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COMPARISON OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC UNITS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LEGAL DISCOURSE

Annotation

The importance of lexical-semantics is considered very important for any language, and this phenomenon is studied on the basis of various texts. This article provides a comparative analysis of lexical semantic units in English and Uzbek legal texts and their specific characteristics. The article also describes the analytical methods necessary for the comparative analysis of legal texts.

Key words: legal texts, meaning, semantics, legal language, analysis, terminology, synonyms, antonyms, comparison.

СРАВНЕНИЕ ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ПРАВОВОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

Аннотация

Значение лексико-семантики считается очень важным для любого языка, и это явление изучается на основе различных текстов. В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ лексико-семантических единиц в английских и узбекских юридических текстах и их специфические характеристики. Также в статье описаны аналитические методы, необходимые для сравнительного анализа юридических текстов.

Ключевые слова: юридические тексты, значение, семантика, юридический язык, анализ, терминология, синонимы, антонимы, сравнение.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA HUQUQIY NUTQDA LEKSIK-SEMANTIK BIRLIKLARNI QIYOSLASH

Annotatsiya

Har qanday til uchun leksik-semantikaning ahamiyati juda muhim sanaladi va bu hodisa turli matnlar asosida o'rganiladi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek yuridik matnlaridagi leksik semantik birliklar va ularning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilingan. Maqolada huquqiy matnlarni qiyosiy tahlil qilish uchun zarur bo'lgan analitik usullar ham tasvirlangan.

Kalit so'zlar: yuridik matnlar, ma'no, semantika, yuridik til, tahlil, terminologiya, sinonimlar, antonimlar, taqqoslash.

Introduction. Legal texts in any language are devoid of features such as stylistic coloring and expressiveness. Because legal processes involve citizens, in addition to interstate relations, internal rules of the state, relations between citizens and the government, and many other aspects of human life and government, the texts and words used in them must be very specific. Because legal texts do not use words that show stylistic coloration, as in fiction or everyday life, the meanings in them are very clear. In order for the language of the law to be comprehensible to everyone, common words in it lose emotional expressiveness and gain neutrality.

However, the lexical-semantic features of words in legal texts may differ in different languages. There are significant differences in Uzbek and English legal texts. Besides, comparing lexical-semantic units in English and Uzbek legal discourse involves examining the terminology, structure, and style used in legal documents in both languages. In the laws of the English language, words with synonyms, antonyms and polysemantic properties can be found more often. Although such words are used in Uzbek legislation, they do not constitute the majority.

Materials and methods. In order to compare Uzbek and English legal discourse it is important to carry out textual analysis. It involves close examination and comparison of individual legal texts to identify lexical-semantic units and analyze their usage and meaning. Researchers can also analyze legal documents in both languages, focusing on specific areas of law or types of legal texts. Qualitative methods, such as

content analysis and discourse analysis, are also considered one of the pivotal ways of comparing and identifying similarities and differences of legal discourse in both Uzbek and English languages and can be employed to identify linguistic patterns, semantic shifts, and cultural influences in legal language.

In addition, since translation studies is focused on the process of translating legal texts into Uzbek and English languages, providing an understanding of lexical-semantic units and interlinguistic equivalence, it is possible to analyze the similar and different aspects of the two languages with the help of this field. Because researchers can analyze legal translations to identify challenges and strategies in translating legal terminology and concepts between two languages. Comparative translation analysis can reveal differences in legal language use, cultural references, and legal concepts between Uzbek and English legal discourse.

Lexical-semantic units containing vocabulary and meanings specific to legal language play a decisive role in the formation of legal speech. A comparative analysis of lexical-semantic units in English and Uzbek legal discourse provides valuable insights into the linguistic, cultural, and legal aspects of each jurisdiction. The origin and influence of the language is also very important. English legal discourse is deeply rooted in the common law tradition, with historical influences from Latin, French, and Anglo-Saxon languages. As a result, English legal terminology often includes Latin phrases and expressions, such as "habeas corpus" and "prima facie," reflecting the historical development of the legal system.

In contrast, Uzbek legal discourse reflects a diverse linguistic heritage, with influences from Persian, Arabic, Russian, and Turkic languages. This linguistic diversity is evident in legal terms such as "shartnoma" (contract) and "zarar" (damage), which originate from Uzbekistan's cultural and historical context [1].

Results. Based on the results of various analyzes and studies, it can be said that synonyms and antonyms are indispensable elements of both Uzbek and English legal discourse. They contribute to clarity, precision, cultural sensitivity, legal translation, education, and scholarship, enhancing communication and understanding within the legal

profession and broader society. By recognizing the importance of synonyms and antonyms, legal practitioners and scholars can effectively navigate the complexities of legal language and promote the rule of law in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts. It should be noted that in order to be able to use synonyms and antonyms widely, it is necessary to understand the basic meaning and essence of each word. Because a word that is a synonym of one word is used as a synonym in a certain situation, but it may not have this feature in other cases. The same thing happens with antonyms. Below are synonyms and antonyms of words related to English legal texts [2].

Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
Legal	Legitimate, lawful, justifiable, regulation, authorized, constitutional Legit, licit, allowable, permissible, proper, statutory, noncriminal, right	Illegal, unlawful, wrongful, illicit Criminal, illegitimate, immoral, corrupt, wicked, prohibited, sinful Guilty, unauthorized, forbidden, Unjust, lawless, impermissible Iniquitous, unconstitutional Reprobate, outlawed, banned under-the-table, under-the-counter nonconstitutional.
Lawyer	Attorney, counsellor Advocate, counselor Solicitor, counsel Prosecutor, jurist attorney-at-law	Defendant, accused, accuser, plaintiff, client, culprit, offender, perpetrator, prisoner, suspect.
Verdict	Decision, opinion, Conclusion, determination, Judgment, judgement, Resolution, diagnosis, Award, view, Sentence, deliverance, Call, decree, Instruction, mandate Choice, conviction, Adjudication, consensus, Order, directive, Selection, option, disposition, edict, Commandment, belief, last word, behest	Tie, halt, draw, deadlock, stalemate, standoff.

It is clear from the table that the role of synonyms and antonyms in the legal text of English language is incomparable. In Uzbek legal texts, they are not as numerous as in English, but they are sufficient. We can know this from the table below [3].

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Rivojlantirmoq – <i>to improve</i>	Takomillashtirmoq, yaxshilamoq, kuchaytirmoq, samaradorligini oshirmoq, modernizatsiya qilmoq, chiqirlashtirmoq.	Yomonlashtirmoq, kuchsizlashtirmoq, Zarar yetkazmoq, zaiflashtirmoq, buzmoq.

Synonyms

Avval	Ilgari, oldin
sababli	tufayli
jinoyat	qilmish
unvon	Daraja
Sodir bo'lmoq	Yuz bermoq

Antonyms

Jinoyatchi	Jabrlanuvchi
Ozodlikdan mahrum etmoq	Ozodlikka chiqqarmoq
Qonunga riya qilmoq	Qonuni buzmoq
Erkinlik	Qaramlik

Conclusion. In conclusion, the comparison of lexical-semantic units in English and Uzbek legal discourse highlights the rich diversity and complexity of legal language. While each jurisdiction has its unique linguistic and cultural influences, both prioritize clarity, precision, and accuracy in

legal communication. Understanding these nuances is essential for legal practitioners, translators, and scholars to navigate the complexities of legal discourse and uphold the principles of justice and the rule of law in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

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