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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Особливості українського перекладу термінів кологоративної лексики в юридичному дискурсі

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focused on the specifics of translation of terms of colourful lexicology in legal discourse. The research is based on theoretical sources of many prominent Ukrainian linguists. The researching of the problem of translation of colourful terms in legal discourse is important in order to understand the meaning of terms and provide the reliable translation of this terms.

To establish the research aim and objectives such as accurate translation of legal terms with the compound colourful lexicon on the examples of legal documents. The legal documents use terms in which structure are the colourful lexicon which may lead to misunderstandings and difficulties in their reliable translation therefore the aim of this work is to find out the specifics of translation of these terms and to provide the means of accurate translation. First of all, it is important to define the features of using the colours in texts. Then to understand the lexical purpose of these components in the phrase level. Also the study of legal discourse is inevitable in the resourcing in order to understand the specifics of lexical features of legal texts. Color vocabulary often attracts the attention of scientists. Concepts about colors are reflected in the verbal units of the language – coloratives (color names, color lexemes, color adjectives). Linguistic understanding of language color pictures is based on revealing their verbal wealth and revealing their inner forms, knowledge of various semantic transformations and symbolization characteristic of a certain ethnic group.

Chapter 1

1.1 General Theory of Colourful Lexicon in Ukrainian Language

Color plays an important role in the formation and development of culture. Already in the early stages formation of primitive society, it was a means of marking the most important areas of human experience, helped to navigate in space and time, was an effective means of regulation relations between man and the objective world. A person perceives information about color based on their experience, culture and education in the living conditions of the community of people of a separate country.

Concepts about colors are reflected in the verbal units of the language – coloratives (color names, color lexemes, color adjectives). Linguistic understanding of language color pictures is based on revealing their verbal wealth and revealing their inner forms, knowledge of various semantic transformations and symbolization characteristic of a certain ethnic group.

Color vocabulary often attracts the attention of scientists. Color within the diachronic approach studied by S. Kezina, O. Dzivak, O. Oguy, Yu. Us, T. Kozak, in the syntagmatic aspect it is worth highlighting research of O. Divina, the mentality of the ethnos with the help of color vocabulary was studied by S. Grigoruk, A. Vezhbytska, G. Yavorska, I. Gerasimenko. The lexical-semantic system of the language was becoming the subject of research in the works of T. Venkel, O. Sklyarenko, O. Kudri, S. Kantemir, color as an aesthetically significant component of an artistic text was considered by V. Kalashnyk, N. Sluchai, and A. Belova.

But until now there is no complete, systematic and multifaceted description of coloratives. As it shows analysis of the latest scientific achievements of linguists, the question of color and its functional characteristics is quite relevant. New works appear in the field of theoretical postulates of coloristics, semantics of color names (A. Krytenko, I. Babii), parameters of their functioning in texts (N. Sluchai, V. Kalashnyk) and phraseological units (O. Vasylieva, M. Voloshina, M. Litvinova).

It is worth noting that among linguists there is no single point of view about which are lexical units should be assigned to the group of color terms (coloratives) (English color terms, color naming).

Their lexical and thematic paradigm is extensive and diverse. It includes both lexemes denoting the actual color and figurative and stylistic units denoting the associative color feature [6, 42]. Vocabulary denoting color as a descriptive element appears in the direct meaning, but can also have an additional transferred meaning.

The translation of terms with a colorative component involves preserving not only the content, the cognitive structure, but also the transfer of the metaphorical colour component. To achieve this goal, a system of translation transformations is used, which combines the techniques of material borrowing of a foreign language term with observance of certain rules of transcription or transliteration and a short interpretation, semantic tracing of a foreign language term, lexical tracing, verbatim translation and the use of descriptive inflection. Methods of translation of legal terms with a colorative component and coloronym terms are used with the aim of preserving their semantic content, functional features and, if available, a metaphorical image.

In general, it is believed that coloratives are a sufficiently clearly defined group of adjectives in the language, what the colors mean. This group is not closed, but it is generally accepted that it does not have an explicit one tendencies to expansion [5, 224]. The stability of color markings is affected by a number of factors such as extralinguistic (cultural stereotypes), as well as linguistic, semantic ones [4,115]. In all cultures, according to A. Vezhbytska [1], visual perception and the description of what we see are especially important, so we can consider the concept of 'color' in many languages as a self-sufficient semantic field. In general, we can distinguish seven main groups of colors: red, yellow, green, blue, black, white, brown; although some scientists believe that in nature has three main colors: red, blue, green. But let's not forget about shades colors, of which there are many.

R. Kamberova divides the lexical-semantic field of color into three groups according to the degree of relativity:

– the widest associative zone (white, yellow, blue, black, red);

- middle associative zone (blue, pink, purple, orange);
- minimal associative zone (author's neologisms - silver ribbon, silver fluff, white-barked, blue-winged, yellow-brown) [3, 302.].

The appearance of color psychology is associated with the name of the great German poet I. V. Goethe and his scientific work 'The Doctrine of Color', where the author matches certain colors with characteristic for them, psychological states of a person. Goethe proposed his classification of colors. He divided 'positive' colors - yellow, red, red-yellow (orange) and 'negative' - blue, red-blue and blue-red. The first group of colors creates a cheerful and energetic mood, the second group is restless, depressed. Green color, according to Goethe, is neutral [2].

Coloratives are actively used in all genres of literature as bright and multifunctional tool. Color is an important component of the writer's mental space, therefore, the analysis of the semantics of coloratives helps to reveal the author's philosophical and worldview concept. Each outstanding artist has his own ability to use color names, his own interpretation of this problem and only the creative experience of the writer shows to what extent the specified aspects help the artistic development of the world. Due to the desire to make his speech original and unique, the author expands the lexical-semantic compatibility of words, creates unexpected

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Scientific works of Kamianets-Podilskyi National University named after Ivan Ohienko associations, uses coloratives in a figurative metaphorical sense, thereby creating concrete-sensual images in which the well-known feature of the color name appears in updated connections.

Certain transformations of language structures with a colorative component may be a consequence changes in the historical background, economic conditions of life, the level of technical development of society, changes objects of material culture, sociocultural traditions, etc. It is important that the knowledge of language forms of coloristics also occurs in the concepts of the general linguistic theory, when the verbalization of color is explained by the peculiarities of human intellectual activity. Color is one of the representations of sensory experience of an individual / of a society

that is in complex interdependencies of stability /variability, centrality / peripherality of reflection on the world.

