



THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF UZBEK LEGAL TERMS

Muyassarkhon R. Bakhridinova

Senior Teacher, Department Of Foreign Languages, Tashkent State University Of Law, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Simon Kretschmer

Lecturer German As Foreign Language National University Of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This very article discusses the study of Uzbek legal terms, main features of legal terminology and the internal and external opportunities in the formation of Uzbek legal terms. Indeed, prior to the discussion of these very terms, views of both Uzbek and international scholars including lawyers and linguists were provided. Comparing their opinions, the author then expressed own perceptions in a bid to reach an ample conclusion. For this research primary and secondary data were applied entailing encyclopedias, dictionaries, thesis, legal documents, codes and others. Mostly qualitative method was utilized so as to analyze the gained outcome with the help of these materials. Besides, most of the examples were provided in Uzbek since this work is devoted to the Uzbek legal terminology. All in all, it shows the importance of both internal and external factors influencing the formation of Uzbek legal terms apart from the reasons why these very terms have been altered over the years.

KEYWORDS: - Legal terminology, terms, Uzbek language, internal & external opportunities, codes, normative acts, jurisprudence, affix, formation.

INTRODUCTION

The enhancement of language is inextricably linked with the development of society and the nation. The status of the state language guarantees its comprehensive development. The development of the Uzbek language during the independence period is a vivid example of this. Such promising development (reform, change, improvement) was first reflected in its lexicon and terminological systems. In particular, in connection with the process of building a democratic state and legal

society, the development of legal language, legal terminology and the growing number of Uzbek legal terms, a number of problems in the use of normative-legal terms require research in this area.

Although terms have always existed as an integral part of any sphere, their scientific study as a system has recently been researched. Indeed, the science of terminology, which deals with the study of terms, was a branch of lexicology in the 1930s. Austrian scientist E. Worcester is one of the founders of the study of terminology and he worked as the head of the Austrian School of Terminology for a long time



until X. Felber continued his work. In linguistics, it is very crucial to clearly define the terminology since it provides the main essence of every field. The object of this very research paper is Uzbek legal terminology and its ways of emergence. Obviously, there have been a host of scientific papers and research materials on the study of legal terminology. For instance, the prominent French linguist J. Munen studied the theoretical aspects of legal terms on the basis of linguistic approach and concluded that linguistic means are of great importance in the formation of legal norms. When it comes to Uzbek linguistics, it is evident that thanks to the independence, many changes have occurred in the terminological system of the Uzbek language, and new terms have begun to emerge including the legal terminology. Defining thematic groups of legal terms provides a clear picture of the legal terminology and in this work we laid more emphasis on the following:

- ✚ definition of the relationship of concepts and nominations in the Uzbek legal terminology;
- ✚ an excursion into the history of legal terms;
- ✚ specification of thematic groups of legal terminology;
- ✚ identification of types of inter-term semantic features;
- ✚ development of terminological hyponymy;
- ✚ study of synonyms of terms;
- ✚ analysis of antonyms of terms;
- ✚ further study of the ways in which legal terms are enriched by internal and external possibilities;

LITERATURE REVIEW

For a start, the word “terminology”, which means “science of terms” is composed of the Latin word “terminus” and the Greek “logos”. Based on the etymological dictionary of the English language, A.D. Hayutin opined that it was firstly used by C.G. Shuts in 1786 and this word has been used in

English and French since the end of the XVIII century, and in Russian since the beginning of the XIX century (1971, p.129). According to A.A. Reformatsky (1961), the term always belongs to a certain terminological field, and within this field it has a single meaning. Thus, the terms that express a subject or concept in a particular field form the terminology in an organic relationship with each other in terms of meaning, lexical-grammatical structure and other features (p.46). Another scholar noted that the term is derived from the Latin “terminus”, whose initial lexical meaning is “boundary” and the second meaning is a special lexicon of science, technology, art and other realms (Larousse, 1046), and this word “term” started being employed in the Uzbek Language in the 40s and 50s of the XX century. In Uzbek linguistics, terms are usually divided into two main groups. For instance, Y. Pinxasov divides them into professional words and scientific terms (p. 57), whilst the Uzbek linguist R. Doniyorov proved that it is wrong to divide them into “professional words” and “terminological vocabulary” in his research work (1988, p. 346). The development of science and technology is primarily reflected in language. In this, of course, the importance of terminology is immeasurable. A lot of scientific work in this field has been done in Uzbek linguistics. A number of scientific studies have contributed greatly to the development of field terminology. U.Tursunov, S.Ibrohimov, N.Mamatov, R.Doniyorov, S.Akobirov, S.Usmonov, I.Pardaeva, O.Pulatova, Q.Xurramov, H.Yodgorov, A.Qosimov, O.Qurbanov and others have carried out their research particularly in Uzbek terminology. In these works, a number of sectoral terminological systems are analyzed and studied from a linguistic point of view. There is no doubt that similar research has made a positive contribution to the development of terms in a particular branch of science and technology.

