



THE MAIN WAYS OF FORMING LEXICAL UNITS IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article examines the main ways of forming lexical units in the field of international law in English. The author also substantiates a number of starting points that determine the content of the academic discipline for law students English in jurisprudence.

Key words: jurisprudence, legal language, legal linguistics, legal terminology, professional and linguistic competence.

Introduction. The study of a foreign language by lawyers within the framework of the academic discipline “English in Legal Studies” makes it possible to reorient the educational activities of students who have completed the training from the informative perception of English-language texts on the law they have mastered to the interpretation and interpretation of legal texts, which becomes possible only thanks to the students’ holistic perception of a foreign language text as reflections of “legal matter” in the logic of the native speakers of the language being studied [1]. Construction of the educational process with this approach requires the integration of data from a number of sciences, including: linguistics, linguistics, epistemology, hermeneutics, translation studies, jurisprudence, juris linguistics, comparative law, higher education pedagogy, methods of teaching foreign languages.

As a result of such a synthesis, the academic discipline “English in Law” is built on the basis of a number of starting points, which in this article are grouped into seven interdependent thematic blocks, namely: In the broadest sense, law A is a set of social norms that define the boundaries of freedom, equality and responsibility of people in relations with each other, in the realization and protection of their interests [2]; Such norms acquire legal significance if they are promulgated, have a generally binding nature, are forward-looking and enshrined in a law or other official act, the implementation of which is ensured by the coercive force of the state. In any civilized society, legal norms act as a state regulator of social relations, consolidating and developing them [3].

The legal conditionality of social life does not arise on its own, but is purposefully created by people through social institutions. Legal regulation and regulation introduce rational principles into public life. This nature of legal matter predetermines its sociocultural conditionality, relativity and variability [4]. Language as a sign system that performs the function of formation, storage and transmission and formation in the process of cognition of reality and communication is a way of existence of law. Thus, reality in the legal dimension is verbally designated, formalized and presented schematically through generalization.



Results and Discussion.

The entire diversity of linguistic material, through which law acquires a sign form, in the most general form describes social reality through a combination of three “ontological spheres”:

And firstly, these are “factual objects”: objects of the material world that are recorded in language as part of social relations, since they are established as objects of law only in connection with their relation to human activity and their use in value-laden social practice;

And secondly, “behavioral objects”: actions and relations of individuals and groups of individuals as objects of law, if these actions and relations have or may have value content, although they are determined by the laws of nature and the capabilities of the individual;

And thirdly, “abstract objects”: abstract categories, concepts and doctrines that reflect the essential properties of objects of the first two types and allow cognitive operations with “factual” and “behavioral” objects - that is, to classify, generalize, evaluate the state of affairs and actions taken, record their essential properties, as well as determine their potential feasibility; Key objects of this type include “right”, “subject of law”, “law”, “justice”, “presumption”, “jurisdiction”, “obligation”, “guilt”, “sanction”, “compensation” [5].

However, the function of the language of law is not limited only to accurately and correctly defining and recording the meaning of legal phenomena, but also consists in projecting it into the social environment, giving legal constructions practical meaning through the standardization and regulation of social reality, taking into account that the formulation of legal texts predetermines the logic of their interpretation and subsequent enforcement. Thus, through language, on the one hand, they state and explain, and on the other hand, they implement a set of actions to correct, reconstruct and correct reality in accordance with the general norms and rules established in society.

The language of law as a sign system is used in two main forms: oral and written speech. The main form of use of natural language is oral speech, that is, speech pronounced in the process of speaking and perceived by ear. Typical examples of the manifestation of the language of law in this form are:

