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Based on the scientific review of Po'latova Sarvinoz Botir qizi

INGLIZ TILIDA YURIDIK DISKURSNI TARJIMA QILISH MUAMMOSI

Annotatsiya

Huquqiy matnlar bilan ishlashda nafaqat o'zbek va ingliz huquqiy dalillarining tipik asosiy belgilarini, balki har bir davlatning huquqiy tizimlarida mavjud farqlarni ham hisobga olish zarur. Bir tildan ikkinchi tilga tarjima qilishda huquqiy hujjatlar mazmunini to'g'ri yetkazish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Ingliz tili yuridik lug'atining tipik asosiy xususiyatlarini aniqlash va yuridik matnlarni tarjima qilishda yuzaga keladigan muammolarni hal qilish metodologiyasini ta'minlash maqsadida mualliflar sintaktik tahlil, leksik tahlil, qiyosiy tarjima va qiyosiy tarjimani o'rganadilar. usulini qo'llash. O'rganilgan materiallarga o'ziga xos leksemalar (umumiy qo'llaniladigan so'zlar, jargon, lotin so'zlari, qisqartmalar), haqiqiy Britaniya va Amerika huquqiy manbalari, shu jumladan yuridik hujjatlar namuna bo'la oladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Huquqiy hujjatlar, inglizcha yuridik nutq, tarjima qilish masalalari va qiyosiy tarjima tahlili.

ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОГО ПРАВОВОГО ДИСКУРСА

Аннотация

При работе с юридическими текстами необходимо учитывать не только типичные основные черты узбекского и английского правового доказательства, но и различия правовых систем каждой страны. При переводе с одного языка на другой важно правильно передать содержание юридических документов. Авторы изучают синтаксический анализ, лексический анализ, сопоставительный перевод с целью выявить типичные основные черты английской юридической лексики и предложить методику решения проблем, возникающих при переводе юридических текстов. Примеры изучаемых материалов включают конкретные лексемы (употребительные слова, сленг, латинские слова, аббревиатуры), аутентичные британские и американские юридические источники, в том числе юридические документы.

Ключевые слова: Юридические документы, английский юридический дискурс, особенности перевода, вопросы перевода и сравнительного переводческого анализа.

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH LEGAL DISCOURSE

Annotation

When dealing with legal texts, it is necessary to take into account not only the typical basic features of Uzbek and British legal arguments, but also the existing differences in the legal systems of each country. When translating from one language to another, it is important to properly convey the content of legal documents. In order to identify the typical basic features of English legal vocabulary and to provide a methodology for solving the problems that arise when translating legal texts, the authors study syntactic analysis, lexical analysis, comparative translation and comparative translation. applying the method. The materials studied include specific lexemes (commonly used words, jargon, jargon, Latin words, abbreviations, and idioms), authentic British and American legal sources, including legal documents.

Key words: Legal documents, English legal discourse, specific features of translation, main problems of translatability, comparative translation analysis.

Introduction. At present, the importance of theory and practice, especially translation, special legal documents, legislation and literature, cannot be overestimated. The relevance of the research is in the professional environment (business communication, negotiations, legal procedures, and cases involving foreign individuals or legal entities) and in the domestic domain (tourism, migration, etc.). Therefore, the problem of legal translation always needs in-depth study and systematization due to the complexity of the contradictions and resulting gaps between the Anglo-Saxon legal system and the post-Soviet legal system. do. And a newly coined word. The novelty of the study is the classification of the sources of English legal vocabulary and the classification of features of English legal vocabulary based on both linguistic and extralinguistic criteria. The purpose of the research is to identify and classify the peculiarities of English legal lexemes and to suggest ways to solve problems encountered in the translation of legal documents. To achieve this goal we should pay attention the following tasks:

- Identify the main features of legal documents in English and Russian.
- Define the particularities of the vocabulary, grammar, and semantics of the English legal vocabulary.
- Specifying the primary linguistic and extralinguistic sources of English legal documents.
- Provide strategies for ensuring the appropriateness of legal document translations. In the research process, the author applies methods of lexical, syntactic, comparative and comparative translation analysis.
- Specific lexemes and legal texts from authentic British and American legal sources: legal contracts, court decisions, reference books and media coverage on legal topics.

Literature Review. The issue of legal translation and its multifaceted aspects have become a focus of interest for many researchers. This issue has been important for centuries because it requires knowledge of different legal systems and their interpenetration. Throughout history, interpreters and translators in this field have faced numerous difficulties and challenges in conveying legal texts and expressing specific realities that are not unique to other cultures.

