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SYNONYMY IN LEGAL DISCOURSE

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Shakhobiddinova Shahlo

National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Despite attempts at standardization, several synonyms operate in specialized discourse. This fact has been confirmed by several studies conducted in various fields. An interesting aspect of this phenomenon is that synonymy is carried out with specific features of the terminology of a certain field. At the level of contrastive studies, the types of synonyms may differ depending on the language in a certain domain (we chose French and Uzbek languages). Hence the importance of comparing the types of synonyms available in legal speech in French and Uzbek languages and their use in this speech. Synonymy can also have different functions and purposes depending on the area of specialization, especially in law.

KEYWORDS

Synonym, synonymy, equivalent, legal discourse, term, variant, term, lexeme.

INTRODUCTION

but it causes a lot of debate among linguists. Despite the familiarity of the term "synonymy" and its widespread use, the analysis of the works devoted to it so far shows that there is no clear definition of the phenomenon in common language, as well as the complexity of defining synonyms. shows from a

linguistic point of view. Marie-Francois Mortureux offers us the following definition: "A synonymous relationship between two lexemes (synonyms) with a different sign but as close as possible a meaning (sememes)".

In specialized languages, synonymy is less common than in a standard language, because the specialized lexicon is more ambiguous. However, there are many synonyms in some fields. The synonymy of specialized languages has its own characteristics compared to the synonymy of a general language. This represents one of the cases of incompatibility of terms and concepts, that is, the redundancy of means of formal expression of the concept. The problem of terminological synonymy, in other words, the problem of using several special lexical units to define one concept, is one of the most important problems of terminology.

Despite the fact that researchers have been discussing this problem for several decades, the problem has not been solved. Terms such as synonym, doublet, variant, equivalent are used in Uzbek language terminology in works devoted to synonymy. Their meaning may vary depending on the author, and they may be interchangeable. In French, the terminology associated with synonymy is less clear. Each researcher gives definitions in his work, but the same terms have meanings from author to author such as synonym, absolute synonym, true synonym, perfect synonym, variant, quasi-synonym, false synonym. Ambiguous terminological diversity proves that the issue of synonymy cannot be clarified in specialized discourse, terminology, lexicography and translation studies. Marie-Claude L'Homme describes this situation as paradoxical, saying that the most popular lexical

relation is definitely the synonymous relation. This is a paradox because there is no agreement on the definition of this relationship. Basically, the relationship of synonymy is the relationship between two lexical units (two terms in the case we are interested in) that have the same meaning".

For the authors of the Systematic Dictionary of Terminology (Boutin-Quesnel et al., 1985), a synonym is "every term of a given language that expresses the same concept and is at the same linguistic level or in the same place. The difference between synonyms and quasi-synonyms is more clear. Quasi-synonyms also mean the same concept, but located at different language levels or levels of conceptualization, or used in different situations of communication. , quasi-synonyms. This classification of quasi-synonyms corresponds to the classification of the term in the "Systematic Dictionary of Terminology", which includes the definition of each of the existing forms of the term and the variant classification, which includes syntactic, orthographic variants and morphological variants. we will meet.

Jean-Claude Corbeil studies the causes of synonymy in specialized languages, for him they are: the parallel use of local terms and adaptations, the existence of language levels, morphological competition between syntagmatic expressions and simple forms; competition between theories, techniques, processes, institutions or companies; novelty of the referent;

vagueness of concept. J. C. Sager adds that the morphological competition between a syntagmatic term or phrase and its abbreviated form may be related to the dropping of a syntagmatic element or the shortening of a term.

Helmut Felber agrees that the relationship between concept and term is synonymous. For him, synonymy is always the parallel use of two terms, i.e. local term and international term or appropriated term, common term and scientific term or inventor's name and domestic or parallel use. a term, a term and a symbol or an abbreviation, or else it comes from the external character of a trade name and a scientific term.

From the above comments, we can see that relations between quasi-synonyms or variants are treated as synonyms by some authors.

Among the reasons for synonymous use, we cite the alternative creation of a term by translators or experts in the field who do not know the relevant term, and even failed standardization.

According to F. Citkina, it is important to distinguish between synonyms and doublets, because doublets do not have stylistic or conceptual contradictions that make up synonymous lines.

Following A. Reformatzky (1968) and E. Tolikina (1971), V. Greb shows the difference between terminological synonyms and common language synonyms. Standard

language units found in synonymous relationships usually have an emotional color and describe the object they designate in various aspects. In many cases, the term is neither descriptive nor emotional. Thus, the terms of the synonymous array only name the object.

According to S. Grinev, it gives a classification of synonymous terms reflecting the current situation. He suggests the term *ravnoznachnost* (equal meaning). Terms with the same meaning are divided into synonymous terms (terms with the same or similar meaning) and equivalent (terms in different languages). The author distinguishes absolute synonyms - synonyms with the same meaning and traditional synonyms with a similar meaning, which are used in some.

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