
SEMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS OF LEGAL VOCABULARY

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Abstract:	Keywords
<p>In this article, the issues of the thematic grouping of lexical layers, terminological systems in the Uzbek legal language, extralinguistic factors of real objects and events in the thematic classification and interlinguistic factors of lexemes, classification of Uzbek legal terms based on the analysis of relevant materials, the question of grouping concerning the object it represents are considered.</p> <p>The hyperonym function of a legal term as an archetype, hyperonymic-hyponymic relations in the thematic groups of legal terminology, hyponymy of a particular hyperonym, vocabulary that acts as a hyperonym in the formation of terms, the nominative function of terms, synonymy of terms, cases of use of synonyms, lexical synonyms in the interaction of terms and types of variants are also covered. The importance of the general thesaurus in jurisprudence, the creation of a model terminological system of the thesaurus, and the emergence of scientific classification with thesaurus in lexicography are also emphasized.</p>	<p>Lexical layer, term, hyponym, archisem, hyperonym, hyperonym-hyponym relationship, lexical unit, lexical synonyms, variability, general legal thesaurus, terminological system model.</p>

Introduction

The status of the state language guarantees its comprehensive development. The development of the Uzbek language during the independence period is a vivid example of this. Such promising development (reform, change, improvement) was first reflected and is reflected in its lexicon, and terminological systems.

Thanks to independence, the creation of our Constitution, and the adoption of new legislative acts and documents, the ongoing socio-political, material, cultural, spiritual, and educational reforms have remained the crucial factors for the formation, development, and progress of Uzbek terminology, in particular, legal terminology.

In Uzbek linguistics, legal terms have also been the focus of researchers. In many scientific works, the terms used in the field of law have been studied in detail. This is a commendable aspect.

The systematic study of lexis, in particular terminological systems, is one of the most vital issues in modern linguistics. This is required by the following scientific-technical, material-cultural, and spiritual-educational factors:

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- 1) due to the deepening of theoretical aspects of linguistics, the development, and formation of legal terminology in the process of building a democratic state further increases the attention to the semiotic aspects of linguistic nominations;
 - 2) the demand for the introduction of social sciences and humanities, especially linguistics, in the life of society through computer science, and electronic programs is growing day by day. This confirms the need for a systematic study of lexical units, including terminology, which is the basis of scientific and technological progress;
 - 3) the country's independence, the rise of the reputation of the Uzbek language, the establishment of a free civil society, the growth of legal consciousness and legal culture, the formation of Uzbek jurisprudence, the development of scientific principles, the growing attention to legal education are being reflected in the development of the Uzbek lexical system;
 - 4) the deepening of legal reforms in the country, including the development of systems such as finance and banking, customs, entrepreneurship, property, taxation, and the military, has led to the further development of Uzbek legal terminology;
 - 5) the development of the history, scientific and theoretical foundations of Uzbek lexicology and lexicography in the period of independence, and the improvement of terminology in all branches of science, including jurisprudence, created an opportunity to study the scientific principles of Uzbek legal terminology.

Indeed, the formation and development of our national legislation and, most importantly, the scientific study of human rights in our country has become an important task of our state policy. Our government is paying great attention to this issue. The implementation of a number of human rights measures, the creation of legal documents, judicial reform, the publication of textbooks and manuals on law, and the emergence of a number of dictionaries are clear evidence of our opinion.

Legal terminology also has a special place in carrying out this honorable work. Therefore, it is important to conduct research in this area. Scientific research in the field of linguistics, the granting of the status of the Uzbek language as a state language, and the significant expansion of its field of application is a great achievement in recent years.

This consideration encourages further in-depth research in all areas of linguistics, including the terminological system. Because a comprehensive study of field terminology allows us to discover new aspects of the secrets of our language, in particular, our lexicon.

