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METHODS OF TRANSLATION OF JURIDICAL TERMS

Juridical text is familiar either to scientific text or to the text of instruction, as it has perceptual and prescriptive character. Such character have first of all normative legal acts. They regulate the relations between people on the territory of one state. The text of normative legal act is usually set by professional jurist, who takes into account the peculiarity of society, its legal system. Laws in general have a uniform style. So, cognitive information is carried out first of all by legal terms. They have all features of terms - they are monosemantic, they are deprived of any emotion and they are independent from the context. Legal terms can be also compared with written neutral literary norm of language and resemble to office language.

If a translator translates juridical terms he faces many problems, as they can have different meanings in different states or even some legal terms cannot have their equivalent in target language. This is the most difficult aspect in translation of not only juridical documents but also any other scientific text. So, the translator has to get acquainted at least with legal systems of both countries in order to understand the terms that don't have equivalents in target language. And then it is possible to translate them. There are few general rules under which juridical terms that don't have equivalents in target language can be translated.

A German scientist de Groot proposed three ways of translation of legal terms, which do not have an equivalent in target language. These ways are recognized as the most acceptable in translation of juridical non-equivalent terms:

1) Loanword, the translator should be very careful in such case as loanword can be borrowed only from widespread languages such as, for example, English. But in any case loanword should be explained; 2) Descriptive equivalent is the best way of avoiding of

term translation. Disadvantage of such method is that such descriptions can be very long and difficult; 3) Neologism is the word or word combination that is often applied to new concepts, to synthesize pre-existing concepts, or to make older terminology sound more contemporary in particular legal system. Here can be used transliteration. But the translator should be very careful as such neologisms should be understood by jurists. Hence when the translator decides for neologism he should apply description.

Anyway the translation of juridical terms requires deep knowledge of terminology and law, and very often of historical backgrounds of particular legal system. There are also cases when juridical term can be interpreted in different ways that of course influences the quality of translation. In such situation the term can be specified by diligent analysis of the context.