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Legal Thesaurus – Factor Ensuring Terms Monosemanticity

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Annotation: *this article discusses the legal vocabulary, terminology and its actual problems, legal dictionaries, some shortcomings in the field of translation, as well as general legal thesaurus in law.*

The significance of terminology is great in science and technology, and in the development of production. Several studies have been done in this field in the Uzbek linguistics. Numerous scientific studies made great contribution to the development of the terminology in various aspects. Various terminological systems have been analyzed and investigated linguistically from this point of view. Undoubtedly, such researches made a positive contribution to the development of terms of a particular science and technology. The legal terminology in the Uzbek linguistics was also in the focus of scientists' attention. We can note the works of M.Kosimova, Sh.Kuchimova who worked in this field. In these scientific studies the terms which are used in the field of law are thoroughly studied and the stages of development of the Uzbek legal terminology were thoroughly analyzed, and made a number of proposals and recommendations on legal terminology. There are many dictionaries from jurisprudence than other fields.

Especially, the laws and instructions which were adopted in our country after the independence were brought to a standard, regulated and standardized legal terms entered into discourse. This is definitely a positive event. However, in some sources of law, synonymy, which is not a positive phenomenon for terms, is being used effectively. Here are the facts:

1. *“elchi - vakil – konsul”, Ambassador - representative - consul;*
2. *“mehnatga qobiliyatsizlik - mehnatga yaroqsizlik - mehnatga layoqatsizlik”, Disability – ill health-incapable;*

It is also necessary to take into account the peculiarities of our national features in the formation of scientifically validated international political and legal terms in our language. Nowadays, these terms are used in such form: *“agreman – rozilik”* - agrement - consent, *“zapas – zahira”* - reservation - reserve, *“povestka – chaqiruv qog’ozi”* - complimentary ticket, *“konsensus – kelishuv”* - consensus - agreement, *“petistiya – arznoma”* - petition - consignment, *“konsulstvo – konsulxona”*, consular - consular, *“kapital – sarmoya”* - capital - investment. These usage of words are appropriate, in which the national capacities of our language are taken into consideration. Surely, it is a positive.

By giving the status of state language for our language, the social status of the Uzbek language has grown. The works of state, education, training, office, cultural-enlightenment, educational

actions are being used in the official language, laws are being written in Uzbek, and our legislation took national feature. Law and style of the law were nationalized, many Uzbek terms and phrases appeared: “*bandlik*”-employment, “*hokimlik*”- governance, “*sarmoya*”- investment, “*mulkdor*”- owner, “*hissadorlik*”- equity, “*hisobvaraqa*”-account, “*kriminalistik aynanlik*”- criminal exactness, “*ashyoviy kredit*”- physical credit, “*elektron murojaat*”- electronic appeal, “*videokonferenstaloqa*”- video conference communication, “*virtual qabulxona*”- virtual reception, “*reklama bozori*”- advertising market etc.

It is obvious that the enlargement of legal terminology depends on the development of society, and the emergence of new ideas, words, and dialogues, contributes to the development of national vocabulary and creates conditions for appearing new language units.

The development of the language of each field undoubtedly contributes to the development of literary language. Similarly, the proper use of legal language also influences the development of the literary language by serving as the basis for the rule of law in society. Legal language has a special role in the Uzbek language layout with its specific lexicon.

In our legal language, word processing is also special. For example, if a foreign-language word or phrase that is accepted into the legal language is not found equivalent or translation in the Uzbek language are accepted in the original, until the alternative is found. For example, “*neustoyka*”, “*protest*”. We can use them in the language of other fields, for instance: “*ustanovka*” in psychology; “*okop*”, “*bronterransporter*” in military sphere; The word “*otgul*”, which is a social term, is used in the same mode in Uzbek. In other words, sport terms such as “*kurash*”, “*chala*”, “*halal*”, “*yonbash*”, which are typical for the Uzbek language, are also used in foreign languages.

The word, especially, the requirement for acquiring a term, is important to the language of each nation, and all aspects of the literary language should be envisaged. Otherwise, can be noticed artificiality and uncertainty. As a result, the value and meaning of the word is lost.

Many foreign words and terms also have been translated into Uzbek and entered to the legal language on the basis of linguistic requirements. The people can understand and use such words without any difficulty. However, there is no need to try to replace a number of words that have already been acquired in our language as original. For example, such international words in our language is understood by the people, equally, they are: “*pensiya*”- retirement pension, “*transport*”-transportation, “*deklaratsiya*”- declaration, “*arxiv*”- archives, “*sudya*”-judge, “*kodeks*”- code, “*ekspertiza*”-expertise, and “*amnistiya*”-amnesty. It is worth noting another aspect. There are some other words and terms in the Uzbek language that have their own alternatives, and they are freely used in communication. Conversely, in some situations the word clearly represents the original version of the spoken language. For example, process - *jarayon* (criminal process), *potok - oqim*- movement (“*A*” *potok*, “*B*” *potok*), *kran- jo'mrak* (*ko'tarma kran*)- crane.

All these aspects of the necessity of unity principles in Uzbek legal terminology, standardization of terminology, the study of legal terminology as a specific system, elaboration of scientific and theoretical classification criteria, the creation of the general legal thesaurus of the Uzbek

language. One of the demanding problems of today's legal language is creating legal thesaurus in jurisprudence.

