

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJA BERUVCHI
PhD.03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TERMIZ DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

TURAYEVA UMIDA SHUXRATOVNA

**INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK YURIDIK TERMINLARINING CHOG‘ISHTIRMA
TADQIQI (leksik, morfologik, tarjima va berilish xususiyatlari asosida)**

10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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philological sciences**

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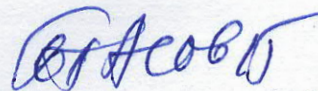
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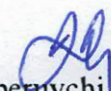
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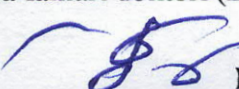
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KIRISH (Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida terminologiya, xususan yuridik terminologiya masalasi har doim dolzarb mavzu bo'lib kelgan. Buning boisi, terminologiya doimo yangilanib, vaqt o'tishi bilan boyib boraveradi. O'tgan asrning so'nggi choragida jahon hamjamiyatining barcha sohalarida globallashtirish, texnika va ilm-fan integratsiyasi natijasida tub o'zgarishlar sodir bo'ldi. Mazkur o'zgarishlar davlat va jamiyat hayotida o'z navbatida sohalarga oid terminlarni bir tildan boshqa tillarga tarjima qilinishini, o'zlashishini taqozo etdi. Shuningdek, ushbu jihatlar ularning taraqqiyotiga ham ta'sir qildi. Bu davrda yuridik terminlar ham sifat, ham miqdor o'zgarishlarini boshdan kechirdi. Bu esa tilshunoslar oldiga yuridik terminologiya tarkibi, tarjimasi, terminlarni lug'atlarda izohlash masalalari bilan bog'liq masalalarni tadqiq etish vazifalarini qo'ydi.

Dunyo tilshunosligida so'ngi vaqtlarda yuridik terminlarning lingvistik, sotsiolingvistik, qiyosiy, leksikografik yondashuvlar asosidagi tahliliga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar ko'lamini ortib borayotgani e'tiborga molik. Yuridik terminlarni tasniflash va tavsiflash, ularni turli tizimli tillar kesimida lingvistik tahlil qilish, terminlarning tarjima qilish usullarini, metod va metodologiyalarini aniqlash hamda ishlab chiqish dunyo tilshunoslari oldida turgan muhim masalalardan biridir.

Mamlakatimizda Prezidentimiz rahbarligida izchil amalga oshirilayotgan O'zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning 5 ta ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'yicha harakatlar strategiyasi¹ taraqqiyotning yangi bosqichini boshlab berdi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida barcha sohalarga yangicha yondashuv va mezonlarni joriy etilishiga olib keldi. Shu vaqtga qadar tilimizda huquqshunoslikka oid terminlar tizimli ravishda o'rganilmagan. Umumiy tarzda yuridik nutqqa oid qator ishlar qilingan. Ta'lim, texnika integratsiyasi natijasida fanga kundan kunga yangi ma'lumotlar, terminlar, yangi texnologiyalar kirib kelmoqda, yangi huquqiy hujjatlar imzolanoqda. Buning natijasida soha rivojlanishi uchun qilingan ishlar va ma'lumotlar qayta yangilanishga, to'ldirilishga bo'lgan talab paydo bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda huquqshunoslik faoliyatiga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar, qonunlar va sud qarorlarini mavjud lug'atlar yordamida tarjima qilishda mazmun va shakl uyg'unligini ta'minlash bilan bog'liq qiyinchiliklar vujudga kelmoqda. Bu holat o'zbek va ingliz tillari yuridik terminologiyasini lingvistik tadqiq etishga undaydi. Bu jihat tanlangan mavzu dolzarbligini yana bir bor isbotlaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 20-apreldagi "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-2909-son Qarori, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil 11-martdagi 139-son "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti bo'yicha fundamental va amaliy tadqiqotlar samaradorligini yanada oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-feraldagi PF- 4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha "Harakatlar strategiyasi" to'g'risida"gi farmoni. <https://www.lex.uz/acts/3107036> || 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi o'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi URL:<https://lex.uz/docs/6000171>

29-oktyabrda "Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi PF-6097-son Farmonlari; 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasida Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni ommalashtirish faoliyatini sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2022-yil 19-yanvardagi 34-son "Xorijiy tillarni o'rganishni takomillashtirish bo'yicha qo'shimcha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarori, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 28-fevraldagi PF-27-son "2022 – 2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi O'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi"ni "Insonga e'tibor va sifatli ta'lim yili"da amalga oshirishga oid davlat dasturi to'g'risida"gi Farmoni hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining 1. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi. Terminologik tizimlarni turli jihatlarini tadqiqotga oid ishlar H.Felber, T.Grass, J.C.Sager, A.A.Reformatskiy, A.S.Pigolkin, P.G.Piotrovskiy, A.S.Nikifarov, D.E.Rozental, M.A.Telenkova, A.V.Superanskaya, V.T.Baltachev, G.A.Sergeyeva² kabi bir qator olimlar tomonidan olib borilgan.

Shuningdek, sohaviy terminlarning lingvistik tadqiqi bilan N.U.Sadinova, E.T.Shirinova, N.O'.Usmonov, D.S.Saidqodirova, D.X.Kadirkbekova, O.S.Ahmedov, P.P.Nishonov, X.D.Paluanovalar³ shug'ullanishgan.

Yuridik terminlar bo'yicha tadqiqotlarni G.Trass, G.R.Grotte L.V.Klimyanko, P.I.Lyublinskiy, N.P.Glinskaya, N.D.Golev, S.P.Xijnyak⁴ olib borishgan.

² Felber H. Terminological work and standardization of terminology. – Paris. 1974. – 206 p.; Thierry Grass. La traduction juridique bilingue français-allemand; problematique et resolution des ambiguités terminologiques. – Nancy. 1996. – 325 p.; Sager J.C. Term formation. – Budin. 1997. – 39 p.; Реформатский А.А., что такое термин и терминология. В сб.: Вопросы терминологии. – М. 1961. – 152с.; Пиголкин А.С. Язык закона. – М. 1990. – 192с.; Пиотровский Р.Г. К вопросу об изучении термина. – Москва. 2005. – 158с.; Никифоров А.С. Англо-русский юридический словарь. – М. 1984 – С. 78-90.; Розенталь Д.Э. и Теленкова М.А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов. – М. 1976. – 486 с.; Суперанская А.В. Общая терминология: Вопросы теории. – М.: Наука, 1989. – 245с.; Балтачев В.Т. Номинация и структура терминов-именований судов в древнеанглийском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М. – 63 с.; Сергеева Г.А. Англоязычные заимствования в украинской юридической терминологии: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Харьков. 2002. – 78 с.

³ Садинова Н.У. Ўзбек тили иш юртиш терминологияси. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. Наук. – Ташкент 2020. – 56 б.; Ширинова Е.Т. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – 52 б.; Усмонов Н.Ў. Ўзбек тилининг педагогик терминологияси. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 1994. – 143 б.; Саидқодирова Д.С. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2018. – 148 б.; Кадирбекова Д.Х. Инглизча -ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2017. – 150 б.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2016. – 255 б. Нишонов П.П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2009. – 152 б.; Палуанова Х.Д. Инглиз, ўзбек, рус ва қорақалпоқ тилларида экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик принциплари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2016. – 232 б.

⁴ Thierry Grass. La traduction juridique bilingue français-allemand; problematique et resolution des ambiguités terminologiques. 1996. – 325 p.; Гротте Г.Р. Язык и право. 2002. –С. 145.; Климянко Л.В. Юридические

O'zbek tili yuridik terminologiyasi masalalari M.X.Qosimova, Sh.N.Ko'chimov, F.S.Abdullayeva, G.Y.G'ulomova, L.A.Karimova, O.F.Tursunova, X.Hayitov, R.I.Mirzayev, Q.Mo'yidinovlarning⁵ ilmiy ishlarida o'z aksini topgan. Shunga qaramasdan, globallashuv jarayonida yangi texnologiyalar va ma'lumotlar oqimining ortishi natijasida bu sohani qiyosiy aspektda o'rganishga bo'lgan talab doimo dolzarbligicha qolaveradi. Bizning ishimiz mana shu dolzarb masalaga qaratilganligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi. Tadqiqot Termiz davlat universiteti ingliz tili va adabiyoti kafedrasida o'rganilayotgan "Tilning leksik-semantik tizimini chog'ishtirma-tipologik o'rganishning dolzarb muammolari: diaxroniya va sinxroniya" mavzusidagi istiqbolli ilmiy-tadqiqot yo'nalishi doirasida bajarilgan. (ITA-12-09-2012).

Tadqiqot maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillari yuridik sohaga oid terminlarning lingvistik xususiyatlarini ochib berish orqali tarjima qilish usullarini aniqlashdan iborat.

Tadqiqot vazifalari:

ikki tildagi yuridik terminologiyani lingvistik o'rgangan holda tadqiqotning nazariy asosini aniqlash orqali terminlarning o'xshash va farqli xususiyatlarini ochib berish;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi yuridik terminologiyani tizimli ravishda klassifikatsiya qilish va o'zaro taqqoslash;

har ikki tildagi yuridik terminlarning tarkibini (struktur xususiyatlarini) leksik-morfologik jihatdan tadqiq etish;

chog'ishtirilayotgan tillardagi yuridik terminlar bilan bog'liq turli lisoniy hodisalarni tarjimasini tadqiq etgan holda terminlarning tarjimasi bilan bog'liq muammolarni aniqlab, ularni bartaraf etish usullarini tavsiya qilish va xulosalar berish.

сентенции во французском языке: Семантико-стилистический и прагматический аспекты: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Киев, 2001. – 278 с.; Люблинский П.И. Техника, толкование и казуистика уголовного кодекса. – М.1917. – 248 с.; Глинская Н.П. Юридическая терминология в разных функциональных стилях английской речи: Автореф. дис...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1997. – 79 с.; Голев Н.Д. Юрислингвистика: проблемы и перспективы: Межвуз. Сб. научных трудов. – Барнаул. 1999. – 370 с.; Хижняк С.П. Англо-американская и русская терминология права: Социолингвистический аспект возникновения и развития. – Москва. 1997. – 129 с.

⁵ Касымова М.Х. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1985. – 46 с.; Кўчимов Ш.Н. Хуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифodalашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2004. – 209 б.; Абдуллаева Ф.С. Юридик терминларни ўқитишнинг лингводидактик асосларини такомиллаштириш (инглиз тили мисолида). Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент.2018. – 238 б.; G'ulomova G.Y.O'zbek yuridik terminologiyasining istiqbol davri taraqqiyoti: Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2005. – 127 б.; Каримова Л.А. Правовые и нравственные аспекты законов о языке: Дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т., 1991. – 291 с.; Турсунова О.Ф. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланилган хуқуқий терминлар лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Т., 2007. – 244 с.; Ҳайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти: юрид. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Т., 2011. – 183 б.; Мирзаев Р.И. Ўзбекистон Республикасида давлат тилининг хуқуқий мақоми: юрид. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Т., 2012.; Мўйдинов Қ. Ўзбек тили суд нутқи лексикаси: филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа фан. ... докт. дисс. – Т., 2019 – 183 б.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi yuridik terminlar tanlab olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi yuridik terminlarining tuzilishi, leksik-morfologik, semantik xususiyatlari hamda tarjima qilish usullari tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsifiy, qiyosiy-tipologik (chog'ishtirma), komponent tahlil va lingvostatistik metodlar, tarjima usullari tahlilidan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

ingliz tilidagi yuridik terminlar Sh.Ko'chimov tasnifi asosida klassifikatsiya qilinib, 1. Huquqiy sohaning ma'muriy organlari va ularning ayrim bo'lim nomlari; 2. Huquqiy sohada faol qo'llaniladigan ayrim xujjat nomlari; 3. Huquqiy sohada ishlaydigan shaxslarning mansab va lavozimlari; 4. Huquqiy soha bilan aloqador shaxslarning nomlari; 5. Jinoyat turlarining nomlari kabi mavzuiy guruhlariga ajratilib, ularning o'zaro farqli va o'xshash jihatlari chog'ishtirma-tipologik tahlil asosida ochib berilgan;

ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi yuridik sohaga oid terminlarning struktuvaviy ko'rinishi (sodda, qo'shma, qisqartma, birikma terminlar) tahlil qilingan, har ikki tildagi terminlarning derivatsion xususiyatlari statistik metod asosida yoritib berilgan;

ikki tildagi yuridik terminlar yasaliishi usullari aniqlangan (konversiya, suffiksatsiya, affiksatsiya, prefiksatsiya, kompozitsiya usullari orqali) va ushbu usullar (suffiksatsiya, prefiksatsiya) yangi yuridik sohaga oid terminlarining yasaliishida mahsuldor ekanligi (215 ta ingliz tilida 53% va 159 ta o'zbek tilida 39%) struktur va statistik tahlil orqali dalillangan;

terminlarning leksik-semantik munosabatlarini ochib beruvchi omillar (sinonimiya, polisemiya)ning tarjimadagi interferensiya masalalari aniqlangan, ularning berilishidagi universal va differensial xususiyatlardan kelib chiqib unifikatsiyaga (bir xillikka) erishish, me'yoriy hujjatlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida tarjimonlardan soha terminlarini o'zbek tiliga munosib variantini tanlashga doir tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, uning natijalari yuridik terminologiya rivoji uchun muhim o'rin tutadi. Ushbu tadqiqot ishining nazariy xulosalari va tahlil usullari, statistik materiallaridan terminologiyaga oid tadqiqotlar obyekti sifatida foydalanishga, yuridik terminologiyaga xos xususiyatlarni tadqiq etishdagi ahamiyatini yoritishda, turli xil tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanishda, tadqiq manbalarini aniqlashda foydalaniladi. Dissertatsiyada keltirilgan fikr-mulohazalar sohalar terminologiyasi, xususan yuridik terminologiya va tarjima nazariyasining xususiyatlarini yoritishda ilmiy manba sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Tahlil qilinayotgan tillardagi yuridik terminlarning ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi qiyosiy chog'ishtirma tahlili amalga oshirildi. Tadqiq etilayotgan dissertatsiya materiallaridan qonun chiqaruvchi mutaxassislar, huquqshunoslik amaliyoti bilan shug'ullanuvchilar, shuningdek, tarjimonlar qo'llanma sifatida foydalanishlari mumkin. Tadqiqot natijalaridan termin nazariyasi va qiyosiy terminologiyaga oid

maxsus kurslarda, shu bilan birga, “Leksikologiya”, “Tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti”, “Yozma tarjima” kabi fanlarni talabalarga o‘qitish jarayonida keng foydalanish bilan bir qatorda, lug‘atlar, darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalari yaratishda hamda turli metodik tavsiyanomalar tuzishda, yuridik kollejlari, Oliy o‘quv yurtlarida bakalavr va magistrantlar uchun o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratishda ham keng foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi foydalanilgan usul va nazariy ma’lumotlarning ishonchli manbalarga asoslanganligi va mazkur manbalarning tadqiqot predmetiga mosligi, qo‘llanilgan tahlil metodlari, keltirilgan tahlil, xulosa va tavsiyalarining amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillari yuridik terminlarining shakllanishi, rivojlanishi, derivatsion va tarjima qilish xususiyatlarini ochib berish bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar va amaliy takliflar asosida:

1. ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi yuridik sohaga oid terminlarning struktuvaviy ko‘rinishi (sodda, qo‘shma, qisqartma, birikma terminlar) tahlil qilingan, har ikki tildagi terminlarning derivatsion xususiyatlari statistik metod asosida yoritib berilganligiga oid xulosalardan Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutida 2018-2021-yillarda bajarilgan 574097-ERP-1-2021-1-CY-EPPA2-CBHE-JP raqamli (RUECVET) “Пилотирование европейской системы перевода зачетных единиц (кредитов) для профессионального образования и обучения (ECVET) в национальных системах профессионального образования и обучения России и Узбекистана” mavzusidagi xalqaro fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining 2022-yil 18-fevraldagi 89.02-221-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiya tahlil masalalariga ko‘ra, ikki va ko‘p tillik terminologik lug‘atlar tuzishda, ilmiy texnikaviy adabiyotlarni tarjima qilishda dissertatsiya xulosalari asos bo‘lib xizmat qilgan.

2. Dissertatsiyada ikki tildagi yuridik terminlar yasallishi usullari aniqlangan (konversiya, suffiksatsiya, affiksatsiya, prefiksatsiya, kompozitsiya usullari orqali) va ushbu usullar (suffiksatsiya, prefiksatsiya) yangi yuridik sohaga oid terminlarining yasallishida mahsuldor ekanligi (215 ta ingliz tilida 53% va 159 ta o‘zbek tilida 39%) struktur va statistik tahlil orqali dalillanganligiga doir xulosalaridan (asosan ilmiy maqolalari, tezislari va lug‘atlaridan) Jizzax davlat pedagogika universitetida 2016–2017-yillarda olib borilgan MUZ-2015-0725140051 “Boshlang‘ich sinf o‘quvchilarining nutqini boyitishda inglizcha-o‘zbekcha-ruscha frazemalar lug‘atini yaratish va amaliyotga tadbiq etish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasida (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta’lim vazirligining 2022 yil 18 fevraldagi 89.02-221-son ma’lumotnomasi). Tadqiqot natijalari asosida o‘zbek tilining barcha sohalarda ilm fan tili sifatida nufuzini oshirish haqidagi targ‘ibot ishlari mazmuni mukammallashtirilgan, shuningdek, tadqiqotda ilgari surilgan tavsiyalar (chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar yuridik terminologiyasi solishtirilganda, agar ikki tilda jinoyat huquqi tushunchalarining ko‘lami mos kelmasa, ya’ni tizimlardan birida o‘xshash tushuncha bo‘lmasa, bo‘shliqni to‘ldirish uchun transkripsiyadan

foydalanishga oid) ta'lim hamda yuridik sohani rivojlantirishga qaratilgan nazariy va amaliy ishlarni yanada samarali tashkil qilishga xizmat qilgan.

3. Ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi huquqshunoslikka oid terminlarning leksik-semantik munosabatlarini ochib beruvchi omillar (sinonimiya, polisemiya)ning tarjima-dagi interferensiya masalalari aniqlangan, ularning berilishidagi universal va differensial xususiyatlardan kelib chiqib unifikatsiyaga (bir xillikka) erishish, me'yoriy hujjatlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida tarjimonlardan soha terminlarini o'zbek tiliga munosib variantini tanlashga doir tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilganligiga oid statistik tahlil va yangiliklardan "Ishonch" teleradiokompaniyasida tashkil etilgan "Huquqiy savodxonlik" teledasturlari uchun materiallar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan. (Surxondaryo viloyati "Ishonch" teleradiokompaniyasi 2022-yil 19-aprel 103-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada, aholi o'rtasida huquqiy savodxonlikni oshirish doirasida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlarni tahlil qilish, yuridik terminlardan to'g'ri foydalanish haqida targ'ibot ishlarini olib borishda foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika anjumanlarida ilmiy ma'ruzalar ko'rinishida muhokama qilingan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Ulardan 4 tasi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Attestatsiya Komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda, 15 tasi respublika va xorijiy ilmiy jurnallar hamda to'plamlarda e'lon qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa va foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 135 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning kirish qismida mavzuning dolzarbligi va zarurati, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi, tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi, tadqiqot maqsadi va vazifalari, tadqiqot obyekti va predmeti, tadqiqot usullari, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, tadqiqotning amaliy natijasi, tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi, tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati, tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi, tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi, tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinishi, dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi haqidagi ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan.

Tadqiqotning birinchi bobi "**Yuridik terminlar tadqiqining ilmiy-nazariy asoslari**" deb nomlanib, unda termin, terminologiyani o'rganishning nazariy masalalari bayon qilingan. Mazkur bob uchta bo'limni o'z ichiga olgan "**Tilshunoslikda terminologiya va termin bilan bog'liq ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar**" deb nomlangan 1.1. bo'limda termin, terminologiya tushunchalari, ularning bir biridan farqlanishi, so'z bilan termin o'rtasidagi munosabat, terminologiyaning sistema sifatida o'rganilishi, termin ta'rifi kabi masalalarga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlar to'g'risida ma'lumotlar berilgan va bu yo'nalishdagi ishlarga munosabat bildirilgan.

A.D.Hayutinning e'tirof etishicha, tilshunoslikka "terminologiya" tushunchasini ilk marta 1786-yilda nemis olimi S.G.Shutz olib kirgan bo'lib, bu tushuncha fransuz, ingliz tillarida XVIII asr yakunida, rus tilshunosligida esa XIX asrlarda qo'llanila boshlagan⁶.

Terminologiya termini tilshunoslikka dastlab "terminologik leksika" sifatida qo'llanilgan bo'lsa, keyinchalik "terminoleksika" tarzida qisqartirilgan. 1969-yilda tilshunoslar tomonidan "terminologiya" sifatida qo'llash tavsiya etildi (g'arbda *terminology science* tarzida)⁷.

M.Ahadovanning ta'kidlashicha, o'zbek tilshunosligiga "termin" so'zi XX asrning o'rtalariga kelib kirib kelgan, bungacha bo'lgan davrda "istiloh", "atama" so'zlari keng qo'llanilgan. Hozirgi kunda "termin", "terminologiya" va "atama", "atamashunoslik" leksemalari o'rtasidagi farqni ajrata olmaslik natijasida bu ikki tushunchalarni almashtirib qo'llash keng tarqalgan.

"Termin" lotincha "terminus"- "chegara", "had" degan ma'nolarni anglatib, u bilim yoki faoliyatning maxsus sohasiga oid tushuncha ifodalovchi so'z yoki so'z birikmasidir. "Termin" so'zi bilan bir qatorda "atama", "istiloh" so'zlari ham aynan shu ma'noda foydalanib kelinmoqda, ammo ular "termin" anglatgan ma'noni to'liq ochib bera olmaydi. I.Mirzayevning "termin", "atama", "istiloh" tushunchalari o'rtasidagi farqni aniq ifoda eta olgan quyidagi fikrini keltirib o'tsak: "Atama" geografik ob'ektlar, atoqli nomlarga nisbatan qo'llanilsa, "istiloh" so'zini esa "termin" ma'nosida tarixiy mavzudagi matnlar (masalan, *adabiyot tarixi*, *Sharq falsafasi* kabi) da keng qamrovda foydalanamiz⁸.

Hozirgacha terminologiya sohasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlarni quyidagi yo'nalishlarga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Terminning maqomini aniqlash. Bu yo'nalishda A.Reformatskiy, B.N.Golovin, N.Kuzkin va boshqalar mazkur yo'nalish doirasida ilk tadqiqotlarni olib borishgan⁹.

2. Termin mazmunining xususiyatlarini o'rganish. Bu borada R.Yu.Kobrin, O.S.Axmanova, V.M.Leychik, S.P.Xijnyak kabilar o'z izlanishlari bilan terminologiya sohasiga katta hissa qo'shishgan¹⁰.

Terminlarning vazifasi fan, texnika, san'at, ishlab chiqarish kabi turli sohalarga mansub narsa va hodisalarni aniq nomlashdan iboratdir. Misol tariqasida, "bench" so'zini olaylik. Umumiste'molda *bench* so'zi qaysi vazifani bajarayotganiga qarab termin yoki notermin leksema bo'lishi mumkin. *Bench* so'zi umumiste'molda

⁶ Хаютин А.Д. Термин, терминология, и номенклатура. – Самарканд, 1971. – 129 с.

⁷ Гринев-Гриневич С.В. Очередные задачи отечественного терминоведения // Научно-техническая терминология. – М.: Академия. 2006. – С. 36.

⁸ Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологиясида дублетлик масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1982. -№ 3. – Б. 24.

⁹ Реформатский А.А. Термин как член лексической системы языка // Проблемы структурной лингвистики. М.,1968. – 152 с.; Головин Б.Н. Общее языкознание. – М.: Высшая школа, 1979. – 416 с.; Кузькин Н.П. К вопросу о сущности термина. – М. Вестник ЛГУЛ., № 20. Вып. 4.1962. – 146 с.

¹⁰ Кобрин Р.Ю. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – Горький, 1987. – 105 с.; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.:Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – 608 с.; Лейчик В.М. Оптимальная длина и оптимальная структура термина //Вопросы языкознания. – М.: Книжный дом "Либроком", 2009. – 256 с.; Хижняк С.П. Англо-американская и русская терминология права: Социолингвистический аспект возникновения и развития. – Саратов: СГАП, 1998. — 78 с.

“skameyka, xarak” ma’nolarini bildiradi. Bu so‘z yuridik terminologik maydonda “sudya”, “hakam” yoki “sud zalidagi sudya uchun ajratilgan o‘rin” degan ma’noni ham ifodalaydi:

His lawyer turned to address the bench. [Sudya ma’nosida]

There was cheering from the Opposition benches. [Sud zalidagi sudya uchun ajratilgan o‘rin ma’nosida].

“Yuridik terminologiya lingvistik tadqiqot obyekti sifatida” deb nomlanuvchi 1.2 bo‘limda yuridik terminologiya, yuridik til va ularning umumadabiy tilda tutgan o‘rni masalalari yoritilgan.

Til va huquq o‘rtasidagi inkor etib bo‘lmaydigan munosabatni, bundan tashqari, qonunning tilga aniq bog‘liqligini rad etib bo‘lmaydi. Jerar-Rene de Grote ta’kidlaganidek, “qonun tilga muhtoj¹¹”. Shuning uchun yuridik terminologiya huquq sohasi uchun muhim rasmiy ma’noga ega. Qonun tili leksikasini asosan, terminlar tashkil etadi. Lekin har qanday yuridik tushunchani ifodalash uchun terminlar oldiga ma’lum talablar qo‘yiladi. Tadqiqotchi V.P.Danilenko yuridik terminlarda quyidagi xususiyatlar mavjud bo‘lishi kerak deb hisoblagan: (1.1- rasmga qarang)



1.1- rasm. Yuridik terminlarning xususiyatlari

Yuridik til va uning mazmun-mohiyati haqida Sharl Lui Monteske o‘zining “Qonun tili” asarida shunday deydi: “Yuridik til barcha fuqarolarga bir xil tushuncha berishi lozim, unda tushunarsiz jummalarga hech qachon yo‘l qo‘ymaslik zarur. Qonunchilik uslubi o‘zining qisqa va aniqliligi bilan ajralib turishi kerak”¹².

Kundalik hayotimizda keng iste’molda bo‘lgan so‘zlar ayni paytda ma’lum bir sohalarga oid bo‘lib kelishi mumkin. Masalan, *organ* har biri fanning har bir sohasida alohida tushunchalarning nomini anglatishiga guvoh bo‘lamiz:

a) Tibbiyot sohasida odam, hayvon, o‘simlik va umuman, jonli organizmlarning ma’lum bir vazifalarni bajaradigan qismi, a’zo (*Sezgi organlari, eshitish organi*) ma’nosida;

b) Musiqa san’at sohasida damli-klavishli, trubalariga yuborilgan havo yordamida chalinadigan musiqa cholg‘u asbobi (*Organ 14-asrdan G‘arbiy Yevropada avval cherkov, keyinchalik dunyoviy cholg‘u asbobi sifatida keng tarqalgan*) ma’nosida;¹³

c) Yuridik sohada tashkiliy birlik. O‘z vakolati va maxsus vazifalariga ega davlat yoki jamoat tuzilmasi (*qonun chiqaruvchi, ijroiya, davlat sud organlari, jamoat birlashmalarini boshqarish organi, fuqarolarning o‘zini-o‘zi boshqarish organi*) ma’nosida;¹⁴

¹¹ Гроте Г.Р. Язык и право // Журнал российского права. 2002. № 7. – С. 145.

¹² Монтескье Ш. Избранные произведения. – М.: Госполитиздат, 1955. – 53 с.

¹³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж.Ш. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. – Б. 135.

¹⁴ Юридик энциклопедия / У. Таджиханов умумий таҳририда. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 347.

Yuridik nutqda sheva, neologizm, istorizm, arxaizm, frazeologizmlardan foydalanish tavsiya etilmaydi. Bunda ortiqcha takrorlarga yo‘l qo‘yilmay, jumalarning imkon qadar sodda tushunarli tuzilishi talab etiladi. Sinonimlar qatoridan keng foydalanish salbiy holat hisoblanadi.

1990-yil 1-yanvardan hukumat qaroriga binoan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Atamashunoslik qo‘mitasi va O‘zbekiston Fanlar akademiyasi I.Mo‘minov nomli Falsafa va huquq instituti tomonidan o‘zaro hamkorlikda tuzilgan “Yuridik terminlar shubasi” faoliyat ko‘rsata boshladi. Birinchilardan bo‘lib 1955-yilda F.S.Bakirov o‘zbek tili yuridik terminologiyasiga bag‘ishlangan ishini himoya qildi va shundan keyin bu yo‘nalishdagi ishlarning qamrovi ham kengayib bordi. 1993-yilda bu shubada ilk marta G‘.Ahmedov va A.Saidovlar tomonidan tayyorlangan “Yuridik terminlar va iboralar lug‘ati” chop etildi. Sh.N.Ko‘chimovning 1995-yildagi “O‘zbekiston Respublikasi qonunlarining tili” va 2004-yildagi “Huquqiy normalarni o‘zbek tilida ifodalashning ilmiy-nazariy muammolari” nomli nomzodlik ishlarini ham o‘zbek yuridik terminologiyasi doirasidagi izlanishlar qatoriga kiritamiz.

Tilshunos olimlarning nazariy fikrlarini o‘rganib, umumlashtirgan holda, kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra “termin” muayyan sohalarda aniq (konkret) tushunchani ifoda etadigan, maxsus vazifa bajaradigan so‘z va so‘z birikmalar bo‘lib, o‘zining semantik nuqtai nazaridan maxsus soha doirasi bilan chegaralangan hamda shu sohaga oid tushunchani ifodalovchi leksik birlik degan xulosaga keldik.

“Yuridik terminlarning tipologik tasnifi” deb nomlangan 1.3. bo‘limda yuridik terminlarni tasniflash masalalari yoritilgan. Har qanday terminologik sistema umumadabiy til leksik qatlamining ajralmas qismi hisoblanadi.

Tilning bu ikki sistemasi o‘rtasidagi aloqa ikki tomonlama bo‘lib, ba‘zan umumadabiy tildagi so‘z terminologik sistemaga, ba‘zan esa buning aksi, terminning umumadabiy tilga o‘tishi kuzatiladi.

Sh.Ko‘chimov boshchiligidagi bir guruh tadqiqotchilar tomonidan yuridik terminlarni leksik-semantik xususiyatlariga ko‘ra tavsiflashga oid ishlar o‘zbek tilida olib borilgan. Ushbu klassifikatsiyadan foydalangan holda ingliz tili yuridik terminlari tasnifini tuzdik hamda Buyuk Britaniya va O‘zbekiston yuridik tizimlarini solishtirdik. Unga ko‘ra yuridik terminlar quyidagicha guruhlarda umumlashtiriladi:

1.1-jadval

Yuridik terminlari klassifikatsiyasi

	Sh.Ko‘chimov o‘zbek yuridik terminlarni guruhlarda ifodalashi	Ingliz yuridik terminlari klassifikatsiyasi
Huquqiy sohaning ma‘muriy organlari va bu organlarning ayrim bo‘lim nomlari	<i>Advokatura, Jinoyat qidiruv bo‘limi, Yo‘l harakati xavfsizligi boshqarmasi</i>	<i>House of Lords. Court of Appeal, Court of Justice, Civil division</i>

Huquqiy sohada faol qo'llaniladigan ayrim hujjat nomlari:	<i>order, akt, subsidiya, guvohnoma, sanksiya, deklaratsiya</i>	<i>an agreement, forms, leases, deeds, contracts, conveyances, wills</i>
Huquqiy sohada ishlaydigan shaxslarning mansab va lavozimlari:	<i>sudya, notarius, advokat, himoyachi, tergovchi, prokuror</i>	<i>the police, the defendant, the guilty, barristers, a jury</i>
Huquqiy soha bilan aloqador shaxslarning nomlari:	<i>sudlanuvchi, mahbus, merosxo'r, ayblanuvchi, aybdor, xolis</i>	<i>claimant, accused, guilty, prisoner, witness, defendant</i>
Jinoyat turlarining nomlari:	<i>o'g'irlik, poraxo'rlik, zo'rlash, talon-taroj qilish</i>	<i>Bribery, Child abuse, , Burglary, Kidnapping</i>

Buyuk Britaniyada xususiy va umumiy huquqi o'z navbatida bir qator mustaqil tarmoqlarga ega va ular ham bir qator terminlarni qamrab olishiga guvoh bo'ldik:

1. Xususiy huquqning tarmoqlari (Branches of Private Law): *contract law, family law, tort law, property law, trusts*.

2. Umumiy huquq tarmoqlari (Branches of Public Law): *constitutional law, administrative law, tax law, criminal law*.

Bu tarmoqlar doirasida keng qo'llaniladigan yuridik terminlarga misollar quyida keltirilgan:

a) konstitutsiyaviy huquq (constitutional law): *sovereignty, citizenship, absenteeism*;

b) ma'muriy huquq (administrative law): *administrative offense, disqualification*;

c) fuqarolik huquqi (civil law): *transaction, vindication*;

d) oila huquqi (family law): *marriage, divorce*;

e) jinoyat huquqi (criminal law): *crime, executor*;

f) moliyaviy huquq (financial law): *tax on income of physical person(s); labour income*;

g) ekologik huquq (environmental law): *state ecological examination, ecological catastrophe*.

Yuridik terminologiya umumadabiy til leksik qatlamining ajralmas qismi bo'lishi bilan birga, o'ziga xos morfologik va semantik xususiyatlarga ega bo'lgan mustaqil sistema degan xulosaga keldik.

Dissertatsiyaning II bobi "**Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning derivatsion tadqiqi**" deb nomlangan bo'lib, unda qiyoslanayotgan ikki til yuridik terminologiyasining struktur xususiyatlari tahlil qilingan. Bobning "**Ingliz yuridik terminlarning leksik-morfologik xususiyatlari**" deb nomlangan 2.1 bo'limida ingliz tili yuridik terminlarining shakllanish manbalari o'rganilgan.

Jamiyat hayotida sodir bo'layotgan o'zgarish va turli jarayonlar jahonning barcha mamlakatlari tillarida bevosita aks etadi. Yuridik terminlarni o'rganishda O'zbekiston Respublikasining Jinoyat-protsessual kodeksi, Fuqarolik protsessual kodeksi, Jinoyat kodeksi, Yuridik ensiklopediyalar, online lug'atlar va boshqa

organlar hujjatlarini ijro etishga oid qonun hujjatlari to'plami kabi manbalarga asoslanildi.

Birinchi yozma yuridik terminlar ingliz tilshunosligida VII asrga to'g'ri keladi, ularning ko'pchiligi hozirgacha ingliz tilida qo'llanilmoqda: *bequeath* (vasiyat qilish), *guilt* (aybdor), *manslaughter* (maqsadsiz odam o'ldirish), *murder* (qotillik), *sheriff* (sherif)¹⁵;

Ch.S.Abdullayeva umumadabiy tilga xos bo'lgan so'zni terminlar qatoriga qo'shishni asosiy shartlaridan biri sifatida uning ko'p ma'noli bo'lishi kerakligini alohida e'tirof etadi. Bir so'zdan tashkil topgan terminlarning uchta asosiy tarkibiy turga ajratish mumkin: oddiy, affiksli va qo'shma so'zlar¹⁶. Oddiy terminlar tub terminlar deb ham yuritiladi: *writ*, *word*, *sheriff*, *right*, *fraud*, *theft*, *genocide*, *treason*, *rape* (yozuv, so'z, sherif, to'g'ri, firibgarlik, o'g'irlik, genotsid, xiyonat, zo'rlash) kabi.

