O‘ZBEK TILI, ADABIYOTI VA FOLKLORI INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

O‘ZBEK TILI, ADABIYOTI VA FOLKLORI INSTITUTI

ISAQOVA MO‘NISA QAXRAMONJON QIZI

XALQARO HUQUQIY TERMINLAR VA ULARNING MILLIY YURIDIK TILGA TA’SIRI

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD) DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent – 2025

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Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida №B2022.2.PhD/Fil2380 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti veb-sahifasining www.tai.uz hamda «ZiyoNet» axborot-ta’lim portalining www.ziyonet.uz manzillariga joylashtirilgan.

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Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2025-yil “20” mart da tarqatildi.
(2025-yil “20” mart dagi 7 raqamli reyestr bayonnomasi)

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida terminologiya va terminologik birliklar, ularning til leksikasida tutgan o‘rni, semantik, funksional vazifalari doirasida ko‘plab ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqot ishlari olib borilgan. Ammo shuday bo‘lsa-da, bu muammo doirasidagi ayrim masalalar hanuzgacha to‘la o‘z yechimini topgani yo‘q. Sababi hozirgi globallashgan dunyoda ilm-fan va jamiyatning tez sur’atlar bilan rivojlanishi natijasida har bir soha terminologiyasiga ko‘plab yangi tushunchalar kirib kelmoqda. Shu bois ularga qanday talablar asosida nom berish, bunda xalqaro va milliy til mezonlarining o‘rni va ta’siri kabi masalalarni bugungi zamon talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda lingvistik tadqiq etish, shu asosda ularni tartibga solish (unifikatsiyalash va standartlashtirish) dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida ham huquqshunoslik va tilshunoslik fanlari integratsiyasi natijasida yurislingvistika sohasining paydo bo‘lishi yuridik tilni takomillashtirishning ilmiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish, qonunchilik uslubiyati, shuningdek, soha terminlarini chuqur o‘rganishni taqazo qilmoqda. Bundan tashqari, ma’lum bir soha terminologiyasi haqida gap ketganda, uning shu soha tilidagi boshqa til birliklari bilan o‘zaro munosabati, umuman, terminlarning soha tili va milliy til rivojida tutgan o‘rni kabi masalalar juda muhim hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, bu muammolarni lisoniy aspektdagina emas, bir necha fanlar kesimida, ya’ni fanlararo yo‘nalishda (jumladan tilshunoslik+huquqshunoslik, tilshunoslik+diplomatik bilimlar, tilshunoslik+axborot texnologiyalari kabilar) o‘zaro integratsiyalashgan holda tadqiq etish dolzarb vazifalardan sanaladi.

Shu nuqtayi nazardan bugungi kunda yangi O‘zbekistonda huquqiy demokratik, erkin fuqarolik jamiyatini barpo etish, inson huquq va erkinliklarini ta’minlash nuqtayi nazaridan davlat tili, o‘zbek yuridik tili va huquqiy terminologiyasini tadqiq etish muhim vazifaga aylanmoqda. Ayniqsa, xalqaro huquqiy terminlar, ularning shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti, xalqaro huquqiy tushunchalarga o‘zbek tilida nom tanlash, bunda xalqaro tillar va o‘zbek tilining o‘rni va ta’siri kabi masalalarni ilmiy asosda ishlab chiqish dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Sh.Mirziyoyev o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganligining o‘ttiz yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqida ta’kidlaganidek, “globallashuv sharoitida milliy tilimizning sofligini saqlash, uning lug‘at boyligini oshirish, turli sohalarda zamonaviy atamalarning muqobillarini yaratish, ularning bir xil qo‘llanishini ta’minlash dolzarb vazifa bo‘lib turibdi”[1].

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi[2], 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son

[1] Mirziyoyev Sh. Milliy o‘zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli/ Prezident Sh Mirziyoyevning o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o‘ttiz yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi // Xalq so‘zi, 2019-yil 22-oktyabr.

[2] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-okytabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va

“Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi[3], 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi[4] farmon va qarorlarida belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga ushbu tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida huquqiy terminologiya muammolari Oksford universiteti professorlari Z.Konrad va H.Kotz[5], belgiyalik olim I.Paenson[6], Nyu-Yorklik professorlar M.Bassiouni[7], J.Dugard[8] tomonidan tadqiq qilingan. Shuningdek, mazkur soha rus olimlari G.Danilenko, I.Lukashuk, N.Ushakov, S.Xijnyak, N.Mixaylovskaya, V.Morshchakova, D.Gagikovna, V.Ikonnikova[9] tomonidan monografik planda o‘rganilgan.

O‘zbekistonda yuridik til va yuridik terminologiya masalalari bo‘yicha huquqshunos olimlar: A.Saidov, F.Bakirov, G‘Ahmedov, L.Karimova, X.Xayitov, G.Sarkisyants, L.Boyko: tilshunos olimlar: N.Mahmudov, Sh.Ko‘chimov, G‘.Satimov, M.Qosimova, G.G‘ulomova, O.Tursunova, N.Jumaxo‘jayev, R.Mirzayev, P.Nishonov, E.Sobirova, J.O‘rozov kabi olimlar tomonidan ham tadqiqot ishlari olib borishgan[10]. Sud nutqi va leksikasi bo‘yicha Q.Mo‘ydinov

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mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-son farmoni.

[3] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6084-son farmoni.

[4] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6097-son farmoni.

[5] Konrad Z and Kotz H. An introduction to comparative law. – New-York: Oxford University press, 1998. – 744 p.

[6] Paenson I. Manual of the Terminology of Public International Law(Peace) and International Organizations. –Brussels, 1983. – 894 p.

[7] Bassiouni M. International extradition: United States law and practice. – New York: Oceana Publications, 1996. –1328 p.

[8] Dugard J and Christine W. International criminal law and procedure. – New York: Aldershot, 1996. – 524 p.

[9] Даниленко Г. Обычай в современном международном праве. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 190; Лукашук. И. Нормы международного права в международной нормотивной системи. – М.: Спарк 1997. – С.332; Ушаков.Н. Проблемы теории международного права. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С.186; Хижняк С. Юридическая терминология: формирование и состав. – М.: Наука, 1997. – С. 136; Михайловская Н. Формировании и функционировании юридической лексики // Терминология и культури речи. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 110-122; Морщакова Т. Семантические характеристики терминов уголовного закона (на материале русского немецкого и английского языков): Авторефер. дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1992. – С. 197; Гагиковна Д. Динамика становления и развития терминосистемы международного гуманитарного права (на материале английского и русского языков): Авторефер. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 2020. – С. 185; Иконникова В. Особенности семантики английских юридических терминов в текстах международного конрактного права. Авторефер. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 2005. – С. 148.

[10] Саидов А., Саркисянц Г. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1994; Саидов А., Саидова Л., Кўчимов Ш., Қосимова М. Қонун ва тил. – Тошкент: Иқтисодиёт ва ҳуқуқ дунёси, 1997; Бакиров Ф. Юридик терминлар луғати. – Тошкент, 1959; Ғ.Аҳмедов ва бошқ. Юридик атамалар ва иборалар луғати. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1993; Сатимов Ғ. Инглизча-русча-ўзбекча ҳуқуқий атамалар луғати. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999; Бойко Л. Законодательная техника (теория и практика): Автореф. дисс. … канд. юридик. наук. – Тошкент, 1984; Касымова М. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского

tomonidan tadqiqot ishi yaratilgan[11]. Qonun ijodkorligida yurislingvistikaning tutgan o‘rni haqida X.Hayitov[12], yuridik hujjatlarning predikativlik xususiyati haqida K.Qayumova[13] tomonidan maxsus tadqiqot ishi yaratilgan. Davlat tilida ish yuritish, yuridik hujjatlarni lingvistik bilimlar asosida tahlil qilish, ularning til va uslubi xususida M.Aminov, A.Madvaliyev, N.Mahkamov, N.Mahmudov, Y.Odilov[14] tadqiqot olib borganlar.

O‘zbekistonda xalqaro huquq terminologiyasi huquqshunos va tilshunos olimlar tomonidan maxsus monografik planda deyarli o‘rganilmagan. Uning ayrim jihatlari o‘zbek olimlaridan A.Saidov[15], X.Odilqoriyev[16], B.Ochilov, A.Mamatqulovlarning[17] tadqiqotlarida umumiy tarzda bayon etilgan.

O‘zbekistonda xalqaro huquq terminologiyasi maxsus monografik tarzda tadqiq etilmagan bo‘lsa-da, uning ayrim jihatlari o‘zbek yuridik terminlarini boshqa tillar bilan qiyosiy-tipologik planda o‘rganilgan ishlarda ko‘rish mumkin. Jumladan, N.Jumaniyozova ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik diskurs xususiyatlarini pragmalingvistik aspektda tadqiq qilgan[18], M.Baxriddinova nemis va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning leksikografik jihatlarini o‘rgangan[19], U.Po‘latova esa ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarni qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilgan[20]. Bu o‘rinda shuni alohida qayd etish lozimki, tilshunos olimlar H.Bektemirov, H.Xolmedov, S.Sodiqov tomonidan “Huquqshunoslikka oid

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языка: Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1986; Каримова Л. Правовые и нравственные аспекты законов о языке: Авторефер. дисс.... канд. юрид. наук. – Тошкент, 1991; Кўчимов Ш. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларининг тили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – Б. 209; Ғуломова Г. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б. 216; Турсунова О. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланилган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 245; Жумахўжаев Н. Қонун тили мезонлари. –Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 71; Хайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти: Юрид. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 206; Мирзаев Р. Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат тилининг ҳуқуқий мақоми: Юрид. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 209; Кўчимов Ш. Ҳуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари (лингво-юридик таҳлил): Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б. 271; Нишонов П. Француз ва ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 136; Сабирова Э.Ш. “Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати” да ҳуқуқий терминларнинг берилиши: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. д-ри. (Phd) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 145; O‘rozov J. O‘zbek tilining lingvokriminalistik tadqiqi: Filol.fan.bo‘yicha fals. d-ri. (Phd) … diss. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 142.

[11] Мўйдинов Қ.Ўзбек тили суд нутқи лексикаси: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 145.

[12]Ҳайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти. Юридик фан. ном... дисс. –Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 206.

[13]Қаюмова К. Предикативликнинг синтактик-семантик хусусиятлари (халқаро ҳуқуқ ҳужжатлари инглиз, ўзбек ва рус тиллари материаллари қиёсий таҳлили асосида). Филол.фан. бўйича фалс. д-ри. (PhD)…дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б.154.

[14] Аминов М., Мадвалиев А.,Маҳкамов Н., Маҳмудов Н., Одилов Ё. Давлат тилида иш юритиш: амалий қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2020. – Б. 528.

[15] Saidov A. Xalqaro huquq. Darslik. – Toshkent: Adolat, 2001; Lukashuk I., Saidov A. Hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquq nazariyasi asoslari (o‘quv qo‘llanma). – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2007; Saidov A. Xalqaro huquq chizmalar va ta’riflarda. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Adolat, 2001. – B. 392.

[16] Odilqoriyev X., Ochilov B. Hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquqi (ommaviy huquq). Darslik. – Toshkent, 2002. – B. 182.

[17] Mamatqulov A. Xalqaro huquq. Darslik. – Toshkent: Adolat, 1997.

[18] Jumaniyozova N. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik diskursning pragmalingvistik xususiyatlari: Filol.fan. bo‘yicha. fals. d-ri (Phd) … diss. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 153.

[19] Baxriddinova M. Nemis-o‘zbek tillari yuridik terminlarining leksikografik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. d-ri (Phd) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 136.

o‘zlashma terminlar” lug‘ati ishlab chiqilgan[21]. Lug‘atda o‘zbek tiliga boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan 800 ga yaqin xalqaro terminlarning izohi berilgan. Shuningdek, professor A.Madvaliyev, N.Sadinova, A.Saidno‘monovlarning “Ish yuritish terminlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati”da ayrim xalqaro huquqiy terminlar mufassal izohlangan[22]. Shuningdek, “Xalqaro terminelementlarning izohli-illyustrativ lug‘ati”ga xalqaro terminelementlar bilan yasalgan ayrim xalqaro huquqiy terminlar ham kiritilgan[23].

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta’lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Mazkur tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi O‘zbek tili, adabiyoti va folklori instituti O‘zbek tili yo‘nalishidagi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “O‘zbek tilshunosligining zamonaviy yo‘nalishlari:muammo va yechimlar” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek qonunchiligida qo‘llanayotgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni yurislingvistik tadqiq etish, shu asosda ularni o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtirishning usul va tamoyillarini aniqlash va ularni tartibga solish (unifikatsiyalash va standartlashtirish) dan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari: xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyotini diaxron va sinxron aspektda tahlil qilish;

xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning o‘zbek yuridik tiliga ta’sirini o‘rganish;

xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy yuridik tilga o‘zlashtirish usullarini belgilash;

xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy yuridik tilga o‘zlashtirish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish;

xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni qiyosiy o‘rganish;

o‘zbek yuridik tilida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni tartibga solish (unifikatsiyalash va standartlashtirish) bo‘yicha tavsiyalar ishlab chiqish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini O‘zbekiston Respublikasi normativ-huquqiy hujjatlari, xalqaro shartnomalar va huquqshunoslikka oid lug‘atlar tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning shakllanishi, milliy yuridik tilga o‘zlashtirilishi va leksikografik xususiyatlari hisoblanadi.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, etimologik, diaxron, qiyosiy-tarixiy, tasniflash, statistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek tilshunosligida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarga munosabat, yuridik matnga yurislingvistik yondashuv, bu sohada tilshunoslik va huquqshunoslik fanlari integratsiyasiga asoslangan tadqiqotlarning paydo bo‘lishi hamda jadal rivojlanayotganligi yoritilgan;

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[20] Po‘latova U. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. d-ri (Phd) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 140.

[21] Бектемеров Ҳ., Холмедов Ҳ., Содиқов С. Ҳуқуқшуносликка оид ўзлашма терминлар. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999.

[22] Madvaliyev A., Sadinova N., Saidno‘monov A. Ish yuritish terminlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomdagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2024.

[23] Мадвалиев. А, Маҳкамов Н., Мираҳмедова З., Саиднўмонов А. Халқаро терминелементларнинг изоҳли-иллюстратив луғати. – Тошкент: Донишманд зиёси, 2020.

xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning shakllanishi, taraqqiyoti diaxron va sinxron jihatdan tahlil qilinib, ularning rivojlanish mexanizmi va tendensiyalari ochib berilgan;

dunyo tillarida xalqaro huquqiy terminlar tizimi, o‘zlashtirish usullari, tuzilishi va semantikasi o‘zbek tili bilan qiyosiy o‘rganilib, o‘zbek yuridik tilida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning lingvistik huquqiy asoslari, ularni o‘zlashtirish tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan va misollar yordamida dalillangan;

o‘zbek tilida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning transformatsiyasi, ularni tilshunoslik va huquqshunoslik fanlari integratsiyasi, jahon tilshunosligining ilg‘or yutuqlari nuqtayi nazaridan tartibga solish (unifikatsiyalash va standartlashtirish) mezonlari ko‘rsatib berilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek yuridik tilida qo‘llanayotgan huquqiy terminlar etimologiyasini tadqiq etish aynan xalqaro huquqiy terminlar misolida tarixiy ma’lumotlar bilan dalillangan;

xorijiy tillardan o‘zlashgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarga o‘zbekcha muqobillar topish va ularni iste’molga kiritish uchun taklif qilingan tamoyillarning amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan;