What is the Thesaurus? Academician Azim Hojiyev's Explanatory dictionary of Linguistics terms explains the Thesaurus as: TEZAURUS (Greek thesauros - a treasure) is a dictionary which expresses full lexical content of the language. The National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan defines the terminology as follows: "TEZAURUS (Greek thesauros - treasure, richness) - 1. A dictionary that covers all the words in a particular language, and fully reflects their usage in the text; 2. A dictionary which expresses relations semantic (gender, synonymic, etc.) between those units that are placed in the subject order of a linguistic unit (s) in any scientific field. Here, the words will be placed not in alphabetical order, but all words related to one subject or concept will be given in one place; here will be searched according to the word needed." According to Russian scholars, the thesaurus is a logical placement of a particular language lexicon.

Next years, the systematic approach to the field of science has been recognized as an integral sign of any spoken object. Similarly, systematization in terminology defines the logical correctness of the relationships of distinct language elements. Hence, the legal terms of the legal thesaurus for the language of the law are key factors. Because, in the law field the terms are not a collection of free lexemes, but a terminological system that expresses the internal affiliation in jurisprudence. Therefore, the general legal thesaurus reflects the relationship between the legal terms in the law field. The Thesaurus puts certain requirements to the law and desires strict adherence to terminological principles. That is, the general legal thesaurus expresses the connection between the concepts, and calls for a clear definition of the concept, without causing conflicting meanings. Thus, the accuracy, the stability of the terms is achieved. Through general legal thesaurus sets out the single meaning which can be used in the terminology.

Thesaurus contains complete sets of general features which are peculiar to the legal terms (meanings and semas). Therefore, the semantics of the thesaurus is equivalent to the general (common) meaning expressed through legal terms: the concept of thesaurus is the dominant meaning for law. Hence, the essence of the thesaurus is determined by a generalized interpretation of all the terms, meanings, attributes, meanings of terms. The thesaurus determines the clearness of each term. Each term that included to general thesaurus must be fully consistent with the terminological requirements. Therefore, how accurate and comprehensive the theoretical thesaurus is, the use of synonyms in the terminology area is not permitted, and long-term definitions are avoided. Because, one of the obligations of legislators is to monitor the correctness, consistency, accuracy, simplicity and uniformity of the used legal terms.

For that reason, non-conformities in legal terminology are eliminated, and the unification of terms is reached by the help of general legal thesaurus. The Uzbek legal thesaurus should be based on the grammatical rules of the Uzbek language, national pronunciation principles, literary language norms and criteria. As we can see, the role of the thesaurus is great. Normalization of the legal or specific legal terms allows to correctly resolving the uniformity of the issues. For example, let's take the synonymy problem in terminology.

One of the most important features of the thesaurus is the normalization of legal terminology. The problem of recognizing and eliminating the synonymy is solved by choosing synonymic keywords in the thesaurus on individual groups (classes) and by choosing a meaningful dominant from that group. This process will not only facilitate the information search in the general legal thesaurus¹, but will also focus on performing specific terminological tasks.

For example, let's see the following terms used in various fields of law: *ish staji*-work experience, *ishlab chiqarish staji*- production experience, *mehnat staji*- work experience. These terms actually expresses one concept. Now it is necessary to determine their dominant. In our opinion, the dominant point of these terms is the work experience. In the thesaurus they will have the following appearance (dominant and its synonyms are placed in strict alphabetical order):

Work experience:

Synonyms: *ish staji*-work experience,
ishlab chiqarish staji- production experience.

In the legal terminology, it is clear that only the term of *work experience* should be used.

Also, the gender relations of the legal terminology are explicitly expressed. We provide evidence. In the "legal encyclopedia" is given definition about one term as follows: "Agreement on the identification, change or termination of civil rights and obligations of two or more persons in a civil law, one type of agreement (JE, 542). This concept is expressed by the term "*agreement*". At the base of this term, more than 50 combinations of terms were created. Here are some examples: *a lease agreement, a gift agreement, a single agreement, a business agreement, a financing agreement, a legal agreement*, and so on. From here, we choose the terms of the *legal agreement* as dominant, more precisely, hyperonym. That means:

Legal agreement [hyperonim]:

Hyponyms:

Business agreement

Insurance agreement

Mutual assistance agreement ...

Here we have examined the ways in which terminology can be used in different ways in terms of the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. Only thesaurus can solve choosing appropriate formed or combined terms. The Thesaurus implies that the term that expresses the concept should be meaningful.

So, one of the urgent tasks of today is to create the Uzbek general legal thesaurus, otherwise the differentiations in law will not finish.

General legal dictionary – as the essence of the thesaurus depends on the content of the legal language, and the use of this connection in a variety of ways can cause for breaking composition and stability of the dictionary.

So the thesaurus - interprets the terms of the particular field; a systematic set of concepts of particular science; determines the basis of terminology.

Thesaurus - provides excellent information about key words and terms.

The Thesaurus - provides a full explanation of the word (s) that should be used in a particular text.

Thesaurus is a dictionary of a particular field that provides comprehensive information on lexicon. The Thesaurus is the perfect dictionary of any language and constitutes the basis of terminology. Thesaurus is a dictionary of intro linguistic and extra linguistic relations of a particular concept, which provides the full meaning of words and terminology.

The Thesaurus creates a terminological system model by the help of the particular field's combinations and individual terms. As a result, there appears categorization with a thesaurus in lexicography.

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