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YURIDIK DISKURSDA ABBREVIATURA VA AKRONIMLARNING RO'LI
РОЛЬ АББРЕВИАТУР И АКРОНИМОВ В ЮРИДИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ
THE ROLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS IN LEGAL DISCOURSE

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yuridik tilga oid abbreviaturalar va akronimlar, ularning lug'at tarkibini boyitishda tutgan o'rni, huquqiy leksikadagi kognitiv-derivativ va ijtimoiy mohiyat, shuningdek, ularning paydo bo'lishida lotin tilining ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. ... Hozirgi vaqtda abbreviaturalar lug'ati zamonaviy atamashunoslik lug'atining ajralmas qismiga aylanmoqda, chunki fan va texnika taraqqiyotining zamonaviy bosqichi nominatsiya uchun yanada ixcham aloqa vositalarini talab qiladi va yangi atamalarning aksariyati noqulay va ishlatishda noqulay.

Tayanch so'zlar: abbreviatsiya, akronim, lug'at, leksika, huquqiy, kognitiv, derivativ, advokat, lingvistik.

Аннотация. В статье анализируются характерные для юридического языка аббревиатуры и акронимы, роль сокращений в пополнении словарного запаса, их когнитивно-производная и социальная сущность в юридической лексике, лингвистические и исторические факторы, а также влияние латинского языка на их внешний вид. В настоящее время словарь аббревиатур становится неотъемлемой частью словаря современной терминологии, поскольку современный этап развития науки и технологий требует более лаконичных средств коммуникации для номинации, а большинство новых терминов громоздки и неудобны в использовании.

Ключевые слова: аббревиация, акроним, вокабуляр, лексика, правовой, когнитивный, деривационный, правозаступник, лингвистический.

Annotation. This article analyzes the abbreviations and acronyms characteristic of the legal language, the role of abbreviations in replenishing the vocabulary, their cognitive-derivational and social essence in legal vocabulary, linguistic and historical factors, as well as the influence of the Latin language on their appearance. At present, the acronym vocabulary is becoming an integral part of the vocabulary of modern terminology, since the modern stage of the development of science and technology requires more concise communication tools for nomination, and most of the new terms are cumbersome and inconvenient to use.

Key words: abbreviation, acronym, vocabulary, lexis, legal, cognitive, derivative, solicitor, linguistic.

An essential functional characteristic of terminological communication is informational content. The reduction of terminological units during acts of professional communication is caused by the need for specialists to optimize the processes of information exchange among themselves, and the key criterion for such optimization is the degree of reduction in the uncertainty of communication and communication systems.

The reduction of language means is one of the most productive ways to replenish the vocabulary of the language. Due to the cumbersomeness of full-structured lexical units in use, currently the most widely used words in English are the words formed during the abbreviation.

In recent decades, many new political, economic and legal realities have appeared in our lives that require their study. Language as the main means of communication becomes a means of expressing an attitude towards the realities of a new society, an environment for operating relations. As you know, for the implementation of its functions, jurisprudence uses both legal and literary languages. However, in addition to the word, the subject of attention of jurists became semantic relations in the text, language preferences, the dissonance of the meanings of written and understood.

The text of legal documents is the main component of legal discourse. In the given article, it is understood as a complex of all texts of law. The text performs not only an information-influencing function, but also reveals the socio-pragmatic position of the author of the text. Participants in legal discourse are, on the one hand, the author and, on the other hand, the recipient. The first creates an informational message expressing the essence of law; the second perceives and interprets the message.

The source of legal texts is jurists who generate these texts, taking into account the particular structure of society. But whatever the laws in content, according to their typological characteristics, they are quite homogeneous as texts. The set of tools that is characteristic of a legal text ensures the complete transfer of information to the recipient, that is, to any adult citizen of the country. However, a citizen of the country needs the help of a specialist to understand any law

