

Тупотіна Д. А.
здобувач вищої освіти III курсу
Науковий керівник – Давидова Н. В.,
старший викладач,
*Дніпропетровський державний
університет внутрішніх справ*

ENGLISH LEGAL TERMS TRANSLATION DIFFICULTIES

Currently, many linguists note the amazing language changes associated primarily with the scientific and technological revolution. Every word has its own story, even one that appeared spontaneously. Most words in the English language are ambiguous with different interpretations; words can mean different things in different contexts, especially when it comes to technical, medical, legal terms. Translation is the transmission of intentions, feelings and implicit messages without compromising the subtleties, features and inherent beauty of the language. Thus, the relevance of this topic is determined by the importance of the research, as well as its significance for general linguistic analysis. The jurisprudence terminological system study in the intercultural and interaction context, naturally, allows us to consider in details the features of the adequacy between the legal terms semantic volume in Ukrainian and English.

Legal terminology today is widely and actively used in international communication, which is associated with the development of cooperation between representatives of different countries in almost any area of humanitarian knowledge. Because the task of legal terms translation can be encountered in any field, the problem of the legal terminology features study and its adequate translation is actualized for the translator. Many researchers think that the difficulties in legal terms translation are associated with the problems of conveying the legal concepts content they denote, which are absent in the target language legal system. At the same time, the legal content of even such terms that are considered analogous may not coincide. An example of a discrepancy in the volume of semantic meanings of obvious linguistic equivalents can be the name of such law branch as land law. English "Land Law" looks like a full equivalent of this Ukraine title, but in English legal literature, this phrase is rarely understood in a broader sense as a synonym for "Law of property", i.e. in the meaning of property rights. Similarly, Ukraine family law generally corresponds to the English "Family Law", however, the subject of this branch regulation of law in its scope and content does not completely coincide with the family law concept in Ukraine legislation. In the English version, it is broader and includes some types of legal relations regulated by the other branches of law in Ukraine.

A special term often contains a large amount of information for a descriptive presentation, in which the important meaning will be lost in the process of communication. For example, the term "lawyer", translated from Ukraine into English, has two possible equivalents - "solicitor" and "barrister" ("solicitor" is a

person with a legal education who provides a wide range of services, including legal services to the population, business management clients in court; "barrister" - a legal consultant, leading court cases, appearing before a judge, preparing documents for a court. In fact, they both are lawyers). The term "penalty" (punishment, recovery, retribution), which is translated as a terrible price in order to maintain expressiveness and negative connotations. But, if in literary work such translation is quite admissible and serves to increase the artistic value of the translated text, in the field of legal relations such replacement would not only be inappropriate, but also change the scope of the concept's content. The main goal of the law language equivalents is to transfer the most complete and voluminous meaning of a term from one language to another. In another words to minimize the possibility of error or inaccuracy associated with additions to the original meaning of the term, as well as to find an adequate concept of the languages. The Ukrainian word "prosecutor's office" is often translated into English by the phrase "Prosecutor's Office". However, "prosecutor" in the Anglo-Saxon law tradition is not a prosecutor in the Ukrainian sense, but an official who carries out only criminal prosecution or supports the state prosecution in the criminal court. It significantly narrows the concept of the Ukrainian "prosecutor" and the "prosecutor's office" as an independent agency exercising both supervisory functions and participating in various judicial and arbitration processes.

Thus, considering the problem of the semantic volume of legal terms and their equivalents discrepancy in the Ukrainian and English languages, we should note that for an adequate legal translation is important for the translator to have not only linguistic, but also basic legal and culture knowledge. It can provide the ability to use various legal information sources to choose the appropriate translation solution and the most adequate terms of the possible options, choose the correct translation strategy, recognize and analyze complex linguistic and legal phenomena of the English and Ukrainian languages.

Література

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