Affiksli terminlar ham bir so'zli terminlar qatoriga kiradi, ammo ular asosan prefix yoki suffiks yordamida yasaladi: *barrister*, *murder*, *manslaughter*, *attorney*, *applicant*, *officer*, *jurist*, *interplanetary* (advokat, qotillik, qotillik, advokat, arizachi, ofitser, huquqshunos) kabi.

Webster lug'atida affiksga quyidagicha ta'rif keltirilgan: "As an affix is that which is "attached to, or affixes to", so a prefix is a syllable that is fixed before or at the beginning of a word or root"¹⁷. Bunda affiks ya'ni prefiks so'z yoki o'zakdan oldin yoki boshida qo'shiladigan bo'g'in ekanligi ta'kidlab o'tilgan.

1.2-jadval

Meanings of Some Commonly Used Suffixes
(Ko'p ishlatiladigan qo'shimchalar va ularning ma'nolari)

Suffixes	Meaning (ma'nosi)	Examples (misollar)
-able	capable of being	changeable, reasonable, appealable
-age	state, act, or process of	postage, bondage, mileage
-al	belonging to	constitutional, patrimonial, betrayal
-ance	act of, state of	observance, ignorance

¹⁵ Горелов А.А. Социальная экология / А.А. Горелов. – М.: Наука, 1998. – С. 62.

¹⁶ Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2000. – 22 с.

¹⁷ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/affix>

Ingliz tilida yuridik terminlarning bir qismi prefikslar qo'shish orqali yasaladi. Bunda so'z yasovchi morfema (ya'ni prefiks) asos so'zga old qo'shimcha sifatida qo'shiladi. Ingliz tilida prefiksatsiya hodisasi ko'proq fe'llarga xos. Quyida ingliz tili yuridik terminologiyasida keng uchraydigan prefikslar, ularning izohi va misollar keltirilgan:

1.3-jadval

Meanings of Some Commonly Used Prefixes
(Ko'p ishlatiladigan old qo'shimchalar va ularning ma'nolari)

Prefix	Meaning (ma'nosi)	Examples (misollar)
<i>bi-</i>	<i>two; twice; double</i>	<i>biannual, bilingual</i>
<i>co-</i>	<i>together with</i>	<i>co-author, coexist</i>
<i>de-</i>	<i>away from</i>	<i>deport</i>
<i>ex-</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>extend, ex-president</i>

Qo'shma so'zlar ikki va undan ortiq morfemadan tashkil topgan so'zlardir: *blackmail, clearcut, hardwood* (*shantaj, aniq kesish*) kabi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, terminga aylanayotgan umumadabiy tildagi so'zlar faqatgina muayyan terminologik maydondagina termin bo'lib kela oladi. Terminologik maydondan tashqarida ular terminlik xususiyatlarini yo'qotadi.

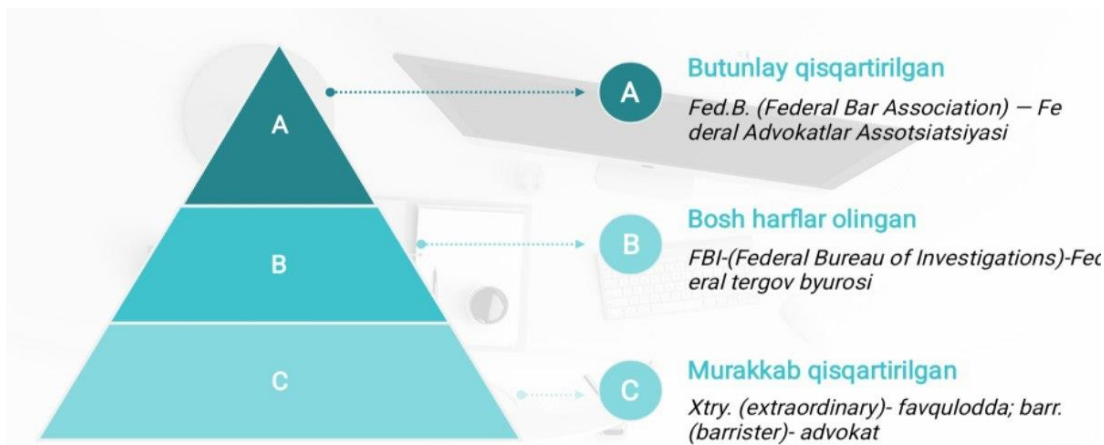
Ingliz tilida **konversiya** eng an'anaviy so'z yasash usuli bo'lib, unda so'z semalari paradigmasi so'z yasovchi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. So'z yasashning morfologik vositalari yordamida ingliz yuridik terminlarining 15% ga yaqini paydo bo'lgan¹⁸. Konversiya so'z yasashning morfologik usuli hisoblanadi. Ushbu holatda bir so'z turkumiga oid so'z boshqa so'z turkumiga paradigmasini o'zgartirgan holatda o'tadi. Misol uchun, *damage* (*zarar*) oti o'z paradigmasini o'zgartirib, to *damage* (*zarar keltirmoq*) fe'liga aylanadi. Fe'llar turli xil semantik guruhlariga mansub otlardan yasaladi, shuning uchun turli ma'nolarga ega bo'ladi: *arson, rob, sentence, detain, answer, work, voice, silence*¹⁹.

Yuridik **qisqartma terminlar** (Abbriviatura) tasnifini rus tilshunosi Xayutin²⁰ quyidagicha tiplarga bo'lgan: (1.3- rasmga qarang)

¹⁸ Liebermann P. On the Origins of Language. – L.N Y., 1975

¹⁹ <https://legaldictionary.net>

²⁰ Хаяутин А.Д. Термин, терминология, номенклатура. – Самарканд, 1971. – С. 129.



1.3- rasm. Yuridik qisqartma terminlar tasnifi

Butunlay qisqartirilgan terminlar 2 turga bo‘linadi: 1) boshlang‘ich qismi qatnashgan qisqartma yuridik terminlarga: *Fed.B. (Federal Bar Association) — Federal Advokatlar Assotsiatsiyasi*.

Faqat bosh harfdan iborat qisqartma so‘zlar: *FBI-(Federal Bureau of Investigations)-Federal tergov byurosi*; *DR (deposit receipt) deposit kvitansiyasi*. Bosh harflar olingan qisqartma yuridik terminlar katta (bosh harflar) va kichik harflar shaklida qo‘llaniladi: *FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigations)-Federal tergov byurosi*; *a/s (after sight)-taqdimotdan keyin*; Murakkab qisqartma yuridik terminlar: *Xtry. (extraordinary)-favqulodda*; *barr. (barrister)-advokat*. Shuni ta’kidlash joizki, abbrivatsiya tarixdan hozirgacha eng mahsuldor va qiziqarli so‘z yasash usuli hisoblanadi. Shu sababga ko‘ra, u zamonaviy ingliz yuridik tilida keng tarqalgan.

Kompozitsiya usuli, ya’ni qo‘shma so‘zlar hosil bo‘lishi bir nechta mustaqil ma’noli morfemalarning qo‘shilishidan yasaladi. Bu odatda sintaktik usul ham deyiladi, yanada ochiqroq aytadigan bo‘lsak qo‘shma so‘zlardir: *manslaughter, blackmail (qotillik, shantaj)* kabi. G.I.Bejenarning ta’kidlashicha, ingliz va fransuz tillarida bu usul termin yasash affiksatsiyasidan keyingi o‘rinda turadi²¹.

“O‘zbek yuridik terminlarning leksik-morfologik xususiyatlari” deb nomlangan 2.1 bo‘limda o‘zbek tilidagi yuridik terminlarning qanday usullar bilan vujudga kelishi va boyib borishi o‘rganilgan. O‘zbek tili yuridik terminlarning shakllanish manbalarini quyidagicha guruhlashtirdik: 1) yuridik tub terminlar; 2) affiksatsiya usuli bilan yasalgan yuridik terminlar; 3) konversiya usulida yasalgan yuridik terminlar; 4) yuridik qo‘shma terminlar; 5) yuridik qisqartma terminlar (abbreviaturalar)²²;

Tub termin bitta leksik birlikdan tashkil topgan bo‘lib, u ma’noli morfemalarga bo‘linmaydi. Tub terminlarning bir qismi asli umumiste’moldagi so‘zlar bo‘lib, keyinchalik terminlashgan so‘zlardir. Masalan, *jazo, ziyon, ayb, ariza, bitim, burch, guvoh* leksemalari ana shu tariqa yuridik terminologiyaga kirib kelgan so‘zdir.

²¹ Беженарь Г.И. и др. Структурно-семантическая характеристика французских медицинских терминов и их роль в обогащении общенародного французского языка. – Кишинёв, 1990. – 45 с.

²² Косимов Н. Ўзбек тили илмий-техникавий терминологияси масалалари (Сўз ўзлаштириш ва аффиксация масалалар). – Тошкент. 1985. – Б. 48.

O'zbek adabiy tilida affiksatsiya usulida yangi so'zlar hosil qilish keyingi yillarda juda keng tarqaldi. Tadqiqotimiz natijasida ma'lum bo'ldiki, o'zbek yuridik terminologiyasida *-lik, -chi, -gar, -dor, -uvchi, -chi* kabi so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar yurisprudensiya sohasida eng ko'p ishlatiladi: *advokatlik, bosqinchilik, tutqinlik, betaraflik, josuslik, terrorchilik, qo'poruvchilik, davlatchilik, millatchilik, mahalliychilik; da'vogar, mansabdor, talabgor, javobgar, aybdor, gumondor, manfaatdor; jinoyatchi, tergovchi, ijrochi* kabi. O'zbek tili yuridik terminologiyasida prefikslar yordamida so'z yasash ancha kam uchraydigan holatdir. Bir terminologik sistemada faol bo'lgan affiks boshqa terminologik sistemada, aksincha kammahsul bo'lishi kuzatildi: *noqonuniy xatti harakat, nojo'ya harakat, nomulkiy munosabatlar, norasmiy inkorporatsiya, nodavlat tashkilot, aqli norasolik* kabi. Eng keng tarqalgan prefikslar *-no, -ham* bo'lib, asosan tojik tilidan o'zlashgan affikslar orqali so'z yasashda uchraydi. *norezident, hammuallif, hamjamiyat, hamfikir* kabi.

Konversiya usulida yasalgan yuridik terminlarni quyidagicha guruhlashtirdik:

1) fe'ning sifatdash shaklidan yasalgan yuridik terminlar. Bunday terminlarning yasallishida ko'pincha *-gan* va *-(u)vchi*, qo'shimchalari qatnashadi. Masalan, *oqlovchi, ayblanuvchi, jabrlanuvchi, sudlangan*; 2) fe'ning harakat nomi shaklidan yasalgan yuridik terminlar. Bunday terminlarning yasallishida asosan *-(i)sh, -(u)v, -(o)v* qo'shimchalari ishtirok etadi. Masalan, *kuzatuv, sotuv, taftish, garov* kabilar. O'zbek tilida qo'shma so'zlarning yasallishi "so'z yasallishining eng qadimiy usuli bo'lib, u mahsuldorlik jihatidan affiksatsiyadan keyin ikkinchi o'rinda turadi va lug'at tarkibining boyishida muhim rol o'ynaydi"²³.

Qo'shma so'zni hosil qiluvchi komponentlar qo'shma so'z doirasida o'z mustaqilligini yo'qotadi. Masalan, *tilxat* so'zida uning komponentlari (til va xat) o'z ma'nosini saqlamaydi, balki o'zaro birikishi natijasida yangi ma'no kasb etadi. Misol uchun: *hibsxona, elchixona, huquqbuzar, yurtboshi, ishyuritish*.

So'zlarni **qisqartirish** usuli o'zbek tilida XX asrning boshlarida rus tilining ta'sirida kirib kelgan va A.G'ulomov fikricha: "kompozitsiya yo'li bilan yasalgan so'zlarning bir turi abbreviaturadir. Bu qo'shma so'zning bir ko'rinishi bo'lib, odatda ot so'z turkumidagi so'zlarda uchraydi"²⁴. O'zbek tilidagi qisqartma so'zlar ustida tadqiqot olib borgan Z.A.Aliqulov²⁵ bunday turdagi so'zlar yasallishining 5 xil usulini ajratib ko'rsatadi:

1. Initsial abbreviatura: *JK (Jinoyat kodeksi), JPK (Jinoyat-protsessual kodeks), MK (Mehnat kodeksi)*;

2. Aralash turdagi qisqartmalar: *O'zR OK (O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oila kodeksi), O'zbekiston XDP(Xalq demokratik partiyasi)*;

3. Qisman qisqartirilgan so'zlar: *sudmedekspertiza, Yevroittifoq*;

Birikma terminlar ko'pgina terminologik tizimlarda bo'lganidek, o'zbek tili yuridik terminologiyasining ham asosini tashkil etadi. Ikki komponentli birikma

²³ Усмонов С. Ўзбек терминологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 32.

²⁴ Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз яшаш йўллари ҳақида // А.С. Пушкин номидаги тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари. – Тошкент.: ЎзФА нашриёти, 1949. – Б. 5.

²⁵ <http://econferencezone.org/index.php/ecz/article/view/818>

terminlar boshqalari ichida mahsuldorligi bilan ahamiyatlidir. O‘zbek tili yuridik terminologiyasida yakka so‘zli terminlarga nisbatan birikmali, ya’ni ikki, uch, to‘rt komponentli birikma terminlar ko‘p uchraydi. Besh va undan ortiq komponentli birikma terminlar nisbatan kamroq.

“O‘zbek va ingliz yuridik terminlarning o‘xshash va farqli jihatlarini” deb nomlanuvchi 2.3 bo‘lim qiyoslanayotgan tillar yuridik terminologiyasining o‘zaro o‘xshash va farqli xususiyatlari tahliliga bag‘ishlangan. Har ikki chog‘ishtirilayotgan tillar yuridik terminologiyasi boshqa terminologik tizimlarda bo‘lgani kabi asosan 2 manba, ya’ni ichki va tashqi manba asosida shakllanib kelmoqda. Ta’kidlaganimizdek, o‘zbek tilida qo‘shma, juft va birikmali terminlar kompozitsiya usulida yasaladi. O‘zbek tilidagi yuridik terminologiyaning lingvistik tadqiqi davomida qo‘shma va qisqartma yuridik terminlarning yasalishi kammahsul ekanligi aniqlandi. Ikki til yuridik tizimlari butunlay bir biridan farq qilishiga qaramay, ingliz yuridik terminlarini struktur tasnifi o‘zbek tili struktur xususiyatlariga o‘xshashi quyidagi jadvalda statistik tahlil asosida yoritib berilgan.

Yuridik terminlarning yuqorida keltirilgan lug‘atlarda takrorlanishini e’tiborga olgan holda 410 ta o‘zbek tilida uchraydigan yuridik sohaga oid terminlarni ajratib oldik va izlanishlar natijasida terminlarning shakllanishini quyidagicha keltirdik:

2.5-jadval

O‘zbek tilidagi yuridik terminlarning shakllanish manbalari

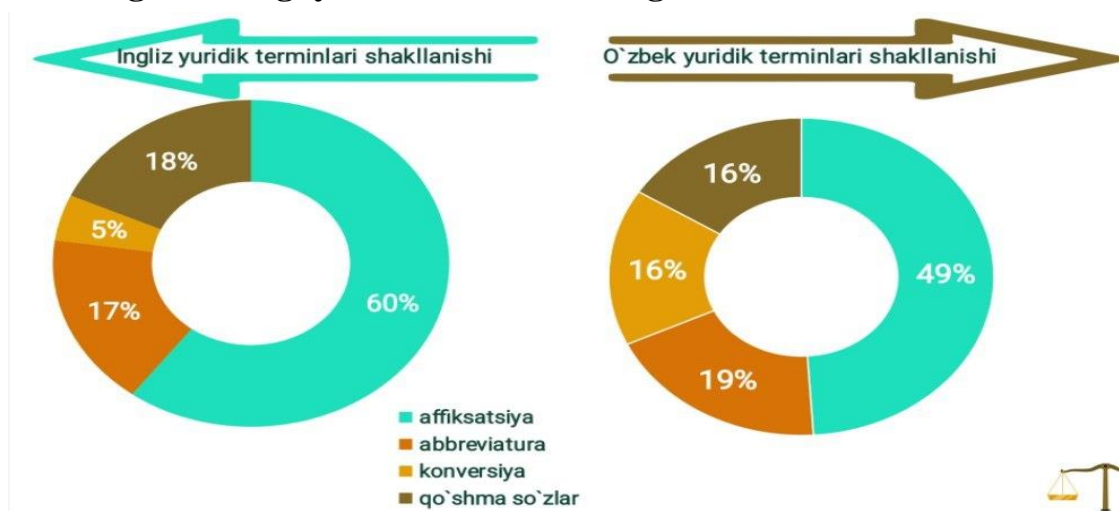
Yuridik terminlarning shakllanish manbalari	Miqdori (sonda)	Foiz ko‘rsatkichi
Affiksial terminlar	159	39 %
Konversiyalashgan terminlar	25	6 %
Qo‘shma so‘zlar	25	6 %
Qisqartmalar	36	8.7 %
Birikma terminlar	123	30%
Jami:	410	100 %

Yuridik terminlarni tadqiq qilish davomida shuni aniqladikki, o‘zbek tili termin leksemalarining 10.3% tub yuridik terminlardan iborat bo‘lsa, ularning 89.7% yasama terminlar tashkil qiladi. O‘zbek tilida yasama yuridik terminlar hosil qilishning bir nechta usullari mavjud: *suffiksatsiya*, *prefiksatsiya*, *konversiya*, *qisqartirish (abbreviatura)* kabi. O‘zbek tilida yuridik terminlarning shakllanish xususiyatlarini o‘rganish uchun manbalarimiz qatoriga “Yuridik ensiklopediya”, “Yuridik atamalar qomusiy lug‘ati” va “O‘zbekcha inglizcha yuridik terminlar muxtasar lug‘ati”ni kiritdik²⁶.