The legal text represents a special legal terminological system. The cognitive-derivational and social essence of legal vocabulary is expressed in its ability to form conceptual-semantic blocks, the components of which can be classified according to certain models. Legal terms primarily carry cognitive information, but some of them are known not only to legal experts, but also to any native speaker, since the scope of their application is beyond the scope of the legal text. Legal terms have all the characteristics of terms - unambiguity, lack of emotional coloring, independence of context, for example:

ha (heirapparent) - direct heir;
 Indm. (indemnity) – compensation;
 J (justice) – justice;
 jud (judgement) – sentence;
 leg (legislation) – legislation;
 PC (Practice Cases) - judicial practice;
 PCDR (procedure) – procedure;
 prac (practitioner) - practicing lawyer;
 OR (official referee) - official referee;
 CA - Class Action;
 CB - Casebook;
 C-C - Counterclaim;
 CE - Collateral estoppel;
 CL - Common Law;
 CNeg - Contributory Negligence;
 Cs –Constitution;
 v. - Versus;
 WTO - World Trade Organization;
 XN - Examination in Chief;
 XXN - Cross Examination;
 SI - Statutory instruments;
 S / J – Summary judgment;
 Art - Article;
 ABA - American Bar Association;

CA - Court of Appeals etc.

In the legal term system there is a special distribution of structural-conceptual, derivational, lexical units and functional parameters, which have special signs and patterns that are significant for the areas of legal activity in which they operate.

The texts also use abbreviations typical to the legal language, which is determined by the specific focus of the topic:

CP (Code of Procedure) - civil procedure code;

D / P (documents against presentation) - documents against presentation;

Fed. R. Civ. P. (Federal Rules of Civil Procedure) - Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

MTD (motion to dissolve) - motion for dismissal;

Reg. Jud. (Registrum Judicale) - register of court orders.

Compressiveness is inherent in the legal text. It is characterized by abbreviations, brackets and numerals. Numerals are usually conveyed by words. The subjects of legal discourse texts cover a wide range of legal concepts, example:

exor. (executor) – bailiff;

pf (proof) – proof;

plf, piff, pltff (plaintiff) – plaintiff;

l (law) – law;

LC (LawCourt) – court;

mtg. (mortgage) – pledge;

St- statute;

s. (successor) - successor, assignee;

S.C. (select cases) - Selected Cases;

Sol. (solicitor) - offender and others. For a complete understanding and correct interpretation of the texts of law, it is necessary to dwell on the issues of abbreviation in the language of legal discourse.

The influence of the Latin language on the formation and development of the vocabulary of the English language is widely known. Until the 19th century Latin was the international language of science, technology, medicine, biology, and pharmacology. And currently, Latin morphemes are used to create new scientific and technical terms. There is especially much Latinism in the language of law and jurisprudence.

In the ancient world, the most developed legal system was Roman law. The reception of Roman law has become an important component of the formation of a legal system in medieval Europe. English law developed autonomously, ties with continental Europe had little impact on it. The reception of Roman law in Europe did not affect English law, but was reflected in the language. The historical date of the formation of English law was 1066, when the Normans conquered England. Prior to this period, Anglo-Saxon law, which was of a particular nature, was purely local. Common Law is the law common to all of England, where local customs operated before this period. The assertion of common law testified to the centralization of power. With the Norman Conquest, a new feudal jurisdiction was gradually formed. The new reality required updating legal realities. The language reacted by replenishing the vocabulary, including legal one, where abbreviation is an important source of enrichment of the vocabulary.

In the history of English abbreviation, linguistic and historical factors are clearly intertwined. The historical fact that Britain was a part of the Great Roman Empire for a long time found its natural reflection. The beginning of the process of reduction of words dates back to ancient times.

Thus, the abbreviation not only implements its semantic functions, but also participates in the creation of new units and the formation of a vocabulary in general and legal in particular.

Among the initial abbreviations of verbalizers, the following are characterized by the highest frequency in the discourse:

A.G. - Attorney General;

TILSHUNOSLIK

HDC - Holder in due course (a person who purchases a negotiable instrument, such as a promissory note, for value without knowledge of neither any apparent defect in the instrument nor any notice of dishonor;

BL - Business Lawyer;

J - Judge;

L - Lawyer.

At present, the acronym vocabulary is becoming an integral part of the vocabulary of modern terminology, since the modern stage of the development of science and technology requires more concise communication tools for nomination, and most of the new terms are cumbersome and inconvenient to use.

Summing up our consideration, we emphasize once again that legal terminology, being part of the lexical system of the language, is a means of verbalizing a fragment of scientific knowledge - the concept of law, which is clearly structured and represented as a branched law frame. The use of legal terms and abbreviations in the discourse is a consequence of the tendency to save language resources for the most correct and convenient communication of information to the listener, who is an expert in this field.

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