

The role of terminology in legal language texts and documents

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Abstract: The article reveals the role of terminology in legal language texts and documents. Also, the article is devoted to the analysis of the functioning of legal terminologies as components of terminological science. The author of the article examines the analyzed linguistic material from the point of view of cognitive linguistics and relies on a number of methods, including statistical method, the method of cognitive modeling of the meaning of lexical units, as well as the method of inference.

Keywords: cognition, term, legal language texts and documents, structure, language, law, terminological system.

Introduction. Terminological units are the object of analysis of various disciplines. Each paradigm of knowledge formulates its own definitions, specific features characteristics. The famous terminologist V.M. Leichik, when setting tasks for specialists for working in the field of terminology, emphasizes their important mission, notes that “the task of terminologists is consisting a terminological explosion, which is largely spontaneous, into a controlled process”[5,21]. This approach of the scientist is justified, that the terminological units are the material component of the human cognition, represent “elements of scientific apparatus of theories and concepts, as well as such symbolic means as nomenclature, proper names, symbols, indices, as well as their combinations in verbal formulations, symbolic formulas, diagrams, etc” [5,21].

T.G. Popova, S.A. Stepanov and M.V. Poluboyarov [8,166-169] analyze the content, structure of the term in terms of cognitive approach, identify and analyze the formation of a meaningful core of the term. At the same time, researchers consider a range of questions and problems that are direct reflection in the study of allomorphic and isomorphic characteristics. Considering legal terminology is as an integral part of terminological science with a point view of cognitive science.

Legal terminology is as an integral part of terminological science. [3,35; 4,273-275; 7,213;]. Language signs are used to receive, process and represent the messages of the informant, including number of informants in the field of law, represent conventional signs [9,34; 10,45; 11,11].

In understanding the terminological unit, we will rely on the points of view of T.G. Popova, S.A. Stepanova and M.V. Poluboyarova [9, 166-169], that “lexical units of a special (natural science, commercial, technical, legal, military, etc.) language, are used for the purpose of adequate expression of certain special concepts, as well as verbal expression in the language of objects from various professional spheres”. In addition, the term - a word without modulation. The lawyer’s speech is

characterized by a clear, reasoned and transparent composition with using legal stamps, specific accompanying definitions [10,16-23]. The examples include, bring stable combinations in speech - to have meaning, harsh criticism, active support, play a role, constant attention, focus, brisk explanation, struggle, close attention. Also, we present such legal stamps - verbal phrases replacing prepositions: at the expense, in the case, in part, in connection, in the light, etc.

When consideration of the case depending on whether the law allows an exemption from liability in this situation, and whether the commission or failure to take a specific action in the wording of the disclaimer itself, the courts disclaimer can be ignored.

The disclaimers are present as lexical units that act in a direct meaning, and terminological units are not have expressive-shaped components. The vocabulary is played by a special lexical unit. It should be noted that the series with commercial and legal terminology units in disclaimer messages are very important for the terms of the most different terminological systems. Our analysis of the practical material is revealed that the disclaimer procedure is characterized by the use of numerous monosemantic nouns. For example, such legal terms – *responsibility, liability, damage, claim, buyer, seller, company, shipment, merchantability*, and terminological phrases, for example: *limitation of liability, exclusion of liability, express/implied warranty, fitness for a particular purpose*.

The sources of the new formation of legal terms are Latinisms. Indeed, one can not re-reassess the important role of the Latin language in the development of the legal terminological system. A large number of Latinisms are legal terms have been introduced into other languages from the original language during the Renaissance. In this regard, we present such legal Latin terms like *bona fide, memorandum, certiorari, Alibi*. Many legal terms was borrowed by English from French language, for example: *president, legislature, representative, congress, parliament, etc*.

However, it should be noted that, there is a variety of options. There is an adjective that is taken from Latin, *as legalis - legal*. It contains several forms: 1) *loyal* - a form appeared in English from the Old French language;

2) *legal* - the form appeared in English language without an intermediate language, from Latin language;

3) *nogo legalis* - the form appeared in English from the Norman language [3,187].

