

DEFINITION OF LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC GROUPS OF JUDICIAL DISCOURSE IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION:

This article is devoted to the study of the judicial vocabulary of the Uzbek language. There is distributed lexical units of judicial discourse into several lexical-semantic groups, defined their characteristic features, and established a hyper-hyponymic connection between them.

Keywords: judicial discourse, archiseme, microfield, hyperonym, hyponym, seme, hypero-hyponymic connection.

INTRODUCTION:

One of the important tasks of system lexicology is to determine the place of lexical units in the lexical-semantic groups and their logical relationship. The semantic relations of lexemes are very diverse: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, graduation, functionomy, hierarchonomy, and others.

The vocabulary of judicial discourse is formed on the basis of the archiseme (general seme) "court". It, as a certain semantic field – system, occupies one of the important places in the lexical composition of the Uzbek language both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The lexical units of the judicial vocabulary can be divided into the following thematic groups [1]. The goal is to form a general idea of the nature of this vocabulary.

1. Lexical units that express the concept of "personality":

The microfield of lexis denoting a person is formed on the basis of the general

seme "personality". This lexical and semantic group consists of lexemes that denote persons: leading the trial, preparing for the trial, persons brought to punishment, defendants, as well as persons participating in the trial process at will. Therefore, the participants in the trial can be divided into the following subgroups:

1. Persons acting in the course of judicial proceedings: judge, judicial chairman; lawyer, prosecutor, deputy chairman, chief prosecutor, bailiff, people's adviser, judicial secretary, representative, criminologist, expert, investigator, notary, escort, translator.
2. Punishable persons who have violated the law: the accused, the defendant, the suspect, the criminal, the defendant.
3. Other persons participating in the trial process: the victim, the plaintiff, the civil plaintiff, the witness, the surety, the public defender, the public prosecutor, the heir.

This paradigmatic system – the units of this system form a specific paradigmatic series, and as mentioned above, are combined into a thematic group of "lexemes denoting persons of judicial discourse", which contributes to the formation of a microfield of the "judicial" or "legal" system. As a result, hierarchical – step relationships appear.

2. Lexical units that express the concept of "judicial organ":

Lexical units that form an internal semantic field – the semantic subgroup of the archiseme "judicial organ" refers to organizations and departments directly related to the judicial process, which consist of: the

court (the supreme court, the people's court, the economic court, the civil court, the military court...), the judiciary, the judicial archive, the second instance of the court, the visiting court session, the judicial presidency, the council, the judicial presidium, the judicial composition, the cassation composition, the bar, the prosecutor's office, legal advice, the department of internal affairs, the criminal investigation department, the tribunal.

3. Lexical units denoting the concept of "type of crime":

In the judicial vocabulary, the largest group is formed by lexemes denoting the types of crimes. This semantic group is formed on the basis of the seme "crime". The semantics of lexical units that express the concept of crime is very diverse, and in turn, is divided into smaller semantic subgroups:

- 1) official crime: bribery, embezzlement of state property, abuse of office, extortion, pressure on subordinates, harassment, etc.;
- 2) war crime: desertion, evasion of conscription, escape from the place of service, hooliganism on the place of service, dissemination of government secrets;
- 3) anti-government crimes: attempts at a coup d'etat, actions aimed at a coup d'etat, distribution of leaflets against the state, theft of state property, religious fanaticism, extremism, espionage, intelligence activities, terrorist actions, forgery of state currency, etc.;
- 4) attack on someone else's property: theft, assault, looting, robbery, extortion, fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation of another's property, retterstol, blackmail, hacking, etc.;
- 5) violence to life and the human psyche: violence, threats, slander, intimidation, degradation, humiliation, bullying, oppression; infliction of injury on the body, the beating; the bloodshed, assassination, beating the man, the murder; murder, cannibalism (the serial killer), etc.;

6) sexual crimes: rape, debauchery, pimping, homosexuality, trafficking in women, trafficking in pornographic films, sexual harassment, polygamy, etc.;

7) crimes in economic affairs: false entrepreneurship, theft of economic property on the basis of forged documents, late payment of debt, late payment of taxes, illegal acquisition of loans and loans, falsification of documents, incorrect measurement of land plots, economic crimes, etc.

8) smuggling crime: illegal trade in goods, drug trafficking;

9) environmental crime: poaching, environmental pollution, etc.;

10) offenses: hooliganism, violation of public order, immoral behavior in a public place;

11) copyright infringement: illegal activity, unlicensed activity, plagiarism, etc.;

12) crimes related to the trial process: forcibly, forcing someone to take the blame, misleading the investigation and the court, false testimony, pretending to be mentally ill, failing to appear at a court hearing after receiving a summons, evading the execution of a court sentence, etc.;

4. Lexical units denoting the concept of consideration of "crime":

These lexical units express the active actions of persons conducting legal proceedings in order to uncover and investigate criminal offenses – the process of investigation. This group includes such words as: interrogation, examination, trial, investigation, preliminary, additional investigation, search, restitution (restoration of the original legal status), presumption, give evidence, exhumation (excavation of a corpse for the purpose of examination).