According to some linguists, any use of the term outside the scientific method, even if it does not



lead to changes in its meaning, leads to determinologization. However, there are also differing views on the subject, according to which if the term is used in methods other than scientific and is widespread among non-experts and continues to express its specific meaning, it does not lose its terminological character. In our opinion, this very idea is closer to the truth, because if the term is used in its own special sense in another methodological context, there will be no change in its meaning, but only its scope will expand. Consequently, it remains a term. The process of determinologization occurs mainly due to the extralinguistic factor - the growing role of science in society. It should be noted that this process in all terminological systems is not widespread. Scientists have identified the most common terminological systems of determinologization, which are: medicine, physics, chemistry, sports, literature, art, military terminology (N. Blagova, 1976, p. 20).

It is also worth noting that presently there is an increasing interest towards the study of legal terminology and the term used in legal acts constitute the general legal terminology. As L.M. Boyko points out legal terminology incorporates special terminological system that serves to express the conceptual framework applied in law (1988, p.92).

It is obvious that the current jurisprudence began to develop after the 20s and 30s of the last century. In connection with this, the legal terminology in its current state has also begun to evolve. It is of significance to mention that the process of formation of terminology in this area was not easy. During the turbulent years, attempts were made to express legal concepts at the expense of foreign lexemes, and make such terms more Turkish. However, thanks to independence, the creation of our Constitution, the adoption of new legislative acts and documents, the ongoing socio-political,

cultural and educational reforms are the key to the formation, development and progress of Uzbek terminology, in particular, legal terminology.

Furthermore, legal terminology differs from other branches of terminology as it is widespread in all spheres of society". This is because there is no sphere that is not directly or indirectly related to law. For this reason, regulations are widely used in everyday life, from everyday words to lexical layers. It is also vital to distinguish between the legal terms used in the texts of the law and the legal terms used in the field of legal sciences.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The analysis of the collected materials showed that the role of internal factors in the formation of the legal terminological system of the Uzbek language is very significant. This is evidenced by the presence of the terms root, free morphemes, derived morphemes, compounding, collocations in the structure of this terminology, which have a strong place in the Uzbek legislation. Here are some of them:

Free legal morphemes/terms

In all the works devoted to the study of terminology, special attention is paid to the creation of terms. It should be pointed out that derived terms also have a special place in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. Although in the case of M. Kasimova the creation of terms was discussed, we cannot claim that this issue has found a complete solution. This is because in the construction of legal terms, only three examples, -chi, -lik, -sh (ish) affixes, and two examples of terms formed with affixoids -noma, -xona are given. Moreover, her work does not mention the original legal terms. However, the basis of legal terminology, although not in large numbers, is the basic terms. They, in turn, serve as a basis for the creation of derived terms. Therefore, we have to discuss the free/root morphemes in our work. First of all, it



should be considered that in the legal terminology system there are about fifty root terms, some of which are of Uzbek (common Turkish) origin. The following lexemes might be deemed as such terms: ajrim, kengash, bo'nak, yorliq, soliq, tuzuk, tovar, ish.

Some of the root legal terms are genetically related. It is commonly believed that the Persian-Tajik or Arabic terms are still actively used: Adliya, ayb, an'ana, udum, arz, ariza, axloq, ashyo, huquq, vasiy, vasiyat, vasiqa, vakil, vaqf, qarz, dalil, jazo, jarima, zakot, ijara, kafil, jinoyat, meros, oila and etc. The legal terminology of the Uzbek language entails a number of terms that are in fact Russian-international words. For example, a relatively short dictionary covers about 400 legal terms: 359 of them are exactly root terms. Such terms are considered to be a root morpheme in Uzbek, regardless of whether they are derived or compound in Russian. Because the components of such terms are not used independently in our native language. Such terms include: abolisiya, aval, avizo, avuar, valyuta, kodeks, Konstitutsiya, lizing, kredit, militsiya, prokuror, advokat and others.