Modern researchers (in particular, R. Frumkina, V. Kulpina, M. Serov, etc.) [Frumkina 1984, Kulpina 2001, Serov 2004] focus primarily on the linguistic-philosophical and linguistic-aesthetic characteristics of coloristic nominations, the possibility of their correlation with meta physical knowledge of the world, the ability of color to identify national dimensions of linguistic consciousness. This approach to coloristics actualizes the syncretic research motivation, because it allows explaining linguistic facts in interdependencies extra- and intralingual conditions. Therefore, the explanatory power of the results of the analysis is important not only for linguistics, but also for humanities as a whole.

A separate and productive aspect of an important linguistic issue is the linguopoetic discourse, which considers a personified reflection on the world, reflected in words (O. Gubenko, Yu. Kartashova, L. Domylivska, etc.). Color is recognized as a dominant feature of an artistic text / texts, an integral component of the linguistic and aesthetic integrity of the creative palette of an artist / artistic direction. The correlation of characteristics integral to language and artistic aesthetics is revealed in color their idiosyncratic features, which can be markers of mentality, culture, time and, above all, individual perception of reality.

The outlined problems of the study of the functioning of color are objectively correlated with the possibility of a deep linguistic slice of the components of the individual's linguistic consciousness, which are different in scope. At the same time, we note that the analysis of the linguistic consciousness of an individual is impossible without studying the collective consciousness, which is not mechanical a combination of individual ideas and knowledge about the world embodied in words. In particular, E. Durkheim [Durkheim 1996] logically points out that collective consciousness refers to the feelings and beliefs of an individual, but is fundamentally different from the functions, structure and dynamics of individual perception of reality. In that case it is necessary to take into account the syncretism of the collective consciousness, since they are mandatory to take into account the factors of the socio-political, cultural,

scientific life of the nation, which form the extralinguistic basis of the linguistic description of coloristic nominations, play a significant role in the correct proof of trends and perspectives development of language awareness of present and future generations.

The modern scientific context, worked out in sufficient detail by stylists and mass communication specialists, leaves unfilled research lacunae in which language is seen as the ability to identify time, especially when it comes to what we called verbal coloristics. After all, it is known that the colors of white, black, L. I. Shevchenko, D. V. Dergach 237

blue, green, etc. in the ethnolinguistic tradition is associated with dispositions of the upper / the lower world (white world - black world), which in the later Christian worldview appears as a correspondence (white world = Eden, paradise; black world = hell). The unfolding of the symbolic values of white and black occurs in the general worldview model: white (pure, light) = positive (a symbol of a white house, a pure soul, clean hands, bright thoughts, etc.); black (dark, opaque) = negative (black soul, black envy, black mouth, dark world, dark water, etc.). Note that the non-linearity of the semantics of linguistic symbols enables another, no less representative vector of analysis: black arable land, black earth, etc.

Other colors characteristic of traditional culture are similarly symbolized, which linguists associate with markers of national language consciousness (yellow - sun, rye, etc., red - blush, rooster, etc.).

Modern mass media transform color semantics into neological symbols that are frequent in use, which is a distinct identifying characteristic time: *біло-сині- члени «Партії регіонів»*, white-blue = members of the 'Party of Regions', *біло-червоні= члени Блоку Юлії Тимошенко*, white-red = members of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, *червоні= члени Комуністичної партії*, red = members of the Communist Party, *зелені= члени Партії зелених та ін.*, green = members of the Green Party, etc.

A sign of a specific socio-cultural experience and, accordingly, a marker time is also a symbol of success in the semantic neologism *зелені(долари США)*, green (US dollars), immoral status or situation – *чорна мітка*=black label, *чорний ніар*=black

PR, *чорний ювелір*= black jeweler, *жовта преса*= yellow press, *червоний диктатор*= red dictator, *коричневий лідер*= brown leader, etc.

Symbolism as a sign of linguistic consciousness of time is manifested in the ability of language to reflect analogies, which are social markers of reality, to reveal their proportionality:

shadow centers of influence, shadow operations, shadow schemes, shadow capital, shadow economy, shadow activity, shadow government, shadow people, etc.; a bright event, a bright sign of the times, a bright manifestation of democracy, a bright figure, etc.; opaque activity, non-transparent schemes, non-transparent capital, non-transparent structure, administrative non-transparency, etc.

Color can be considered in terms of frequency - the mass linguistic consciousness is dominated primarily by basic colors, as well as those marked by political events of a certain era (*Червона революція*=Red Revolution, *Помаранчева революція*=Orange Revolution, *Коричнева диктатура*= Brown Dictatorship, etc.), different types of nominations (*Біл*White House, *Red Cross*, *Golden Sands*, *Black Kurganka*, *White Continent*, *Green Continent*, *Київ Зеленбуд*, etc.).

Coloristic characteristics characteristic of the mass linguistic consciousness of the new time, rely on the complex process of metaphorizing the semantics of a word when it is formed universal evaluability, expressed as a positive / negative attribution of the phenomenon: transparent mechanism of exchange, transparent capital, transparent chain of movement of goods, transparent scheme of work, transparent evidence, etc.; dark contract, dark energy, dark horse, dark forces, dark time, use dark, etc.

The semantics of peripheral colors established in the linguistic consciousness of society are not only metaphorized in modern mass media (the orange government, p. revolutionaries, event, grandmother, etc.), but also acquires the ability to new semantic and syntactic compatibility (*зелено-білі Карпати*=green and white 'Carpathians', *помаранчеві сторінки історії*=orange pages of history, *помаранчове щеплення політиків*=orange vaccination of politicians, etc.). Peripheral colors, like the main ones, become markers social processes, objects: extralingual motivation causes

regularity and semantic variability of verbal coloristics. How it happened, in particular, in the extralingually motivated semantem 'orange'.

1.2 The Means and Features of Translation of Colour Lexicon in Ukrainian Language

In order to achieve equivalence and adequacy translation of colorful vocabulary, the translator needs use various transformations in grammar, lexical and semantic levels. As a rule, when translating colorisms, lexical substitutions, which include two types transformations: generalization and concretization. For example, receiving generalizations can be observed when the white colorism is transferred not with the adjective білий, but as *світлий*. When concretization, this color lexeme is transmitted as *ніжно-білий, молочний, білосніжний*.

In addition to substitutions in the transmission of colorful vocabulary, there can be narrower techniques were used: omission, addition, antonymous translation, descriptive translation (combines signs of lexical substitution and generalization with elements lexical additions), compensation (used to convey dialectisms, the color of which is not always possible to convey with using unambiguous equivalents of the translating language [4, p. 64]).

The use of various translation transformations, both on grammatical and lexical levels contributes to the most accurate transmission of colorful vocabulary, allows fully preserve the meaning and idea of the author of the original text and thereby achieve the adequacy and equivalence of the translation artistic work.

