

LEXICAL PROPERTIES OF LEGAL SPEECH

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Annotation: Every profession, every occupation, for example, architecture, journalism, medicine, sports, has its own characteristics, that is, special language features. These features include phonological, semantic, syntactic, lexical, and graphological levels. These rules are professional. The purpose of this article is to show the professional direction of English legal discourse. However, we limit our analysis to the methodological features that are reflected in the lexical features of the legal language.

Since most of the words in legal discourse refer only to the field of law, we can call these terms technical. The range of legal technical words in English is as large as the number of fields related to the law. Examples of these are "burglary", "precedent", "claimant", "actus reus", "mens rea", "indemnity", "recission" and others.

Keywords: Legal speech, term, term, borrowed word, abbreviation.

HUQUQIY NUTQNING LEKSIK XUSUSIYATLARI

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Annotatsiya: Har bir kasb, har bir mashg'ulot, masalan, arxitektura, jurnalistika, tibbiyot, sportning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, ya'ni maxsus til xususiyatlari mavjuddir. Bu xususiyatlar fonologik, semantik, sintaktik, leksik va grafologik darajalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu qoidalar professional yo'nalish sifatida ajralib turadi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi ingliz yuridik diskursning professional yo'nalishini ko'rsatib berishdir. Biroq, biz tahlilimizni yuridik tilning leksik xususiyatlarida namoyon bo'ladigan uslubiy xususiyatlar bilan cheklanamiz. Huquqiy nutqdagi so'zlarning aksariyati faqat huquq sohasiga tegishli bo'lganligi sababli bu terminlarni texnik deb atashimiz mumkin. Ingliz tilidagi huquqiy texnik so'zlarning diapazoni qonun bilan bog'liq sohalar soni singari juda ko'pdir. Bularga misol qilib, "burglary", "precedent", "claimant", "actus reus", "mens rea", "indemnity", "recission" va boshqalar.

Kalit so'zlar: huquqiy nutq, atama, termin, o'zlashgan so'z, qisqartma.

Ingliz tilidagi huquqiy leksemalar boshqa tilidan o'zlashgan so'zlardan yasaladi. Yuridik til tarixi bo'yicha yozilgan ma'lumotlarga ko'ra, aniqrog'i Crystal and Davy (195) ta'kidlashicha, "huquqiy ingliz tili o'zining rivojlanishi davomida ko'plab to'qnashuvlarga duch keldi, ba'zan esa ham frantsuz, ham lotin tillarining ta'sirida qoladi". Fransuz tilidan o'zlashgan ingliz tilidagi huquq terminlari ingliz-norman tili sud jarayonlari tili bo'lgan davrdan boshlab kirib keladi. Bundan tashqari, ilgari rasmiy hujjatlar uchun lotin tili ishlatilgan. Biroq, 1730-yilda Britaniyada parlament orqali sud jarayonidagi lotincha iboralarni bekor qilishga harakat qilingan, ammo Blekstounning so'zlariga ko'ra (Williams 1969:65), ba'zi texnik atamalar "jiddiyligni ingliz tilida tarflashga umuman qodir emas edi. Shunday qilib, huquqiy nutq bugungi kungacha muqarrar va keng tarqalgan va lotin va frantsuz (o'rta asr va zamonaviy) atamalarini o'zining asl shakllarida o'zida mujassam etgan. Ushbu atamalarga misollar:

Latin French

'emblems'

'mala fides' 'laches'

'tort'

'ratio decidendi' 'obiter dictum'

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Yuridik nutqning yana bir xususiyati shundaki, unda ko'plab qisqartmalar mavjud. Birnechta texnik so'zlar, o'zlashgan so'zlar va qisqartmalar quyidagi ko'chirmada tasvirlangan:

D (SC 31/2019) v NEW ZEALAND POLICE (SC 31/2019) [2021] NZSC 2 The appellant was sentenced to nine months' home detention (a non-custodial sentence) in January 2018. The District Court also made a registration order under s 9(1) of the Registration Act.

D - anonymised form

v - Versus.

SC - Supreme Court.

NZSC - Supreme Court of New Zealand

s - Section

Huquqiy nutq o'ziga xos so'z yasash (ya'ni morfologik) xususiyatlarga ega. Masalan,

“-or” va “-ee” nominallovchilari ba’zan fe’llardan ot yasash uchun ishlatiladi. Bu quyidagicha tasvirlanishi mumkin:

Assign assignor ga tegishli: (mulk yoki huquq qonuniy ravishda o'tgan shaxs)

assignee - merosxo'r: (mulk yoki huquq qonuniy ravishda o'tgan shaxs)

transfer transferor - o'tkazuvchiga tegishlidir: (mulk yoki hujjat undan olingan bo'lgan shaxs)

transferee (mulk yoki huquq qonuniy ravishda o'tgan shaxs)

mortgagee qabul qiluvchi (mulk yoki hujjat topshirilgan shaxs) ipoteka garovga oluvchiga ishora qiladi: (mulkini garovga beradigan qarzdor)

mortgagee garovga oluvchi (ipoteka oluvchi kreditor)

“-or” va “-ee” qo'shimchalari: beruvchi va oluvchi insonni bildiradi.

mos ravishda qonuniy ingliz tilida oddiy tildan ko'ra ko'proq foydalaniladi. Masalan, kundalik ingliz tilida quyidagi yulduzchali leksemalar ishlatilmaydi:

inspector *inspectee

survivor *survivee

*appointor appointee

*bailor-bailee

Shuningdek, ba'zan, yangi so'zlar faqat huquqiy nutqqa xos bo'lgan so'zlarni yasash uchun o'rin-joy ravishdoshari va predloglarning birikishi orqali ham yasaladi. Quyida keltirilgan birikmalar ko'rinishidagi misollar huquqiy matnlarda keng tarqalgan:

thereto therewith hereby

thereat thereunder hereof

thereon thereupon hereunder

therein thereafter hereinafter

thereof herein hereinbefore

therefor hereon whereof

therefrom hereto wherein

Ushbu so'zlar ko'rganda yuridik nutqni osongina ajratib ko'rsatish mumkin. Huquqiy nutqda so'zlar ham, odatda, maxsus usullar bilan tartibga solinadi. Bu so'zlar yangi so'zlarni hosil qilmaydi, lekin ular bir-birini kuchaytiradi va mustahkamlaydi.

Ushbu maqolada lingvistik darajada, huquqiy nutqning leksik uslubini ko'rib chiqdik. O'ziga xos stilistika sifatida aniqlangan huquqiy nutqning xususiyatlari - lotin va frantsuz texnik so'zlarning keng tarqalganligi, atamalar va qisqartmalardan foydalanish, o'ziga xos so'z yasovchi “-or” va “-ee” nominallovchilari, shuningdek ravishdoshlarni predloglar bilan birgalikda ishlatilishi misollar bilan ko'rsatildi. Ushbu o'ziga xos xususiyatlar huquqiy nutq uslubi boshqa nutq janrlaridan farqli ekanligini aniq belgilaydi.

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