2.6-jadval

²⁶ Юридик энциклопедия / У. Таджиханов умумий тахририда. – Т.: Шарк, 2001. – 656 б.; Yuridik atamalar qomusiy lug‘ati. \Ma’sul muxarrir: H.R.Rahmonqulov. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2003. – B. 109.

Ingliz tilidagi yuridik terminlarning shakllanish manbalari



Ingliz yuridik terminlari yasashda affikslardan ya'ni suffiks va prefikslardan foydalangan holda termin yasash jarayoni eng samarali usul ekanligi to'plangan terminlar sonidan (215ta 53%) ham ko'rinib turibdi. O'zbek tilidan farqli ravishda ingliz yuridik leksikasida qisqartma terminlardan foydalanish keng tarqalgan va bunda qisqartma terminlar to'liq holda ham yuridik matnlarda qo'llanilishi aniqlandi.

Yuqoridagilardan kelib chiqib shuni ta'kidlash joizki, chog'ishtirilayotgan tillar terminologiyasida umumiy o'xshashliklar mavjud va ular misollar va statistik ko'rsatkichlarda keltirib o'tildi.

Ishning **“Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga yuridik terminlarni tarjima qilish muammolari”** deb nomlanuvchi uchinchi bobida yuridik terminlarni tarjima qilishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, tarjima usullari va muammolari, polisemiya va sinonimiya hodisasining yuridik tarjima jarayonida keltirib chiqaradigan chalkashliklari, shuningdek so'z o'zlashish jarayoni ham tahlillar asosida yoritilgan.

Tarjimaviy muammolarni hal qilish tarjimondan puxta filologik bilim va tegishli nazariy tayyorgarlikni talab qiladi. Tarjimon nazariy bilimni tarjima amaliyoti tahliliga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tufayli vujudga kelib, keng ko'lamda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan tarjima nazariyasidan oladi. Tarjima jarayonida kerakli so'zni tanlash, zarur so'zni boshqa ma'nodagi so'zlar sirasidan ajratib olish katta ahamiyatga ega.

Yuridik tarjima jarayonida tarjimon boshqa matnlarda uchramaydigan huquqiy jihatlarni ham hisobga olish kerak. Yuridik tarjimonlar nafaqat ikki til va ikki madaniyat o'rtasida, balki ularga kuchli ijtimoiy-madaniy va tarixiy jarayonlar ta'sirida bir biridan tubdan farq qiluvchi huquqiy tizimlar o'rtasida ham ishlashini talab etadi.

O'zbek tili terminologiyasi tizimida muayyan tushunchalarning muqobili bo'lmaganligi bois ularni bitta so'z bilan ifodalashning imkoniyati cheklangan. Kirib kelayotgan tushunchani bir qancha so'zlar yordamida izohlash yoki tavsiflash terminologiya talablariga ziddir. Mana shunday holatlarda ruscha-baynalmilal terminlar donor tilda qanday shaklda bo'lsa o'zbek tiliga ayni shu shaklda tayyor tarzda qabul qilinishi keng kuzatiladi: *kommunikatsiya*, *profitsit*, *integratsiya*, *diplomatiya* kabi.

Terminologik tizimlarni solishtirganda, agar ikki tilda jinoyat huquqi tushunchalarining ko‘lami mos kelmasa, ya’ni tizimlardan birida o‘xshash tushuncha bo‘lmasa, bo‘shliqni to‘ldirish uchun **transkripsiyadan** foydalanish tavsiya etiladi: *recidivist-retsdivist; penitentiary-penitariya markazi (jazoni ijro etish muassasasi); suicide-suitsid (o‘z joniga qasd qilish); criminalist-kriminalist; jury-juri* va boshqalar.

Transliteratsiya metodi o‘zbekcha harflar bilan inglizcha so‘zni tashkil qiluvchi harflarni berish metodidir. Masalan: *Nikkey-Nikkey (Tokio fond birjasida qimmatbaho qog‘ozlar kursining indeksi), Inauguration-Inauguratsiya, Benelux-Binelyuks*.

Kalka ijodiy jarayonda paydo bo‘ladigan til hodisasi, shuning uchun tarjimondan katta mahorat talab qiladi. Kalka o‘zga tildagi ma’noni ifodalay oladigan unsurlar asosida ona tilida yangi lug‘aviy birlik hosil qilishdir: *cybercrime – kiberjinoyatchilik, cyber security – kiberhavfsizlik, Gezella mirror – Gezel oynasi, Supreme Court – Oliy sud*. So‘zma-so‘z tarjimaga qarindosh ekvivalentni yasash usuli sifatida ekvivalent, butunligi uni tashkil qilgan qismlardan ekvivalentlarning qoddiy qo‘shish orqali yasaladi. Shundan kelib chiqadiki, kalkalash faqat qo‘shma otli so‘zlarda uchraydi.

Sinonimiya yuridik terminologiya uchun mos emas. Sinonim terminlar, birinchidan, kishi xotirasiga ortiqcha yuk bo‘lib tushadi, chunki ko‘plab tushunchalarni o‘zlashtirish bilan birga ularni anglatuvchi yanada ko‘p terminlarni eslab qolishga to‘g‘ri keladi, ikkinchidan, ularning mavjudligi natijasida ma’no jihatdan bir-biridan farqlanish xavfi tug‘iladi²⁷.

Masalan, *“qamalmoq”* va *“ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq”* kabi so‘z va terminlar sinonimlar hisoblanadi. Ularning umumiy ma’nosi bitta. Lekin ma’no ifodalanishi jihatdan ular keskin farqlanadi. *“qamalmoq”* so‘zi umumiste’moldagi betaraf ma’noli so‘z bo‘lsa, *“ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq”* termini rasmiy uslub uchun xoslangan hisoblanadi. Masalan: *islohot-reforma, huquqshunos-yurist, ruxsatnoma-litsenziya, mablag‘-kapital, vositachi-distribyuter, foiz-protsent, qarz-kredit*.

Ingliz tilida sinonimlik hodisasi asosan ikki xil ko‘rinishda kuzatiladi²⁸:

1. Terminlarning to‘liq sinonim bo‘lishi;
2. Terminlarning qisman sinonim bo‘lishi;

Terminlarning to‘liq sinonim bo‘lishiga: *individual-person (shaxs), border-frontier (chegara), power-state-nation (davlat)* kabilar. Terminlarning qisman (nisbiy) sinonim bo‘lishi: *tort-crime, conviction-sentence, acquisition-takeover, agreement-contract*.

Polisemiya hodisasi umumadabiy tilning o‘ziga xos qatlami hisoblanuvchi terminologik tizimida ham uchraydi, har bir so‘zning eng kamida ikkita ma’nosi

²⁷Мирахмедова З. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилининг анатомик терминологияси. Фил. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1994. – В. 110.

²⁸Бондарева Н.А. Прикладные аспекты моделирования терминологии (на материале терминосистем уголовного права в русском и английском языках): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. Наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2003. – С. 23.

mavjud. Quyidagi misolda “act” soʻzi polisemantik tahlili yoritib berilgan. Yaʼni, yuridik matn ichida act soʻzining yuridik termin sifatida qoʻllanilishi jadvalda misollar tahlili asosida ochib berilgan.

2.3- jadval

Yuridik terminlar orasida polisemantik munosabatlarning Cambridge English dictionary lugʻatida berilishi²⁹

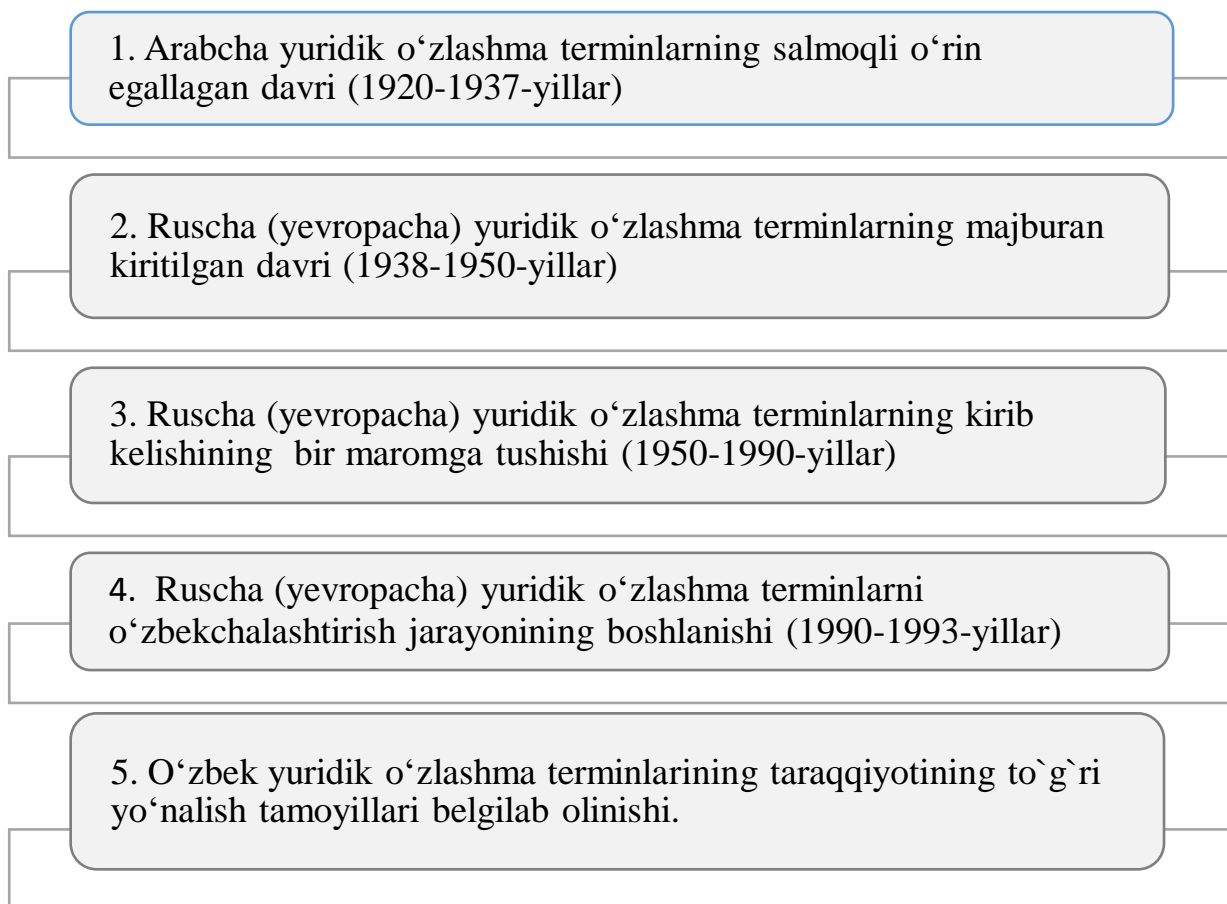
Act			
№	Cambridge English dictionary	Example (Misol)	Translation (tarjimasi)
1.	<i>to <u>perform</u> a <u>part</u> in a <u>movie</u>, <u>play</u>, etc.</i>	<i>Have you <u>ever</u> acted in a <u>play</u> before</i>	<i>film, teatrlarda rol oʻynamoq</i>
2.	<i>a <u>law</u> or <u>formal decision</u> made by a <u>parliament</u> or other <u>group</u> of <u>people</u></i>	<i>an Act of <u>Congress</u></i>	<i>parlament yoki oʻz mamlakati uchun qonunlarni qabul qiluvchi boshqa guruh tomonidan qabul qilingan qonun yoki rasmiy qaror</i>
3.	<i>An act is also one of the <u>main parts</u> of a <u>play</u> or <u>opera</u></i>	<i>The <u>play</u> is <u>presented</u> in three acts</i>	<i>teatr yoki operaning asosiy qismlaridan biri</i>

Ingliz va oʻzbek tillari yuridik terminlarida polisemantik birliklarning statistik tahlili shuni koʻrsatadiki, bu hodisa oʻzbek tilidan koʻra ingliz tilida nisbatan koʻproq tarqalganiga guvoh boʻlamiz. Ingliz tilida keltirgan misollarimizda terminlarning 247 tasi (64%) koʻp maʼnoda qoʻllanilsa, oʻzbek tilida bu koʻrsatkich 139 tasi (36%) ni tashkil etadi.

Oʻzbek yuridik terminlari taraqqiyoti davrini tahlil qilish jarayoni yuridik terminologiyada 5ta davrga (1920-2010) boʻlib oʻrganiladi³⁰. Bu davrlar quyidagilar: (1.4- rasmga qarang)

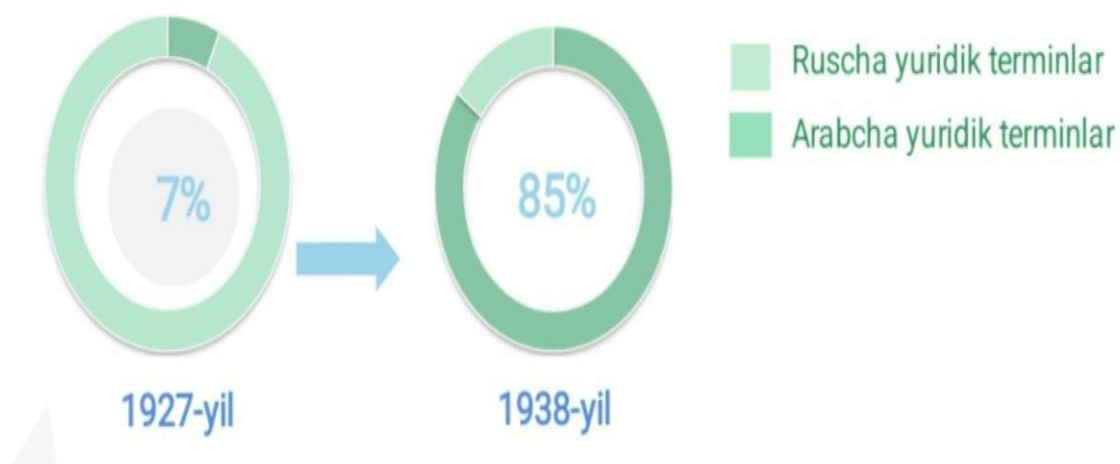
²⁹ <https://dictionary.law.com>

³⁰ Фуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2005. – 127 б.



1.4- rasm. O'zbek yuridik terminlari taraqqiyoti davri

F.S.Bakirov o'z kuzatishlarida 1938-1950-yillarni ruscha (yevropacha) yuridik terminlarning majburan kiritilgan davri sifatida e'tirof etadi. Olimning kuzatishlarida aniqlanishicha, 1927-yilda nashr etilgan O'zbekiston SSR jinoyat kodeksining 1-bo'limida 41 ta yuridik termindan 38 tasi arabcha, 3 tasi ruscha yuridik terminlar bo'lgan³¹. (1.5- rasmga qarang)



1.5- rasm. O'zbekiston SSR jinoyat kodeksining 1-bo'limi 1927-1938-yillarda

³¹ Бакиров Ф. Некоторые вопросы узбекской юридической терминологии. // Учен. зап. Таш. юрид. ин-та. Вып. 1. — Т., 1956. 173 с.

Bu kodeks qayta 1938-yilda nashr etilgan va yangi nashrda 41 ta yuridik termindan 6 tasi arab tilidan, 35 tasi rus tilidan o‘zlashgan yuridik termin ekanligi aniqlangan. Tadqiqotchining kuzatishlaridan shu narsa ma’lum bo‘ladiki, bu yillarda o‘zbek tiliga rus tilidan yuridik o‘zlashma terminlar majburan yoki sun’iy ravishda kiritila boshlangan (garchi ularning o‘zbek tilida muqobil varianti mavjud bo‘lsa-da). Zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi huquqiy terminologiyaning rivojlanishiga shubhasiz ta’sir ko‘rsatgan ikkita darslik — bu bir necha asrlar davomida huquqshunoslikda qo‘llanilgan “Law Latin” deb nomlangan lotin va fransuz tilida bo‘lgan “Law French” darsliklaridir. Bugungi kundagi ingliz yuridik terminologiyasiga kiritilgan juda ko‘p terminlar lotin va fransuz tillaridan olingan: ingliz yurisdiktsiyasida lotin tili asosida paydo bo‘lgan terminlar: *demonstrative* (isbotlovchi), *testament* (guvohlik), *testify* (guvohlik berish); Fransuz tili ta’siri ostida paydo bo‘lgan yuridik terminlar: *assault* (haqorat), *crime* (jinoyat), *damage* (zarar), *felony* (og‘ir jinoyatlar), *heir* (merosxo‘r)³²ni misol keltirish mumkin. Ammo tadqiqotimiz davomida shu narsa a’yon bo‘ldiki, ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tili yuridik tizimiga bir qator so‘zlar o‘zlashishi (*koding, xakerlik, akt, liberal, kodeks, kriminalist*) keng tarqalgan bo‘lsa-da, o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga asosan taom nomlari, sport terminlari o‘zlashayotgani, bu holat yuridik terminologiyaga xos emasligi kuzatildi. Terminlarning tarjimada berilishidagi universal va differensial xususiyatlardan kelib chiqib unifikatsiyaga (bir xillikka) erishish bo‘yicha quyidagicha amaliy taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi:

1. Tarjima qilingan yuridik terminlarni imkoni boricha ixchamlashtirish kerak, ya’ni ularni faqat bitta so‘z bilan ishlatishimiz lozim: *fors major-favqulodda va muayyan sharoitlarda oldini olib bo‘lmaydigan vaziyatlar*.

