

## СЕКЦИЯ 2. ЯЗЫКОВАЯ ПАРАДИГМА И АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

### TRANSLATION FEATURES OF ENGLISH LEGAL TERMS

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*The implementation of an adequate translation of a foreign-language scientific text is fraught with significant difficulties. A professional must consider all the subtleties of a foreign language, since a qualitative translation cannot represent a set of words and sentences. This type of translation is quite difficult because it is necessary to interpret material adequately. This means that a professional must have not only linguistic knowledge. In this article, the authors describe translating peculiarities of legal texts in English. The authors consider examples of abbreviations and adverbs as here, there and where with various prepositions translation, which are very common in legal texts.*

**Keywords:** legal; term; English; translation; abbreviation; adverb.

### ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

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*Выполнение адекватного перевода иноязычного научного текста сопряжено со значительными трудностями. Профессионал должен учитывать все тонкости иностранного языка, поскольку качественный перевод не может представлять собой набор слов и предложений. Научно-технический перевод является одним из сложнейших видов переводов, поскольку для адекватного интерпретирования материала на другой язык требуются не только лингвистические, но и технические знания. В данной статье авторы описывают особенности перевода текстов юридической тематики на английском языке. Авторы рассматривают примеры перевода аббревиатур и наречий here, there и where с различными предлогами, которые очень часто встречаются в юридических текстах.*

**Ключевые слова:** юридический; термин; английский; перевод; аббревиатура; наречие.

The implementation of an adequate translation of a foreign-language scientific text is fraught with significant difficulties. It is important to consider all the subtleties of a foreign language, since a qualitative translation cannot represent a set of words and sentences. When translating, it is necessary to reflect the style of the primary source (article, monograph, etc.) without losing the information contained in it. Scientific and technical translation is one of the most difficult types of translations, since adequate interpretation of material into another language requires not only linguistic, but also technical knowledge. What is scientific and technical translation? Translation of any highly specialized materials with scientific and technical terminology (articles and reports of humanitarian and technical orientation, instructions on the use of household electrical devices, sets of technical documentation, etc.) is referred to as scientific and technical translation [1, p. 517; 2, p. 57].

Specialized texts can not be just a retelling of information. It should be strictly organized and with no emotions. The main task of specialized texts translation is release of logically formulated information. This translation should be done in the style of the translated document and having all the peculiarities of the terminology. A professional should know all the subtleties of scientific terms use. It is important to understand all terms related to a specific scientific and technical field.

Therefore, knowledge of the specialty, supplemented by linguistic knowledge and skills, greatly contributes to the implementation of qualitative translations, in which all the features of the translated document are preserved. One of the difficulties in the translation of specialized texts or documents is the meaning of a word. Why the meaning is important? The meaning of the word should not affect the translation. It should give the correct interpretation of different terms. It is also important to pay attention to the semantic of different countries because the translation of one and the same term may be different [3, p.519; 4, p. 516]. Abbreviations is one more peculiarity of specialized texts. In most case abbreviations are not clear. That is why translation and understanding of different names, technical parts or units is not easy as it seems to be even for the specialist. As a rule, there are a lot of abbreviations in legal texts. They are intended to denote departmental units, for example: *CID — Criminal Investigation Department*, *MIA — Ministry of Internal Affairs*, *ICPO — International Criminal Police Organization*.

Familiarization with English legal terms, their understanding and correct use in the speech of a specialist forms linguistic competence. This competence affects finding of Russian matches to English-language terms, setting of term's nature and meaning from the point of view of its morphological components.

The rules of procedural law have the main place in English law. Since they are the basis of all modern termsystems in criminal jurisprudence in the states that use English as an official language. Consequently, norms of criminal substantive and procedural law are often in one regulatory act, even in modern British law. English is possible to use in criminal and criminal procedural legislation. It can be used as an official language. And English law is the root of terminology used in them [5, p. 5520; 6, p. 484].

