

THE FORMATION OF THE FIELD OF TERMINOLOGY AND ITS STUDY IN LINGUISTICS HISTORY OF EMERGENCE OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

Muyassarkhan R. Bakhridinova

Senior Lecturer Of The Department Of Foreign Languages, Tashkent State Law University,
Uzbekistan

Ferstel Rattay-Beate

Foreign Expert, Professor Of The Technical University Of Munich, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: With the formation of humanity, social issues also emerged. Language, as a product of thought, serves to satisfy all the needs of mankind. With the formation of human communities, there was a need to organize them and develop certain norms. Under the influence of this need, the rules of living and its legal basis were developed. In this regard, new conceptual networks have appeared in the paradigm of language and its units, which are distinguished by their common feature of belonging to the legal sphere, i.e., having a legal character.

KEYWORDS: “Baburnoma”, law, royal law, state system, property acquisition rules, obey (serve), sentence, execution, punishment, oath, property, oil, and peace.

INTRODUCTION

Along with the adoption of laws and regulations, the concept of breaking them was also formed. As a result, specific legal regulations began to be formed to punish the crime and the criminal. For example, Amir Temur, who founded the Turkish state, contributed to the enrichment of the Uzbek language with many political and legal concepts [1]. For example, you can find concepts such as tuzuk (rule, right), law, royal law, state system, property acquisition rules, obey (serve), sentence, execution, punishment. The legal issues that started during the reign of Amir Temur became even richer during the rule of his descendants - the Timurid princes. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur in his famous work “Baburnoma” mentioned a lot of terms used in the jurisprudence of his country and time. Since the work is dedicated to the description of the life of a person directly related to the life of the palace and affairs of the kingdom, as well as active political processes, it expresses the concepts of the political, legal and social spheres of its time. In the language of the work, concepts such as oath, property, oil, and peace are used. They are the first appearances and stages of formation of words and concepts related to legal terminology.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

This policy was completely suppressed (18). The word “policy” here means the method, way, and measures chosen in situations of disorder.

It can be said that the formation of vocabulary and its factors are different in each language. Nowadays, special attention is paid to the concept of comparative grammar. For example, if we focus on the sources of German legal terms, considering the comparative analysis of German and Uzbek legal terms, we can see that the sources related to the history of this language are also related to ancient history. In the drama “Der zerbrochene Krug” (“Broken Krug”) by the German writer Heinrich von Kleis, we can see that dozens of terms are mentioned in the German language in jurisprudence of 300-400 years ago and are still used today. This shows that the terminology of the legal field has been formed in the language since ancient times, and it proves that the meaning of the terms of this field is fixed compared to other paradigms and does not change over long periods of time.

The concept of Schreiber beim Gericht /court clerk/ (1) can be the most actively used of them. This concept has been used as a legal term in the language since the early days when courts were established.

Another concept related to a court case is the German Was? Der Gerichtsrat? Eine Prüfund? Das ist nicht gut /What? A panel of judges? Is it a test? It is not good/ used in (2). In German, the combination of several judges, that is, a panel of judges, is still actively used in the terminology of the legal community.

Die Kasse und Protokolle /Cash register and journals/ (3) these concepts are used in different paradigms in the language under the phenomenon of expansion of meaning or narrowing of meaning. In German, these concepts are legal units. In the following text, we can see the relevance of these concepts to the legal field with the help of examples. Angeklagter, Ich sehe bei der Verhandlung zu und prüfe ich die Kassen (5).

In German, it is the norm for judges to wear uniforms and wigs for the legal field, and in turn, words expressing these concepts are part of the field’s terminology. Herr Richter ziehen Sie Mantel und Perücke an /Mr. Judge, put on a coat and a wig/ (5) Judges also wear special clothes in Uzbek.

One of the active lexical units of legal field terminology is the term accused. I am also Richter und Angeklagter at the same time. Ich muss mich selbst verurteilen /So I am judge and accused at the same time. I have to judge myself/ (4). The fact that the words “judge” and “accused” used in this text essentially refer to one person creates complexity of the text.

Also Ich muss wegläufen, sonst komme ich ins Gefängnis /I must run away, otherwise I will go to prison/ (4); Ja, das passiert, wenn man sich nicht an die Gesetze hält. Heute ist doch Gerichtstag bei Ihnen, oder? /Yes, that's what happens when you disobey the law. Today is the day of judgment for you, isn't it?/ (5); / (5); Sie führen das Protokoll /They keep the protocol/ (7); Du bist also der Schuldige /So, you are guilty/ (9); In einer richtigen Gerichtsverhandlung spricht zuerst der Kläger – hier Frau /In a real court session, the plaintiff speaks first - here is a woman/ (9).

Among the mentioned historical legal terms related to the German language, we can cite the following terms as examples that are still actively used today. Der Gerichtsrat? (Council of judges), Protokolle (document), Richter (judge), Angeklagter (accused), Verhandlung (trial), verurteilen (judge), Gefängnis (prison) Gesetz (law) Schuldige (guilty), Gerichtsverhandlung (trial) , such as Kläger (plaintiff).