Materials and methods

In linguistics, especially lexicology, it is emphasized that lexemes, which are the main lexical units of language, do not exist in isolation from each other, but in interdependence, in different semantic connections. The same situation has led to the establishment of different lexical layers. Because of this, such lexical layers are grouped in a specific order. In the thematic grouping of the lexical layer or terminological system, thematic classification is based, firstly, on the classification of objects and events themselves in

reality (extralinguistic factor), and secondly, on the hyponymic relationship of lexemes (interlinguistic factor). Based on the analysis of relevant materials, the proposed classifications are summarized, and the legal terms of the Uzbek language can be classified as the following:

I. Legal terms contain a number of lexical units denoting individuals. This thematic group, in turn, can be divided into smaller groups: 1) terms denoting persons working in the field of jurisprudence: *advokat* (attorney), *prokuror* (prosecutor), *sudya* (judge), *vakil* (representative), *avalchi* (attorney), *aksiyador* (shareholder), *bosh prokuror* (general prosecutor), *kafil* (guarantor), *kriminolog* (criminologist), *moliyachi* (financier), *notarius* (notary), *konvoy* (convoy), *kriminalist* (criminologist), *sud kotibi* (court secretary); 2) terms denoting persons committing crime: *aylanuvchi* (accused), *bezori* (hooligan), *bosqinchi* (burglar), *sudlanuvchi* (defendant), *jinoyatchi* (criminal), *axloqsiz* (immoral), *bandit* (bandit), *brakonyer* (poacher), *butleger* (bootlegger), *gangster* (gangster), *giyohvand* (drug addict), *killer* (killer), *yo'lto'sar* (mugger), *javobgar* (defendant), *gumondor* (suspect).

II. Terms denoting "types of crime" [2]: *qotillik* (murder), *o'g'rilik* (theft), *poraxo'rlik* (bribery), *o'ldirish* (killing), *zo'rlash* (rape), *talon-taroj qilish* (embezzlement), *qo'rqitish* (intimidation), *tuhmat qilish* (slander), *reketirlik* (racketeering), *killerlik* (murder).

III. Terms denoting the concept of "criminal proceedings": *so'roq* (interrogation), *tergov* (investigation), *tintuv* (search), *jazo tayinlash* (sentencing), *sudlash // sudlov* (trial), *aybini bo'yniga qo'yish* (confession), *guvohlantirish* (testimony).

IV. Terms denoting the term "judicial authorities": *sud* (*oliy sud, xalq sudi*) (court (supreme court, public court), *prokuratura* (prosecutor's office), *advokatura* (advocacy), *tribunal* (tribunal), *militsiya* (police)[3].

V. Terms denoting the concept of "places of punishment": *qamoq // qamoqxona* (prison), *turma* (jail), *gubbah/gaaptvahta*, *koloniya* (colony), *zona* (zone), *kamera* (cell).

VI. Terms denoting "legal documents": *ariza* (application), *konstitutsiya* (constitution), *guvohnoma* (certificate), *ishonchnoma* (power of attorney), *aybnoma* (indictment), *iltimosnoma* (petition), *yo'riqnoma* (instruction), *vasiyatnoma* (will), *nizom* (charter), *shartnoma* (contract), *tilxat* (receipt), *hukmnoma* (ruling).

VII. Terms denoting the term "judgment": a) *qamash* (arrest), *surgun qilish* (deportation), *ozodlikdan mahrum qilish* (imprisonment), *intizomiy qismga jo'natish* (transfer to a disciplinary unit), *mol-mulkini musodara qilish* (confiscation of property), *otib o'ldirish* (shooting), *jarima solish* (fine); b) *ozod qilish* (release), *shartli hukm qilish*, *shartli ozod qilish* (parole), *jazoni yengilrog'i bilan almashtirish* (commutation of sentence), *afv etish* (pardon), *amnistiya* (amnesty).

