LEXICAL SEMANTIC REPRESENTATION OF ENGLISH LEGAL TERMS

Vakhidova Feruza Muhammadjonovna
Lecturer, Andijan State University

In the English legal language, on the one hand, it is necessary to distinguish the common English legal terminology, where there is a variation of terms, terms and nomen, and on the other hand, the systems of national legal terms. It is suggested that legal terms, terminologies and candidates representing legal reality be considered as a complex system.

Legal terms with a national legal component differ from other legal terms by determining the content of the term or at least one of its meanings in the national plan (in the case of polysemy). A term with a national legal component in such a specific sense is used only within a certain national terminological system, which contains additional information about the national legal system of a particular country.

The causes of redundancy (polysemy and synonymy) of English legal terminology are determined by extralinguistic and linguistic factors. The first includes the historical and cultural features of the development of the legal systems of English-speaking countries and their administrative units. The second consists in the development of polysemy and synonymy of the meanings of lexical units and specific features of terminologicalization of their individual meanings in different national versions of the English language.

The main difficulties in translating English legal terms in related texts of the translation process are related to the asymmetry of linguistic and legal symbols and the problems of transferring the content of legal reality caused by the change of terms. The conceptual field of law (the term of V. M. Leychik) or the type of linguistic and legal representation of the world developed in a certain linguistic and legal society (the term of N. P. Glinskaya) determines the characteristics of the legal language and the system of legal terms as part of it.

Semantics (from Greek semantikos - meaning) means the following: (1) all content, information conveyed by language or any of its units (word, grammatical form of word, phrase, sentence); (2) a linguistic department that studies this content, information; (3) language is one of the main branches of semiotics. In this study, special attention is paid to solving semantic issues such as polysemy and synonymy, as well as to determining the components of the composition of terminological signs both in lexicographic sources and in related texts that serve as a direct context. The movement and non-terminological and terminological word uncertainty study and semantic comparison of scientific concepts were widely covered among Russian linguists. In the semantic works of recent years, special attention is paid to the dynamic aspect in the study of synonymy and polysemy. For example, according to E. V. Paducheva, "with a dynamic approach to the semantics of the word, it is necessary to determine the contexts related to its meaning and observe the change of the original meaning under the influence of the context." A dynamic approach to the study of terminology and term systems is used in a number of recent studies on terminology. In these works, the term is presented as a linguistic sign that forms, functions and develops in the text.

One of the directions of modern practical terminology is terminological translation. At the same time, the problems of semantics and translation of the terms analyzed in this study are connected with typological and comparative terminology. As noted in review articles describing the structure of terminology at the beginning of the 20th and 21st centuries, these directions "try to describe the parameters and specific features of various terminology systems, and compare them with each other. Based on the general characteristics of various linguistic and terminological departments, translated texts are compared with the source culture and the host culture, and cross-cultural communication and the peculiarities of the translation language are explored." Thus, several areas of terminology study different aspects of semantics and the translation of terms.

According to the studies devoted to the problems of translation of terminological units, two groups of terminological problems of translation of

scientific and technical literature are the most important and the terms in the translation process are relevant. In this chapter of the study, we consider a group of problems related to the selection of correspondences in Russian legal terminology to English legal terms of the MCP, including the legal realities of the United States and England.

After V. V. Alimov, legal translation is considered in this work as one of the special types of translation in two plans: as a field of practical language activity and as an educational discipline. Scholars have repeatedly addressed the issue of equivalence in a special translation. Saint-Grinev defines the following features of choosing equivalents for foreign language terms. "From the lexical point of view, two main cases are possible when translating terms - when there are equivalents of the foreign term recorded in the translation dictionaries in Russian, and when there are no such equivalents. In the first case, there are one or more translation options for the foreign term can be. If there is only one equivalent, then such a translation situation does not present any difficulty, since one only needs to check the adequacy of the substitution in a given text."

