

RELATIONSHIPS OF LEGAL TERMS

Gulyamova Gulnora Yakubovna
Tashkent State University of Law

ABSTRACT

This article gives information about lexemes and their main lexical units of jurisprudence, their interrelationships, and hyponyms that act as hyperonymic in the thematic grouping of legal terms. In addition, the role of the states like synonyms, polysemy and antonyms, which occur as a result of linguistics, in legal terminology is also mentioned.

Keywords: lexeme, archetype, hyperonym, hyponym, type, gender, synonyms, polysemy, antonyms, thesaurus.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In linguistics, particularly lexicology, it is mentioned that lexemes are the main vocabulary of language, and they are not learned segregatedly, but interrelated with different spiritual links. This led to the formation of various lexical layers. Because of this, such lexical layers are grouped in a particular order.

Let's take the topic of the sense of legal terminology «criminal procedure law». It is based on "public behavior that is in violation of the laws of the state and requires liability under these laws"¹ and it is reflected with **crime** term. Consequently, the term acts as a hyperonymy as an archetype of this thematic group. His hyponyms are composed of dozens of terms that are expressed in a combination. A characteristic of such hyponyms is that the term criminal, which acts as a component after the relevant identifying component, is also included.

The term participation emerges as a hyponym for crime. In its turn, the term also acts as hyperonymy: the perpetrators of crime are forms of participation. The relationship between these concepts will continue, that is, hyponymic connections become deeper. Finally:

a) the perpetrators of the crime [gender] – *person who commits a crime* – *organizer* – instigators – *assistant* [types]; In addition to the perpetrator, organizers, instigators and assistants are also called criminals(CC, 13);

б) forms of perpetrators [gender] – simple perpetrators – *complex perpetrators* – *cooperative group* – *criminal community* [types]; Crime can be in the form of simple participation, complex participation, cooperative group and criminal community².

Let's examine one of the hyperonyms of the **crime** from hyponyms. It means followings: "...compulsory measure imposed by the state court on a person found guilty of committing a crime and depriving a prisoner of certain rights and liberty provided by law"³. This concept is expressed by the term **punishment**. This term, acting as hyperonymy, has its own hyponym, namely:

Punishment [gender] – *fine* – *deprivation from certain rights* – *restriction on correction moral services* – *prison* – *sending to the disciplinary unit* – *deprivation from liberty* – *to confiscate the*

¹ Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. I. - M., 1981. 281.

² Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Justice, 1998. 13 p.

³ The encyclopedic dictionary of legal terms. - T.: Justice, 2003. 140 p.

property – death [types]; The following basic penalties may be imposed on persons who is found guilty of committing a crime: a) fine; б) deprivation from certain rights; в) services of correction moral issues ; r) restriction on service; д) sending to the disciplinary unit ; e) deprivation from liberty; ё) death penalt⁴.

One of the types of the crime is called in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan as "crimes on economics". There are many terms to mean its types and thus, this compound may be considered as hyponymic term.

For instance:

Crimes on economics [gender]: *robbery* (robbery, that is, the embezzlement of another's property....) – *fraud* (fraud, that is, the use of violence against the victim or their relatives...,) – *plunder* (plunder, that is, openly plundering one's property...,) – *mastering deficit* (To acquire or dispose of the property of another, entrusted or in possession of the accused...,) – *knavery* (knavery, that is, the acquisition of another's property or property rights through deception or abuse of trust...,) – *theft* (theft, that is, a secret embezzlement of another's property...,) [types].

There are several hyponyms (type) of a particular hyperonim (gender) in the given facts and it means some followings may do the function of hyperonim. It is the main fact of confirming the connection of these terms.

Synonyms of terms. Synonyms is one of the issue that depends a deep research in Uzbek linguistics. Synonyms is specifically mentioned in some researches, which are devoted to explore the field of terminology such as, juridical sphere (M.Qosimova, Sh.Kuchimov),⁵ That is why, Uzbek juridical terms are only approached to lexicological point of view in our work.

When it comes to the relationship of vocabulary units, including terms, the issue of synonymy is also relevant. Whether we want or not, irrespective of this, many concepts are reflected with two or more terms in uzbek juridical terminology. Lexic synonyms (absolute) and alternative types of synonyms in our research object are rapidly come across.

When we look up in juridical terms dictionaries or encyclopedias, we may see that lexic synonyms involve not only two but also three or more terms:

a) *breaking – bankruptcy, guardianship – sponsorship, witness – onlooker, inheritance – succession, heir – legatee, deficit – short-fall;*

б) *search – conducting a search – ransacking – rummaging, pillaging – larceny - to rob the property; acquitting – to find right – bring in a verdict of not guilty; review – hearing a case – inspection – investigation and others.*

Apparently, synonyms can help to have a good conversation and enrich literary language methods, but this condition is not considered as a positive one because of rich scientific method. Synonyms can not reflect one juridical term entirely as a result of this, communication process is getting worse and worse.

