



## ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION THE LEGAL TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

Shodmonova Mukhayyo Qurbonovna  
Gulistan State University. Faculty of Philology,  
Teacher of English Language and Literature Department

### Abstract

This paper investigates the issues of translating English terminology in legal texts into Uzbek, based on the view of translation as a process of convergence of national and cultural conceptospheres. The characteristics of legal language and professional communication in the field of law are examined, as well as the particular of legal translation and the challenges of translating legal terminology.

**Keywords:** the primary phrases translation procedures and approaches, legal discourse, a sample of English texts from official business documents, and grammatical transformation

### Introduction

Because of the growth of international collaboration in a variety of industries, as well as the convergence of cultural and national legal systems, it is very vital to research the nuances of legal document translation. When entering the worldwide market, various organizations and businesses require a high-quality translation of their regulatory paperwork. One of the most demanding types of translation is legal translation. Because, first and foremost, it is a huge responsibility: even the tiniest inaccuracy or error in a legal text can have major implications, including significant financial loss, such translation necessitates specialized knowledge owing to a number of distinctions from artistic or other translations.

Because legal writings must provide the recipient with accurate, objective, and trustworthy information, the translator must guarantee that the original and translation are as semantically and structurally close as possible. The complexities of legal translation are exacerbated by the legal language's peculiarities. A different term - legal - is used to refer to the concept of legal style of presentation. The employment of stylistically neutral and book vocabulary, the presence of difficult syntactic structures, the use of outdated words and phrases that are rarely used in common speech, as well as special terminology and formulations, are all characteristics of this style. Furthermore, legal papers tend to try for similar ways of expressing thoughts in





similar ways. All this makes the texts of legal subjects difficult for understanding by people who are not knowledgeable in jurisprudence.

It is vital to formalize the full acquisition of linguistic knowledge of specialists in the field of translation through the science of translation theory, and to prioritize the practical application of this information in the process of translating materials of various genres. In the process of linguistic analysis, a thorough examination of the language units in the foreign languages chosen for translation work is critical. Furthermore, in order to recognize cultural differences, it is necessary to study and learn the folk mentality in the original text language. The capacity to translate lexical, grammatical, and stylistic styles in their place improves the translation quality, according to translation standards.

A translator engaged in creative translation must not only be fluent in a foreign language, but also be knowledgeable in its history, culture, international cultural relations, psychology, and the history of peoples and religions. Language and ethnic culture can both be utilized as tools. However, in order to exhibit culture in the form of semantics in language units, a high level of expertise in the aforementioned areas is required. As a result, when learning foreign languages, it is vital to prioritize the teaching of these professional subjects, as well as the methods, culture, and literature of that language, the country's science, and the theory and practice of oral and written communication. As a result, the potential specialist will be able to accept and evaluate foreign language foreign written sources, approach historical and cultural heritage with respect and attention, distinguish data from a social and cultural perspective, formulate the use of logical sequences in artistic translation, and correctly reveal the essence.

As a result, it is best to have legal documentation translated by professionals who, in addition to translation, have knowledge of the law, legal education, and experience translating legal papers. However, it should be emphasized that adhering to recognized traditions and a certain standard for producing legal texts eliminates the likelihood of document misunderstanding and the formation of so-called legislative loopholes to some extent. Each country's legal system, applicable legal terminology, and your reality are all vital factors to consider when translating.

Legal texts are inextricably linked to the country's culture, history, and legal system. As a result, there is a lot of non-equivalent terminology in legal literature. For the translation of such units, not only great language skills are required, but also understanding of the country's cultural traits and legal structure. Only in this circumstance can the translator not only give professional translation but also ensure that it complies with both nations' legal standards. Consider the colloquial phrase





John Doe as an example. This moniker is used in US court proceedings to designate to the trial party (plaintiff) whose real name is unknown or not disclosed for whatever reason. You can use an analogue of an unnamed person or a descriptive translation approach to translate this sentence into Uzbek.

The process of transcription / transliteration (Barrister - barrister) and calques are also utilized for the transmission of non-equivalent phrases and terminological word-combinations (katta hakam - the Grand jury). Despite the fact that accuracy and unambiguity are the most important properties of terms, legal terminology is frequently characterized by polysemy, which means that the term original language (OL) has multiple meanings in the translated language (TL). It is vital to consider the linguistic context in which the word is employed while selecting the suitable variant correspondence. There are several aesthetically neutral idiomatic terms and phraseological-logical word combinations in English legal texts that are rarely utilized in general literary language. This is an unusual characteristic in Uzbek legal documents.

When translating phrases like the bar and the bench - court and bar - it's important to remember that they have a figurative connotation. A comprehensive reconsideration is the most common method to translate these phrases. It should be noted that common terminology can be employed in a highly specialized way in legal papers. Thus, in English, the term action might indicate 'lawsuit,' 'lawsuit,' or 'legal processes.' When translating lexical units like this, it's important to pay attention to the context and consult specialized dictionaries and reference materials. The employment of abnormally long sentences with subordinate clauses of assignment and condition; the absence of substitute pronouns; and, in this case, the absence of substitute pronouns, in this regard, repetitions of lexical units; In the postposition, there are several passive constructions, participial phrases, and circumstances. When translating sentences, such modifications as substitution of part of speech, sentence member, and sentence type are utilized to account for the idiosyncrasies of the syntax in the Uzbek language. A legal translator has a wide range of responsibilities.

Translation of laws and regulations, as well as contracts, constituent papers, powers of attorney, notarial certificates, legal opinions, assertions of claim, petitions, legal documents, acts of civil status, and personal documents of citizens, are all examples of documentation processing. Translation of legal documentation often necessitates legalization, apostille, and notarization in order for it to be recognized in another country. As a result, the rising demand for legal translation does not imply lower quality standards. Extra linguistic elements, the semantic structure of the word, and the ability to use translation procedures and transformations are all required for





accurate translation of lexical units and syntactic constructs in legal writings. Many inter linguistic lexical and grammatical modifications are required to obtain the most complete information from one language into another.

## Conclusion

It is vital to understand what the US Constitution symbolizes in order to properly examine the features of the translation of complicated sentences from English into Uzbek based on it. Furthermore, when assessing, it is critical to consider the structure and language style. Syntactic assimilation is the most common grammatical transformation utilized in the translation of complex sentences with one subordinate clause. The extensive use of this type of «zero» transformation can be explained by the fact that complex sentences in English and Uzbek have a syntactic structure due to their shared history. Transposition, substitution, and an antonymic translation are among the grammatical transformations found in the US Constitution. In the text of the US Constitution, assimilation and dissimilation of grammatical components, namely, complex sentences were found and analyzed from English into Uzbek.

## References

1. Рихсиева, Л А. The ways of translation of grammatical dissimilarities and norms in the translation from English into Uzbek /Л. А.Рихсиева -Текст: непосредственный Молодой учёный -2018-№20(206).-С.453-454
2. Алимов, В.В. Юридический перевод: практический курс. Английский язык: Уч. пособие. М.: Ком. КНИГА, 2005.
3. URL: [www.morningtrans.com/services/translations/legal-translations/](http://www.morningtrans.com/services/translations/legal-translations/)
4. Translating Law. Multilingual Matters Company. Danet, В. 2005.
5. Language in the Legal Process. Law and Society Review.

