STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF UZBEK JUDICIAL TERMS

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Abstract

This research explores the structural features of judicial terms in the Uzbek language, focusing on their formation methods and linguistic characteristics. The study analyzes how affixation, compounding, abbreviation, and other word-formation techniques contribute to the development of legal terminology. Particular attention is given to productive affixes such as -chi, -lik, and -lov/-uv, which play a significant role in the creation of professional and procedural terms. The paper also highlights the historical and functional relevance of these terms in the context of Uzbek judicial discourse. Through examining the semantic and morphological aspects of legal vocabulary, the study aims to deepen the understanding of the Uzbek legal lexicon and its structure within the broader framework of theoretical and applied linguistics.

Keywords: legal, court, judicial system, terminology, affixatation.

Introduction

The need for legal processes arose to regulate human lifestyles and interpersonal relationships. In order to formalize these relationships legally and find appropriate solutions, it becomes evident that judicial terminology has historically developed and is increasingly influencing the way society functions. It is worth noting that judicial terminology, from the emergence of humanity to the present day, has enriched its vocabulary, evolved, and formed an active terminological system. Accordingly, the judicial system can be classified into several types, and its terminology can be systematically categorized. In this comparative study, we will examine the judicial terminology of the Uzbek language.

The judicial system is the aggregate of all courts within a given state; they perform a common function and are interconnected through relationships pertaining to the

administration of justice. Each level of the judicial system consists of courts with equal authority. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the judicial system is composed of the following courts: the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the supreme courts of civil and criminal cases of the Republic of Karakalpakstan; regional and Tashkent city courts on civil and criminal cases; district (city) courts on civil cases; district (city) courts on criminal cases; military courts; the Economic Court of the Republic of Karakalpakstan; and regional and Tashkent city economic courts (Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Courts"). In the Republic of Uzbekistan, courts may be specialized according to the categories of cases. The court is the only state authority empowered to administer justice[1].

In the structure of the modern Uzbek literary language, terminology holds a distinct place and significance. There are two prevailing perspectives regarding the role of terminology within the vocabulary system of the language. According to the first view, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the literary language's lexicon. In contrast, the second theory considers it as separate from the vocabulary of the literary language, treating it as a "standalone" entity and equating it with other speech varieties such as dialects, jargon, and colloquial speech[2].

By studying the scientific research, books, and educational manuals of renowned linguists and terminologists from around the world, one can gain extensive knowledge about terminology. When it comes to Uzbek terminology, several prominent Uzbek terminologists can be mentioned. In particular, it is impossible to explore Uzbek terminology without referring to the scientific research and educational manuals of Hamidulla Dadaboyev.

According to X. Xyuell, terminology is a collection of terms related to a specific field of science or words used in a technical area. By noting the meanings of terms, we also capture the concepts they represent[3].

Based on the recorded thoughts and observations, we have studied the materials and terms related to our scientific research, analyzing the terminology used in the field of law in the Uzbek language.

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[1] https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sud_tizimi
[2] Dadaboyev H. – O'zbek terminologiyasi, Toshkent 2019. 4-b.
[3] Whewell W. The philosophy of the inductive sciences founded upon their history. Vo. I-II. - London, 1967.

Material and Methods

In the study and analysis of the terminology of each field, attention is given to the methods of word formation and the process of their creation. Specifically, when analyzing the judicial terminology in the Uzbek language, we will examine the methods of word formation.

The methods of word formation in the Uzbek language are as follows:

1. Affixation (morphological) method**;**
2. Composition (syntactic) method**;**
3. Abbreviation method**;**
4. Semantic method**;**
5. Phonetic method**;**
6. Repetition method**.**

Regardless of the method or means used in word formation, the goal is to create a new word that conveys a lexical meaning. For example, the word "ariza" (application) + "chi" (a suffix), which results in a new word.

Word formation, as a part of linguistics, examines the creation of words (derivative words), the rules and means of creating new lexical units, and the structure (composition) of word formation. Thus, the object of this field is the derived word. In the Uzbek language, the methods of word formation include affixation, composition, abbreviation, semantic, repetition, and phonetic methods.

Based on the data collected during the research, it was confirmed that affixation is a highly productive method for word formation. Affixation involves the addition of a word-forming affix, which results in the creation of a new word. For example: aybdor (guilty), gunohkor (sinner), tilyog'lamachi (complainer), bosqinchilik (invasion), surushtiruv (investigation).

