

SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF LEXICAL UNITS OF THE LEGAL LANGUAGE

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Annotation. In world linguistics, there is a great need to study the problems of the legal language, its lexicon and terminology, to develop the scientific basis for improving the legal language as a system. Today, such intermediate linguistic fields as linguoculturology, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and computational linguistics have emerged. Among them, the field of jurisprudence, which studies the language of laws, also requires the identification of the linguistic features of the legal language and its in-depth scientific and theoretical study.

In linguistics, the object of research is the identification of lexical units within lexical-semantic groups, the study of their interrelationships within the framework of the lexicon of fields. This article examines the semantic relationships of lexical units within the legal lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: lexicon, jurisprudence, judicial body, legal document, legal term, systemic lexicology, semantic field, hyponymy, graduonymy, hyperonym, gradation.

YURIDIK TIL LEKSIK BIRLIKLARINING MA'NOVIY MUNOSABATLARI

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Annotatsiya. Jahon tilshunosligida yuridik til, uning leksikasi va terminologiyasi muammolarini o'rganishga, yuridik tilni sistema sifatida takomillashtirishning ilmiy asoslarini ishlab chiqishga katta ehtiyoj sezilmoqda. Bugungi kunda lingvokulturologiya, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika, kompyuter lingvistikasi kabi oraliq lingvistik sohalar yuzaga keldi. Ular qatorida qonunlar tilini o'rganuvchi yurislingvistika sohasi ham yuridik tilning lingvistik xususiyatlarini aniqlashni, ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan chuqur o'rganishni taqozo qilmoqda.

Tilshunoslikda leksik-semantik guruhlar tarkibidagi lug'aviy birliklarni aniqlash, ularning o'zaro munosabatini sohalar leksikasi doirasida o'rganish tadqiqot obyekti sifatida maydonga chiqdi. Mazkur maqolada o'zbek tili yuridik leksikasi tarkibidagi lug'aviy birliklarning ma'noviy munosabatlari o'rganildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: leksika, yurislingvistika, sud organi, yuridik hujjat, yuridik termin, sistem leksikologiya, semantik maydon, giponimiya, graduonimiya, giperonim, darajalanish.

СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация: В мировой лингвистике актуальной задачей является изучение юридического языка, его лексики и терминологии, а также разработка научных основ совершенствования юридического языка как системы. Сегодня возникли такие междисциплинарные направления, как лингвокультурология, психолингвистика, социоллингвистика, компьютерная лингвистика. Среди них юрислингвистика требует глубокого научного анализа лингвистических особенностей языка права. В данной статье рассматриваются семантические отношения лексических единиц в составе узбекской юридической лексики.

Ключевые слова: лексика, юрислингвистика, судебный орган, юридический документ, юридический термин, системная лексикология, семантическое поле, гипонимия, градуонимия, гипероним, градация.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the field of legal linguistics is widely developing in Central Asia. In particular, it is worth noting the merits of legal scholars F.Bakirov, A.Saidov, and G.Sarkisyans on legal language and legal terminology in Uzbekistan. The treatise “Legal Language and the Speech of a Lawyer” by A. Saidov and G. Sarkisyants, along with other scholarly works, is highly valuable (1994). In them, the idea of creating a scientific-theoretical model of the national legal Uzbek language is put forward. In this area, research has been conducted by such scientists as L.M.Boyko, M.Kosimova, L.A.Karimova, Sh.N.Kuchimov, G.Y.Gulomova, O.F.Tursunova, Kh.Khayitov, Sh.N.Berdiyarov, R.I.Mirzaev. It is also noteworthy that in order to bring such scientific research conducted in our country to world linguistics, Sh.Kuchimov launched a special website.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The lexicon of the legal language is also a unique semantic field, consisting of certain lexico-semantic groups. More precisely, the units of the lexico-semantic group in the lexicon of the legal language interact with each other: 1) synonymous; 2) hyponymic; 3) semantic graduonymic; 4) antonymic; 5) partonymic; 6) is observed in functional relations.