5. Lexical units that express the concept of "judicial sentence":

This lexical-semantic group is formed on the basis of the seme "judicial verdicts". These units indicate the type of sentence-the result of

the trial. This group includes the following lexical units:

- 1) the verdict of the prosecution, imprisonment, deprivation of liberty, sending to the disciplinary department, confiscation of property, imposition of a fine, additional penalties, measures of extraordinary punishment;
- 2) the verdict of innocence, termination of the criminal case, release, shifting the punishment to a milder form, forgiveness, amnesty, satisfaction of the claim, return of funds, release from punishment, acquittal, rehabilitation, imposition of a fine, payment of compensation, compensation for moral and material damage;

6. Lexical units that express the concept of "places of punishment":

This lexico-semantic group is united by the sema "crime scene". Lexical units of this group express the concept of the place of execution of the sentence of the defendant, for example: prison, cell, colony, zone, camp, pre-trial detention center, high-security colony, guardhouse, exile, etc.

7. Language units that express the concept of "judicial examination":

This lexical group is formed on the basis of the sema "forensic examination". Such units express a certain diagnosis made by specialists in the course of the trial. These include: forensic medical, forensic accounting, forensic chemical, forensic electroacoustic, forensic, auto-technical, ballistic (determination of the trajectory of bullets and projectiles), fingerprint, preliminary examination, examination in the process of considering the case by the court, re-examination, criminal situation (study of the conditions of committing a crime, used tools and others), tracology, examination of determining the ability to work.

8. Units that express the concept of a "legal document":

Words that form a certain semantic field denote documents directly related to the trial – official papers. This group includes the words: constitution, law, code, article, criminal code, code of criminal procedure, code of administrative offense, private protest of the prosecutor, charter, application, claim, receipt, sentence, protocol, decisive verdict, definition, amnesty, indictment, cassation appeal (disagreement with the court verdict), plot (consistent statement of the charge against the accused in a criminal case), disposition (the initial part of the law), certificate, power of attorney, protocol, petition, certificate, instruction, will, contract, report, information letter, legal letter.

The lexemes of judicial rhetoric that denote the concept of a "legal document" are caused by hyper-hyponymic connections. In linguistics, the term hyperonym refers to a lexical unit that acts as the central word, the dominant of the microsystem, denoting a feature of the subject, performing the function of nominating the subject, semantically combining many meanings, and the term hyponym is defined as a broader concept than hyperonym, expressing the names of the types of the subject and semantically combining most of the meanings.

Therefore, compare the decision (hyperonym) - the decision to refuse to initiate a criminal case – the decision to transfer the criminal case, - the decision to transfer the preliminary investigation to the investigation group, - the decision of the preliminary investigation to expand the investigation group – the decision to change the composition of the investigation group – the decision to conduct a search – the decision to conduct a personal search – the decision to change the charge – the decision to forcibly bring the victim – the final

decision on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan – the decision to arrest – the decision to conduct a forensic medical examination and others (hyponyms).

Compare also, the protocol (hyperonym) - the protocol of the oral statement-the protocol of the interrogation of the witness-the protocol of the interrogation of the victim - the protocol of the confrontation - the protocol of the demonstration of the person – the protocol of the recovery of objects– the protocol of the search-the protocol of the interrogation of the accused (hyponyms). Hence, complex semantic units-hyperonyms-are the solution, the protocol is implemented on the basis of the general, and certain hyponyms, as a genus – on the basis of the particular, species-by means of semantically different units.

Lexis, are grouped together in a certain group or differ from each other by certain general or particular characteristics. For example, the following words belong to the same group in terms of content, purpose, and application, but they differ in the degree of implementation. «It is this property that ensures the inviolability, isolation of words and makes it possible to combine them into certain paradigms» [2]. Compare:

Nº	Words	Content	Purpose	Application	Integration
1	Forensic medical examination	verification	Disclosure of a criminal	Case	Court Medical institution
2	Forensic accounting examination	verification	Disclosure of a criminal	Case	Court Accounting Department
3	Forensic chemical examination	verification	Disclosure of a criminal	Case	Court Chemical laboratory
4	Forensic electroacoustic examination	verification	Disclosure of a criminal	Case	Court electroacoustic laboratory
5	Forensic examination	verification	Disclosure of a criminal	Case	Court Criminalistics Department

The sema that separates the hyponym from the hyperonym is a nominative meaning according to the type of implementation of crimes of the same type.

Compare: Murder – taking a person's life;
Hobby to kill – a murder carried out by an assassin;
Slaughter – murder committed with a pointed weapon;
Poisoning – murder committed with the help of substances containing toxic substances; suffocation-murder committed as a result of being held in a room filled with harmful gas;
Shooting – murder committed with the help of weapons (shotgun, pistol, and others);
Strangulation – murder committed by squeezing the throat;
Drowning – murder committed in a body of water or in similar places;
Beating – murder committed with the hands or with a hard object.

The relations between the lexical units listed below can be called hierarchical: crime (microfield) – murder (hyperonym) – murder – massacre-poisoning – shooting-suffocation – flooding – beating (hyponym).

"By functionomy, we mean a series of words formed as a result of the same or similar functions of denotations. It is known that the uniformity or proximity of the functions of denotations is the basis of lexical and semantic relations between words denoting their names" [3].

The following examples can be given as a functional set of the vocabulary of judicial discourse: a) prison, cell, colony, zone; b) supreme court, people's court, economic court, etc.

In conclusion, we can say that the vocabulary of judicial discourse, being very complex in meaning and unlimited in quantity, forms one of the vast layers of the lexical composition of the Uzbek language. This vocabulary covers almost all spheres of the national economy and areas of human activity.

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