

аналізу. Самі судді, які уважно слідкують за такими повідомленнями перечитують публікацію та бувають незадоволені найвитонченішими смисловими моментами, отже у наступному газетному номері можуть з'явитися доповнення чи зауваження до попереднього тексту. У своїх зауваженнях судді навіть уточнюють та виправляють вірогідні подвійні смисли та пояснюють, що вони мали намір висловити на відміну від того, що дехто може вчитати із тексту. За такого серйозного ставлення до текстів виключаються конфлікти юридичних повідомлень, які загалом дуже небажані, але час від часу все-таки виникають у деяких інших виданнях.

Знання про юридичну інформацію цієї лондонської газети та вміння працювати із її текстами мають значення для наукових спроб майбутніх магістрів. Наші початківці-науковці чи поліцейські, які присвятили себе опрацюванню певної наукової теми, можуть збагатити зміст своїх досліджень, а крім того налаштуватися вслід за англійськими професіоналами на надзвичайну серйозність ставлення до письмового вислову.

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TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN LEGAL TEXT

The problem of this study is relevant in modern conditions. The following famous scientists worked in this field: Alekseeva I, Alimov V, Arnold I., Beliavskaia Ye., Vlasenko S.

Interest in the methodology and technique of translating legal documents is due to significant changes in the field of political and economic international relations in recent decades, so language training is necessary for modern professional communication in the field of law and entrepreneurship.

The translator is faced with the problem of adequate transfer of the content of legal documents when translating from one language to another, as a consequence, there is a need for translation transformations. For this reason, this issue of translation of legal texts is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers.

The language of law is first of all the language of law, with its specific terminology denoting special legal concepts, with its peculiar word combinations; it is the language of various regulations and legal documents.

The significance of the legal aspect of language has both universal and concrete-historical character. Linguistic communication is one of the forms of social interaction, which is often of a conflicting nature, inevitably gives rise to the need for its legalization. In the language itself, in many of its spheres, there has always been a tendency towards regulation, as a result of which spontaneous

normativeness, as a rule, is replaced by codification, first recommendatory and then stricter. Spontaneous regulation as the accumulation and deepening of conflict situations increasingly stimulates the processes of legalization of language, human relations in connection with the use of language, etc., which are very specific and therefore require a special attitude from jurisprudence. Features of the relationship between language and law have long been of interest to linguists and jurists. Legal linguistics is a fairly new field of linguistics. It lies at the junction of language and law and is thus interdisciplinary. Although it should be noted that the relationship between language and law has long been dealt with by both lawyers and linguists. Lawyers of Ancient Rome, formulating the position that "law can and should be defined", reflecting in it the task that is called to solve legal linguistics, namely, to make the legal text accurate in its content and at the same time understandable.

Issues of language and law abroad deal with a section of science called "legal linguistics". The term first appeared in German linguistics and was introduced by Adalbert Podlech in 1976. According to the researcher, legal linguistics is a set of all research methods and results that relate to the relationship between language and legal norms, and meet the requirements of modern linguistics.

Transformations are rarely found in "pure form". As a rule, different types of transformations are carried out simultaneously, ie. are combined with each other - permutation is accompanied by replacement, grammatical transformation - lexical, etc. The basis of this work was the classification given by VN Commissar. The researcher believed that translation transformations are divided into the following types:

-) Lexical transformations. This type includes translation transcription and transliteration, tracing and lexical-semantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation).
-) Grammatical transformations, to which the author refers syntactic assimilation (literal translation), sentence division, union of sentences, grammatical substitutions (word forms, parts of speech or sentence member).
-) Complex, ie lexico-grammatical, transformations, including the following techniques: antonym translation, explication (descriptive translation) and compensation.

Distributive-statistical analysis in the form as it was developed and applied by A.Ya. Shaikevich, is the sum of formal algorithmic procedures aimed at describing the language and based only on the distribution (distribution) of given elements in the text.

Legal translation is considered to be the transfer to another language of materials related to the field of law, most often a written translation. There are many types of legal documents that are subject to translation. The most popular: contracts, transactions, contracts, legal acts, as well as laws and legal opinions. Feature of all listed documents is strict observance of the form (sequence of giving of material, requisites, registration).

In the process of translation, it is often impossible to use the literal correspondence of words and expressions that can be found in the dictionary.

Therefore, the translator is forced to resort to transformational translation, which consists in transforming the internal form of a word or phrase or in its complete replacement for adequate transmission of the content of the text; therefore, in the process of translation there is a need to make numerous and varied transformations so that the text of the translation accurately and completely conveys the content of the original document, subject to the rules of law and the rules of translation.

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