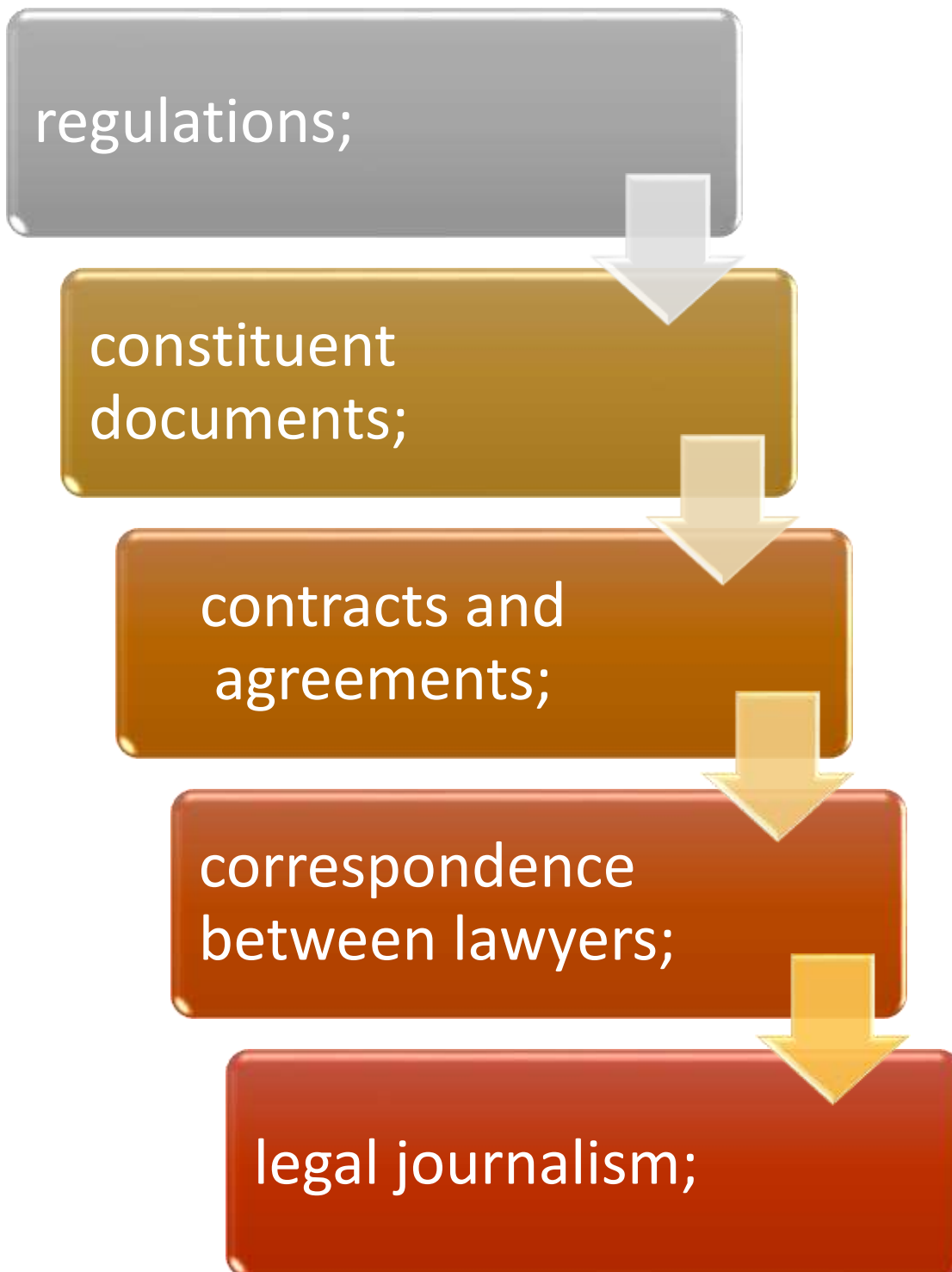
-A speech of law-making subjects;

-A verbal communication of lawyers in the field of their professional employment (for example: interviewing and consulting clients, negotiations with representatives of the opposing party, discussing legal issues with colleagues, communication between the management of a law firm and subordinates);

- A speech by a judge and speech by lawyers, government officials and law enforcement agencies in court and other institutions designed to resolve legal disputes;

- A oral communication of students and teachers of educational institutions in the context of legal education [4].

