

MAIN TYPES OF LEGAL TEXTS AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS

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ANNOTATION

Specialists of any specialty should pay attention to terminology, ordering, clarity of terms, but jurisprudence is in a completely special position. This is due to the fact that both the creator of laws - the legislator, and their "consumer" - people who do not have a legal education, do not know the terminological metalanguage. Meanwhile, law is too serious a sphere of public consciousness to be entrusted only to professionals.

Key words: *legal terms, the peculiarity of the legal "language", specific legal concepts, complex and confusing legal forms, adequate translation.*

Many studies in recent years have based the classification proposed by W. Otto on the "layers" of legal language and its internal structure [7, 73]:

1. Language rules: general and abstract legal norms for professionals, as well as for non-lawyers;
2. Language of court decisions;
3. Legal Science and Specialty Language: Discussing specific issues with experts for professionals.
4. Office written communication language: formulas, notes, notes, etc.;
5. Administrative jargon: informal discussion of special and semi-special issues with the help of experts.

These "layers of language" differ from each other in the way that ideas in language are clearly needed, detailed, and concise.

"Attempts to form a legal language are often made through linguistics and terminology, as issues of language structure are therefore closely related to its functions, goals, and research [3, 46]. However, there are many perspectives and criteria for considering the internal structure of language rights. Among the features of legal language, which are often criticized by linguists and many researchers, are:

- the use of legal terms of a natural language, along with the corresponding words (for example, "terminological words": possession, possession, item);
- use of "unknown expressions" (public interest) [6, 67];
- concise style (complex nominal groups, passive devices, interchangeable syntax devices and "invisible" complex sentences, etc.;
- the use of archaism [7, 114].

The relationship in this regard does not actually involve an understanding of the causes of problems between lawyers and non-lawyers in legal and administrative word and language structures, but it is important to note the ambiguities in the relationship between specific legal concepts.

As noted above, the translation of legal texts, and in particular legal documents, is a complex process that can be explained by the need to use specific approaches as the legal translation of objects. In addition, the complexity of legal documents is expressed due to several factors:

1. The peculiarity of the legal "language" is that complex and confusing legal forms and clichés are given with very awkward and archaic expressions (Americans invented a special word to express the legal style: legalese).
2. The need to understand an adequate translation is often required of a translator with legal education or extensive specialized legal knowledge (especially the Anglo-Saxon system of law based on the understanding of a given example). the notion that leads to 'is different from the continental legal system);

3. Interpreters have a high responsibility.

4. The complex feature of translation in relation to legal services, i.e. notarization and legalization, is that these services are the responsibility of translators, notaries and lawyers, translation agencies, not in the field of control, but in the outcome [8, 24].

Depending on the type of translation documents, regulatory documents can be of the following types:

1. Translation of personal documents:

- translation of passport, employment record book, marriage certificate;
- translation of the divorce certificate;
- translation of birth certificate; translation of death certificate, translation of marriage contract;
- translation of the consent of the minor to travel abroad, etc.

2. Translation of business documents:

- translation of the contract of purchase and sale;
- translation of the insurance contract;
- insurance policy translation;
- translation of the lease agreement;
- translation of the leasing agreement;
- translation of the employment contract;
- translation of documents on loan agreements and arrangements;
- translation of international agreements and treaties;
- translation of financial instructions and guarantees;
- translation of accounting and financial statements;
- translation of certificates and testimonials;
- translation of the license;
- translation of the power of attorney;
- transfer print translation;
- translation of technical documents, etc.

3. Translation of procedural documents;

- translation of the minutes of court hearings;
- translation of court decisions;
- translation of the search application;
- translation of the petition;

4. Translations of normative legal acts of the legislation;

5. Translation of diplomatic documents;

6. Translation of other normative legal acts.

Translation, which is a special type of interlingual communication, requires that language texts be equally valuable in content. The need for coherence between the original and the content of the translated text requires that equivalence be recognized as a prerequisite for translation. Not only the general public, but also the translation of the work, which is well appreciated by experts, can not claim completeness. This should not mean that the work cannot be fully translated. While translating an entire work is a very complex creative process, it can be done from a practical point of view. This responsibility requires the translator to have a deep knowledge and ability in all respects and to be a patient creator. After all, any language has the ability to describe any linguistic and non-

linguistic factors. No linguistic category, methodological tool, lexical or phraseological unit available in the original language can be found in the language of translation, which is exactly the same as the material and content. In this case, the idea expressed by such linguistic means as in the original language can be adequately interpreted in the language of translation by means of special material means of expression that can accurately reflect it.

The translation of official documents is based on general facts, which in turn requires the interpreter to have accurate and concise translation skills. In the process of translating this type of translation, the interpreter must act on the basis of evidence. No omissions or additions are made, i.e., the translator does not make any changes in the process of analyzing the type of translation of official documents. Conversely, in the process of translating from Uzbek and Russian to English, some articles are omitted, the texts are translated in the passive form, and some forms are included in the text in abbreviated form, i.e., in the form of abbreviations. In fact, some texts are translated so carefully that the translator relies on special phraseology to translate them into Uzbek. So, when we come across an official translation, we have to work with phraseological units first, not with dictionaries. Another important aspect of the translation of official documents is that they are mostly meaningful. This means that the form is less important, and the meaning and content are primary. But no code, number or element can be dropped in the translation of official documents. Because the translation of official documents has a legal form.

The translation of official documents, as it is called and appropriate to its name, is not emotional and colorful, but is based on accuracy and conciseness, and is based on facts.

When a translator is confronted with the type of translation of an official document, he must translate it not only by the receiving legal entity, but also by well-known politicians and scholars, in a fluent and perfect manner. It must be concluded that the translator must be aware of all terms, whether legal or political. At the same time, this translation is given in context, away from emotional impact and coloring, and is translated as a command or a simple message.

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