

LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS IN DIFFERENT FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article discusses the lexical and semantic features of legal documents in English, identifies linguistic phenomena that must be taken into account when translating documents, it is important to translate correctly. Based on functional, structural and semantic characteristics, a definition of a legal term is given, according to which it is proposed to understand a word or phrase used in the operation of a legal business style. formal language, expressing the main concept of a legal norm, having clear semantic boundaries, tight lexical compatibility. Translations of single- and multi-component legal terms based on the functional and stylistic identity of the term's components, the attributes of the word being defined, the analysis of semantic links between the components. parts of word combinations and their division into semantic groups, the concatenation is analyzed.

Keywords. Legal text, translation, vocabulary and semantics, legal terminology, conversion, strategy.

Introduction

Today, all the problems in translation research are analyzed related to the peculiarities of a translator's translation from a foreign language into the native language. Many scientific works are devoted to translation into foreign languages. Insufficient knowledge of the process of translating from mother tongue to foreign language and the recent growing interest in cultural and social models of texts are necessary to ensure a quality translation. high quantity. It is appropriate to create text that can completely replace the original text in the process of intercultural communication in the translated language. Experts take into account the lexical and semantic features of legal documents in English when translating foreign-language documents, determining the semantic closeness of native and foreign-language texts.

The study of the peculiarities of the translation of any text based on the main features of the linguistic culture, the type and mechanism of social coding of native and foreign languages in the context of intercultural communication.

Such an approach helps to best solve practical problems related to the specificity of translations, especially legal documents. Not only the knowledge of legal terminology, the judicial system and procedures as well as legal standards, but also the personal qualities of the translator, who is not only bilingual, but also has the ability to reproduce the context. cultural context of the original text, which plays an essential role in the understanding of the text by representatives of other countries. Scientists must feel the cultural, lexical and semantic characteristics of the translated text because language is not an isolated subject. It is part of the culture while translation is not only a language substitution but also a functional replacement of cultural factors.

Legal discourse is a complex expression of the relationship between a man and society in the field of jurisprudence. Legal texts are the product of relevant discourse and are the distinguishing factor between people of different cultures.

Any legal text must be accurate and complete in the presentation of the material in the almost complete absence of expressive elements used in the novel and give speech richness. about emotions. Legal

translators try to rule out the possibility of arbitrary interpretation of translated phrases. Therefore, in legal literature, there is almost no means of expression such as metaphor, metonymy and other stylistic images that are widely used in works of art to bring vivid words and images. Authors of legal documents avoid using expressive speech so as not to violate the basic principle of legal terminology - correctness and clarity of thought. This is why the legal text seems a bit dry. It has no emotional coloring elements.

The translator must not only keep the meaning of the original legal text, but also construct sentences so that native speakers can understand. In this respect, the problem of equivalence in translation appears in a new light. Different scholars define different degrees of textual equivalence in the original and in the translation of the text. Most of them argue that equivalence must be considered at the lexical and grammatical level, but their opinions differ. It is important to take into account the higher levels (text level, cultural level, etc.). Equivalence at these levels produces the same pragmatic effect on the receiver of the information as the original text.

When a specialist begins to translate from Russian to English, he begins by converting the lexical and semantic features of the text at the level of a separate sentence in the form of minimal speech. However, it is not a grammatically correct sentence. It is a phrase that coincides in a form and is introduced into a particular speech situation and has a specific communicative task. Therefore, emphasis is placed on the communicative point of view of the proposal. It is the segmentation that really fulfills the communication function, conveys information and affects the choice of grammatical and semantic structure, the way to build sentences.

When a person translates a legal text from Russian to English, he may follow a continuous trend that certain lexical and semantic features prevail over others. If it is possible to analyze the quantitative ratio of the lexical transformations used, one can notice a tendency to reject during the translation of some semantically redundant words that have no significant semantic meaning.

The peculiarity of translation of legal documents lies primarily in the presence in the source language of well-established, narrowly defined terms and expressions. The terms of the functional, structural and semantic features of legal terminology allow us to derive the following definition. A legal term is a word or phrase used in the operation of the legal subclass of the formal business language style, expressing the main concept of the legal standard, having a clear semantic boundary, limited opportunities and habits. At the same time, as experts note, the biggest difficulties are due to the fact that "translation is not a real legal term registered in the language system of explanatory and translation dictionaries and reference books.", and units of the lexical and semantic linguistic system", whose meaning in specific legal documents is determined by the linguistic and cultural context. A quality translation implies respect for the lexical and semantic characteristics of the text.

Basically, when translating to English, the following conversions are made:

- Structural transformation and division of proposals;
- Sentence consolidation during translation;
- transformations related to the logical representation of information in legal documents;
- Additions or omissions to ensure compliance with recognized grammatical norms for structuring English sentences.
- Logical layout of semantic groups.

The following tips should be considered when preparing legal translations

1. Identify technical issues, loudness, and language characteristics.
2. Legal translators need in-depth knowledge of legal, cultural and linguistic areas.

3. There are different areas of law that require specific translation skills. Legal translators must use bilingual dictionaries.
4. Translators need to find linguistic constructs that have the same expressions as they are written in the source language.
5. Properly check the quality of legal translations and perform final rigorous checks to ensure that the process has been carried out correctly and that the translated documents are ready for use as court proceedings or legal documents. is needed.

Conclusion

Therefore, the translation process necessarily includes the reconstruction of the text based on the translator's understanding and interpretation. At the same time, legal translation is an act of intercultural communication rather than an act of interlanguage communication. Legal translation is the language conversion of documents in the field of law. Legal translation is not an easy task. Only professional translators in the field of legal translation should translate legal documents and academic articles and consider all the lexical and semantic features of the text. Mistranslating a paragraph in a contract can lead to litigation and loss of money. Therefore, when doing a legal translation, one must be very focused and attentive to it. A legal translator must have a good understanding and knowledge of legal terms. He or she must be very careful to avoid any mistakes.

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