

## Subject Groups of Legal Language Lexicon

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### ABSTRACT

*In systematic lexicology, the issue of determining lexical units within lexical-semantic groups and their mutual logical relationship is one of the important issues of Uzbek linguistics. Studying the lexical units of the legal language lexicon into specific thematic groups is one of the topical issues of linguistics.*

The linguists H.Ne'matov and R.Rasulov expressed valuable opinions on the scientific study of systematic lexicology in Uzbek linguistics, the determination of lexical units within lexical-semantic groups, and their logical relationship. Semantic relations of lexemes are diverse: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, paronymy, gradunomy, etc.

The lexicon of the legal language, as a specific semantic field - system, occupies one of the most important places in the structure of the Uzbek language dictionary, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

We divided the lexical units of the legal language lexicon into the following thematic groups. To give a general understanding of this lexicon.

1. Units representing the concept of "person". The microfield of lexemes denoting a person is formed on the basis of the common term "person". This lexical-semantic group consists of lexemes with the expression of a person - those who conduct the trial, those who prepare for the trial, those who have been punished - the defendants and those who participate in the trial according to their wishes. Therefore, the persons participating in the court process can be divided into the following internal groups:
  1. Persons working in the judicial process: judge, lawyer, prosecutor, people's adviser, court secretary, expert, investigator, investigator, notary, translator.
  2. Punisher, persons who committed illegal acts: accused, defendant, suspect (suspect), criminal, responsible.
  3. Other persons participating in the trial: victim, plaintiff, witness, guarantor, public defender, public accuser.

This paradigmatic system - their units form a unique paradigmatic series and, as we mentioned

above, unite into a meaningful group of "lexemes denoting a person in court speech" and form the microfield of the "judicial system" or the "microfield of law". As a result, there is a hierarchical relationship.

2. Units representing the concept of "judicial body". According to the sema (archisema) of "judicial bodies", the units that make up the internal semantic field - semantic group mean organizations and institutions directly related to the court. They are as follows: court (supreme court, civil court, military court...), judicial authority, court archive, court of second instance, mobile court session, court composition, court of cassation.

3. Units representing the concept of "type of crime". In the lexicon of court speech, units representing types of crimes form the largest group. This semantic field is created according to the concept of "crime". Units representing crime are different in terms of meaning and are divided into more than ten lexical-semantic groups. These are the following:

1) official crime: bribery, looting of state property, abuse of office, embezzlement, transfer of favors to subordinates, etc.;

2) military crime: desertion, evasion of military service, evasion from the place of duty, bullying at the place of duty.

3) crime against the state: actions aimed at subverting the state, distribution of leaflets against the state, theft of state property, religious fanaticism, extremism, espionage, terrorism, terrorist activities, counterfeiting, etc.;

4) encroachment on another's property: theft, invasion, robbery, embezzlement, embezzlement, fraud, fraud, extortion, illegal appropriation of someone's property, racketeering, blackmail, hacking and b;

5) encroachment on a person's life and psyche: violence, intimidation, slander, intimidation, insult, discrimination, humiliation, beating down one's honor; causing injury to the body, hitting (beating); murder, assassination, murder, murder; murderousness, cannibalism (maniac), etc.;

6) sexual crime: defamation, prostitution, adultery, prostitution, trafficking in women, trafficking in pornographic films, prostitution, polygamy, etc.;

7) crime in economic activity: forgery, fraudulent entrepreneurship, theft of economic property by drawing up false documents, failure to pay debts and taxes on time, incorrect land measurement, crimes in the field of economy, etc.

8) smuggling crime: illegal goods trade, drug business;

9) environmental crime: poaching, environmental pollution, etc.;

10) disorderly conduct: hooliganism, violation of public order, immorality in a public place;

11) violation of copyright: illegal activity, unlicensed activity, plagiarism, etc.;

12) crimes related to the judicial investigation process: forced confession, misleading the investigation and the court, giving false testimony, pretending to be mentally ill, failing to attend a court hearing after receiving a summons, executing a court sentence. refusal to do and b;

4. Units representing the concept of "criminal case".

These units represent active actions for the purpose of identifying and investigating criminal cases by the persons conducting the judicial process - investigation process. These are the following: interrogation, testimony, inquiry, investigation, preliminary investigation, inspection, search, restitution (restoration of the original legal situation), presumption (recognition of this fact until the original facts are found), testimony, exhumation (exhume the corpse, pass the examination and bury it again).