Another linguistic form is written speech A recorded, graphically designed, written or printed. Written speech is perceived visually and is a type of monologue speech, since the message in the form of a fixed text is usually addressed to an absent name. Examples of such texts are:





PROCEDURAL DOCUMENTATION:

claims and applications for legal protection;

protocols of interrogations, confrontations;

texts of forensic examinations, submissions, orders,
notifications, petitions, protests and complaints;

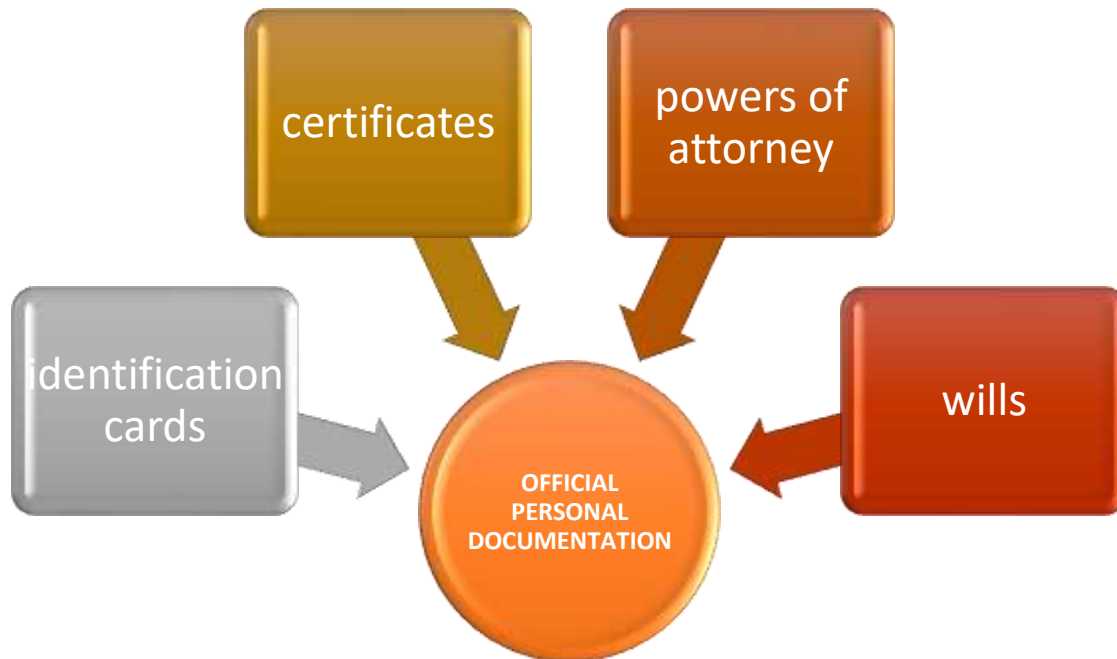
protocols of investigative actions (searches, inspections, etc.)

minutes of court hearings;

court decisions, resolutions, determinations;

sentences, indictments;

protocols on the fulfillment of procedural requirements of
the law, subscriptions, obligations;



The originality of the forms of manifestation of the language of law described above, with a certain degree of convention, allows us to speak about the existence of the so-called “legal language”, which is understood as a professionally determined variety of literary language, manifested through a set of grammatical, logical and other methods of conveying and formalizing the conceptual content of law, for which is characterized by:

standardized, universal nature of the presentation of information; a legal text is represented by three main components: terms, commonly used vocabulary and grammatical connectives and forms;

at the same time, it is the presence of a whole system of legal terminology that makes it possible to ensure the predictability of the interpretation of the text and its legal consequences, thus avoiding unwanted interpretations and strictly fixing the scope, content and nature of the law; expressive neutrality and objectivity in the presentation of information; this quality of legal language is achieved, on the one hand, due to the absence of emotionally charged vocabulary, associative images and other expressive means, and on the other hand, by the predominance of the absolute present tense of the verb and passive constructions;

information richness of proposals due to “listing all possible conditions and consequences”; consistency, brevity, clarity, consistency and consistency of the stated statements;

