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Criminal Terminology in English Language

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Annotation: The article discusses the semantic and structural peculiarities of criminal terminology in English language. The author focuses on the linguacultural features which are not interpreted in other languages directly.
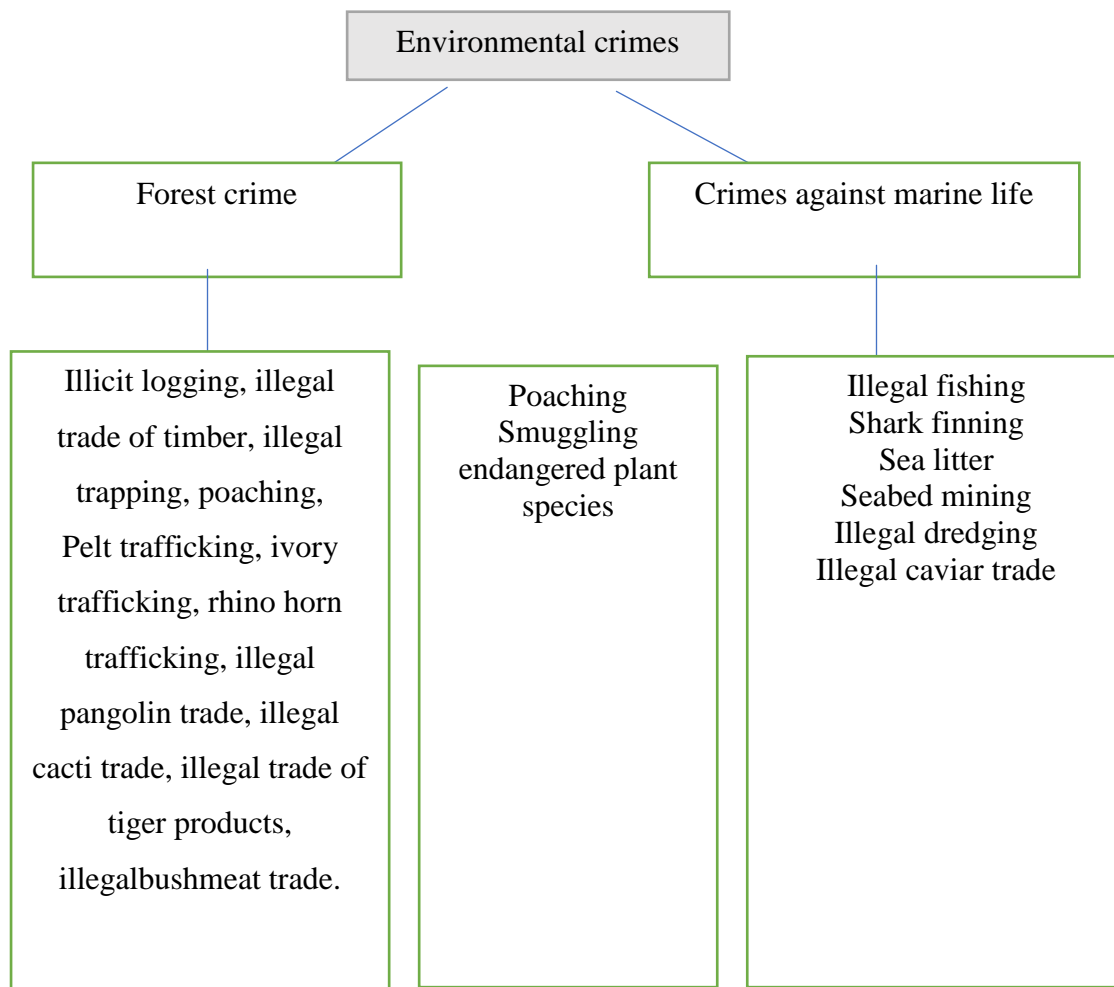
Key words: terminology, latent criminology, homonymy, lexicography, environmental crimes, forest crimes, maritime crimes, tough-on crime, grave crime.

The degree to which the terms are perfect is measured by the fact that they correctly, completely and accurately describe the phenomenon or concept of objective existence. In World Linguistics, Caber and Sagar write that the phenomenon of polysemy in terms is positive for lexicography and unusual for terminology. According to scientists, this phenomenon is considered polysemy in lexicography, and homonymy in terminology. In Uzbek linguistics, A. Hojiyev explains this phenomenon as follows: "in terminology, negative phenomena such as the use of many terms to express one concept or the use of one term to designate different concepts are visible".

One of the negative phenomena abovementioned is observed in the naming of environmental crimes in English that is naming of one concept by many terms. For example, the terms *wildlife crime, environmental crime, green crime, conservation crime, biodiversity crime, climate crime* are combined into one synonymous line and refer to illegal actions related to hunting and selling animals, thus harming nature, flora and fauna.