It is known that Western linguistics has achieved many successes in the last century as a result of viewing reality as a vast and complex system consisting of numerous paradigms and searching for its reflection in language. In particular, the genus-species relationship introduced into the systematics of plants and animals by biologists such as John Ray, Carl Linnaeus, Charles Darwin, later began to be applied to language units. In 1968, the English scientist J. Lyons introduced the words hyponymy, *hypernym*, hyponym into linguistics as terms expressing gender-species relations. His book "Semantics", published in London in 1977, provides complete information about hyponymy. The phenomenon of hyponymy was widely studied by the English linguist J. Lyons, the French linguist V. Gak, the Russian linguists Y.S. Stepanov, A.A. Ufimtseva, L.A. Novikov, M.V. Nikitin [7], and in Uzbek linguistics, it was discussed in the monographs of H. Nematov, R. Rasulov [4], R. Safarova [6] and A. Sobirov [7]. In particular, according to A. Sobirov's monograph: "The term *hyperonym* is used in relation to the main word, the dominant, which expresses a general meaning in relation to certain types and is located in the core (center) of the semantic field. This word denotes gender. *Hyponym* appears as a lexical unit denoting a certain type of gender. Together with homonymous hyponyms of equal value, it is subordinate to the hyperonym"[7].

Hyponymic relations are also often observed between units related to the lexicon of the legal language. In terms of usage, they are second only to synonyms.

We will not dwell specifically on the hyponymic relations between commonly used words in the lexicon of the legal language. Because there are enough opinions about some of them in linguistics. We will mainly focus on the hyponymy of legal terms used in the legal language. G. Gulyamova, emphasizing that hyponymic connection forms the basis of legal terminology, expresses her opinion about the hyponyms of the hyperonyms *crime*, *punishment*[11].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A hyper-hyponymic relationship is observed between the following units of the lexicon of the legal language:

Hyponyms of the hypernym of the protocol: witness interrogation report, victim interrogation report, confrontation report, scene examination report, identification report, search report, accused interrogation report, etc.: *The court record states: "Illegal entry into Mamatova's house," but Mamatova admitted to opening the door herself [10, 41]. Also,...in the report of the investigative action he indicated that he was talking with S.Erpulotov in the room where the television was located... and other circumstances [10, 36].*

Hyponyms of the hyperonym *liability* : property liability, material liability, administrative liability, international legal liability, criminal liability, etc.: *The*

criminal liability established in the lower court's decision was changed to administrative liability by the panel of the higher court [2]

Hyponyms of the judicial hyperonym: *Supreme Court, Civil Court, Criminal Court, Military Court, Economic Court, Open Court, Closed Court, etc.: Judge of the _____ Regional Economic Court S. Sadirov, having considered economic case No. - on the claim of the plaintiff "Olmos-Farrux" private production enterprise for the recovery of 2,000,000 soums from the defendant "Farhod" LLC, established the following [8, 14].*

Hyponyms of forensic examination: forensic philological examination, forensic linguistic examination, forensic biological examination, forensic chemical examination, forensic medical examination, handwriting examination, forensic narcological examination, forensic psychiatric examination, forensic accounting examination, exhumation (excavation and reburial of a corpse), forensic electroacoustic examination, forensic autotechnical examination, forensic ballistic examination, forensic tracing examination, etc.: *Investigator I.Muminov, citing the conclusion of the forensic medical examination No. 52/215 dated March 6, 2004, as objective evidence confirming the guilt of M.Ortikov, once again proves that the investigative actions were conducted one-sidedly [10, 107].*

The court, having heard the explanations of the plaintiff and defendant, issued a ruling on the appointment of an additional forensic medical examination [2]

Let us remind you that lexemes united in a certain semantic field are combined or differentiated according to their common and specific features. More precisely, the hyponyms of the hyperonym "forensic examination" are united in terms of content, purpose, and use, while in terms of implementation they are private and separate. As A. Sobirov noted: "It is precisely this aspect that ensures the inviolability and specificity of words in language and allows them to be combined into certain paradigms"[7,12].

Hyponyms of the hyperonym *Decision: decision on refusal to initiate criminal proceedings, decision on initiating criminal proceedings, decision on transferring the preliminary investigation to a group of investigators, decision on increasing the group of investigators during the preliminary investigation, decision on changing the composition of the investigative group, decision on sending the criminal case under investigation, decision on conducting a search, decision on conducting a personal search, decision on changing the charge, decision on the compulsory appearance of the victim, decision on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decision on arrest, decision on appointing a forensic medical examination , etc.: The decision shall be immediately enforced [8, p. 43]. Having heard the explanations of the plaintiff and*

defendant, the court issued a ruling on the appointment of an additional forensic medical examination [2].

Murder. Murder. To be a murderer, to be a murderer, to kill [5, 347]. Hyponyms of the hypernym of murder: *stabbing, poisoning, strangling, shooting, choking, suffocating, hitting, beating, hiring a killer, hanging on a rope* and others.