The first group of scientists analyzes the theoretical and philosophical issues of legal translation. Specifically, Faber & Reimerink (2019) from the University of Granada, Spain, in his classification of terms in legal translation from the perspective of a frame-based terminology (FBT) that directly relates the representation of expertise to cognitive linguistics. It is working. and cognitive semantics" [1].

The authors use a case study of international agreements in the context of environmental law. In article in Mathiasen (2018), researchers pose the following questions: Can legal dictionaries move from being sexist to inclusive? And their current and year

history? In, we theorize how dictionaries treat gender roles. The author points out how implicit sexist language is and how it evades meaning.

Scavuzzo (2018) examines the functions of legal discourse, particularly language and legal text[2]. The author suggests considering her two main distinctions: the distinction between descriptive and prescriptive use of language, and the distinction between internal and external interpretation of legal texts.

Some researchers focus on legal translation as an academic field. For example, Jones and Ellison (2020) conducted a survey to identify common words and phrases that are incorrect or incorrect, and found that “written feedback on written reviews from legal scholars dissonance between the intended message and the recipient's understanding. Chiknaverova (2019) from MGIMO University, Moscow, Russia, raises the issue of “sanitization” as a means of preventing and correcting learner errors when teaching legal English in the context of higher education institutions [3]. Her research findings include the practical application of synonyms, homophones, gaps, partial equivalences, collocations, stylistic, sociocultural and ethnocultural specificities of word usage, as well as incorrect cognates of words. Includes identification of words and connotative meanings.

Research Methodology. Perez-Perdomo (2019) investigated Latin American law issues among her students entering U.S. law schools, examining changes in globalization, a comparison of U.S. and Latin American legal education, aspects of culture shock, discusses the changes needed in the national education system. Giampieri (2019) explores the concept of the web as a resource for legal language. This article describes how Google Advanced Search and Web Concordancer provide repetition patterns to classify legal language queries using search syntax, common collocation extraction, advanced repetition, and more. This is explained in the article by Szeminska and Wiech (2019) on a prototype of an electronic dictionary application for legal translators. H. A software designed for the specific needs of legal translators, offering her sets of parameters for the final product, including classification of equivalents and keywords.

Analysis and results. The “Legal English” developed at the intersection of three cultural layers: Ancient Latin (the roots of the modern legal system in Roman law, the rules of the Roman Catholic Church at a particular historical stage) and Old English (the lexical units). “Grand Style” and old language forms), modern (cliché and connected with other fields of knowledge). This study takes into account some specific features of each of the above areas[5].

It is worth mentioning that the Latin language play a crucial role for developing English, and has become an international language.

Several Latinisms were incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon legal system: “Actus reus” (tort), “Res judicata” (“content of the case”, “exclusion of claims”), “ad absurdum” (“reduction to”) (absurd), “ad hoc” (if necessary or required), “ad verbum/verbatim”, literally, the exact same word as originally used “a priori” (from the former), “a posteriori” (in hindsight), “Argumentum ad hominem” (“against that person”, in the other person's belief) “Commune bonum” (common good), “consensus omnium” (“common consent”), “dominium” (free use and enjoyment of property; full power to dispose of something), “In adversum” (“against the will”), “Modus operandi” (a particular way or manner of doing something), “Modus vivendi” (“a way of living”), “Ne varietur” (unchangeable), “Pacta sunt servanda” (an agreement must be kept), “per capita” (“per person; “in relation to an individual person”), “prima facie” (“based on first impressions”), “Reductio ad absurdum” (“reduction to absurdity”), “Res integra” (“unprecedented incident”, “uninvestigated incident”), “Salus Populi suprema lex” (The health, welfare and well-being of the people- shall be the supreme law), “Sic” (therefore), “Sine die” (No date or deadline set), “Sub Condition” (conditional), “Tabula rasa” (blank slate, from scratch), “Tacito consensus” (tacit agreement), “Ultima ratio” (“Final reasons or arguments”), “Urbi et orbi” (“To the city (Rome) and the world, all up to”) and many others (Consultancy Agreement, 2020). According to Goloshchapova and Dyakonova (2014), “Latinism, which is related to the book style (Johnsonian) and whose use is limited by extralinguistic and linguistic factors[6]. The Latin expression is widely used in the field of law, and is therefore used not only in legal documents, but also in legal eloquence, popular political parties, legislators, politicians, and journalism as well.

