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Abstract. *This article analyzes the lexical-semantic features of Uzbek legal texts. The article presents issues such as the lexical-semantic concept, the importance of clarity of meaning in legal texts. Synonyms and antonyms found in Uzbek legal texts are also analyzed.*

Key words: *legal texts, meaning, semantics, equivalence, legal language, lexicon, analysis, terms, substitution.*

Introduction

The analysis of legal texts is considered very important for Uzbek linguistics. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to learn about the concept of "text". Only after that, it becomes easier for us to get information about the meanings of any texts, in other words, about their lexical-semantic properties. In the language, each element has its own function, scope of meaning, laws of connection with other elements and units. A writer who is perfectly aware of these laws and has a high sense of words and skills can create unique images, unexpected, beautiful artistic pictures. Then the reader becomes a prisoner not only of the idea of the work, but also of its beautiful language. In this, various artistic and aesthetic meanings assigned to them based on linguistic and artistic laws play a decisive role, based on the selection, sorting and polishing of units that are extremely suitable for the artistic image in the national language.

Materials and methods

The law determines the criteria for choosing a word based on its signs and characteristics. The new law does not allow the use of different words in the language, such as new similes, metaphors, litotes, revitalization

Because in the language of the law, one thing does not add to the other, comparison, does not add meaning, therefore, poetic lexis, emotional, expressives are not used. Slang or the lexicon of the law is grouped differently by scholars are grouped as follows:

1. Universal lexicon
2. Phraseological lexicon
3. Terms [Kuchimov Sh, Tashkent 1995]

In the language of law, common words are widely used. It is natural that this happens because the lexical language of the law is not appropriate. All citizens of the country apply to it, not to experts, but to one or another, the law is drawn up taking into account the perception of the public after the language aspect. These are the

necessary actions to ensure the priority of continuous communication between the law and the society meaning, it is necessary to have a high weight in the language of the law.

In order to determine the specific features of the lexicon of the legal language, in the research, the common usages of the legal language are analyzed by adjective pronoun verb word groups.

In order to determine the specific characteristics of the quality of the legal language, the used words of the legal language are analyzed according to parts of speech. And in Uzbek legal text nouns are mostly used like *shaxs, ish, qonun, mehnat, hujjat*. [1]

"In some cases, legal terms are so specialized that they are incomprehensible or misunderstood by people who are not familiar with the science of law," writes A. Saidov. For example, the term "rastorzheniye braka" - "*nikohni bekor qilish*" is often used incorrectly by non-specialists. Or "svoboda sovesti" is completely misunderstood as "*vijdon erkinligi*". It is known that the main meaning of this concept, which contains archaism methods, is historically formed, expresses belief or disbelief in the existence of a divine origin. But non-specialists understand the word "*vijdon*" in the combination of "*vijdon erkinligi*" in the usual sense and often cause confusion."

Issues related to Uzbek legal texts are discussed in the book "Law and language" by A. Saidov, L. Saidova, Sh. Kochimov, M. Kasimova, "Problems of Uzbek legal terms" by A. Saidov, M. Kasimova, L. Karimov " [Uzbek language and literature 1992, issue 2], it was also mentioned in the articles "Terminology - important" by D. Ahmedov and A. Saidov.

Results

The lexical-semantic analysis of the language in Uzbek legislation is based mainly on terms. In the language of law, terms are widely used and there are various discussions about the grouping of terms. The first are socio-political terms and the second are legal terms for terms that are widely used but have a special meaning in legal documents.

Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
Rivojlantirmoq – <i>to improve</i>	Takomillashtirmoq, yaxshilamoq, kuchaytirmoq, samaradorligini oshirmoq, modernizatsiya qilmoq, chiqurlashtirmoq.	Yomonlashtirmoq, kuchsizlashtirmoq, Zarar yetkazmoq, zaiflastirmoq, buzmoq.

