
The Role and Importance of Terminology in Learning English

Norkulova Shakhlo Jasurbekovna

Teacher of the faculty of English philology and translation studies

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: This article is devoted to considering the issue of the practical use of the English language in modern society. The development of the higher education system has necessitated the development and implementation of new methods and technologies that can be successfully and effectively integrated into the process of teaching foreign languages in non-linguistic educational organizations when training specialists in the field of jurisprudence and law.

Keywords: translation, legal terminology, professional vocabulary, idiomatic and metaphorical terms, concept, tracing, pseudoterm.

Currently, the role of a foreign language is increasing, as knowledge of a foreign language is becoming a necessity along with other requirements for specialists of the 21st century. In this regard, a question arises related to the quality of teaching the academic discipline “Foreign Language”, as well as its effective assimilation by students.

Almost every non-linguistic educational organization of higher education faces many problems. In conditions of a limited number of teaching hours and varying degrees of proficiency in the foreign language being studied, teachers need to constantly work to improve their methods, which would contribute to improving the quality of foreign language training of future lawyers. Training should combine both an individual approach and a communicative method that promotes cooperation among students in the implementation of their creative projects, as well as in direct communication with the teacher [1, p. 43].

The study of a foreign language in educational organizations of higher education of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Uzbekistan is distinguished by the presence of various terms of a legal nature. Legal terminology plays an important role, since an incorrect understanding of a foreign language term sometimes leads to a loss of the general meaning of the text material in question. Various areas of knowledge are characterized by corresponding terminology. The word “term” has Latin roots, namely: “terminus” (border, limit). From a linguistic point of view, this concept has various definitions, but most experts identify some specific features, such as the presence of a definition; accuracy; brevity; consistency; lack of emotionality; tendency towards unambiguity; stylistic neutrality. Nevertheless, practice shows that terms are not always characterized by unambiguity; they have synonymous expressions and a number of additional elements of semantic and stylistic content that are closely related to the main concept. According to one group of scientists, whose research activities are aimed at studying problems of a terminological nature, they note that there is no absolute unambiguity of the term (“one term – one concept”). This group includes such linguists as N. N. Ivakina, T. V. Uskovaya, L. R. Vartanova, E. V. Shchepotina.

It is known that the terms of the legal field of knowledge are special terms that are verbal designations of concepts necessary for accurately conveying the content of the law and legal norms. Legal terminology plays an important role because it allows you to concisely and

clearly formulate various regulations of a legal nature and legal text. A specific feature of the legal terminological apparatus is consistency, which is explained by the logical structure of the legal system itself. Terms of a legal nature are distinguished by their wide range of prevalence, since there is practically no sphere of human existence where the use of this vocabulary is required. The language of jurisprudence has a constant vocabulary of legislative acts containing many units of Latin origin, which had a significant impact on the process of formation of legal terminology. This fact indicates that legal language and general literary language differ from each other.

There are various ways to expand the boundaries of the terminological fund: it is assumed to use the linguistic resources of the native language or borrow the resources of foreign languages. A well-known researcher in the field of terminology V. Leichik points to such principles for creating terms as: the principle of translated terminology, the use of the language's own capabilities, terms obtained as a result of terminology of common vocabulary, the principle of unification [2, p. 57].

It is important to be able to operate with basic models, understand logic, and master vocabulary, which has certain features in jurisprudence. In jurisprudence, in many cases, well-known words have a completely different meaning (for example: bar - bar, bar; jury - jury; just - justice, fairness; sentence - sentence, punishment, etc.) [3]. The legal terminological system is characterized by the unity and compatibility of lexical units, a specific relationship between vocabulary components, which ultimately leads to the differentiation of the broad and narrow meaning of a word, for example, within the legal language a number of words such as "law", "composition", "case" ", "public" and many others. From here it is clear that the terms of the legal field are presented in the form of diverse interrelated expressions, where one word can be the product of phrases of a stable nature that reflect concepts that are similar in meaning. An example is the term "activity," which can be used to form the following phrases and terms: business of crime, business of the day, offence, legal wrong, etc.

Conceptual vocabulary includes words of a general literary language, often used in a certain area, for example, the texts of contracts and court decisions, in the speech of judges, police officers, etc. Since these words retain their general meaning, they cannot be considered legal terms. However, due to their frequent use in any area of law in both languages, stable customary correspondences are assigned to them. The use of other correspondences by the translator immediately catches the eye of specialists as a violation of the accepted norm of legal speech [4, p. 127].

