

ISH YURITISHGA OID TERMINLARNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TADQIQI (INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA)

Salimova Shoxista

2nd course of master degree **in the department of foreign languages**
Jizzakh state pedagogical university

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi huquqiy atamalarning leksikografik jihatlariga bag'ishlangan. Ko'rinib turibdiki, atamalar texnologiya, fan, san'at, adabiyot va huquq kabi ko'plab sohalarda keng qo'llaniladi. Ular ko'p yillar davomida ko'plab olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan, chunki ular birlamchi va ikkilamchi ma'nolarga ega. Ilg'or texnologiyalarning rivojlanishi terminologiyada ham ko'plab o'zgarishlarga olib keldi va har bir sohada turli atamalar paydo bo'ldi. Darhaqiqat, qonun turli xil ishlatiladigan so'zlar, iboralar va so'z birikmalari bilan juda keng sohadir.*

Tayanch so'zlar: *Gaplar, monosemantik, sinonimlar, antonimlar, terminologiya, leksemalar, leksikologiya, pedagogik terminologiya, leksik qatlamlar, huquqiy atamalar, qonunchilik, salbiy hissiy ma'no.*

So'z juda ko'p ma'noga ega va u birlamchi va ikkilamchi ma'noga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Ushbu atamalar bu xususiyatga ega emas. Bu atama so'z lekin u oddiy so'zlardan ma'nosining aniqligi va o'ziga xosligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu atama fanning ma'lum bir maxsus sohasida va uning vakillarining nutqida qo'llaniladi. Masalan *crime, punishment, trial, accused, aggression, recidivism, genocide, terrorism, custody, the Senate, speaker* kabi atamalar faqat huquqshunoslikda uchraydi.

Atamalar to'plami va atamalarni o'rganadigan soha terminologiya deb ataladi. Bu atama lotin so'zidan kelib chiqqan terminus (chegara) degan ma'noni bildiradi. Huquq tilining lug'ati asosan atamalardan iborat, ammo huquqiy tushunchalarni ifodalash va shakllantirish uchun bunday til jarayonining ba'zi normalari ma'lum talablarga duch keladi. Bu atamaning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq. Bu atama nominativ funktsiyani bajaradi-uning ma'nosi adabiy til normalari doirasidagi tushunchaga tengdir. Terminologik tizimda bu atama monosemantik bo'lgani uchun uning ma'nosi tushunchaga tengdir. Demak, atamalar so'z bilan bir xil ma'noni ifodalovchi maxsus rasmiy birlashtirilgan so'zlardir. Bir nechta ma'noga ega bo'lgan bitta so'z bir nechta tushunchalarni ifodalaydi. Tilshunoslikda, ayniqsa leksikologiyada tilning asosiy leksik birligi bo'lgan leksemalar bir-biridan ajratilgan holda emas, balki o'zaro bog'liqlikda, turli semantik bog'lanishlarda mavjudligi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu tamoyil turli xil leksik qatlamlarni yaratishga olib keldi. Muayyan

naqshga ko'ra, leksik qatlamlar guruhlangan. Tadqiqot maqsadiga qarab, atamalarni guruhlashning u yoki bu tamoyilidan foydalanish muhimdir.

Materiallar va usullar M. Qosimova va Sh.Kochimov tomonidan taklif qilingan yig'ilgan materiallarni tahlil qilish va terminologik guruhlarining umumlashtirilgan tasniflari asosida o'zbek tilining huquqiy atamaları quyidagicha tasniflanishi kerakligi aniqlandi.

I. Shaxslarni bildiruvchi atamalar.

Ushbu tematik guruhni, o'z navbatida, kichik kichik guruhlariga bo'lish mumkin:

a) huquqshunoslik sohasida ishlaydigan shaxslarni bildiruvchi atamalar: *lawyer, prosecutor, judge, representative, lawyer, shareholder, prosecutor general, guarantor, criminologist, financier, notary, convoy, criminologist, judge, secretary of state*;

b) jazolanadigan shaxslar uchun shartlar: *accused, bully, aggressor, accused, criminal, immoral, bandit, aggressor, poacher, butler, gangster, drug addict, killer, hijacker, accused, suspect*.

