



**“FILOLOGIK KOMPARATIVISTIKA VA
TARJIMASHUNOSLIK MASALALARI”**
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya
2025-yil, 12-13-noyabr

**“PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE
PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION
STUDIES”**
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November 12-13, 2025



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TARJIMASHUNOSLIK MASALALARI”**

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Mazkur xalqaro konferensiya materiali filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslikning dolzarb nazariy hamda amaliy masalalarini zamonaviy ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida yoritishga bag‘ishlanadi. To‘plamda turli milliy adabiyotlar, tillar va madaniyatlar o‘rtasidagi o‘zaro ta’sir, adabiyotlararo aloqalar, qiyosiy-tipologik va qiyosiy-genetik tadqiqotlar, badiiy va maxsus matnlarni tarjima qilish muammolari, tarjima strategiyalari va ekvivalentlik masalalari tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, konferensiya materiallarida tarjima nazariyasining zamonaviy konsepsiyalari, tarjimon kompetensiyasini shakllantirish, tarjimoni o‘qitish metodikasi, madaniyatlararo kommunikatsiya hamda globallashuv sharoitida tarjimaning ijtimoiy-madaniy ahamiyati kabi masalalar keng yoritiladi. Ilmiy maqolalar filologik komparativistika va tarjimashunoslik sohalarida faoliyat yuritayotgan olimlar, tadqiqotchilar, doktorantlar, magistrantlar hamda talabalar uchun mo‘ljallangan bo‘lib, fanlararo integratsiyani kuchaytirishga hamda nazariya va amaliyot uyg‘unligini ta’minlashga xizmat qiladi.

Mualliflar qarashi va asarlar nomlaridagi imlo tahririyat nuqtayi nazaridan farqlanishi mumkin.

To‘plam Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti Ilmiy-texnik kengashining 2025-yil 17-dekabrda 6-sonli yig‘ilish qaroriga asosan nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

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This international conference articles are dedicated to illuminating the current theoretical and practical issues in philological comparativistics and translation studies based on the modern scientific approaches. The collection analyzes of mutual influences between different national literatures, languages and cultures; interliterary connections; comparative-typological and comparative-genetic studies; the issues of translating literary and specialized texts; translation strategies and problems of equivalence. Furthermore, the conference materials extensively cover the topics such as: contemporary concepts in translation theory, the formation of a translator competence, methodologies for teaching translation, intercultural communication and socio-cultural significance of translation in the context of globalization. The given scientific articles are intended to scientists, researchers, doctoral students, master’s students and undergraduate students who actively working in the fields of philological comparativistics and translation studies and they serve to strengthen interdisciplinary integration as well as to ensure the harmony between theory and practice.

The views expressed in the articles do not necessarily reflect those of the editorial board.

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STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF LINGUISTIC COMPARATIVISM: ENGLISH-UZBEK PRESS ANALYSIS

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Abstract. In this study, we examine the structural and semantic features of legal terminology as used in English and Uzbek press discourse, under the theoretical umbrella of linguistic comparativism. We compare samples drawn from *The Law Society Gazette* (UK) and *Inson va Qonun* (Uzbek) to ascertain how legal terms are constructed (root, derivation, compounding, abbreviation) and how they bear semantic properties (polysemy, synonymy, culture-specific meaning). Our findings indicate that English press legal discourse favors compound and phrasal terminological units, whereas Uzbek press frequently uses agglutinative derivations and native affixal forms. Semantically, English legal terms often display greater transparency and internationalism, while Uzbek terms show more culturally grounded connotations and occasional metaphorical extension. We discuss how these differences reflect typological, legal-cultural, and mediational constraints, and argue that a comparativist perspective enriches our understanding of how legal language evolves in media. The study offers implications for translation, comparative legal lexicography, and media linguistics.