Comparing colorative lexical units in Ukrainian and English, we pay attention to the following criteria: partial linguistic affiliation creative word and derived colorative, the most used color-forming groups of words and methods word formation of secondary adjectival color names in the studied languages. Research material used Ukrainian and English adjective color designations, selected from explanatory Ukrainian and of English dictionaries [Dictionary 1970-1980; Chambers Dictionary 1996; High School Dictionary 1986; Webster's Dictionary 1981].

Coloratives are a fairly clearly defined group of adjectives that mean colors. This group is not closed, but it is generally accepted that it does not have a clear tendency to expand [Kulko 2004, p. 224]. However, on the opinion of A.P. Vasylevich and according to the material we studied, such a group of adjectives is replenished by the

number of tokens that received a color value secondarily. Of course, on the stability of color markings it is influenced by a number of factors, among which we can single out both extralinguistic (cultural stereotypes) and actual ones linguistic, semantic. But the appearance of a wide range of colors, which we observe today, also causes the appearance of new ones color designations. Among them are coloratives with secondary color semantics.

Among linguists, there is no single point of view on which lexical units belong to a group color terms (English color terms, color naming). Yes, O.I. Kulko, describing coloratives in advertising, distinguishes two semantic groups within color designations: actual coloratives (red, coral, blue, etc.) and additional color characteristics (light, dark, thick, dull, etc.). In a group As a matter of fact, the author singles out primary coloratives (the meaning of color is primary, direct: blue, yellow) and secondary coloratives (the meaning of color is portable: cherry, coral) [Kulko 2004, p. 224]. We only we can partially agree with this opinion.

Words denoting tone, saturation, brightness such as light, dark, thick, dull, we do not refer to color designations. Moreover, the meaning of words like cherry, coral are not portable. The specified words received a color meaning derived from the main semantics, eg: cherry has the meaning: 1) made from cherries; 2) dark red, cherry color [Dictionary 1970-1980, p. 543]. I. Babii refers to color names in addition to unmotivated ones (white, yellow, gray, etc.) and color designations motivated from the point of view of native speakers (raspberry, viburnum, wheat, etc.), as well as units such as clear, striped, two-color, clear, tanned, gloomy, etc. Although she characterizes the latter as 'conditional color names' [Babiy 1997]. In our opinion, the last lexemes are also not related to color names, they are convey additional color characteristics. Regarding the classifications of color terms (color terms) in works on materials of the English language, the following groups of color names can often be found: basic color terms: black, white, gray, red, blue, orange, yellow, green, purple, pink, brown (see Berlin-Kay theory [Berlin 1969]); non-basic, which according to the theory of Berlin-Kay are not included in the 11 basic color terms: crimson, scarlet, blond, khaki, bluish, gold, silver; secondary color terms, which were formed from nouns and received a

secondary meaning of color: amaranthine, brick, buff, golden, orange, tobacco, salmon, etc. We believe that such a classification is quite conditional, because lexemes orange, pink, although they refer to basic color terms, but at the same time are derived adjectives from nouns orange 'orange', pink 'clove'. It should be noted that derivative and secondary coloratives should not be considered as synonyms. Definitely the last ones are always derived, that is, necessarily formed from a word with primary semantics, but a colorative meaning in such words is secondary. For example: bronze - bronze: 1) made of bronze; 2) bronze color [Dictionary 1970-1980, Vol. 1, p. 239]; bronze – bronze: 1) made of bronze; 2) dark reddish-brown in color [Webster's Dictionary 1981, p. 283]. Derived color names are not always characterized by secondary colorative semantics, after all derivatives of color naming nouns can have the meaning of color fixed in dictionaries as primary. Such words are found both in Ukrainian and in English. For example: bordeaux (name) – burgundy = бордо(ім.)-бордовий, cinnamon – brown = кориця-коричневий, лазур-лазурний = azure - azure, миша-мишастий = mouse - mousey, ash - ashy; gold - golden; azure (n) – azure (adj) 'azure', beige (n) – beige (adj) 'бежевий', rose – rosy 'рожевий', sepia (n) - sepia (adj) 'сепія', apricot (n) - apricot (adj) 'абрикосовий', canary (n) - canary (adj) 'канарковий', carnation (n) - carnation (adj) 'гвоздичний' and so on.

In the Ukrainian language, among the derived adjectival coloratives, only 5% make up those that received the value of color as primary. In the English language, we observe something completely different situation - among derived colorative adjectives, almost 40% of lexemes have primary color semantics.

So, coloratives with a secondary color meaning are lexical units formed from nouns (usually adjectives), which received secondary color semantics as derivatives of the main meaning adjective. Such color names are motivated from the point of view of native speakers. R. W. Casson, studying the origin secondary English coloratives, speaks of the ontological metonymy and associativeness of such units: 'English simple secondary coloratives such as russet 'червонувато-коричневий' and rose 'рожевий' <...> were formed with the help of the ontological metonymy 'Essence means the colour of the essence'. <...> This metonymy is embodied a cognitive structure based

on the experience of comparing a physical entity with a colour associated with her' [16, p. 5] as in Ukrainian as well as in English, coloratives with secondary semantics can belong to nouns.

For example: azafrin, amaranth, indigo, crimson, cinnabar, lime, purple, sepia, umber, fern, fuchsia, amber; amethyst, amaranth, carrot, cobalt, coffee, cognac, indigo, malachite, peach, sand, snow, tomato 'tomato', tobacco 'tobacco', violet, 'violet', etc. A similar phenomenon is extremely common in English language. Secondary colorative nouns here account for 60% of the total number of lexemes with secondary colorative semantics. This fact is explained by the specificity of the word structure of the English language, where in phrases like raspberry color do not have the first word, performing the function of an attribute an adjective, although when translated into Ukrainian it acts as an adjective, not a noun. Analysis of the actual material [Dictionary 1970-1980; Chambers Dictionary 1996; High School Dictionary 1986; Webster's Dictionary 1981] testifies to the fact that 200 adjectives with secondary color semantics, in the English language among 190 secondary colorative units there is 72 adjectives with secondary colorative meaning. The creative word for the analyzed coloratives in both languages have a noun. In the course of the research, we singled out 11 semantic groups, which include these color coding Let's analyze these groups.

The first group is adjectives that arose from nouns that called vegetables, fruits, berries (Ukrainian: apricot, orange, eggplant, banana, beet, grape, cherry, viburnum, cranberry, raspberry, tangerine, carrot, peach, orange, plum, citrine, lemon, etc.; English: cherry 'cherry', mulberry 'color mulberry', lemon 'lemon', limy 'lime', orange 'orange', peachy 'peach', etc.).

The second group is precious stones (Ukrainian: aquamarine, diamond, agate, amethyst, turquoise, opal, ruby, sapphire, emerald, chrysolite, etc.; English: amethystine, emerald, opaline 'opal', sapphire 'sapphire', turquoise').

