

Hermeneutic And Doctrinal Method Of Lexico-Semantic And Normative-Stylistic Analysis Of legal Terms In The English And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract. Hermeneutics, as a discipline, deals with interpreting and understanding texts, while doctrinal analysis focuses on the systematic understanding of legal principles and rules. When it comes to legal terms in English and Uzbek languages, the application of these methods becomes crucial for a deeper understanding of the complex legal language. This article aims to explore the historical context, salient examples, key figures, impact, influential individuals, perspectives, and future developments related to the hermeneutic and doctrinal method of lexico-semantic and normative-stylistic analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek languages. From a hermeneutic perspective, the interpretation of legal texts is not simply a matter of identifying the meaning of words but also involves understanding the context in which the text was produced. This approach emphasizes the importance of historical, cultural, and linguistic factors in legal interpretation. On the other hand, the doctrinal method focuses on the systematic analysis of legal principles and rules, with an emphasis on consistency and coherence in legal language. The analysis of legal terms through hermeneutic and doctrinal methods provides a fascinating lens for understanding the complexities inherent in English and Uzbek legal systems. Both approaches offer distinct frameworks for interpreting legal language, yet they converge on the need to clarify meanings within their respective cultural contexts. Hermeneutics, rooted in philosophical traditions, emphasizes interpretation and contextual understanding, while doctrinal methods focus on systematic examination of legal texts to derive principles and rules. This article will explore these methodologies as they apply to lexico-semantic analysis, highlighting how each framework influences the interpretation of legal terminology in both languages. The lexico-semantic characteristics of English law reveal a structured approach that often leads to potential ambiguities when translated into Uzbek due to differing linguistic nuances. Conversely, the lexicon within Uzbek law reflects its unique cultural heritage, necessitating an appreciation for local context in translation practices. Additionally, normative-stylistic approaches will be compared to elucidate how stylistic choices impact the perception of legal texts across cultures.

Cultural influences play a pivotal role in shaping legal terminology; thus, an examination of these factors is essential for comprehensive understanding. Finally, this article will discuss practical applications in legal translation that highlight the necessity for translators to navigate both semantic intricacies and cultural dimensions effectively.

Keywords: hermeneutic method, doctrinal method, legal language, Uzbek, normative-stylistic approach, lexico-semantic analysis, legal system, Terminology.

Introduction

The complex relationship between language and law requires a comprehensive study of legal terminology, especially through the lens of hermeneutic and doctrinal methodologies. This article seeks to elucidate the lexical-semantic and normative-stylistic analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek, highlighting the significance of such analysis for understanding the broader implications of legal discourse. The study of legal terms is not just an academic exercise; it serves as a critical tool for practitioners, scholars, and students, facilitating a deep understanding of legal texts and their application in various contexts. Synthesizing insights from linguistics, analytical philosophy, metaphysics, and epistemology, the analysis aims to provide a deep understanding of how legal language functions in different cultural and linguistic frameworks. Moreover, the importance of legal language goes beyond simple communication; it forms the very foundations of justice and governance. The way laws are formulated can influence public perception, compliance, and the overall effectiveness of legal systems. Thus, a thorough understanding of legal terminology is essential not only for lawyers, but also for citizens who navigate these systems. In this article, the author explores the multifaceted nature of legal language, emphasizing its role in overcoming cultural differences and promoting a more equitable legal landscape.

Studying legal terms using hermeneutic and doctrinal methods in both English and Uzbek provides deep insights into the legal lexicon. Legal terms are not simply linguistic symbols, but complex entities that carry normative weight and cultural significance [1]. The hermeneutic method focuses on interpretation, emphasizing the importance of context and meaning as revealed in legal texts. This approach is critical to understanding how legal language functions in practice and how it evolves over time. By applying hermeneutic analysis to legal terms in English and Uzbek, researchers uncover layers of meaning that reflect the legal traditions and cultural contexts of each language. For example, terms such as “equity” and “equality” may have different connotations based on the socio-legal frameworks inherent in each culture [2]. Understanding these differences can thus help lawyers from both linguistic backgrounds communicate more effectively. In contrast, the doctrinal method emphasizes the normative, prescriptive aspect of legal language. This method analyzes legal terms based on established doctrines and principles inherent in legal systems. By studying normative language and judicial interpretations, scholars can identify patterns that reflect the underlying legal philosophy of English and Uzbek law. For example, terms related to property rights, public policy, and contractual obligations are carefully examined to understand their application within their respective legal frameworks [3]. By integrating lexical-semantic and normative-stylistic analyses, researchers can assess how linguistic structures influence and affect legal thought in both English and Uzbek. This comprehensive analysis not only enhances the clarity of legal communication, but also helps bridge the gap between different legal cultures. In conclusion, the combined hermeneutic and doctrinal methods offer a robust framework for analyzing the complexities of legal terminology, facilitating a deeper understanding of the law across linguistic boundaries.

