

SYNONYM OF LEGAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN

M. Bakhridinova

Senior Lecturer Tashkent State University Of Law, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: In Uzbek linguistics, synonymy is one of the more deeply studied issues. In works dedicated to the research of sectoral terminologies, including terminology of the legal field (M. Qasimova, Sh. Ko'chimov), synonymy is also mentioned separately. Accordingly, in our work, Uzbek legal terms were approached only from the point of view of systematic lexicology.

KEYWORDS: Synonyms, German language, legal sources, legal terminology, Uzbek language.

INTRODUCTION

When it comes to the mutual relationship of lexical units, including terms, the issue of synonymy is also transverse. Because, whether we like it or not, especially in current Uzbek legal terminology, many concepts are expressed by two or more terms. Lexical synonyms (absolute) and variant types of synonyms are especially frequent in our research object.

When referring to dictionaries and encyclopedias of legal terms, it can be seen that the series of lexical synonyms consists of not only two, but three or more terms:

guardianship - sponsorship, witness, succession - inheritance, theft - claim of property; exhibition - instructional show, etc

In the legal terminology of the German language, we can find terms with similar synonymous properties. For example, Verbrechen-Straftat (crime), amnestieren-begnadigen (to forgive), Zeuge-Beobachter (the witness), Scheidungskind-Trennungskind (child of a divorced marriage), Verhör, Ermittlung (investigation, interrogation), Freiheitsstrafe – Gefängnis- Haft (prison), Entlassung - bedingte Verurteilung - bedingte Entlassung (parole), Begnadigung -Amnestie (pardon), Vormundschaft -Sponsoring (patronage, guardianship) and others.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As in other terminological fields, in Uzbek legal terminology, a synonymous series consisting of native and foreign terms is often encountered. In this, the synonymy of lexical units of the Russian-international and own (some of them are Persian or Arabic) layers is especially noticeable. As a result of the analysis of a number of legal sources, the following cases of the use of legal synonymous terms were found:

1. Synonymy of our own terms (many of them may be Persian-Tajik or Arabic, which have been assimilated into our mother tongue):

nasiya – qarz – burch

nation - debt - duty

topshiriq – vazifa

assignment - task

muassasa – mahkama

institution - court

nizom – qonunlar

regulations - laws

homiylilik – yoqllovchilik (YUTL).

patronage - advocacy

aybdor – gunohkor

guilty - sinner

ega – biylovchi – egallovchi – egalik qiluvchi

possessor - owner

guruhboz – tarafkash

a groupie - a partisan

o'lon – xiroj

tribute

vasiyat – vasiyatnoma (YUAIL).

will - testament (YUAIL)

farmoyish – ko'rsatma

command - instruction

asos – bahona – vaj

basis - excuse - reason

tarafdor – yoqllovchi

supporter - supporter

jabr – zulm – istibdod (RO'YUAL).

oppression - tyranny

2. Borrowed term and its synonyms in the Uzbek language:

avdar – mulk – boylik

adyulter – er-xotin vafosizligi

avantyura, qaltis ish, tavakkaliga xatarli ish

anketa – so'rovnoma

zayom - qarz

arbitraj – hakamlar sudi

valyuta - chet el puli

aparteid – irqiy ayirmachilik – huquqni cheklash – ta'qib qilish

mandat - vakolatnoma

yustitsiya – adliya

dezertir - qochoq

auksion – kimoshdi savdosi

blanket norma – huquqiy norma – havola qiluvchi norma

verdikt – hukm – xulosa – haqiqatnoma

veto – taqiq

3. Uzbek term and its adopted synonym:

firibgar - afera

ijara - prokat

omonat qo'yilgan pul - depozit

ruxsatnoma, rozilik, imzo - viza

4. A native term and its mixed-type synonyms:

hadya akti, hadya hujjati

aktnoma, qaydnoma, qayd daftari

ma'muriy jarayon, protsess, ma'muriy ish yuritish tartibi, ma'muriy muhokama

At the same time, it can be seen that the synonymy of singular and compound terms is used a lot in legal terminology. We will give examples:

maslahatchi – majlis o'tirdoshi

yoqlash – himoya qilish

bildiruvchi – aytuvchi – arz qiluvchi (YUTL)

yozishma – aloqa qog'ozi

huquqbuzarlik – tartib buzish (YUAIL)

oqlash – aybsiz deb topish

talash – o'g'irlash – talonchlik qilish (RO'YUAL)

It should be noted that it is customary for combined terms to become synonyms. For example:

ehtiyot sudya – zapas sudya (YUTL)

kafolatda turish – kafillikda bo'lish

payli shirkat – hissadorlik shirkati (YUAIL)

pul yuborish – pul o'tkazish

qayta ro'yxatga olish – qayta ro'yxatdan o'tkazish (RO'YUAL) [1].

