

method of a criminal act that manifests itself in the use of deception, blackmail or a vulnerable state of a person.

Unlike international acts, the Ukrainian legislator, as a separate form, highlights its own trafficking in human beings, that is, the commission of acts of sale of people without mandatory further exploitation.

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## **INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TERRORIST LEGAL ACTIONS**

The article 1 of the anti-terrorism Law of Ukraine defines terrorism as criminal offences, including against civilians, committed with the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or any other criminal offences.

V. Antypenko claims that it is important to differentiate between the concepts “terrorism” and “terrorist acts”. The author believes that terrorism as an international offence is a longstanding fight with the violation of the international law in which terror act is a certain gain. Terrorist act is a single offence aiming at the use of violence or illegal force, intimidation, attacks on civilian targets serious damage of the property, and the goal of affecting society. It has political objectives.

Recent global events prove that this offence is progressing rapidly. Political, religious, ethnic and criminal groups do terror acts almost every day. It is reported by the media. The progress has made

it possible for the criminals to use a great variety of means to commit an offence. So a need has arisen to develop a special mechanism to fight terrorism and protect security of Ukraine. The international cooperation on that began in 1930-s. In 1937 Convention for the prevention and punishment of terrorism was adopted. This document defines terrorism as criminal offence targeted against the state to intimidate certain persons or terrorize the peoples.

In December 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons including diplomats was adopted. It Requires parties to criminalize and make punishable "by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature" the intentional murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of an internationally protected person, a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodations, or the means of transport of such person; a threat or attempt to commit such an attack; and an act "constituting participation as an accomplice". 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection is also important. It obliges the parties to mark plastic explosives for the purpose of detection. Each party must ensure that all stocks of unmarked explosives not held by the military or police are destroyed, consumed, marked, or rendered permanently ineffective within three years; take necessary measures to ensure that unmarked plastic explosives held by the military or police are destroyed, consumed, marked or rendered permanently ineffective within fifteen years.

15 December 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings was adopted. It condemns all types of terrorism. 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism also plays a very important role. Article 2 says that any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and willfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, in order to carry out:

(a) An act which constitutes an offence within the scope of and as defined in one of the treaties listed in the annex; or

(b) Any other act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism was adopted 13 April 2005. According to the Convention any person commits an offence within the meaning of this Convention if that person unlawfully and intentionally:

(a) Possesses radioactive material or makes or possesses a device:(i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or (ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment;

(b) Uses in any way radioactive material or a device, or uses or damages a nuclear facility in a manner which releases or risks the release of radioactive material:(i) With the intent to cause death or serious bodily injury; or(ii) With the intent to cause substantial damage to property or to the environment.

Currently the terror acts are diverse in number and methods. Ukraine's geo-political positioning is a pre-condition to both inside terror act and outside terror attacks. V.O. Glushkov claims that the issue is very complicated. It is so because Ukraine lies within three major geo-political areas. They are Eurasian, Middle European and Turkish. Another reason is that interfaith border coincides with geo-political borders of Ukraine. Slavic peoples inhabiting Ukraine have different levels of development. Moalorosy, Chervonorossy, Russyny, Pivdenorossy and Novorossy have their own geo-political interests. Some guerilla groups are a special threat to Ukraine. They use terrorist methods to get political gains.

Transparent borders make it possible for terrorists to move easily between the states, establish contacts with local criminal gangs involving them into terrorist offence. To conclude we should say that

terrorism has become a global phenomenon. We can fight it only if we unite against this evil. Legal studies and other sciences have not yet come to legal consensus regarding the fight against terrorism. The international cooperation is not productive enough for now. A universal document should be adopted to coordinate the international activity in this direction.

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## LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF LEGAL TRANSLATION

Law is a part of culture. Understanding, then, is possible by putting down implicit cultural references to certain structures on the text level. Cultural elements appear in the texts on all levels – from the shape of words for concepts, to the sentences and stylistic text structure, up to pragmatics in its social function. Culture as the background of every human communication is a dynamic phenomenon based on historical tradition, including the individual's personal development.

When we now look at the concrete translation of legal texts, it is clear that the linguistic aspects come to the foreground. These may be described on various language levels. The question is: How can a translator deal with these aspects which, in every single text, are mixed with one another?

At first, we see some standard macro-structures when we look at the text to be translated as a whole. Every text genre, such as *the paragraph of a code, a patent text, a school certificate, a contract, a court sentence*, etc. has a specific macro-structure. It is important for a professional translator to know the relevant macro-structures for texts in the languages dealt with. The use of expressions which are