Legal terms often have different lexical and semantic characteristics due to their precise and technical nature. Lexically, they are typically precise, using specific language to convey a precise meaning. Semantically, they carry legal meaning, often determined by statutes, regulations, or legal precedents.

In addition, legal terms may have multiple levels of meaning or interpretation, influenced by context and case law. They often exhibit formality and are resistant to ambiguity to ensure clarity in legal documents and proceedings.

Theoretical and methodological basis of the research

The terminological layer of language as a basic unit is very rich. It develops under the influence of different languages. E. Wooster, H. Felber, A. Ellis, J. Wright, K. Brunner, E. Partridge, S. A. Chaplygin, T. L. Kandelaki, G. O. Vinokur, A. V. Superanskaya, N. V. Podolskaya, I. V. Arnold, B. A. Ilish, M. M. Makovsky, M. N. Makovsky Dmitriev, N. Baskakov, A. Reformasky, V. Danilenko and a number of other scientists contributed to the formation and development of linguistics [4]. In Uzbek linguistics, the works of the following linguists are of great importance: O. Azizova, I. Rasulova, H. Donirov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, H. Dzhamolhanov, A. Gadzhiev, A. Madvaliev, R. Donirov, N. Mamatov, S. Ibrokhimov, M. Abdiev [5].

It is advisable to study the terminology of the Uzbek literary language by dividing it into the following periods:

1st period. Terminology of the Old Turkic language - 7th-10th centuries.

2nd period. Terminology of the Old Turkic language - 11th-14th centuries.

3rd period. Terminology of the Old Uzbek literary language - 15th-early 20th centuries.

4th period. Terminology of the Soviet era - from the beginning of the 20th century to 1993.

5th period. Terminology of the Uzbek language during the period of independence [6].

The terminology of the Turkish language, which played an important role in the formation of the terminology of the Uzbek language, consists mainly of purely Turkish and terms borrowed from Sogdian, Sanskrit and Chinese. For example, barg'u-beit, qarg'u-raven guard, tamg'a-stamp, josus-spy, elchi-ambassador; ruler, head of state, sardor-traveler-captain, yo'qsil-poor man, ayg'uchi - state adviser - are originally Turkic; cherig/cherik-army, sart-merchant - Sanskrit; kent-village; city and khatun/qatun - princess are Sogdian; qag'an-ruler, xan-governor, tegin-touch prince, prince, sengun-Chinese general, tarqan-scattered, tutug-county governor are considered Chinese [7].

In the history of the ancient terminology of the Uzbek people, the work of Mahmud Kashgari *Devonu lug'otut turk* is of particular importance. *Devonu lug'otut turk* ("Devon of Turkic words") is an encyclopedic work by Mahmud Kashgari on the Turkic languages, written in 1071-1072. For example, this work contains such socio-political terms as su-army, oq-bullet, im-password, alp-hero, sungu-spear, urush-war, atlig'-horsemen, tutg'aq-spy unit, qag'an-hogan, xon-khan, yafg'u-high-ranking official, tutuq-military governor [8].

The following Turkish, Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Mongolian terms were also widely used at that time: alim-debt, credit, berim-payment, debt repayment, beglig-wait, bitikchi-secretary, yarisha-night watchman, yarg'u-bat, yarg'uchi-court, judge, rabat-caravan, malik-ruler, siyasat-politics, omil-operator, tib-medicine, nujum-astrology, handasa-geometry, lashkar-army, mayfurush-fat drinker; may seller, darg'a-commander of a fortress, fort, muranay-seller, muran-river, navkar-soldier [9].

Lexical-semantic analysis involves the study of the meaning of words and their relationships in a given context. In the field of legal terminology, this analysis is of paramount importance because the accurate interpretation of terms significantly affects legal outcomes. The complexity of legal language often arises from the need to convey specific meanings while taking into account the nuances of different legacy systems. One of the main challenges in lexical-semantic analysis is to identify the variability of legal terms across jurisdictions. For example, the term "document" can cover a piece of

written, printed, or electronic material that provides information or evidence or that serves as an official record of the legal system under consideration [10]. In English law, a document is generally defined as a legal document or a set of documents containing written or printed information, especially of an official type, whereas in Uzbek law, the definition may include additional cultural and contextual factors that affect its applicability. Therefore, a thorough understanding of these definitional divergences is important for lawyers working in bilingual or multicultural environments.