The difficulty of translating idiomatic and metaphorical terms lies in the fact that the literal translation of all components of a phrase (tracing) in such cases, as a rule, does not help to guess the meaning of such phrases [5, p. 92 – 94]. For example, cat burglar - "window thief", John Doe and Richard Roe - "plaintiff and defendant", Christmas tree - "a bill overloaded with amendments". Pseudoterms include combinations from literary language or colloquial vocabulary that contain a word included in legal terminology (for example, law, lawyer, patent). Such terms arise due to the presence of homonyms and metaphorical transfers [6, p. 61 – 71]. For example, lady killer means "heartbreaker" (and not "killer of women"), family bonds means "family ties" (and not "family bonds").

Of course, mastering legal terminology and professional vocabulary is a rather complex and long-term process that causes a number of inevitable difficulties for students. However, a step-by-step introduction of legal terms widely used by specialists in this field of knowledge will contribute to the formation and development of professional competence skills that are necessary for future employees of internal affairs bodies and lawyers.

So, we should indicate some translation techniques that will be useful to students in order to eliminate difficulties when translating terminological vocabulary into their native language:

1. transcription – literal reproduction of a term in the target language (hereinafter referred to as TL);
2. transcription – reproduction of the possible sound of phonemes of a foreign word (in our case, English lexical units);
3. descriptive translation - possible in situations where the dictionary does not indicate a direct correspondence to the term, therefore, it is necessary to use a description that will help accurately convey the meaning of the lexical unit in a specific context;
4. tracing - a method of translating a foreign word by replacing its constituent components with their lexical equivalents in the TL.

Each of the above methods has its own disadvantages and advantages. Transliteration and transcription as translation methods are predominant when transferring the meaning of English terms. Note that some areas of knowledge and technology contain a lot of “untranslatable” professional vocabulary and terminology, for example: impeachment, default, stagnation, Scotland Yard (not the yard of Scotland), etc.

Tracing, in other words, a literal translation of the constituent elements of a word and combining parts into one whole. In this case, there is a slight distortion of the meaning of this terminological phrase. Here are some examples: sovereign borders - sovereign borders; brain-drain - brain drain, etc.

As for descriptive translation, i.e. conveying by means of an extended verbal interpretation of terms that do not have a direct equivalent in the TL, for example: misdirection - an error in court when instructing the jury; unenforceable - giving rise to a claim; substantive justice – the foundations of material jurisdiction [7, p. 286, 417].

Currently, language training methods contain various approaches that can be used when introducing lexical units, but, unfortunately, only some techniques are suitable for introducing legal terms. Among them, the following effective methods can be noted:

1. method of presentation and translation of newly introduced terminology using context; In this case, the context helps to understand the meaning of a professional word or term, without resorting to a bilingual dictionary. It must be remembered that most terminological vocabulary has the property of limited lexical compatibility; the components of such stable combinations are also irreplaceable.
2. association method; This technique consists in the fact that it is necessary to be able to build associative connections between the information being studied and what has already been learned, in other words, to be able to correlate an unknown term or professional word or a number of its morphemes with units that are consonant or similar in spelling to words in English.
3. interactive reception; The situation is such that the entire contingent of students fully participates in the learning process in a foreign language lesson, meaning that they try to interact with each other in order to find the appropriate meaning and understand the new term.
4. use of multimedia resources; Today on the Internet information network you can find an unlimited amount of video and audio materials, a number of multimedia files that make it possible not only to enter, translate, but also to consolidate new professional vocabulary and terminology. However, we should not forget that foreign language teachers have the opportunity to create their own educational resource in electronic format for students,

including the necessary information regarding teaching techniques for translating professional vocabulary and terms of the field of knowledge being studied. The electronic resource can be presented in the form of specific thematic blocks, combined with other various methods of presenting educational material, such as the method of contextual introduction of professional vocabulary.

The advantage of this method is that constant access to the Internet is required. Students have the opportunity to work remotely. Some of the work is carried out by students independently, but, nevertheless, this resource is also suitable for use in the classroom. This resource may include additional information, as well as various contexts for the use of legal terms, tasks for translation and consolidation of relevant lexical material of a professional nature.

The effectiveness of teaching legal terminology largely depends on the chosen strategy. In a similar way, individual strategies for teaching legal terms can be used, in which self-education plays a key role. The student has equal rights in organizing the educational process, which gives him responsibility for the result and motivates him to independently continue to study lexical units of this type.

Conclusion. Thus, there are many methodological techniques and approaches to introducing, developing and consolidating legal vocabulary in foreign language classes. The competence of the teacher plays a big role here. From the above it follows that the legal lexical composition is characterized by precise wording, brevity, systemic nature, interconnection, immutability of vocabulary and constancy. In addition, it is subject to significant influence from the Latin language, with an obvious loss of connection between the legal and common literary languages.

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