2. Me’yoriy hujjatlarni tarjima qilish jarayonida tarjimonlardan soha terminlarini o‘zbek tiliga munosib variantini tanlashini tavsiya qilamiz, bunga erishish qiyin vaziyatlarda terminni o‘zligicha, asl holicha qabul qilib, unga qo‘shimcha izoh berish mumkin. Xalqaro o‘zlashma terminlar (*prokuror, ratifikatsiya, denonsatsiya, parlament, smeta, akkreditatsiya, diplomatik, orden*) ni tilimizda qo‘llash xalqaro maydonda turli davlatlar bilan aloqa o‘rnatishda ijobiy holat hisoblanib, tarjimonlarga tarjima jarayonini yengillashtirishga sabab bo‘ladi.

Shuni alohida ta’kidlash joizki, sohalar terminologiyasining matnini orfografik, lug‘aviy – uslubiy mezon talablariga mos holda bayon qilinishiga ham alohida diqqat qaratish kerak. Chunki ommaga taqdim qilinayotgan matnlardagi yuridik so‘z va terminlar ixcham, sodda, tushunarli tarzda ifoda eta olishi kerak.

XULOSA

Ingliz va o‘zbek yuridik terminlari chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi bo‘yicha o‘tkazilgan tadqiqot asosida biz quyidagi xulosalarga keldik:

³² <http://coral2.spectrum.unibielefeld.de/~ttrippel//terminology>

1. Termin va soʻzlar yagona terminologik tizimning asosiy tarkibiy qismlari hisoblanadi. Ular umumisteʼmoldagi soʻzlardan mustasno holda maxsus tushunchani anglata olish, ifodalash uchun xizmat qiladi. Terminlar umumadabiy tildagi soʻzlardan farq qiluvchi maxsus leksik qatlamdir. Bunday farqlar tilning semantik, funksional va boshqa sathlarida namoyon boʻladi. Soʻz tushunchasi termin tushunchasidan koʻra kengroq boʻlib, har qanday termin soʻzdir, ammo har qanday soʻz termin boʻla olmaydi. Terminlarning vazifasi fan, texnika, sanʼat, ishlab chiqarish kabi turli sohalarga mansub narsa va hodisalarni aniq nomlashdan iborat degan xulosaga keldik.

2. Hayotimizning ajralmas qismi hisoblangan yuridik sohani tushunish, uni toʻgʻri talqin qilishda yuridik terminlarning oʻrni beqiyos. Yuridik terminologiya qonunchilik tilining asosiy, koʻproq maʼlumot yetkazuvchi leksik qatlami boʻlib, huquq normalarini aniq va ravshan ifodalashga, yuridik matnning maksimal darajada ixchamligini taʼminlashga xizmat qiladi. Barcha huquq manbalari yuridik tilda yoziladi. Yuridik til taftalogiya, tushunilishi qiyin ifodalar hamda ortiqcha sifatlashlar, koʻchma maʼnoli soʻzlardan holi boʻlishi kerak. Aytish joizki, yuridik terminologiya meʼyoriy hujjat matnining katta qismini egallamasa ham, mazmun jihatdan uning asosini tashkil etadi.

3. Izlanishlarimiz yuridik terminlarining yaxlit bir tizim sifatida bir qancha mavzuiy-mazmuniy guruhlardan iborat ekanligini koʻrsatadi. Ularning asosiylari quyidagilar: a) Huquqiy sohaning maʼmuriy organlari va ularning ayrim boʻlim nomlari; b) Huquqiy sohada faol qoʻllaniladigan ayrim hujjat nomlari; c) Huquqiy sohada ishlaydigan shaxslarning mansab va lavozimlari; d) Huquqiy soha bilan aloqador shaxslarning nomlari; e) Jinoyat turlarining nomlari.

4. Soʻz yasalihi til uchun ijobiy hodisa boʻlib, u tilni lugʻaviy jihatdan boyituvchi manbalardan biridir. Ingliz tilida konversiya eng anʼanaviy soʻz yasash usuli boʻlib, unda soʻz semalari paradigmasi soʻz yasovchi vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi. Soʻz yasashning morfologik vositalari yordamida yuridik terminlarining 15% ga yaqini paydo boʻlgan. Affikslar yordamida, yaʼni qoʻshimcha qoʻshib soʻz yasash ingliz tilining uzoq tarixi davomida eng koʻp qoʻllanilgan produktiv usuli ekanligi aniqlandi.

5. Yuridik terminologiyaning boyish manbalari koʻp boʻlsada, ularning eng asosiysi bu soʻz yasalihi. Umumadabiy soʻzdan farqli oʻlaroq yuridik terminologiyada soʻz yasash asosan quyidagi 3 ta usulda amalga oshiriladi: *morfologik, sintaktik, semantik*. Morfologik usul bilan soʻz yasash oʻzbek yuridik terminologiyasining boyishida eng sermahsul ekanligi aniqlandi.

6. Har ikki tilda ichki imkoniyatlar asosida termin yasalihi salmoqli oʻrinni egallaydi. Ilmiy tadqiqotimiz davomida mazkur usulda hosil boʻlgan terminlarning 1968 tasini (881 ta ingliz tilida va 1087ta oʻzbek tilida) aniqlashga muvaffaq boʻldik. Bundan koʻrinib turibdiki, ichki imkoniyatlar asosida yuridik terminlarni yasashda ingliz va oʻzbek tillarida affikslar yordamida termin hosil qilish eng sermahsul usul hisoblanadi (215 ta ingliz tilida 53% va 159 ta oʻzbek tilida 39%).

7. Yuridik tarjimada asosan qonunchilikka oid matnlar uchraydi, shuning uchun maxsus yuridik ma'lumotga ega bo'lmagan tarjimon ushbu matnlarni adekvat tarjima qilish jarayonida bir qator muammolarga duch keladi. Tarjimaning asliyatga shaklan va mazmunan hamohang tarzda yaratilishining asosiy sharti tarjimonning o'z tilida munosib lisoniy vositalardan mohirona foydalanishidir.

8. Ilmiy yoki huquqqa oid matnlarni o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilishda so'zlar soni mos kelmaydigan otlarga duch kelishimiz mumkin. Ya'ni, ingliz tilida so'zlarning sonidan qat'iy nazar, ular o'zbek tili normalariga muvofiq tarjima qilinishini kuzatdik. Polisemiya deyarli barcha so'z turkumlarida uchraydigan hodisadir. Tilshunoslikda polisemantik so'zlarni vujudga keltiruvchi birdan bir hodisa ko'chma ma'noning hosil bo'lishi deb ko'rsatiladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillari yuridik terminlarida polisemantik birliklarning statistik tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu hodisa o'zbek tiliga qaraganda ingliz tilida nisbatan kengroq tarqalgani aniqlandi. Ingliz tilida keltirgan misollarimizda terminlarning 247 tasi (64%) ko'p ma'noda qo'llanilsa, o'zbek tilida bu ko'rsatkich 139 tasi (36%) ni tashkil etadi.

9. Ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlarni almashtirish yoki almashtirmaslik, almashtiriladigan bo'lsa, buni qanday amalga oshirish masalasi nihoyatda murakkab bo'lib, bunda ma'lum faktorlarni e'tiborga olish zarur ekanligi ilmiy jihatdan xulosalandi va bu bo'yicha bir qator takliflar berildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida inglizcha yuridik terminlarni maxsus adabiyotlardan, lug'atlardan, soha kodekslaridan o'rganib, faol qo'llanadigan terminlarni to'plandi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON AWARD OF SCIENTIFIC DEGREES
03/31.03.2021.FIL.78.04 TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

TERMEZ STATE UNIVERSITY

TURAEVA UMIDA SHUXRATOVNA

**CONTRASTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LEGAL TERMS (based
on lexical, morphological, translation and transmission features)**

10.00.06 – Comparative literary studies, contrastive linguistics and translation studies

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE (PhD) OF
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

Termez – 2023

The theme of the dissertation for the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) was registered at the Supreme Attestation Commission № B2021.1.PhD/Fil11664.

The doctoral thesis has been prepared at Termez State University.

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian (Resume)) is placed on the website of Scientific Council www.tersu.uz and on the web-site of "Ziyonet" information-educational portal (www.ziyonet.uz).

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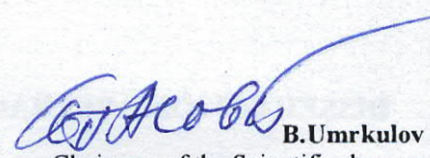
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

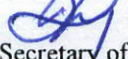
The defense of the dissertation will be held on «16» June 2023 at 10:00 at the meeting of the Scientific Council of PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 at Termez state university. (Address: 190111, Uzbekistan, Termez, Barkamol Avlod Street, 43. Tel: (376) 221-74-55; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz)

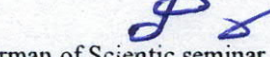
The dissertation can be found in the Information Resource Center of Termez State University (registered with the number 169 number). Address: 190111, Uzbekistan, Termez, Barkamol avlod street, 43. Tel: (376) 221-74-55

The abstract of dissertation was distributed on: «7» June 2023.
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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of PhD dissertation)

The actuality and value of the dissertation theme. Terminology, especially legal terminology, has always been a topical issue in world linguistics. That's why the term is updated and enriched over time. In the last quarter of the last century and the beginning of the new century, fundamental changes took place in the world in all spheres of society as a result of globalization and the integration of technology and science. These changes in the life of the state and society, in turn, required the translation and adaptation of terms related to fields from one language to another. These aspects also affected their development. During this period, legal terms experienced both qualitative and quantitative changes. These processes were manifested in the form of the process of wear and renewal of terms, as well as various semantic changes. All this has given linguists the task of researching issues related to the composition of legal terminology, translation, and their interpretation in dictionaries.

It is noteworthy that in world linguistics, the scope of research devoted to the analysis of legal terms by linguistic, sociolinguistic, comparative, and lexicographical approaches is increasing. Classification and description of legal terms, their linguistic analysis in the context of different system languages, definition and development of translation methods, features, methods and methodologies of terms are one of the important issues facing world linguists. The strategy of action on the 5 priority directions of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan¹, which is consistently implemented in our country under the leadership of the President Sh. Mirziyoev, has started a new stage of development. This, in turn, led to the introduction of new approaches and criteria in all areas of our country. Learning foreign languages is of particular importance in the successful implementation of the above-mentioned tasks. It is not necessary to overemphasize the importance of learning foreign languages for the people of Uzbekistan, who are building their future in unity and solidarity with foreign partners. It is known that our country, as a representative of the international community, is required to follow international legal norms. This creates the need to research international legal terms.

As a result of studies of law and language problems, understanding of legal terms in English, correct use in practice, and correct translation of words and phrases used in the activities of law enforcement agencies have been mastered on a large scale. In-depth and comprehensive research of terminological units forming the basis of jurisprudence, scientific study of linguistic features of legal terms used in language materials in a comparative way is currently philological, in particular, has become one of the priority scientific-theoretical directions of terminological and translation studies. Therefore, at the same time, it is important to carry out such comparative-typological studies in a comprehensive manner based on the material of the English-Uzbek languages, which belong to the Germanic and Turkic language families.

¹ O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 7-feraldagi PF- 4947-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo'yicha "Harakatlar strategiyasi" to'g'risida"gi farmoni. <https://www.lex.uz/acts/3107036> || 2022-2026-yillarga mo'ljallangan yangi o'zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi URL:<https://lex.uz/docs/6000171>

Decree No. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 7, 2017 “On the Strategy of Actions for Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Resolution No. PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 “On Measures for the Further Development of the Higher Education System”, Republic of Uzbekistan Presidential decree No. PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language”, No. 139 of March 11, 2020 “Measures to further increase the effectiveness of fundamental and applied research on the Uzbek language and literature” Resolution No. PF-6084 dated October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country”, Resolution No. PF-6084 dated October 29, 2020 “On approval of the concept of development of science until 2030” Decree No. 6097; Resolution No. PQ-5117 of May 19, 2021 “On measures to bring the activity of popularizing foreign language learning to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, May 19, 2022 Resolution No. 34 of January “On additional measures to improve the study of foreign languages”, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-27 of February 28, 2023 “On the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”. This research work serves to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks specified in the Decree on the implementation of the development strategy in the “Year of human attention and quality education” and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Correspondence of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority of the development of science and technology of the republic I. “Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways to implement them in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of an informed society and a democratic state.”

The degree to which the problem has been studied. Research on the study of various aspects of terminological systems have been conducted by H. Felber, T.Grass, J.C. Sager, A.A. Reformatsky, A.S. Pigolkin, P.G. Piotrovsky, A.S. Nikifarov, D.E. Rosenthal, M. Conducted by A.Telenkova, A.V.Superanskaya² and a number of researchers.

N.U.Sadinova, E.T.Shirnova, N.O.Usmanov, D.S.Saidkadirova, D.H.Kadirbekova, O.S.Ahmedov, P.Nishanov, H.Paluanova³ were engaged in linguistic research of branch terms.

² Felber H. Terminological work and standardization of terminology. – Paris. 1974. – 206 p.; Thierry Grass. La traduction juridique bilingue français-allemand; problematique et resolution des ambiguities terminologiques. – Nancy. 1996. – 325 p.; Sager J.C. Term formation. – Budin. 1997. – 39 p.; Реформатский А.А. что такое термин и терминология. В сб.: Вопросы терминологии. – М. 1961. – 152с.; Пиголкин А.С. Язык закона. – М. 1990. – 192с.; Пиотровский Р.Г. К вопросу об изучении термина. – Москва. 2005. – 158с.; Никифоров А.С. Англо-русский юридический словарь. – М. 1984 – С. 78-90.; Розенталь Д.Э. и Теленкова М.А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов. – М. 1976. – 486 с.; Суперанская А.В. Общая терминология: Вопросы теории. – М.: Наука, 1989. – 245с.; Балтачев В.Т. Номинация и структура терминов-именований судов в древнеанглийском языке: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – М. 1984. –63 с.; Сергеева Г.А. Англоязычные заимствования в украинской юридической терминологии: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Харьков. 2002. – 78 с.

³ Садинова Н.У. Ўзбек тили иш юритиш терминологияси. Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. Наук. – Ташкент 2020. – 56 б.; Ширинова Е.Т. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент, 2020. – 52 б.; Усмонов Н.Ў. Ўзбек тилининг педагогик терминологияси. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 1994. – 143 б.; Саидкодирова Д.С. Ўзбек тили банк-молия терминологияси. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент.

Research on legal terms was conducted by T.Grass, G.R.Grotte, L.V.Klimyanko, P.I.Lyublinsky, N.P.Glinskaya, N.D.Golev, S.P.Khijnyak⁴ and others.

Issues of legal terminology of the Uzbek language are reflected in the scientific works of M.H.Kasimova, Sh.Kuchimov, F.S.Abdullaeva and G.Y.Gulomova, L.A.Karimova, O.F.Tursunova, H.S.Hayitov, R.I.Mirzayev, Q.A.Muydinov⁵. However, in the process of globalization, as a result of the increase in new technologies and data flows, the demand for a comparative study of this area will always remain relevant.

The relevance of the dissertation research to the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research was carried out in the framework of the promising research direction "Actual problems of comparative-typological study of the lexical-semantic system of language: diachrony and synchrony" studied at the Department of the English Language and Literature of Termez State University. (ИТА-12-09-2012).

The purpose of the research is to determine the translation methods of English and Uzbek legal terms by revealing the linguistic features of them.

Tasks of the research:

to reveal the similar and different features of the terms in the diachronic and synchronic aspect by determining the theoretical basis of the research through the linguistic study of legal terminological units in two languages;

systematic classification and mutual comparison of legal terminology in the English and Uzbek languages;

2018. – 148 б.; Кадирбекова Д. Х. Инглизча -ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2017. – 150 б.; Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2016. – 255 б. Нишонов П. П. Француз ва ўзбек тиллари терминологиясининг киёсий-типологик тадқиқи. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2009. – 152 б.; Палуанова Х. Д. Инглиз, ўзбек, рус ва қорақалпоқ тилларида экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик принциплари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2016. – 232 б.

⁴ Thierry Grass. La traduction juridique bilingue français-allemand; problematique et resolution des ambiguities terminologiques. 1996. – 325 p.; Гротте Г.Р. Язык и право. 2002. –С. 145.; Климянко Л.В. Юридические сентенции во французском языке: Семантико-стилистический и прагматический аспекты: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Киев, 2001. – 278 с.; Люблинский П.И. Техника, толкование и казуистика уголовного кодекса. – М.1917. – 248 с.; Глинская Н.П. Юридическая терминология в разных функциональных стилях английской речи: Автореф. дис...канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1997. – 79 с.; Голев Н.Д. Юрислингвистика: проблемы и перспективы: Межвуз. сб. научных трудов. – Барнаул. 1999. – 370 с.; Хижняк С.П. Англо-американская и русская терминология права: Социолингвистический аспект возникновения и развития. – Москва. 1997. – 129 с.

⁵ Касимова М.Х. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского языка: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1985. – 46 с.; Кўчимов Ш.Н. Ҳуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2004. – 209 б.; Абдуллаева Ф. С. Юридик терминларни ўқитишнинг лингводидактик асосларини такомиллаштириш (инглиз тили мисолида). Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент.2018. – 238 б.; Gulomova G.Y.O'zbek yuridik terminologiyasining istiqbol davri taraqqiyoti: Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Тошкент. 2005. – 127 б.; Каримова Л.А. Правовые и нравственные аспекты законов о языке: Дисс. ... канд. юрид. наук. – Т., 1991. – 291 с.; Турсунова О.Ф. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланилган ҳуқуқий терминлар лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Т., 2007. – 244 с.; Хайитов Х.С. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти: юрид. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Т., 2011. – 183 б.; Мирзаев Р.И. Ўзбекистон Республикасида давлат тилининг ҳуқуқий мақоми: юрид. фан. номзоди ... дисс. – Т., 2012; Мўйдинов Қ.А. Ўзбек тили суд нутки лексикаси: филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа фан. ... докт. дисс. – Т., 2019 – 183 б.

researching structural changes (structural features) of legal terms in both languages;

researching the translation of various linguistic phenomena related to legal terms in different languages from the point of view of translation studies, identifying problems related to the translation of terms, recommending ways to eliminate them, and giving conclusions.

