

bilan mazmunli shug‘ullanish uchun zarur bo‘lgan bilim, ko‘nikma va axloqiy ong bilan qurollantiradi.

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A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO LEGAL TRANSLATION

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Abstract. *This article introduces a systematic approach to legal translation, highlighting the importance of specific strategies. It emphasizes the need for translators to have the necessary knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Termed the "approach-from-the-macro-to-the-micro-level," it involves understanding the text's main idea, purpose, and audience. Contextualizing texts within legal and cultural frameworks is crucial, considering differences in legal systems and terminology. Employing reliable sources and consulting legal experts enhance translation accuracy and reliability, facilitating effective navigation of legal language complexities.*

Key words. *Legal translation, systematic approach, strategies, reliability*

Identifying the source text's legal branch and unique system features are essential. Handling linguistic nuances like polysemy and idiomatic expressions is important.[1] During periods of political and economic integration, the significance of legal translation has significantly risen. The effective operation of international bodies, such as the European Union, will heavily rely on proficient translators capable of generating accurate translations that hold the same legal weight as the original text. Given the vital role of multilingual translation, legal translators encounter challenging and weighty responsibilities in their translation endeavors. "The requirement for translators to ensure the dependability of authenticated translations is heightened by the norm that legal documents typically hold equal authenticity in parallel texts,"[2] emphasizes the importance of this task.

Two fundamental principles govern the co-drafting/translating of legal texts: legal certainty across all language versions and legal uniformity. Legal uniformity ensures consistent interpretation of law across the states by harmonizing legal concepts. To facilitate this, the many international organizations have developed multilingual lexicons and terminological databases [3]. However, in this intricate framework of legal materials, languages, and translation tools, specific rules and principles must be adhered to, ensuring legal certainty and communication accessibility. Syntactic simplification, the use of plain language, and standardized graphical presentation are recommended to aid comprehension and facilitate future amendments. Despite efforts to maintain uniformity, criticism persists regarding the stiffness and complexity of legal language, especially in regulations and directives.

Considering all the requisite knowledge, skills, and attitudes, the translator must also employ specific translation strategies and adhere to a sequential approach in the legal translation process. Teachings on legal translation, should coin the approach named as "the approach-from-the-macro-to-the-micro-level," encompassing the following strategies and techniques.

Initially, the translator should read the entire text to discern its main idea, purpose, target audience, and the type of legal document it pertains to.

Subsequently, the source and target texts should be contextualized within their respective legal and cultural frameworks. Understanding whether the text originates from a common law, civil law, or hybrid legal system (such as EU law) is crucial, considering the varying legal concepts and terms across different systems[4].

The source text should also be situated within its specific legal branch, necessitating familiarity with branch-specific terminology and phraseology in both the source and target languages. This is particularly important in cases of internal polysemy, where different terms denote the same concepts within the same legal system.

Awareness of the distinctive features of the source and target legal systems and cultures is imperative. Differences in court organization, legal hierarchy, terminology, and branches of law should be taken into consideration[5]. The translator must remain cognizant of linguistic nuances inherent in legal language, including polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, metaphoric terms, and specific grammar structures. Adapting these features to the target legal system and culture is essential.

Translating legal phrases and idioms requires careful consideration, as Latin legal phrases and idiomatic expressions may vary in meaning across languages. Techniques such as explanatory modulation, paraphrasing, and concretization may be employed to ensure accurate translation. Throughout the translation process, the translator should utilize reliable sources such as legal dictionaries and online databases, especially when translating EU laws. Consultation with legal experts in relevant fields is recommended in cases of ambiguity to ensure accurate translation.

In conclusion, the rising importance of legal translation in international bodies like the European Union places significant responsibilities on proficient translators. Upholding principles of legal certainty and uniformity is crucial for consistency across language versions, despite ongoing criticism of legal language complexity. To navigate these challenges effectively, translators should employ a

systematic "approach-from-the-macro-to-the-micro-level," involving thorough reading, contextualization, awareness of legal nuances, and appropriate translation strategies. By adhering to these principles, legal translators can ensure accurate and reliable translations, facilitating effective communication across diverse legal contexts and languages.

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TALABA-TARJIMONLARNI BADIY TARJIMAGA O‘RGATISH MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya. *Badiiy tarjima ijodiy faoliyatning o‘ziga xos bir murakkab shakli desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Bu faoliyatda, yaratilgan asl badiiy asar shakl va mazmuni, o‘ziga xos barcha milliy va madaniy komponentlari saqlangan holda o‘zga til vositalari asosida qayta yaratiladi. Bu jarayon tarjimondan katta mahorat va qobiliyatni talab etadi. Badiiy tarjima ana shunday murakkab ijodiy jarayondir.*

Kalit so‘zlar. *Tarjima mahorati, kognitiv – diskursiv usullar, madaniy tendensiyalar, badiiy va estetik xususiyatlar, lingvodidaktik mashqlar, psixologik–pedagogik nisbat.*