As can be seen, many of these terms are originated from derived terms. To be more precise, a new legal term was created from the legal term.

Derived legal terms

In special works on word formation as well as in textbooks and academic grammars, and in a number of dissertations and articles, it is noted that the formation of lexemes by affixation is very active. In the works devoted to the study of sectoral terminological systems, special emphasis is placed on the formation of terms by the affixation method. It is clear from these studies that the specific features of each terminological system have influenced the formation of terms by the affixation method. It can be said that in one field of

terminology the affix method is more passive (for example, in chemistry), in others it is more active (for example, in socio-political terminology, in professional terminology).

Having studied the legal documents and collecting and systematizing the terms used in them, it was concluded that the word formation in the legal terminological system by the affixation method is in a moderate (neither passive nor active) state.

It was found that one issue needs to be clarified before analyzing the formation of legal terms by the affixation method. It is a question of whether to recognize lexemes belonging to the categories of verbs, adjectives, and forms as terms, or vice versa. In fact, the Russian terminologist V.G. Danilenko in one of his works strictly considers verbs (even adjectives, adverbs, etc.) as terms. H. Orzikulov, an Uzbek linguist, agrees with this idea and includes verbs in the list of terms.

Finally, M. Kasimova, a researcher of legal terms, goes in this direction and strongly states that verbs are also included in the term and takes them as an object of research. The author puts forward the view that: "In recent years, in connection with the study of terms not only in statics, but also in terms of functionality, it has become clear that verbs are also included in the list of terms" (p.10). From our perspective, it is not true to consider verbs (as well as adjectives, adverbs, etc.) as terms. We try to justify our opinion with the following cases.

1. Well-known linguist G.O. Vinokur states in one of his works: in technical terminology, the grammatical category of action is represented not by the verbs themselves, but by abstract nouns (1939, p.13). In order to prove the correctness of this opinion, about a dozen codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, such as the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, were studied. However, none of them encountered verb forms with the affix -moq and quoted by M. Kasimova, such as sud qilmoq, tintuv



qilmoq, yuzlashtirmoq, so'roq qilmoq.

2. Before M. Kasimova (S. Ibragimov, N. Mamatov, H. Jamolkhanov) and later in none of the defended doctoral and candidate dissertations the lexeme with the affix -moq was studied as an object of research. Hence, such lexemes are not recognized as terms. Let's turn to one case. Sh.Kuchimov writes in his dissertation: "In the language of the law, the name of the action with the suffix -moq is almost not used" (1995, p.69). It is true that in this dissertation a great place is given to verbs. However, verbs in the language of law are involved for an entirely different purpose, i.e., events such as levels, inclinations, tenses of verbs are studied from a stylistic point of view.

3. Apparently, we cannot say that words with the affix -moq are not used in Uzbek. Such words are, firstly, recorded in dictionaries, and secondly, for stylistic purposes, not as a term in artistic, journalistic works, but in a high style instead of words with affixes -sh (-ish).

4. The problem of the inability of verbs, as well as adjectives and adverbs to be terms, has found its clear and correct proof in R. Doniyorov's article, monograph and doctoral dissertation.

We are well aware that there are about four hundred words or form-forming affixes and prefixes in the Uzbek language. However, not all of them can participate in the formation of terms. Moreover, each sectoral terminological system has the ability to create its own terminology. In the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, first of all, many terms are formed from the basic root terms, lexemes of different fields with the help of the following affixes:

- Affix-lik. In legal terminology, the following meaningful terms are formed from the addition of this affix to the root: a) the meanings of specialization in the field expressed on the basis of making: mirzalik, kotiblik, auditorlik, vakillik, advokatlik, sudyalik // hakamlik, prokurorlik; b) positive

or negative behavior, the meaning of the situation: banditlik, zararkunandalik, kashandalik, hamtamalik, piyonistalik, bezorilik, beandishalik, qalloblik, bosqinchilik, dezertirlik, josuslik, reketirlik, killerlik.