Thus, it can be seen from the examples of legal terms – Latinisms, Latin borrowings are inter-national words. Accordingly, similar words are found in many linguistic cultures. The legal technical special terminological units have a specific meaning: legal force, judgment, compensation for property damage.

The special legal terms can be divided into two groups.

The first group - it is legal common terminological units included into the language of jurisprudence from the common language. However, these words began to possess another value in the language of law. For example, the following lexical units have become legal terms: *act, production, agitation, complaint, seizure, etc*.

The second group - the terminological units related to only the language of law. These legal terms includes such as *legal capacity, regarding national authority, lawsuit, etc.*

As the analysis of our practical material, most of linguistic terms in the language of law, as the first group, the presence one-word terminological units, the total numerical components are equal to 85%. As for the second group terminological units equals 12%, and about 3% remains at 3 and 4 compound words from the general stock of special legal terms.

The juries are selected from a larger panel of citizens, common well-known as the venire - from wider circle of citizens, usually are known as a category of people who can perform the function of the jury, he/she is chosen by the trial jury. Venire is a category of persons who are able to perform the functions of a jury. "Etymological analysis allows structures of the most ancient word formation, the structure of the word and the elements of its meaning, which, as a result of the action of various internal linguistic, cultural-social, inter language and territorial-temporal processes" [2,6]. As the knowledge the definition of special technical terms, demanding in the procedural law, the meaning of similar terms in the relevant branch of knowledge. Common words in jurisprudence are used in the meaning, common literary language. For instance, terminological unit possesses the same meaning as the common lexical unit, *sky* - a person who accuses of something anyone. It can be said about such terminological units, as *a witness, before testimony, defender.*

In the English-Russian International Law Dictionary (English-Russian legal word), legal terminology is as an integral part of terminological science, the term *chancellor* defines two main values, as 1) *the chancellor* 2) *the chairman* – the court of justice in the several states of USA. At the same time, the word *chancellor* has the following meanings: 1) *the right to justice*; 2) *office of sky court*; 3) *a court of justice.*

Legal terminological units are formed on the basis of various models. The first model can be called, as noun + noun in the indirect case. For example, *a confession, inventory of property, privacy of correspondence, etc.* The second model of legal terminological units is the model noun + noun: *administrative commission, accusation natural speech, etc.* both legal force and legal significance in the properties of documents. But the difference between these properties is significant: if in the first case the document is a legal fact, entails legal consequences, and it is called undoubtedly a legal document. In the second case - if the document only confirms any circumstances of business activity or personal nature. From the definition of legal significance, it follows that the document possess this property that do not give rise to legal consequences, but only confirms the circumstances, which in a certain situation are given the status of legal.

The question arises: Is a legal document with such property? And if it can be, can it serve as a criterion for the classification of legal documents? Another difference in these concepts: speaking of legal force, one should have in view of only official documents, while the legal significance can refer to any document. According

to standards, an official document is a document, is created for organization, official or citizen, is drawn up in the prescribed manner.

The State Standard delineates clearly in the documents, it can be given the status of legal or legally binding, thereby the content of such a document is associated with the figure of legal documents and texts. The meanings of the terms “legal force” and “legal significance” are examined. The legal rules containing these categories are given; the concepts of legal regulations are used. the property “legal significance” is given in the legal document and legal texts in the process of specific situations.

In conclusion, the legal terms play the most important role in the legal documents and texts. Furthermore, the legal terms are as an integral part of the terminological system, these terms play an essential cognitive function. With inadequate use of the terms, units, without the right approach to the peculiarities of understanding the meaning of a word, it is impossible to adequately perceive terminological units in the field. Terminological system of any paradigm knowledge is the semantic core languages for special purposes. The language of Law terminology is semantic and functional unity that components are interdependent and are interconnected. Such a single component of semantic-logical functions confirms the parallelism of the functioning of the legal territory.

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