

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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Navigating the Challenges of Legal Translation for EFL Learners

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Abstract. Legal translation presents significant challenges for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, requiring proficiency in both English and native language linguistic systems. This article delves into the complexities encountered by translators when translating legal texts, emphasizing the importance of addressing these challenges proactively. Legal translation involves converting legal

texts from the source language to the target language, demanding expertise in both subject matter and language proficiency. Ultimately, achieving accurate and professional legal translations necessitates a nuanced understanding of both content and form, underscoring the complexity and importance of this specialized field.

Key words. Legal translation, EFL learners, translation challenges, legal collocations, linguistic proficiency

Legal texts pose challenges for EFL translation learners, demanding proficiency in both English and native language linguistic systems. When translating from English to the native languages, translators often encounter formidable difficulties that can be hard to overcome. Thus, it is essential to address these challenges head-on [1]. Each field of translation has its specialized terminology and lexicon that translators must be familiar with. Legal translation involves converting legal texts from the source language to the target language [2].

Legal translation presents challenges due to the inherent ambiguity, particularly when legal cultures and systems differ significantly [3]. The importance of incorporating legal considerations into translation theory is important while also acknowledging pragmatic factors in selecting appropriate translation strategies. Translators face numerous difficulties when dealing with legal texts due to their specialized nature, particularly in translating legal terminology. Legal translation demands expertise in both the subject matter and the languages involved.

Moreover, legal translators should consider the context and purpose of the translation when selecting an appropriate approach. Translations intended for informational purposes may prioritize clarity and readability, while those with legal validity require a more formal and precise tone. Therefore, it is essential to differentiate between these two types of translations and adapt the approach accordingly. Furthermore, expertise in both content and form is crucial for legal translators to produce accurate and professional translations. Content knowledge ensures the accurate conveyance of legal concepts and terminology, while mastery

of form guarantees adherence to the appropriate style and register. By carefully considering these factors, legal translators can effectively meet the diverse needs of their clients and ensure the integrity and reliability of their translations.

The translation of collocations, which refer to the pairing of words that frequently occur together, can be categorized into three main types within the legal domain: purely technical, semi-technical, and everyday collocations. Translators often encounter challenges when distinguishing between these categories, as selecting the appropriate type of collocation depends on the context of the text being translated. A lack of understanding of these distinctions can lead to confusion and the incorrect usage of equivalents [4].

The translation of legal collocations requires a balance between the creativity of literary translation and the precise terminology of technical translation. Purely technical collocations are specific expressions found exclusively within legal contracts, carrying fixed meanings within this context. Understanding these collocations is crucial for accurately translating legal documents.

Semi-technical collocations, on the other hand, involve words and phrases borrowed from everyday language or other fields for use in legal contexts. Selecting the appropriate collocation for translation presents a challenge due to the wide array of options available, requiring consideration of contextual and pragmatic factors.

The difficulty for translation students lies in accurately choosing the type of collocation that best fits the text being translated, as a lack of awareness of these categories can lead to errors in equivalence. When translating students often struggle to provide functional and pragmatic equivalents for technical collocations, while managing to translate everyday life collocations more successfully. This highlights the need for a combination of literal translation and terminological precision in legal translation.

In conclusion, legal translation poses significant challenges stemming from inherent ambiguity, particularly in the presence of diverse legal cultures and systems. Incorporating legal considerations into translation theory is crucial,

alongside pragmatic factors, for selecting appropriate strategies. Expertise in legal terminology and linguistic proficiency is imperative for translators dealing with specialized legal texts. It is essential to distinguish between translations for informational purposes and those intended for legal validity within the target language community, emphasizing the need for a communicative approach that respects the formal register of the target language. Overall, achieving accurate and professional legal translations demands a nuanced understanding of both content and form, underlining the complexity and importance of this specialized field.

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TALABA-TARJIMONLARNI BADIY TARJIMAGA O 'RGATISH MASALALARI

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