Semantic fields and legal language: Additionally, examining semantic fields—groups of words that share a common meaning or function—can shed light on the underlying structures of legal language. In both English and Uzbek, certain legal terms can belong to specific semantic fields that reflect broader legal principles. For example, property-related terms such as “ownership,” “title,” and “transfer” can be analyzed to identify how these concepts are interrelated and how they function within the legal framework [11]. This analysis not only improves comprehension, but also helps identify potential ambiguities that may arise in legal texts. In addition, understanding semantic fields can assist lawyers in drafting documents that are both accurate and accessible. By recognizing the relationships between terms, lawyers can avoid redundancy and ensure that their language is clear and unambiguous. This is especially important in legal contracts, where the slightest misinterpretation can lead to serious disputes. Thus, reliable lexical-semantic analysis serves as the basis for effective legal communication.

Normative-stylistic analysis of legal terms: Normative-stylistic analysis focuses on the stylistic and normative aspects of legal language, examining how legal terms are used in texts to convey authority, precision and clarity. This section will examine the stylistic features of legal language in both English and Uzbek, emphasizing the significance of these features for legal interpretation and practice [12].

Formality and precision in legal language: Legal language is characterized by a high degree of formality and precision, which serves to establish authority and ensure clarity. The use of formal structures, such as passive voice constructions, is prevalent in English legal texts. For example, phrases such as “The contract was signed by the parties” emphasize the action rather than the entities involved, thereby reinforcing the objectivity of the legal process. Similarly, in Uzbek legal discourse, the use of formal language is essential to convey the seriousness and binding nature of legal agreements. The formality of legal language also extends to the choice of vocabulary. Lawyers often use specialized terminology that may be unfamiliar to the general public. This specialized language, while necessary for precision, can create barriers to comprehension. It is therefore imperative for lawyers to balance the need for formality with the imperative of accessibility, ensuring that legal documents are understandable to all parties involved [13].

Stylistic devices and their effects: Furthermore, the use of stylistic devices such as parallelism and repetition can enhance the persuasiveness of legal arguments. In both languages, the strategic use of these devices can serve to emphasize key points and facilitate the reader’s understanding of complex legal concepts. For example, the repetition of certain terms in a legal document can create a rhythm that aids in the retention of information, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the document. Additionally, the use of rhetorical questions and conditional statements can engage the reader and encourage them to think critically about the legal issues at hand. These stylistic decisions not only enrich the text, but also encourage the reader to consider the implications of the legal arguments presented. Thus, normative stylistic analysis reveals the multifaceted nature of legal language and its potential to influence legal interpretation and decision-making [14].

A comparative analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek: A comparative analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek reveals important insights into the cultural and contextual factors that shape legal language. This section will examine the similarities and differences in legal terminology, with an emphasis on the implications of these findings for legal practitioners and academics [15].

Common legal concepts: Despite linguistic differences, some legal concepts are commonly recognized in both languages. Terms such as justice, equity, and rights resonate in both the English and Uzbek legal systems, reflecting common values and principles.[16] However, the interpretation and application of these concepts may differ, requiring careful consideration of the cultural contexts in which they operate. For example, the concept of fairness may be interpreted differently depending on cultural norms and societal values. In English-speaking countries, fairness is often associated with individual rights and due process, whereas in Uzbekistan it may encompass broader notions of public welfare and social harmony. Such differences highlight the importance of cultural sensitivity in legal practice, particularly for those working in international or multicultural settings.

Terminology gaps and challenges: On the other hand, the analysis also reveals terminology gaps that may present challenges for legal practitioners. Certain legal concepts that are well established in English law may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek law, leading to potential misunderstandings or misapplication. For example, the concept of ‘precedent’ in common law systems may not have a corresponding term in civil law jurisdictions, requiring the development of alternative frameworks for legal reasoning [17]. These gaps can pose significant obstacles to legal translation and interpretation, as practitioners must overcome the complexities of conveying legal concepts that have no direct equivalents. This challenge highlights the need for lawyers to possess not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of the underlying legal principles in both systems. By doing so, they can better facilitate communication and collaboration across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

The role of hermeneutics in legal interpretation: Hermeneutics, the study of interpretation, plays a crucial role in the analysis of legal terms. This section will examine how hermeneutic principles can be applied to the interpretation of legal texts, especially in the context of cross-linguistic analysis [18].