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi olib chiqilayotgan muammoning aniqligi, g‘oyalarning lingvistik qonuniyatlarga mos ekanligi va to‘g‘ri qo‘llanganligi, tadqiqot jarayonida olib borilgan tahlillarning nazariy asosga ega ekanligi, muammoni tadqiq etishda ilmiy-nazariy manbalarga tayanilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati amalga oshirilgan tahlillar, ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy-nazariy qarashlar, xulosalarning terminologiya sohasini boyitganligi, xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy yuridik tilga o‘zlashtirish usullarining berilganligi va tamoyillarning ishlab chiqilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati o‘zbek yuridik tilida, normativ-huquqiy hujjat loyihalarini ishlab chiqishda, ularning qonunchilik texnikasi talablariga mos bo‘lishida muhim nazariy manba vazifasini o‘taydi. Shuningdek, undan oliy o‘quv yurtlarida filologiya mutaxassisligida magistratura bosqichining “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” va yuridik oliy o‘quv yurtlarida “Yurislingvistika”, “Yuridik texnika”, “Qonunchilik texnikasi” fanlaridan o‘quv mashg‘ulotlarini tashkil qilishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy yuridik tilga ta’siri tadqiqi bo‘yicha erishilgan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

huquqiy terminologiyani lingvistik nuqtayi nazardan tasniflash, xalqaro terminlarni ona tilimizga o‘zlashtirish uchun ishlab chiqilgan tamoyillar hamda sohaviy terminologik elektron lug‘atlar yaratish yuzasidan olingan ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2020–2023-yillarda bajarilgan AM-F-3-201908172 raqamli “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 6-maydagi 04/1-1180-son ma’lumotnomasi**).** Natijada,

tadqiqot xulosalari asosida chiqarilgan taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilishi yuzasidan erishilgan natijalar loyiha doirasida elektron korpus, shuningdek, korpus lingvistikasining rivojlanishida muhim manba vazifasini bajargan;

turkiy xalqlar tilshunosligida huquqiy terminologiya yuzasidan olib borilgan ilmiy tadqiqotlardan olingan nazariy va amaliy ko‘nikmalar, shuningdek, ularning milliy yuridik til leksik tizimida mavjud mushtarak jihatlarning o‘rganilishi natijasida olingan xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021–2023-yillarda olib borilgan П32020042022 raqamli “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 6-maydagi 04/1-1182-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, turkiy xalqlar huquqiy terminologiyasining o‘xshash va farqli jihatlari asosida keltirilgan xulosalar elektron platformani shakllantirishda nazariy jihatdan manba bo‘lib xizmat qilgan;

huquqiy terminlar tezaurusini yaratishning nazariy masalalari, terminlarning lug‘atlarga kiritilish mezonlari, xalqaro yuridik terminlarning milliy yuridik tilda qo‘llanishi yuzasidan chiqarilgan nazariy xulosalardan Toshkent davlat yuridika universitetida 2022–2023-yillarda bajarilgan AL-21045591 raqamli “Yuridik terminlar elektron tezaurusi va innovatsion multimedia platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi innovatsion tadqiqot loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat yuridik universitetining 2024-yil 16-maydagi 7/2166-7-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada, huquqiy terminlarning lug‘atlarga kiritilishi yuzasidan belgilangan mezonlar elektron tezaurusini shakllantirishda nazariy jihatdan loyiha mazmun-mohiyatini yuksaltirish va misollar bilan boyitish imkonini bergan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Dissertatsiya natijalari 4 ta xalqaro va 3 ta respublika xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 12 ta ilmiy ish, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalari chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 5 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 ta respublika hamda 2 ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr qilingan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa hamda foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxatidan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 143 sahifani tashkil etadi

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi oydinlashtirilgan, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti belgilangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi ko‘rsatilgan, ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari yoritilgan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi, ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati asoslangan. Natijalarning joriy qilinishi, e’lon qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning umumnazariy jihatlari”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, uning birinchi faslida jahon tilshunosligida huquqiy terminologiya doirasida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar haqida so‘z yuritiladi.

Tilshunoslikda termin va terminologiyaga bo‘lgan qiziqish ushbu leksik birliklar guruhining ijtimoiy ahamiyati bilan ham bog‘liq, chunki ba’zi tadqiqotchilarning qarashlariga ko‘ra, ular inson faoliyatining muayyan sohalarida konseptual bilimlarni lingvistik ifodalash va kodlash vositasidir[24]. Terminologiya har qanday sohada, shu jumladan, huquqshunoslikda ham mavjud bo‘lib, terminlarsiz qonunchilikda fikrni aniq ifodalashga erishish mumkin emas[25].

XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab huquqiy terminlarga lingvistik jihatdan qiziqish juda ortdi. XX asr boshlaridan esa huquqiy hujjatlar tilini lingvistik tadqiq qilish jarayoni yanada kengaydi. XXI asr boshlarida esa tadqiqotchilar yuridik tilga, xususan, siyosiy-iqtisodiy islohotlar qonunchilik nuqtayi nazaridan yangicha ko‘rinish kasb etishiga alohida e’tibor qaratdi. Yuridik tilning turli jihatlari uzoq vaqt davomida rus va xorijiy tilshunoslar hamda huquqshunoslarning e’tiborini jalb qilib kelgan. Ayniqsa, Rossiyada bu sohaning so‘nggi o‘n yilligi yangi yo‘nalishning shakllanishi bilan ajralib turadi. Jumladan, rossiyalik tilshunos olim S.P.Xijnyak “Huquq terminologiyasi: shakllanishi va tarkibi”[26] nomli fundamental tadqiqotida huquqiy terminologik tizimning shakllanish tarkibini ishlab chiqdi. Bunday tadqiqotlarning barchasi tilshunoslik va huquq fanlari chorrahasida olib borilganligi sababli, bu yo‘nalishning qaysi sohaga tegishli ekanligi haligacha aniq ajratilmagan. Bizningcha, mazkur yo‘nalish tilshunoslik faniga nisbat berilsa to‘g‘riroq bo‘ladi, chunki uning maqsadi huquqiy subtilni o‘rganishdan iborat bo‘lib, bu til adabiy tilning o‘ziga xos tizimidir.

Shuni ta’kidlash kerakki, tilshunoslar va huquqshunoslar huquqiy termin va huquqiy terminologiya masalasini ikki xil talqin qiladilar. Biroq har ikki soha vakillari ham terminning konteksdan mustaqilligini, shu bilan birga, uning ma’nosi umumiy lug‘atdagi kabi matnda emas, balki uning mazmunida namoyon bo‘lishini ta’kidlaydilar[27]. Binobarin, “huquqiy termin” tushunchasi huquqshunoslikka oid “Katta izohli lug‘at”da quyidagicha izohlanadi: ***huquqiy termin*** – yuridik texnikaning elementi; tushunchalarning og‘zaki belgilari, ular yordamida davlatning huquqiy normalari mazmuni ifodalanadi va belgilanadi[28]. B.Barixin “huquqiy terminni qonunchilik texnikasining elementi, davlat huquqiy tushunchalarining og‘zaki belgisi sifatida belgilaydi, shuningdek, uning yordamida davlatning huquqiy me’yorlari mazmuni ifodalanishi va mustahkamlanishini ta’kidlaydi”[29].

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[24] Харлицкий С.М. Информационная структура термина (на примере русских терминов рекламы и связей с общественностью): Автореф. дисс… канд. филол. наук. – М., 2003. – С. 25.

[25] Милославская Д.И. Современный русский язык в сфере административно-правовой и общественной деятельности: Автореф. дисс… канд. филол. наук. – М., 2008. – С. 34.

[26] Хижняк С. Юридическая терминология: формирование и состав. – М.: Наука, 1997. – С. 104.

[27] Милославская Д. Юрислингвистика-2: русский язык в его естественном и юридическом бытии. – Барнаул, 2000. – С.102-105.

[28] Сухарева. Я. Большой толковый словарь. – М., 2005. – С. 134.

[29] Барихин А.Б. Большой юридический энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Книжный мир, 2005. – С. 342.

Bizning fikrimizcha, yuqoridagi olimlarning fikrlari huquqiy termin tushunchasi mazmun-mohiyatini to‘la ochib bera olmaydi, chunki mamlakatda konstitutsiyaviy tuzumning o‘zgarishi munosabati bilan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlar talablari ham o‘zgarib boradi. Agar biz bu xususiyatlarni tilshunoslar tomonidan berilgan izohlar bilan taqqoslasak, huquqshunoslar tomonidan huquqiy termiga berilgan ta’rif ancha keng ekanligi ayon bo‘ladi. Huquqshunoslar huquqiy termin toifasiga hatto qonun matnlarida lingvistik jihatdan umumiy ma’noda qo‘llanadigan barcha so‘zlarni kiritadilar. Biroq terminlarga qo‘yiladigan talablar nuqtayi nazaridan bunday so‘zlarni termin deb hisoblab bo‘lmaydi, chunki bu tushunchalarni yaxlit ta’riflash uchun yetarli asos mavjud emas.

Jahon tilshunosligida huquqiy terminologiyani o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ko‘pgina ishlarda mavzuviy guruhlarni tadqiq etishga e’tibor qaratiladi. Zero, terminlarni o‘zaro aloqadorlikda guruhlarga ajratib tadqiq etish soha terminlarining semantik xususiyatlarini aniqlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Huquqning alohida sohalarida terminologik tizimning monografik planda o‘rganish ham ko‘plab tadqiqotlarda o‘z ifodasini topgan. Jumladan, N.Martishko[30] tadqiqotida rus qonunchilik tizimida qo‘llanuvchi huquqiy terminlarning modifikatsiyasini tahlil etish orqali qonunosti hujjatlari va boshqa huquqiy hujjatlar matnlarida qo‘llanadigan huquqiy terminlarni tahlil qiladi. A.Denisova esa “Umumiy huquq nazariyasi atamalarining semantikasi”[31] nomli tadqiqotida huquqiy terminlarni paradigmatik aspektda tadqiq qiladi. T.Sokolova huquqshunoslikning alohida sohasi mualliflik huquqi terminlarining paydo bo‘lishi va shakllanishini ekstralingvistik omillar bilan bog‘lagan holda talqin qilib, nemis tili mualliflik huquqi terminologiyasida yunon-lotin tilidan so‘z o‘zlashtirish lug‘at tarkibi boyishining eng samarali usuli sifatida ko‘rsatadi[32].Shuningdek, dunyoning ko‘plab tillarida huquqiy terminologiya alohida tadqiqot obyekti sifatida o‘rganilgan. Jumladan, V.Lozovskiy[33] belarus, A.Remezkova[34] koreys, D.Gedeyeva[35] oyrot, E.Gorlova[36] qadimgi polyak tilining huquqiy terminologiyasi bo‘yicha tadqiqot olib borganlar.

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[30] Мартышко Н. Смысловая модификация терминов в современном законодательном дискурсе: Авторефер. дисс…канд. филол. наук. – Волгорад, 2015. – С.25.

[31] Денисова А. Семантика терминов общей теории права (парадигматический аспект): Авторефер.дисс ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1992. – С. 177.

[32] Соколова Т. Греческие и латинские заимствования в немецкой терминологии авторского права // Античный вестник. Nuntius antiques. Вып.IX. – Омск: Изд-во ОГУ, 2011. – С.52-53.

[33] Лозовский В. Юридическая терминология в языке белорусских памятников XV-XVII веков: Дисс. ... канд. филол наук. – Минск,1966. – С. 275.

[34] Ремезкова А. Особенности юридической лексики корейского языка // Материалы научной конференции студентов и аспирантов. Дальневосточного государственного университета. – Владивосток, 1999. – С.65-67.

[35] Гедеева Д. Правовая лексика в ойротском письменном языке XVII-XVIII вв: Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 1999. – С.18.

[36] Горлова Е. Семантический анализ глагольной судебно-прававой лексики древнопоьского языка // Филология: Межвузовский сб. науч.ст. – Тольятти, 2000. – №6. – С. 82-83.

Turkologiyada ham huquq terminologiyasiga oid salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilgan bo‘lib, R.Xoliqova[37], G.Kagarmanov[38], G.Sobirova[39], R. Muxiyarova[40], V.Timerxanov[41] kabilar shular jumlasidandir.

Ushbu bobning “**Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning shakllanishi va taraqqiyoti”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning etimologiyasi va taraqqiyoti haqida so‘z boradi.

Insoniyat tarixi davomida huquq fanining vujudga kelishi natijasida yuridik tushunchalarni ifodalovchi huquqiy terminlar, xususan, xalqaro huquqiy terminlar paydo bo‘lgan. O‘z navbatida, tilshunos va huquqshunos olimlar tomonidan ularning shakllanishi hamda rivojlanish bosqichlari ishlab chiqilgan. Ibtidoiy jamoa tuzumining so‘nggi davrlarida qabilalarning o‘zaro birlashishi natijasida turli davlatlar paydo bo‘la boshladi. Davlatlarning paydo bo‘lishi bilan huquq ham shakllandi va rivojlandi. Ko‘pchilik huquqshunos olimlar, jumladan, professor P.Astapenko[42] Rim huquqi barcha zamonaviy huquqning beshigi va asosi ekanligini va bu xususdagi barcha huquqiy tushunchalar birinchi bo‘lib rim huquqida paydo bo‘lganini ta’kidlaydilar. Shunga ko‘ra, aytish mumkinki, aksariyat xalqaro huquqiy terminlar lotin tili huquqiy terminologiyasi asosida vujudga kelgan bo‘lib, xalqaro huquqning shakllanishi va faoliyati uchun asos sifatida xizmat qilgan. Ular xalqaro yuridik institutlar va tuzilmalarning asosiy mazmunini semantik jihatdan o‘zida mujassam etgan universal huquqiy terminologiyadir.

Huquqiy terminologiyaning maxsus sohasi sifatida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning shakllanishi mamlakatning ijtimoiy-siyosiy hayoti va huquq tizimining rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq ravishda amalga oshgan. Ilk xalqaro huquqiy terminlar lotin, yunon hamda skandinav tillariga oid so‘zlardan olingan. Shuningdek, zamonaviy huquqshunoslikning o‘ziga xos yuridik lug‘atining katta qismini fransuz, ingliz tili so‘z va iboralari tashkil qiladi. (Masalan, *persona non grata, habeas corpus, de facto, infraction, dekret* kabilar).

Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning taraqqiy etishidagi muhim omillardan biri VII asrdan xristianlik dinining ommalashishi, o‘z navbatida, kelib chiqishi lotin tiliga oid bo‘lgan huquqiy leksikaning tarqalishiga ham hissa qo‘shdi. Mazkur davrda huquqshunoslik sohasi sud tizimiga oid bir qancha terminlar bilan boyidi. *Conviction* (hukm qilish), *legitimate* (qonuniy), *mediate* (vositachilik qilish) va shu kabilar. XI asrga kelib, rasmiy yozishmalar va nizomlar lotin tilida yozilsa-da, sud ishlari fransuz tilida olib borilgan va bu jarayon XVII asrgacha davom etdi. Lekin, baribir, lotincha xalqaro huquqiy terminlar keng iste’molda bo‘ldi. Shuningdek, bu davrda fransuzcha baynalmilal terminlar salmoqli o‘rin egallab, huquq tiliga

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[37] Халикова Р. Язык башкирских историческо-юридических и деловых документов XVIII: Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 1963. – С. 196.

[38] Кагарманов Г. Башкирская общественно-политическая терминология советского периода. Монография. – Уфа: РИО БашГУ, 2005. – С. 186.

[39] Сабирова Г. Новые слова и новые значения в современном татарском языке (на материале периодической печати и словарьей 1990-х г.г): Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1990. – С.20.

[40] Мухиярова Р. XX гасырнын 80-90-еллерында татар едеби теле лексикасы. – Яр Чаллы, 2000. – С. 312.

[41] Тимерханов А. Язык и стиль татарского документа. – Казань, 2005.– С. 312.

[42] Астапенко П. Римское право. – М., 2018. – С.35.

mustahkam singib bordi. Masalan, *parlament, bill, renta, decree (farmon, qaror), privilege (ustunlik qilish)* kabi terminlarning deyarli barchasi xalqaro darajada qo‘llana boshladi va ular hozirgacha xalqaro huquqiy teminlarning asosini tashkil qiladi.

Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning taraqqiy etishida ingliz va rus tillari ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etgan. Huquqiy terminlarning kasbiy muloqot vositasi sifatidagi muhim jihati ularning hukmron sinf dunyoqarashi va mafkurasi, turli siyosiy-huquqiy nazariyalar, ilmiy yo‘nalishlar, huquqiy tajriba bilan chambarchas bog‘liqdir. O‘rta asrlar sud amaliyotida, masalan, “feodal” va “feodalizm” kabi terminlar paydo bo‘lib, keyinroq ular ma’lum bir ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy formatsiya nomini anglatdi. Buning yana bir yorqin misoli sifatida “*respublika”* terminini keltirish mumkin. G‘arb faylasufi J.J.Russo (1712-1778-yy.) tomonidan ilk marta qo‘llangan **“***respublika*” termini Fransiyada umuman har qanday tuzumdagi davlat ma’nosida ishlatilgan. Bu davrda lotincha “*riscum”, “rescum”* atamalari keng tarqalgan. Ular faol dengiz savdo huquqida va moliyaviy huquqda xavfni ifodalash uchun qo‘llangan. Ushbu xalqaro huquqiy terminlar yuridik tilga mustahkam o‘rnashib, huquqiy hodisaning mohiyatini to‘laqonli ifodalashga xizmat qildi. Mazkur terminlar xalqaro huquqiy termin sifatida hozirgacha saqlanib qoldi va fonetik moslashuv asosida dunyo tillariga o‘zlashdi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “**Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning qiyosiy tadqiqi**” deb nomlanadi. Ishning bu qismida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni qiyosiy tilshunoslik nuqatayi nazaridan tadqiq qilishning ahamiyati haqida fikr yuritiladi. Qiyoslanayotgan tillar xalqaro huquqiy terminologiyasida mavjud birlashtiruvchi va farqlovchi belgilar tahlil qilinadi.

