

## Statutory Language Requirement – Precision

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**Abstract:** This study explores the role of legal language and terminology in ensuring the clarity, effectiveness, and enforceability of laws, with a particular focus on issues of translation equivalence and non-equivalent vocabulary in Uzbek legal discourse. Despite the growing attention to legal linguistics, a significant gap remains in the systematic unification and semantic precision of legal terms, especially under conditions of linguistic borrowing and cultural asymmetry. Using a descriptive-analytical and comparative methodological approach, the article examines the lexical composition, functional characteristics, and semantic relationships of Uzbek legal terminology. The findings reveal that inconsistencies in term usage, insufficient standardization, and non-equivalent lexical units hinder accurate legal interpretation and translation. The results demonstrate that legal terms function as a structured system with hyponymic relations and require strict adherence to linguistic norms to preserve legal certainty. The study concludes that the effective development and unification of Uzbek legal terminology are essential for improving legal communication, strengthening the rule of law, and enhancing public understanding of legislation, thereby highlighting the practical and theoretical importance of legal linguistics in modern jurisprudence.

**Key words:** jurisprudence, lexical content, religious affiliation, non-equivalent vocabulary; translation; legal translation; transformations in translation.



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One of the fundamental principles of building a rule-of-law state and establishing a civil society is ensuring the rule of law and protecting the legitimate interests of the people. The primary factor ensuring citizens' strict adherence to the law is its accuracy, completeness, and clarity. The future of any country largely depends on how well the laws adopted are implemented in practice. Ensuring the rule of law in society is one of the important principles of a democratic state governed by the rule of law, for which laws must be fair in nature and understandable to people; that is, the language of legal documents must be detailed and clear.

What should be understood by the relationship between law and language?

Language is a means of transmitting and shaping knowledge, including legal knowledge, knowledge about human development, and education. The functions of language attract the attention of not only philologists but also legal scholars. Unfortunately, lawyers often do not pay

sufficient attention to the problems associated with improving the oral and written form of regulatory instructions (although work in this area has received special attention recently).

Law is an instrument that regulates and directly controls the life of society. It should be noted that the quality of any legal document directly depends not only on the high qualifications of its drafters, but also on their communicative and literary literacy.

There is not a single sphere of public life that is not affected by law. Since state documents and laws apply to all members of society, when creating them, it is necessary, first of all, to strictly adhere to the norms of literary language, the requirements of written legal language and the vocabulary of legal language, otherwise the document will lose its value.

That is why language and law are social, spiritual and educational phenomena that serve society. Each of them evolves as society develops. New trends in society directly enrich the national vocabulary.

It is also worth noting that the development of each national language occurs thanks to words borrowed from other languages.

As science and technology advance, new concepts and words naturally emerge. In this process, the interaction and blending of languages plays a vital role. This aspect also contributes to the enrichment of the national language's vocabulary, providing the basis for the development of new linguistic units (words and terms) and forms. Therefore, in addition to its own vocabulary, the Uzbek vocabulary also contains words borrowed from other languages. The subject of the main methodological direction of legal terminology is the terminological system (aspect of logical understanding), the language system (functional-semantic aspect) and speech activity (communication).

As a result of the analysis of terms in the legal terminology system of the Uzbek language, it was established that they are in a hyponymic relationship with each other.

Lexicon of the Uzbek language have been formed in its historical development and developed on the one hand based on internal resources, on the other hand at the word expense including from other languages.

The languages condition is not estimated in total of words, that is alongside with a plenty of words, they should be multiple-valued, standard, the terminology owes will be distinguished, to have many synonyms, the rich stylistic language features show the language condition, that language has diverse means.

The lexical composition of any national language is a macrosystem that unites expressions that are fundamentally different from the point of view of origin, semantic features, methods of the nominative case and the functional meaning of the microsystem. In particular, the general lexical means of legal language are associated with units belonging to a certain functional style, which ensure the formation of special texts. Information in legal language texts is expressed by special lexical means, and this lexical core consists of a set of lexical units that are not identical.

A term, considered a specific vocabulary of a language, differs from other lexicons in its clarity of meaning, monosemanticity, and formality. That is, a term is an official word used in a specific field, in the speech of representatives of that field. Masalan, juridical terminology konunchilik, jurisprudence, juridik amaliyotda ishlatiladigan tushunchalar yigindisi, yani terminlar tizimini ifoda etuvchi murakkab lisoniy so'xhadir.

