

## **THE PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION LEGAL TERMS**

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**Abstract:** There are terms for every field, especially the legal field. Sh. Kochimov expresses the following opinion about the term: "A term is a word (combination of words) that means a special concept related to a certain field and expresses the same meaning in terms of content. Compared to the main parts of words, the term differs in that it expresses a clear and unambiguous concept. This article is devoted to the discussion of the origin and formation of terms related to the field of law in the Uzbek language.

**Keywords:** language, law, legal society, judicial law, term, legal information, thinking, civil society, legal system, court, authority, crime.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The development of the terminology of a certain language is related to the life of society and the changes taking place in it. Also, the formation of the terminological base of a language is a complex and laborious process, which requires special knowledge and certain skills from its creators, as well as general culture, knowledge, and impeccable literacy. When talking about the law and legal language, legal terminology, it should be noted that the culture of law-making implies strict professional language, as well as its simplicity, comprehensibility and openness to all segments of the population. Inaccuracy of the terms used in the text of the normative-legal document creates the possibility of distorting the meaning of the law. In this regard, H.A. Kerimov expresses the following opinion: "A word or phrase used incorrectly or inappropriately, the difference between an idea and its textual expression can sometimes lead to serious consequences. Especially in the field of law-making." [1, 123] Correct use of legal terms is an integral part of law-making activity. Also, such words are intended to preserve the language of the legislative act and are convenient to use in practice.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Law is the most important regulator of social relations. The most important features of law are formal certainty and binding nature. Formal certainty is expressed in the existence of law and is a process that cannot be imagined without linguistic tools. The effectiveness of legal regulation is largely determined by the quality of regulatory documents, which shows that the role of legislative bodies is very important in them. As noted by the famous Russian jurist I.A. Pokrovsky, "One of the first demands of a developing human personality to the law is the demand for specific legal norms." Moreover, in his opinion, no concept of law can be imagined without the clarity of legal norms. [2, 78]

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

When presenting the legislative opinion and the form of normative legal documents, it is necessary to comply with certain requirements and use language tools specially developed for the field of law-making. In this regard, the following principles must be strictly followed.

1. Correctly and unambiguously reflect the content of the legal concept;
2. It is not allowed to use unclear, vague terms;

3. Avoid using rhetorical forms and figurative words in the text of the legal document. Because the terms are not used in the direct and specific sense. This term is always unambiguous and its meaning does not vary according to the text. A word in which there is a semantic uncertainty cannot fulfill the function of expressing a special meaning.
4. In the text of the regulatory legal document, it is desirable to use terms that are widely used and actively used.
5. Stability and instability in the use of legal terminology. It is not appropriate to abandon the traditional terms and introduce new terms that denote the same concepts.
6. Maximum brevity in the use of terms. Terms taken from other languages should not harm the national legal language.
7. Terms made up of two or more words, not to overuse abbreviations. In the language of normative legal documents, it is recommended to use only abbreviations that have a strong place in the literary language.
8. Not using appropriations inappropriately if there is an alternative. Therefore, a legal term is a stable combination of words or words that express the will of the legislator, are used in the same way in the texts of legal documents, and are the generalized name of a legal concept that has a clear meaning. is characterized by functional stability. Nevertheless, the legal terminology of each language system is characterized only by its own characteristics.

The analysis of the quality of local regulatory legal documents and their language is mainly carried out within the framework of the problems of legal (legislative) technology. Most authors consider the development of legal technology as a set of tools, techniques and rules used in the registration and systematization of normative legal documents. [4,231]. In addition, V. N. Kartashov gives a broader interpretation of legal technique. One of the most important structural elements of legal technique, as an important tool, most researchers turn to legal terminology. A term is a special phrase or symbol adopted in any science or profession. Also, terms are not special words, but special function words.

Thus, when we say legal terms, we mean terms consisting of one word, such *sud, huquq, jinoyat*, etc., but the number of legal terms is also occupied by terms consisting of two words, three or four words.

Considering the classification of these legal terms according to their structure, Sh. Kochimov classifies them as follows: "Observations have shown that in terms of their structure, Uzbek legal terms consist of one, two, three, sometimes four or more words. For example:

1. Terms consisting of two words:

*Oliy sud, jinoyat kodeksi, ma'muriy ishlar, oliy jazo, qonunijodkorligi, jinoiy jazo* etc.

2. Terms consisting of three words:

*jinoyat-qidiruv bo'limi, sudning boshqaruv majlisi, ozodlikdan mahrum etish, qonun chiqaruvchi organ* etc.

3. Terms consisting of four words:

*tibbiy tUSDagi majburlov choralari, dastlabki huquqiy vaziyatni tiklash (restitutsiya)* etc.

4. Terms consisting of five words:

*xizmat va hokimiyat vakolatlaridan chetga chiqish, ikki yoki undan ko'p sudlangan shaxs (retsdivist)* etc.

The main part of Uzbek legal terms is made up of one and two word terms. Terms consisting of three or more words are very rare.

At this point, it should be noted that when creating the composition of national legal terms, special attention should be paid to the shortest possible structure of terms. Especially, the formation of terms from four or more words is not considered a positive phenomenon in terms. Because such terms make it difficult to understand the legal norms in the text of the normative legal document.

According to G. Gulomova, legal terms are simple and complex according to their structure divided into types

Based on the above information, we:

- 1) One-component legal terms;
- 2) Two-component legal terms;
- 3) We can classify multi-component legal terms.

One-component legal terms. Legal terms consisting of one word are considered. For example: *qoida, qaror, dublikat, ariza, undirish, belgilash, apillyatsiya, kassatsiya, shikoyat* etc.

Two-component legal terms. Legal terms consisting of two words. In the works of G. Gulomova, it was observed that two-component legal terms are formed in two different forms and they are in the form of 1. Noun + noun and 2. Adjective + noun.

For example: *qonunchilik hujjatlari, davlat boji, majburiy to'lov, mansabdor shaxs, xalqaro shartnoma, konsul yig'ini* etc.

Multi-component legal terms. Such terms include three-component, four-component, five-component and more-component terms.

For example, three-component terms: *ma'muriy huquqiy faoliyat, davlat boshqaruv organi, hal qiluv qarori, nazorat tartibidagi shikoyat, chet davlat sudi, yakka tartibdagi tadbirkorlik, majburiy ijro etish, davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish* etc.

Four component terms: *yuridik ahamiyatga molik ishlar, nazarda tutilganidan boshqacha qoidalar, fuqarolik ishi bo'yicha sudlar, alohida tartibda yuritiladigan ishlar, harakatlar uchun vakolatli muassasalar, chet davlat hokimlik sudi* etc.

## CONCLUSION

To sum up, the question of classification is still one of the problematic situations of legal terminology. Tried to clarify. In addition, the classification of legal terms according to their structure is a bit painful. These two problems have not been solved yet. There are variations in the literature. In order to solve this problem, we tried to clarify this season to make our contribution.

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