Keywords: *legal terminology, structural typology, semantic analysis, linguistic comparativism, press discourse, metaphorical extension, structural classification, semantic phenomena.*

Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqotda ingliz va o‘zbek matbuot diskursida qo‘llaniladigan huquqiy terminlarning tuzilishiga hamda ma‘no xususiyatlariga lingvistik qiyosiylik nazariyasi asosida yondashiladi. Biz *The Law Society Gazette* (Buyuk Britaniya) va *Inson va Qonun* (O‘zbekiston) nashrlaridan olingan namunalarni solishtirib, huquqiy terminlarning qanday tuzilishini (ildiz, derivatsiya, qo‘shma shakl, qisqartma) va qanday semantik xususiyatlarga ega ekanini (ko‘pma‘nolilik, sinonimiya, madaniy xos ma‘no) aniqlaymiz. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ingliz matbuotidagi huquqiy diskurs asosan qo‘shma va iboraviy termin birliklarini afzal ko‘radi, o‘zbek matbuoti esa agglutinatativ derivatsiyalar va mahalliy affiksial shakllarga ko‘proq murojaat qiladi. Ma‘no jihatidan inglizcha huquqiy terminlar nisbatan aniq va xalqaro xususiyatga ega bo‘lsa, o‘zbekcha terminlar ko‘proq madaniy jihatdan asoslangan konnotatsiyalar hamda ba‘zan metaforik kengayish bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu farqlar til tipologiyasi, huquqiy-madaniy omillar va ommaviy axborot vositalari talablari bilan bog‘liqligi muhokama qilinadi hamda qiyosiy yondashuv huquqiy tilning media muhiti orqali rivojlanishini chuqurroq anglashga yordam berishi ta‘kidlanadi. Tadqiqot tarjima, qiyosiy huquqiy leksikografiya va media lingvistik uchun muhim amaliy xulosalar beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: *huquqiy terminologiya, struktural tipologiya, semantik tahlil, lingvistik qiyosiylik, matbuot diskursi, metaforik kengayish, struktural tasnif, semantik hodisalar.*

Introduction. The study of legal terminology within press discourse offers ground for exploring how specialized language adapts to mass media contexts. The classical insight that “the law is a profession of words” underscores the centrality of language for legal practice and scholarship [Mellinkoff, 1963: 6]. Mellinkoff’s early program to rationalize the language of the law and to systematize its features (technical terms of art, Latinate/French lexis, archaisms, precision striving) remains foundational for legal-linguistic analysis [Mellinkoff.1963:6-9]. Legal terms are not static; they evolve through usage, mediation, and translation. In a comparative framework, analyzing the structural and semantic constitution of these terms in two typologically different languages - English and Uzbek - can reveal deeper principles of terminological development and cross-linguistic influence. Linguistic comparativism as a methodological paradigm encourages us to look beyond mere equivalence and to investigate how terms in different languages are built, how they shift in meaning, and how cultural and legal systems influence those processes. In the legal field, terminology carries crucial weight: it encodes institutions, concepts, and norms [Ko‘chimov, 2020: 34]. Media usage further shapes public perception of legal concepts by recontextualizing them beyond strictly legal contexts.

In Uzbekistan, the *Inson va Qonun* newspaper is an official legal periodical of the Ministry of Justice, often reporting on legal reforms, court decisions, and legislative changes. The newspaper’s use of legal terminology offers insight into how state discourse frames law for public consumption. Meanwhile, *The Law Society Gazette* in the United Kingdom routinely uses legal jargon and technical terms aimed at lawyers and the informed public; thus it represents a more specialized press environment. The Gazette is considered the largest circulation legal magazine for solicitors in England and Wales. Comparative analysis is timely. On the one hand, Uzbek legal terminology in modern times is undergoing rapid development, especially since independence; scholars have documented new formation patterns, borrowings, and internal vs external forces in terminological creation. For example, an article “Uzbekistan Legal Terms of The Independence Period” includes core legal terms such as *sudya* (judge), *hukm* (judgment), *fuqarolik* (civil) and *qonuniylik* (legality). Another study on internal and external factors in Uzbek legal term formation emphasizes the influence of Russian, English, and Arabic on Uzbek legal vocabulary [Bakhriddinova, 2021: 2].

In our view, a linguistic comparativist approach does not simply list correspondences; it seeks principled explanation of divergence and convergence. Hence, we expect that typological constraints (agglutinative Uzbek, analytic English), legal tradition (common law vs civil / hybrid systems), and media functions will interplay in shaping how legal terms appear in each press domain.

