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## ISSUES ON THE TRANSLATION OF SCIENTIFIC LEGAL ARTICLES AND LECTURES

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### ABSTRACT

*The article describes issues based on the translation of scientific legal articles and lectures. Studies of modern philologists contain valuable additions to the methodological provisions developed by legal scholars. With regard to translations of legal texts, it can be argued that interpretation errors caused by ambiguity of terms often occur in the case of blind search following the meanings indicated in dictionaries. Literal translation is a translation at a lower level than literally required. Thus, the best choice for a translator would be an adequate translation.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Articles and Lectures, Legal Documents, Literal Translation, Literal Translation, Dictionaries, Translation.*

### INTRODUCTION

Translation of legal articles and documents carries its own inherent difficulties. First of all, it should be noted that this type of translation is burdened with both the intricacies of literary translations and technical scientific translations. A deep understanding of the original is essential, but on the other hand, we have to contend with intraspecific terminology regarding the choice of either translation or transliteration. We must be careful not to change the meaning through thoughtless turn of speech reorganization of the sentence structure. Thus, the translation of documents requires spoken literary translation and the accuracy of scientific translation.

What has been postulated in the past, and what is relevant in our time is the rule that translators must comply with their linguistic expressions are reproduced, as close as possible to the original. Terminology is one of the issues that translators place particular emphasis on and their sensitivity to the word has paved the way for most modern terminologies. Terms used in legal documents

are common and they are applied as such in translations. Preference is given to literary methods of translation, since the content of the original must be fully represented in the text in the language of the receptor. There is a direct connection between the rules of translation of the past and the present, but nowadays "translation" is a composition of more complex points than before. In our area of research, for example, legal documents, the phenomenon of translation can be viewed from different points of view regarding the theory of translation as a whole. The translation of this document is also based on the original text. Translators cannot interpret freely, which means adding comments and explanations.

Nowadays "translation" is a composition of many things (some of them have been noted in the past), but the main goal of every translator is to keep the translation equivalent to the original one.

Another feature that is of great importance for the translator is that the translation process itself can be described as a complex use of the language, as:

1. Translation is a social phenomenon. It cannot exist outside a social community, and it is in society that it performs certain social functions.
2. Translation is a cultural phenomenon. It can be seen as a means of intercultural fertilization that enables the sharing of cultural heritage on a massive scale.

The original document and its translation are texts that, like other types of texts, must meet seven standards of textuality:

1. cohesion - "the way in which the linguistic elements of which the text is made make sense - are completely connected with each other in sequence, based on the grammatical rules of the language";
2. Consistency - "the way in which things the text is about are mutually accessible and relevant";
3. Intentionality - "the intention of the producer to produce a cohesive and coherent text that will achieve whatever goal he / she have planned it must achieve";
4. Acceptability - "the receiver`s want the text to be cohesive and consistent and relevant to him / her";
5. Informativeness - "the degree to which occurrences of the submitted text are expected to be";
6. Situational - these are "factors that make the text relevant to the situation of occurrence";
7. Inter textuality - "The way in which the use of a certain text depends on knowledge of other texts." Any text is related to some other texts produced before (McGuire, SB Translation Research, New York, 1989, p.

Translations are not done in a vacuum; they function in a given culture at a given time. We can talk about the cultural rootedness of the text, because each text is produced under given circumstances, which are based on a certain cultural background and this text is produced at a given moment in time, with a specific purpose aimed at a specific audience to perform certain functions. That is why, before we start translating the text, we will try to analyze it in terms of these variables / parameters /. Cultural differences then spring from the distance between sender and receiver. There are two main parameters by which the text changes in space and time.

Therefore, they are of paramount importance, and this is an indicator of cultural differences between source and destination.

As we get closer to cultural boundaries, the transferred texts become more difficult to understand until we give up the translation. And at this moment we know that we have passed from one culture to another.

Therefore, when we need a translation of a specific document, we are dealing with different cultures. It is a translation that bridges the cultural divide between sender and receiver in our case.

Translation in the strict sense of the word does not refer to "reality". The choice of reality depends on:

1. General technical conditions of the text;
2. The significance of reality;
3. The nature of the reality;
4. Distinctive features of the original language and the language of the receptors;
5. The reader.

The difference between transcription and substitution is provided by the closest local equivalent. The translator must also take into account the peculiarity of the source and the texts of the receptors, but the reality is only one of the issues the translator must be sensitive to.

