

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF LEGAL TEXTS

Rustamova Mashkhura Omonkulovna

student, Translation faculty, Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Currently, Uzbekistan seriously claims equal coexistence with other States in the field of legal development. This, in addition to everything else, means the desire, opportunity and organizational readiness to adequately perceive and implement the advanced trends of world lawmaking in domestic legislation. Consequently, one of the important tactical tasks in this regard is the application and implementation of international and European legal norms, which can be properly ratified only if they are translated into the State language. The main elements of international law that need to be translated into Uzbek are international agreements, conventions, directives, protocols, etc. The need for their translation is primarily due to the ratification procedure.

The active development of international relations in the modern world makes the problem of two subject areas of knowledge particularly relevant now: linguistic and professional. Great attention to the translation of professionally oriented texts and literature in the profile direction of students is increasing due to the development of new means of communication and information technologies, international cooperation with other countries on various issues, as well as academic and professional mobility of graduates of higher educational institutions.

In particular, the volume of materials translated from English into Uzbek in this area has increased significantly over the past decade.

In recent years, lawyers and linguists have been confronted with the fact that the construction of a multilingual legal order necessarily faces a number of linguistic problems that entail serious legal consequences. Various forms of co-editing, bilingual edition, parallel edition, oppose the monolingual version of laws with subsequent translation, that is, the traditional method of transferring a normative text developed in one language to another language. The language of law is a general concept of a legal language.

Currently, many works are devoted to the study of special vocabulary. In jurisprudence, because of the emergence of new laws and additions to them, the lexicon of a specialist in this field is replenished with new professionalism and terms. Such a dynamic process requires constant study, therefore, in linguistic science there is a large number of studies devoted to the "legal language". Many works of linguists emphasize the close connection of legal terminology with common vocabulary.

Since the first days of independence, linguists of Uzbekistan have been assigned a number of tasks for the study of professionally significant language units and the ordering of industry terms, as well as the compilation of special dictionaries. To date, legal terminology in our country is at the stage of formation and development, in this process the legal terminology of English, Uzbek and other languages plays an important role, because the study of the mutual influence of languages is one of the priorities of modern linguistics.

Legal terminology – verbal designations of concepts used in the content of the law (other normative legal act). The terminology of the original text must be accurately

conveyed in the target language, including the semantics of non-equivalent terms. In this work, legal terms are understood as “elements of legal technique, verbal designations of international legal concepts, with the help of which the content of the normative legal prescriptions of the state is expressed and fixed”.

The definition of the semantics of legal terms, as well as the improvement of the methods and techniques of translation of legal texts is of great importance both for the development of the methodology of intercultural communication in the field of jurisprudence and for terminology as part of linguistics. In addition, solving translation problems in the field of international legal relations is of great importance for the practice of international legal regulation of foreign economic activity. The special nature of legal documents requires consideration of various linguistic aspects of their translation and the translation strategies used.

Based on the analysis of legal texts, it is possible to draw the following conclusions:

- 1) The legal text acts as the main communicative unit in the legal discourse, realizing private and general interests;
- 2) The characteristic features of the legal text are revealed: morphological, syntactic and lexical, in addition, some requirements for the legal text are reflected;
- 3) The analysis of legal texts (laws, codes, conventions, constitutions, etc.) was carried out and revealed the presence and functioning of a variety of borrowings, including “Latinisms”, phraseological expressions and internationalisms.

When translating legal documents, due to the requirement of maximum similarity of the texts of the original and the translation, syntactic structures should, if possible, be transferred by similar structures to the translation, i.e., syntactic assimilation should be applied. For the same reason, it is impossible to use such translation methods as splitting and combining sentences. Due to the differences in the grammatical structure of the English and Uzbek languages, as well as the need to accurately convey the meaning of the utterance, the syntactic structures of the TL often require certain transformations.

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