Results and Discussion

Word-forming affixes in the Uzbek language are primarily used as suffixes, added after the root of the word. Sometimes, these affixes can also be added before the root as prefixes to form new words with different meanings. For example, *beparvolik* (negligence) refers to a person who has committed a crime but is unaware that their behavior could lead to socially harmful consequences, although they should and could have known; *besoqolbozlik* (sodomy) refers to the act of a man satisfying his sexual needs with another man without the use of force. In the

formation of judicial terminology, the participation of prefixes does not show much productivity.

The use of the suffix *-chi* in the formation of judicial terms is active, and it is a historically widely used affix in Turkic languages. This affix has been used historically to form various personal and professional names in ancient written monuments. For example, the judicial terms indicating a person's role with the *-chi* affix include: *oqlovchi* (defender) – a lawyer or attorney who defends someone or a side in court; *qoralovchi* (accuser) – someone who supports the accusation and proves the defendant's guilt. *Qoralovchi* speaks, *oqlovchi* speaks, and the court itself, after hearing the final words, announced the sentence. (M.M. Do'st, *Lolazor*).

In the modern Uzbek literary language, attention can be drawn to the formation of nominal lexemes through the *-chi* suffix. Specifically, in the judicial terminology being studied, we can find many such derived words. Some examples include: *ayblovchi* (accuser), *oqlovchi* (defender), *arizachi* (applicant), *shikoyatchi* (complainant), *qoralovchi* (accuser), *tergovchi* (investigator), and others.

The *-lik* suffix is also productive in the creation of Uzbek judicial terms and plays an active role in forming new terms. In judicial terminology, this affix indicates a connection to a person, a type of work, action, or practice. For example, terms such as *guvohlik* (testimony), *qalloblik* (fraudulence), *xolislik* (impartiality), *poraxo'rlik* (corruption), *o'g'irlik* (theft), *kafillik* (guarantee), *oshkoralik* (transparency), *buzg'unchilik* (vandalism), *ozodlik* (freedom), *sotqinlik* (betrayal), *vasiylik* (guardianship), *zo'ravonlik* (violence), *soxtalik* (forgery), *bezorilik* (hooliganism) can be listed. For instance, Ziyodaxon asked Sharofat, as well as other people who were aware of the dispute with Anzirat, to testify in court. (A. Qahhor, *Qo'shchinor Chiroqlari*).

Additionally, the *-lik* suffix is used to form words that describe the titles of individuals participating in court. For example, *sudyalik* (judgeship), *advokatlik* (lawyership), *prokurorlik* (prosecutorship), *qoravullik* (wardenship), and others.

Although not as productive in forming judicial terminology, words formed using the *-(i)-ish* affix can still be found. For example: *azoblash* (torture), *ayblash* (accuse), *bo'ysinish* (obedience), *soxtalashtirish* (forgery), *zo'rlash* (rape), *isbotlash* (prove), and others.

The *-v* (-ov, -uv) affix plays a role in forming terms related to judicial processes. For example: *ayblov* (accusation), *xatlov* (inspection), *tintuv* (search), *tortishuv* (dispute), *sudlov* (judging), *tekshiruv* (examination), *saylov* (election), *sinov* (test), and others.

The *-ma* affix serves to create lexical units related to actions and nouns in the judicial terminology. While these terms are not very productive in judicial terminology, we do encounter them. For example: *yollanma* (employment), *buyurtma* (order), *ko'rsatma* (instruction), and others.

In this section, we have explored the possibilities of the affixation method in the formation of judicial terms in Uzbek. The next method that aids in word formation is the "composition method."

The method of word formation where more than one independent meaningful word or word form is combined to create a new word is called the "composition method." This method results in compound and certain paired words. For example, terms such as *dalil-isbot* (proof), *badnom qilish* (to defame), *e'lon qilmoq* (to announce), *buyruq bermoq* (to give an order), *vasiyat qilmoq* (to make a will), *g'ayriqonuniy* (illegal), *huquqbuzar* (offender), *ko'pxotinlik* (polygamy), *sovuqqon* (cold-blooded), *mol-mulk* (property), *poraxo'r* (corrupt), *talon-taroj* (plunder), *xatti-harakat* (behavior), *cho'ntakkesar* (pickpocket), *qimmatbaho* (expensive) can be cited as examples.

In conclusion, it can be stated that partial information and examples were provided regarding the structural features of judicial terms in the Uzbek language. Through the given examples, the discussion focused on which affixes are used in the formation of these terms and what meanings they convey.

Literature

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