Terms – this slows down the indecently panties used in outlining the content of the law (other regulatory legal act).

In the text of the laws are used mainly three types of terminal:

a) generally used; b) special technical; C) special legal, i.e. having a special legal meaning, expressing the uniqueness of a legal concept.

In terminology, other regulatory legal Act points to a number of requirements:

unification of terminology – the same term should be used in legal documents in the same sense;

General acceptance terminal-the term should not be subjective seven; stability of the terminal-they should be stable, their meaning should not change with each new law; accessibility-the legal term should generally give a correct idea of the content of its rules.

The words and terms describing concepts, to social life of the society, expressing political, legal, religious, art, philosophical sights are included into structure of the language dictionary. The component of dictionary riches of the Uzbek language terminology.

The terms – dictionary units from the language social point of view, are considered as the limited layer, which were used within the framework of the certain subject or trade. In this connection, they are fashionable for comparing to words, but properties differ from words. The words which used in one meaning are the terms. Each area has own terms.

The terms are connected to science; there is defined by sphere of their use.

One of the basic priorities is the construction of lawful state, civil society, maintenance of the law rules protection to citizens. The basic principle of the strict law observance by the citizens ave their exact, accessible statement, i.e. the law language should be simple and the legal names are systematized and meet the requirements of legal language.

In this connection, as well as in any sphere, and in jurisprudence the terminology is regarded necessary. If the legislation is perfect, also social mutual relations in society will be exact and clear, here legal terms have separate meaning. Because, without exact definition of words, it is difficult to understand the laws sense. The terms are widely applied in legal language; they make basis of the law language. The terminology of science development depends on good developed legal system. Since the first days of independence the great attention is given to such urgent questions as, increasing the legal culture of the population, preparation of the qualified lawyers, giving to a broad masses the meaning of the legal documents and legislations. As an example it is possible to result “The National program of legal culture increasing in society” accepted in August 1997 by Oliy Majlis (Supreme Soviet).

The main task of lawyer is exact definition of the rights both duties of the citizens and enterprises in the developed laws. On the other hand, equally with jurisprudence the law should be created in close connection with linguistics and logic, i.e. with the help of language to achieve simplicity, precision of the legal idea statement, and the logic defines the real meaning of speech. The words without logic become in absurdity. Thus, the modern linguistics’ science is one of the important aspects of jurisprudence development. The law is created in unity of language and speech, i.e. legal + legal speech = the Law

In legal language basically terms play the important role, because the precise, exact and brief statement of legal idea is the main task of terminology. The law efficiency in many respects depends on the terms. The modern jurisprudence is divided in some areas both the place definition and terms meaning, used in it, is one of the important tasks. The scientific ordering of the legal terms is urgent task for today.

The announcement of Uzbekistan as the independent state, giving to the Uzbek language the status of the state Language, undoubtedly, historical event.

“As a result of disposal from ideological dependence, we have the opportunity more deeply to study the history of the native land and peoples, spiritual values saved by centuries, to understand

all beauty and greatness of our native language and it will be the basis of the national revival” – our president marked.

The independence has opened big opportunities to legal language development and terms. Now the great attention is given to create the law texts and legal terms, used in it. But this work goes not easily. Arise the number of problems. Unfortunately, some of the terms do not meet the requirements today.

Taking into account above – stated, it is possible to conclude, that, one of sharp questions is the creation of the Uzbek legal terminology, legal language development by ordering fund of the legal dictionary.

The people should precisely understand the created laws, rules, and legal documents. Therefore, in the present stage scientific research of legal terminology has the important meaning.

The history of the formation of legal terms, the semantic relationships between terms, the unification of legal terms, and the principles of creating a general legal thesaurus—these are the issues at hand. It is also important to study in greater depth and detail the development of legal terms in accordance with the demands of the times.

Regulating terminology across all fields of science, including Uzbek legal terminology, is one of the important issues facing terminologists and requiring resolution. As the legal sphere develops, legal language evolves in harmony with it, and legal terminology flourishes.

Effective implementation of these requirements undoubtedly depends on the state of legal language and its terminology. After all, the key to ensuring citizens' strict compliance with the law is the creation of laws in clear, comprehensive, and understandable language. That is, the unification of legal terms, their full compliance with linguistic requirements, ensures the equal legal force of legal texts, their clarity and comprehensibility for the public, and is the main factor determining the simplicity and fluency of legal language. Therefore, in our time, it is extremely important that the language of the documents created is as detailed, fluent and understandable as the language of textbooks.

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