II. "Jinoyat turlari"ni belgilaydigan atamalar: *murder, theft, bribery, rape, robbery, intimidation, slander, extortion and killer*.

III. Jinoyat protsessining shartlari: *interrogation, investigation, search, sentencing, trial, court, guilty plea, testimony, v.h.k*.

IV. "Sud organlari" tushunchasini bildiruvchi atamalar quyidagilardan iborat: *court (supreme court, local court), prosecutor's office, college of advocates, tribunal, police*.

Huquqshunoslik necha tarmoqlari iborat, qaysi har biri o'z xususiyati va o'ziga xosligi bor. Huquqshunoslikning har bir sohasidagi atamalarning ma'nosi bebahodir. Huquqiy maydon atamalarini ular vakili bo'lgan ob'ektga nisbatan ham guruhlash mumkin. Bularga quyidagilar kiradi:

- a) fuqarolik masalalari bilan bog'liq tushunchalarni ifodalovchi atamalar - *individual, legal entity, entrepreneur, creditor, guardianship, trusteeship, property rights, pledge, gift, limited liability company, limited liability company*;
- b) davlat tizimi va boshqaruv faoliyati bilan bog'liq atamalar- *state law, constitutional law, official power, state court, public associations, public organizations, Oliy Majlis, confederation, ministry, monopolistic activity*;
- c) jinoyat bilan bog'liq atamalar- *recidivist, fine, imprisonment, drug addiction, murder, terrorism, extortion, looting, espionage, poaching*;
- d) iqtisodiy masalalar bilan bog'liq atamalar -*economic court, procedural inheritance, state duty, economic contract, economic company, commercial law*;
- e) uy - joy masalalari bilan bog'liq shartlar- *ownership, lease, municipal fund, share fee, storage certificate (reservation), compensation*;

- f) ma'muriy javobgarlik masalalari bilan bog'liq atamalar-*administrative responsibility, administrative penalties, environmental impact assessment, confiscation, administrative coercion*;
- g) soliq masalalari bilan bog'liq atamalar - *income tax, tax object, royalties, subsidies, discounts, declaration, value added tax, invoice, excise tax, land tax, environmental tax*;
- h) mehnat qonunchiligi bilan bog'liq masalalar bilan bog'liq atamalar- *labor agreement, collective agreement, collective agreement, right to employment, work book, employer, disciplinary action, labor standards*.

Jamiyat va tilning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq holda, ba'zi huquqiy atamalar davlatning yangi to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ramzi, ma'lum bir voqea, narsa, mavzu, voqelik va boshqalar bo'lib xizmat qilishi kerak., shuning uchun ular Qonunchilik tilida grammatik munosabatlarga kirishadilar. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ularni quyidagicha guruhlash mumkin:

- 1) huquqiy sohaga aloqador shaxslar uchun huquqiy atamalar: *prosecutor, recidivist, drug addict, killer, spy, thief, extortionist, heir, investigator, judge, lawyer*;
- 2) voqeani tavsiflovchi atamalar, huquqiy sohadagi voqealar: *court proceedings, amnesty, coercion, confiscation, search, appeal, imprisonment, release, proceedings, conviction, investigation, interrogation*.
- 3) huquqiy hujjatlar nomini bildiruvchi huquqiy atamalar: *order, act, subsidy, certificate, license, sanction, declaration*;
- 4) huquq bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy-siyosiy jarayonlarni bildiruvchi atamalar: *agreement, referendum, elections, monitoring*;
- 5) moliyaviy vositalar bilan bevosita bog'liq bo'lgan holatlarni ko'rsatuvchi atamalar: *fine, tax, duty, pension, alimony, salary, fee, scholarship, allowance, bonus*;
- 6) jazo holati va tizimini belgilaydigan shartlar: *imprisonment, death penalty, colony*.

Tizimli leksikologiyada leksik-semantik guruhlar markazidagi leksik birliklarning o'zaro munosabatini aniqlash masalasi muhim o'rin tutadi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, semantik aloqa turlari har xil. Bularga sinonimiya, antonimiya, giponimiya, darajalar, funktsionalizm, ierarxiya kiradi. Shuning uchun huquqiy terminologik tizimdagi atamalar bir-biriga giponimik munosabatlarga ega. Huquqiy atamalarning tematik guruhlarini aniqlash har qanday fan sohasining maxsus terminologiyasi haqida aniq tasavvur beradi.