When studying the language of law as one of the languages for special purposes (LSP - language for specific purposes), it should be remembered that such a language has its own lexical system consisting of 3 parts [Leychik 1989]. These include, first of all, common nouns, most of which are terms. In addition, it should be remembered that the terms indicate general, special concepts (concepts) of this field (for example, calendar 1. list of cases (for hearing in court); 2. amer. agenda). Second, proper names that denote unique concepts in this field belong to a language for special purposes. So, for the language of the law, it will be, for example, the names of the bodies of various branches of government (House of Lords, Senate, State Duma, etc.). Third, nomenclature that denotes specific concepts (the General Assembly in the sense of "legislative body in several States of the United States") refers to language for special purposes. In cases where we deal with the names of individual legal realities specific to a particular national legal system, we are not talking about the terms themselves, but about "terminonyms".

For a detailed analysis of the semantic structure of the legal term as a multi-layered hierarchical structure from a cognitive point of view, we present the main definitions. One of the main concepts in considering the semantic structure from a cognitive point of view is the concept of frame: "a frame is an organized structure of representations stored in human memory; a structure of data to reflect a stereotypical situation" (Skodis dictionary). "The frame is viewed as a hierarchically organized structure in which, without changing the overall composition of the content, some aspects can come to the fore, while others move to the background level or even "may" disappear from the field of view for a while. E. G. Belyaevskaya emphasizes that the meaning of the word is related to the entire volume of knowledge about the target, i.e. the meaning of the word is called a micro-frame, as opposed to an integral situation frame, in which the object designated by this word acts as one of the terminals. A micro-frame includes all the characters defined: those necessary to identify this class; potential signs that are logically deduced from general knowledge about the target; associative symbols reflecting the interaction of those marked with other objects of the objective world. There are two levels in the microframe: the reference level, which makes it possible to determine the specified level and create a sufficiently complete and multifaceted mental image of it, and the deep level - the level of the cognitive model based on meaning. A cognitive meaning model is a kind of conceptual scheme that shows the "focus" of a microframe, i.e., its salient features.

Cases in which different polysemous words represent different aspects of the same referent microframe can be described as homogenous or homogenous.

1. Clear words. E. G. Belyaevskaya believes that specific words are often excluded from the consideration of semantic structures, because such lexemes do not have a semantic structure as a hierarchically organized system of interrelated and interacting LSP. The semantic structure of these units can be considered as a system of the smallest semantic components, which are hierarchically organized, interacting and interdependent. Semantic structures of single-meaning units can be considered as a special case in the semantic organization of word sets consisting of one element, while semantic structures of polysemous words are sets of several elements. For example, consider the term alimony. The World Dictionary gives the following definition of this term: alimony is money that a court orders someone to pay regularly to his ex-wife or husband after the marriage ends: he must pay alimony to his ex-wife.

NBARS offers the following translation options: 1. service; food, sustenance; 2. alimony; sums paid to a spouse or ex-wife after a divorce to support her during the separation.

In the English-Uzbek legal dictionary, alimony is alimony, alimony; sums paid to maintain a spouse during separation (Mamulyan, 1993). Referring to the BLD, which is traditionally considered an authoritative legal dictionary in the field of law in the United States, we find the definition of alimony in the legal discourse: ALIMENT (17 c) 1. They are separated, and one spouse for the maintenance and support of another

spouse. court-ordered permission to pay for rtogi, while they are involved in a marriage issue, or after they divorce; esp., money that a court orders someone to pay regularly to an ex-spouse after a marriage ends.

2. Scots law. ALIMENT (Garner, 2014). Using the British National Corpus and the National Corpus of the Russian language, we observe how this term is implemented in speech: That, thought Mr Holt, was that — but Mrs Holt had other ideas and some time later applied through the courts for alimony. (I left the apartment with all my belongings in the tree and suddenly I received a summons. The ex-wife filed for alimony. They surprised me).

