

THE PHENOMENON OF POLYFUNCTIONALITY IN THE LEGAL TERMINOLOGY SYSTEM

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Abstract. This article analyzes a controversial issue in terminology. Using the example of a legal terminological system, scientific conclusions are presented on the phenomena of polysemy, homonymy, and polyfunctionality.

Keywords: legal terminology, terminological system, common units, multifunctionality, homonymy.

ФЕНОМЕН ПОЛИФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОСТИ В ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОСИСТЕМЕ

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Аннотация. В статье анализируется спорный вопрос в терминологии. На примере юридической терминосистемы представлены научные выводы о явлениях полисемии, омонимии и полифункциональности.

Ключевые слова: юридическая терминология, терминосистема, общие единицы, полифункциональность, омонимия.

Terms are not outside the general literary layer, but are part of it. Simply put, a term is a lexical unit that represents a specialized name for a specific thing, phenomenon, or abstract concept in a particular field. When terms are used in popular texts, sometimes an explanation is needed to clarify their meaning, adapt them to the audience, and ensure their intelligibility. Such an explanation reveals the content of the terms used in the popular text. It seems that even when terms are used in popular texts, they do not lose their sectoral specificity and their relevance to the field of science. At the same time, the term also has common aspects with general language

units. Legal terms can also be used in popular texts and can also act as general language units. Another group of legal terms can also be actively used in other fields. Such terms include *property, representative, submission, application, credit, proof, hypothesis, democracy, family, marriage, assignment, operation, etc.* Of the listed lexemes, *property, credit, etc.* can be used as a term in economics, *democracy, representative, etc.* in political science, *family, marriage, etc.* in social science, and *operation* lexeme can also serve as a term in medicine. Lexemes such as *assignment, submission, application, proof* are recorded as terms in various fields. It is appropriate to analyze the semantic properties of such terms in the light of the fields to which they belong. For example, *the family* lexeme is explained as follows in a special dictionary on law:

"A family is a union of spouses, parents, children, and adopted persons living together as a community based on mutual respect, care, and solidarity" [4; 345].

We can see that the dictionary article emphasizes the feature of belonging to the field of law. The article prepared for the same lexeme in the explanatory dictionary covers the general semantic features of the family lexeme: "A group of people living together, consisting of a husband and wife, their children and their closest relatives; household" [1; 452]. The explanatory dictionary also touches on the semantics of the family lexeme related to the field of biology: "A group of plants and animals that are similar in structure and close in origin" [1; 452]. When determining the specifics of the semantics of terms related to several fields, it is necessary to take into account their place in the terminological system. In particular, *the family lexeme* we analyzed is included in special dictionaries and terminological systems related to law through the terminological seme, which is based on the mutual and social status of the individuals forming the family. The legal system of terms is indifferent to, for example, the seme of a lexeme denoting a set of similar groups of animals and plants. However, the lexeme is included in the system of biological terms through this seme. The inclusion of explanatory dictionaries in general dictionaries justifies the fact that the meaning of the lexeme, which is considered a term, for each field, i.e., the sememe, is not given in it. This can be used to prove that the meaning of *the family*

lexeme, which expresses its relevance to law, is not given. We can see such semantic aspects and features given in dictionaries in all of the above-mentioned terms, which relate to several fields.

“In the Uzbek language, it is often observed that one term is used in different fields of science or that one word is found both in the general consumer layer and in the terminological system. The use of the same terms in different fields, the fact that their semantic structure differs only by some semes indicating their belonging to certain field constructions, indicates that they have a sign of polyfunctionality” [2; 62]. In this case, it is natural that unifying semes are more numerous than distinguishing semes. The manifestation of polyfunctionality in terms is, in fact, the result of the language's demand for economy. Expressing many concepts with the help of few words and phrases expands the possibilities of language and makes it easier to use. In general, analyzing the use of lexemes, which are considered legal terms, in texts of various fields for various tasks is of great importance in revealing their semantic properties. After all, the study of language in all fields as a means of communication, information transfer, and also influencing emotions is one of the main tasks of modern linguistics. "There is a high demand for studying the role of terms as carriers of specialized information in building a communicative concept of language. Therefore, studies aimed at examining the semantic properties of terms in texts on various fields, their functions, and identifying their defining and unifying semantics are of great importance" [3; 24].

In conclusion, it can be said that analyzing lexemes considered as legal terms in the light of the lexicon of other fields, as well as the lexicon of general consumption, helps to open up new aspects of their semantics. For example, in what places the lexeme of *property* is a legal term, in what places it is an economic term, and in what places it should be considered a general consumption lexical unit is determined by comparing the sememes and semes present in the lexeme. The phenomenon of polyfunctionality is evaluated by linguists from different aspects. However, in our opinion, the evaluation of polyfunctionality (especially its

manifestation in terms) as a phenomenon between polysemanticity and homonymy captures its essence.

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