Jurisprudence consists of several branches, each of which has its characteristics. The importance of terms in every field of jurisprudence is incomparable. Terms of the legal field can also be grouped concerning the object they represent. These include:

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- a) terms related to civil cases – *jismoniy shaxs* (an individual), *yuridik shaxs* (legal entity), *tadbirkor* (entrepreneur), *kreditor* (the creditor), *vasiylik* (guardianship), *homiylilik* (trusteeship), *mulk huquqi* (property rights), *garov* (pledge), *hadya* (gift), *kommandit shirkat*, *mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyat* (limited liability company);
- b) terms related to state-building and management activities – *davlat huquqi* (state law), *konstitutsiyaviy huquq* (constitutional law), *mansab vakolati* (official powers), *davlat sudi* (state court), *jamoat birlashmalari* (public associations), *jamoat tashkilotlari* (public organizations), *Oliy Majlis* (the Oliy Majlis), *konfederatsiya* (confederation), *vazirlik* (ministry), *monopolistik faoliyat* (monopolistic activity);
- c) terms related to crime – *retsidivist* (recidivist), *jarima* (fine), *qamoq* (imprisonment), *giyohvandlik* (drug addiction), *qotillik* (murder), *terrorizm* (terrorism), *tovlamachilik* (fraud), *marodyorlik* (looting), *joduslik* (espionage), *brakonyerlik* (poaching);
- d) terms related to economic issues – *xo'jalik sudi* (economic court), *protsessual vorislik* (procedural inheritance), *davlat boji* (state duty), *xo'jalik shartnomasi* (economic contract), *xo'jalik shirkati* (economic company), *xo'jalik huquqi* (economic law);
- e) terms related to housing – *mulk huquqi* (property rights), *ijara huquqi* (rental rights), *munitsipal fond* (municipal fund), *pay badali* (share fees), *saqlash guvohnomasi* (bron) – (storage certificate (reservation), *kompensatsiya* (compensation);
- f) terms related to administrative liability – *ma'muriy javobgarlik* (administrative liability), *ma'muriy jazo* (administrative penalties), *ekologik ekspertiza* (environmental expertise), *musodara* (confiscation), *mehnatga ma'muriy tarzda majburlov* (administrative coercion);
- g) terms related to tax – *daromad solig'i* (income tax), *solig obyekt* (tax object), *royalti* (royalty), *subsiya* (subsidy), *chegirma* (discount), *deklaratsiya* (declaration), *qo'shilgan qiymat solig'i* (value-added tax), *hisobvara-faktura* (invoice), *aksiz solig'i* (excise tax), *yer solig'i* (land tax), *ekologiya solig'i* (environmental tax);
- h) terms related to labor law – *mehnat shartnomasi* (employment contract), *jamoat shartnomasi* (collective bargaining agreement), *jamoat kelishuvi* (collective agreement), *ishga joylash huquqi* (employment law), *mehnat daftarchasi* (employment record book), *ish beruvchi* (employer), *intizomiy jazo* (disciplinary action), *mehnat nizomi* (labor regulations).

Some legal terms enter into grammatical relations in the language of legislation in connection with the development of language and society, and serve as a direct name for the state of a particular event, thing, subject, reality, and so on. In this context, they can be grouped as the following:

- 1) legal terms denoting persons related to the legal field: *prokuror* (prosecutor), *retsidivist* (recidivist), *giyohvand* (drug addict), *qotil* (murderer), *jodus* (spy), *o'g'ri* (thief), *tovlamachi* (fraudster), *voris* (heir), *tergovchi* (investigator), *sudya* (judge), *advokat* (attorney);
 - 2) terms describing the events in the legal field: *sud* (court), *amnistiya* (amnesty), *majburlov* (coercion), *musodara* (confiscation), *tintuv* (search), *apellyatsiya* (appeal), *qamash*
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(imprisonment), *ozod qilish* (release), *ish yuritish* (proceedings), *hukm qilish* (conviction), *tergov* (investigation), *so'roq* (interrogation), etc.;

3) legal terms representing the names of legal documents: *order* (order), *akt* (act), *subsiidiya* (subsidy), *guvohnoma* (certificate), *litsenziya* (license), *nota* (note), *mehnat daftarchasi* (employment record book), *sanksiya* (sanction), *deklaratsiya* (declaration);

4) terms denoting socio-political processes related to law: *bitim* (contract), *kelishuv* (agreement), *referendum* (referendum), *saylov* (election), *monitoring* (monitoring);

5) terms expressing the circumstances directly related to the issue of finance (funds): *jarima* (fine), *soliq* (taxes), *boj* (customs duties), *pensiya* (pension), *aliment* (alimony), *ish haqi* (salary), *gonorar* (royalty), *stipendiya* (scholarship), *yordam puli* (allowance), *mukofot puli* (bonus);

6) terms defining the status and system of punishment: *qamoq*, *turma* (imprisonment), *o'lim jazosi* (the death penalty), *koloniya* (colony).