The third is dyes and mineral paints (Ukrainian: alizarin, bleach, ocher, cinnabar, cochineal, ocher, purple, ink, etc.; English: bistred, ochre, ochreous, verdigrisy, vermilion).

Fifth - plants or their fruits (Ukrainian: periwinkle, lilac, cornflower, cornflower, clove, heliotrope, pea, corn, olive, aspen, etc.; English: amaranthine, chestnut, ebony 'the color of black wood', mahogany 'the color of mahogany', pink 'pink', primrose 'the color of primroses', rose 'pink', flaxen 'linen', straw 'straw', wheaten 'wheat').

Sixth - metals (Ukrainian: iron, gold, brass, copper, tin, steel, silver, etc.; English: bronze, brass copper, gold, iron, platinum, silver).

The seventh is animals and birds (Ukrainian: voroniv, salmon, tiger; English: buff 'the color of buffalo skin').

The eighth is food and drinks (Ukrainian: wine, coffee, caffeine, honey, milk, chocolate, etc.; English: champagne color champagne', chocolate 'chocolate', cream 'creamy', milky 'milky', mustard 'mustard', winy 'guilty').

Ninth - fabrics (Ukrainian: denim, crimson, kumachev, nankov, scaly; English: calico 'calico', khaki 'khaki', nankeen 'nankeen').

Tenth - minerals and rocks (Ukrainian: clay, chalk, labrador, malachite, ophite, marble, etc.; English: alabaster, beryline, chalky, sand, terracotta).

The eleventh is the names of various objects and phenomena of nature (Ukrainian: marshy, smoky, heavenly, fiery, sooty, tarry, sunny, etc.; English: ashen 'ashy', blushful 'ruddy', flamy 'fiery', natural 'natural', smoky 'smoky', snowy 'snowy', sunny 'the color of the sun').

1.3 General Characteristics of Legal Discourse

Language as the main means of communication serves all spheres socio-political, official-business, scientific and cultural life. O. O. Reformatyky defines language as the most important means of human communication. Human existence without language impossible, and without communication there can be no society either, and that themselves and the person.

We won't even be able to learn to think consistently, nor to adequately understand ourselves and other people, if we do not make our speech-thinking the subject of special attention and study. As V. D. Katkov has written, the language teaches a person to analyse his own thoughts and helps her to know herself. (10) The author also adds that the linguistics is inextricably linked with logic, is the most important of the sciences. It is important for all conscious people, not only for the scientists of any specialty. It is especially important for those who, like a lawyer, have so much deal with abstractions in language.

In the field of legal relations, there is a special language as a sign system that serves as a means of expressing opinions, professional communication of lawyers, a means of transmitting professional (legal) information. This iconic system includes special legal terms that have special legal content, and is called the language of law or legal language. Within this semantic system, two are defined semantic categories: statements, names (common, singular, abstract, concrete) and legal terms ('law', 'law', 'offense', 'crime', 'punishment', etc.), which have a specific meaning and subject-branch significance.

In general, law can be considered a specific sign system of verbal and non-verbal legal signs that function in a certain socio-cultural space, and therefore demonstrate clear socio-value determinism of this system. Languages legal signs are a manifestation of value-laden vocabulary that reproduces the most significant priorities of the legal community, represents the will of society, and forms relevant social values its members, and therefore the guidelines of the legal policy of the state.

Non-verbal legal signs also have a value load, after all form generally accepted iconic images in society because of her professional occupation, lifestyle, manner of

behaviour etc., model the stereotypes of the desired, permitted and prohibited behaviour, create legal symbolism, which has every chance to grow into symbolic artefacts and national archetypes, according to which will recognize the state.

Written form is fundamental to legal practice. Everything that takes place in a courtroom, for example, begins with writing. Any understanding, confidentiality agreement, and contract between business partners must be in writing. In today's world, law firms are increasingly working with international clients and other international law firms.

Preparing for these types of cases will not only ensure you land bigger and better deals, but it will also build your reputation as an experienced and diverse company in the industry.

Written competence is simply crucial, and effective legal communication is also, in a broader context, essential to the well-being of society, the judicial system and the legal profession.

Legal writing involves the production of any form of text used in the legal industry and involves the analysis of facts and the presentation of arguments in documents such as legal memoranda and briefs. Many jurisdictions require specific forms of written communication. Any legal document must be precise, clear and conform to the objective standards developed in the practice of the legal profession.

Legal writing largely uses technical terminology, expressed in particular in specialized words and phrases specific to the law (e.g. novation), through common words with different meanings in legal language (e.g. party [a party in a litigation]), through archaic vocabulary using many ancient words and phrases that used to be part of everyday speech but exist mostly or only in law today (e.g. herein, herewith, where [as pronominal adverbs]), and through borrowed words and phrases from other languages, especially Latin (e.g. mens rea, prima facie, sub judice).

N. V. Artikutsa defines the language of law as a functional variety of literary language with characteristic linguistic and stylistic and structural and genre features determined by the specifics of the legal sphere and communicative and professional needs in it. The language of law cannot differ significantly from literary language,

because the main purpose of law is to regulate relations between people, so it must be objectified in a language that will be understandable for people — participants in social relations.

At the same time, the language of law has certain specific features that distinguish it from the general literary language. To such features, which at the same time are requirements for it, include: formality, clarity, accuracy, unambiguity, completeness of content, logical sequence, argumentativeness, clarity of the structure of the presentation, instructional and informative (directive) nature of legal prescriptions, codification, generalization, strict normativity at all language levels, a high degree of standardization (terminology and syntactic constructions: established expressions, formulas, clichés), stylistic uniformity, neutrality (emotionlessness), stability of means of expression, lack of individual and authorial features²⁰. In addition, in the vast majority cases, the legal language has a certain, albeit rather variable, circle permanent users, which includes, first of all, professional lawyers, but at the same time it is intended for an unlimited circle person at the same time, legal language serves as a means of special, intellectual and legal communication. It is not created for everyday communication of people, and its use is only in cases of conflict with the law. It should also be noted that legal language is characterized by special, distinctive objects of fixation (for example, legislative or judicial acts).

On the basis of the above-mentioned features of the legal language in special studies, it is proposed to understand it as logical system of verbal expression of thought, with the help of which it is described law and its manifestations, which is characterized by the presence of specific terminology, special objects of fixation and a certain circle of permanent users and serves as a means of intellectual and legal communication (21).