- Affix-sh (-ish). With the help of this affix, the terms related to jurisprudence, which are understood from the root, are formed, which express the names of the process. This affix has the same meaning in complex affixes such as -lantirish, -lash, -lashtirish, such as ayblash, tahqirlash, xatlash, qiynash, o'ldirish, sudlashish, ogohlantirish, normalashtirish, legallashtirish, sistemalashtirish, obro'sizlantirish, muvofiqlashtirish.
- Affix-chi. According to M. Abdiev, in the Uzbek language the names of people with the affix -chi are plenty. It is evident that a small part of this number consists of legal terms. Their number is around 90-100. Clearly, jurisprudence deals mainly with individuals. Therefore, individuals with hundreds of different characteristics are involved in this work. Each of them has its own nomination. Here are some examples of such terms: (this affix can be complicated in the form -ovchi, -uvchi): arizachi, tovlamachi, yomonlovchi, mustamlakachi, qoralovchi, talovchi, ayblovchi, jazolovchi, birjachi, intrigachi, xalturachi, avantyurachi, rastratchi, oqllovchi, chayqovchi, progulchi, bosqinchi, ayblanuvchi, avalchi.
- Affix-dor. Terms with the affix -dor and denoting personal names are also used in jurisprudence (such terms also perform a qualitative function, in which they are a defining component of compound terms): aybdor, ijarador, hissador, mansabdor, qarzdor, bo'nakdor, mulkdor, amlakdor, puldor, gumondor, aktsiyador, sarmoyador.
- Affix-xo'r. This affix makes the names of things that are understood on the basis of making-objects, especially those that consume more



food and drink, often have a negative connotation. Also, similar terms are increasingly used in the criminal and penal code and in relevant legal sources. Here are some examples: foydaxo'r, ijaraxo'r, poraxo'r, sudxo'r, aroqxo'r, qasamxo'r, tekinoxr, qonxo'r, merosxo'r, ontxo'r.

- Affix-boz. Despite the fact that the -boz affix is actually Persian-Tajik, it has become the property of our native language and "lives" in a number of lexemes, which means devotion to the object, which is the basis of a person's creation and more than a dozen terms with the -boz affix are also used in the legal terminology system. Here are some examples: va'daboz, arizaboz, guruhboz, qartaboz, fohishaboz, lo'ttiboz, xotinboz, qimorboz.

Terms formed with affixoids. It is apparent that in the modern Uzbek literary language, along with affixes, affixoids are actively involved in the formation of various meaningful lexemes. Such affixoids include -noma, -xona, -poya, -obod. In turn, in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, terms created with the participation of some of these affixoids are used. These are discussed below.

□ Affixoid -noma. In jurisprudence, as in other areas of state order, all work is carried out on the basis of certain documents. Such documents are expressed in appropriate terms. It can be seen that the affixoid -noma is actively involved in this process. The fact that about twenty special terms were coined in his presence is proof of our opinion, such as aybnoma, dalolatnoma, ahdnoma, arznoma, o'limnoma, hukmnoma, nizomnoma, in'omnoma, shahodatnoma, ma'lumotnoma, vasiyatnoma, shikoyatnoma, vaqfnoma, had'yanoma, sulhnoma;

□ Affixoid - room. "This affixoid makes the nouns, which are understood from the base, denoting the place (object) for which the action is intended, the thing in which it is done (prepared, fed, etc.)." About thirty terms based on the same

affixoid are used in our research: bojxona, garovxona, elchixona, mirzaxona, xazinaxona, fohishaxona, mirshabxona, bangixona, qozixona, ko'knorixona, o'g'rixona, mayxona, qabulxona, konsulxona, xushyorxona, qimorxona, hibsxona, o'likxona, vakolatxona, ishratxona, islovotxona, aroqxonaxona, qamoqxonaxona;

In short, in the legal terminological system of the Uzbek language, terms formed by the affixation method have a special place and differ from a number of terminological systems. It is obvious that some affixes and affixoids are somewhat active in this regard.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the methods used in this work, we attempted to analyze the results achieved.