Tilshunoslikda qiyosiy-tipologik yo‘nalish o‘z taraqqiyotining hozirgi bosqichida tobora ommalashib, tadqiqot doirasini kengaytirmoqda. Ayniqsa, turli tizimdagi tillarni qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganish hozirda keng qamrovli tadqiqotlarni o‘z ichiga olmoqda. Mana shunday tadqiqotlardan biri ingliz va tojik tillari huquqiy terminologiyasining semantik-tarkibiy tahlilini amalga oshirish masalasidir. Aynan shu mavzu L.Mamadjonovaning[43] ilmiy tadqiqoqtida ko‘rish mumkin. Tadqiqotda rus, ingliz va tojik tillarining huquqiy terminologik tizimlari qiyoslanib, mazkur tillar terminologiyasida nutqning nominal qismlari, fe’l va fe’l birikmalarning qo‘llanish xususiyatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Bugungi kunga qadar tojik va ingliz tillarining qiyosiy jihatdan xalqaro huquq terminologiyasini o‘rganish bo‘yicha N.Saidmurodova[44] tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqot dolzarb ahamiyatga ega. U o‘z ilmiy tadqiqotida qiyoslanayotgan ikki til xalqaro huquqiy terminologik tizimida termin hosil qilish usullari, shakllanish manbalari va tizimning semantik xususiyatlarini o‘rganadi. Umuman olganda, keng qamrovli tahlil davomida leksikografik manbalardan 1320 ta xalqaro huquq terminlarini tahlil qiladi. Hozirgi zamonaviy fan doirasida olib qaralganda ham xalqaro huquq terminologik tizimini tadqiq etish davom ettirilmoqda.

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[43] Мамаджонова М. Семантико-структурний анализ юридических терминов в английском и таджикском языках: Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2006. – С. 162.

[44] Саидмуродова Н. Структурно-семантический анализ терминов междунородново права в английском и таджикском языках: Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2006. – С. 160.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida turli tillarning terminologik tizimlarini o‘rganishga doir tadqiqotlar bilan bir qatorda, o‘zbek tili huquqiy terminologiyasini boshqa tillar bilan qiyosiy-tipologik yo‘sinda tadqiq etish yuzasidan ham qator ilmiy ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Hozirgi kungacha o‘zbek tilshunosligida huquqiy terminlarni qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan, P. Nishonovning “Fransuz va o‘zbek tillari yuridik terminlarning qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiqi”[45], M. Baxriddinovaning “Nemis-o‘zbek yuridik terminlarining leksikografik tadqiqi”[46] U. Po‘latovaning “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi”[47] mavzusida bajarilgan tadqiqotlar mavjud.

Bu tadqiqotlarda milliy yuridik tilimizda qo‘llaniluvchi huquqiy terminlar umumiy tarzda o‘rganilgan bo‘lib, huquqning alohida sohalari bo‘yicha tarmoqlarga ajratilmagan. Bizning tadqiqotimiz huquqning alohida va muhim yo‘nalishi hisoblangan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni diaxron va sinxron aspektda tahlil etish, milliy yuridik tilimizga o‘zlashayotgan baynalmilal so‘zlarning o‘zlashish usul va tamoyillarini belgilashni o‘z oldiga maqsad qilib qo‘yganligi bilan yuqoridagi tadqiqotlardan farqlanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni milliy yuridik tilga o‘zlashtirish usullari va tamoyillari”** deb nomlangan ikkinchi bobida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy yuridik tilimizga ta’siri, ularni o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtirish usul va tamoyillari haqida bayon qilinadi.

Bobning **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni o‘zbek yuridik tiliga o‘zlashtirish usullari”** deb nomlangan birinchi faslida xorijiy so‘z va terminlarni o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtirish usullari xususida so‘z boradi.

Ma’lumki, jahon mamlakatlari tomonidan qo‘llanadigan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning aksariyat qismini lotincha huquqiy terminlar tashkil etadi. Chunki qadimgi rim huquqi lotin huquqiy terminlarining butun dunyo miqiyosida keng yoyilishi uchun xizmat qilgan. Yevropa tillaridan o‘zlashgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlar o‘zbek yuridik tilida ham ma’lum bir qismni tashkil etadi. Ular o‘zbek tiliga quyidagi usullar yordamida o‘zlashtiriladi:

1. So‘zni o‘zgarishsiz qabul qilish. Masalan: *ombudsman, alibi, audit, valyuta, votum, debet* va boshqalar.

2. Kalkalash yo‘li bilan so‘z o‘zlashtirish. Masalan: *veto – taqiqlayman (man qilaman), anneksiya – qo‘shib olish, agressiya-tajovuz, delikvent-xalqaro huquqbuzar* va boshqalar.

So‘zni o‘zgarishsiz qabul qilish milliy yuridik tilimizda mahsuldor usullardan biri hisoblanadi va shunga ko‘ra, bunday terminlar soha terminologiyasining salmoqli qismini tashkil qiladi. Misol tariqasida “Yuridik terminlarning ruscha-o‘zbekcha”[48] lug‘atini tahlilga tortdik. Lug‘atda to‘qqiz

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[45] ? Нишонов П.Француз ва ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф . – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 146.

[46] Baxriddinova M. Nemis-o‘zbek tillari yuridik terminlarining leksikografik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. d-ri (PhD) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 136.

[47] Po‘latova U. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha. fals. d-ri (PhD) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 140.

[48] Mahmudov N., Ko‘chimov Sh., Sharipova N. Yuridik terminlarning ruscha-o‘zbekcha lug‘ati. –Toshkent, 2021.

mingga yaqin huquqiy termin berilgan bo‘lib, ular huquqning deyarli barcha sohalariga tegishlidir. Bu terminlarni tadqiq qilish davomida xalqaro huquq sohasiga oid *attashe, balans, banditizm, bankrot, birja, deputat, diktatura, demokratiya, parlament, antisemitizm, attashe, attestatsiya, ballistika, valyuta, deputat, diktatura, kapitalizm, koloniya, komissiya, konsul, mafiya, mandate, memorandum, militsiya, monarxiya, narkotik, natoriat, natorius, nota* kabi terminlar o‘zgarishsiz lug‘at tarkibiga kiritilganligi aniqlandi. Bu terminlar lug‘atda berilgan jami birliklarning 13% izini tashkil qiladi.

Ikkinchi usul kalkalash yo‘li bilan so‘z o‘zlashtirish hozirda dunyo tillarining deyarli barchasi uchun yaxlit usul sifatida xizmat qilmoqda. Ilmiy adabiyotlarda kalkalab so‘z o‘zlashtirishning: *so‘z yasovchi, semantik, birikmali va fonetik* turlari qayd etiladi[49]. O‘zbek tilida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni o‘zlashtirishda bu usullarning deyarli barchasi faol qo‘llanadi.

a) so‘z yasovchi kalkalash: *акционерный – aksiyali, браконьерство– brakonyerlik, валютчик – valyutachi конституционный – konstitutsiyaviy*;

b) semantik kalkalash: *appelyatsiya – norozilik arizasi, immigrant – muhojir, instansiya – bosqich, gomeseksualist – besoqolbozlik, byurokratizm – rasmiyatchilik, vakansiya – bo‘sh o‘rin, konvensiya – shartnoma* va shu kabilar.

d) birikmali kalkalash. Chet tilidagi birikmani qismlarga bo‘lib, so‘zma so‘z tarjima qilishdir. Bu usulda termin o‘zlashtirish huquqiy terminologiyada ikki xil usulda amalga oshadi. Ya’ni o‘zlashtirilayotgan birlik bir qismi asl holaticha ikkinchi qismi o‘zbek tilidagi muqobil so‘z bilan almashtiriladi. Masalan, *военная диктатура – xarbiy diktatura, таможная декларация – bojxona deklaratsiyasi, новация международного договора – xalqaro shartnoma novatsiyasi, декларация прав человека –inson huquqlari deklaratsiyasi* va boshqalar. Keyingi holatda o‘zlashtirilayotgan birlikning har ikki qismi ham adabiy til elementi bilan almashtirib, ekvivalent birikma hosil qiladi. Masalan: *гонорар – авторский mualliflik haqi (qalam haqi*); *декретный отпуск – homiladorlik ta’tili, земельный налог – yer solig‘i* va boshqalar.

f) fonetik kalkalash. Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning asosiy qismi genetik jihatdan yevropa tillaridan kelib chiqqanligi, milliy yuridik tilimizga o‘zlashtirishda fonetik moslashuvni talab qiladi. Ayniqsa, kelib chiqishi lotin tiliga borib taqaladigan xalqaro huquq terminlarining milliy yuridik tilimizga o‘zlashishida rus tili vositachi vazifasini bajaradi.

Masalan: lotincha: *colonia<колония<koloniya, comissio<комиссия< komissiya, cassatio< касса*ция*< kassatsiya;*

fransuzcha: *alliance<альянс<alyans, adultere<адюльтер<adyulter;*

italyancha*: cuasso<касса<kassa, maf(f)ia<мафия<mafiya* kabi**.**

Bobning ikkinchi fasli **“So‘z o‘zlashtirish huquqiy terminologiyani boyitish usuli sifatida”** deb nomlanib, tilshunoslikda so‘z o‘zlashtirish terminologik tizimlarning boyishida asosiy hodisa sifatida talqin qilinadi.

[49] Володина М. Терминологическая номинация и информационная картина мира / Научно-техническая терминология (научно-технический реферативный сборник): – М., 1996. – С. 62.

So‘z o‘zlashtirish tillar boyishining asosiy usullaridan biridir. Ta’kidlash kerakki, har bir tilda o‘zlashma so‘zlarning eng katta qismi aynan terminologik tizimlar hissasiga to‘g‘ri keladi. Terminologik tizimlarda so‘z o‘zlashtirish umumadabiy tildagidan farqli ravishda yuzaga keladi. Umumadabiy tilda boshqa tildan o‘zlashtirilayotgan so‘z bir necha yillar davomida kishilarning og‘zaki nutqida qo‘llanib, keyin asta-sekin yozma manbalarga (badiiy va ilmiy adabiyotlar, lug‘atlar va shu kabilarga) kirib borsa, termin o‘zlashtirish faqat yozma shaklda ro‘y beradi. Dunyo tillari, shu qatorda, o‘zbek tili leksik tizimida aks etmagan yangi kirib kelayotgan tushunchalarni nomlash zaruriyati ham yuqoridagi lingvistik sabablardan biridir. Bu o‘rinda lakunarlik hodisasi, ya’ni o‘zbek tilida “oq dog‘” bo‘lgan bo‘shliqni to‘ldirish nazarda tutilmoqda. Biroq, “shuni ham ta’kidlash kerakki, o‘zlashtirilgan terminlardan foydalanish jarayoni har doim ham muayyan lakuna (bo‘shliq) ni to‘ldirish bilan bog‘liq emas. Bundan tashqari, o‘zlashtirilayotgan so‘z yoki termin har doim ham o‘zlashma tildagi terminlar tizimidagi ma’nosi bilan o‘zlashtirilavermaydi”[50]. Boshqa tillardan kirib kelgan terminlar ma’lum bir lingvistik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgandagina ularga o‘zlashma termin sifatida qarash mumkin. Huquqiy sohada yangi tushunchalarning qo‘llanishi esa xalqaro munosabatlarda diplomatik xizmatchilar o‘rtasida og‘zaki suhbatlar, turli davlatlararo va tashkilotlar o‘rtasidagi rasmiy va norasmiy bitimlar asosida yuzaga keladi. O‘zbek tili leksik tarkibining boyishi va takomillashuvida ham aynan shu jihat muhim hisoblanadi.

Ushbu bobning **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni o‘zbek yuridik tiliga o‘zlashtirish tamoyillari”** deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida dunyo tillaridan milliy yuridik tilimizga kirgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni o‘zbek tiliga o‘zlashtirish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqdik. Ular quyidagilar:

1-tamoyil. Ma’lum bir xalqaro huquqiy termin butun dunyo xalqlari tomonidan yagona tarzda (umumiy shaklda) ishlatilayotgan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek yuridik tilida ham uni aynan shu shaklda qabul qilish. Masalan, *respublika* (jumhuriyat emas), *konstitutsiya* (asosiy qonun emas), *parlament* (qonun chiqaruvchi idora emas). Bu tamoyil, birinchi navbatda, xalqaro huquqiy terminlarga o‘ziga xos yaxlit tizim sifatida qarash imkonini beradi. Qolaversa, terminning o‘ziga xos belgilari qatorida rasmiylashgan so‘z ekanligi nafaqat respublika miqiyosida, balki dunyo miqiyosida bir tushunchani anglatish holati kuzatiladi. Xalqaro tajriba va amaliyotga to‘g‘ri amal qilish maqsadida hozirda u bilan bir vaqtda va bir xil ma’noda foydalanilayotgan xalqaro terminni qo‘llash har jihatdan qulay va eng ma’qul yo‘l hisoblanadi. Misol tariqasida aytish mumkinki, jahon miqiyosida birdek qo‘llanuvchi *inson huquqi bo‘yicha vakil* iborasi ma’nosida “*ombudsman”* terminini qo‘llash to‘g‘ri ko‘rinadi. Deyarli barcha milliy yuridik til uchun, shular jumlasidan, O‘zbekiston huquqiy amaliyoti uchun ham nisbatan yangi bo‘lgan bunday huquqiy voqelikni ifodalovchi asosli o‘zlashmalardan foydalanish samaralidir.

[50] Саидқодирова Д. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида интернет терминларининг лингвистик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. . (PhD) ... дисс.. – Тошкент, 2018. – Б. 124.

2-tamoyil. Xalqaro huquqiy tushunchalarni qabul qilishda o‘zbekcha muqobillarga ustunlik berish. Ta’kidlash joizki, boy yozma manbaga ega bo‘lgan ona tilimizda qo‘llanib kelayotgan so‘z va birikmalarni baynalmilal so‘zlarning muqobili sifatida ishlatish mumkinligi ham tilning ichki imkoniyatidan to‘la foydalanish va tegishli terminlarni o‘zlashtirishda eng to‘g‘ri yo‘l ekanligini ko‘rsatadi. Xalqaro tillardan o‘zlashayotgan terminlarga adabiy tildan muqobillar topish va ularni qo‘llash bu borada qilinayotgan ishlarning poydevoridir. Huquqshunoslikda ham shu yo‘ldan borilib, xalqaro yuridik terminologiyani qabul qilishda ona tilimizning boy imkoniyatlaridan foydalanish, adabiy tilda bunday birliklarga muqobillarni topish, adabiy tilda mavjud bo‘lmagan holatlarda shevalarga murojaat qilish zarur. Afsuski, hozirda ba’zi huquqiy terminlarning ma’nosini to‘liq ifodalay oladigan o‘zbekcha muqobillar bo‘lishiga qaramasdan, normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarimizda asl holicha ishlatilmoqda. Biz tadqiqotimizda mana shunday terminlar sifatida “de-fakto”ni *amalda (aslida),* “de-yure”ni *rasmiy (qonuniy)* tarzda ishlatishni tavsiya qilamiz.

3-tamoyil. Ayrim tillardagina ishlatilayotgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarga o‘zbekcha muqobil tanlash va uni qabul qilish. Masalan, rus tilidagi *выездная судебная заседания* terminining o‘zbek tilida *sudning sayyor yig‘ilishi* tarzida ishlatilishi juda o‘rinlidir. Chunki mazkur huquqiy tushuncha butun dunyo xalqlari tomonidan emas, faqat rus tilidagina shu tarzda ishlatiladi. Bu o‘rinda ta’kidlash joizki, boy yozma manbaga ega bo‘lgan ona tilimizda qo‘llanib kelayotgan so‘z va birikmalardan unumli foydalanish zarur.

4-tamoyil. Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni o‘zlashtirishda o‘zbek adabiy tili va milliy yuridik til xususiyatlarini hisobga olish. Huquqiy terminlarni bir tildan ikkinchi bir tilga (ya’ni o‘zbek tiliga) o‘zlashtirishda muayyan me’yor saqlanishi shart, shubhasizki, bu me’yor, birinchi navbatda, adabiy til va soha talablaridan kelib chiqib shakllantiriladi. Har qanday normativ-huquqiy hujjat matnida rasmiylik, qat’iylik va betaraflik ifodalangan bo‘lishi bilan bir qatorda, eng yuqori darajada aniqlikni ta’minlash zarur. Bu esa xalqaro terminlarni milliy yuridik tilimizga o‘zlashtirishda bu me’yorlarga amal qilishni talab qiladi. Misol uchun, ayrim tushunchalarning umumadabiy til me’yoriga kirmagan xalq tilidagi variantlari *prokuror-qoralovchi, advokat-oqlovchi, anonim xat-dumaloq xat;* ayrim eskirgan so‘zlar *sudya-qozi, tilmoch-tarjimon, partiya-firqa*[51]. kabi so‘zlar qo‘llanishi yuridik til talablarining ochiqchasiga buzilishidir. Misollarga e’tibor qaratilsa, berilgan huquqiy terminlar o‘zlashma so‘z hisoblansa-da, ularga o‘zbekcha muqobillar izlash va ularni qo‘llash yuridik tilning tushunarlilik va aniqlik kabi talablariga mos kelmaydi.