Legal text as one of the external expressions of the ideal (legal) picture (picture of the proper) real (physical) world more than any other, must be precise in its content and understandable to both the initiated, that is, the participant of the discursive community, and the uninitiated. Inadequate linguistic quality of legal texts hinders the understanding of the already complex legal ideas (23), undermines trust in law as a whole. At the same time one should not give in to the temptation to make the level of

legal culture of society dependent on the quality of legal language. The last is a minimum necessary condition for proper legal regulation, but certainly not sufficient. 'Language cannot exist by itself to guarantee social order, it requires the presence of good free will on the part of the participants of social relations themselves and their adjustment, if necessary, by the sovereign. Absence of such goodwill or social control renders the perfection of legal language useless. The linguistic part of the social contract is a continuation mutual interdependence between members of the community' (24).

The special quality of legal language is caused by the fact that the antinomic existence of natural language, the spontaneity of the laws of its existence, the field organization of the semantics of linguistic units come into conflict with the ascribed imperative of legal texts and the rigid semantic of language units used in legal language. You can even find a comparison of studying law languages with the study of a foreign language. The specificity of legal discourse lies in the high level of variability of professional specificity, argumentation technologies, features of subject implementation discourse, etc.

In view of the specified specifics, the legal doctrine was developed a number of requirements for the language of law:

- 1) **adequacy** — the legal language must realistically reflect existing state legal validity. Each legal term, each legal category should be an external reflection of the content of state-legal phenomena or social practice, and accurately and reliably convey the meaning of each concept;
- 2) **determinism** — each legal category is projected onto other legal categories. However, such determinism is not one-sided and linear in nature, but is interconnected. The meaning of a legal terminological category cannot be understood without a legal understanding of other legal categories. Logical relationship in legal parlance — the same norm as the presence of logic in the law itself, because, reflecting law is external, legal language reproduces and reflects the properties of law itself;
- 3) **terseness** - the style of legal language is dry and short. Redundant language symbols not only do not make sense and do not reflect the content of legal language,

but also reduce perception the meaning of legal terminology. Legal language reproduces only the factual basis of certain circumstances and legal (in a narrower sense — legislative) justifications these facts. Conciseness of legal language is its functional necessity;

the formality of the legal language is conditioned by the formality of the law itself — every term, every category of legal interpretation can only be unambiguous and should not assume a double meaning;

4) **functionality** — the functions of legal language are not only in precisely and correctly determining the meaning of state-legal phenomena, but also in designing it in the social environment, give it an applied meaning and make it a means of communication, primarily in professional legal activity.

All in all, in contrast to the common literary language, the basic unit of which there is a word, for the language of law such a unit is not just a word, but a word-term. for the field of law, legal terminology consists of a system of legal terms. Legal science offers a lot its definitions. The legal term must comply with the rules and regulations certain language; reflect a specific definition, focus on the corresponding concept; be relatively independent of context, accurate, concise; be aimed at maximum compliance with the entire system of terms of a certain field; to be melodious.

Therefore, when translating a legal text, it is necessary to be guided by such factors as: legal terminology as the main one the cognitive component of the legal text is mostly followed subject to transformations - lexical, grammatical, lexico-grammatical; passive constructions should be rendered grammatical equivalent counterparts or to be accompanied by syntactic ones transformations; generalizing semantics of the subject is necessary to transmit with the help of variant counterparts; trace comply with the current literary norms regarding the construction syntactic structures; the degree of formality of the style to reflect in translations using equivalent and variant counterparts or if necessary with the help of positional compensation.

Chapter 2

1. Translation of Colourful Lexicon in Legal Discourse

Traditional and most a universal model of terminological phrases is the adjective + noun model:

Black mouth 'наклепник',

Green wood 'стати розбійником',

Green card 'посвідчення особи, яке підтверджує наявність у іноземця права на працевлаштування':

“A completed green card is a paper authorized by law relating to the registry of aliens within...” (United States of America, Plaintiff-appellee, v. Jose Moreno) [26].

/«Заповнена грін-карта — це документ, дозволений законом, що стосується реєстру іноземців у межах...» (Сполучені Штати Америки, Позивач-відповідач, проти Хосе Морено)

Majority of these terms is formed according to the **metaphorical transfer**, for example.

White washing 'відбілювання' - 'відмивання грошей',

Black Maria (police to deliver violent drunkards to the station) - 'поліцейська машина, обладнана для перевезення ув'язнених', 'чорна ворона';

The translation is accomplished with the help of metaphorical transfer.

Blackleg 'чорна нога' - 'крюка', 'шахрай', 'шулер', 'штрейкбрехер':

“Violent clashes between workers and the police were frequent – especially at picket lines and where blackleg labor was being employed” [22]. /Між робітниками і поліцією відбувалися жорстокі сутички, особливо почастишали пікети за участю штрейкбрехерів.

Metonymy, or the transition of a name from one object to another on the basis of external or internal connection, also occurs in the formation of terminological phrases with a color component.

So, for example,

Whitehall 'Уайтхол' - the central thoroughfare of London - 'державна служба', 'уряд Великобританії' (such state departments as the Ministry of Defense, the Cabinet of

Ministers are located on this street): *Whitehall Monitor (Data driven analysis of government)* / *Монітор Уайтхолла (аналіз роботи уряду з урахуванням даних)* [24].

Cultural information contained in lexemes denoting color penetrates through associative connotations. Language units of the same color spectrum can have both the same and a distinctive connotation (positive or negative) within the terminological nest.

So, words containing the black component in their composition carry a clearly expressed negative orientation. As a result of the similarity of the color and the component of the phrase, these lexemes are used in the legal field to indicate accidents and incidents, for example:

Black eye «чорне око» , «підбите око» : metaphorical transfer

“He indicated the victim received the black eye from her husband, but his only knowledge of the incident came from conversations with other people” (Davlin v. State: Arkansas Supreme Court Decisions) [26]. / Він заявив, що від удару чоловіка жертва отримала синець під оком, але дізнався про цей інцидент тільки з розмов з іншими людьми;

Black spot «ділянка дороги з підвищеною небезпекою : “...to show a 'black spot' on the surface of the roadway in the intersection where the...” (Muir v. Grier: California Court of Appeal Decisions) [Ibidem]. / щоб виявити ділянку дороги з підвищеною небезпекою на перехресті, де...;

metaphorical transfer

To beat black and blue «побити жорстоко, до напівсмерті», «змардувати»: “He beat the child ‘pretty hard’ according to defendant, and at times would kick... She noted that he was all black and blue from the beating he had received...” За словами підсудного, він бив дитину 'досить сильно', іноді й ногами... Вона зазначила, що вона була жорстоко побита...

(State v. Cacchiotti; Rhode Island Supreme Court Decisions) [Ibidem].