The object of the study was selected to be legal terms of the English and Uzbek languages

The subject of the research is the formation, lexical-morphological, semantic features and methods of translation of legal terms of the English and Uzbek languages.

Research methods. Descriptive, comparative-typological (comparison), component analysis and linguo-statistical methods, translation methods were used to cover the research topic.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

English legal terms are classified based on the classification of Sh. Kochimov:

1. Administrative bodies of the legal field and the names of some of their departments; 2. Names of some documents actively used in the legal field; 3. Careers and positions of persons working in the legal field; 4. Names of persons related to the legal field; 5. They are divided into thematic groups, such as the names of types of crime, and their differences and similarities are revealed on the basis of cross-typological analysis;

the structural appearance of legal terms in English and Uzbek languages (simple, compound, abbreviation, combined) was analyzed, the derivational characteristics of terms in both languages were clarified based on the statistical method;

methods of formation of legal terms in two languages are determined (through methods of conversion, suffixation, affixation, prefixation, composition) and that these methods (suffixation, prefixation) are productive in the formation of terms related to the new legal field (53% of 215 in English and 159 in Uzbek 39%) proved by structural and statistical analysis;

the issues of interference in translation of the factors that reveal the lexical-semantic relations of the terms (synonymy, polysemy) have been determined, based on the universal and differential features of their delivery, unification (homogeneity) has been achieved, and in the process of translation of regulatory documents, recommendations were developed for translators to choose a suitable version of field terms for the Uzbek language.

The scientific and practical significance of the research results is that its results play an important role in the development of legal terminology. The theoretical conclusions and analysis methods of this research work are used to use statistical materials as an object of terminology research, to highlight the importance of researching specific features of legal terminology, to use various research methods, and to identify research sources. The opinion-comments presented in the dissertation serve as a scientific source for elucidating the features of the terminology of the fields, in particular legal terminology and the theory of translation.

A comparative analysis of the legal terms in the analyzed languages in English and Uzbek was carried out. Researched dissertation materials can be used as a guide by legislative experts, legal practitioners, as well as translators. The results of the research are widely used in special courses on term theory and comparative terminology, as well as in the process of teaching students such subjects as “Lexicology”, “Theory and Practice of Translation”, “Written Translation”, in the creation of dictionaries, textbooks, training manuals and various it can be widely used in the preparation of methodical recommendation letters, in the creation of study guides for bachelors and masters

The reliability of the research results is explained by the fact that the theoretical data are obtained from scientific sources; the methods of analysis used, the large volumes involved in the analysis, the factual material and theoretical ideas, the conclusions are put into practice.

Scientific significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that its results are of particular importance for the development of legal terminology. Theoretical conclusions and methods of analysis of this research work are used to highlight the importance of the use of statistical materials as an object of terminological research, the study of the specifics of legal terminology, the use of different research methods, identification of research sources. The idea expressed in the dissertation serves as a scientific source in the field of terminology, in particular, the legal terminology and the theory of translation.

Implementation of research results. On the basis of the obtained scientific results and practical recommendations on the comparative analysis of the features of the translation of legal terms of English and Uzbek languages and the problems of translation:

1. The structural view of legal terms in English and Uzbek (simple, compound, abbreviation, compound terms) was analyzed, and the derivational features of the terms in both languages were clarified based on the statistical method. 574097-ERP-1-2021-1-CY-EPPA2-CBHE-JP (RUECVET) “Пилотирование европейской системы перевода зачетных единиц (кредитов) для профессионального образования и обучения (ECVET) в национальных системах профессионального образования и обучения России и Узбекистана” was used in the international fundamental project on the topic of digital (RUECVET) carried out in 2021 (Order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2022 89.02 Reference No. 221). As a result, according to the issues of the dissertation analysis, the conclusions of the dissertation served as a basis for creating bilingual and multilingual terminological dictionaries and translating scientific and technical literature.

2. The methods of formation of legal terms in two languages (through methods of conversion, suffixation, prefixation, composition) are determined in the dissertation and the results of the structural and statistical analysis of the effectiveness of these methods (suffixation, prefixation) in the formation of new legal terms (215 in English (53%) and 159 in Uzbek (39%) were used (mainly from scientific articles, theses and dictionaries) in the practical project MUZ-2015-

0725140051 “Creating and putting into practice the English-Uzbek-Russian phrasebook for enriching the speech of primary school students” conducted in 2016–2017 at Jizzakh State Pedagogical University (Reference No. 89.02-221 of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2022). Based on the results of the research, the content of propaganda work on increasing the prestige of the Uzbek language as a language of science in all fields has been perfected, as well as the recommendations (contrasting the legal terminology of different languages, if the scope of criminal law concepts in the two languages does not match, that is, if one of the systems does not have a similar concept, regarding the use of transcription to fill the gap) put forward in the research have served to organize theoretical and practical work aimed at the development of education and the legal field more effectively.

3. The issues of interference in the translation of factors revealing the lexical-semantic relations of legal terms in English and Uzbek languages are determined, based on the universal and differential features of their delivery, unification (homogeneity) is achieved, and recommendations are made for translators to choose the appropriate version of field terms for the Uzbek language in the process of translation of normative documents. Statistical analysis and news about the development of the law were used in the preparation of materials for the “Legal Literacy” television programs organized by the “Ishonch” television and radio company. (Surkhandarya region “Ishonch” television and radio company, April 19, 2022 reference No. 103). As a result, it was used to analyze the reforms implemented within the framework of increasing legal literacy among the population, and to carry out propaganda about the correct use of legal terms.

Approval of research results. The results of this research were discussed in the form of scientific reports at 7 international and 3 national conferences.

Publication of research results. 19 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation. 4 of them were published in scientific publications recommended to publish the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 15 were published in republican and foreign scientific journals and collections.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. The total volume of the work is 135 pages.

MAIN CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part of the dissertation the relevance and necessity of the topic, the relevance of the research to the priorities of science and technology, the level of study of the topic, the relevance of the research to the research work of the higher education institution where the dissertation was conducted. novelty, practical results of the research, reliability of the research results, scientific and practical significance of the research results, introduction of the research results, approbation of the research results, publication of the research results, structure and scope of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the study is called “Scientific and theoretical foundations of the study of legal terms”, which describes the theoretical issues of the study of terminology. This chapter consists of three sections. “Scientific and theoretical views on terminology and terminology in linguistics” 1.1. the section provides information on research on concepts such as terminology, terminology concepts, their differences, the relationship between word and term, the fact that terminology is a system, the definition of the term, and the attitude to these works.

A.D.Hayutin admits that the concept of “terminology” was first introduced to linguistics in 1786 by the German scientist S.G. Schutz⁶. The word was used in French and English in the late 18th century, and in Russian linguistics in the 19th century.

The term terminology was first abbreviated to linguistics as “terminological lexicon” and later as “terminolexics”. In 1969, it was recommended by linguists to use it as “terminology” (as terminology science in the west)⁷.

According to M. Ahadova, the word “term” entered Uzbek linguistics in the middle of the XX century, before that the words “term” and “term” were widely used. The term “terminus” means “boundary”, “limit” in Latin, and is a word or phrase that expresses a concept related to a particular area of knowledge or activity. Along with the word “term”, the words “atama”, “istilh” are used in this sense, but they cannot fully reveal the meaning of “term”. Let’s quote the following opinion of I.Mirzayev, who was able to clearly express the difference between the concepts of “term”, “atama”, “istilah”. “Term” is used in relation to geographical objects, famous names, and the word “istilah” in the meaning of “term” is widely used in historical texts (for example, history of literature, Eastern philosophy)⁸.

So far, research in the field of terminology can be divided into the following areas:

1. Define the status of the term. A.Reformatsky, B.N.Golovin, N.Kuzkin and others conducted the first researches in this direction⁹.

2. To study the properties of the term content. In this regard, R.Yu. Kobrin, OS Akhmanova, V.M.Leichik, S.P.Khijnyak¹⁰ made a great contribution to the field of terminology with their research.

The task of terms is to clearly name things and events belonging to various fields such as science, technology, art, and production. Take the word “bench” as an example. In general, the word bench can be a terminic or a nonterminic lexeme, depending on the function it performs. The word “bench” generally means “a bench”.

⁶ Хаяутин А.Д. Термин, терминология, и номенклатура. – Самарканд, 1971. – 129 с.

⁷ Гринев-Гриневич С.В. Очередные задачи отечественного терминоведения // Научно-техническая терминология. – М.: Академия. 2006. – С. 36.

⁸ Мадвалиев А. Ўзбек терминологиясида дублетлик масаласи // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1982. -№ 3. – Б. 24.

⁹ Реформатский А.А. Термин как член лексической системы языка // Проблемы структурной лингвистики. М.,1968. – 152 с.; Головин Б.Н. Общее языкознание. – М.: Высшая школа, 1979. – 416 с.; Кузькин Н.П. К вопросу о сущности термина. – М. Вестник ЛГУЛ., № 20. Вып. 4.1962. – 146 с.

¹⁰ Кобрин Р.Ю. Лингвистические основы учения о терминах. – Горький, 1987. – 105 с.; Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М.:Советская энциклопедия, 1966. – 608 с.; Лейчик В.М. Оптимальная длина и оптимальная структура термина //Вопросы языкознания. – М.: Книжный дом “Либроком”, 2009. – 256 с.; Хижняк С.П. Англо-американская и русская терминология права: Социолингвистический аспект возникновения и развития. – Саратов: СГАП, 1998. — 78 с.

In the field of legal terminology, this word also means “judge”, or “seat reserved for a judge in a courtroom”:

His lawyer turned to address the bench. [Sudya ma'nosida]

There was cheering from the Opposition benches. [Sud zalidagi sudya uchun ajratilgan o'rin ma'nosida].

The so-called “**Legal terminology as an object of linguistic research**” 1.2. The section covers legal terminology, legal language and their role in the general literary language.

The undeniable relationship between language and law, as well as the clear dependence of law on language, cannot be denied. As Gerard-Rene de Grote¹¹ put it, “the law needs language”. Legal terminology therefore has an important formal meaning for the field of law. The lexicon of the legal language is mainly made up of terms. But in order to express any legal concept, certain requirements are placed before the terms. Researcher V.P. Danilenko believed that the following features should be present in legal terms: (see Figure 1.1)



Figure 1.1. Features of legal terms

About the legal language and its essence, Charles Louis Montesque¹² says in his work “Language of the Law”: “The legal language should give the same understanding to all citizens, it is necessary to never allow incomprehensible sentences. “Legislative style should be distinguished by its brevity and clarity.”

Words that are widely used in our daily life can also be related to certain fields. For example, when we analyze the term organ, we see that each of them means the name of separate concepts in each field of science:

a) In the medical field, it means a part of a person, animal, plant, and living organisms that performs certain tasks, an organ (*Sezgi organlari, eshitish organi*);

b) In the field of music, it means a musical instrument with a rest and keys, played with the help of air sent to its pipes (*Organ 14-asrdan G'arbiy Yevropada avval cherkov, keyinchalik dunyoviy cholgu asbobi sifatida keng tarqalgan*))¹³;

c) Organizational unit in the legal field. In the sense of a state or public structure with its own authority and special tasks (*qonun chiqaruvchi, ijroiya, davlat sud organlari, jamoat birlashmalarini boshqarish organi, fuqarolarning o'zini-o'zi boshqarish organi*);¹⁴

It is not recommended to use dialect, neologism, historicism, archaism, phraseology in legal speech. In this case, it is necessary to make the sentences as simple and understandable as possible, without allowing excessive repetitions. The extensive use of synonyms is a negative.

¹¹ Грот Г.Р. Язык и право // Журнал российского права. 2002. № 7. – С. 145.

¹² Монтескье Ш. Избранные произведения. – М.: Госполитиздат, 1955. – 53 с.

¹³ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. Ж.Ш. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006. – Б. 135.

¹⁴ Юридик энциклопедия / У. Таджиханов умумий таҳририда. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – Б. 347.

From January 1, 1990, in accordance with the government's decision, the Department of Legal Terminology, which was established in cooperation with the Terminology Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Mominov Institute of Philosophy and Law of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, began to operate. In 1993, the "Dictionary of Legal Terms and Phrases" prepared by G. Ahmedov and A. Saidov was published for the first time in this branch. We include Sh.N.Kochimov's candidate works entitled "Language of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in 1995 and "Scientific-theoretical problems of expressing legal norms in Uzbek" in 2004 among the researches within the framework of Uzbek legal terminology.

By studying and summarizing the theoretical opinions of linguists, according to their origin, "term" is words and phrases that express a specific (concrete) concept in certain fields and perform a special task. We have come to the conclusion that it is a lexical unit that is limited to the scope of a special field from its semantic point of view and expresses the concept related to this field.

Section 1.3 entitled "Typological classification of legal terms" covers the issues of classification of legal terms. Any terminological system is an integral part of the lexical layer of the universal language. The relationship between these two systems of the language is two-way, sometimes a word in the general literary language is transferred to the terminological system, and sometimes it is the opposite, a term is transferred to the general literary language.

A group of researchers led by Sh. Kochimov conducted work on the description of legal terms according to their lexical-semantic features in the Uzbek language. Using this classification, we created a classification of English legal terms and compared the legal systems of Great Britain and Uzbekistan. According to it, legal terms are summarized in the following groups:

Table 1.1.

Classification of legal terms

	Sh. Kochimov's representation of Uzbek legal terms in groups:	Classification of English legal terms
Names of administrative bodies of the legal sphere and some departments of these bodies	<i>Advokatura, Jinoyat qidiruv bo'limi, Yo'l harakati xavfsizligi boshqarmasi</i>	<i>House of Lords. Court of Appeal, Court of Justice, Civil division, High Court, Crown Court</i>
Some document names that are actively used in the legal field:	<i>order, akt, subsidiya, guvohnoma, sanksiya,</i>	<i>an agreement, forms, leases, deeds, contracts, conveyances</i>
Careers and positions of persons working in the legal	<i>sudya, notarius,, advokat, himoyachi, tergovchi, prokuror</i>	<i>the police, the defendant, the guilty, barristers, a jury</i>

field:		
Names of individuals related to the legal field:	<i>sudlanuvchi, mahbus, merosxo 'r, ayblanuvchi, aybdor, xolis</i>	<i>claimant, accused, guilty, prisoner, witness, defendant</i>
Names of types of crimes:	<i>o 'g 'irlik, poraxo 'rlik, zo 'rlash, talon-taroj qilish</i>	<i>Bribery, Child abuse, Blackmail, Burglary, Kidnapping,</i>

In the UK, private and common law each have a number of independent branches, and we have seen that they also cover a number of terms:

1. Branches of Private Law: *family law, tort law, property law, trusts*.
2. Branches of Public Law: *administrative law, tax law, criminal law*.

Below are examples of legal terms commonly used within these industries:

- a) constitutional law: *sovereignty, citizenship, absenteeism*;
- b) administrative law: *administrative offense, administrative responsibility*;
- c) civil law: *transaction, del credere, vindication, affiliate*;
- d) family law: *marriage, divorce*;
- e) criminal law: *crime, corpus delicti, executor*;
- f) financial law (financial law): *tax on income of physical person(s); labor income*;
- g) environmental law: *state ecological examination, ecological catastrophe* and other areas of law are used in both legal systems.

We came to the conclusion that legal terminology is an integral part of the lexical layer of the general literary language, as well as an independent system with its own morphological and semantic features.

Chapter II of the dissertation is entitled “Derivational study of legal terms in English and Uzbek”, in which the structural features of the legal terminology of the two languages are analyzed. In section 2.1 of the chapter entitled “Lexico-morphological features of English legal terms”, sources of formation of English legal terms are studied. The changes and various processes taking place in the life of society are directly reflected in the languages of all countries of the world. The study of legal terms was based on such sources as the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Code, Legal encyclopedias, online dictionaries and a collection of legal documents related to the execution of documents of other bodies

The first written legal terms in English linguistics date back to the 7th century, many of which are still used in English: *bequeath, guilt, manslaughter, murder, sheriff (sheriff)*¹⁵.

Sh.S.Abdullayeva specifically acknowledges that one of the main conditions for including a word typical of the general literary language in the list of terms is that it should have multiple meanings. One-word terms can be divided into three main

¹⁵ Горелов А.А. Социальная экология / А.А. Горелов. – М.: Наука, 1998. – С. 62.

structural types: simple, affixed and compound words¹⁶. Simple terms are also called root terms: *writ, word, sheriff, right, fraud, theft, genocide, treason, rape. treason, rape*).

Affixed terms are also one-word terms, but they are mainly formed using a prefix or suffix: *barrister, murder, manslaughter, attorney, applicant, officer, jurist, interplanetary (lawyer, murder, murder, lawyer, applicant, officer, lawyer)* such as.

Compound words are words made up of two or more morphemes: *blackmail, clearcut, hardwood*. It should be noted that the words of the general literary language, which are becoming terms, can become terms only in a certain terminological field. Outside the terminological field, they lose their terminological properties. Webster's dictionary defines an affix as: "As an affix is that which is "attached to, or affixes to", so a prefix is a syllable that is fixed before or at the beginning of a word or root"¹⁷. It is noted that an affix or a prefix is a syllable that is added before or at the beginning of a word or stem.

Table 1.1.