Synonyms

Avval	Ilgari, oldin
sababli	tufayli

jinoyat	qilmish
unvon	Daraja
Sodir bo'lmoq	Yuz bermoq
Antonyms	
Jinoytachi	Jabrlanuvchi
Ozodlikdan mahrum etmoq	Ozodlikka chiqqarmoq
Qonunga riya qilmoq	Qonunni buzmoq
Erkinlik	Qaramlik

Discussion

If a word is a unit of language, then a text is a unit of communication (communication, exchange of ideas). Words have a specific meaning, and texts have a specific content. Knowing the meanings of words, the student understands them from the context, i.e. creates certain contents in his imagination. Understanding the meaning and contents means understanding the text.

The subject of lexico-semantic analysis is the word, or rather the lexeme, taken as the realization of all its possible forms. At the same time, the researcher is not interested in the word itself, but in its meaning in terms of typology and implementation features.

The question of the semantics of the word remains one of the problematic in linguistics. Meaning is studied by semasiology, semiotics, lexicology, and each branch contributes to the understanding of this term.

From the point of view of semiotics, meaning is considered as the property of a linguistic sign to perform a denoting function, that is, to call an object or concept extra linguistic reality. From the point of view of lexicology, meaning is the content of a language unit, fixed in dictionaries in abstraction from a specific context and maximally generalized. Semasiology considers meaning as a category that has a multicomponent structure, consisting of a number of minimal meaningful units - semes, forming a single semantics.

The translator must not only keep the meaning of the original legal text, but also construct sentences so that native speakers can understand. In this respect, the problem of equivalence in translation appears in a new light. Different scholars define different degrees of textual equivalence in the original and in the translation of the text. Most of them argue that equivalence must be considered at the lexical and grammatical level, but their opinions differ. It is important to take into account the higher levels (text level, cultural level, etc.). Equivalence at these levels produces the same pragmatic effect on the receiver of the information as the original text.

Not only the knowledge of legal terminology, the judicial system and procedures as well as legal standards, but also the personal qualities of the translator, who is not only bilingual, but also has the ability to reproduce the context. cultural context of the original text, which plays an essential role in the understanding of the text by representatives of other countries. Scientists must feel the cultural, lexical and semantic characteristics of the translated text because language is not an isolated subject. It is part of the culture while translation is not only a language substitution but also a functional replacement of cultural factors.

When a person translates a legal text from Uzbek to English, they may follow a continuous trend that certain lexical and semantic features prevail over others. If it is possible to analyze the quantitative ratio of the lexical transformations used, one can notice a tendency to reject during the translation of some semantically redundant words that have no significant semantic meaning.

The peculiarity of translation of legal documents lies primarily in the presence in the source language of well-established, narrowly defined terms and expressions. The terms of the functional, structural and semantic features of legal terminology allow us to derive the following definition. A legal term is a word or phrase used in the operation of the legal subclass of the formal business language style, expressing the main concept of the legal standard, having a clear semantic boundary, limited opportunities and habits.

At the same time, as experts note, the biggest difficulties are due to the fact that “translation is not a real legal term registered in the language system of explanatory and translation dictionaries and reference books.”, and units of the lexical and semantic linguistic system”, whose meaning in specific legal documents is determined by the linguistic and cultural context. A quality translation implies respect for the lexical and semantic characteristics of the text.

Because the development of the new society being built on the basis of democratic principles in Uzbekistan is determined by the rule of law. When the issue is put in this way, the perfect knowledge of the legal language is not only the task of lawyers, but it becomes a life requirement for all members of the society to be properly aware of it. Why is that? Because a citizen who is aware of the contents of legal documents recognizes his rights, understands well which part of his activity is in line with the interests of the society and the people, the current laws and regulations. Therefore, he builds his life on this basis. For this, he realizes that he must know the language in which legal documents are formalized.

It should be noted that when translating legal texts into Uzbek, their lexical semantic features and the meanings of each used word should be taken into account. Because an alternative translation of a word that has a certain meaning in one language has a completely different meaning in another language, or a very general or very specific meaning, it can change the meaning of the law. For this reason, it is important to study the lexical-semantic meanings of legal texts in each language.

Conclusion

The importance of lexical-semantics is considered very important for any language, and this phenomenon is studied on the basis of various texts. The lexical-semantic features of words in legal texts may differ in different languages. There are significant differences in Uzbek and English legal texts. In the laws of the English language, words with synonyms, antonyms and polysemantic properties can be found more often. Although such words are used in Uzbek legislation, they do not constitute the majority.

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