov defined the term "term" as follows: "Term: 1. In formal logic - a concept expressed in a word; 2. A word that names a strictly defined concept, a specialized word or expression used to designate something within a particular professional environment" [2].

The understanding of the word "term" varies. Within its specific field, a term is unambiguous, but terms that sound the same across different fields are homonyms. To be correctly understood, a term requires a precise scientific definition.

The word "term" lacks a single, universally accepted definition. Within its specific field, a term is unambiguous, but when terms that sound the same are used in different fields, they become homonyms. For a term to be properly understood, it needs a precise scientific definition.

Terms are part of a particular terminology. While a word in general language can have multiple meanings, it becomes unambiguous when used within a specific terminology. For an accurate definition that reflects all systemic connections of a term within a terminological system, it's important to remember that the meaning of both words and terms is composed of components known in linguistics as "semes." The presence of common semes in meanings and terms establishes their correlation by category and type, a crucial criterion for the consistency of a term system. Archisemes play a vital role in organizing the meaning of a word, as they form clarifying, differential semes that create the individuality of the word's meaning. The structure of term meanings is hierarchical.



A term does not require context like an ordinary word because: 1) it is part of a specific terminology, which serves as its context; 2) it can be used in isolation; and 3) it must be unambiguous, not in general language, but within the confines of its given terminology. The same term can be part of different terminologies.

The specificity and nature of terms are not well-researched areas. The meaning of a term is derived from its definition; if the definition is unknown, the term itself is unknown. This means that a terminological unit is characterized by both its nominative and definitional aspects. Thus, it is appropriate to refer to a single nominative-definitive function of the term.

While maintaining the external form of a word, a term is entirely separated from it in terms of content. An ordinary word is recognized by its appearance, but with a term, its meaning takes precedence. However, terms still adhere to the grammatical rules of the language they belong to. If they didn't, terminology would constitute a different language altogether. Instead, terms are part of a language's vocabulary and conform to its phonetic and grammatical structures. There is a continuous exchange between terms and non-terms: common language words, upon losing some of their properties, can become terms, and conversely, terms can enter common language usage. Words are often used both as terms and as ordinary words, distinguishing between their literal and figurative meanings.

If in a common language linguists consider a sign to be the primary element of the system, then in the language of law, like any sublanguage, the primary element of the system can be considered a term or even a term element.

Most of the term elements are "selected" from the words of the Latin and Greek languages, preserving their lexical content to a certain extent. However, in each field of knowledge the number of term elements is limited and specialized. Borrowed into the Russian language, Latin-Greek term elements undergo only minor adaptation, mainly phonetic.

Term elements are universal and found in all languages. The meaning of a term is not simply the sum of its elements but is conveyed through its definition. As science progresses, the definitions of the same term can change.

S.P. Khizhnyak observes that in legal language, most terms are formed using prefixes, which result in terms with specific meanings, in contrast to the motivating base [3].



The majority of terms are nouns, while proper names are generally not used in legal terminology. Among noun terms, the most productive in modern legal language are verbal formations with suffixes like - ние, -тель, -ник, -ация, -ка, and zero suffix. For example: "additional investigation" refers to further investigation, "inquiry" means a preliminary investigation of a criminal case to determine the facts and responsible parties, and "examination" is the process of inspecting something or someone.

Another component of the terminological system is terminological phrases. Both terms and terminological phrases share the specialized meaning characteristic of scientific concepts and are used as independent linguistic tools to express these concepts. Terminological phrases often have a more specific scope and clearer systematicity than single-word terms.

In terminological phrases, a complex meaning is conveyed, shaped by the semantics of the individual words that comprise them. These compound names are employed when a single word is insufficient to define a phenomenon or concept, addressing "verbal insufficiency" by providing a more precise definition.

Most legal concepts are expressed through terminological phrases, which clarify or extend the meaning of a generic naming term. Examples include "inviolability of the person," "inviolability of the home," "inviolability of work," and "inviolability of property." Deviations from the standard structure of descriptive terminology can blur the clarity of the concept being described.

Two-component terminological phrases are the most productive and make up the vast majority of compound terms. In legal terminology, prepositional combinations are predominant. Commonly, these phrases combine a primary component with a noun in the genitive case without a preposition, functioning similarly to adjectives. Examples include "donation agreement," "damage," "war propaganda," "theft of property," and "alienation of real estate."

In legal language, compound names exhibit structural characteristics that reflect both the overall language system and the specific terminology of legal language. These features are particularly evident in word combinations where terminologically reinterpreted words serve as the supporting component. For instance, the term "side" denotes "a space or place situated in a particular direction from something, as well as the direction itself," and combines with a noun in the genitive case (side of the street, side of the road). Similarly, the term "party" signifies "a person opposed to another



person" and is extended by a noun in the prepositional case (a party to the case, a party to the process).

CONCLUSION

Thus, terms in legal terminology are characterized by specific types of combinations, yet they are fundamentally governed by the language's system, its grammatical structure, and its inherent capacity for naturally connecting a wide array of linguistic units. As a sublanguage, the terminological system within legal language exhibits all the hallmarks of an integrated structure.

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