After the second half of the 19th century, new legal terms began to be used in newspapers and magazines published in Uzbek. Some of these terms began to be used in the Russian-international form (with the pronunciation adapted to the Uzbek language): avoxta (< gaupvahta), lawyer, action, arist // ariston, bankro't, vayannoy so'd, deplamat, zako'n , istrainnik, doznaniya (interrogation), ugalavny work, etc. At the same time, a number of legal terms began to be adopted in full and semi-modified form: the basic law (constitution), contraband goods (contraband), demand (ultimatum), payment (tax), siyaz kazis, sibirization, pechat , such as a law firm.

It is known that the history of German jurisprudence from a legal-historical point of view includes legal knowledge based on tribal rights and, in particular, Saxon and Frankish legal concepts. Together with Roman and canon law, it formed common jurisprudence in the High Middle Ages and constituted a trio of legal sources that were decisive in the development of European jurisprudence.

In this sense, German jurisprudence should not be confused with the actual jurisprudence in Germany. It refers only to the historical period and its legal traditions, and we can observe that German jurisprudence began in the 6th century of the Middle Ages and continued until the beginning of the 12th century. Accordingly, modern studies assume that a single all-German system was formed in the Middle Ages. To this day, German-canonical Roman legal traditions coexist in Germany, and the current legal system relies on all of these sources.

It is known from German historical times that ancient Germanic law was accepted orally.

Pre-medieval Germanic jurisprudence expressed the rights of people's courts that were accepted orally. Tribal rights and Germanic national rights were created for members of individual tribes during the migration of peoples.

In the Middle Ages, tribal rights, originating from the hierarchical societies of the early Middle Ages, emerged as land rights for the inhabitants of a certain geographical area. In addition, there were special rights for certain professional groups or groups of people. Ownership of land and property and services and obligations related to it began to express the main direction of the legal system. The legal system of the nobility consisted essentially of feudal law. Peasants were partly free and legally independent landowners, and partly joined the church. Reich legislation was limited to separate constitutional laws. For example, the Golden Bull of 1356. It can be concluded that law books such as Mühlhausen's Reich Law, Sachsenspiegel (Saxon Mirror) or Schwabenspiegel (Swabian Mirror) created in the 13th century contributed greatly to legal harmonization. In particular, the Sachsenspiegel (Saxon Mirror) has survived largely unscathed from the later Middle Ages and the early modern period. We have shown during our research that German legislation was strong in the Middle Ages.

We will focus on the legal relations of feudalism in the social system in Germany, an agrarian country characterized by a natural economy. The upper class, land-owning nobles divided into different property groups, and the lower class, the peasant class, were formed on the one hand. Only at the beginning of the High Middle Ages, i.e., in the second half of the 12th century, we can observe the development of the regulatory aspects of trade and monetary relations with cities. However, in that period, bureaucracy and constant a state with a police army certainly did not yet

exist. The order of estates created in the Middle Ages was preserved until the French Revolution. The social order was characterized by a limited bourgeoisie and the exclusion of the nobility from political decision-making at the same time.

It should be noted that in the High Middle Ages, unlike today, judges were only responsible for negotiating with judges and announcing their verdicts.

The judge did not have the right to make a decision alone. The party's main actions created strong binding effects, which led to the emergence of the habit of delegating them to lawyers for their existence. Evidence was sworn (often by oath-takers) and a jury, who decided guilt and innocence as a divine judgment. Sentences were not subject to legal protection in the modern sense, as a result of which we can observe that the trial was immediately conducted between the prosecutor and the judge. From the early Middle Ages, the punishments in Germanic times were mainly physical injuries. In the Middle Ages, there was a general rate of infamous interrogations, mirror punishments under the law, and capital punishment under torture.

Between the 13th and 16th centuries, the legal profession of teaching and learning Latin appeared. It was taught by written Roman law and canon law created by the Catholic Church. The emergence of learned jurists in German legal practice began the adoption of Roman law, as medieval culture was influenced by the Latin language. A number of official and private works of Emperor Frederick III are recorded in writing. In connection with the reformation of constitutional structures, it is also known that in the 1440s the doctors of jurisprudence had a large voice in the council meetings and in the courts.

Starting from the second half of the 15th century, the modern law taught in Italy was influenced by the Roman law. Although the law existed only as an adjunct to local and regional laws, they were often romanized, i.e. adapted to Roman law. The transition from oral to covert management has created distance between the people and the people.

With the Enlightenment period, a decisive turn in the legal system took place, a new social theory was developed that adopted the form of the society of the Middle Ages. From the 18th century, we can observe that the German law grew stronger.

CONCLUSION

As a result of historical development, Roman law began to significantly influence the development of the German legal system. Although the Germanic tribes had their own legal traditions, which were written down in law codes after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, these tribes settled in former Rome and were therefore more familiar to the population. They had to incorporate Roman law into their legal traditions. During our research, we learned that there were times when there was no written law in the early Middle Ages .

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