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**GENERAL AND SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF TERMS USED IN LEGAL TEXTS
IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN**

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Abstract. This article reviews the issues of strengthening the importance of linguistic translation, the emergence of linguistic research of translation, which is now called "translation linguistics". In the field of linguistic translation studies, extensive research is being conducted on theoretical issues that reflect the essence of the theory and practice of translation. The main purpose of the translation is to recreate the text created using the linguistic means of a foreign language on the basis of the material specific to the native language. Requirements to the translator to have a thorough philological knowledge and the necessary theoretical training based on the analysis of translation practice in overcoming problems during translation is also considered in the article.

Key words. Translation, practice, theory, strengthen, translation linguistics, native language, original copy, translated language.

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы усиления значения лингвистического перевода, появления лингвистических исследований перевода, которые теперь называются "лингвистикой перевода". В области лингвистического перевода проводятся обширные исследования теоретических вопросов, отражающих суть теории и практики перевода. Основная цель перевода - воссоздать текст, созданный лингвистическими средствами иностранного языка, на материале, характерном для родного языка. В статье также рассмотрены требования к переводчику иметь глубокие филологические знания и необходимую теоретическую подготовку на основе анализа переводческой практики в преодолении проблем при переводе.

Ключевые слова. Перевод, практика, теория, усиление, лингвистика перевода, родной язык, оригинал, язык перевода.

The urgency to study the practice of translation from a linguistic point of view, more precisely, the understanding of translation as an integral part of linguistics put forward by A.V. Fedorov and his followers at the end of the 70s of the last century. This view has attracted the attention of many researchers who have sought to draw conclusions about the quality of translations from one language to another based on the interrelationship of more grammatical situations. Thus, they have strengthened the importance of linguistic

translation. This direction was the basis for the emergence of linguistic research of translation, now called "translation linguistics", and laid the foundation for its development. The only condition for the translation to be translated into the original in terms of form and content is that the translator selectively expresses the original linguistic means in his native language. This responsibility imposes on him first the perception of the original meaning and function without defects, and then the complete expression of the thought formed in his memory without defects on the basis of the culture and norms of his language.

Recent years linguistic research has paid great attention to translation problems. In the field of linguistic translation studies, extensive research is being conducted on theoretical issues that reflect the essence of the theory and practice of translation, which is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers.

Looking at the translation from the point of view of linguistic translation, it can be described as follows: translation, which is one of the most complex forms of human activity, is a creative process of re-creating speech (text) created in one language on the basis of other language-specific means, while preserving the unity of form and content. Thus, the verbal expression (text) belonging to the original, created by means of language, is replaced by a similar expression formed on the basis of the laws of the language of translation. This method creates the semantic-methodological adequacy of the texts of the original and translated languages. This definition is related to the process that takes place between languages, and much of human activity is related to this practice. For this reason, the word "translation" in the eyes of most people, primarily appeared as the translating activity of a text from one language to another. Translation is one of the most ancient types of human activity, because of which we can clearly imagine the history of human development in all its details. Translation is a powerful weapon that serves the interests of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between peoples, the expansion of economic, political, scientific, cultural and literary ties between them. The translation discusses the process of interaction and interaction of literature of different nations, human rights and all treaty documents. Through translated works, readers will enjoy the masterpieces of world literature, their aesthetic sense will increase, their tastes will grow, and they will develop an understanding of beautiful things. In addition, the translated international legal documents will acquaint them with all the documents that protect human rights in world practice, and at the same time help to increase their legal awareness.

Translation, as a necessary tool for the perfection of languages, accelerates their development, increases and improves the richness of vocabulary. Translation enriches a person's spiritual and moral life, realizes the potential of the native language, increases its diversity. Thanks to the translation, the reader's thinking is sharpened and enriched with new ideas and concepts.

Translation serves to establish new attitudes and views in our society. As a result of translation, a new plot, genre is formed as a product of the relations between the

literatures of nations, and due to the translation of international documents, there is an opportunity to use world-class templates.. In a word, translation is the art of re-creating, re-interpreting the original. However, it should be noted that translation is not only a means of communication, but also a powerful factor of specific linguistic and methodological and terminological enrichment. Linguistic translation is divided into different types, the nature of the text being translated and the scope of the translation determine the specific position of the translation. Samples of fiction are dominated by artistic-aesthetic and poetic aspects, and professional texts are dominated by terms. The main purpose of the translation is to recreate the text created using the linguistic means of a foreign language on the basis of the material specific to the native language. To do this, in the process of translation, it is important that the translator first fully understands the original, and then re-expresses it in his own language without flaws. In order to fully understand the meaning of the text, the translator must have a broad observation skills and a correct understanding of the content and methodological-aesthetic aspects of the linguistic means in the text, as well as the main idea of the author, his intentions and goals.

One of the main tasks of translation is to recreate the unity of form and content of the original using the means of the native language, carefully mastering the similarities and differences between the lexical, grammatical and stylistic phenomena of the original and translated languages. Failure to follow this principle leads to a violation of accuracy, completeness, as well as the norm of expression in translation. If the author is required to accurately reflect the reality in the original, the translator is required to interpret the original without flaws. In translation, it is necessary to find alternative means of expression in the language of translation in order to fully express the integrity of the unity of form and content of the original text . This process requires the selection of the most appropriate of a number of possibilities for expressing the content of the original copy in another language. The linguistic possibilities of the original text and the languages of translation are usually not in a similar state, i.e. the aesthetic value of the two languages with the content of words and phrases cannot compensate for each other in a number of textual situations, causing many translation difficulties. Overcoming problems during translation requires a thorough philological knowledge and the necessary theoretical training from the translator. The translator acquires theoretical knowledge from translation theory based on the analysis of translation practice.

Thus, the task of translation theory is to observe the laws of relation between the original and the translation, to generalize the conclusions drawn from specific translation phenomena on the basis of scientific evidence, thereby influencing the practice of translation and improving its quality. The practice of translation derives from the theory of translation the cliches, rules, arguments, and proofs necessary in solving certain translation problems by the method of finding the optimal means of expression. Thus, by comparing the linguistic-methodological phenomena of the two languages, the subject of translation theory defines the re-creation of the unity of form and content of the original

text using alternative linguistic means in translation, the search for new methods and new possibilities and the creation of theoretical generalizations.

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