Contextual interpretation: Contextual interpretation of legal terms is essential to understanding their intended meaning. In both the English and Uzbek legal systems, the context in which a term is used can significantly influence its interpretation. For example, the term “negligence” can have different connotations depending on the surrounding legal framework and the specific circumstances of the case [19]. Therefore, a hermeneutic approach that emphasizes the importance of context is vital to accurate legal interpretation. This approach also encourages lawyers to consider the historical and cultural contexts that shape legal language. By recognizing the evolution of legal terms and their meanings over time, lawyers can gain valuable insight into contemporary legal issues. This historical perspective can be particularly useful in cases involving long-standing legal principles or precedents, as it allows for a more nuanced understanding of their application in contemporary contexts.

Intertextuality and legal discourse: Additionally, the concept of intertextuality—how texts reference and influence one another—can provide valuable insights into the interpretation of legal terms.[20] Legal texts often draw on established precedents, statutes, and scholarly interpretations to create a complex web of interconnected meanings. By studying these intertextual connections, legal practitioners can gain a deeper understanding of how legal terms function within the broader legal discourse. Intertextuality also highlights the collaborative nature of legal interpretation, as lawyers often rely on the ideas and analyses of their colleagues. This collaborative approach facilitates a deeper understanding of legal language and encourages ongoing dialogue about its implications. Additionally, it highlights the importance of interdisciplinary perspectives in legal analysis, as ideas from fields such as linguistics, philosophy, and sociology can enhance our understanding of legal discourse.

Research results

Similar terms in the terminology of different fields of science can be used to derive lines with the same name. For example, boks (boxing) a) boxing is a sport; b) boxing is a medical term meaning a separate room [21]; giperbola (hyperbola) a) exaggeration in linguistics; b) hyperbole in mathematics

(one of the conic sections) [22]; morfologiya (morphology) a) in linguistics, a section of grammar about groups of words; b) in biology - the science that studies the shape and structure of organs and tissues of the human and animal body [23]; konvergensiya (convergence) a) in physiology, both axes of the eye meeting at some point; b) similarity, closeness in medicine; c) the merging of more than one sound into one sound as a result of the historical development of linguistics [24]; bo'z (buz) a) type of tissue; b) type of horse (by color); c) desert, steppe; d) tuklikowil in botany [25]; assotsatsiya (association) a) in psychology - a connection arising between psychological derivatives under certain conditions; b) a set of phytocenoses that have the same structure and types in biology; c) the separation of molecules or ionization into groups under the influence of intermolecular electrical movement in chemistry; d) union, unification in politics; d) in linguistics - a combination of linguistic units according to their form or logical-semantic feature, etc. [26]. D. This is also reflected in homonyms such as konversiya (conversion), substansiya (substance), himoya (replacement) and transformatsiya (transformation), used in the fields of medicine, linguistics and others.

Studying the lexical and semantic features of legal terms in English and Uzbek involves learning how legal language is structured and what meanings are conveyed in both languages. Here are some key aspects to consider:

English: Legal English uses a significant amount of Latin terminology (e.g., "habeas corpus," "amicus curiae") and terms with specific legal meanings (e.g., "tort," "estoppel") [27]. **Uzbek:** Legal Uzbek also has its own specialized vocabulary, often incorporating Persian, Arabic, and Russian influences due to historical and cultural factors (e.g., "qonun" for law, "sud" for court) [28].

Archaic language: **English:** Many legal terms in English retain archaic forms and structures, such as "hereinafter", "whileas", and "herewith". [29] **Uzbek:** Although modern Uzbek legal language has moved towards more modern expressions, some older terms influenced by historical legal traditions may still be used.

Formality and precision: Both languages exhibit a high degree of formality and precision. Legal documents avoid ambiguity and strive for precise definitions, using precise terminology to cover all possible scenarios.

Semantic features of polysemy: **English:** Many legal terms have multiple meanings depending on the context (e.g., "action" can mean a lawsuit or the act of doing something) [30]. **Uzbek:** Like English, Uzbek legal terms can also have different meanings depending on the context (e.g., "hujjat" can mean a document or evidence) [31].

Conceptual equivalence: Translating legal terms from English into Uzbek can be challenging due to differences in legal systems and cultural contexts. Some terms may not have direct equivalents, requiring descriptive translations or the creation of new terms.