So, the active method that creates synonyms in the current Uzbek legal terminology is kalka. That is, as a result of taking a foreign word, several forms of the same term appear in the language (examples above). These cases can be clearly seen in legal dictionaries.

Now let's focus on the German situation.

In the German language, the synonyms of legal terms are very developed, and the list of such words can be continued not only as international words, but also based on the internal possibilities of the German lexicology:

Experte-Fachman-Sachverständiger (specialist)

Beschwerde-Klage (complaint)

amnestieren-begnadigen-expulpiere(to forgive)

Beschluss-Entscheidung-Resolution-Übereinkunft-Entschluss-Geheiß (decision)

Delikt-Verbrechen-Vergehen-Straftat-Gesetzverstoß (crime)

Erkenntnis-Aufschluss-Beurteilung-Bewertung-Einsicht (to confess)

illegal-gesetzeswidrig-ungesetzlich (illegal)

Pflicht-Verpflichtung(duty)

Haft-Arrest-Gefangenschaf-Gewahrsam-Knast (arrest)

Ausstand-Streik-Arbeitsniederlegung-Kampfmaßnahme(strike)

So even now synonyms are widely used in regulatory documents in both languages. Therefore, the documents of legal authorities cannot fully justify themselves at the moment, the rule of uniformity of terms is not followed. This can be seen in many examples:

- yagona soliq, bir xil soliq;
- single tax, same tax
- nikoh yoshi, balog‘at yoshi;
- age of marriage, age of majority;
- ma‘mur, ma‘muriyat boshlig‘i, boshqaruvchi
- administrator, head of administration, manager
- odil sudlov, qonuniy sudlov
- justice, legal trial
- konsulxona, konsullik, vakolatxona va boshqalar.
- consulate, representative office, etc

We can give the following examples in German:

Heiratsalter, Volljährigkeit (age of marriage, age of majority);

• Administrator, Verwaltungsleiter, Manager (administrator, head of administration, manager);

• Justiz, Gerichtsverfahren (justice, legal trial);

Konsulat, Repräsentanz usw. (consulate, representative office, etc).

As a result of our observations, it became clear that differences in the terminology of regulatory documents in the Uzbek and German languages are increasing due to words that are not standardized in the field of law: in Uzbek language tovar – mol, butlovchi buyum; zona - doira, hudud; dotatsiya - qo‘shimcha mablag‘ berish, kemptikni to‘ldirish

In German эса Zone - Kreis, Territorium (Zone - circle, area);

Subvention - Bereitstellung zusätzlicher Mittel, Füllen der Lücke (Subsidy - providing additional funds, filling the gap);

It should be noted that variant type of synonymy is also widespread in Uzbek and German legal terminology. The linguist scientist G. Gulyamova explains that there are two types of such variant terms:

1. Variation of one-component terms: kafillik – kafolat, ishonchsizlik – ishonmaslik, o‘g‘irlash – o‘g‘irlik, narx-narx-navo, jaholat - jaholatparastlik etc.

2. Variability of two or more components, that is, compound terms: odil sudlov – adolatli sudlov, sud muhokamasi – sud tekshiruvi – sud taftishi, moliya organlari – moliyaviy organlar, xususiy ajrim – alohida ajrim, yuriskonsult – yuridik konsultant – yuridik maslahatchi etc [1].

“Legal terms,” one of the pamphlets states, “must clearly express unambiguous ideas, phrases should be extremely clear and fluent, content reflected in the expressed text should not be

ambiguous, legal terminologies should be stable, and its use should be independent (emphasis - G.G.), should meet the requirements of a simple and understandable structure of legal terms” [3].

Let’s compare the variant status of German synonyms.

1. In the German language, there are many synonymous cases of single-component words (Variation einkomponentiger Terme): Pflicht-Verpflichtung(duty), Staatsangehörige-Staatsbürgerin (female citizen), gesetzeswidrig-ungesetzlich(illegal),verhaften-inhaftieren(arrest).

2. Synonyms in the German language have arisen mainly lexically, at the expense of the rich internal possibilities of this language:

Regierung-Führung-Herrschaft(power)

Strafe-Maßregelung-Sühne-Vergeltung (punishment)

privat-individuell-persönlich (personal)

Votum-Stimme(sound)

amnestieren-begnadigen (to forgive)

Conclusion

In short, it can be said that it is important to study and research the synonymy of legal terms in Uzbek and German.

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