Very often synonym and antonymic pairs are among English legal terms. What are the characteristics of synonymous pairs? The fact is that the higher the level of science development, the synonymous thinking of any specialist is and the more often this specialist can use these pairs in practice or recognize them in professionally oriented texts of different complexity levels. For example, such terms as *operative* — *sleuth*, *clue* — *evidence* are synonym pair. As for antonymic pairs, there are two groups:

- with the same root: *flexible* — *inflexible* *lawful* — *lawless*
- with different root *to adopt* — *to reject*, *to observe* — *to violate*

A characteristic feature of terminology in modern English is internal polysemia — the ambiguity of the term within a single thermal system. At the same time, there are terms that were originally used in jurisprudence, and they are still in use now. Moreover, such terms are used to describe different things that are not from law or jurisprudence. The term in the system is usually not available for direct observation. Apparently, peculiar artificial conditions in which the consistency of terms can be observed are thesauruses, the consciousness of which has been intensifying in the last two decades [6, p. 484; 7, p. 118]. Due to their specifics, terms cannot be included in the common vocabulary word system. Terms form several subsystems according to the number of fields in national language, without entering either literary or everyday spoken language. Since the concepts and connections in each system are special, this affects lexical means that serve the corresponding terminology fields. In any terminology, "natural" lexical connections are distorted.

A distinctive feature in the translation of legal documentation is the presence of adverbs formed from the combination of *here*, *there*, and *where* with various prepositions, which make it possible to avoid word repetition in the texts (According to the provisions of this Contract/ According to provisions hereof — В соответствии с положениями настоящего Контракта).

Combinations of the adverb *here* with prepositions always refer to the document in question (contract, agreement, guarantee, law):

- hereby — согласно настоящему документу;
- hereof — настоящего документа
- hereafter — ниже в настоящем документе, в дальнейшем;
- herein — в настоящем документе;
- hereto — к настоящему документу;
- hereunder — по условиям настоящего документа, в соответствии с настоящим документом;
- hereinafter — далее в настоящем документе;
- hereinbefore — выше в настоящем документе.

The combination of the adverb *there* with prepositions is to the nearest, logically related noun: *therein* — в том (документе);

- thereon — на том (основании);
- thereby — посредством этого, того;
- therewith — с тем, с этим.
- thereof — этого, того (чего-либо);
- therefor — за то, для того (не путать с *therefore*- поскольку, учитывая что).

Having conducted a small analysis of legal terms, we can say that legal terms are hardly identifiable as legal ones, which can create problems for an interpreter who does not know the corresponding sub-language. This indicates polysemia [8, p. 595; 9, p. 12].

We can say that it is very important to know and to understand the specific scientific terms from different technical and scientific field of knowledge. It is also important to understand peculiarities of terms and their application. Qualitative translation is possible only when there is a combination of linguistic knowledge and knowledge of the specialty. Such combination gives successful results. One more important fact is that qualitative translation should also combine correct use of grammar and vocabulary.

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## **О НЕКОТОРЫХ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯХ РАЗВИТИЯ ВОКАЛИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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*Цель данной работы заключается в выявлении основных тенденций развития вокалической системы французского языка. В статье рассматриваются случаи нейтрализации некоторых оппозиций гласных звуков и исчезновение определенных фонем в речи носителей языка. Практическая значимость работы заключается в том, что ее материалы могут быть использованы при обучении учащихся современному французскому произношению.*

**Ключевые слова:** *фонема; фонетический строй; вокалическая система; звуковая оппозиция; гласные двойного тембра.*

## **ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN FRENCH VOWEL SYSTEM**

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*This work is aimed to identify the main evolution tendencies of the French vowel system. The paper examines the cases of neutralization of some vowel's oppositions and the disappearance of certain phonemes in the speech of native speakers. This research can be used during lessons of the French language, representing its practical importance.*

**Keywords:** *phoneme; phonetic structure; vocalic system; sound opposition; double-tone vowels.*

Каждый живой язык находится в процессе постоянного развития, претерпевая различные изменения на лексическом, грамматическом и фонетическом уровне. Современный французский