Taking into account the semantic structure of the legal term from a cognitive point of view, we distinguish heterogeneous semantic structures, i.e. "LSP Semantic structures corresponding to not one, but two or more frames of reference constitute the majority in English and implement "classical" polysemy. A sound form is a combination of several objects treated as a single semantic category in this language system suitable for different classes". The semantic structure of the legal term from the point of view of E. G. Belyaevskaya - the list of the semantic structures of the legal terms is highlighted - different LSP of the polysemous word are homogeneous semantic structures that reflect different aspects of a single referent microframe, including specific terms, terms with a polysemous homogeneous semantic structure, terms with an intermediate type of lexemes and heterogeneous semantic structures with LSP correspond to not one, but two or more frames of reference that implement "classical" polysemy.

The results of the analysis of the frames showed that they are organized in a complex hierarchical system, where against the background of the general "picture" of the object or action, certain terminals "stand out" that distinguish this symbol from those that are semantically close to it. The comparative analysis showed that the terms in the legal discourse are not always the same, they are distinguished by polysemy, which in turn creates serious difficulties for translation, which we will consider in our future works. Such studies seem promising because they allow us to clarify not only precise, but also polysemantic semantics.

Communication means giving and receiving different amounts of information and different signs and qualities at the same time, which depends on many factors such as the time, place and subject of what is being transmitted from the addresser to the addressee in a given situation. The addressor communicates because he intends not only to exchange information, but also to influence the behavior of the addressee. Perhaps in more informative words, it can be emphasized that language is the core of communication. Language as a means of communication presents a certain continuum of change depending on many contextual aspects, such as the function of the text (eg, instruction, explanation or narration); the number of readers (experts, students, layman) and the role of the writer (expert, educator), etc. In this sense, many language styles and varieties have emerged. These are the basis for continuous study of various fields of languages, one of which is law.

The study of legal language has been influenced by new theories introduced into linguistics, particularly sociolinguistic approaches and movement. Since the mid-seventies, many linguistic features of legal English are well understood thanks to active research on legal discourse. Even in this field, there are two alternatives of speech considered: oral and written. In the first case, for example, lawyer-client interactions and their linguistic strategies in the courtroom are examined. The latter is often the object of study because it represents the guiding norm and point of comparison for many treatises. Active research in the field of law has shown how different the two media are, oral and written. Spoken legal English is not just a spoken version of a written text. It is a different genre at the same time, because there is a very tight connection between what is said, how it is said and why, and the situation in which the speech is made. Written legal English, on the other hand, seems to be at the other extreme – it is permanent, stable and almost context-free.

REFERENCES
1. Лейчик, В. М. Терминоведение: предмет, методы, структура / В. М. Лейчик. – М.: Книжный дом «ЛИБРОКОМ», 2009. – 256 с.
2. Быкова, С. Е. Тезаурусное моделирование юридической терминологии: На материале французского языка в сопоставлении с русским: дис. … канд. Филол. Наук: 10.02.20 / С. Е. Быкова. – Екатеринбург, 2006. – 255 с.
3. Виноградов, В. С. Введение в переводоведение (общие и лексические вопросы) / В. С. Виноградов. — М.: Изд-во института общего среднего образования РАО, 2001. — 224 с.
4. Даниленко, В. П. Русская терминология: опыт лингвистического описания / В. П. Даниленко. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 248 с.
5. Комиссаров, В. Н. Общая теория перевода / В. Н. Комиссаров. – М.: ЧеРо, 2000. – 136 с.
6. Малкова, И. Ю. Экономические термины как объект лексикографического описания в учебном словаре для инофонов / И. Ю. Малкова // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. – Тамбов: Грамота, 2016. – №7-2 (61). – С. 129-131.

7. Телешев, А. А. Лингвопрагматические особенности французского законодательного дискурса: дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.05 / А. А. Телешев. – Нижний Новгород, 2004. – 178 с.