5-tamoyil. Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni o‘zlashtirishda (tavsiya etilayotgan muqobillarni qabul qilishda) terminlarga qo‘yiladigan talablarga qat’iy rioya qilish. Huquqshunoslikda termin yaratish, ulardan foydalanish, ayniqsa, terminlarni milliy tilga o‘zlashtirish boshqa terminologik tizimlarga qaraganda murakkab vazifa hisoblanadi. Buning uchun huquqiy terminlarni tahlil qiluvchi soha vakili yuridik bilimlar bilan bir qatorda o‘z ona tilining fonetik,

[51] Кўчимов Ш. Юридик тил назарияси ва амалиёти. – Тошкент, 2013. – Б. 29.

leksik-grammatik xususiyatlari hamda terminologik talablarni yaxshi o‘zlashtirgan bo‘lishi lozim. Masalan, “*referendum”* termini lotin tilida “*bildirilishi kerak bo‘lgan*” degan ma’noni anglatadi va yuridik tilda “*umumxalq fikrini hisobga olish”* ma’nosida qo‘llanadi. Bu terminga muqobil sifatida berilgan “umumxalq fikrini hisobga olish” leksemasi referendum terminining ma’nosini to‘g‘ri va aniq ifodalashiga qaramasdan, terminlarga qo‘yiladigan “ixchamlik” va “qisqalik” talablariga javob bermaydi. Bu esa mazkur terminning milliy yuridik tilimizda muqobilini topish mumkin bo‘lsa-da, xalqaro terminning asl holaticha qo‘llash zaruratini keltirib chiqaradi.

6-tamoyil. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi tili va terminologiyasini yuridik til va terminlardan foydalanishning mukammal namunasi sifatida qabul qilish. Konstitutsiyamizda qo‘llangan huquqiy terminlarning birligi va yaxlitligini ta’minlash uchun boshqa normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarda ham xuddi shu tarzda ishlatish, huquqiy terminlarni unifikatsiyalash va standartlashtirishning asosini tashkil etadi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning leksikografik talqini”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, bu bobda o‘zbek tilida mavjud sohaviy, ensiklopedik, izohli, tarjima lug‘atlarda berilgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning leksikografik tadqiqiga bag‘ishlangan.

Uchinchi bobning **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning sohaviy lug‘atlarda berilishi**” deb nomlangan birinchi faslida sohaviy terminologik lug‘atlarda berilgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlar tadqiq qilindi.

O‘zbek huquqshunosligida sohaviy lug‘at yaratish uzoq asrlik tarixga ega. Bu boradagi dastlabki lug‘at G‘ozi Yunus tomonidan 1926-yilda tuzilgan “Ruscha-o‘zbekcha qisqacha huquqiy va siyosiy lug‘at”[52] hisoblanadi. O‘zbek yuridik atamashunosligining o‘rganilishida huquqshunos olim F.Bakirov xizmatlarini alohida ta’kidlash lozim. Olimning eng katta xizmati o‘zbek leksikografiyasi va huquq fani uchun birdek muhim hisoblangan “Yuridik terminlar lug‘ati”[53]ni tuzganligidir. Bu lug‘atni o‘zbek leksikografiyasida huquqshunoslikning dastlabki sohaviy lug‘atlaridan bir deyish mumkin. Keyinroq 1983-yilda F.Muhitdinov, K.Mirzajonovlar tomonidan “Yuridik terminlarning qisqacha ruscha-o‘zbekcha lug‘at spravochnigi”[54] nashr etildi. Biroq bu lug‘atlarda huquqiy terminlarning berilishida o‘zbekcha muqobilini topish mumkin bo‘lgani holda, ularning o‘rniga ko‘p o‘rinlarda ruscha terminlarning berilishi kuzatiladi.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining mustaqillikka erishishi va o‘zbek tilining davlat tili maqomini olishi boshqa sohalarda bo‘lgani singari milliy yuridik tilimizning rivojiga ham ijobiy ta’sir o‘tkazdi. Aynan shu davrdan boshlab yuridik leksikografiya ham yangi bosqichga ko‘tarildi. Huquqshunos olimlardan G‘.Ahmedov, A.Saidov, U.Bozorov hammuallifligida 1993-yilda “Yuridik terminlar va iboralar lug‘ati” yaratildi. Bu lug‘atda yevropa tillaridan o‘zlashgan yuridik terminlarning o‘zbekcha muqobilllarini berishga harakat qilingan bo‘lib,

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[52] Ғози Юнус. Русча-ўзбекча қисқача ҳуқуқий ва сиёсий луғат. – Тошкент, 1926.

[53] Бакиров Ф. Юридик терминлар луғати. – Тошкент, 1959.

[54] Муҳитдинов Ф., Мирзажонов К. Юридик терминларнинг қисқача русча-ўзбекча луғат справочниги. – Тошкент, 1983.

bu bilan lug‘at tuzuvchilar sohaviy lug‘at tuzish an’anasini davom ettirganlar. Tadqiqotimizda ushbu lug‘atni statistik jihatdan tahlil qilish davomida lug‘atga kiritilgan terminlar orasida xalqaro huquqiy terminlar salmoqli qismni tashkil etib, ular lug‘at tarkibida umumiy (6700 ta) terminlarning 17% ini (389 ta) tashkil etishi aniqlandi. 1999-yilda olimlar H.Bektemirov, H.Xolmedov, S.Sodiqov tomonidan “Huquqshunoslikka oid o‘zlashma terminlar”[55] lug‘ati nashr etildi. Bu lug‘atda, asosan, o‘zbek yuridik tiliga boshqa tillardan o‘zlashgan 800 ga yaqin xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning izohi berilgan. Shuningdek, lug‘atda berilgan o‘zlashma terminlarning qaysi tildan kirib kelganligi va ularning birlamchi ma’nolari ham izohlangan. Lug‘atda kelib chiqishi arabcha: *avariya (a’var-zarar, talofat), alkogolizm (al-kuhul-mayda kukun)*; italyancha: *kontokorrent (conte corrente – joriy hisob), mafiya (maf(f)ia– o‘zboshimchalik, bedodlik, zo‘ravonlik);* lotincha*: emissiya (emission–zo‘ravonlik), notifikatsiya (notificare – ma’lum qilish), plebitsit (plebuscitum – xalq qarori);* nemischa: *abonent (abonnent – obuna bo‘lmoq);* ruscha*: zayom (vzyami – qarzga), ustav (ustav – nizom);* turkcha: *pay (pay – ulush, hissa);* fransuzcha: *kuryer (courier – chopar, xabarchi);* shvedcha: *ombudsman (ombudsman – kimlarningdir manfaatlari vakili);* yunoncha*: monarxiya (monarxia – yakka hokimlik), protocol (protokollon – birinchi varaq);* qadimgi germancha: *feodalizm (fihu – fehu(yer – mulk+od “egalik)”* inglizcha: *Charter – (charter-yorliq);* afrikancha*: aparteid (apartheid – yakka yashash)* bo‘lgan xalqaro huquq terminlari izohlangan.

Uchinchi bobning **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda berilishi**” deb nomlangan ikkinchi faslida ensiklopedik xarakterdagi yuridik lug‘atlarda berilgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlar tadqiq qilinadi.

O‘zbek leksikografiyasida huquqiy terminlarning tizimli elektron alifbosini yaratish dolzarb vazifa hisoblanadi. 2009-yilda “O‘zbekiston yuridik ensiklopediyasi”, 2003-yilda H.Rahmonqulov tahriri ostida “Yuridik atamalar qomusiy lug‘ati”ning yaratilishi qonun hujjatlarida huquqiy terminlarni aniq va bir xilda, to‘g‘ri qo‘llashga yordam bermoqda. “Yuridik atamalar qomusiy lug‘ati”da berilgan terminlarning katta qismi o‘zlashma so‘zlar hisoblanadi. Bunday terminlarning aksariyati, asosan, lotin, yunon, fransuz, nemis, tillaridan olingan. Shuningdek, arab tiliga oid ayrim xalqaro huquqiy terminlar ham mavjud. Masalan: *adliya* (ar. adala – odillik), *alkabala* (ar. al-qabala – majburan olmoq), *alkogolizm* (ar. al-kuhul – mayda kukun) kabilar. Lekin shu bilan birga, bu ikki lug‘at bir-biriga o‘zaro qiyoslaganda, ayrim kamchiliklarni ko‘rish mumkin. Jumladan, bir huquqiy terminga turlicha ta’rif berilishi holatlari kuzatiladi. Ayrim terminlar nafaqat izohi, balki orfografik jihatdan ham farqli berilgan. Masalan:

“Yuridik atamalar qomusiy lug‘ati”: *indossament, indessant, inkassa;*

“O‘zbekiston yuridik ensiklopediyasi”: *indessament, indossant, inkasso.*

Uchinchi bobning “**Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning izohli lug‘atlarda berilishi”** deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da xalqaro huquqqa oid terminlarning berilishi yuzasidan fikrlar bayon qilingan.

[55] Бектемеров Ҳ., Холмедов Ҳ., Содиқов С. Ҳуқуқшуносликка оид ўзлашма терминлар. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida huquqiy terminlarning leksikografik tadqiqi yuzasidan E.Sobirovaning “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atida huquqiy terminlarning berilishi”[56] mavzusidagi dissertatsiyasi diqqatga sazovor. Tadqiqotda izohli lug‘atdagi huquqiy terminlar statistik, etimologik va shakliy-struktur jihatdan tahlilga tortilgan hamda semantik xususiyatlari o‘rganilgan. Shuningdek, izohli lug‘atda huquqiy terminlarini tasniflashni takomillashtirish va korpusda teglash yuzasidan tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan. Biroq tadqiqot obyekti sifatida izohli lug‘atda faqatgina maxsus pometa bilan berilgan huquqiy terminlargina olingan, pometa bilan berilmagan ba’zi bir sof huquqiy terminlar esa tahlilga tortilmagan.

Bu tadqiqotdan farqli ravishda, biz dissertatsiyamizda “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da berilgan huquqiy terminologik tizimga kiruvchi terminlar orasidan xalqaro huquq terminlarini ajratib olgan holda, leksikografik tadqiqini amalga oshirdik. Tahlil qilish asnosida xalqaro huquqiy terminlar, asosan, o‘zlashtirilgan so‘zlar hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelishi aniqlandi. Shu bilan bir qatorda, milliy tilga o‘zlashgan muayyan terminlarning umumfilologik izohli lug‘atlarda, sohaviy terminologik lug‘atlarda, ensiklopedik lug‘atlarda yoki tarjima lug‘atlarda berilgan definitsiyasi (izohi) o‘rtasidagi farqlarni taqqoslash va ular o‘rtasidagi integral hamda differensial belgilarni yoritdik. Shuningdek, 1981 (II jildli), 2006-2008 (V jildli), 2022 (VI jildli) yillarda nashr etilgan izohli lug‘atga kiritilgan huquqiy terminlarning farqli va o‘xshash jihatlarini misollar orqali qiyoslashga harakat qildik.

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da huquqiy terminlarning berilishi bilan bog‘liq xususiyatlardan biri V jildli izohli lug‘atda berilgan ayrim huquqiy terminlar II jildli lug‘atda so‘z sifatida ham mavjud emasligidir. Tadqiqotchi E.Sobirova ham bu masalaga to‘xtalib o‘tib, bunday birliklarni statistik jihatdan tahlil qiladi. Olima V jildli lug‘atga kiritilgan yangi huquqiy termin sifatida quyidagilarni ko‘rsatadi: *akkeriditatsiya, bimetallizm, bikameralizm, bipartid, veto, bonus, legitim, legitimatsiya, neytralitet, persona-grata, persona non-grata, poraxo‘rlik, prolongatsiya, rekvizitlar, replika, eksgumatsiya*. “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”ni tahlil qilish asnosida bunday terminlar qatorini yana davom ettirish mumkin degan xulosaga keldik. Xususan, II jildli izohli lug‘atda berilmagan, II jildli va VI jildli izohli lug‘atga kiritilgan yangi xalqaro huquqiy terminlarga misol sifatida *denaturlizatsiya, de-fakto* kabilarni keltirish mumkin.

Bu so‘zlarning II jildli lug‘at tarkibiga kiritilmaganligining sabablaridan biri – terminlarning milliy yuridik tilimizda qo‘llanilish darajasi bilan bog‘liq. Negaki, ba’zi xalqaro huquqiy tushunchalarning milliy tillarga kirib kelishi va faol qo‘llanishi ma’lum davrni talab qiladi. Tushuncha tilga singib, termin keng iste’molda qo‘llanishi esa uni izohli lug‘atga kiritish zaruriyatini keltirib chiqaradi. Yuqorida berilgan misollarning “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”ni yangilash asnosida V jildli lug‘atga kiritilishi ham aynan shu jarayonning ta’siridir. Shunday qilib, izohli lug‘atni tahlil qilish natijasida V va VI jildli lug‘atlar II jildli lug‘atga qiyoslanganda, yangi huquqiy terminlar bilan boyiganligi diqqatga sazovordir.

[56] Сабирова Э.Ш. “Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати” да ҳуқуқий терминларнинг берилиши: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. . (PhD) ... дисс..– Тошкент, 2022.

Uchinchi bobning **“Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning tarjima lug‘atlarda berilishi**” deb nomlangan to‘rtinchi faslida sohaga oid tarjima lug‘atlarda xalqaro huquq terminlarining berilishi yuzasidan fikr bildiriladi.

Huquqshunoslikka oid ko‘p tilli lug‘at yaratish borasidagi dastlabki urinish sifatida 1999-yilda G‘.Sotimov tomonidan yaratilgan “Yuridik atamalarning inglizcha-ruscha-o‘zbekcha” lug‘atini keltirish mumkin. 2002-yilda G‘.Ahmedov, H.Bektemirov bilan hammualliflikda “Ruscha-o‘zbekcha yuridik atamalar lug‘ati” yaratildi, natijada yuridik lug‘atshunoslik yana bir tarjima lug‘ati bilan boyidi. Mazkur lug‘at tuzilishi va unda terminlarning berilishi jihatidan oldingi lug‘atlardan farq qilib, xalqaro huquqqa aloqador tushunchalarni o‘zbek tilidagi muqobillari bilan birga tushunish murakkab bo‘lgan terminlar alohida izohlangan. 2003-yilda A.Saidov va G.Rahimova hammuallifligida “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarida qo‘llanadigan yuridik atamalar glossariysi” yaratildi. Ushbu lug‘atda qonun ijodkorligi jarayonida qo‘llanadigan 1000 ga yaqin huquqiy terminlarning beshta (o‘zbek, rus, ingliz, nemis va fransuz) tillaridagi shakllari berilgan. 2010-yilda M.H.Rustamboyev va R.H.Sharipovlar tahriri ostida “Yuridik terminlarning o‘zbekcha-ruscha lug‘ati” yaratildi. Lug‘at tarkibiga kiritilgan birliklar qatorida sof huquqiy terminlar miqdor jihatdan ustunlik qiladi va ularning tarkibida *emissiya, xabeas korpus, fraksiya, fors-major, ssuda, sionizm, munitsipalitet* kabi kam qo‘llanuvchi xalqaro huquq terminlari ham kiritilgan. 2011-yilda huquqshunoslik sohasining yirik mutaxasisslari U.Batler va A.Saidov tomonidan “Ruscha-o‘zbekcha-inglizcha yuridik lug‘at” yaratildi. Lug‘atda ayrim tarixiy terminlar ham berilgan. Bunday terminlar Rim davlati huquqshunosligi bilan aloqador bo‘lib, hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquqida deyarli qo‘llanmaydi. Masalan, *mansipatsiya* (Qadimgi Rimda mulk huquqini tantana bilan boshqa kishiga o‘tkazish tartibi), *talion qonuni* (qadimda insonga nisbatan qo‘llaniladigan jazo prinsipi), *tiara* (qadimgi Rim mifologiyasida qasd oluvchi uch xudodan biri), *glossa* (Rim huquqiga Vizantiya huquqshunoslari bergan sharhlar), *glossator* (eskirgan va kam ishlatiladigan so‘z va iboralar sharhlovchisi; qadimgi qonun va sud qarorlarini talqin qiluvchi shaxs). Lug‘atga nafaqat xalqaro huquq doirasidagi, balki ma’lum bir davlatning milliy huquqshunosligi uchun xos bo‘lgan milliy yuridik terminlar ham kiritilgan. Bunday terminlar lug‘at tarkibida alohida izohlangan.