The color component black 'black', as in many cultures, in English symbolizes mystery, evil and is part of terminological combinations indicating the illegality of any actions or phenomena, for example:

Blackmail «шантаж»: “Blackmail is intentionally gaining or attempting to gain anything of value or compelling or attempting to compel another to act against such...” (Kansas Statutes § 21-5428 (2019)) [Ibidem]. / Шантаж - це навмисний спосіб отримання чи спроба отримати щось цінне або примус чи спроба змусити діяти проти...;

The use of metonymy is applied in this translation.

Black list «чорний список», 'list of persons whose behavior is considered questionable, to whom sanctions may be applied', 'countries or companies with which trade is prohibited': “No corporation, company, or individual shall blacklist, or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published any employee, mechanic, or laborer discharged by such...” (2014 Oklahoma Statutes Title 40. Labor §40-172. Blacklisting) [Ibidem]. / No corporation, a company or individual should not blacklist employees, workers, layoffs...

metaphorical transfer

The black color, while retaining its primary meaning, realizes both the meanings of the shadow sector and the unhealthy financial position:

Black-ink operation «брудна справа»; metaphorical transfer

Black cargo 'cargo is prohibited';

Black knight 'a person or firm carrying out a hostile takeover of a company';

A black box 'investment, generating passive income';

Black marketer 'seller on the black market', 'speculator';

Black market child minder 'children's teacher working without official permission';

Black money 'illegal income': “But the Secret Service suspected that Konneh was involved in a scheme known as a 'black money scam’” (State v. Konneh) [Ibidem]. /

The Secret Service suspected that Konnet was involved in a fraudulent scheme, known as the 'black cash scam';

Color in legal terminology can nominate:

1) criminal activity

Black bag job 'нелегальні дії секретних спецслужб', 'незаконний обшук приміщення';

White slave traffic 'торгівля жінками з метою сексуальної експлуатації';

2) social and professional status of a person

Blue-collar offender «синьокомірцевий (i.e. coming from workers, artisans, etc.) злочинець»;

3) involvement to the event

Red-handed criminal 'злочинець спійманий на місці злочину';

4) moral assessment of phenomena

Red tape «бюрократія, тяганина»;

The use of metonymy.

Blue ribbon jury – «ретельно підібране журі присяжних;

The use of metonymy.

5) racial affiliation

Black Africa «расистська назва афроамериканців»,

Brown power- «влада коричневих, латиноамериканців»;

6) affiliation to a particular organization or title

Black Lives Matter «рух, що виступає проти расової дискримінації та насильства щодо чорношкірого населення»,

Blue helmets- «війська ООН»;

The use of metonymy.

Black Rod «чорний жезл, герольдмейстер» [7; 10; 19; 20].

The translation is accomplished with a help of metonymy.

Black market «нелегальний ринок товару або послуги»: "...admitted the payment of black market taxes to the State in an amount of more than \$30,000.00 on the illegal

sales of intoxicating liquor, and admitted that they...” (Zambrony v. State Ex Rel. Hawkins: Supreme Court) [Ibidem]. / ...допустили можливість сплатити податки державі, отримані під час торгівлі алкогольними напоями на чорному ринку у розмірі понад 30 000 доларів США, і визнали, що вони...

As the examples show, the word black is often negatively charged throughout the *paradigm*.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that sometimes the black color loses its negative meaning and acquires positive signs:

To move into the black «почати отримувати прибуток».

This is due to the fact that originally the word black meant the color of the ink that was used when writing clients who did not have financial debt. So, as a result of metaphorical transformation, this unit became denote «приносить прибуток, прибуток».

The lexeme blue «синій» also actively functions as part of compound legal terms, having with a positive connotation:

Blue slip- «схвалення»,

Blue book «збірник офіційних документів», список осіб, які обіймають державні посади», «Британські національні рахунки,

Blue laws- n. state or local laws which prohibit certain activities, particularly entertainment, sports or drinking on Sunday, to honor the Christian Sabbath. They were employed in the New England colonies controlled by the puritans who kept the Sabbath sacred.

Сині закони- n. державні або місцеві закони, які забороняють певну діяльність, зокрема розваги, спорт або вживання алкоголю в неділю, для вшанування християнської суботи. Вони працювали в колоніях Нової Англії, контрольованих пуританами, які дотримувалися святості суботи. «Блакитний» на сленгу означав пуританський. This term is translated with the help of metaphorical translation.

Blue chip stocks – «акції блакитних фішок», «акції, що дають високі дивіденди :

“Over the next several months, LeWinter sold all of Mauriber's blue chip stocks” (Mauriber v. Shearson/American Exp., Inc., 567 F. Supp. 1231) [Ibidem]. / За кілька наступних місяців Ле Вінтер продав усі акції блакитних фішок Морібера.

The term component **white** is quite rare in legal discourse. Positivity images of such symbols of state power as the **White House** and grandeur of white. Political, social changes in the structure of society, intercultural and interracial problems are often reflected in the functioning and development of colorful legal vocabulary.

White collar crime- n. a generic term for crimes involving commercial fraud, cheating consumers, swindles, insider trading on the stock market, embezzlement and other forms of dishonest business schemes. The term comes from the out-of-date assumption that business executives wear white shirts with ties.

Злочинність білих комірів-п. загальний термін для злочинів, пов'язаних з комерційним шахрайством, обманом споживачів, шахрайством, інсайдерською торгівлею на фондовому ринку, розкраданням коштів та іншими формами нечесних бізнес-схем. Термін походить від застарілого припущення, що керівники компаній носять білі сорочки з краватками.

Der Weiße Ring (Eigenschreibweise WEISSER RING, vollständige Vereinsbezeichnung in Deutschland WEISSER RING – Gemeinnütziger Verein zur Unterstützung von Kriminalitätsopfern und zur Verhütung von Straftaten e. V.) ist eine in mehreren Ländern Europas tätige, jeweils eigenständige Hilfsorganisation für Kriminalitätsopfer und ihre Familien./ *The White Ring (own spelling WEISSER RING, full association name in Germany WEISSER RING - non-profit association for the support of crime victims and for the prevention of crime e.V.) is an independent aid organization for crime victims and their families operating in several European countries. / Асоціація «Вайсе Рінг»- Weißer Ring (власне написання WEISSER RING, повна назва асоціації в Німеччині WEISSER RING - некомерційна асоціація для підтримки жертв злочинів і для запобігання злочинам e.V.) є незалежною організацією допомоги жертвам злочинів та їхнім родинам, що працює в кількох*

європейських країнах.- The translation is accomplished with the help of transliteration because there is no equivalents for the translation of the association`s name.

