

## SPECIFICITY OF FORMATION AND FUNCTIONING OF LEGAL ABBREVIATION TERMS IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Isroilova Shokhida Dehkonovna**

English teacher for lawyers at  
Fergana Region Law College

### ABSTRACT

Abbreviation terms are noted in five of the eight identified thematic groups of terms that unite units of different part-speech affiliation. These groups of terms, as a rule, denote objects and are less often noted in thematic groups of terms expressing abstract concepts. The number of abbreviations for various thematic groups depends on the number of terms representing these groups. This article discusses legal abbreviations in English.

**Keywords:** Abbreviation, legal term, English language, method, linguistics.

### INTRODUCTION

In the modern Anglo-American legal terminology system, abbreviation terms occupy a certain place, entering into systemic (paradigmatic) relationships with other terms:

a) hierarchical (as a rule, legal abbreviations are designations of specific objects, most often of the maximum degree of differentiation);

b) identity relations, which are represented in English legal terminology by variants of full and abbreviated terms, synonymous abbreviations (doublets) formed from absolute synonymous terms. Variants of different abbreviated terms can also form other oppositions of identity (homonymous abbreviations). Abbreviation terms can become polysemantic, although their prototypes are not, due to the formation of terms based on metonymic transfer.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

Among the one-word prototypes of abbreviation terms, substantives predominate, nominating concepts with a semantic categorical meaning of objectivity, and among the polyverb prototypes, substantive phrases predominate, which is due to the increased terminology of nouns compared to other lexico-grammatical categories of words.

The bulk of abbreviations of legal terms belongs to a greater extent to the category of graphic and, to a lesser extent, to the category of grapho-lexical abbreviations, represented by various subtypes. The differences between them relate to the regularity, diversity, typicality and productivity of some of the models by which they are formed,

the fullness and heterogeneity of the identified groups and subgroups, which is generally due to the structural characteristics of the English language and the semantics of prototype terms. Lexical abbreviations are typical only for legal professionalisms.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Legal terminology contributes to the precise and clear formulation of legal regulations and the achievement of maximum conciseness of the legal text. Occupying a small volume of the normative text, legal terminology represents its basis, the main semantic foundation.

The main fund of legal terminology is contained in the most important legislative and legal acts. They are the ones who define terminological standards; law-making bodies are guided by them when issuing by-laws. The Constitution is the source of fundamental legal terms.

The translation of a multi-component term - phrase begins with the translation of the noun, which is the defined component, and then each semantic group is sequentially translated, most often from right to left. Before directly starting to translate a terminological unit, we must analyze its components.

Let's divide the diagram into four points:

1. Let's determine which parts of speech the components of the term belong to;
2. Let us note whether they belong to dictionaries: common vocabulary or special (terminological);

3. Let's highlight the main components and defining words;

4. Define the type of multicomponent term. After which we begin translation.

- 1) The Home Office Home – adjective;

Office is a noun. Home – home;

Office – ministry.

Words of common vocabulary. Office is the main component;

Home is the defining component.

4. A two-part term consisting of an adjective and a noun, the words of which are commonly used, but when combined they give a new meaning to each other and create a term.

When translated, the meaning of the word “Home” changes, since it depends on the main component of the phrase “Office”. Therefore, “Home” will be translated according to the meaning of “Office”.

Home Office

internal affairs (what?)←ministry

We will translate the word “Home” with a group of explanatory words. At the same time, the connection between the components of the phrase (grammatical connection, adjunction) and the order of their occurrence changed, in accordance with

the language system. When translating the entire phrase, we used the genitive case translation method.

The Home Office - Home Office.

2) Trial of Offenses

Trial – noun, Offences – noun,

2. Trial - legal proceedings, Offences - crime.

Both words are terms.

3. Trial – the defined component, Offences – the defining word.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on this feature, about 70% of the analyzed terms are translated by tracing or using the genitive case. Translation with the help of an explanatory group of words was used for more complex terms, for clarification when the meaning does not correspond to reality or in the absence of an equivalent.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Alekseev S.S. State and law: Basic course. – M., 2013. – P. 126.
2. Gafurov, B. Z. (2020). Analysis of the relationship of medical terminology with segment phonostylistics of the noun in Russian, Uzbek and English languages. *Theoretical & Applied Science*,(1), 464-466.
3. Gafurov, B. Z. (2022). Analysis of medical version in texts of advertising of hygiene products in the fight against COVID-19 (on the material of Russian and Uzbek languages). *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*.
4. Zakirovich, G. B. (2020). Super-segment phonostylistics as the basis for studying the problems of accent variants of Russian nouns. *CREATION OF ETHNOGRAPHIES WITH POPULAR TRADITIONS*, 11(13), 39.
5. Zakirovich, G. B. (2022). Discourse about the peculiarities of the theme of male gender in advertising texts in Russian and Uzbek (on the material of medical vocabulary). *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MODERN MEDICINE AND PRACTICE*, 2(2), 4-8.
6. Gafurov, B. Z. (2019). RESEARCH OF SEGMENTAL BACKGROUND VALUES OF NAMES OF EXISTING UZBEK LANGUAGE WHICH BEGIN FROM THE AGREEMENT LETTER “K”. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(6), 272-274.