XULOSA

1. Huquqiy terminologiya o‘z taraqqiyoti davomida paydo bo‘lish, shakllanish va yuksalish davrlarini bosib o‘tdi. Bu davrlarning har biri o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Ayniqsa, yuksalish davriga kelib huquqiy terminlar dunyo xalqlari tillariga o‘zlashish jarayoni boshlandi va xalqaro huquqiy termin maqomiga ega bo‘ldi.

2. Dastlabki xalqaro huquqiy terminlar lotin, yunon hamda skandinav tillariga oid so‘zlardan kelib chiqqan. Ayniqsa, qadimgi rim huquqi lotin huquqiy terminlarining butun dunyo miqiyosida keng yoyilishi uchun xizmat qilgan. Shu sababli, xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning aksariyatini lotincha so‘zlar hissasiga

to‘g‘ri keladi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy huquqshunoslikning o‘ziga xos yuridik lug‘atining katta qismini fransuz, ingliz so‘z va iboralar tashkil qiladi.

3. VII asrda xristianlik dinining ommalashishi natijasida ba’zi diniy terminlar xalqaro huquq termini sifatida qo‘llana boshladi. XI-XVII asrlarda esa sud ishlari fransuz tilida olib borilgani bois fransuzcha baynalmilal terminlar salmog‘i ortib bordi. Bu terminlarning deyarli barchasi xalqaro darajada qo‘llana boshladi va ular hozirgacha xalqaro huquqiy teminlarning asosini tashkil qiladi.

4. Turkiy tilshunoslikda huquqiy lug‘atning tarkibiy qismi sifatida xalqaro huquq terminologiyasi shakllanishida arabcha va forscha huquqiy terminlar muhim o‘rin tutadi. Bunday terminlar hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquqida faol qo‘llanadi. Bu esa xalqaro huquqiy terminlar tarkibida arabcha terminlarning o‘ziga xos o‘rni borligini ko‘rsatib beradi.

5. Jahon tilshunosligida xalqaro huquqiy terminlarni qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tadqiq qilish usuli yetakchilik qiladi. Ayniqsa, *ingliz-rus, tojik-ingliz, rus-ingliz* tillarining xalqaro huquqiy terminologiyasini qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganish ancha yuqori darajada. O‘zbek tilshunosligida esa, o‘zbek huquqiy terminlarining *fransuz, nemis, ingliz* tillari bilan qiyoslab o‘rganilgan ishlar mavjud. Biroq bu tadqiqotlarda milliy yuridik tilimizda qo‘llaniluvchi huquqiy terminlar huquqning alohida tarmoqlari bo‘yicha tarmoqlarga ajratilmagan, umumiy tarzda o‘rganilgan.

6. Yevropa tillaridan o‘zlashgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlar o‘zbek yuridik tilida ham ma’lum bir qismni tashkil etadi. Ular o‘zbek tiliga quyidagi usullar yordamida o‘zlashtiriladi:

1) so‘zni o‘zgarishsiz qabul qilish;

2) kalkalash yo‘li bilan so‘z o‘zlashtirish: a) so‘z yasash asosidagi kalkalash b) semantik kalkalash kabi; d) fonetik kalkalash e) birikmali kalkalash.

7. Tadqiqot natijalariga asoslanib, xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy yuridik tilimizga o‘zlashtirishda quyidagi tamoyillar muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi: dunyo xalqlari tomonidan yagona tarzda (umumiy shaklda) ishlatilayotgan terminning milliy yuridik tilda aynan qo‘llanishi; ayrim millatlar tilidagina ishlatilayotgan xalqaro huquqiy terminlarga o‘zbekcha muqobil so‘z tanlash; o‘zbek adabiy tili va milliy yuridik tilning o’ziga xos xususiyatlarini hisobga olish; terminlarga qo‘yiladigan talablarga qat’iy rioya qilish; O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Konstitutsiyasi tili va terminologiyasini yuridik til va terminlardan foydalanishning mukammal namunasi sifatida qabul qilish.

8. Xalqaro yuridik tilda qo‘llanayotgan ko‘pgina so‘z va terminlar milliy yuridik tilga kirib boradi va aksincha, milliy yuridik tildagi ayrim so‘z va terminlar xalqaro huquqqa o‘tadi. Huquq sohasiga boshqa tillardan terminlar kirib kelishi yoki ichki imkoniyatlar asosida yangi yuridik terminlarning yasalishi natijasida ham o‘zbek tili leksik qatlami boyib bormoqda, shuningdek yangi huquqiy tushunchalar yuzaga kelmoqda. Bunday so‘zlar dunyo xalqlari bilan aloqa o‘rnatishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

9. O‘zbek leksikografiyasida huquqshunoslikka oid lug‘atlar tuzish bo‘yicha salmoqli ishlar amalga oshirilganligiga qaramasdan, ayrim nodurustliklar mavjud. Jumladan, sohaga oid bir xil xarakterdagi lug‘atlarda bir terminga turlicha ta’rif berish holatlari kuzatiladi. Shuningdek, ayrim huquqiy terminlarning orfografik

jihatdan xilma-xil tarzda ifodalanishi, o‘zbek huquqiy terminologiyasini tartibga solish (unifikatsiyalash va standartlashtirish) da ma’lum muammolarni yuzaga keltiradi.

10. Har bir soha terminologiyasining ilmiy jihatdan tadqiq etilishi jamiyatning mazkur sohaga doir huquqiy bilim va ko‘nikmalarini oshirishga xizmat qiladi. Shu ma’noda, huquqiy terminlarni faqat umumiy yoki qiyosiy jihatdan emas, balki huquqning alohida tarmoqlari misolida chuqur o‘rganish muhim vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AWARDING SCIENTIFIC DEGREES DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 AT THE INSTITUTE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE

INSTITUTE OF UZBEK LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND FOLKLORE

ISAKOVA MUNISA QAXRAMONJON QIZI

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL TERMS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE NATIONAL LEGAL LANGUAGE

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

DISSERTATION ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Tashkent – 2025

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The dissertation available at the main library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (registered under number 22). (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Ziyolilar str, 13. Tel.: (99871) 262-74-58.)

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INTRODUCTION (Abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

Relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In world linguistics, numerous scientific and theoretical studies have been conducted on terminology and terminological units, their role within the lexicon of a language, as well as their semantic, functional, and structural aspects, but certain issues within this scope remain unresolved to this day. In today's globalized world, the rapid development of science and society has led to the emergence of new concepts in the terminology of every field. Consequently, developing modern scientific requirements for terms and organizing them (through unification and standardization) has become a matter of critical importance.

In world linguistics, the integration of legal and linguistic sciences has led to the emergence of the field of jurilinguistics, which necessitates the development of scientific foundations for improving legal language, legislative methodology, and an in-depth study of terminology specific to the field. Moreover, when discussing the terminology of a specific field, the relationship between its terms and other linguistic units within the language of that field, as well as the overall role of terminology in the development of the field's language and the national language, are considered highly significant. In particular, addressing these issues not solely from a linguistic perspective but through an interdisciplinary approach (for instance, linguistics + law, linguistics + diplomatic studies, linguistics + information technology) represents a crucial and pressing task.

In the context of building a legal democratic and free civil society in New Uzbekistan and ensuring human rights and freedoms, the study of the state language, Uzbek legal language, and legal terminology within the framework of the integration of linguistics and legal sciences, based on jurilinguistic requirements, holds significant importance today. In particular, the study of international legal terms, their formation and development, their role and function in contemporary world languages, and, based on this, the development of scientific criteria and principles for their adaptation into the Uzbek legal language, as well as the examination of the influence of international legal terminology on the Uzbek legal language and the national language, represent urgent and significant tasks. As President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Sh. Mirziyoyev, emphasized in his speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the thirtieth anniversary of granting the Uzbek language the status of a state language: “In the context of globalization, preserving the purity of our national language, enriching its vocabulary, creating equivalents for modern terms in various fields, and ensuring their consistent usage remain urgent tasks”[57].

This research contributes, to a certain extent, to the implementation of the tasks outlined in the Presidential decrees and decisions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the PF-5850 decree dated October 21, 2019, “On Measures to Radically Enhance the Prestige and Status of the Uzbek Language as the State

[57] Mirziyoyev Sh. Milliy o‘zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli // Prezident Sh Mirziyoyevning o‘zbek tiliga davlat tili maqomi berilganining o‘ttiz yilligiga bag‘ishlangan tantanali marosimdagi nutqi // Xalq so‘zi, 2019-yil 22-oktyabr.

Language”[58], the PF-6084 decree dated October 20, 2020, “On Measures for the Further Development of the Uzbek Language and Improvement of Language Policy”[59] the PF-6097 decree dated October 29, 2020, “On Approving the Concept for the Development of Science Until 2030”[60] and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was completed in accordance with priority line “Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy” of the republican science and technology development.

Level of study of the problem. In world linguistics, the challenges of legal terminology have been researched by Oxford University professors Z. Konrad and H. Kotz[61], Belgian scholar I. Paenson[62] and New York professors M. Bassiouni[63] and J. Dugard[64]. Furthermore, this field has been studied in a monographic framework by Russian scholars such as G. Danilenko, I. Lukashuk, N. Ushakov, S. Khijnyak, N. Mikhaylovskaya, V. Morshchakova, D. Gagikovna, and V. Ikonnikova[65].

In Uzbekistan, issues related to legal language and legal terminology have been studied by linguists and legal scholars such as A. Saidov, F. Bakirov, G. Ahmedov, G. Satimov, G. Sarkisyants, L. Boyko, M. Qosimova, L. Karimova, Sh. Kuchimov, G. G‘ulomova, O. Tursunova, N. Jumaxo‘jayev, X. Xayitov, R. Mirzayev, P. Nishonov, E. Sobirova, and J. Urozov[66]. A study on courtroom

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[58] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2019-yil 21-okytabrdagi “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi PF-5850-son farmoni.

[59] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6084-son farmoni

[60] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi PF-6097-son farmoni.

[61] Konrad Z and Kotz H. An introduction to comparative law. – New-York: Oxford University press, 1998. – 744 p.

[62] Paenson I. Manual of the Terminology of Public International Law(Peace) and International Organizations. –Brussels, 1983. – 894 p.

[63] Bassiouni M. International extradition: United States law and practice. – New York: Oceana Publications, 1996. –1328 p.

[64] Dugard J and Christine W. International criminal law and procedure. – New York: Aldershot, 1996. – 524 p.

[65] Даниленко Г. Обычай в современном международном праве. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С. 190; Лукашук. И. Нормы международного права в международной нормотивной системи. – М.: Спарк 1997. – С. 332; Ушаков.Н. Проблемы теории международного права. – М.: Наука, 1988. – С.186; Хижняк С. Юридическая терминология: формирование и состав. – М.: Наука, 1997. – С. 136; Михайловская Н. Формировании и функционировании юридической лексики // Терминология и культури речи. – М.: Наука, 1981. – С. 110-122; Морщакова Т. Семантические характеристики терминов уголовного закона (на материале русского немецкого и английского языков): Авторефер. дисс.... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1992. – С. 197; Гагиковна Д. Динамика становления и развития терминосистемы международного гуманитарного права (на материале английского и русского языков): Авторефер. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 2020. – С. 185; Иконникова В. Особенности семантики английских юридических терминов в текстах международного конрактного права. Авторефер. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 2005. – С. 148.

[66] Саидов А., Саркисянц Г. Юридик тил ва ҳуқуқшунос нутқи. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1994; Саидов А., Саидова Л., Кўчимов Ш., Қосимова М. Қонун ва тил. – Тошкент: Иқтисодиёт ва ҳуқуқ дунёси, 1997; Бакиров Ф. Юридик терминлар луғати. – Тошкент, 1959; Ғ.Аҳмедов ва бошқ. Юридик атамалар ва иборалар луғати. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1993; Сатимов Ғ. Инглизча-русча-ўзбекча ҳуқуқий атамалар луғати. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999; Бойко Л. Законодательная техника (теория и практика): Автореф. дисс. … канд. юридик. наук. – Тошкент, 1984; Касымова М. Структурно-системные особенности юридической терминологии узбекского

speech and its lexicon has been conducted by Q. Muydinov[67]. Research on the role of jurilinguistics in legislative drafting has been carried out by X. Hayitov[68], while K. Qayumova[69] has authored a specialized study on the predicative features of legal documents. Research on conducting office work in the state language, analyzing legal documents based on linguistic knowledge, and examining their language and style has been carried out by M. Aminov, A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahkamov, N. Mahmudov and Y. Odilov[70].

In Uzbekistan, international legal terminology has hardly been studied in a specialized monographic framework by legal and linguistic scholars. Some aspects of this topic have been generally addressed in the works of Uzbek researchers such as A. Saidov[71], X. Odilqoriyev, B. Ochilov[72] and A. Mamatqulov[73].

Although international legal terminology has not been studied in a specialized monographic framework in Uzbekistan, certain aspects of it can be observed in works that explore Uzbek legal terms in a comparative-typological context with other languages. For instance, N. Jumaniyozova has investigated the characteristics of legal discourse in English and Uzbek from a pragmalinguistic perspective[74], M. Bakhriddinova has examined the lexicographic aspects of legal terms in German and Uzbek[75], and U. Polatova has conducted a comparative

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языка: Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1986; Каримова Л. Правовые и нравственные аспекты законов о языке: Авторефер. дисс.... канд. юрид. наук. – Тошкент, 1991; Кўчимов Ш. Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунларининг тили: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – Б. 209; Ғуломова Г. Ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг истиқлол даври тараққиёти: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б. 216; Турсунова О. Ўзбек давлатчилиги тарихида қўлланилган ҳуқуқий терминларнинг лисоний тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2007. – Б. 245; Жумахўжаев Н. Қонун тили мезонлари. –Тошкент, 2010. – Б. 71; Хайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти: Юрид. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 206; Мирзаев Р. Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат тилининг ҳуқуқий мақоми: Юрид. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2012. – Б. 209; Кўчимов Ш. Ҳуқуқий нормаларни ўзбек тилида ифодалашнинг илмий-назарий муаммолари (лингво-юридик таҳлил): Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б. 271; Нишонов П. Француз ва ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 136; Сабирова Э.Ш. “Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати” да ҳуқуқий терминларнинг берилиши: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. д-ри. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 145; O‘rozov J. O‘zbek tilining lingvokriminalistik tadqiqi: Filol.fan.bo‘yicha fals. d-ri. (Phd) … diss. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 142.

[67] Мўйдинов Қ.Ўзбек тили суд нутқи лексикаси: Филол. фан. бўйича фалс. докт. (PhD) ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б. 145.

[68]Ҳайитов Х. Қонун ижодкорлигида юридик лингвистиканинг ўрни ва аҳамияти. Юридик фан. ном... дисс. –Тошкент, 2011. – Б. 206.

[69]Қаюмова К. Предикативликнинг синтактик-семантик хусусиятлари (халқаро ҳуқуқ ҳужжатлари инглиз, ўзбек ва рус тиллари материаллари қиёсий таҳлили асосида). Филол.фан. бўйича фалс. д-ри. (PhD)…дисс. – Тошкент, 2019. – Б.154.

[70] Аминов М., Мадвалиев А.,Маҳкамов Н., Маҳмудов Н., Одилов Ё. Давлат тилида иш юритиш: амалий қўлланма. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 2020. – Б. 528.

[71] Saidov A. Xalqaro huquq. Darslik. – Toshkent: Adolat, 2001; Lukashuk I., Saidov A. Hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquq nazariyasi asoslari (o‘quv qo‘llanma). – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati, 2007; Saidov A. Xalqaro huquq chizmalar va ta’riflarda. O‘quv qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Adolat, 2001. – B. 392.

[72] Odilqoriyev X., Ochilov B. Hozirgi zamon xalqaro huquqi (ommaviy huquq). Darslik. – Toshkent, 2002. – B. 182.

[73] Mamatqulov A. Xalqaro huquq. Darslik. – Toshkent: Adolat, 1997.

[74] Jumaniyozova N. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik diskursning pragmalingvistik xususiyatlari: Filol.fan. bo‘yicha. fals. d-ri (PhD) … diss. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 153.