Internal opportunities in the formation of Uzbek legal terminology

Compound legal terms

According to A.Khojiev, there are more compound words consisting of bases that form a compound word than compound words made with forms such as bod, tepa, poya. However, in legal terminology, the number of compound terms is much smaller, less than thirty. It is known that there are three types of compound lexemes in Uzbek language: 1) pure compound lexemes; 2) double compound lexemes; 3) abbreviations. In legal terminology, though less so, all three types of compound terms have shown their 'activity'. These are discussed below:

1. Pure compound terms. The number of pure compound terms consisting of two or more independent semantic bases is slightly more than ten. From the collected materials, it was found that in legal terminology there are more terms with the affix noun + - r (-ar). For



example, kallakesar, boshkesar, yo'lto'sar, yo'lbosar, izquvar, huquqbuzar;

2. Double compound terms. Usually the compound phrase is used in a broad sense and includes double compound terms. It should be noted that there are about twenty of them in legal terminology: mol-mulk, nasl-nasab, oldi-sotdi, savdo-sanoat, turar-joy, er-xotin, urf-odat; manzil-davlat;
3. Abbreviated compound terms (abbreviations). "A kind of words made by composition", A. Gulomov notes, "is an abbreviation". This is a form of the compound word, usually found in the noun category. Abbreviation is a new technique for the Uzbek language and it is probably derived from the Russian language. It is also worth noting that the abbreviated terms are widely used in the socio-political and military spheres of the Uzbek language. In legal terminology, more or less abbreviated terms are applied. When it comes to such terms, it should be taken into account that they are fully or partially derived. The following are abbreviated terms: BMT - Birlashgan Millatlar tashkiloti, IIB - ichki ishlar bo'limi, JK - Jinoyat kodeksi, FK - fuqarolik kodeksi, SK - soliq kodeksi, FHQE - fuqarolik holatini qayd etish, XMB - xalqaro mehnat birjasi, UJQK - uy-joy qurilish kooperativi, MXX - milliy xavfsizlik xizmati, Interpol - xalqaro jinoyat polisiyasi, MAGATE - atom energiyasi bo'yicha xalqaro agentlik.

Legal collocations

It is obvious from a number of terminological systems of the Uzbek language that one-word lexemes, as well as collocations were used to express this or that concept. There is also the fact that collocations make up the absolute majority. For example, A. Madvaliev found that out of 5,000 chemical terms collected, 3,310, or 60.6%, collocations. A similar situation can be seen when

referring to legal dictionaries. However, it turned out that there were more collocations in this system than in the calculations. Besides, the Dictionary of Russian-Uzbek legal words has a total of 4,775 Russian terms, about 80% of which are translated into Uzbek as collocations. A similar situation can be seen in the Legal Encyclopedia. More than 80% of the nearly 3,500 terms included in the dictionary are the same collocations. In addition, collocations come in simple and complex forms depending on their composition. Simple collocations consist of two independently meaningful lexemes. Such terms, on the other hand, are extremely numerous: bilvosita dalil, boj to'lovlari, valyuta hisobi, davlat siri, inson huquqi and etc;

At the same time, complex terms have a worthy place in this encyclopedia. The composition of this type of collocations consists of three or more independently meaningful lexemes. Here are some examples:

- a) three-component compounds (ozodlikdan mahrum etish, operativ boshqaruv huquqi, sudning daxlsizlik huquqi);
- b) four-component compounds (talabni boshqa birovga o'tkazish, uncha og'ir bo'lmagan jinoyatlar);
- c) five-component compounds (undiruvni umumiy mol-mulkdagi ulushga qaratish)
- d) six-component compounds (turar joyni ijarachidan ijaraga olish shartnomasi).

Admittedly, multi-component collocations make the communication process much more difficult. It is therefore advisable to go the way of further compacting such collocations.

It is also clear for researchers to be interested in which component of a two-component collocation belongs to a group of words. This is because the interrelationships of complex collocations become clear once the patterns and patterns of interconnection of lexemes in such collocations are



determined.

Thus, two-component collocations are made on the basis of the following two different models: 1) N+N ; 2) A+N.