Another important feature that a translator should pay attention to is style. Style is a key concept for a translator. When he first reads the text and prepares to translate it, he makes some conclusions regarding the style of the text. He further attempts to reproduce the original message in such a way as to provide a stylistic or pragmatic effect for the reader as well. When translating documents, you must follow the rules of a specific style. Sentences in various certificates and diplomas are short and contain maximum information; they follow simpler grammatical principles than those characteristic of a literary style.

There is also a translation strategy in translating documents that should be followed.

First, the translator must have an understanding of the breadth and scope of the subject. They need fieldwork, originals and translations - this is perhaps the only way to cope with providing these words, phrases and concepts that have intra specific meaning. Sometimes a specialist in the field is needed to assess the quality of the translation with which the translator works. Elements that are of great importance to the translator are anachronism, clumsy phraseology and inconsistency. Is the translated text clear, is it flowing? Are the conditions comparable to those commonly used in this area of concentration? The translator must begin to develop his own tools for distinguishing between general-over and precise, vague and specific. Special dictionaries and glossaries are needed for this purpose. Specific references for unknown concepts are provided in footnotes, or for personal clarifications. This information should be at hand for the translator. Each term can carry different meanings in different contexts; all possible options should be checked and rechecked.

There are several rules that are very important for the process of translating government documents: Firstly, search for a standard translation, if one exists.

The standard translation means the accepted bilingual equivalent of a technical term.

Secondly, if the best translation seems to be either anachronistic or missing one nuance, the solution is to add the original in parentheses.

Thirdly, if something is standard in one language but not in the other, either do not translate or indicate to the reader the existence of this intellectual difference between the two linguistic cultures.

Fourth, if a term that has a standard translation is used in the original in a markedly different way, which is quite understandable in the original context; do not translate with a standard term.

Fifth, if a term has different cognitive ranges in two languages and is of great importance to both sides - the original and the translation of the text, the translator should indicate that, either in a footnote or in the introductory use of the original term.

Sixth, if a term has different cognitive ranges within both languages, but in parallel between languages, the safest way is literal translation, preferably by using cognates, if they exist.

As you can see from the above practical tips, there are many difficulties associated with translating documents. The translators themselves have many things to deal with, but their main task is to be an informed, in fact, a very well-informed reader of the original text.

Another problem of the translator of legal documents is that of equivalence and adequacy.

Equivalence is seen as a scale, and we can talk about adequate, literal and free translations. In most general terms, free translation is a translation that places more emphasis on producing a naturally readable receptor text than keeping the original wording intact. Free translation is one that is done at a higher level than is necessary to convey the content unchanged while respecting the language norms of the receptor. Free translation is not typical for the translation process of legal documents due to the specific details that must be reproduced accurately in the receptor text.

This translation is carried out at the necessary and sufficient level.

Another important feature that should be presented in the translation is informativeness. This can only be achieved by formal and logical delivery of the data contained in this document. Everything has to be ordered in a certain way, good design is essential to achieve an overall effect of clarity. The translator should prefer an adequate translation when they render texts belonging to the style of official and public documents. The terms typical of this branch of stylistics are rarely open to interpretation, since distorting a single term affects the quality and accuracy of the translation, which should also be reader-oriented. It should give the reader an accurate idea of what the original text is like. The task of the translator is to display the original document; Special care must be taken to replace all changes contained in the target text by their translator equivalents.

Last but not least, it is imperative to gain real work experience in various jobs, or be exposed to the textual results of these experiences through books and articles, conversations with people

who work in the field, etc. The more experience a translator has in a given profession or in the workplace or work-related jargon, the better they will be able to translate texts in that field. For example, when I was given a legal document that needed to be translated, in order to be sure of a correct and adequate translation, I consulted with a lawyer regarding specialized terms.

Some translators specialize in this area - legal translations - so as not to make it difficult or problematic to come up with.

All of the above leads to the conclusion that there is a list of rules, scrupulous adherence, that guides the translators of the ideal translation, which concerns neither literally, nor free, but adequate one. There is a clear tendency towards “pooling” translations of some government documents. The trend towards standardization of translations is to help for the overall integrity of our country and offers greater opportunities for everyone who wants to rely abroad on the facts set out in a document coming from the authorities of their country.

Finally, it is difficult to translate legal articles and lectures, because the work is not like the translation of literary texts, where there are no rules, no laws and cannot be absolute right or absolute wrong. With the help of special terminology, there can be no mistakes, missing or missing words.

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