5. Units representing the concept of "judgment". Such a lexical-semantic group arises according to the concept of "judgment". These units represent the judgment made as a result of the trial, what the judgment is. These are the following:
  - 1) conviction, imprisonment, deprivation of liberty, sending to a disciplinary department, confiscation of property, fine, correction of morals, additional punishment, extraordinary punishment;
  - 2) acquittal, suspension of the criminal case, release, conditional release, commutation of the sentence with a lighter one, pardon, amnesty. to satisfy the claim, return money, release from punishment, acquit, rehabilitate, impose a fine, pay compensation, cover material and moral damage;
6. Units expressing the concept of "place of punishment". This lexical-semantic group is organized according to the concept of "place of punishment". Units belonging to this group mean where the defendant will be according to the verdict issued as a result of the trial. These are the following: prison, prison, prison, cell, colony, zone, camp, pretrial detention center, strict order colony, guardhouse, exile, etc.
7. Units representing the concept of "forensic expertise". Such lexical-semantic groups arise according to the concept of "forensic expertise". These units represent the diagnosis made by certain experts during the trial. These are the following: forensic medical expertise, forensic accounting, forensic chemistry, forensic electroacoustics, correspondence (criminology), auto engineering, during the preliminary investigation, during the trial, repeated, criminal situation (the situation when the crime was committed, the weapon used and other studies), trasology, expertise to determine labor capacity.
8. Units representing the concept of "legal document". According to the seme (archiseme) of "legal document", the units that form a specific semantic field refer to documents directly related to the court - official working papers. They are as follows: constitution, law, code, article, criminal code, criminal procedural code, administrative offense code, claim, receipt, decision, report, resolution, ruling, amnesty, indictment, cassation appeal (from a court verdict complaint), fabula (consistent statement of the charge against the guilty party in a criminal case), disposition (the main part of the law), petition, reference, instruction, will, contract, statement, notice, judgment.

The lexemes denoting the concept of "legal documents" in the lexicon of the legal language form several hyper-hyponymous relations with each other. According to the sources, "Hyperonym is the central word of the microsystem that semantically summarizes many meanings of the name of the object indicating gender, as a lexical unit that appears as a dominant, and hyponym is many words that express the names of certain types of gender. "no" is interpreted as a semantically rich lexical unit compared to a hyperonym. Therefore, compare the decision (hyperonym) - the decision to refuse to open a criminal case - the decision to transfer the criminal case to the case manager - the decision to transfer the preliminary investigation to the investigative team - the investigative team of the preliminary investigation decision to increase - decision to change the composition of the investigative team - decision to refer the criminal case for investigation - decision to conduct a search - personal search decision on - decision on changing the charge - decision on compulsorily bringing the victim - decision on behalf of Uzbekistan Republic - decision on detention - decision on appointment of forensic examination, etc. . (hyponyms). Compare again, report (hyperonym) - report of taking an oral statement - report of examination of a witness - report of examination of a victim - report of appearance - report of production for identification - about seizure report - search report - report of interrogation of the accused (hyponyms). Therefore, the hyperonyms of the decision, protocol, which is a complex semantic unit, are realized through specific hyponyms as generality, gender - particularity, types - semantically different units, serve in judicial practice.

Lexemes joining a certain semantic field are combined or separated according to their general and specific signs. For example, the following words are combined according to their content, purpose and application, but each of them is separate according to its implementation. "This aspect ensures

the inviolability and specificity of words in the language and allows them to be combined into certain paradigms.

The difference between a hyponym and a hyperonym is that they refer to crimes of the same gender according to their performance.

Compare:

murder - murder; murder - murder carried out by a hired killer; killing: stabbing - a murder carried out by means of a sharp-edged object; poisoning - murder committed with a tool containing harmful, poisonous substances; death - murder carried out by keeping in a place filled with poisonous gas; shooting - murder with a weapon (rifle, pistol, etc.); suffocation - murder committed by squeezing the neck; Dimiqtirish - a murder committed in a water body or similar place; beating - a murder committed with a hand or a solid object (object).

The following can be observed as a hierarchical relationship: crime (microfield) - murder (hyperonym) - murder - stabbing - poisoning - shooting - strangulation - pinching - beating (hyponym).

"The term funksionymy is understood as a series of words formed on the basis of denotations performing the same or close tasks. It is known that the similarity or mutual similarity in the activity of denotations is the basis for lexical-semantic connection between the words representing their names.

The following system of words can be indicated as a functional idiom in the lexicon of the legal language: a) prison/prison, cell, prison, colony, zone; b) Supreme Court, People's Court, Commercial Court, etc.

So, the lexicon of the legal language is qualitatively (meaningfully) complex, and quantitatively "infinite", forming one of the largest layers in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. This lexicon is distinguished by the fact that it covers almost all directions, fields, and processes of the people's life, as well as by the fact that it has not been studied monographically in Uzbek linguistics.

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