[75] Baxriddinova M. Nemis-o‘zbek tillari yuridik terminlarining leksikografik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. d-ri (PhD) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 136.

analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek[76]. It should be specifically noted that linguistic scholars H. Bektemirov, H. Kholmedov, and S. Sodiqov have developed the dictionary "Borrowed Terms in Jurisprudence"[77]. The dictionary provides explanations for nearly 800 international terms adopted into the Uzbek language from other languages. Additionally, the "Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Office Work Terminology"[78] by Professor A. Madvaliyev, N. Sadinova, and A. Said-nomanov provides detailed explanations of certain international legal terms. Furthermore, some international legal terms formed using international term elements are included in the "Explanatory-Illustrative Dictionary of International Term Elements"[79].

The connection of the research topic with the research plans of the research institution where the dissertation was completed. This research was carried out completed within the framework of the scientific research plans of the Institute of Uzbek Language, Literature and Folklore of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the topic "Modern Directions in Uzbek Linguistics: Problems and Solutions".

The purpose of the research is to study the impact of international legal terms used in Uzbek legislation on the Uzbek legal language, to determine the methods and principles of their adaptation into the Uzbek language, and, based on these requirements, to organize them (unification and standardization).

Tasks of the research:

To analyze the formation and development of international legal terms from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives.

To study the impact of international legal terms on the Uzbek legal language.

To determine the methods for adapting international legal terms into the national legal language.

To develop principles for the adaptation of international legal terms into the national legal language.

To conduct a comparative study of international legal terms.

To develop recommendations for organizing (unifying and standardizing) international legal terms within the Uzbek legal language.

The object of the research. The object of the research consists of the normative-legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, international agreements, and legal dictionaries.

The subject of the research. The subject of the research encompasses the formation of international legal terms, their adaptation into the national legal language, and their lexicographic features.

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[76] Po‘latova U. Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo‘yicha fals. d-ri (PhD) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 140.

[77] Бектемеров Ҳ., Холмедов Ҳ., Содиқов С. Ҳуқуқшуносликка оид ўзлашма терминлар. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999.

[78] Madvaliyev A., Sadinova N., Saidno‘monov A. Ish yuritish terminlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomdagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2024.

[79] Мадвалиев. А, Маҳкамов Н., Мираҳмедова З., Саиднўмонов А. Халқаро терминелементларнинг изоҳли-иллюстратив луғати. – Тошкент: Донишманд зиёси, 2020.

Research Methods. Descriptive, etymological, diachronic, comparative-historical, classification, and statistical analysis methods were used to illuminate the research topic.

Scientific Novelty of the Research:

The research highlights the treatment of international legal terms in Uzbek linguistics, the jurilinguistic approach to legal texts, and the emergence and rapid development of studies in this field based on the integration of linguistics and legal sciences.

The formation and development of international legal terms are analyzed from diachronic and synchronic perspectives, revealing their mechanisms and trends of development.

The system, adaptation methods, structure, and semantics of international legal terms in world languages are studied in comparison with the Uzbek language. On this basis, the linguistic and legal foundations of international legal terms in the Uzbek legal language and their adaptation principles are developed and substantiated with examples.

The transformation of international legal terms in Uzbek, as well as the criteria for organizing (unifying and standardizing) them from the perspective of the integration of linguistics and legal sciences and the achievements of global linguistics, are outlined.

Practical Results of the Research:

The etymology of legal terms used in the Uzbek legal language has been studied, with historical evidence provided specifically through examples of international legal terms.

The practical significance of the proposed principles for finding Uzbek equivalents for international legal terms borrowed from foreign languages and introducing them into usage has been demonstrated.

The reliability of the research results is ensured by the clarity of the issues addressed, the alignment of the ideas with linguistic principles and their correct application, the theoretical basis of the analyses conducted during the research process, and the reliance on scientific and theoretical sources in studying the issue.

Scientific and practical significance of the research results

The scientific significance of the research results lies in the analyses conducted, the developed scientific-theoretical perspectives, and the conclusions that enrich the field of terminology, particularly through the identification of methods for adapting international legal terms into the national legal language and the development of corresponding principles.

The practical significance of the research results is reflected in their utility for the Uzbek legal language, particularly in the preparation of drafts of normative-legal documents, ensuring their compliance with legislative technical requirements, where the research serves as an important theoretical resource. Additionally, the results can be utilized in organizing educational activities for the master's program in "Modern Uzbek Language" in philology departments of higher education institutions, as well as in teaching subjects such as "Jurilinguistics", "Legal Technique" and "Legislative Technique" in legal higher education institutions.

Implementation of the Research Results. Based on the scientific results achieved from the study of the impact of international legal terms on the national legal language:

The scientific conclusions derived from the classification of legal terminology from a linguistic perspective, the principles developed for adapting international terms into the Uzbek language, and the creation of sector-specific terminological electronic dictionaries were utilized within the framework of the practical project AM-F-3-201908172, titled "Development of an Educational Corpus for the Uzbek Language," conducted at the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature during 2020–2023 (as per reference No. 04/1-1180 dated May 6, 2024, from the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the practical implementation of the proposals and recommendations based on the research findings contributed to the creation of an electronic corpus within the project and served as a significant resource for the development of corpus linguistics.

The theoretical and practical conclusions gained from the study of legal terminology in the linguistics of Turkic peoples, as well as conclusions drawn from the investigation of shared aspects within the lexical system of national legal language, were utilized in the practical project П32020042022, titled "Development of a Linguodidactic Electronic Platform for Turkic Languages" conducted at the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature during 2021–2023 (as per reference No. 04/1-1182 dated May 6, 2024, from the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, the conclusions regarding the similarities and differences in the legal terminology of Turkic peoples served as a theoretical resource for the development of the electronic platform.

The theoretical conclusions of creating a thesaurus of legal terms, criteria for including terms in dictionaries, and conclusions regarding the application of international legal terms in the national legal language were utilized in the innovative research project AL-21045591, titled "Development of an Electronic Thesaurus of Legal Terms and an Innovative Multimedia Platform," conducted at Tashkent State University of Law during 2022–2023 (as per reference No. 7/2166-7 dated May 16, 2024, from Tashkent State University of Law). As a result, the criteria established for the inclusion of legal terms in dictionaries provided a theoretical basis for enhancing the content and significance of the project and enriched it with practical examples during the formation of the electronic thesaurus.

Approbation of the research results. The results of the dissertation were discussed at 4 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of the research results. A total of 12 scientific works have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Among them, 5 articles were published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, including 3 in national and 2 in international journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume of the work is 143 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the Introduction, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic are substantiated, the degree of study of the problem is clarified, and the goals, objectives, object and subject of the research are defined, the alignment of the research with the priority directions of the development of science and technology in the Republic is demonstrated, the scientific novelty and practical outcomes of the study are highlighted, while the reliability, scientific, and practical significance of the results are justified. Information is provided on the implementation of the results, the published works, and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled **"General Theoretical Aspects of International Legal Terms".** This chapter discusses issues related to the emergence, formation and development of international legal terms, the study of these terms in global linguistics, and their examination from the perspective of comparative linguistics.

The first part of the first chapter, titled **"The Study of Legal Terms in Global Linguistics: Legal and Linguistic Approaches"** discusses research conducted in the field of legal terminology within global linguistics.

In linguistics, the interest in terms and terminology is also linked to the social significance of these lexical units, as some researchers argue that they serve as linguistic tools for expressing and encoding conceptual knowledge in specific fields of human activity[80]. Terminology exists in every field, including jurisprudence, where it is impossible to achieve precise expression of ideas in legislation without the use of terms[81].

From the second half of the 19th century, linguistic interest in legal terms significantly increased. By the early 20th century, the linguistic study of the language of legal documents expanded further. In the early 21st century, researchers paid particular attention to legal language, especially its evolving role from the perspective of legislative changes driven by political and economic reforms. Various aspects of legal language have long attracted the attention of both Russian and foreign linguists and legal scholars. In particular, in Russia, the last decade in this field has been marked by the emergence of a new direction. For instance, Russian linguist S. P. Khijnyak, in his fundamental study titled "Legal Terminology: Formation and Structure"[82] developed the structural framework of the legal terminological system. Since all such studies are conducted at the intersection of linguistics and legal sciences, the exact disciplinary affiliation of this field has yet to be clearly defined. In our view, it would be more accurate to

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[80] Харлицкий С.М. Информационная структура термина (на примере русских терминов рекламы и связей с общественностью): Автореф. дисс… канд. филол. наук. – М., 2003. – С. 25.

[81] Милославская Д.И. Современный русский язык в сфере административ-но-правовой и общественной деятельности: Автореф. дисс… канд. филол. наук. – М., 2008. – С. 34

[82] Хижняк С. Юридическая терминология: формирование и состав. – М.: Наука, 1997. – С. 104.

attribute this field to linguistics, as its primary objective is the study of legal sublanguage, which is a distinctive system within the framework of literary language.

It should be noted that linguists and legal scholars interpret the issues of legal terms and legal terminology differently. However, representatives of both fields agree that a term is independent of its context, and its meaning is expressed not in the text itself, as in general vocabulary, but in its conceptual content[83]. Accordingly, the concept of "legal term" is defined in the "Comprehensive Explanatory Legal Dictionary" [84] as follows: a legal term is an element of legal technique; it represents the verbal signs of concepts through which the content of the state's legal norms is expressed and determined. Similarly, B. Barikhin defines a legal term as an element of legislative technique and a verbal sign of state legal concepts, emphasizing that it serves to express and solidify the content of the state's legal norms[85].

In our opinion, the views of the aforementioned scholars do not fully reveal the essence of the concept of a legal term, as the requirements for normative-legal documents evolve alongside changes in the country's constitutional order. The uniform use of legal terminology implies not only the singular meaning of a term but also its consistent perception and interpretation. If we compare these characteristics with the explanations provided by linguists, it becomes clear that the definition of a legal term given by legal scholars is much broader. Legal scholars include in the category of legal terms all words used in a general linguistic sense within legal texts. However, from the perspective of the "requirements for terms, such words cannot be considered terms, as there is insufficient basis to provide a comprehensive definition of these concepts"[86].

In world linguistics, many studies dedicated to the examination of legal terminology focus on the study of thematic groups. Indeed, grouping terms based on their interrelations is of great importance for identifying the semantic characteristics of specialized terminology. The monographic study of terminological systems within specific areas of law is also reflected in numerous research works. For instance, in N. Martishko's[87] research, the modification of legal terms used in the Russian legislative system is analyzed through the examination of legal terms applied in sub-legislative acts and other legal document texts. A. Denisova, in her study titled "The Semantics of Terms in General Legal Theory"[88] explores legal terms from a paradigmatic perspective. T. Sokolova interprets the emergence and formation of copyright terms, a specific area of jurisprudence, in connection with extralinguistic factors. She also highlights the borrowing of Greek-Latin words as the most effective method for enriching the

[83] Милославская Д. Юрислингвистика-2: русский язык в его естественном и юридическом бытии. – Барнаул, 2000. – С.102-105.

[84] Сухарева. Я. Большой толковый словарь. – М., 2005. – С. 134.

[85] Барихин А.Б. Большой юридический энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Книжный мир, 2005. – С. 342.

[86] Барихин А.Б. Большой юридический энциклопедический словарь. – М.: Книжный мир, 2005. – С. 342.

[87] Мартышко Н. Смысловая модификация терминов в современном законодательном дискурсе: Авторефер. дисс…канд. филол. наук. – Волгорад, 2015. – С.25.

[88] Денисова А. Семантика терминов общей теории права (парадигматический аспект): Авторефер. дисс ... канд. филол. наук. – М., 1992. – С. 177.

lexical composition of German copyright terminology[89]. The terminology of criminal law was systematized for the first time in E. Yershova's study, "Lexical-Semantic and Functional Aspects of Criminal Law Terminology"[90] where it was analyzed as an integrated system, taking into account the practice of teaching Russian as a foreign language. Furthermore, legal terminology has been studied as a distinct research object in many languages of the world. For example, V. Lozovskiy[91] explored legal terminology in Belarusia A. Remezkova[92] in Korean, D. Gedeyeva[93] in Oyrot, and E. Gorlova[94] in Old Polish.

Significant work on legal terminology has also been carried out in Turkology, with contributions from scholars such as R. Xoliqova[95], G. Kagarmanov[96], G. Sobirova[97], R. Muxiyarova[98], and V. Timerxanov[99], among others.

The second part of this chapter, titled **"The Formation and Development of International Legal Terms"** discusses the etymology and development of international legal terms.

Throughout human history, the emergence of the science of law has led to the development of legal terms, including international legal terms, which express legal concepts. Linguists and legal scholars have subsequently studied the stages of their formation and development. During the later periods of the primitive communal system, the unification of tribes led to the establishment of various states. With the emergence of states, law also developed and evolved. Many legal scholars, including Professor P. Astapenko[100] emphasize that Roman law is the cradle and foundation of all modern legal systems and that all legal concepts in this regard first originated in Roman law. Accordingly, it can be said that most international legal terms have emerged based on Latin legal terminology, serving as a foundation for the formation and functioning of international law. These terms represent a universal legal terminology that semantically embodies the core essence of international legal institutions and structures.

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[89] Соколова Т. Греческие и латинские заимствования в немецкой терминологии авторского права // Античный вестник. Nuntius antiques. Вып.IX. – Омск: Изд-во ОГУ, 2011. – С.52-53.

[90] Ершова Е. Терминология уголовного право (лексико-семантический и функционалный аспекты): Авторефер. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – Ленинград, 1990. – С. 202.

[91] Лозовский В. Юридическая терминология в языке белорусских памятников XV-XVII веков: Дисс. ... канд. филол наук. – Минск,1966. – С. 275.

[92] Ремезкова А. Особенности юридической лексики корейского языка // Материалы научной конференции студентов и аспирантов. Дальневосточного государственного университета. – Владивосток, 1999. – С.65-67.

[93] Гедеева Д. Правовая лексика в ойротском письменном языке XVII-XVIII вв: Автореф. дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 1999. – С.18.

[94] Горлова Е. Семантический анализ глагольной судебно-прававой лексики древнопоьского языка // Филология: Межвузовский сб. науч.ст. – Тольятти, 2000. – №6. – С. 82-83.

[95] Халикова Р. Язык башкирских историческо-юридических и деловых документов XVIII: Дисс. … канд. филол. наук. – М., 1963. – С. 196.

[96] Кагарманов Г. Башкирская общественно-политическая терминология советского периода. Монография. –Уфа: РИО БашГУ, 2005. – С. 186.

[97] Сабирова Г. Новые слова и новые значения в современном татарском языке (на материале периодической печати и словарьей 1990-х г.г): Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Казань, 1990. – С.20.

[98] Мухиярова Р. XX гасырнын 80-90-еллерында татар едеби теле лексикасы. – Яр Чаллы, 2000. – С. 312.

[99] Тимерханов А. Язык и стиль татарского документа. – Казань, 2005.– С. 312.

[100] Астапенко П. Римское право. – М., 2018. – С.35.

The formation of international legal terms as a specialized field of legal terminology has occurred in connection with the development of a country's socio-political life and legal system. Additionally, the insufficiency of literary language capabilities in expressing legal meanings within national legal languages necessitates the use of international terms. Early international legal terms were derived from Latin, Greek, and Scandinavian languages. Furthermore, a significant portion of the distinctive legal vocabulary of modern jurisprudence consists of words and phrases from French and English (for instance, *persona non grata*, *habeas corpus*, *de facto*, *infraction*, *decree*, etc.).

One of the key factors in the development of international legal terms was the popularization of Christianity from the 7th century onward, which, in turn, contributed to the spread of legal vocabulary rooted in the Latin language. During this period, the field of jurisprudence was enriched with several terms related to the judicial system, such as *conviction* (to sentence), *legitimate* (lawful), *mediate* (to mediate), and others. By the 11th century, although official correspondence and statutes were written in Latin, court proceedings were conducted in Frencha practice that continued until the 17th century. Nevertheless, Latin international legal terms remained widely used. Additionally, during this period, French international terms gained significant prominence and became firmly embedded in legal language. For instance, terms such as *parliament*, *bill*, *rent*, *decree* (order, decision), and *privilege* (to grant advantage) began to be used internationally and continue to form the foundation of international legal terminology to this day.

The English and Russian languages have also played a significant role in the development of international legal terminology. The important aspect of legal terms as a means of professional communication lies in their close connection with the worldview and ideology of the ruling class, various political and legal theories, scientific directions, and legal practices. In medieval judicial practices, for instance, terms such as *feudal* and *feudalism* emerged, later denoting a specific socio-economic formation. Another vivid example of this is the term *republic*. The term *republic*, first used by Western philosopher J.J. Rousseau (1712–1778), was employed in France to refer to any form of state regardless of its regime. During this period, the Latin terms *riscum* and *rescum* were widely used. These terms were applied in active maritime trade law and financial law to denote risk. These international legal terms became firmly embedded in legal language, serving to fully convey the essence of legal phenomena. As international legal terms, they have persisted to this day and have been adapted into the world's languages based on phonetic assimilation.