Apart from that, the defining component of the second type of compound terms consists of relative adjectives. Such descriptive components are formed by various affixes that make up adjectives. These include:

1. Attribute component with -iy (-viy) affix. In fact, this affix, which is part of Arabic words, is unique in the Uzbek language and has given rise to many adjectives. Such qualities, in turn, have led to the formation of attribute collocations in almost all terminological systems. A similar situation can be seen in legal terminology. The following examples prove our point: Jismoniy shaxs, davriy bojxona, diniy huquq, doimiy maslahatchi, jinoiy guruh;
2. Attribute component with affix-li. This affix "makes the adjectives denoting the possession of a person or thing by something which is understood from the basis on which it is connected." It is these qualities that make up the defining component of legal collocations: davomli jinoyatlar, izohli konosament, ishonchli vakil, shartli vasiyatnoma;
3. Attribute component with -dor affix. In the linguistic literature, it is noted that this affix mainly forms the names of persons and performs the function of quality. In our research object, we witness the creation of a number of collocations with the help of attribute with -dor affix: mansabdor shaxslar, faollar shaxslar, ayblanuvchi shaxslar, aktyorlar, advokatlar, qarzdorlar mavzu;
4. Attribute component with the affix -siz. One of the most active, productive affixes in the modern Uzbek language is the adjective, which indicates that a person or object does

not have something understood from the constructive basis, and that there is no such thing in it. By itself, such adjectives serve as a defining component of legal collocations: shtatsiz konsul, asossiz da'vo, adolatsiz hukm, shuursiz shaxs, axloqsiz jinoyatchi, ehtiyotsiz harakat, baxtsiz hodisa, mehnatsiz daromad;

5. Attribute component with -mas affix. The adjective forming affix -mas represents a sign associated with the denial of an action understood from a verb: ko'chmas mulk, bo'linmas ashyo, o'zgarimas qonun, ko'chmas buyum, bo'linmas fond, tuzalmas jinoyatchi, odamsevmas shaxs;
6. Attribute component with affix -lik. According to the collected materials, the number of collocations with the affix -lik is more than a hundred. When this affix comes as an adjective, it serves as a determiner and signifies a person or an object of the object understood from the basis on which the identified lexeme is expressed: aktsionerlik sertifikat, aktsiyadorlik jamiyati, auditorlik faoliyati, brokerlik faoliyati, giyohvandlik vositalari, deputatlik etikasi, mualliflik huquqi, tadbirkorlik faoliyati, fuqarolik da'vosi, aralashmaslik qoidasi, vakillik organlari, vositachilik haqi, jentelmenlik bitimi, jinoyatchilik darajasi, maxfiylik grifi, samaradorlik printsiplari, tabaqachilik vakilligi, fuqarolik qonunlari, Qonunchilik jarayoni;

In the legal terminology of the Uzbek language, in addition to the above, there are many collocations based on the adjective + noun. A large part of such collocations consists of adjectives with the affix component -gan (-digan): kuchaytirilgan rejimli tarbiya koloniyalari, aktseptlangan veksels, Birlashgan Millatlar tashkiloti, bojxona ko'rigidan o'tkazish, bo'linadigan ashyolar, bo'linmaydigan ashyolar, mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyat, orttirilgan



immunitet tanqisligi, chaqirib olinadigan akkreditiv; External opportunities in the formation of Uzbek legal terminology

Persian-Tajik terms

Persian-Tajik terms have a special place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, in particular, in the terminological systems, due to the exchange of lexemes as a result of ancient neighborliness, mixed living in a number of places, marriage, etc. The same can be said about legal terminology. Such assimilation terms are historically divided into two groups:

1. Terms that have passed into the ranks of archaism or historism: kanaxona, kaniz, kanizak, koranda, zindon, zindonbon, tovondor;
2. Terms that are also actively used in modern legal terminology: garov, pora, kissozur, kamomad, daromad, xunrez, badbin, badnom, Padarkush and etc.

Terms derived from Arabic

In the past, due to the introduction of Sharia, ie Islamic law in our country, many legal terms from Arabic began to be adopted in our native language. Such terms can also be divided into two groups:

1. Terms that are widely used in the past, but not used in modern jurisprudence: kazzob, kayfiyot, tabaa (fuqaro), tavq, taloq, tarafayn, hanafiya, molikiya, shofi'iya, hanbaliya, zakot, vojib, muboh;
2. Derived terms that are also actively used in the current legal terminology system. Such terms are used not only in special legal dictionaries, but also in the Constitution and codes, in the legal literature: qonun, huquq, kafil, kafolat, fuqaro, tajovuz, tasarruf, tuhmat, shariat, ayb, voris, meros, hadya, mulk, nikoh, jinoyat, jazo, afv, xizmat.