As a result of the analysis of the terms of the legal terminological system of the Uzbek language, it was found that they have a hyperonym-hyponym relationship with each other. "In reality, hyperonym-hyponym relations between things, characters, and characteristics are very common. We find such connections in nature, in life and science" [4]. Legal terminology also fully agrees with this view. Indeed, it is possible to make sure that the thematic groups included in this terminological system, regardless of their composition, have a hyperonym-hyponym relationship.

Let us consider a group of legal terminology on the topic of "criminal procedural law". It is based on the concept of "publicly dangerous behavior that violates the rules established by state law and requires prosecution under these laws", [5] which is expressed by the term **crime**. Consequently, the term serves as a hyperonym - the archetype of this thematic group. Its hyponyms consist of dozens of terms, that is expressed in the form of a compound. A characteristic feature of such hyponyms is that after the corresponding descriptive component, the term crime itself, which serves as the identified component, is also added. Thus:

This concept is expressed by the term *punishment*. This term, which acts as a hyperonymic, also has its hyponyms, namely:

punishment [hyperonym] - *fine* - deprivation of certain rights - restriction on correctional services - imprisonment - transfer to a disciplinary unit - confiscation of property - death [hyponyms]; The following main penalties may be imposed on persons found guilty of a crime: a) a fine; b) deprivation of certain rights; c) correctional work; d) service restrictions; e) referral to a disciplinary unit; f) deprivation of liberty; g) the death penalty (Legal Encyclopedia, 146).

In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, one of the types of crimes is called "economic crimes". Consequently, the same compound can be considered a hyperonymic term, which has several terms denoting its types:

Crimes in the field of economics [hyperonym]: *aggression* (*aggression, i.e. plunder of another's property ...*, Criminal Code, 80) - *extortion* (*extortion, i.e. the use of force against the victim or his relatives ...*, Criminal Code, 81) - *robbery* (*robbery, i.e. of another's property ...*, Criminal Code, 82) - *embezzlement* (*misappropriation of another's property entrusted to or at the disposal of the accused ...*, Criminal Code, 82) - *fraud* (*Fraud, i.e. the acquisition of another's property or property rights by deception or abuse of trust ...*, Criminal Code, 83) - *theft* (*Theft, i.e. the secret plunder of another's property ...*, Criminal Code, 84) [hyponyms].

From the evidence presented, it was found that there is a specific hyperonym that has several hyponyms, some of which can serve as hyperonyms. This is important evidence that the terms are interrelated with each other.

Synonymy of terms. In jurisprudence, the issue of synonymy is of particular importance in the interaction of lexical units, including terms, because in modern Uzbek legal terminology many concepts are expressed by two or more terms. Lexical synonymy and variants of synonyms are common in the Uzbek language.

When referring to dictionaries and encyclopedias of legal terms, it can be seen that the series of lexical synonyms consists of not only two but three or more terms:

a) *sinish* - *kasodga uchrash* (insolvency, bankruptcy), *vasiylik* - *homiylilik* (guardianship, sponsorship), *guvoh* - *shohid* (witness), *vorislik* - *meros olish* (inheritance), *merosxo'r* - *voris* (heir), *kamomad* - *kam kelish* (deficit);

b) *tintuv* - *tintuv qilish* - *titkilab ko'rish* (search), *talonchilik* - *o'g'rilik* - *mol-mulkni talab olish* (robbery, extortion), *oqlash* - *haqli deb topish* - *aybsiz deb topish* (acquittal), *ko'rik* - *ko'rish* - *ko'zdan kechirish* - *tekshirib chiqish* (inspection), *ko'rgazma* - *ko'rsatma* - *ko'rsatuv* (instruction), etc.

Synonyms indeed help to embellish literary language style as well as live speech, but for formal and scientific styles that are rich in terms, this is not a positive situation because synonyms cannot be a clear expression of a legal concept, resulting in a difficult information exchange process.