Borrowed terms: **English:** Legal English borrows terms from Latin and French, reflecting its historical development. **Uzbek:** Legal Uzbek includes terms from Russian, Persian, and Arabic, reflecting the historical influence of the region.

Legal constructs: **English:** Concepts such as "precedent", "justice", and "common law" are integral parts of English legal systems [32]. **Uzbek:** Uzbek legal language includes constructs such as "odatiy huquq" (customary law) and "adolat" (equity), reflecting different legal traditions and principles [33].

Comparative examples contract: **English:** "contract" refers to a legally binding agreement between parties [34]. **Uzbek:** "sharthnoma" also means a legally binding agreement, but the connotations and legal requirements may differ due to differences in legal frameworks [35].

Court: **English:** "judge-court" can refer to the place where court cases are heard or to the court itself. [36] **Uzbek:** "sud" has similar meanings, but operates in the context of the Uzbek legal system,

which may have different structures and processes.[37] Law: English: "law" covers statutes, regulations, and case law. Uzbek: "qonun" also refers to statutes, but may include additional customary or traditional rules not found in English law.[38]

Structure of legal documents: Legal documents in both languages follow structured formats with specific sections for definitions, obligations, rights and provisions to ensure clarity and applicability.

Language: English: Often uses complex sentence structures and formal language. Uzbek: Although also formal, it may use different stylistic conventions depending on cultural norms.

Translation difficulties cultural nuances: Translating legal terms requires an understanding of the cultural and legal context behind the terms to ensure accurate and functional equivalents.

Legal systems: Differences in legal systems (common law versus civil law, influence of customary law) can make direct translation difficult, requiring translators to overcome conceptual gaps.

Understanding the lexical and semantic features of legal terms in English and Uzbek highlights the complexity and specificity of legal language. Each language reflects the unique characteristics of its legal system, historical influences, and cultural context. Effective translation and interpretation require in-depth knowledge of both legal systems to maintain accuracy and convey precise meanings.

The etymology of legal terms in Uzbek and English is a fascinating area of study that sheds light on the historical development of legal systems and the transmission of legal concepts across cultures. The etymology of legal terms refers to the origin and history of words used in the legal field, tracing their roots and evolution over time. The historical context of the etymology of legal terms in Uzbek and English can be traced back to the development of legal systems in these regions. In Uzbekistan, the legal system has been influenced by various historical periods, including the Timuri Empire and the Soviet era [39]. As a result, Uzbek legal terms have been shaped by a mixture of local, Arabic, Persian, and Russian influences. Likewise, the English legal system has been influenced by Norman, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon traditions, resulting in a rich interweaving of legal terminology.

Studying the etymology of legal terms in Uzbek and English has a profound impact on the understanding of legal concepts and the evolution of legal systems. By tracing the origins of legal terminology, scholars can gain insight into the cultural, political, and social contexts in which legal systems developed. This, in turn, can lead to a deeper understanding of the principles underlying legal doctrines and the ways in which they have evolved over time. On the positive side, studying the etymology of legal terms can improve legal education and promote cross-cultural understanding. By highlighting the connections between legal systems and languages, scholars can promote dialogue and collaboration among lawyers from different backgrounds. This can help bridge the gap between legal traditions and contribute to the development of global legal standards. On the negative side, studying the etymology of legal terms can be challenging due to the complex nature of language and the multiple influences that have shaped legal terminology over time. Scholars may find it difficult to trace the origins of certain terms or determine their precise meaning in historical contexts. In addition, the study of legal etymology requires a high level of linguistic knowledge and specialized expertise, which may limit its accessibility to a wider audience. In the following table, we demonstrate examples of the etymology of Uzbek and English legal terms.