Thus, the **Black Code** «чорний кодекс» in the history of the United States, adopted in the states of the former Confederation after the Civil War, was intended to ensure the preservation of the superiority of the white population over black residents. These codes were restrictive laws designed to infringe upon the freedom African Americans and making them available as cheap labor: *“In fact, the Southern states almost immediately passed a series of laws known as ‘Black Codes’ which, though not enslaving the freedmen, severely restricted their freedoms and put them at the mercy of whites”* [21]. / Фактично всі південні штати без зволікання ухвалили низку законів, відомих як 'Чорні кодекси', згідно з якими, хоч і не поневоляли вільновідпущеників, обмежували їх свободи і віддавали під владу білому населенню.

In 1920, the **Black and Tans** unit was formed in Great Britain, carrying out police functions during the Irish War of Independence. The temporary uniform of the police forces consisted of from uniforms of different colors: khaki - the British army and dark olive uniforms - the Royal Irish Police. The inconsistent combination of different types of uniforms resembled the color of the Irish Foxhounds, which gave rise to the name **“black and piebald”**- «чорно- пегі»: *“The shootings were carried out by a combined convoy of Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) officers and two RIC reserve forces – the Auxiliaries and the Black and Tans”* [23]. / Стрільба велася об'єднаним конвоєм офіцерів Королівської поліції Ірландії та двох резервних сил, що складаються з допоміжних військ та «чорно-пігих».

At the beginning of the 20th century, the United States passed a state law regulating the sale of securities in order to protect investors from fraudulent activities – **the Blue sky law**- «Законодавство про контроль над інвестиціями».

Thanks to unscrupulous merchants '**blue sky sellers**' or 'air sellers' the name of the first act to protect investors from fraud was given:

“The Martin Act is an early blue sky statute, and is with most of these early statutes, it includes no provision imposing civil liability” [18]. / Закон Мартіна це попередній закон «Блакитне небо». Як і більшість попередніх законів, він не містить положень про цивільну відповідальність. In this case we use metaphorical translation to this term.

As you can see, colorful vocabulary is an integral part of intercultural communication, integrates the legal process and generates relevant concepts in the picture of the world of communication participants.

Since the main feature of the language of law is an accurate, reliable presentation of the material, the most common way to translate terms with a color designation component is to use a translation equivalent, for example **Black cap** – «чорний капелюх судді». In the case where there are no equivalents in the target language, or differ in connotative meaning, the transfer of color terms is carried out using in the text of lexemes, the meaning of which does not coincide with the values of the units of the source language, but can be derived from them using logical reasoning. Thus, the term **blue collar** comes from the name of workers who wear blue work clothes at the enterprise: *“In July of 1976 there occurred a work stoppage by certain 'blue collar' workers of the district” (Los Angeles County Employees' Assn. v. Sanitation Dist. No. 2 (1979)) [26]. / У липні 1976 р. деякі робітники району призупинили свою діяльність.*

The term **black knight- чорний лицар** means a physical or a legal entity that tries to carry out a takeover of another company.

And the term **white knight- білий лицар** is a white knight, on counterbalance, denotes a friendly potential buyer of the enterprise. Here we can see metaphorical translation of logical sense.

Grey eminence – сірий кардинал;

Demetaphorization of the term:

White tag – (energy efficiency passport)- паспорт енергоефективності;

Black-ink operation – (profitable scam)- прибуткова афера;

In this case we cannot apply the translation with the analogues in Ukrainian language, therefore it is more relevant to use the logical demetaphorization of the term.

During the research it was found that the pink colour is the rarest of most the colours in legal discourse. It is mostly used as a slang. So we have to make a scrutiny in order to implement a reliable translation.

For example:

Pink slip «рожеві листи» про звільнення - n.

- 1) slang for official automobile registration certificate, due to its colour in some states.
- 2) slang for notice of being fired or laid off from a job.

«рожевий лист» про звільнення- ім.

- 1) сленг офіційного свідоцтва про реєстрацію автомобіля через його колір у деяких штатах.
- 2) сленг повідомлення про звільнення або звільнення з роботи.

According to American Title Loan, the state of California printed certificates of title on pink paper until 1988 — hence the term "**pink slips.**" DMV officials adopted this practice to keep car owners from accidentally throwing out this vital piece of paper with other trash like an outdated vehicle registration notice.

The paramount requirement for translation is to achieve adequacy. An adequate or equivalent translation is such a translation that is carried out at a level necessary and sufficient to convey an unchanged plan of content while observing the corresponding plan of expression, i.e. standards of the target language.

Since the main feature of the language of law is an accurate, reliable presentation of the material, the most common way of translating terms with a color designation component is the use of **a translation equivalent**, for example, **black cap** – «чорна шапочка судді».

In the case when there are no equivalents in the target language or differ in connotative meaning, the transmission of color terms is carried out **using lexemes in the text**, the meaning of which does not coincide with the values of the units of the source language, but can be deduced from them **using logical reasoning**. Thus, the term **blue collar**

comes from the name of workers who wear blue work clothes at the enterprise: *“In July of 1976 there occurred a work stoppage by certain 'blue collar' workers of the district” (Los Angeles County Employees 'Assn. v. Sanitation Dist. No. 2 (1979)) [26]. / У липні 1976 р. деякі робітники району призупинили свою діяльність.*

Similar phrases are translated into Russian either with a color component - white color worker 'white collar', or without it - white color worker 'employee': “The Department of Labor will conduct public listening sessions to gather views on white collar exemption regulations” (White Collar Exemption Regulations; Public Listening Sessions) [Ibidem]. / The Department of Labor will hold public hearings to gather information regarding exemptions for white collar employees.

When transferring legal terms, semantic accuracy and minimization of ambiguity of interpretation are necessary. With a literal translation, the meaning of the statement may be distorted, which leads to an erroneous perception of reality. So, Blue laws - 'Sunday laws', according to which, for religious reasons, all Sunday events in the United States were not allowed or were banned. The name Blue laws comes from the word blue 'blue', which meant the dismissive attitude of Americans to strict moral codes in the 17th century. The blue laws governing social activities on Sunday remain in the statutes of some states of America today.

Often, when translating these terminological units, the disclosure of the meaning of a foreign word is carried out using an extended phrase, that is, an explanatory or descriptive-explanatory translation is used, for example British blue books 'collections of diplomatic correspondence and government, as well as documents for informing the public or parliament or influencing them': The British War Blue Book (Document concerning German-Polish Relations and the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939) [25]. / British War Blue Book (Documents relating to German-Polish relations and the outbreak of hostilities between Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939).

Thus, the color components in the composition of the considered language units demonstrate a complex linguocultural nature. Despite the fact that the color notation

systems in English and Russian are identical, there are minor differences in the perception of color space among the speakers of the two cultures.

Without a doubt, with the help of color one can trace the cultural, historical and socio-political development of an entire people. An adequate translation of these terms with maximum preservation of the morphological, syntactic and semantic structures of terminological units provides 'the necessary completeness of interlingual communication in specific conditions' [11].