explanatory presentation, manifested in techniques such as focusing, repetition and cycling; the prescriptive nature of statements, manifested through the use of lexical units with the meaning of the modality of necessity and the modality of possibility;

precedent/continuity of presentation; this quality of legal language, on the one hand, allows you to more accurately reproduce norms, rules, instructions, decisions, and, on the other hand, serves to “block” unwanted (inadmissible, illegitimate, extralegal) interpretations basic legislative texts;

fixation of qualitative and quantitative characteristics of subjects of law; such a characteristic is the basis of the hierarchy of legal texts generated by these subjects, subordinating them to



each other and determining to what extent this or a different statement may become a precedent for social practice;

frequent use of complex (“unintelligible”) legal terminology, as a result of which the interpretation of law and legal documents remains the task of specialists with appropriate education [4].

Legal language as a semiotic system is the subject of a whole direction in linguistics “jurislinguistics”, the scope of which includes, first of all, the following range of problems:

- description of the specifics of speech activity in the process of creation, interpretation and application of law;
- determination of the status of legal language in the circle of terminology systems;
- analysis of legal discourse;
- justification of the principles and mechanisms of forensic linguistic examination;
- solving problems of interlingual equivalence and finding optimal ways to translate legal terminology from one language to another [3].

All English-language sources, on the one hand, can be divided into two main subgroups depending on the form in which information is received: oral or written, and on the other hand, they can be grouped depending on the method of transmitting information: traditional means (printed text and live speech) and modern means (audio and video recordings, computer technologies). Moreover, it is modern information technologies that have made available the most diverse types and forms of authentic English-language information about legal reality in England, the European Union, the USA, Canada or any other region of the world.

Such “technological” sources of information include both government and private sites, among which the following should be especially highlighted:

- 1) websites of various government bodies and departments, as well as websites of national and regional professional associations of lawyers with the texts of laws and regulations; with application forms, petitions and tax returns; with samples of contracts and agreements; with examples of procedural documentation; with protocols of court hearings; with information about the activities of law firms;
- 2) websites of legal institutes and faculties of various universities in various parts of the world with information about the content of the courses being studied and the texts of lectures and textbooks on legal disciplines;
- 3) websites of national libraries, large educational associations, individual foreign scientific legal journals and other periodicals on law, as well as websites with electronic versions of scientific and educational works on jurisprudence under the stamp of world-famous publishing houses, such as: Barron's Educational Series, Cambridge University Press, Cavendish Publishing, Cengage Learning, International Thomson Publishing, Macmillan Press, McGraw Hill Companies, Oxford University Press [2].

At the same time, modern electronic means of communication offer a wide selection of legal information in English, not only in written form, but also in the form of online broadcasts or audio and video recordings of oral speech. This opportunity significantly increases the effectiveness of the educational process aimed at mastering legal English, allowing it to be perceived in conditions of legal reality that is authentic for native speakers. Examples here include not only textbooks on law with audio and video applications, but also video materials on the websites of large foreign law firms and professional associations of lawyers, on the websites of judicial authorities (with broadcast of individual court hearings), as well as on the



websites of American and English law schools , offering freely available video lectures by lawyers and teachers of legal disciplines.

Conclusions. The use of such test tasks in teaching English to lawyers allows, firstly, to orient students to a high level of professional proficiency in legal English, and secondly, to structure the entire course of studying a foreign language for students in the logic of the starting points outlined above, namely:

- legal reality is relative, purposefully created, socially and culturally conditioned;
- language is a way of existence of law; either orally or in writing, reality in the legal dimension is verbally designated and formalized;
- the linguistic form of expression of legal rules and norms predetermines the logic of their interpretation and subsequent enforcement;
- “legal language” as a type of literary language is manifested through characteristic lexical, grammatical and logical methods of formatting and transmitting information;
- students’ adequate perception of the English legal language is both the result and the condition of a conscious comparison of images and programs of activity in the legal reality of their country and in the countries of the language being studied;
- modern information technologies create favorable conditions for students to work with a variety of types and forms of authentic English-language information about the legal reality in the countries of the language being studied.

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