Unfortunately, there are also many synonyms in general linguistic terminology. As a result, there are cases of inconsistencies in the creation of laws and drafting of legal acts.

As in other areas of terminology, in Uzbek legal terminology, there is a synonymous rows of Uzbek and borrowed terms. This is especially true of the Russian-international and lexical units of their own (some of them, whether Persian or Arabic) strata.

As a result of the analysis of several sources related to the legislation, the following cases of use of legal synonymous terms were encountered:

1. Synonyms of our terms (many of which may be of Persian-Tajik or Arabic origin, borrowed into our native language): *nasiya* - *qarz* - *burch* (loan), *topshiriq* - *vazifa* (assignment), *ega* - *biylovchi* - *egallovchi* - *egalik qiluvchi* (possessor), *vasiyat* - *vasiyatnoma* (will), *farmoyish* - *ko'rsatma* (instruction), *asos* - *bahona* - *vaj* (argument), *tarafdor* - *yoqlovchi* (supporter), *jabr* - *zulm* - *istibdod* (oppression).

2. The borrowed term and its synonyms in the Uzbek language: *avdar* – *mulk* – *boylik* (property, wealth), *adyulter* – *er-xotin vafosizligi* (infidelity), *avantyura* – *qaltis ish* – *tavakkaliga xatarli ish* (adventure, risky action), *anketa* – *so'rovnoma* (questionnaire), *zayom* – *qarz* (loan, debt), *arbitraj* – *hakamlar sudi* (arbitration), *valyuta* – *chet el puli* (foreign currency), *aparteid* – *irqiy ayirmachilik* (apartheid - racial discrimination), *huquqni cheklash* – *ta'qiq qilish* (restriction), *mandat* – *vakolatnoma* (mandate), *auksion* – *kimoshdi savdosi* (auction), *blanket norma* – *huquqiy norma* – *havola qiluvchi norma* (legal norm, reference norm), *veto* – *ta'qiq* (prohibition).

3. The Uzbek term and its borrowed synonym: *ijara* – *prokat* (rent), *omonat qo'yilgan pul* – *depozit* (deposit), *ruxsatnoma* – *rozilik* (permission), *imzo* – *viza* (signature – visa).

4. The borrowed term and its mixed type synonyms: *hadya akti* – *hadya hujjati* (gift act - gift document), *aktnoma* – *qaydnoma* – *qayd daftari* (act), *ma'muriy jarayon* – *protsess-ma'muriy ish yuritish tartibi* – *ma'muriy muhokama* (administrative process - administrative procedure - administrative discussion), etc.

However, it can be seen that synonyms of singular and compound terms are also widely used in legal terminology. Examples are *yoqlash* – *himoya qilish* (defending), *bildiruvchi* – *aytuvchi* – *arz qiluvchi* (informing), *boqim* – *boshqaning boqimida bo'lish* (being controlled by others), *nazorat* – *nazorat qilish* (controlling), *huquqbuzarlik* – *tartib buzish* (tort), *guvohlantirish* – *tekshiruvdan o'tkazish* (investigating), *oqlash* – *aybsiz deb topish* (acquitting).

It should be noted that compound terms can also become synonymous. For example: *tortib olish* – *bosib olish* – *qo'lga kirgizish* (seizure), *ehtiyot sudya* – *zapas sudya* (reserve judge), *kafolatda turish* – *kafillikda bo'lish* (bail), *qonunsiz harakat* – *g'ayriqonuniy harakat* (illegal action), *shikoyat qilish* – *shikoyat arizasi berish* (complaint), *payli shirkat* – *hissadorlik shirkati* (share company), *pul yuborish* – *pul o'tkazish* (money transfer), *qayta ro'yxatga olish* – *qayta ro'yxatdan o'tkazish* (re-registration), *meros qabul qilish* – *meros olish* (inheritance), etc.

In modern Uzbek legal terminology, the active method of creating synonyms is loan translation. That is, as a result of foreign word borrowing, several variations of a term appear in the language (examples above). These cases can be seen in the dictionaries of the legal field.