Methodology. We collected a balanced mini-corpus of legal press texts: twenty articles published in 2023-2025 -years from *The Law Society Gazette* covering legislation, regulatory matters, and litigation practice, and twenty articles from *Inson va Qonun* on court decisions, codifications, and institutional reforms. We extracted most common used legal terms approximately 1.200 in each language: English and Uzbek and then we annotated each instance for structural type - base/root forms (e.g., *law*; *huquq*), derivational/agglutinative forms (e.g., *legality*; *qonuniylik*), compounds and phrasal units (e.g., *judicial review*; *sud qarori*), abbreviations/acronyms (e.g., *CPS*, *JK*), and neologisms/borrowings – as well as for semantic phenomena (polysemy, near-synonymy, culture-specific mapping, and metaphorical extension). In order to ensure intersubjective validity, we read each term in its sentence- and paragraph-level co-text, triangulated ambiguous cases by consulting legal dictionaries and statutory definitions when needed, and treated problematic English–Uzbek correspondences as instances of terminological incongruity in the sense of legal translation theory, which recognizes that partial conceptual non-overlap is the norm across legal systems [Šarčević, 1997: 229-241]. When analyzing how different types of legal journalism (professional and popular) influence language use, we followed the view that legal writing has distinct features - such as technical “terms of art,” words of Latin or French origin, and an emphasis on precision - identified in classic studies [Mellinkoff, 1963: 11-22]. We assumed that professional legal publications tend to use longer and more complex compound expressions, while newspapers written for the general public prefer simpler phrasing and shorter forms created through derivation. After collecting our data, we calculated the frequency and proportion of each structural type and examined the semantic patterns qualitatively – not to produce statistical generalizations, but to identify typical trends that a comparative linguistic analysis should explain. [Mellinkoff, 1963: 6–9; Šarčević, 1997: 8-12, 229-246].

Results. Our analysis revealed a noticeable difference between the two newspaper corpora. In *The Law Society Gazette*, most legal terms are compound or multiword expressions, accounting for more than half of all examples. Common instances include statutory instrument, judicial review, regulatory framework, and case management system. In contrast, *Inson va Qonun* primarily uses derivational or agglutinative forms, which make up about one-third of the total terms. Typical examples are *qonuniylik* (“legality”), *qonunchilik* (“legislation”), *prokurorlik nazorati*

(“*prosecutorial supervision*”), and *fuqarolik javobgarligi* (“*civil liability*”). Although Uzbek also employs some compounds and fixed word combinations such as *sud qarori* (“*court decision*”), they occur less frequently. Both newspapers make use of abbreviations, though they are more common in Uzbek legal writing because of frequent references to legal codes and institutions, for instance: *JK* (*Jinoyat kodeksi*, “*Criminal Code*”) and *MJ* (*Ma’muriy javobgarlik*, “*Administrative Liability*”).

Uzbek texts also show more neologisms and borrowings, often introduced through new policy terminology or international legal exchange. From a semantic point of view, English legal terms often demonstrate polysemy – that is, multiple meanings in different contexts. For example, *charge* can mean “*accusation*” in a criminal case or “*fee*” in a financial sense, and *appeal* may denote either a *judicial process or the idea of “attraction.”*

English also allows near-synonymy, as seen in statute, regulation, and legislation, which reflect subtle differences but often overlap in meaning. This flexibility corresponds to the long English legal tradition that tolerates layered meanings and a large number of Latin- and French-derived terms [Mellinkoff, 1963:11–16, 19–22]. By contrast, Uzbek legal terms are usually more specific and narrowly defined in press usage. For example, *javobgarlik* is almost always used to mean “*legal liability*” rather than *broader moral responsibility*.

Uzbek press discourse also tends to employ culture-bound expressions, such as *huquqiy maydon* (“*legal field*”) and *qonun ustuvorligi* (“*rule-of-law supremacy*”), which have become routine in official and policy contexts.

Finally, we observed that both English and Uzbek legal journalism use legal terms metaphorically. English articles often employ words like oversight or framework in figurative senses, while Uzbek texts use expressions such as *huquqiy maydon* (“*legal field*”) metaphorically to describe *the broader space of social and political life*. This demonstrates the press’s important role in recontextualizing specialized legal terminology for general readers – a process long recognized in studies of legal and professional discourse [Mellinkoff, 1963: 19-22].

Table 1. Structural distribution of legal terminology (normalized proportions from our sample)

Structural Type	English (<i>Law Society Gazette</i>)	Uzbek (<i>Inson va Qonun</i>)
Root / base form	8%	12%
Derivational / affixal	22%	34%
Compound / phrasal units	53%	24%
Abbreviations / acronyms	12%	18%
Neologisms / borrowings	5%	12%

Note: values are approximate within-sample proportions; they characterize tendencies rather than population parameters.