(Commonly used suffixes and their meanings)

Suffixes	Meaning	Words
<i>-able</i>	<i>Capable of being; that can</i>	<i>changeable, reasonable, appealable</i>
<i>-age</i>	<i>State, act, or process of, result of</i>	<i>postage, bondage, mileage</i>
<i>-al</i>	<i>Belonging to, process or state of</i>	<i>constitutional, patrimonial, betrayal</i>
<i>-ance</i>	<i>Act of, state of</i>	<i>observance, ignorance</i>

In English, some legal terms are formed by adding prefixes is made. In this case, the word-forming morpheme (i.e. prefix) is added to the base word as a prefix. In English, the phenomenon of prefixation is more specific to verbs. Below are common prefixes in English legal terminology, their explanation and examples:

Table 1.2

Meanings of Some Commonly Used Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Word Examples
<i>Bi-</i>	<i>Two; twice; double</i>	<i>Biannual, bilingual</i>
<i>Co-</i>	<i>Together with</i>	<i>co-author, coexist, coeducation</i>
<i>De-</i>	<i>away from, down undoing</i>	<i>deport</i>
<i>Ex-</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>extend, ex-president</i>

In English, conversion is the most traditional way of word formation, in which the paradigm of word patterns serves as a word formation tool. About 15% of English

¹⁶ Абдуллаева Ч.С. Русско-узбекские параллели в современной экономической терминологии: Автореф. дис.... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 2000. – 22 с.

¹⁷ <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/affix>

legal terms have appeared with the help of morphological means of word formation¹⁸. Conversion is a morphological method of word formation. In this case, a word belonging to one word group is transferred to another word group by changing its paradigm. For example, *damage* (*zarar*) changing its paradigm and becoming a verb *to damage* (*zarar keltirmoq*). Verbs are made up of nouns belonging to different semantic groups, so they have different meanings: *arson, rob, defend, deprive, sentence, detain, will, wing, answer, work, voice, silence*¹⁹.

Russian linguist A.Hayutin²⁰ divided the classification of legal abbreviations (Abbriviatura) into the following types: (see Figure 1.3)

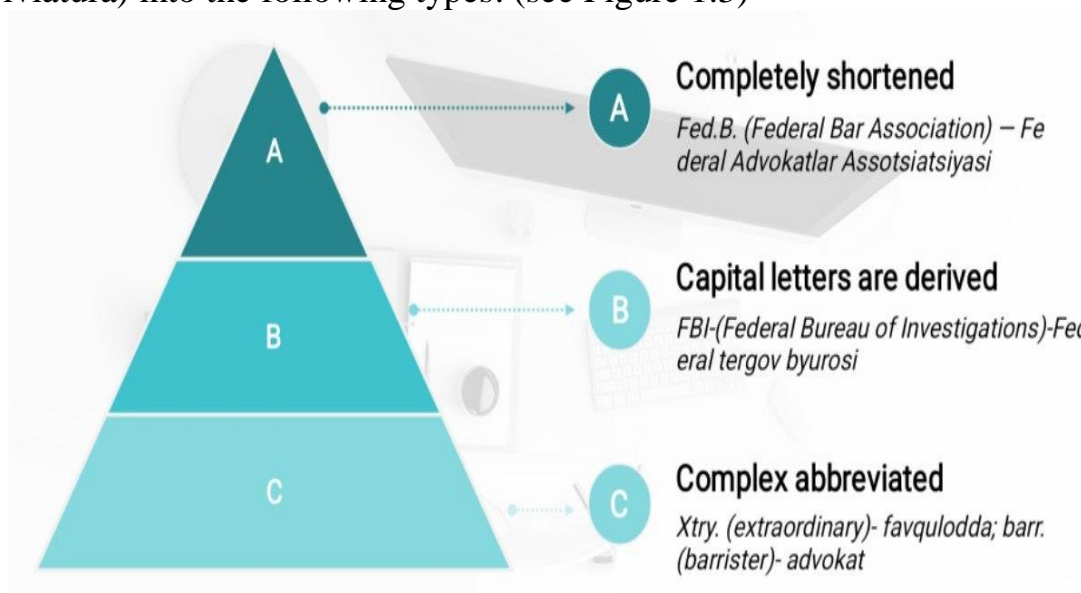


Figure 1.3. Classification of legal acronyms

Fully abbreviated terms are divided into 2 types: 1) abbreviated legal terms with the initial part: Fed.B. — Federal Bar Association. Abbreviations consisting only of capital letters: *FBI* — (*Federal Bureau of Investigations*), *DR* (*deposit receipt*). Abbreviated legal terms derived from capital letters are used in the form of uppercase (capital letters) and lowercase letters: *FBI* (*Federal Bureau of Investigations*); *a/s* (*after sight*); Complex abbreviated legal terms: *Xtry* *extraordinary*; *бarr.* (*бarrистер*).

The compositional method, i.e. the formation division of compound words, is made up of the addition of several independently meaningful morphemes. This is also commonly called the syntactic method, more specifically the compound words: *manslaughter, blackmail*. According to G.I. Bejenar, in English and French, this method is second only to the affixation of term formation.²¹

Section 2.1 entitled "Lexico-morphological features of Uzbek legal terms" examines how legal terms in the Uzbek language are formed and enriched.

We have grouped the sources of formation of Uzbek legal terms as follows:

¹⁸ Liebermann P. On the Origins of Language. – L.N Y., 1975

¹⁹ <https://legaldictionary.net>

²⁰ Хаютин А.Д. Термин, терминология, номенклатура. – Самарканд, 1971. – С. 129.

²¹ Беженарь Г.И. и др. Структурно-семантическая характеристика французских медицинских терминов и их роль в обогащении общенародного французского языка. – Кишинёв, 1990. – 45 с.

1) legal root terms; 2) legal terms formed by the affixation method; 3) legal terms made by conversion method; 4) legal compound words; 5) legal short terms (abbreviations); ²²

The root term consists of a single lexical unit, which means something not divided into morphemes. Some of the original terms are original are common words and are subsequently terminated. For example, *jazo*, *ziyon*, *ayb*, *ariza*, *bitim*, *burch*, *guvoh* lexemes are thus a word that has entered legal terminology.

In the Uzbek literary language, the creation of new words by the method of affixation has become very widespread in recent years. As a result of our research, it became clear that in Uzbek legal terminology, word-forming suffixes such as *-lik*, *-chi*, *-gar*, *-dor*, *-uvchi*, *-chi* are most often used in the field of jurisprudence: *advokatlik*, *bosqinchilik*, *tutqinli*, *betaraflik*, *josuslik*, *terrorchilik*, *qo'poruvchilik*, *davlatchilik*, *millatchilik*, *mahalliychilik*; *da'vogar*, *mansabdor*, *talabgor*, *javobgar*, *aybdor*, *gumondor*, *manfaatdor*; *jinoatchi*, *tergovchi*, *ijrochi*. In the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, word formation using prefixes is quite rare. It was observed that the affix active in one terminological system is less productive in another terminological system: *noqonuniy xatti harakat*, *nojo'ya harakat*, *nomulkiy munosabatlar*, *norasmiy inkorporatsiya*, *nodavlat tashkilot*, *aqli norasolik*, etc. The most common prefixes are *-no*, *-ham*, they are found in word formation through affixes borrowed from the Tajik language. such as *norezident*, *hammuallif*, *hamjamiyat*, *hamfikr*.

We grouped the legal terms formed by the conversion method as follows: 1) legal terms formed from the adjective form of the verb. The additions *-gan* and *-(u)vchi* are often involved in the formation of such terms. For example, *oqlovchi*, *ayblanuvchi*, *jabrlanuvchi*, *sudlangan*; 2) legal terms formed from the action noun form of the verb. The additions *-(i)sh*, *-(u)v*, *-(o)v* are mainly involved in the formation of such terms. For example, *kuzatuv*, *sotuv*, *taftish*. The formation of compound words in the Uzbek language is "the oldest method of word formation, it ranks second in terms of productivity after affixation and plays an important role in enriching the vocabulary"²³.

Components forming a compound word lose their independence within the compound word. For example, in the word *tilxat*, its components do not retain their meaning, but acquire a new meaning as a result of their combination. For example: *hibsxona*, *elchixona*, *huquqbuzar*, *yurtboshi*, *ishyuritish*.

The method of abbreviating words entered the Uzbek language at the beginning of the 20th century under the influence of the Russian language, and according to A.Gulomov²⁴: "one type of words made by composition is an abbreviation. This is a form of a compound word, which is usually found in nouns". Z.A. Alikulov²⁵, who conducted research on abbreviations in the Uzbek language, distinguishes 5 different ways of forming such words:

²² Косимов Н. Ўзбек тили илмий-техникавий терминологияси масалалари (Сўз ўзлаштириш ва аффиксация масалалар). – Тошкент. 1985. – Б. 48.

²³ Усмонов С. Ўзбек терминологиясининг баъзи масалалари. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 32.

²⁴ Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз яшаш йўллари ҳақида // А.С. Пушкин номидаги тил ва адабиёт институти асарлари. – Тошкент: ЎзФА нашриёти, 1949. – Б. 5.

²⁵ <http://econferencezone.org/index.php/ecz/article/view/818>

1. Initial abbreviation: *JK (Jinoyat kodeksi), JPK (Jinoyat-protsesual kodeks), MK (Mehnat kodeksi)*;

2. Abbreviations of mixed type: *O‘zR OK (O‘zbekiston Respublikasi oila kodeksi), O‘zbekiston XDP(Xalq demokratik partiyasi)*;

3. Partially abbreviated words: *sudmedekspertiza, yevroittifoq*;

Combined terms, as in many terminological systems, form the basis of the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. Two-component compound terms are significant in terms of productivity among others. In the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, there are more compound terms than single-word terms, that is, compound terms with two, three, or four components. Compound terms with five or more components are relatively less: *mansabdor shaxs, konstitutsiyaviy jarayon, davlat nazorat organlari, jazoni o‘tashdan muddatidan ilgari shartli ozod qilish*.

Section 2.3, known as “Similar and different aspects of Uzbek and English legal terms”, is devoted to the analysis of similar and different features of the legal terminology of the languages being compared. The legal terminology of the compared languages, as in other terminological systems, is formed mainly on the basis of 2 sources, that is, internal and external sources. It should be noted that the main source of enrichment of the legal terminological system of the Uzbek language is an internal source. As we have mentioned, in Uzbek, compound, double and compound terms are formed by the method of composition. During the linguistic research of the legal terminology in the Uzbek language, it was found that the creation of compound and double terms is inefficient.

In order to study the peculiarities of the formation of legal terms in the Uzbek language, we included “Legal Encyclopedia”, “Encyclopedic Dictionary of Legal Terms” and “Concise Dictionary of Uzbek English Legal Terms” among our sources. Taking into account the repetition of legal terms in the above-mentioned dictionaries, we isolated 410 terms related to our legal system found in the Uzbek language, and as a result of the research, we presented the formation of the terms as follows:

2.5- table.

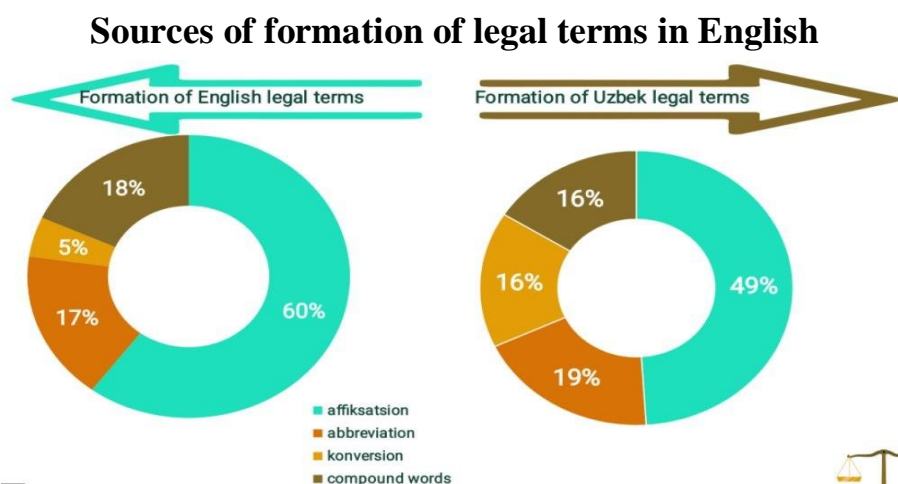
Sources of formation of legal terms in the Uzbek language

Sources of formation of judicial law terms	amount (in number)	Percentage
Basic terms	42	10.3 %
Affixal terms	159	39 %
Converted terms	25	6 %
Compound words	25	6 %
Abbreviations	36	8.7 %
Combined words.	123	30%
Total:	410	100 %

During the research of legal terms, we found that 10.3% of Uzbek term lexemes consist of original legal terms, while 89.7% of them are artificial terms. There are several ways to create artificial legal terms in Uzbek: suffixation, prefixation, conversion, adding words, shortening (abbreviation). Studies have shown

that the Uzbek language does not follow all of the above ways of forming terms in the terminological system²⁶.

2.7- table.



It can be seen from the number of collected terms (215 53%) that the process of creating terms using affixes, i.e., suffixes and prefixes, is the most effective way to create English legal terms. In contrast to the Uzbek language, the use of abbreviations in the English legal lexicon is widespread, and it was found that the abbreviations are used in full in legal texts.

Based on the above, it is worth noting that there are general similarities in the terminology of the conflicting languages, and they are presented in examples and statistical indicators.

The third chapter, entitled “*Problems of translation of legal terms from English to Uzbek*”, describes the specifics of translation of legal terms, methods and problems of translation, the confusion of polysemy and synonymy in the process of legal translation, as well as the process of word acquisition. Solving translation problems requires a thorough philological knowledge and appropriate theoretical training from the translator.

The translator derives his theoretical knowledge from the theory of translation, which arises from the need for the analysis of translation practice and operates on a large scale. In the process of translation, it is important to choose the right word, to distinguish the right word from other words.

Legal translation has evolved to take into account that strict adherence to the translation of words in the original text and its connection with content and communicative intent rather than explicit expression.

The process of legal translation should also take into account legal aspects that are not found in other texts than the translator. Legal interpreters are required to work not only between two languages and two cultures, but also between legal systems that are radically different from each other under the influence of strong socio-cultural and historical processes.

Since there is no alternative to certain concepts in the Uzbek language terminology system, the possibility of expressing them with one word is limited.

²⁶ Юридик энциклопедия / У. Таджиханов умумий тахририда. – Т.: Шарқ, 2001. – 656 б.; Yuridik atamalar qomusiy lug‘ati. \\Ma’sul muxarrir: H.R.Rahmonqulov. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2003. – B. 109.

Explaining or describing an incoming concept using a number of words is contrary to the requirements of terminology. In such cases, it is widely observed that Russian-international terms are readily accepted into the Uzbek language in the same form as in the donor language: *kommunikatsiya, integratsiya, diplomatiya*.

When comparing terminological systems, if the scope of criminal law concepts in two languages does not match, that is, if one of the systems does not have a similar concept, it is recommended to use transcription to fill the gap: *recidivist-retsdivist; penitentiary-penitariya markazi (jazoni ijro etish muassasasi); suicide-suitsid (o'z joniga qasd qilish); criminalist-kriminalist; jury-juri*.

The method of transliteration is a method of giving the letters that make up an English word with Uzbek letters. For example: *Nikkey-Nikkey (Tokio fond birjasida qimmatbaho qog'ozlar kursining indeksi), Benelux-Binelyuks*.

Calque is a linguistic phenomenon that appears in the creative process, so it requires great skill from the translator. Calque is the creation of a new lexical unit in the native language based on elements that can express the meaning of another language: *cybercrime, cyber security, Gezella mirror, Supreme Court*. An equivalent as a method of making a relative equivalent to a literal translation is made by adding the equivalents from the parts that make up the whole.

We see in the pamphlet “Язык закона” that the inadmissibility of the phenomenon of synonymy in legal terms is recognized as one of the greatest requirements of legal terminology²⁷.

For example, words and terms such as “*qamalmoq*” and “*ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq*” are synonymous. Their common meaning is one. But they differ sharply in terms of meaning. While the word “*qamalmoq*” is a commonly used neutral word, the term “*ozodlikdan mahrum etilmoq*” is considered a formal term: *islohot-reforma, huquqshunos-yurist, ruxsatnoma-litsenziya, mablag'-kapital, vositachi-distribyuter, foiz-protsent, qarz-kredit*.

In English, the phenomenon of synonymy is observed in two main ways²⁸:

1. The terms are completely synonymous;
2. The terms are partially synonymous;

To make the terms completely synonymous: *individual-person, border-frontier, to own-to possess, power-state-nation*. Partial (relative) synonyms of terms: *tort-crime, conviction-sentence, acquisition-takeover, agreement-contract*;

The phenomenon of polysemy is also found in the terminological system, which is considered a special layer of the literary language; each word has at least two meanings. The following example illustrates the polysemetic analysis of the word “act”. That is, the use of the word act as a legal term in the legal text is revealed in the table based on the analysis of examples.

²⁷ Мирахмедова З. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилининг анатомик терминологияси. Фил. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Т., 1994. – 110 б.

²⁸ Бондарева Н.А. Прикладные аспекты моделирования терминологии (на материале терминосистем уголовного права в русском и английском языках): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. Наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 2003. – С. 23.

Table 2.3.

An analysis of the polysemantic relationship between legal terms in the Cambridge English dictionary²⁹

Act			
No	Cambridge English dictionary	Sample	Translation
1.	<i>to <u>perform</u> a <u>part</u> in a <u>movie</u>, <u>play</u>, etc.</i>	<i>Have you <u>ever</u> acted in a <u>play</u> before</i>	<i>film, teatrlarda rol o'ynamoq</i>
2.	<i>a <u>law</u> or <u>formal</u> <u>decision</u> made by a <u>parliament</u> or other <u>group</u> of <u>people</u></i>	<i>an Act of <u>Congress</u></i>	<i>parlament yoki o'z mamlakati uchun qonunlarni qabul qiluvchi boshqa guruh tomonidan qabul qilingan qonun</i>
3.	<i>An act is also one of the <u>main</u> <u>parts</u> of a <u>play</u> or <u>opera</u></i>	<i>The <u>play</u> is <u>presented</u> in three acts</i>	<i>teatr yoki operaning asosiy qismlaridan biri</i>

A statistical analysis of polysemantic units in the legal terms of English and Uzbek shows that this phenomenon is more common in English than in Uzbek. In our examples in English, 247 terms (64%) are used in many senses, while in Uzbek this figure is 139 (36%).

