

SANJARBEK TURSUNOV

**DEFINING DICTIONARY OF
GENERAL TERMS**



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A

ABORTION –

the deliberate termination of a human pregnancy, most often performed during the first 28 weeks.

ACCUSATION –

an allegation that a person is guilty of some fault, offence, or crime; imputation.

ACKNOWLEDGE –

to recognize or admit the existence, truth, or reality of.

ACQUIT –

free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. If someone is acquitted of a crime in a court of law, they are formally declared not to have committed the crime.

ACTION –

a legal proceeding brought by one party against another, seeking redress of a wrong or recovery of what is due; lawsuit.

ADMISSION –

a statement acknowledging the truth of something.

AFFIDAVIT –

a written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court.

ANNOUNCE –

a formal public statement about a fact, occurrence, or intention.

APPLICATION –

a formal request to an authority.

ARBITRATOR –

an independent person or body officially appointed to settle a dispute.

ARRAIGNMENT –

is when someone is brought before a court of law to answer a particular charge.

ARREST –

seize (someone) by legal authority and take them into custody. The police arrested him for possession of marijuana. two youths aged 16 were arrested.

ARROGATE –

to claim or appropriate for oneself presumptuously or without justification.

ASSEMBLY –

An assembly is a large group of people who meet regularly to make decisions or laws for a particular region or country.

ASSUME –

to take for granted; accept without proof; suppose.

AUTHORITY –

the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.

B

BAIL –

a sum of money by which a person is bound to take responsibility for the appearance in court of another person or himself or herself, forfeited if the person fails to appear.

BARRISTER –

a person called to the bar and entitled to practise as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts.

BILL OF RIGHTS –

a statement of the rights of a class of people, in particular. A Bill of Rights is a written list of citizens' rights which is usually part of the constitution of a country.

C

CASE –

an incident or set of circumstances under official investigation by the police.

CHARGE –

formally accuse someone of (an offence).

CIVIL RIGHTS –

the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.

CLAIM –

to demand as being due or as one's property; assert one's title or right to.

CLAUSE –

a section of a legal document such as a contract, will, or draft statute.

COLLUSION –

such cooperation or conspiracy between ostensible opponents in a lawsuit.

COMPENSATE –

give (someone) something, typically money, in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury incurred; recompense.

COMPLAINT –

the plaintiff's reasons for proceeding in a civil action.

CONDEMN –

sentence (someone) to a particular punishment.

CONFESS –

admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong.

CONFISCATE –

take (a possession, esp. land) as a penalty and give it to the public treasury. If you confiscate something from someone, you take it away from them, usually as a punishment. They confiscated weapons, ammunition and propaganda material.

CONSIDER –

take (something) into account when making an assessment or judgment.

CONSTABLE –

a police officer. An officer of a hundred in medieval England, originally responsible for raising the military levy but later assigned other administrative duties.

CONTINUE –

postpone or adjourn (a legal proceeding).

CONVICT –

a person found guilty of an offence against the law, esp one who is sentenced to imprisonment.

CONVICTION –

a formal declaration by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge in a court of law that someone is guilty of a criminal offence.

CORONER –

an official who holds inquests into violent, sudden, or suspicious deaths, and (in Britain) inquiries into cases of treasure trove.

CORRECTION –

is the punishment of criminals.

COURT –

(also court of law) a body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases.

COURT OF APPEAL –

court of law that hears appeals against both civil and criminal judgements from the Crown Courts, High Court, and County Courts.

CULPABLE –

deserving blame. If someone or their conduct is culpable, they are responsible for something wrong or bad that has happened. Mercy killings are less culpable than 'ordinary' murders.

CUSTODY –

parental responsibility, especially as allocated to one of two divorcing parents. He was trying to get custody of their child

D

DAMAGE –

a sum of money claimed or awarded in compensation for a loss or an injury.

DEFEND –

to represent (a defendant) in court in a civil or criminal action.

DEMAND –

an insistent and peremptory request, made as of right.

DEPORTATION –

the act of expelling an alien from a country; expulsion.

DISCUSSION –

a conversation or debate about a certain topic.