The third part of the first chapter is titled "**Comparative Study of International Legal Terms"** This part of the work explores the importance of analyzing international legal terms from the perspective of comparative linguistics. It examines the unifying and distinguishing features found in the international legal terminology of the languages under comparison.

In linguistics, the comparative-typological approach is becoming increasingly popular in its current stage of development, expanding the scope of research. In particular, the comparative study of languages belonging to different systems is now the focus of extensive research. One such study involves the

semantic-structural analysis of legal terminology in English and Tajik. This specific topic is addressed in the scientific research of L. Mamadjonova[101]. The study compares the legal terminological systems of Russian, English, and Tajik, examining the usage features of nominal parts of speech, verbs, and verb phrases in the terminology of these languages. To date, the research conducted by N. Saidmurodova[102] on the comparative study of international legal terminology in Tajik and English holds significant relevance. In her scientific research, she studies the methods of term formation, sources of origin, and semantic features of the international legal terminological system in the two compared languages. Overall, during her comprehensive analysis, she examines 1320 international legal terms from lexicographic sources. Even within the framework of modern science, the study of the international legal terminological system continues to be an ongoing area of research. The study of the specific features of international humanitarian law terminology, which is one of the important branches of legal science, is also considered a pressing issue. D. Gagikovna[103] thoroughly examines the formation and developmental dynamics of this field's terminology based on materials from the Russian and English languages.

In Uzbek linguistics, alongside studies on the terminological systems of various languages, numerous scientific works have been conducted to analyze Uzbek legal terminology in a comparative-typological framework with other languages. To date, in Uzbek linguistics, several studies have been dedicated to the comparative analysis of legal terms, including P. Nishonov's work "Comparative-Typological Study of French and Uzbek Legal Terms"[104], M. Bakhriddinova's research "Lexicographic Analysis of German-Uzbek Legal Terms"[105], U. Polatova's study "Comparative Analysis of Legal Terms in English and Uzbek"[106].

These studies have examined the legal terms used in our national legal language in a general manner without classifying them into specific branches of law. Our research differs from the aforementioned studies by focusing on international legal terms, a distinct and significant area of law, with the aim of analyzing them from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives and identifying the methods and principles by which international terms are being assimilated into our national legal language.

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled **"Methods and Principles of Assimilating International Legal Terms into the National Legal Language"**

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[101] Мамаджонова М. Семантико-структурний анализ юридических терминов в английском и таджикском языках: Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2006. – С.162.

[102] Саидмуродова Н. Структурно-семантический анализ терминов международно права в английском и таджикском языках: Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Душанбе, 2006. – С.160.

[103] Гагиковна Д. Динамика становления и развития терминосистемы международного гуманитарного права(на материале английского и русского языков): Авторефер. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. –М., 2020. – С.158.

[104] ? Нишонов П.Француз ва ўзбек юридик терминологиясининг қиёсий-типологик тадқиқи: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. автореф . – Тошкент, 2009. – Б. 146.

[105] Baxriddinova M. Nemis-o'zbek tillari yuridik terminlarining leksikografik tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo'yicha fals. d-ri (Phd) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 136.

[106] Po'latova U. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida yuridik terminlarning chog'ishtirma tadqiqi: Filol. fan. bo'yicha. fals. d-ri (Phd) … diss. – Andijon, 2023. – B. 140.

discusses the impact of international legal terms on our national legal language, as well as the methods and principles of their assimilation into Uzbek.

The first section of the chapter, titled **"Methods of Assimilating International Legal Terms into the Uzbek Legal Language"** focuses on the methods of incorporating foreign words and terms into the Uzbek language.

It is well known that a significant portion of the international legal terms used by countries around the world is derived from Latin legal terms. This is because ancient Roman law served as a foundation for the widespread adoption of Latin legal terminology across the globe. International legal terms borrowed from European languages also constitute a certain part of the Uzbek legal language. These terms are assimilated into Uzbek through the following methods:

1. Accepting the word without change. For example: *ombudsman*, *alibi*, *audit*, *valyuta* (currency), *votum*, *debet*, and others.

2. Assimilating the word through calquing. For example: *veto – taqiqlayman* (I prohibit), *anneksiya – qo'shib olish* (to annex), *agressiya – tajovuz* (aggression), *delikvent – xalqaro huquqbuzar* (international offender), and others.

Accepting a word without change is one of the productive methods in our national legal language, and accordingly, such terms constitute a significant portion of the field's terminology. The assimilation of foreign words without modification occurs due to the influence of two important factors:

firstly, the growing position of the country in the global community and the necessity of ensuring cooperation with other nations.

secondly, the absence of alternative variants that can fully convey the legal meanings expressed by the borrowed term. As an example, we analyzed the "Russian-Uzbek Legal Dictionary"[107], which contains nearly nine thousand legal terms, covering almost all areas of law. During the examination of these terms, it was found that terms related to international law, such as *attache*, *balance*, *banditism*, *bankruptcy*, *exchange*, *deputy*, *dictatorship*, *democracy*, *parliament*, *antisemitism*, *attache*, *attestation*, *ballistics*, *currency*, *deputy*, *dictatorship*, *capitalism*, *colony*, *commission*, *consul*, *mafia*, *mandate*, *memorandum*, *militia*, *monarchy*, *narcotics*, *notariat*, *notarius*, and *note*, have been included in the dictionary without modification. These terms account for 13% of the total entries in the dictionary.

The second method of word assimilation, calquing, is currently used as a unified method in almost all languages of the world. In scientific literature, calquing is categorized into word-forming, semantic, compound, and phonetic types[108]. In Uzbek, nearly all of these methods are actively used in the assimilation of international legal terms.

a) word-forming calquing: *акционерный – aksiyali*, *браконьерство – brakonyerlik*, *валютчик – valyutachi*, *конституционный – konstitutsiyaviy*;

b) semantic calquing: *appelyatsiya – norozilik arizasi* (appeal), *immigrant – muhojir* (immigrant), *instansiya – bosqich* (instance), *gomeseksualist – besoqolbozlik* (homosexual), *byurokratizm – rasmiyatchilik* (bureaucratism), *vakansiya – bo'sh o'rin* (vacancy), *konvensiya – shartnoma* (convention),

[107] Mahmudov N., Ko'chimov Sh., Sharipova N. Yuridik terminlarning ruscha-o'zbekcha lug'ati. –Toshkent, 2021.

[108] Володина М. Терминологическая номинация и информационная картина мира / Научно-техническая терминология (научно-технический реферативный сборник): – М., 1996. – С.62.

gumanizm – insonparvarlik (humanism), *demilitarizatsiya – qurolsizlantirish* (demilitarization), *diskriminatsiya – kamsitish* (discrimination), *jandarmeriya – siyosiy politsiya* (gendarmerie), *inspektor – nazoratchi* (inspector), *kassatsiya – norozilik arizasi* (cassation), *barter – mol ayirboshlash* (barter), and so on.

d) compound calquing: This involves splitting a foreign compound into parts and translating it word-for-word. In this method, the assimilation of legal terminology occurs in two ways. The first involves keeping one part of the borrowed term in its original form while replacing the second part with its equivalent in Uzbek. For example: *военная диктатура – xarbiy diktatura* (military dictatorship), *таможная декларация – bojxona deklaratsiyasi* (customs declaration), *новация международного договора – xalqaro shartnoma novatsiyasi* (novation of an international treaty), *декларация прав человека – inson huquqlari deklaratsiyasi* (declaration of human rights), and so on. In the second case, both parts of the borrowed term are replaced with elements of the literary language to form an equivalent compound. For example: *гонорар авторский – mualliflik haqi* (author's fee), *декретный отпуск – homiladorlik ta'tili* (maternity leave), *земельный налог – yer solig'i* (land tax), and others.

f) phonetic calquing: When assimilating a foreign word, some sound changes inevitably occur. During the phonetic assimilation process, speakers replace the sounds of the foreign language with the phonemes of their own language. Since the majority of international legal terms are genetically derived from European languages, phonetic adaptation is required for their assimilation into our national legal language. Particularly, international legal terms originating from Latin require phonetic adjustments when integrated into our legal language, with Russian serving as an intermediary in this process. For example: *Latin*: *colonia* < *колония* < *koloniya*, *comissio* < *комиссия* < *komissiya*, *cassatio* < *кассация* < *kassatsiya*; *French*: *alliance* < *альянс* < *alyans*, *adultere* < *адюльтер* < *adyulter*; *Italian*: *cuasso* < *касса* < *kassa*, *maf(f)ia* < *мафия* < *mafiya*, and so on.

The second part of the chapter is titled **"Word Assimilation as a Method of Enriching Legal Terminology"** and is interpreted in linguistics as a fundamental phenomenon in the enrichment of terminological systems.

Word assimilation is one of the main methods of language enrichment. It should be emphasized that the largest portion of borrowed words in any language actually belongs to terminological systems. Word assimilation in terminological systems occurs differently compared to general literary language. In general literary language, a borrowed word is used in spoken discourse for several years before gradually being incorporated into written sources (such as literary and scientific works, dictionaries, etc.), while in terminology, word assimilation only happens in written form. The necessity to name new concepts emerging in world languages, including Uzbek, which are not reflected in the lexicon of the language, is also one of the aforementioned linguistic reasons. In this case, the phenomenon of lacunarity, that is, filling the "empty spot" in the Uzbek language, is being considered. However, it should also be emphasized that the process of using borrowed terms is not always related to filling a specific lacuna (gap). Moreover, a borrowed word or term does not always acquire the same meaning as it has in the

terminology system of the language from which it is borrowed[109]. Only when terms from other languages possess certain linguistic characteristics can they be considered as borrowed terms. The use of new concepts in the legal field arises from oral conversations between diplomatic officials in international relations, as well as from formal and informal agreements between various states and organizations. This aspect is also crucial in the enrichment and improvement of the lexical composition of the Uzbek language.

The third part of this chapter, titled **"Principles of Assimilating International Legal Terms into the Uzbek Legal Language"** develops the principles of assimilating international legal terms that have entered our national legal language from world languages.

Currently, the proper assimilation of international law language and terminology into the Uzbek language is of significant importance. Based on the scientific reflections, theoretical perspectives, opinions expressed by scholars on this issue, as well as the analyzed legal sources and materials from dictionaries, the following principles play a crucial role in the assimilation of international legal terms into our national legal language:

1st Principle: If a particular international legal term is used universally by all nations in a standard (unified) form, it should be adopted in the same form in the Uzbek legal language. For example, *respublika* (not *jumhuriyat*), *konstitutsiya* (not *asosiy qonun*), *parlament* (not *qonun chiqaruvchi idora*). This principle primarily allows for the perception of international legal terms as part of a unified system. Moreover, one of the distinct characteristics of a term is its status as an officially recognized word, which conveys the same meaning not only at the national level but also globally. In order to comply with international experience and practice, using an international term that is currently employed simultaneously and with the same meaning is considered the most convenient and appropriate approach. For example, it is appropriate to use the term *ombudsman* to refer to a representative for human rights, as it is universally used across the world. For nearly all national legal languages, including Uzbekistan's legal practice, using such well-established borrowings to express new legal realities is effective. However, the assimilation of foreign terms into modern legal language should be carried out only for subjective reasons and when necessary.

2nd Principle. **Giving preference to Uzbek alternatives in the adoption of international legal concepts.** It is important to note that using words and phrases already in use in our native language, which has a rich written tradition, as equivalents of international terms is the most appropriate way to fully utilize the internal resources of the language and assimilate the relevant terminology. Finding and using literary language equivalents for terms borrowed from international languages is the foundation of the work being done in this area. In legal studies, the same approach should be followed: when adopting international legal terminology, it is necessary to use the rich resources of our native language, find equivalents in the literary language, and, in cases where such equivalents do not

[109] Володина М. Терминологическая номинация и информационная картина мира / Научно-техническая терминология (научно-технический реферативный сборник): – М., 1996. – С.62.

exist, turn to dialects. Unfortunately, despite the fact that some Uzbek equivalents can fully express the meanings of certain legal terms, they are still used in their original form in normative legal documents. In our research, we recommend using *"amalda"* (in practice) for *de facto* and *"rasmiy"* or *"qonuniy"* (official, legal) for *de jure*.

3rd Principle. For international legal terms used in only certain languages, it is appropriate to select and adopt Uzbek equivalents. For example, the term *выездная судебная заседания* in Russian is appropriately used in Uzbek as *sudning sayyor yig'ilishi* (mobile court session), as this legal concept is not used globally but only in Russian. It is important to emphasize that in our native language, which has a rich written tradition, it is essential to effectively use the words and phrases that have been in use.

4th Principle. Taking into account the features of the Uzbek literary language and the national legal language when mastering international legal terms. When assimilating legal terms from one language to another (i.e., into Uzbek), a certain standard must be maintained, and undoubtedly, this standard is primarily shaped by the requirements of the literary language and the specific demands of the field. Any normative-legal document must not only express official, strict, and neutral language but also ensure the highest level of clarity. This requires adherence to these standards when assimilating international terms into our national legal language. For example, the use of certain terms that do not align with the general norms of the literary language, such as *prokuror* (prosecutor) – *qoralovchi* (accuser), *advokat* (lawyer) – *oqlovchi* (defender), *anonim xat* (anonymous letter) – *dumaloq xat* (circular letter), or the use of outdated words like *sudya* (judge) – *qozi* (qadi), *tilmoch* (interpreter) – *tarjimon* (translator), *partiya* (party) – *firqa* (faction)[110] is a clear violation of legal language standards. Upon closer examination, while these legal terms are considered borrowed words, searching for Uzbek equivalents and using them would not meet the legal language's requirements for clarity and precision.

5th Principle: When assimilating international legal terms (or adopting recommended equivalents), it is essential to strictly adhere to the requirements for terms. In legal studies, creating terms, using them, and especially assimilating them into the national language is a more complex task compared to other terminological systems. For this, a specialist in the field who analyzes legal terms must not only have a strong understanding of legal knowledge but also be well-versed in the phonetic, lexical-grammatical features of their native language and the terminological requirements. For example, the term *referendum* in Latin means "that which must be declared" and is used in legal language to refer to "considering the will of the people." While the Uzbek equivalent *"umumxalq fikrini hisobga olish"* correctly and accurately expresses the meaning of *referendum*, it does not meet the requirements of "compactness" and "brevity" that legal terms demand. This shows that although an equivalent can be found in our national legal language, the necessity to use the international term in its original form arises.

[110] Кўчимов Ш. Юридик тил назарияси ва амалиёти. – Тошкент, 2013. – Б.29.

6th Principle. **The language and terminology of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be accepted as an exemplary model for the use of legal language and terms**. To ensure the unity and consistency of the legal terms used in our Constitution, they should be applied in the same manner in other normative-legal documents. This forms the basis for the unification and standardization of legal terminology.

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **"Lexicographic Interpretation of International Legal Terms"** and it is dedicated to the lexicographic study of international legal terms provided in subject-specific, encyclopedic, explanatory, and translation dictionaries in the Uzbek language.

The first part of the third chapter, titled **"The Presentation of International Legal Terms in Specialized Dictionaries"** examines international legal terms as presented in specialized terminological dictionaries.

The creation of specialized dictionaries in Uzbek jurisprudence has a long history. The first dictionary in this regard is the "Russian-Uzbek Concise Legal and Political Dictionary"[111] compiled by G'ozi Yunus in 1926. In the study of Uzbek legal terminology, the contributions of legal scholar F. Bakirov should be particularly noted. His greatest achievement was compiling the "Legal Terminology Dictionary"[112], which is equally important for both Uzbek lexicography and legal studies. This dictionary can be considered one of the earliest specialized dictionaries of jurisprudence in Uzbek lexicography. Later, in 1983, "A Concise Russian-Uzbek Legal Terminology Dictionary"[113] was published by F. Muhtidinov and K. Mirzajonov. However, in these dictionaries, while Uzbek equivalents for legal terms can be found, in many cases, Russian terms are used instead.

The independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the establishment of Uzbek as the state language positively impacted the development of our national legal language, just as it did in other fields. From this period onward, legal lexicography entered a new phase. In 1993, under the authorship of legal scholars G. Ahmedov, A. Saidov, and U. Bozorov, the "Dictionary of Legal Terms and Phrases" was created. This dictionary made an effort to provide Uzbek equivalents for legal terms borrowed from European languages, continuing the tradition of creating specialized dictionaries. In our research, during the statistical analysis of this dictionary, it was found that international legal terms constitute a significant portion of the terms included, accounting for 17% (389 terms) of the total 6,700 terms in the dictionary. In 1999, the "Dictionary of Borrowed Legal Terms"[114] was published by scholars H. Bektemirov, H. Kholmedov, and S. Sodiqov. This dictionary primarily provides definitions for about 800 international legal terms borrowed from other languages into the Uzbek legal language. Additionally, the dictionary explains which language these borrowed terms came from and their

[111] Ғози Юнус. Русча-ўзбекча қисқача ҳуқуқий ва сиёсий луғат. – Тошкент, 1926.

