



Transformation In English-Uzbek Legal Translation: Lexical And Structural Reconstruction

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ABSTRACT

Translating legally significant information between languages with different lexical, grammatical, and syntactic structures is known as legal translation. It is frequently impossible to replicate a legal expression's formal structure in English-Uzbek translation without making changes. Therefore, translators use a variety of modifications to preserve the legal content of the source text while adapting legal language to Uzbek linguistic standards. The lexical, syntactic, and information-structural changes in English-Uzbek legal translation are examined in this study. The arrangement of fixed legal formulations, modifications to grammatical structure, lexical adaptation, and information expansion or compression are all given special consideration.

KEYWORDS: Legal translation, English-Uzbek translation, translation transformation, legal discourse, lexical transformation, syntactic restructuring, explicitation, compression.

INTRODUCTION

A particular field of specialized translation where linguistic accuracy and functional precision are strongly related is legal translation. A legal document may clarify procedures, set rights and obligations, control institutional interactions, or specify the repercussions of specific actions. As a result, legal language cannot be translated as a regular series of lexical units.

The challenge is most obvious when translating legal writings from English into Uzbek. Word order, grammatical structure, ways of expressing the relationships between nouns and modifiers, and formal legal expression patterns are all different between Uzbek and English. Therefore, a significant linguistic change in Uzbek may be essential to an English legal construction. The present study focuses on these changes as translation transformations. The central concern is not whether two legal concepts correspond to one another, but how a particular legal proposition is linguistically reconstructed in the target language.

In order to maintain the legal meaning and textual function of source documents, the study seeks to identify significant alteration patterns in English-Uzbek legal translation and explain their functional importance.

Three questions are addressed by the study:

1. When English legal terms are translated into Uzbek, what lexical and structural modifications take place?
2. How is the reconstruction of English legal constructions affected by Uzbek grammatical structure?
3. How can linguistic form be changed without affecting legally significant information?

With special focus to international agreements concerning Uzbekistan, the study uses descriptive and comparative analysis of real legal materials.



Theoretical Background and Methodology

In translation studies, translation transformations are seen as ways to change a text's wording so it works well in another language. Vinay and Darbelnet identified several methods like transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. But when translating legal documents, these methods need to be balanced with the need for exactness in legal language.

Cao points out that legal translation lies between language and law. Šarčević also highlights how important it is for translated legal texts to have the same effect and be functionally equivalent. These ideas help us look at translation changes not just as style tweaks, but as careful language steps. For this study, we'll use the following classification:

lexical transformation — replacement or adaptation of a source lexical unit;

- syntactic transformation — reorganization of grammatical structure;
- explicitation — making information more explicit in the target text;
- compression — reducing linguistic form while retaining relevant information.

The study uses real international legal documents found in the United Nations Treaty Series. For example, the Agreement between Finland and Uzbekistan on promoting and protecting investments is a relevant document. This agreement includes standard treaty phrases like "This Agreement shall enter into force..." and clauses about how long it lasts and how it can be ended. Using these forms of records is beneficial because they show how legal professionals actually communicate, instead of just using made-up examples.

Functional Analysis of Translation Transformations

As it can be seen from these examples, altering the sentence structure is a very effective method in the process of translating English legal texts into Uzbek ones.

First, it preserves consistency in terminology. The usage of already used legal terminology like "kuchga kirmoq" prevents the translators from creating unnatural, literal translations of these terms.

Second, altering sentence structure creates a native sounding in Uzbek. The translators transform the sentence structure in the original text according to the grammar of the Uzbek language.

Third, clarifying certain issues in case if the English text uses complex and short sentence structures may help in understanding of its meaning. This can be presented as follows: The wording in the original language → altered in the process of translation → wording in the new language.

But the legal meaning → remains unchanged

Therefore, this method of changing wording must be considered as adaptation of the text to the new language.

Conclusion

Translating the legal texts from English into Uzbek will certainly require linguistic reconstruction because of differences in linguistic means used by both languages to represent the legal data.

It was shown that there exist three main types of transformations: lexical transformation, syntactic transformation, and information transformation through either explicitation or

compression. The analysis of actual examples demonstrates that all these types of transformations are characteristic of legal translation.

Lexical transformation as applied to enter into force → kuchga kirmoq indicates the need of correct legal terminology usage and syntactically complicated constructions, which constitute the specificity of Uzbek syntax. Therefore, it may be said that the proposed way of translation is an attempt to preserve the legal meaning and function of the source text through linguistic reconstruction in Uzbek legal discourse.

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