DIVORCE –

the legal dissolution of a marriage by a court or other competent body.

E

ELIGIBLE –

having the right to do or obtain something; satisfying the appropriate conditions.

ELECTION –

a formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position.

EMPOWER –

give (someone) the authority or power to do something.

ENFORCE –

compel observance of or compliance with (a law, rule, or obligation).

EVIDENCE –

information drawn from personal testimony, a document, or a material object, used to establish facts in a legal investigation or admissible as testimony in a law court.

EXECUTIONER –

an official who carries out a sentence of death on a condemned person.

EXPULSION –

the process of forcing someone to leave a place, esp. a country.

F**FAIRNESS –**

is the quality of being reasonable, right, and just.

FELONY (FELONIES) –

a crime regarded in the US and many other judicial systems as more serious than a misdemeanour.

FINE –

a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority.

FORFEIT –

an item of property or a right or privilege lost as a legal penalty.

G

GRAND JURY –

a jury of between 12 and 23 persons summoned to inquire into accusations of crime and ascertain whether the evidence is adequate to found an indictment.

GUILTY –

responsible for an offence or misdeed.

H

HIJACKING –

an act of illegally seizing an aircraft, vehicle, or ship while in transit; a hijack.

HIGH COURT –

a shortened form of High Court of Justice. In England and Wales, the High Court is a court of law which deals with very serious or important cases.

I

INCURSION –

an invasion or attack, especially a sudden or brief one.

INDICTMENT –

a formal written charge of crime formerly referred to and presented on oath by a grand jury.

INJURY –

a violation or infringement of another person's rights that causes him harm and is actionable at law.

INNOCENT –

not guilty of a crime or offence.

INSURANCE –

the act, system, or business of providing financial protection for property, life, health, etc., against specified contingencies, such as death, loss, or damage, and involving

payment of regular premiums in return for a policy guaranteeing such protection.

INTERROGATION –

the action of interrogating or the process of being interrogated.

INTERROGATOR –

a person who interrogates.

INVESTIGATE –

carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of (an incident, allegation, etc.) so as to establish the truth.

J

JAIL –

a place for the confinement of people accused or convicted of a crime.

JUDGE –

a public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court.

JUDGEMENT –

a decision of a law court or judge. In British English the normal spelling in general contexts is judgement.

However, the spelling judgment is conventional in legal contexts, and in North American English.

JUDICIAL –

of or relating to judgment in a court of law or to a judge exercising this function.

JURISDICTION –

the official power to make legal decisions and judgements.

JUSTICE –

a judge or magistrate, in particular a judge of the Supreme Court of a country or state.

JUVENILE COURT –

a court of law responsible for the trial or legal supervision of children under a specified age (18 in most countries). A juvenile court is a court which deals with crimes committed by young people who are not yet old enough to be considered as adults.

K

KIDNAPPING –

an act of abducting someone and holding them captive.

KILL –

cause the death of (a person, animal, or other living thing).

KILLING –

an act of causing death, especially deliberately.

L

LARCENY –

theft of personal property. Larceny is the crime of stealing. Haggerman now faces two to 20 years in prison on grand larceny charges.

LAW –

the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties.

LAWFUL –

conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules. It is an offence to carry a weapon in public without lawful authority.

LAWSUIT –

a claim or dispute brought to a law court for adjudication.

LAWYER –

a person who practises or studies law, especially a solicitor or a barrister or an attorney.

LEGAL –

relating to the law.

LEGISLATOR –

a person who makes laws; a member of a legislative body.

LEGISLATURE –

the legislative body of a country or state.

LIABILITY (LIABILITIES) –

the state of being legally responsible for something

LIBERTY –

the power of choosing, thinking, and acting for oneself; freedom from control or restriction.

LITIGATION –

the act or process of bringing or contesting a legal action in court.

LOOT –

steal goods from (a place), typically during a war or riot.

M

MALEFACTOR –

a person who commits a crime or some other wrong.

MALFEASANCE –

the doing of a wrongful or illegal act, esp by a public official.

MALPRACTICE –

improper, illegal, or negligent professional behaviour.