The process of analyzing the period of development of Uzbek legal terms is studied in legal terminology for 5 periods (1920-2010)³⁰. These periods are as follows: (see Figure 1.4)



Figure 1.4. The period of development of Uzbek legal terms

²⁹ <https://dictionary.law.com>

³⁰ Фуломова Г.Ё. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти. Филол. фанлари д-ри. дисс. – Т., 2005. – 127 б.

In his observations, FS Bakirov recognizes 1938-1950 as a period of forced introduction of Russian (European) legal terms. According to the scientist's observations, 38 out of 41 legal terms in Section 1 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR, published in 1927, were Arabic and 3 Russian legal terms³¹. (See Figure 1.5)

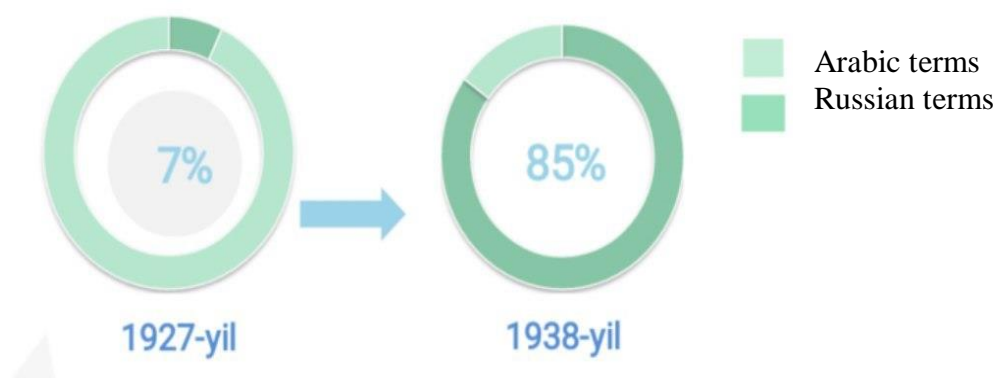


Figure 1.5. Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR in 1927-1938.

The code was republished in 1938, and the new edition found that of the 41 legal terms, 6 were legal terms derived from Arabic and 35 from Russian. From the researcher's observations, it is clear that in recent years the legal assimilation of terms from Russian into Uzbek began to be introduced compulsorily or artificially (although there is an alternative to them in Uzbek).

Two textbooks that undoubtedly influenced the development of legal terminology in modern English are the Latin and French textbooks called Law Latin, which have been used in jurisprudence for several centuries. Many terms included in today's English legal terminology are derived from Latin and French: terms that appeared on the basis of Latin in English jurisprudence: *demonstrative* (*isbotlovchi*), *testament* (*guvohlik*), *testify* (*guvohlik berish*); Examples of legal terms that appeared under the influence of the French language: *assault* (*haqorat*), *crime* (*jinoyat*), *damage* (*zarar*), *felony* (*og'ir jinoyatlar*), *heir* (*merosxo'r*)³².

But in the course of our research, it became clear that a number of words (*koding*, *hakerlik*, *akt*, *liberal*, *kodeks*, *kriminalist*) have been adopted from the English language into the legal system of the Uzbek language. It was observed that food names and sports terms are being adopted from Uzbek to English, and this situation is not characteristic of legal terminology. On the basis of the universal and differential characteristics of terms in translation, the following practical proposals and recommendations were developed to achieve unification (homogeneity):

1. Translated legal terms should be condensed as much as possible, that is, we should use them with only one word: *force majeure* — situations that cannot be prevented in an emergency and under certain conditions.
2. In the process of translation of regulatory documents, we recommend translators to choose the appropriate version of field terms into Uzbek language, in difficult

³¹ Бакиров Ф. Некоторые вопросы узбекской юридической терминологии. // Учен. зап. Таш. юрид. ин-та. Вып. 1. — Т., 1956. 173 с.

³² <http://coral2.spectrum.unibielefeld.de/~ttrippel/terminology>

situations to achieve this, it is possible to accept the term as it is, in its original form, and add additional comments to it. The use of international borrowed terms (prosecutor, ratification, denunciation, parliament, estimate, accreditation, diplomatic, order) in our language is considered a positive situation in establishing contact with different periods in the international arena, and it makes the translation process easier for translators.

It is worth noting that special attention should be paid to the description of the text of the terminology of the fields in accordance with the requirements of the orthographic, lexical and methodological criteria. Because the legal words and terms in the texts presented to the public should be concise, simple, and understandable.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the research conducted on cross-research of English and Uzbek legal terms published in Uzbekistan, we came to the following conclusions:

1. Terms and words are the main components of a single terminological system. They serve to express a special concept, excluding common words. Terms are a special lexical layer that differs from words in the general literary language. Such differences are manifested at the semantic, functional and other levels of the language. The concept of a word is broader than the concept of a term, any term is a word, but not every word can be a term. We came to the conclusion that the function of terms is to clearly name things and events belonging to various fields such as science, technology, art, and production.

2. The role of legal terms in understanding and correctly interpreting the legal field, which is considered an integral part of our life, is invaluable. Legal terminology is the main, more informative lexical layer of the legal language, which serves to clearly and unambiguously express legal norms and ensure maximum conciseness of the legal text. All sources of law are written in legal language. Legal language should be free of tautology, difficult-to-understand expressions and redundant adjectives, figurative words. It should be said that although legal terminology does not occupy a large part of the text of the normative document, it forms its basis in terms of content.

3. Our research shows that legal terms as a whole system consists of several thematic-content groups. The main ones are as follows: a) Administrative bodies of the legal field and the names of some of their departments; b) Names of some documents actively used in the legal field; c) Careers and positions of persons working in the legal field; d) Names of persons related to the legal field; e) Names of types of crimes.

4. Word formation is a positive phenomenon for the language, and it is one of the resources that enriches the language lexically. In English, conversion is the most traditional way of word formation, in which the paradigm of word patterns serves as a word formation tool. About 15% of legal terms were created using morphological means of word formation. It has been found that affixes are the most productive method used throughout the long history of the English language.

5. There are many ways to get rich in legal terminology, and the main way is word formation. In contrast to the general literary word, word formation in legal

terminology is mainly carried out in the following 3 ways: morphological, syntactic, semantic. It was found that word formation by morphological and syntactic method is the most productive in the enrichment of Uzbek legal terminology.

6. In both languages, term formation on the basis of internal possibilities takes an important place. During our scientific research, we were able to identify 1968 terms (881 in English and 1087 in Uzbek) of the terms formed by this method. It can be seen that the formation of legal terms with the help of affixes in English and Uzbek is the most productive method (53% in 215 English and 39% in 159 Uzbek languages) when creating legal terms based on internal possibilities.

7. Legal translation mainly includes legal texts, so a translator without special legal education faces a number of problems in the process of correct translation of those texts. The main condition for the creation of a translation in harmony with the original in terms of form and content is the skillful use of appropriate linguistic tools by the translator in his own language.

8. When working with relevant texts in the field of science or law, we may encounter nouns that do not match the number when translated into Uzbek. It is worth noting that regardless of their number in English, we observed that they are translated according to the norms of the Uzbek language. Polysemy is a phenomenon that occurs in almost all word groups. In linguistics, a single phenomenon that creates polysemantic words is shown as the formation of a figurative meaning. The statistical analysis of polysemantic units in English and Uzbek legal terms shows that this phenomenon is relatively more common in English than in Uzbek. In the examples given in English, 247 (64%) of the terms are used in multiple meanings, while in Uzbek, this figure is 139 (36%).

9. It has been scientifically concluded that whether or not to replace words adopted from English to Uzbek, and how to do it is extremely complicated, and it is necessary to take many things into consideration. a number of proposals were made. In the course of research, English legal terms were studied from special literature, dictionaries, industry codes, and actively used terms were collected.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНОЙ СТЕПЕНИ
ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ № PhD 03/31.03.2021. Fil.78.04 ПРИ
ТЕРМЕЗСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ТЕРМЕЗСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ТУРАЕВА УМИДА ШУХРАТОВНА

**СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ И
УЗБЕКСКИХ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ (на основе лексических,
морфологических особенностей, а также свойств перевода и передачи)**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сопоставительное языкознание и
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам**

Термез – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по филологическим наукам зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при за № B2021.1.PhD/Fil11664.

Диссертация выполнена в Термезском государственном университете.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, русский, английский (резюме)) размещен на сайте Научного совета (www.tersu.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net.uz).

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Самаркандский государственный институт
иностранных языков

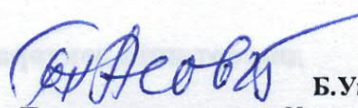
Защита диссертации состоится «16» июнь 2023 года в 10:00 часов на заседании Научного совета PhD. 03/31.03.2021.Fil.78.04 при Термезском государственном университете. (Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, ул. Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел: (876) 221-74-55; факс: (876) 221-71-17; e-mail: termizdu@umail.uz).


С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Термезского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под номером 169). Адрес: 190111, г. Термез, ул. Баркамол авлод, 43. Тел: (876) 221-74-55.

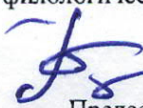
Автореферат диссертации разослан «7» июнь 2023 года.

(реестр Протокола рассылки № 33 от 2023 года «7» июнь).




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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования - определить способы перевода английских и узбекских юридических терминов, выявив их лингвистические особенности.

Задачи исследования:

выявить сходство и различие признаков терминов путем определения теоретической базы исследования при лингвистическом изучении юридической терминологии двух языков;

систематически классифицировать и сравнить юридическую терминологию на английском и узбекском языках;

исследовать лексико-морфологический состав (структурных признаков) юридических терминов в обоих языках;

изучить перевод различных языковых явлений, связанных с юридическими терминами, на разные языки, выявляя проблемы, связанные с переводом терминов и делая выводы, рекомендовать пути их устранения.

В качестве **объекта исследования** были выбраны английские и узбекские юридические термины.

Предметом исследования являются образование, лексико-морфологические, семантические особенности и способы перевода юридических терминов английского и узбекского языков.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

Юридические термины в английском языке классифицируются на основе классификации Ш. Кучимова: 1. Административные органы правовой сферы и наименования некоторых их ведомств; 2. Названия некоторых документов, активно используемых в правовом поле; 3. Карьера и должности лиц, работающих в правовой сфере; 4. Имена лиц, имеющих отношение к правовому полю; 5. Они разделены на тематические группы, такие как названия видов преступлений, а их различия и сходства выявляются на основе кросс-типологического анализа;

проанализировано структурное оформление юридических терминов в английском и узбекском языках (простые, составные, аббревиатуры, сложные термины), уточнены словообразовательные признаки терминов в обоих языках на основе статистического метода;

определены способы образования юридических терминов в двух языках (посредством способов конверсии, суффиксации, префиксации, композиции) и то, что эти способы (суффиксация, префиксация) продуктивны при образовании терминов, относящихся к новому правовому полю (53% из 215 на английском и 159 на узбекском 39%) доказано структурно-статистическим анализом;

Определены вопросы интерференции в переводе факторов, раскрывающих лексико-семантические отношения терминов (синонимия, полисемия), исходя из универсальных и дифференциальных признаков их передачи, достигнута унификация (гомогенность), даны рекомендации для того, чтобы переводчики в процессе перевода нормативных документов могли выбирать подходящий вариант полевых терминов для узбекского языка.

Внедрение результатов исследований. Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов и практических предложений по выявлению особенностей формирования, развития, деривации и перевода английских и узбекских юридических терминов:

1. Научно обоснованные методы и теоретические выводы, использованные в диссертации и усовершенствованные в ходе исследований были использованы в международном фундаментальном проекте выполненного в 2018-2021 гг. в Кокандском государственном педагогическом институте им. С.Ахмадалиева “Пилотирование Европейской системы перевода зачетных единиц (кредитов) профессионального образования и обучения (ECVET) в национальные системы профессионального образования и обучения в России и Узбекистан” под номером 574097-ERP-1-2021-1-CY-EPPA2-SBNE-JP (RUECVET) (справка № 89.02-221 Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан от 18 февраля 2022 года). (номер ссылки Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Республики Узбекистан). В итоге результаты диссертации послужили основой для создания двуязычных и многоязычных терминологических словарей и перевода научно-технической литературы.

2. Научные результаты и выводы диссертации (в основном полученные из научных статей, тезисов и словарей) в определенной степени использовались в практическом проекте МУЗ-2015-0725140051 в 2016-2017 годах на тему “Создание и внедрение словаря англо-узбекско-русских фраз для обогащения речи учащихся начальных классов” выполненном в Джизакском государственном педагогическом университете при толковании значения более 10 юридических терминов в современном узбекском языке, на основе классификации исследователя узбекской юридической терминологии, теоретических выводов о тематических группах, употреблении, лексико-семантических особенностях английских юридических терминов.

3. Выводы связанные с вопросами межъязыковой координации принципов сравнительной терминологии и унификации юридических терминов и их перевода при изучении юридических терминов на английском и узбекском языках даны рекомендации о значимости юридическая грамотность и правильного применения перевода юридических терминов в передаче “Юридическая грамотность” организованная в Сурхандарьинской областной телерадиокомпании “Ишонч” (Справка №103 Сурхандарьинской областной телерадиокомпании “Ишонч” от 19 апреля 2022 года). В результате они были использованы для анализа реформ, проводимых в рамках повышения правовой грамотности населения, дальнейшего повышения правового уровня молодежи, проведения пропаганды правильного употребления юридических терминов.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования обсуждены на 7 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Опубликованность результатов исследования. По теме диссертации всего опубликовано 19 научных работ, 1 словарь, в том числе 4 статьи в научных журналах, рекомендованных Высшей Аттестационной Комиссией

Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов диссертации, из них 15 в республиканских и иностранных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка литературы. Общий объем работы составляет 135 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS

I бўлим (Часть I; Part I)

1. Turaeva U.Sh. Comparative study of Uzbek and English legal terms legal linguistics: historical foundations, basic concepts and aspects / Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. ISSN 2749-0866 Vol.1 Issue 1.6 Philological sciences. – Germaniya, 2021. – P. 79-85. (10.00.00. № 10)

2. Turaeva U.Sh. Characteristics, methods and challenges of translating law terminology / Novateur publications JournalNX. A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 — 4230 volume 6, issue 11. – India, 2020. – P. 312-216. <https://repo.journalnx.com/index.php/nx/article/view/170> (Impact factor - 7.232)

3. Turayeva U.Sh. Tilshunoslikda sud-huquq terminologik tizimining yoritilishi. // Ilm sarchashmalari ilmiy-nazariy, metodik jurnal. – Xorazm, 2020. – №7. – B. 144-148. (10.00.00. № 3)

4. Turaeva U.Sh. Translation of Criminal Law's Terms in English /International Journal of Development and Public Policy| e-ISSN: 2792-3991. Volume: 1 Issue: 7. – P. 52-53. www.openaccessjournals.eu (№ 4)

5. Turaeva U.Sh. The issue of synonymy in Uzbek legal terms / scientific progress. Volume 2 | Issue 8 | 2021 ISSN: 2181-1601. – Uzbekistan, 2021. – P. 52-56. (Impact factor – 5.016)

6. Turayeva U.Sh. Tilshunoslikda terminologiya va termin tushunchalari / Til va adabiyot ta'limi. – Toshkent, 2021, №8. – B. 33-34. (10.00.00 № 9)

7. Turayeva U.Sh. Semantik usul bilan yasalgan yuridik terminlar. // Ilm sarchashmalari ilmiy-nazariy, metodik jurnal. №5 – Xorazm, 2022. – B. 161-163. (10.00.00. № 3)

8. Turaeva U.Sh. Issues of Synonymy and Polysemy in Legal Terminology (On the Example of English and Uzbek Legal Terms) / International Journal of Development and Public Policy | e-ISSN: 2792-3991. Volume: 2 Issue: 4. – Ispaniya, 2022. – P. 79-84. www.openaccessjournals.eu (№ 4)

II бўлим (Часть II; Part II)

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12. Turayeva U.Sh. Yuridik birikma terminlarning qiyosiy tahlili / Respublika ko‘p tarmoqli ilmiy tadqiqotlar sammiti. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 875-878.
13. Turaeva U.Sh. General and specific aspects of English legal terminology / Madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya aspektida lingvistika va lingvodidiaktikaning dolzarb masalalari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 380-382.
14. Turaeva U.Sh. Some important studies in legal terminology / “Fan, ta’lim va texnikani innovatsion rivojlantirish masalalari” xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy onlayn anjuman. – Andijon, 2022. – B. 64-67.
15. Turaeva U.Sh. The use of abbreviations in English / “Ta’limda uzluksiz kasbiy rivojlanishning jamiyat taraqqiyotidagi roli, joriylanish masalalari: maqsad va vazifalar” xalqaro ilmiy- amaliy anjuman. – Qarshi, 2022. – B. 93-96.
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18. Turayeva U.Sh. Linguistic peculiarities and problems of legal translation / Lingvodidaktikaning dolzarb masalalari. I Xalqaro konferensiya. – Toshkent: ToshDO‘TAU, 2022. – B. 330-333.
19. Turayeva U.Sh. Yuridik terminologiya tilshunoslar talqinida integrativ va kompetensiyaviy yondashuvlar asosida chet tillarni o‘qitishning muammo va yechimlari mavzusida Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. – Namangan, 2022. – B.526-530.

Avtoreferatning o‘zbek, rus va ingliz (rezyume) tillardagi nusxalari
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