Huquqiy terminologiyada polisemiya mo'l-ko'llik bilan ajralib turadi. Polisemiyani cheklash uchun salbiy hodisa hisoblangan tezaurus kerakligi aniq bo'ladi.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

1. Black, Max (1962). "Metaphor". In: Artunova, A.D. (ed). Theory of Metaphor, 153–172. Moscow: Progress.
2. Black, Max (1993). "More About Metaphor". In: Ortony, A. (ed). Metaphor and Thought, 19–41. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Cienki, Alan (2007). "Frames, Idealized Cognitive Models and Domains". In: Geeraerts, D. (ed). The Oxford handbook of cognitive linguistics, 170–188. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Bakhridinova, D. (2018). The Lexemic Appearance of communication Discourse and its usage in Folklore. Архив Научных Публикаций JSPI, 1(75-80)
5. Sharipova N. E. The crosscultural analyses of Uzbek, English and German proverbs JournalNX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal ISSN No: 2581 - 4230 VOLUME 6, ISSUE 11, Nov. -2020
6. Ataboyev, I. (2022). FANTASTIK JANR ASARLARIDA XAYOLIY TILNING SIRLI VAZIFASI. ЧЕТ ТИЛЛАРНИ ЎҚИТИШНИНГ ИННОВАЦИОН УСУЛЛАРИ, ТАРЖИМАШУНОСЛИК ВА ФИЛОЛОГИК ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРДА ЗАМОНАВИЙ ЁНДАШУВ.
7. Turgunova, F. (2022). fazilatturgunova05@ gmail. com YANGILIK SARLAVHALARDAGI QISQARTMALAR VA ULARNING TARJIMA XUSUSIYATLARI: YANGILIK SARLAVHALARDAGI QISQARTMALAR VA ULARNING TARJIMA XUSUSIYATLARI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 4(4).
8. Turgunova, F. (2022). fazilatturgunova05@ gmail. com FRAZELOGIYANI O'RGANISHNING ETNOLINGVISTIK ASPEKTI: FRAZELOGIYANI O'RGANISHNING ETNOLINGVISTIK ASPEKTI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 4(4).
9. Ataboyev Isroiljon Mirza o'g'li. (2022). RESPONDING TO A SPEECH REPROACH. *British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development*, 10, 161–167. Retrieved from <https://journalzone.org/index.php/bjgesd/article/view/157>
10. Turgunova, F. (2022). fazilatturgunova05@ gmail. com MATNINI SIQISHNI O'RGANISH UCHUN NAZARIY SHARTLAR. MATNNI SIQISH: MATNINI SIQISHNI O'RGANISH UCHUN NAZARIY SHARTLAR. MATNNI SIQISH. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 4(4).
11. Ataboyev, I. (2022). isroilataboyev2@ gmail. com LINGVISTIK HODISA SIFATIDA TANBEH BERISHGA LUG'AT YONDASHUVI: LINGVISTIK HODISA SIFATIDA TANBEH BERISHGA LUG'AT YONDASHUVI. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 4(4).
12. Rustamov Ilkhom Tursunovich. (2022). LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATION SKILLS. *British*

Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development, 10, 168–173. Retrieved from <https://journalzone.org/index.php/bjgesd/article/view/158>

13. Rustamov, I. (2022). Илхом TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 4(4).

14. Rustamov, I. (2022). Ilhom THE INTERLEVEL ANALYSIS OF VERBAL HUMOUR RESOURCES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: THE INTERLEVEL ANALYSIS OF VERBAL HUMOUR RESOURCES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 4(4).

15. Rustamov, I. (2022). ilhom МИЛЛИЙ ЛАТИФАЛАРНИНГ СТЕРОТИПИК ТАЛҚИНИ: МИЛЛИЙ ЛАТИФАЛАРНИНГ СТЕРОТИПИК ТАЛҚИНИ. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 4(4).