It is noteworthy that on the basis of these

developments, new legal terms have been created. Here are just two examples to prove it:

qonun: qonunbuzar, qonuniylik, qonunlashish, qonunlashtirish, qonunsizlik, qonunchilik, qonunshunos, qonunshunoslik;
huquq: huquqiylik, huquqlilik, huquqsizlik, huquqshunos, huquqshunoslik, huquqbuzar, huquqbuzarlik.

This evidence clearly confirms that lexemes borrowed from Arabic have become literal legal terms of the Uzbek language.

Russian-international terms

For certain extralinguistic reasons, as in other sectoral terminological systems, legal terminology has used many terms derived from Russian and, through it, from European languages, many of which are still in use today. There are not many legal terms in Uzbek that are specific to the original Russian language. However, the number of legal terms that have previously been transferred from European languages to Russian and then to Uzbek is significant. For example, in the dictionary "Assimilated terms of jurisprudence" there are about 400 such terms. As an example, we give some of the most widely used such assimilations: advokat, AKT, alibi, aliment, amnistiya, apellyasiya, auktsion, biznes, birja, prokuror, viza, deklarasiya, dotasiya, kassasiya, pasport, sertifikat.

According to N.M. Shansky, in Russian there is a growing number of compound nouns, which are formed from the combination of two independent. Eventually, similar lexemes began to appear in the Uzbek language. That is, some of them were fully derived, another was partially, and the third was completely derived. Importantly, the legal terminology of the Uzbek language also uses about twenty of this type of compound terms. Almost all of them are exactly derived legal terms: agent-



delkreder, buking-not, vise-mer, general-gubernator, aktsept-romburs, general-prokuror, telkel, fikschyur-not; fors-major.

Furthermore, in legal terminology, as in other terminological systems, there are semi-derived terms, as well as fully derived ones and the Russian-international term retains its basis when it is partially borrowed, but the suffixes are replaced by Uzbek suffixes. The following Uzbek affixes are used:

- 1) Affix-lik: yuristlik, advokatlik, sudyalik, konsullik, prokurorlik;
- 2) Affix-ish (sh): kvotalash, kreditlash, kontraktlash, limitlashtirish, akseptlash;
- 3) Affix-chi: importchi, terrorchi, eksportchi, zakonchi;
- 4) Affixoid -xona: turmaxona, konsulxona;

In the end, it is an important fact that the given type of terms, ie semi-colloquial terms, are directly added to the Uzbek lexicon.

When looking at the legal terminology of the Russian language, one can be sure that there are many two-component compound terms. Of course, such terms are also included in the legal terminological system of the Uzbek language. Such assimilations can be divided into two groups:

1. Both components are Russian-international compound terms. It should be noted here that the first component of the compound will be slightly Uzbekized, i.e., firstly, the affixes which form adjectives will be removed, secondly, it will take the form -ichesk, -ik, -ionn, -ion, and so on. The second (identified) component of the compound is often formed by the possessive suffix: paritet sudi, parlament indemniteti, prezident vetosi, ramburs krediti, sud instanttsiyasi, tovar birjasi, tovarlar eksporti, tranzit tovarlar, fakultativ protokol;

2. One component is Russian-international, the other is Uzbek compound terms. Such compound terms are semi-translated. This often happens when a component is of Russian origin or when an international component is Uzbekized. Depending on this feature, we divide such terms into two groups:

- a) compounds with the first component in Uzbek: mulk tituli, mustaqil broker, naqd kassa, norasmiy inkorporasiya, oltin pariteti, ochiq kredit, pul akkreditivi, sarmoyalash kompaniyasi, siyosiy rejim, soliq kvotasi, soxta bankrotlik, bosh prokuror, tergov ekspertizasi, tijorat banklari, toza konosament;
- b) the first component is Russian-international compounds: munisipal mulk, narkotik vositalar, ob'ektiv ayblov, opsion mukofoti, organik qonunlar, parlament tergov, petisiya huquqi, paushal to'lov, polisiya huquqi, preventiv choralar, prokuror nazorati, prosessual kafolatlar, ramka qonuni, regress da'vo.

Finally, our research shows that before independence, international legal terms entered the Uzbek language through Russian, but today most international legal terms are introduced into our language without an intermediary (Russian) (briefing, warrant, dumping, tender, dissent, etc.). We think that thanks to independence, this process will accelerate even more.