Unfortunately, synonyms are approached a lot in juridical terminology of the Uzbek language too.

⁴ Legal Encyclopedia. - Tashkent: East, 2001.

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Kasymova M.H. Structural and system maintenance of the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. Autooreph. diss. ... candy. filol nauk. - T., 1985. - 22 pp .; Kochimov Sh.N. Language of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Filal. Candidate of Sciences ... diss. autoref. - T., 1995. - 24 b.

As a result, digression from similarity is seen in making a law and compiling legal acts. As in other terminological fields, the Uzbek legal terminology is often synonymous with its own and familiar terms. This is especially evident in the synonymy of Russian-internationals and their own (whether some of them are Persian or Arabic).

The analysis of a number of legal sources revealed the following cases of using legal synonyms:

1. The synonymy of our own terms (many of, which may be Arabian, Persian or Tajik, accustomed to our language):

Credit – debt – duty

Task – mission

Institution – establishment

Statue – laws

Sponsorship – defending

Accused – guilty

Master – proprietor – capturer – owner

Supporter – bias

Fine – penalty

Will – testament

Decree – instruction

Base – excuse – reason

Advocate – defender

Oppression – violence – tyranny

2. Assimilated term and its synonyms in Uzbek language:

Wealth – property – rich

Untruth – unfaithfulness of husband and wife

Avanture, risk, dangerous and risky work

Form – questionnaire

Loan - debt

Arbitration – arbitration court

Valuta - foreign money

Racism – racialism – deprive sb's right– pursue

Mandate - warrant

Justice – fair

Deserter - refugee

Auction – public sale

Blanket norm – legal norm – commission norm

Verdict – sentence – summary – truth

Veto - forbidden

3. Uzbek term and its assimilated synonyms:

Cheat - fraud

Lease - rent

Savings- deposit

Permit, consent, signature - visa

4. Assimilated term and its mixed types synonyms:

Gift act, gift document

Act, register, list notebook

Administrative procedure, process, order of doing administrative deal, administrative discussion

At the same time, it is clear that legal terminology is often used in synonyms of single and compound terms. Here are some examples:

Adviser – colleague

Advocate – prevent
Informer – speaker – complainer
Keeper – supporter
Control – to check
Correspondence – connection paper
Delinquency – breaking the order
Survey – examination
Prove the innocence – not guilty
Plundering – stealing – robbery
 It is worth noting that the conjunctive terms have become synonymous. For example:
Occupation – capture – possession
Assistant judge– assistant referee
Warrant – being guarantee
Illegal action– unlawful deal
Complaining – submit an appeal
Auction company – auction company
Sending money – transferring money
Recheck in – registration
Receiving inherit – inherit.

Hence, the active method of creating synonyms in modern Uzbek legal terminology is a balcony. That is, as a result of receiving word from outside, a number of terms appear in the language (examples above). You can see this in the dictionaries of the legal sphere.

In addition, there have been cases in the vocabulary that the synonym has been used incorrectly to provide an alternative to the Uzbek word. For example, the term **псевдоним** in Russian is given in Uzbek as a nickname⁶. These two words, which are synonymously in Uzbek, now differ each other in meaning:

Nickname - is another name that writers, artists or painters put on themselves according to the tradition⁷.

There are some examples to nicknames Kodiriy, Fitrat, Gulkhaniy, Navoi and Mukimiy. Nowadays, nicknames are used to make a joke with people according to their features and they are extra names for laughing at people⁸ («Butqa», «Chuvrindi», «Kesakpolvon» - by «Shaytanat» roman).

In addition, the names of animals are also called nicknames. («Four eyes», «Catty», «Leopard»). Synonyms are still widely used in normative documents. Therefore, legal documents are not yet fully justified, and the uniformity of terms is not followed. This can be seen in many examples:

- *Single tax, the same tax;*
- *Marriage age, full age;*
- *Without rights, wrong;*
- *Extramarital, single, living without wife or(husband) ;*
- *Administrator, the head of administration, manager*
- *Fair court, legal court*
- *Ownership right*
- *Consulate, consulates, delegation and others.*

It is clear with our observation that variety of normal documents in legal terminology increases

⁶ Dictionary of legal terms and phrases. - T.: Justice, 1993. - pp. 105.

⁷ Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. II t. M.: Russian Language, 1981. - pp. 134.