Discussion. We interpret these results from the perspective of linguistic comparativism and existing research on legal language. First, the structural differences between English and Uzbek legal terminology clearly reflect the nature of each language. English, as an analytic language, tends to express legal ideas through multi-word phrases such as *statutory instrument* or *case management system*. Uzbek, being agglutinative, often builds meaning by adding suffixes like *-lik* or *-chi* to a root word, creating compact and precise terms such as *qonuniylik* (“*legality*”) or *sudlovchi* (“*judge*”). As noted in Mellinkoff’s classic study, English legal style is characterized by a heavy use of technical

“terms of art,” borrowings from Latin and French, and complex compound expressions—all of which are common in professional publications like *The Law Society Gazette* [Mellinkoff, 1963: 11–22]. In contrast, the Uzbek legal press, which addresses a wider and more general audience, prioritizes clarity and institutional familiarity. Therefore, Uzbek newspapers prefer simpler derivational forms and controlled borrowing. This difference shows how genre and audience expectations interact with linguistic structure: professional English legal journalism can rely on readers’ understanding of long, compound terms, while Uzbek journalism usually explains concepts through shorter words or paraphrased expressions.

Second, our semantic analysis reveals that English legal language allows for a broader range of meanings, often creating polysemous networks where one term can have several related senses (for example, *charge*, *appeal*, *hearing*, *review*). Readers usually understand the intended meaning from context. Uzbek legal language, however, tends to narrow meanings in media usage, reflecting a tradition in which legal terms are used more precisely and with fewer possible interpretations. This practice aligns with legal translation theory, which stresses the importance of being reader-oriented and avoiding confusion by keeping legal terms clear and specific [Šarčević, 1997: 65, 229-241]. Moreover, English legal discourse includes more international terms because English functions as a global legal language. Uzbek legal writing is also gradually adopting such terms but often translates or paraphrases them instead of borrowing directly, helping maintain conceptual consistency within the national legal system.

Third, we observed that some English legal institutions - like *judicial review*, *equity*, or *statutory instrument* - have no exact equivalents in Uzbek law. These concepts are typically translated with neutral words (e.g., *me’yoriy hujjat* “normative document”), functional paraphrases, or hybrid expressions. Such strategies correspond to what Šarčević describes as solutions to conceptual divergence between legal systems [Šarčević, 1997: 229-246]. This process leads to a certain semantic narrowing in Uzbek press language, where stable and precise terminology is preferred over the flexible synonymy common in English.

Finally, the press plays a mediating role by adapting specialized legal vocabulary for the general public. Both English and Uzbek media use legal terms metaphorically in their writing. For example,

- English articles often employ words such as *oversight*, *architecture*, or *framework* in figurative ways, while
- Uzbek newspapers use expressions like *huquqiy maydon* (“legal field”) or *ustuvorlik* (“supremacy”) to describe wider social or political contexts.

This confirms that legal terms frequently extend beyond their original technical meanings when used in journalism. As Mellinkoff observed, the legal profession’s drive for “extreme precision” often clashes with the pressures of readability and rhetoric, a balance that our comparative data make especially clear [Mellinkoff, 1963: 22].

Conclusion. Our English – Uzbek comparative analysis reveals systematic structural and semantic asymmetries in legal terminology as deployed in professional and public-facing press. The English side prioritizes phrasal compounding and tolerates widespread polysemy and synonymy, supported by a long tradition of technical drafting and a readership comfortable with dense legal jargon. The Uzbek side emphasizes derivational morphology, semantic control, and selective borrowing/paraphrase, aiming to balance precision with public clarity in a national legal setting whose institutional map does not always align with common-law categories. From a comparativist standpoint, these patterns instantiate developmental principles: the structural resources of a language, the conceptual architecture of its legal system, and the audience design of its media jointly govern how legal terminology grows, stabilizes, or adapts. For translators and lexicographers, the

implications are direct: cross-lingual mapping should prioritize functional equivalence and genre-sensitive choices (dense compounds vs. derivations), while for media practitioners, reader-oriented explanations and terminological consistency improve public comprehension. Future research can extend our pilot corpus, test other genres (editorials vs. reports), and incorporate reader-response measures to quantify how structural/semantic choices affect understanding.

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