One of the important achievements in the field of terminology due to its internationalization in the field of law was the publication of a special terminological dictionary. This is the "English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Legal Terms" compiled by G. Satimov (Tashkent, 1999). We think that this dictionary can serve as a medium for the introduction of a number of English legal terms into the Uzbek language. Here within the figure we can



compare how the external factor was emerged:

Persian-tajik	Arabic	Russian
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • koranda • zindon • pora • kissozur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zakot • vojib • qonun • huquq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auktsion • biznes • birja • prokuror

CONCLUSION

1. Due to independence, there are ample opportunities for the creation of new terms in the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. As a result, attention was paid to the conciseness and economy of terms.
2. The role of the original terms used in our native language in the expression of legal concepts is very large. Hundreds of new legal terms have been created on the basis of more than fifty original terms.
3. Legal terminology is characterized by the activity of formation of terms by the method of affixation in the formation at the expense of internal possibilities. With the help of more than ten affixes such as -lik, -ma, -chi and affixoids such as -noma, -xona, the main fund of the legal terminological system was formed.
4. The role of collocations and compound terms in the formation of legal terminology and bringing it to the current level is enormous. In this regard, there is a special place for compound terms, especially those created on the basis of different models. This is evidenced by the fact that hundreds of compound terms appear in legal documents, dictionaries and

encyclopedias.

5. External opportunities also play a role in the formation of legal terminology. This is an important proof that most of the terms learned in the history from Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages are actively used in the current terminological system.
6. Russian-international terms also play an important role in enriching the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. Exactly the same terms are used.
7. At the present stage, the number of semi-Russian-international terms is growing. Such terms fill the layer of the Uzbek lexicon. Although sporadically, the fact that terms that have no analogues in the Russian language are formed from Russian-international bases is an important linguistic proof.

REFERENCES

1. A Brief Political Dictionary. 2nd edition. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1975. - 310 p.
2. Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Reformat'skiĭ, & Institut Iazykoznaniiã (Akademiiã Nauk Sssr. (1959). *Что такое термин и терминология? Chto takoe termin i*



- terminologiiā? Изд-Во Восточной Лит-Ры] Moskva [Izd-Vo Vostochnoi Lit-Ry.
3. Boyko, L.M. (1988). Improvement of legislative techniques in the context of accelerating the socio-economic development of Soviet society. P. 92
4. Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Adolat, 1998. - 335 p.
5. Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Adolat, 1996. - 556 p.
6. Doniyorov, R. (1981). On an important issue of Uzbek lexicography. Uzbek language and literature (6). P. 32-37.
7. Doniyorov, R. (1977). Some issues of technical terminology of Uzbek language. Tashkent: Fan. P. 160.
8. Dictionary of legal terms and expressions. - T.: Adolat, 1993. - 141 p.
9. Encyclopedic Dictionary of Legal Terms. - T.: Sharq, 2003.
10. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. - M.: Russian. Volume II. 1981. - 715 p.
11. Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Uzbekistan, 1998. - 191 p.
12. Kochimov, Sh. (1995). Language of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Tashkent. P. 125.
13. Russian-Uzbek educational dictionary of legal vocabulary. - T., 1991. 228 p.
14. Legal Encyclopedia. - T.: Sharq, 2001.
15. Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Adolat, 1995. - 303 p.
16. Karimova, L.A. (1991). Legal and moral aspects of language laws. Abstract of thesis. diss. ... Cand. jurid. sciences. Tashkent. P.19.
17. Kasymov, A. (1982). Pharmaceutical terminology in the modern Uzbek language. Abstract of thesis. diss. ... Cand. philol. sciences. Tashkent. P.19.
18. Kasymova, M.Kh. (1985). Structural and systemic features of the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. Abstract of thesis. diss. ... Cand. philological sciences. Tashkent. P.22.
19. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the state language". - T.: Uzbekistan, 1989.
20. Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Adolat, 1999. - 256 p.
21. Legal reference for the population. - T.: Adolat, 1994. - 85 p.
22. Russian-Uzbek dictionary. - T.: General reading of UzSE, 1983. - 807 p.
23. Russian-Uzbek dictionary. Volume II. - T.: UzSE General Editorial Office, 1984. - 797 p.
24. Russian-Uzbek dictionary. - M.
25. Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. - T.: Adolat, 1999. - 150 p.
26. Saidova, N. A. (2021). "GARRI POTTER" ASARIDA FANTASTIK OBRAZLAR TAHLILI. Academic research in educational sciences, 2(2).