MANSLAUGHTER –

the crime of killing a human being without malice aforethought, or in circumstances not amounting to murder.

MARRIAGE –

the formal union of a man and a woman, typically as recognized by law, by which they become husband and wife.

MISCONDUCT –

unacceptable or improper behaviour, especially by an employee or professional person. She was found guilty of

professional misconduct by a disciplinary tribunal and dismissed.

MISDEMEANOR –

a nonindictable offense, regarded in the U.S. (and formerly in the UK) as less serious than a felony.

O

OFFENDING –

is the act of committing a crime.

P

PENALTY –

a punishment imposed for breaking a law, rule, or contract.

PERFORM –

carry out, accomplish, or fulfil (an action, task, or function).

PERMISSION –

the action of officially allowing someone to do a particular thing; consent or authorization.

PETITION –

a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.

PETITIONER –

a person who presents a petition.

PETTIFOGGER –

a lawyer of inferior status who conducts unimportant cases, esp one who is unscrupulous or resorts to trickery.

PLEDGE –

a thing that is given as security for the fulfilment of a contract or the payment of a debt and is liable to forfeiture in the event of failure.

POSTULATE –

(in ecclesiastical law) nominate or elect (someone) to an ecclesiastical office subject to the sanction of a higher authority.

PRISON –

a building to which people are legally committed as a punishment for a crime or while awaiting trial.

PROCLAIM –

announce officially or publicly,

PROSCRIPTION –

the act of proscribing or the state of being proscribed.

PROSECUTION –

the institution and conducting of legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge.

PROSECUTOR –

a barrister or other lawyer who conducts the case against a defendant in a criminal court.

PROVE –

to establish the validity and genuineness of (a will).

PUNISH –

inflict a penalty or sanction on (someone) as retribution for an offence, especially a transgression of a legal or moral code.

PUNISHMENT –

the infliction or imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence.

R

RECOGNIZE –

acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of.

RELEASE –

to free (a person, animal, etc.) from captivity or imprisonment.

RESPONSIBILITY –

the state or fact of being accountable or to blame for something.

RESTRAIN –

to deprive (someone) of liberty, as by imprisonment.

REVEAL –

make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.

ROBBER –

a person who commits robbery.

S

SANCTION –

a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule.

SCENE –

the place where an incident in real life or fiction occurs or occurred.

SEARCH –

an investigation of public records to find if a property is subject to any liabilities or encumbrances.

SHOPLIFT –

shoplifts, shoplifting, shoplifted. If someone shoplifts, they steal goods from a shop by hiding them in a bag or in their clothes.

SLANDER –

the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation.

SOLICITOR –

a member of the legal profession qualified to deal with conveyancing, the drawing up of wills, and other legal matters.

STATE –

specify the facts of (a case) for consideration.

STEAL –

take (another person's property) without permission or legal right and without intending to return it.

STEALER –

a person who steals something.

SUABLE –

liable to be sued in a court.

SUIT –

In a court of law, a suit is a case in which someone tries to get a legal decision against a person or company, often so that the person or company will have to pay them money for doing something wrong to them.

SUSPECT –

a person thought to be guilty of a crime or offence.

T

THEFT –

the action or crime of stealing.

TREASON –

the crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government. they were convicted of treason.

TRESPASS –

any unlawful act committed with force or violence, actual or implied, which causes injury to another person, his property, or his rights.

TRIAL –

the judicial examination of the issues in a civil or criminal cause by a competent tribunal and the determination of these issues in accordance with the law of the land.

U**UNWRITTEN LAW –**

the law based upon custom, usage, and judicial decisions, as distinguished from the enactments of a legislature, orders or decrees in writing, etc.

V

VICTIM –

a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.

VIOLATION –

the action of violating someone or something.

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1.07.2012 йилда теришга берилди. 6.08.2012 йилда босишга рухсат этилди. Бичими 60x84. 2,5 босма табоқ. Адади 250 нусха. Буюртма № 1041. Баҳоси келишилган нархда.

***“Ибрат номли босмахона” МЧЖда чоп этилди.
(Наманган шаҳри, Навоий кўчаси, 36)***