⁸ Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. I t. - M.: Russian Language, 1981. - pp. 429.

because of the not normalized words of legal sphere:

Goods - mall, things;

Zone - area, border;

Dotation - giving extra money, fulfillment of deficit;

Protocol - list, official information, report;

Find - findings;

Crisis - difficulty, and others.

It should be noted that in Uzbek legal terminology, the variants of synonymy are also common.

These optional terms are of two types:

1. Variability of single-component terms: bail - guarantee, unreliability - distrust, abduction - robbery, price - cost, ignorance - unawareness and others.

2. Possibility of two or more components: *justice – fair trial, discussion of the court – examination of the court– revision of the court, finance bodies – financial bodies, private divorce – separate divorce, legal consul – juridical consultant– juridical adviser and others.*

Polysemy of terms. Another linguistic factor in the relationship of words or terms is polysemy that is the existence of multiple meanings.

First of all, it should be noted that polysemy is a very common phenomenon in the Uzbek literary language. At the same time, a number of terminological systems are used with many (often double) terminology. Legal terminology is not exception too.

In the case of polysemantic terms, it is necessary to clarify the situation.

It is noteworthy that some studies on the terminology of the Uzbek language have confused the polysemy debate. There are some examples:

The jury is a team of experts who decide to give the award to the winner and determine the winner in competitions, sports competitions and so on.

When referring to the terminology of jurisprudence, it became clear that: Unprofessional judges involved in criminal proceedings, civil and criminal cases, and the board of sworn judges⁹.

Can we call the jury term polysemy in legal terminology? No, of course. Because the term is polysemantic in terms of a universal language. Therefore, each terminological system must and should only mention polysemantic terms. This is the way in our work, that is, only legal terms have the same meaning as the research objects.

When examining legal documents, legislation and legal dictionaries it is clear that double meanings are often used. It is true that in most cases polysemy of single terms is more common.

In legal terminology, accusation is one of the key terms. They are used in related sources with two meanings:

1. The activities of the competent authorities and individuals in criminal proceedings to prove the culprit's guilt.

2. The decision of the accusation to involve him is considered as an accused, the indictment ..., the content of the verdict¹⁰.

The original Uzbek (irrespective of Persian-Tajik or Arabic) polysemantic terms may include:

Mortgage:

1. It is one of the main ways to ensure compliance with civil law obligations.

⁹ The encyclopedic dictionary of legal terms. - T.: Justice, 2003.

¹⁰ Legal Encyclopedia. - Tashkent: East, 2001. 14 p.

2. It is document of borrower's mortgage (Legal Encyclopedia).

Certificate:

1. It is official document to prove the identity of the applicant.

2. It is the document of certifying certain facts ... or right ... (Legal Encyclopedia).

It is worth noting that some of the legal terms in Uzbek are used in three different ways. For example, a fine is one of those terms. The legal encyclopedia says that it has the following meanings:

1. Money recovery, a measure of material influence.

2. According to the criminal law, the fine is a penalties imposed within the limits established by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. Penalty for administrative offenses in administrative law.

Non-residents:

1. They are individuals having permanent residence abroad and temporarily staying in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Legal entities established outside the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the laws of foreign states.

3. They are foreign representative offices in the Republic of Uzbekistan, operating on the basis of legal rights.

At the same time, polysemantic compound terms are being used in our research object. Truly, they are not much. Nevertheless, as this is a linguistic fact, we consider that it is necessary to note. These terms are as follows:

Mixed banks:

1. Banks with foreign capital.

2. Semi-state banks with the participation of public and private equity¹¹.

Indirect evidence:

1. Some reasoning ... the type of deductive evidence that can be proven by engaging in some other proven reasoning.

2. Indirect Evidence in Law (Legal Encyclopedia).

Individuals:

1. Citizens (individuals) are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, citizens of other states, as well as persons without citizenship.¹²

2. An individual (a foreign citizen, a stateless person) who is a subject of civil law, other than a legal entity that forms a team in civil law¹³.

It is known that Russian-international terminology is a significant part of legal terminology. However, some of them are quite meaningful. The same terms are used in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. The following Russian-international terms are also used in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language: act, archive, cadastre, certificate, exequatur, depository, dispash, etc.

Some of these two meanings are meant to show the meaning of the polysemanticity of the Russian-international terms used in Uzbek:

Manager:

1. Hired advanced managers.

2. Ишлаб чиқаришни бошқариш бўйича мутахассис.

¹¹ The encyclopedic dictionary of legal terms. - Т.: Justice, 2003.

¹² The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. —Т.: Justice, 1996. 11 p.

¹³ Legal Encyclopedia. - Tashkent: East, 2001.

Visa:

1. Place to indicate the passport for special permits to enter, exit, residence or cross the border;
2. A note confirming the authenticity of the document¹⁴(YuAKL).