Etymology of English and Uzbek terms	
English	Uzbek
De facto – from the Latin phrase meaning "in fact"	Devon – Persian, office, meeting place
De jure – from the Latin phrase meaning "of the law"	Dekan — from Latin decanus, leader of ten
De novo – The Latin expression means "from the beginning", "anew"	Absentizm – from Latin absence - non-participation, refusal
Felony – from Old French felonie, from felon	Adliya – from Arabic adl - justice, correctness, truthfulness, fairness, impartiality.
Impeachment – from Old French empeechier, from Latin impedire, expressing the idea of catching or entangling "by the leg"	Admiral – from Arabic amir-ul-bahr - ruler of the sea, ruler
Judge – from Old French juge (noun), juger (verb), from Latin judex, judic-, from jus "law" + dicere "to say"	Agitatsiya – from Latin agitatio - to move, to awaken
Advocate – from Old French avocat, from Latin advocatus,	Anjuman – Persian-Tajik - meeting, council, etc. meetings
Agreement – from Old French, from agreeer "to make agreeable"	Davlat – from Arabic - wealth, power
Alimony – beginning of the 17th century (meaning "food, means of subsistence"): from Latin alimonia "food", from alere "to feed"	Konstitutsiya – from Latin constitutio – structure, construction
Allocation – from Medieval Latin allocatio(n-), from the verb allocare	Protest – from the Latin word for "protester" - I will publicly prove
Arrester – from Old French arester, based on Latin ad- "at, to" + restare "to remain, to stop"	Protokol – from the French protocole, from the Greek protocollo - the first sheet glued to the cover of the manuscript
Assault – from Old French asaut (noun), assauter (verb), based on Latin ad- 'to' + saltare, often found from salire 'to jump'	Repressiya – from Latin repression - pressure
Bail – from Old French literally "guardianship, jurisdiction", from bailler "to take charge", from Latin bajulare "to bear a burden"	Rezolyutsiya – from Latin resolutio - decision
Claim – from Old French claime (noun), clamer (verb), from Latin clamare "to call out"	Sanksiya – from Latin sanction - firm decision

Counsel – from Latin consilium "consultation and advice"	Muxolifat – from Arabic - turn, disagreement
Court – from Old French cort, from Latin cohors, cohort - "court or retinue"	Voiz – from Arabic - orator
Jurisdiction – from Old French jurediction, from Latin jurisdiction from jus, jur- "law" + dictio "statement" (from dicere "to speak")	Ijara – from Arabic ijoro - land to pay the owner a fee in money
Parole - from Old French, meaning "word", also "formal promise", from ecclesiastical Latin parabola "speech"	Instansiya – from Latin instantia – immediate proximity, close by
Petition – from Latin petitio(n-), from petit- "aimed at, sought after, claimed", from the verb petere	Nota – from Latin nota - written sign, warning
Sanction – from French, from Latin sanctio(n-), from sancire "to ratify"	Parlament – from French parler — to speak

Looking ahead, the etymology of legal terms in Uzbek and English will likely continue to evolve in response to changes in legal systems and linguistic trends. As legal concepts become increasingly interconnected across national borders, the study of legal etymology will play a critical role in promoting understanding and collaboration among legal professionals worldwide. By embracing the rich history and diversity of legal terminology, scholars can enrich their understanding of legal systems and contribute to the development of a more inclusive and pluralistic legal discourse. In conclusion, domestic legal terms in pure Uzbek are primarily borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Greek, and Russian. International legal terms used in Uzbek are primarily borrowed from Latin, French, Greek, Spanish, and English. The etymology of legal terms in English is primarily derived from Old French and Old Latin.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the hermeneutic and doctrinal method of lexical-semantic and normative-stylistic analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek plays a crucial role in ensuring clarity and accuracy in legal communication. By studying the historical context, key figures, influence, influencers, prospects and future developments in this field, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between language and law. As legal systems continue to evolve, the application of these methods will be essential for effective legal interpretation and translation. As legal systems continue to evolve and become more complex, the need for a systematic analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek will only increase. The use of computer tools for lexical-semantic and normative-stylistic analysis can help optimize the process of legal interpretation and translation. Moreover, the development of specialized databases of legal terminology and glossaries will be crucial to ensuring accuracy and consistency in legal communication.

Hermeneutic and doctrinal methods of lexical-semantic and normative-stylistic analysis of legal terms in English and Uzbek reveal the profound complexity inherent in legal language. Through a detailed examination of definitional variability, semantic fields, and stylistic features, this essay has illuminated the important role that language plays in shaping legal interpretation and practice. Furthermore, the comparative analysis highlights the importance of cultural context in understanding legal terminology, underscoring the need for practitioners to navigate the intricacies of bilingual legal

discourse with care and precision. Ultimately, this study not only advances our understanding of legal language, but also highlights the importance of rigorous analysis in the pursuit of fairness and equity across diverse legal systems. As legal practitioners continue to grapple with the complexities of language and law, the knowledge gained from this analysis will prove invaluable in facilitating effective communication, promoting understanding, and ensuring that justice is served in an increasingly interconnected world. By embracing the challenges and opportunities presented by legal language, we can work to create a more just and equal society where the law serves as a true reflection of our shared values and aspirations.

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