It should be noted that the variant form of synonymy is also widespread in Uzbek legal terminology. Such variant terms come in two forms:

1. Variability of one-component terms: *kafillik* – *kafolat* (guarantee), *ishonchsizlik* – *ishonmaslik* (mistrust), *o'g'irlash* – *o'g'rilik* (theft), *narx* – *narx-navo* (price), *jaholat* – *jaholatparastlik* (ignorance), etc.

2. Variability of two or more components, i.e. compound terms: *odil sudlov* – *adolatli sudlov* (fair trial), *sud muhokamasi* – *sud tekshiruvi* – *sud taftishi* (judicial inspection), *moliya organlari* – *moliyaviy organlari* (financial bodies), *xususiy ajrim* –

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alohida ajrim (private ruling), *yuriskonsultant – yuridik konsultant – yuridik maslahatchi* (legal adviser), etc.

This means that the terms are unambiguous and clearly express the idea, that is, the content is not ambiguous, and its use is singular and free from synonyms. The synonymy of the terms complicates the process of information exchange, leading to confusion. Therefore, the theory of terminology emphasizes the need to follow the principle of “one concept – one language unit”.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the definition of hyperonymic-hyponymic relations of legal terms confirms the systemic nature of the terminology in this field.

The principles of uniformity in Uzbek legal terminology, modeling of terms, the study of legal terminology as a specific system, and the development of principles of their scientific and theoretical classification allow the creation of a general legal thesaurus of the Uzbek language. Thesaurus is the full dictionary of a language and forms the basis of terminology. A thesaurus is a lexical unit that provides complete semantic information about a word and a term, a system of interlinguistic and extralinguistic connections of a particular concept.

Thesaurus creates a model of a terminological system using single words and compounds belonging to a specific scientific field. As a result, a thesaurus of scientific classification occurs in lexicography. Terms are the main components of this thesaurus scientific classification.

Results

In recent times, a systematic approach to the scientific field has been recognized as an integral feature of any speech object. Similarly, in terminology, systematization refers to the logical correctness of a system of individual language elements. Therefore, the legal terms of the general legal thesaurus are key factors for the language of legislation. Because the terms in the field of legislation are not a set of free lexemes, but a terminological system that represents the internal connection in jurisprudence. Thus, the relationship between legal terms in the legislation also reflects the general legal thesaurus.

Thesaurus places certain demands on legislation and encourages strict adherence to terminological rules. That is, the general legal thesaurus expresses the connection between concepts and urges to define the concept clearly, not to lead to confusing meanings. Therefore, the accuracy of the terms and the stability of the unambiguousness are achieved. The general legal thesaurus defines the unique meaning of the term that can be applied. The thesaurus fully reflects the generalities (semantic shades and semes) inherent in legal terms. The thesaurus semantics is therefore equivalent to the basic (common) meaning expressed by legal terms: the thesaurus meaning is the dominant meaning for jurisprudence. Therefore, the essence of the thesaurus is determined by summarizing and interpreting all the aspects, features, and shades of meaning (function - functionality, meaning - synonymy, seme - semantics, etc.).

Thus, the thesaurus of general legal terms plays an important role in ensuring the development of terminology, including the legal terminology of the Uzbek language. In the general legal thesaurus, the terms of all branches of jurisprudence are grouped. As a result, the regulation of legal terminology (for example, the elimination of synonyms), on this basis, eliminates several problems that exist in the terminology of the Uzbek legal language.

Conclusion

1. As a result of independence, several terminological systems of the Uzbek language, including legal terminology, have undergone significant changes, i.e. the terminology of law has become national.
2. Defining thematic groups of legal terms gives a clear idea of the terminology of the field. The terms in the thematic groups confirm their reality in interdependence, in different semantic connections.
3. The definition of hyperonymic-hyponymic relations of legal terms confirms that the terminology of this field is systemic.
4. The increase in synonymy in legal terminology leads to complications in the process of information exchange.
5. The thesaurus of general legal terms plays an important role in ensuring the further development of legal terminology of the Uzbek language, as it brings together the terms of all areas of jurisprudence. As a result, it is possible to regulate legal terminology (for example, to eliminate synonyms), and on this basis create a variety of dictionaries.

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