Deport:

1. An immediate stock exchange transaction with the expectation that the exchange rate will decline.

2. Discount for consent to postpone settlement¹⁵.

At the same time, we note that some terms with three different meanings are in use. For example:

Voucher:

1. Property coupon for privatization of property during privatization
2. Written testimony, warranty - letter of recommendation.
3. Privatization check with name.

Cassation:

1. Appeal and protest against a higher court decision or ruling that has not come into effect.
2. Top-level verification of legality and validity of court decisions and verdicts on existing documents.

3. Revision, cancellation of a lower court decision or decision by a lower court due to a violation of the law by the lower court or non-compliance with the procedure¹⁶.

There are also Russian-international polysemantic terms in our research object, which are limited to just one example:

Import quota:

1. Notarized methods (in the form of cost or in kind) that restrict the importation of goods into the country.

2. An economic indicator that characterizes the importance of imports for the entire national economy, as well as for individual industries and industries by different types of products.

We think from the evidence presented in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language that polysemy is as common as synonyms. It is well known that terminology guidelines and terminology studies have a negative connotation to polysemy, which means that no particular terminology is used in polynomial terms. Therefore, the legal terminology must be followed these instructions. It was concluded that the issue could be solved by drawing up a thesaurus (see Chapter Three in our case).

Antonyms of the term. It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics, there have been some explorations of antonyms, that is, conflicting lexical units (S. Mutallibov, S. Usmanov, B. Isabekov, R. Shukurov, etc.). It is worth noting that in these works we have studied the antonyms in the universal language. However, although some of the terminological systems are real, there is some neglect of the issue. However, in a number of terminological systems (for example, medicine, biology), one of the types of terminological spiritual relations - antimony is common.

¹⁴ The encyclopedic dictionary of legal terms. - T.: Justice, 2003.

¹⁵ Legal Encyclopedia. - Tashkent: East, 2001.

¹⁶ The encyclopedic dictionary of legal terms. - T.: Justice, 2003.

This is evidenced by the prevalence of antimony in the legal terminological system of the Uzbek language. There are reasons, certainly. Because the main purpose of jurisprudence is to establish justice and to distinguish between justice and injustice, legality and illegality. Such a reality has led to the emergence of many conflicting concepts. Of course, these concepts are realized through certain terms. It should be noted at first that in all the thematic groups of legal terminology, anonymous terms are not used. They are available only in the forms of "crimes", "persons", "criminal cases", "court sentences".

According to the structure of antonyms used in Uzbek legal terminology, the following forms (the first component of the antonym series consists of positive and the second negative ones):

1. Antonyms with both components are singular terms: innocent - guilty, legality - illegality, plaintiff - defendant, immunity - citizenship, statelessness, vindication - condemnation, acquittal - non-resident, etc.

2. Antonyms with one component, the other consisting of terms: legality - illegitimacy, sensitivity - irrationality, income - low incarceration, imprisonment - release, etc.

3. Antonyms, which combine two components: movable property - real estate, legal action - illegal action, non-execution of judgment - execution of judgment, groundless claim, fair judgment - unfair judgment, etc.

One of the important linguistic factors is the definition of synonymic lexemes in terms.¹⁷

It is of particular linguistic importance to study not only the antonyms in the universal language, but also the synonyms associated with each meaning of each antonym. The same applies to legal terminology. Observations revealed that each or every series of legally anonymous terms is synonymous.

1. Antonyms that have synonymous with the first component and the other do not have synonymous:

a)	fair judgement,	}	- unfair ¹⁸ sentence
	Just sentence		

¹⁷ Shukurov R. Antonyms in Uzbek. - T.: Science, 1977.- pp. 57.

¹⁸ In literary language, it is synonymous with an unfair word. However, legal terminology does not use the term arbitrary rule.

6) liberation, }
Relieving } - imprisonment

2. Antonyms with synonyms which have both components:

a) not guilty (шахс) guilty (шахс)
Innocent (шахс) sinner (шахс)

6) profit expense
income expenditure

CONCLUSION

1. Identifying thematic groups of legal terms gives a clear picture of the terminology of this field. The terms in the thematic groups confirm that they are realistic in interdependence, with different spiritual links.

2. Determination of the hyponymic (gender-type) relationship of legal terms confirms the systematic nature of terminology in this area.

3. In legal terminology, synonyms of two or more terms are used to express the same concept. This situation complicates the process of information exchange.

4. Polysemy abundance in legal terminology. It became clear that a thesaurus was necessary to limit the polysemia that was considered negative.

5. One of the contributing factors to the relationship between terms is anonymity. It is natural for legal terminology to have anonymous terms. This is what the jurisprudence entails.