If the hyponyms of the hyperonym “forensic examination” differ from each other according to their implementation, then the hyponyms of the hyperonym “murder” differ from each other according to the method of committing the crime of murder. Comparison: *murder* - murder in general; *Hiring a killer* - Murder with the help of a hired killer; *stabbing* - murder committed by means of a piercing sharp-edged weapon - a knife; *poisoning* - murder committed with the use of poisonous substances; *strangulation* -murder committed by means of a poisonous gas; *shooting* - murder committed by means of a weapon (rifle, pistol, etc.); *strangulation* -murder committed by strangulation; *strangulation* -murder committed by drowning; *beating, assault* - murder committed using solid objects, etc.

Thus, hyperonyms are generality (genus), and hyponyms are particularities (species), which are realized through semantically different units.

In systemic lexicology, hyper-hyponymic, holo-meronymic (whole-part), graduonymic (degree), functional, and other relations are widely studied. Among them, one can observe that the phenomenon of graduonymy (grading) has been widely studied in linguistics.

In world linguistics, J.Locke, E.Sepir, D.Bolinger, Y.D.Apresyan, Y.S.Stepanov, L.N.Tolstoy, I.V.Chervenкова, T.N.Grigorenko expressed valuable opinions about graduonymy, while in Uzbek linguistics this issue is covered in the research of E.Begmatov, H.Ne'matov, R.Rasulov, O.Bozorov, S.Giyosov, R.Safarova, M.Narziyeva, Sh.Orifjonova, M.Fayzullayev. In Uzbek linguistics, there are also fundamental studies devoted to graduonymy [5].

G. Gulyamova notes that there are no such types of semantic relations as graduonymic, hierarchonymic in legal terminology[11]. Our observations on the lexicon of court speech confirm the opposite. More precisely, one can find active semantic graduonymy between units related to the lexicon of court speech. Semantic graduonymy is observed in units specific to the layer of common words and legal terms of the lexicon of court speech. In particular, in the lexicon of court speech, the following units in a graduonymic relationship can be cited as examples:

suspect → *defendant* → *accused* → *guilty* → *convict* → *prisoner* → *residevist*;
residevist → dangerous residevist → especially dangerous residevist (Articles 44-52 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan);

fine → deprivation of a certain right → correctional labor → restriction of service → detention → assignment to a disciplinary unit → imprisonment → life imprisonment (Article 434 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan);

to click → to push → to hit → to beat;

to damage → to inflict injury → to cause partial death → to kill;

preliminary investigation → investigation → stages of inquiry → arrest → court → punishment (or acquittal) → appeal → cassation;

minor crime → crime of minor social danger → crime of great social danger → grave crime → especially grave crime;

thief → thief leader → thief in law;

petty hooliganism → hooliganism → crime;

payment of a fine → confiscation of property → imprisonment → life imprisonment;

suspect detention room → detention center → pre-trial detention center → detention center → solitary confinement cell → maximum-security detention center, etc.: *Apply Article 57 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and impose a sentence of 2 (two) years of imprisonment (from the court verdict). Aripjanov Olimjon Karimjonovich, on the basis of paragraph "a" of part two of Article 227 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be sentenced to seven years of imprisonment. The imposed sentence shall be served in maximum-security colonies (from the court verdict). A party dissatisfied with the decision may file an appeal within 10 days to the Tashkent City Criminal Court or to the chairman of the district court. (from the court verdict). He has been held in a pre-trial detention center since January 20, 2004, separated from his family and society.*[10,121]

Consequently, within the units of the lexicon of the legal language, graduonymic relations are distinguished by: 1) internal gradation; 2) gradation between lexico-semantic groups or semantic groups; 3) gradations between units representing the basic concepts of material existence [7,146-149] are observed. These units in a graduonymic relationship can indicate how a criminal or offensive act begins, develops, and ultimately ends.

Conclusion

In short, just as there is no separate thing in objective reality, separated from everything, linguistic units in language are interconnected through one or another relationship, united into certain paradigms. These paradigmatic series are characterized by openness. They are constantly being updated in accordance with the spirit of the times and the demands of the times. After all, the lexical system itself is an open system, a system that is renewed and enriched. In particular, legal terminology is quite complex in terms of quality (meaning), and "infinite" in terms of quantity, forming

one of the largest layers in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language and is significant because it covers almost all areas, spheres, and processes of people's life.

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