The contextuality of English legal terms is expressed in the situational nature of particular phrases and the meanings of individual words. For example, in the legal field, the expression “court” should not be translated literally, but as “judicial body” or “judicial authority”. The adjective-prepositional phrase “subject to” has nothing to do with literal “subjectivity” but expresses a variety of meanings “receive”, “serve”, “have rights”, “depend”, “to be conditioned” through “under authority”. According to E.S. Maksimenko, there are some difficulties in translating words that include “object”, and cannot be deduced from equivalent words in various dictionaries. This phrase has two functions as part of a nominal predicate, as an adjective, or as a phrasal preposition.” (Maksimenko, 2003). The author gives the following examples where the expression “subject” acquires an unexpected contextual meaning in legal and economic texts: “Subject to damages, if any” in certain contracts means “reserve” the right to be compensated for any losses”[8].

Translators are therefore faced with the problem of how to deal with such lexical units and have to decide how to insert them into the translated text. Three strategies are possible: transliteration, translation, and transfer. In addition, transliteration of words (less often phrases) is used if the lexical unit exists in Uzbek and is recorded in dictionaries (legal, de facto, status quo, indebted person, alibi, and others). Translations are used less frequently, but most often as explanations and subsequent commentary. The most common method is to convert a Latin phrase into Uzbek text with further explanation (or even no explanation).

Another paradoxical feature of modern English legal discourse is that it is denormalized in some situations. American legal writing and legal eloquence, in particular, can be characterized by a shift toward emotionally charged language, and colloquialisms. Kharkova (2014) gives the following example: “Such terms are provided on a take-it-or-go basis, which means that the terms are fixed with no possibility of change or negotiation. “Restricting the role of the courts to that of a rubber stamp” – “Reducing the role of the courts to a purely formal one”. To escape from the clutches of a penal clause, that is, “to avoid punishment”[9]. Common abbreviations such as EU (European Union), CM (current month), and CV (CV) are also used.

In some cases, this approach can, among other things, shorten the text and make it more concise, comprehensive, and clear. This is all the more true as trial by jury has become an integral part of the English legal field.

Conclusion and Recommendations. The above example illustrates the complexity of the problem of translating English legal documents. Therefore, the following research results can be identified and discussed:

- 1) The specificity of legal terminology is taken into account both in historical aspects (Latin-English archaism-current status of vocabulary) and in grammatical-semantic aspects can do (contextuality - cliché - denormalization); [10]
- 2) The English legal vocabulary is characterized by a different culture than the Uzbek reality. Its vocabulary and grammatical structure differ from its Uzbek counterpart, which is explained by both linguistic and extralinguistic reasons.

3) English legal texts have developed throughout the existence of the Anglo-Saxon legal system, but translation is particularly difficult [11].

4) Translators often have difficulty dealing with legal terminology. Translation involves various translational transformations such as substitution, omission, addition, reification, transposition, and expansion of meaning.

5) The main task of a translator is to check the suitability and equivalence of a text translation from one language to another. [12]. Additionally, translations are subject to requirements of accuracy, conciseness, and clarity legal terminology allows for further study due to the wide scope of discussion itself, including this documentation accompanying law enforcement and administrative agencies, contracts, commercial transactions and shipping. All these fields are subject to a high degree of language fluidity, neologism, and at the same time standardization and formalization.

The results of the research may be used to develop courses of lectures and seminars on the theory and practice of legal translation, which may be of interest to a general audience.

Legal translation is a complex and involved process, so it's not just about replacing units between languages. This discourse includes many topics, and each translator must grapple with them, looking for the most appropriate equivalents and valid contexts for their use. Translators must address several issues that arise not only from comparative studies of legal texts themselves, but also when working within different legal systems. Continuous professional development in the field of foreign language acquisition (especially within the framework of legal sub-languages) [13], analysis of terminology, so-called "penetration" and "immersion" into the "spirit" of foreign law discussions, whereby the evaluation of alternative legal norms is only possible in the context of the entire legal system. These are important elements for successful legal translation. With materials studied (English texts of official business documents such as passports, certificates, agreements, protocols, contracts, etc.) and their translation into Uzbek or other languages by legal translation experts, is the main goal of this plan. We were able to draw some general summary conclusions. Translation means achieving adequacy and relevance and fulfilling its practical function in a given environment, context and situation. To accomplish this task, the authors identified and analyzed the basic techniques and methods of translating terms in English texts in the context of legal discussions.

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