[112] Бакиров Ф.С. Юридик терминлар луғати. – Тошкент, 1959.

[113] Муҳитдинов Ф., Мирзажонов К. Юридик терминларнинг қисқача русча-ўзбекча луғат справочниги. – Тошкент, 1983.

[114] Бектемеров Ҳ., Холмедов Ҳ., Содиқов С. Ҳуқуқшуносликка оид ўзлашма терминлар. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999.

original meanings. The dictionary includes explanations for international legal terms derived from various languages, such as: Arabic: *avariya* (a'var - damage, loss), *alkogolizm* (al-kuhul - powdered alcohol); Italian: *kontokorrent* (conte corrente - current account), *mafiya* (maf(f)ia - arbitrariness, injustice, violence); Latin: *emissiya* (emission - violence), *notifikatsiya* (notificare - to inform), *plebitsit* (plebiscitum - people's decision); German: *abonent* (abonnent - to subscribe); Russian: *zayom* (vzyami - loan), *ustav* (ustav - regulation); Turkish: *pay* (pay - share, part); French: *kuryer* (courier - messenger, herald); Swedish: *ombudsman* (ombudsman - representative of certain interests); Greek: *monarxiya* (monarxia - sole rule), *protocol* (protokollon - first page); Old German: *feodalizm* (fihu - fehu (land - property) + od "ownership"); English: *Charter* (charter - certificate); African: *apartheid* (apartheid - separate living), *fyuchers* (future - future, prospect).

The second part of the third chapter, titled **"The Presentation of International Legal Terms in Encyclopedic Dictionaries"** examines international legal terms as presented in encyclopedic-type legal dictionaries.

Creating a systematic electronic alphabet of legal terms in Uzbek lexicography is an urgent task. The publication of the "Uzbek Legal Encyclopedia" in 2009 and "the Dictionary of Legal Terms" under the editorial supervision of H. Rahmonqulov in 2003 have helped to ensure the accurate and consistent use of legal terms in legislative documents. A significant portion of the terms in the "Dictionary of Legal Terms" consists of borrowed words. Most of these borrowed terms are derived from Latin, Greek, French, and German. Additionally, some international legal terms from the Arabic language are also included, such as: *adliya* (ar. *adala* - justice), *alkabala* (ar. *al-qabala* - to take by force), and *alkogolizm* (ar. *al-kuhul* - fine powder). However, when comparing these two dictionaries, certain shortcomings can be observed. For instance, some legal terms are defined differently in the two works. Additionally, some terms are presented not only with different definitions but also with variations in spelling. For example:

"Dictionary of Legal Terms ": indossament, indessant, inkassa;

"Uzbek Legal Encyclopedia ": indessament, indossant, inkasso.

The third part of the third chapter, titled **"The Presentation of International Legal Terms in Explanatory Dictionaries"** discusses the presentation of international legal terms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" with an analysis of the inclusion of international law-related terms.

In Uzbek linguistics, E. Sobirova's dissertation "The Presentation of Legal Terms in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is noteworthy. The research involves a statistical, etymological, and morphological-structural analysis of legal terms in the explanatory dictionary, as well as an examination of their semantic characteristics. Additionally, recommendations for improving the classification of legal terms in the dictionary and for tagging terms in the corpus were developed. However, the study only considered legal terms that were presented with a special tag in the explanatory dictionary, while some legal terms without tags were not analyzed.

In contrast to this research, in our dissertation, we conducted a lexicographic study by selecting international legal terms from the legal terminology system presented in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"[115] During the analysis, it was found that international legal terms predominantly belong to the category of borrowed words. At the same time, we compared the definitions (explanations) of certain terms assimilated into the national language, as presented in general philological explanatory dictionaries, specialized terminological dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionaries, and translation dictionaries. We highlighted the integral and differential features between them. Additionally, we compared the differences and similarities of legal terms included in the explanatory dictionary published in 1981 (Volume II), 2006-2008 (Volume V), and 2022 (Volume VI) through examples.

One of the features related to the presentation of legal terms in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is that some legal terms included in the 5-volume explanatory dictionary are not even listed as words in the 2-volume dictionary. Researcher E. Sobirova also addresses this issue, conducting a statistical analysis of such terms. The scholar identifies the following as new legal terms included in the 5-volume dictionary: *akkeriditatsiya* (accreditation), *bimetallizm* (bimetallism), *bikameralizm* (bicameralism), *bipartid* (bipartite), *veto*, *bonus*, *legitim* (legitimate), *legitimatsiya* (legitimation), *neytralitet* (neutrality), *persona-grata* (grata person), *persona non-grata* (non-grata person), *poraxo'rlik* (bribery), *prolongatsiya* (prolongation), *rekvizitlar* (requisites), *replika* (replica), *eksgumatsiya* (exhumation). In analyzing the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", we concluded that the list of such terms could be extended. Specifically, new international legal terms not included in the 2-volume explanatory dictionary, but found in the 5th and 6th volumes, include examples like *denaturlizatsiya* (denaturalization), *de-fakto* (de facto), and others.

One of the reasons these terms were not included in the 2-volume dictionary is related to the degree of their usage in our national legal language. This is because the introduction and active use of certain international legal concepts in national languages require a certain period of time. As a concept becomes integrated into the language and the term is widely used, it creates the need for its inclusion in an explanatory dictionary. The inclusion of the aforementioned examples in the 5-volume dictionary during the update of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is a direct result of this process.

Thus, as a result of analyzing the explanatory dictionary, it is noteworthy that the 5th and 6th volumes are enriched with new legal terms compared to the 2nd volume.

The fourth part of the third chapter, titled **"The Presentation of International Legal Terms in Translation Dictionaries"** discusses the presentation of international legal terms in subject-specific translation dictionaries.

The first attempt to create a multilingual dictionary related to legal studies was the "English-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Legal Terms" created by G.

[115] Бектемеров Ҳ., Холмедов Ҳ., Содиқов С. Ҳуқуқшуносликка оид ўзлашма терминлар. – Тошкент: Адолат, 1999.

Sotimov in 1999. In 2002, a "Russian-Uzbek Legal Terms Dictionary" was created by G'. Ahmedov and H. Bektemirov, which further enriched legal lexicography with another translation dictionary. This dictionary differed from previous ones in terms of its structure and the way terms were presented, offering explanations for complex terms related to international law along with their Uzbek equivalents. In 2003, A. Saidov and G. Rahimova co-authored the "Glossary of Legal Terms Used in the Normative-Legal Documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan".This dictionary contains the forms of nearly 1,000 legal terms used in the process of lawmaking, presented in five languages (Uzbek, Russian, English, German, and French). In 2010, under the editorship of M. H. Rustamboyev and R. H. Sharipov, the "Uzbek-Russian Legal Terminology Dictionary" was created. The majority of the terms included in this dictionary are pure legal terms, and it also contains less commonly used international legal terms such as emissiya (emission), habeas corpus, fraksiya (fraction), fors-major, ssuda (loan), sionizm (zionism), and munitsipalitet (municipality). In 2011, prominent legal scholars U. Batler and A. Saidov co-authored the "Russian-Uzbek-English Legal Dictionary". The purpose of this publication is to assist specialists and practitioners in studying widely used terms in legislation and to help correctly apply these terms by comparing them with foreign legal terminology. The dictionary also includes some historical terms. These terms are related to Roman legal studies and are almost never used in contemporary international law. Examples include *mansipatsiya* (the process of transferring ownership of property to another person in ancient Rome), *talion qonuni* (the principle of punishment applied to a person in ancient times), *tiara* (the headgear of ancient Eastern kings), *furiya* (one of the three avenging goddesses in Roman mythology), *glossa* (the commentary provided by Byzantine legal scholars on Roman law), and *glossator* (a commentator of obsolete and rarely used words and phrases; a person who interpreted ancient laws and judicial decisions). The dictionary includes not only international legal terms but also national legal terms specific to the legal systems of certain countries. These terms are explained separately within the dictionary. For example, *xural* (the name for the legislative authority in Mongolia), *legatsiya* (the papal embassy in Rome), *solisitor* (a representative of one of the legal professions in the United Kingdom), and others are included and defined in the dictionary.

CONCLUSION

1. In the world of science, there are different perspectives on legal terminology, with linguists and legal scholars interpreting the concept within the context of their respective fields. While legal scholars approach the definition of legal terms from the standpoint of legal concepts, linguists focus on the linguistic characteristics of the terms. However, both groups emphasize the contextual independence of a term, asserting that its main meaning should be evident in its definition.

2. The first international legal terms originated from Latin, Greek, and Scandinavian languages. Particularly, Roman law served as a foundation for the widespread use of Latin legal terminology across the globe. As a result, most

international legal terms come from Latin. Additionally, a significant portion of modern legal scholarship's distinctive legal vocabulary consists of words and phrases from French and English.

3. In the 7th century, with the spread of Christianity, some religious terms began to be used as international legal terms. From the 11th to 17th centuries, due to court proceedings being conducted in French, the proportion of French international legal terms increased. Nearly all of these terms began to be used internationally and still form the foundation of international legal terminology today.

4. In Turkic linguistics, Arabic and Persian legal terms play a crucial role in the formation of international legal terminology. These terms are actively used in contemporary international law, indicating that Arabic terms hold a unique place in international legal terminology.

5. The method of comparative-typological study of international legal terms is widely used in world linguistics. Particularly, comparative studies of international legal terminology in English-Russian, Tajik-English, and Russian-English are at a high level. In Uzbek linguistics, there have been studies comparing Uzbek legal terms with French, German, and English terms. However, in these studies, legal terms in our national legal language have not been divided according to the specific branches of law and have been studied in a general manner.

6. International legal terms borrowed from European languages also form a significant part of Uzbek legal language. They are assimilated into Uzbek through various methods:

1) accepting the word without modification;

2) assimilation through calquing: a) Word-forming calquing, b) Semantic calquing, c) Phonetic calquing, d) Compound calquing

7. Based on the results of the research, the following principles play a key role in the assimilation of international legal terms into our national legal language: the use of internationally standardized terms in their exact form in the national legal language; the selection of uzbek equivalents for international legal terms used only in specific languages; taking into account the distinctive characteristics of the uzbek literary language and national legal language; strict adherence to the requirements for terms; accepting the language and terminology of the constitution of the republic of uzbekistan as the ideal model for legal language and terminology use.

8. Many words and terms used in international legal language enter the national legal language, and conversely, some terms from national legal language transition into international law. The influx of terms from other languages into the legal field or the creation of new legal terms based on internal linguistic resources is enriching the Uzbek lexicon, and new legal concepts are emerging. These terms play an important role in establishing communication between the peoples of the world.

9. Despite significant efforts in Uzbek lexicography to create legal dictionaries, some inconsistencies still exist. For example, there are cases where the same term is defined differently in dictionaries of the same type. Additionally, the orthographic variation of some legal terms causes certain problems in organizing Uzbek legal terminology (unification and standardization).

10. The scientific study of the terminology of each field contributes to enhancing society's legal knowledge and skills related to that field. In this context, deeply studying legal terms not only from a general or comparative perspective but also within the specific branches of law is one of the important tasks.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ФОЛЬКЛОРА

ИНСТИТУТ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА, ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ И ФОЛЬКЛОРА

ИСАКОВА МУНИСА ҚАХРАМОНЖОН ҚИЗИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ПРАВОВЫЕ ТЕРМИНЫ И ИХ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ

Ташкент– 2025

Тема диссертации доктора философии по филологическим наукам (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей Аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за №B2022.2. PhD/Fil2380.

Диссертация выполнена в Институте узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора.

Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) на веб-сайте Института узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора www.tai.uz, а также на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» www.ziyonet.uz.

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Защита диссертации состоится «9» april 2025 года в 11[00] часов на заседании научного совета № DSc.02/30.12.2019.Fil.46.03 по присуждению ученых степеней при Институте узбекского языка, литературы и фольклора Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. (Адрес: 100060, город Ташкент, проезд Шахрисабз, 5. Тел.: (871) 233-36-50, факс: (871) 233-71-44; e-mail: uztafi@academy.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в фундаментальной библиотеке Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирована за номером 22). (Адрес: 700100, город Ташкент, улица Зиёлилар, 13. Тел.: (99871) 262-74-58.)

Автореферат диссертации был разослан «20» март 2025 года.
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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Цель исследования заключается в изучении влияния международных правовых терминов, используемых в узбекском законодательстве, на узбекский юридический язык, определении методов и принципов их освоения узбекским языком, а также, исходя из данной потребности, в их систематизации (унификации и стандартизации).

Задачи исследования:

анализ формирования и развития международных правовых терминов в диахронном и синхронном аспектах;

изучение влияния международных правовых терминов на узбекский юридический язык;

определение методов освоения международных правовых терминов национальным юридическим языком;

разработка принципов освоения международных правовых терминов национальным юридическим языком;

сравнительное изучение международных правовых терминов;

подготовка рекомендаций по систематизации (унификации и стандартизации) международных правовых терминов в узбекском юридическом языке.

Объектом исследования являются нормативно-правовые акты Республики Узбекистан, международные договоры и юридические словари.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

освещено отношение к международным правовым терминам в узбекском языкознании, а также юрислингвистический подход к юридическому тексту, основанный на интеграции лингвистики и юриспруденции, и отмечено появление и стремительное развитие исследований в данной области;

проанализированы формирование и развитие международных правовых терминов в диахронном и синхронном аспектах, раскрыты механизмы и тенденции их эволюции;

проведено сравнительное изучение системы международных правовых терминов в мировых языках, способов их освоения, структуры и семантики с сопоставлением с узбекским языком, разработаны лингвистико-правовые основы и принципы освоения международных правовых терминов узбекским юридическим языком, которые подтверждены примерами;

показаны критерии трансформации международных правовых терминов в узбекском языке, а также их упорядочения (унификации и стандартизации) с точки зрения интеграции наук языкознания и юриспруденции, а также передовых достижений мировой лингвистики.

Внедрение результатов исследования.

На основе научных результатов, полученных в ходе исследования влияния международных правовых терминов на национальный юридический язык:

научные выводы, касающиеся классификации юридической терминологии с лингвистической точки зрения, разработки принципов освоения международных терминов на узбекском языке, а также создания отраслевых терминологических электронных словарей, были использованы в рамках практического проекта AM-F-3-201908172 «Создание учебного корпуса узбекского языка», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2020–2023 годах (справка № 04/1-1180 от 6 мая 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате, предложения и рекомендации, вытекающие из выводов исследования, были внедрены в практику, способствовав созданию электронного корпуса и сыграв значимую роль в развитии корпусной лингвистики как важного источника.

на основе теоретических и практических навыков, полученных в результате научных исследований, посвященных правовой терминологии в тюркском языкознании, а также изучения общих и специфических черт, существующих в лексической системе национального юридического языка, выводы исследования были использованы в рамках практического проекта ПЗ2020042022 «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы тюркских языков», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои в 2021–2023 годах (справка № 04/1-1182 от 6 мая 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате выводы, основанные на сходствах и различиях правовой терминологии тюркских народов, теоретически послужили источником при формировании электронной платформы.

Теоретические выводы, касающиеся создания тезауруса правовых терминов, критериев включения терминов в словари и применения международных юридических терминов в национальном юридическом языке, были использованы в рамках инновационного исследовательского проекта AL-21045591 «Создание электронного тезауруса юридических терминов и инновационной мультимедийной платформы», выполненного в Ташкентском государственном юридическом университете в 2022–2023 годах (справка № 7/2166-7 от 16 мая 2024 года Ташкентского государственного юридического университета). В результате установленные критерии включения правовых терминов в словари способствовали теоретическому обогащению содержания проекта, созданию электронного тезауруса и дополнению его примерами, что значительно повысило его научную и практическую значимость.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты диссертации были обсуждены на 4 международных и 3 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 12 статей, 6 в журналах, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан для публикации

основных достижений докторских диссертаций**,** в том числе из них – 3 в республиканских и 2 зарубежных журналах.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем работы составляет 143 страницы.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
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I bo‘lim (part I; часть I)

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II bo‘lim (part II; часть II)

6. Isaqova M. Xalqaro yuridik terminlarning shakllanish va rivojlanish tarixi / “Yuridik terminlar tezaurusini yaratish: muammo va yechimlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya. –Toshkent, 2023. – B. 119-125.

7. Isaqova M. Xalqaro huquqiy terminlarning milliy huquq tizimidagi o‘rni/ “Ilm fan muammolari tadqiqotchilar talqinida” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy konferensiya. – Farg‘ona, 2023. – B. 34-38 bet.

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