A serious shortcoming presents itself at this point if such methods are to be used as the tools of green criminology, because all such methos are by their nature anthropocentric. (Hall M. "Exploring green crime")

On the other hand, the semantics of the term in the English language acquires a different meaning as it represents crimes caused by factors such as geographical location, people's social lifestyle and usual activities. In English, the terms that come together under the main word "environmental crimes" enter into mutual relations. That is, they have the archisem "against nature" and name the crime committed against some part of nature separately. In step-by-step relations, "forest crimes" covers the terms meaning crimes related to forests, flora and fauna of the earth, while "crimes against marine life" includes illegal actions committed in water bodies. In this case, the terms belonging to both categories are placed as an intermediate group. The following graphic shows the hierarchical relationships in the paradigm of environmental terms:

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                          ┌─────────────────────────┐
                          │   Environmental crimes  │
                          └─────────────────────────┘
               ┌─────────────────┐       ┌─────────────────────────┐
               │   Forest crime  │       │ Crimes against marine life │
               └─────────────────┘       └─────────────────────────┘
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Illicit logging, illegal trade of timber, illegal trapping, poaching, Pelt trafficking, ivory trafficking, rhino horn trafficking, illegal pangolin trade, illegal cacti trade, illegal trade of tiger products, illegalbushmeat trade.	Poaching Smuggling endangered plant species	Illegal fishing Shark finning Sea litter Seabed mining Illegal dredging Illegal caviar trade

Disease transmission is of particular concern with the bushmeat trade as it has been the source of a great number of tropical diseases. (Moreto W., Pires S. "Wildlife crime")

In the classification of crimes in the English language, there is also the term folk crime, which is applied to light offenses that are not considered "crime punishable by law" according to the degree of danger. Shellfishing and game meat violation are included in this category.

The terms designating a certain type of crime appear directly as a result of the need of the speakers of this language to use the concept in the language. In particular, maritime crime is a hyperonym for the terms piracy, kidnapping, and armed robbery as the dominant term for crimes committed at sea. Although it is translated as maritime crime in Uzbek, the semantic content of the word maritime includes the meanings of "ocean" and "coastline".

In the term system of maritime crimes, there is also a subgroup with the term "fraud", which is distinguished from other frauds in the semantic field of crime by the special term "committed on water transport". The terms charter party fraud, insurance fraud, documentation fraud, barratry fraud, cyber fraud, bunkering fraud, blackmailing fraud, fake jobs fraud are integrated under the themes of "fraud" and "fraud" and contradict each other according to the way and methods of the crime. . In particular, insurance fraud means the crime of intentionally causing damage to ships by ship owners (overturning, causing fire), presenting it as an accident, and obtaining insurance money. The following diagram shows the specific signs of the elements of the hyponymic series combined with the maritime fraud hyperonym:

Along with hyper-hyponymic relations, partonomic relations are also noticeable in the paradigm of maritime crimes. The term "transnational crime at sea" in English represents organized crime, divided into parts as a whole. The types of crimes within organized crime are called weapon trafficking, drug trafficking and human trafficking. The concept of "water" in their content plan distinguishes it from "organized crime" on land.

In the US law, the crime identified as only applicable to Americans is treason, verbalized by the term treason. It creates synonymy with the term disloyalty in the legal discourse, and with the lexemes of betrayal and infidelity in the common language.

The concepts expressed by the above terms are condemned in the minds of both nations as being against the standards of humanity in connection with civic duties, and it is determined to be punishable by law under the status of a crime. There are only a few such terms in the languages in question, and it is emphasized that they are inconsistent with moral standards. In particular, if we look at the etymological history of the term desecration of graves in the English language, we will see that it first appeared as a euphemism. That is, opening graves, monuments, damaging them, and vandalism around graves, while in the past it was considered as trespassing, today it is punished as a crime. The terms grave robbery, tomb robbing, tomb raiding, body snatching, and trafficking gravestones, which name various grave-related crimes, are included in the paradigm of desecration of graves.

Although the term grave crime in English legal terminology seems at first glance to name crimes related to the cemetery, in fact it is one of the terms with the nature of "false friend" that designates serious crimes. Also, the legal term "cemetery crime" is used not only in the context of the "grave crimes" that we are analyzing, but also to describe any crimes committed in the cemetery. For example, various night activities characteristic of the English people, crimes committed in the cemetery as an area away from observation and witnesses are among these.

Prison cemetery, as a peripheral element of criminal terminology, means the cemetery of prisoners in prison, where prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment or who died while serving their sentence are buried.

Tough-on crime is one of the terms that is not reflected in the national criminal legislation and therefore creates a lexical gap in the criminal terminology in the Uzbek language. It designates a legal action aimed at reducing crime in the United States. Tough-on crime is dominated by the concept of "increasing punishment for repeated and brutal crimes".

But the country was not always so tough on crime. (Caitlin Curley, Tough on crime: How the United States packed its own prisons).

One of the criminal concepts specific to the US legal system is verbalized using the terms plea for bargain or plea agreement. These terms mean the "mutual agreement" of the person who committed the crime with the judicial authorities, entering into a mutually synonymous relationship. Plea for bargain envisages that the accused will confess his guilt and in return he will have the opportunity to reduce the punishment without being involved in long and complicated court proceedings.

Embassy Tashkent partnered with Regional Dialogue. The general Prosecutor's Office and Chamber of Advocates to bring prosecutors and criminal defense lawyers together to discuss how the law on plea agreements can be used in Uzbekistan. (U. S. Embassy Tashkent. t.me/USAUzbekistan)

Legal terms have an important place in the terminological system of every language due to the fact that they have a legal and scientific meaning and are mandatory and strict. It is appropriate to use traditional, international terms as the main technical means to express the language of the law. As a result, creation of new terms meaning one concept is avoided. It is taken into account that this process does not harm the national legal language. One such term is latent criminality in the English language, which designates crimes that are not reflected in criminal justice statistics or are not studied by law enforcement agencies for some reason.

In conclusion, terms are main components of the semantic filed "crime" and they have distinctiveness by their official and formal tone in comparison with other lexical units.

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