Similar phrases are translated into Russian either with a color component - white color worker 'white collar', or without it - white color worker 'employee': 'The Department of Labor will conduct public listening sessions to gather views on white collar exemption regulations' (White Collar Exemption Regulations; Public Listening Sessions) [Ibidem]. / The Department of Labor will hold public hearings to gather information regarding the exemption from liability of white-collar workers.

When conveying legal terms, semantic accuracy and minimization of ambiguity in interpretation are necessary. With a literal translation, the meaning of the statement may be distorted, which leads to a false perception of reality. Yes, Blue laws are 'Sunday laws', according to which, for religious reasons, all Sunday events in the USA were not allowed or were prohibited. The name Blue laws comes from the word blue, which meant the disdainful attitude of Americans to strict moral codes in the 17th century. Blue laws, which regulate social activities on Sundays, remain in the statutes of some American states today.

Often, when translating these terminological units, the meaning of a foreign word is revealed with the help of an expanded word combination, that is, an explanatory or descriptive-explanatory translation is used, for example, British blue books' collections of diplomatic correspondence and government, as well as documents for informing the public or parliament or exerting influence on them': The British War Blue Book (Document concerning German-Polish Relations and the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939) [25]. / British Military Blue Book (Documents relating to German-Polish relations and the

beginnings of military action between Great Britain and Germany on September 3, 1939).

Thus, the color components in the considered language units demonstrate a complex linguistic and cultural character. Despite the fact that the color designation systems in English and Ukrainian are identical, there are minor differences in the perception of the color space among the speakers of the two cultures.

Undoubtedly, with the help of color it is possible to trace the cultural-historical and socio-political formation of an entire nation. Adequate translation of these terms with maximum preservation of morphological, syntactic and semantic structures of terminological units provides 'the necessary completeness of interlanguage communication in specific conditions' [11].

The translation of terms with a colorative component involves preserving not only the content, the cognitive structure, but also the transfer of the metaphorical color component. To achieve this goal, a system of translation transformations is used, which combines the techniques of material borrowing of a foreign language term with observance of certain rules of transcription or transliteration and a short interpretation, semantic tracing of a foreign language term, lexical tracing, verbatim translation and the use of descriptive inflection. Methods of translation of legal terms with a colorative component and coloronym terms are used with the aim of preserving their semantic content, functional features and, if available, a metaphorical image.

Words denoting tone, saturation, brightness such as light, dark, thick, dull, we do not refer to color designations. Moreover, the meaning of words like cherry, coral is not portable. The specified words received a color meaning derived from the main semantics, eg: cherry has the meaning: 1) made from cherries; 2) dark red, cherry color [Dictionary 1970-1980, p. 543]. I. Babii refers to color names in addition to unmotivated ones (white, yellow, gray, etc.) and color designations motivated from the point of view of native speakers (raspberry, viburnum, wheat, etc.), as well as units such as clear, striped, two-color, clear, tanned, gloomy, etc. Although she characterizes the latter as 'conditional color names' [Babiy 1997]. In our opinion, the last lexemes are also not related to color names, they are conveying additional color characteristics.

Regarding the classifications of color terms (color terms) in works on materials of the English language, the following groups of color names can often be found: basic color terms:

black, white, gray, red, blue, orange, yellow, green, purple, pink, brown (see Berlin-Kay theory [Berlin 1969]); non-basic, which according to the theory of Berlin-Kay are not included in the 11 basic color terms: crimson, scarlet, blond, khaki, bluish, gold, silver; secondary color terms, which were formed from nouns and received a secondary meaning of color: amaranthine, brick, buff, golden, orange, tobacco, salmon, etc. We believe that such a classification is quite conditional, because lexemes orange, pink, although they refer to basic color terms, but at the same time are derived adjectives from nouns orange 'orange', pink 'clove'.

It should be noted that derivative and secondary coloratives should not be considered as synonyms. Definitely the last ones are always derived, that is, necessarily formed from a word with primary semantics, but a colorative meaning in such words is secondary. For example: bronze - bronze: 1) made of bronze; 2) bronze color [Dictionary 1970-1980, Vol. 1, p. 239]; bronze – bronze: 1) made of bronze; 2) dark reddish-brown in color [Webster's Dictionary 1981, p. 283]. Derived color names are not always characterized by secondary colorative semantics, after all derivatives of color naming nouns can have the meaning of color fixed in dictionaries as primary. Such words are found both in Ukrainian and in English. For example: bordeaux (name) – burgundy= бордо(ім.)- бордовий, cinnamon – brown= кориця- коричневий, лазур- лазурний=azure - azure, миша-мишастий=mouse - mousey, ash - ashy; gold -golden; azure (n) – azure (adj) 'azure', beige (n) – beige (adj) 'бежевий', rose – rosy 'рожевий', sepia (n) - sepia (adj) 'сепія', apricot (n) - apricot (adj) 'абрикосовий', canary (n) - canary (adj) 'канарковий', carnation (n) - carnation (adj) 'гвоздичний' and so on.

In the Ukrainian language, among the derived adjectival coloratives, only 5% make up those that received the value of color as primary. In the English language, we observe something completely different situation - among derived colorative adjectives, almost 40% of lexemes have primary color semantics.

So, coloratives with a secondary color meaning are lexical units formed from nouns (usually adjectives), which received secondary color semantics as derivatives of the main meaning adjective. Such color names are motivated from the point of view of native speakers. R. W. Casson, studying the origin secondary English coloratives, speaks of the ontological metonymy and associativeness of such units: 'English simple secondary coloratives such as russet 'червонувато-коричневий' and rose 'рожевий' <...> were formed with the help of the ontological metonymy 'Essence means the colour of the essence'. <...> This metonymy is embodied a cognitive structure based on the experience of comparing a physical entity with a colour associated with her' [16, p. 5] as in Ukrainian as well as in English, coloratives with secondary semantics can belong to nouns.

For example: azafrin, amaranth, indigo, crimson, cinnabar, lime, purple, sepia, umber, fern, fuchsia, amber; amethyst, amaranth, carrot, cobalt, coffee, cognac, indigo, malachite, peach, sand, snow, tomato 'tomato', tobacco 'tobacco', violet, 'violet', etc. A similar phenomenon is extremely common in English language. Secondary colorative nouns here account for 60% of the total number of lexemes with secondary colorative semantics. This fact is explained by the specificity of the word structure of the English language, where in phrases like raspberry color do not have the first word, performing the function of an attribute, an adjective, although when translated into Ukrainian it acts as an adjective, not a noun. Analysis of the actual material [Dictionary 1970-1980; Chambers Dictionary 1996; High School Dictionary 1986; Webster's Dictionary 1981] testifies to the fact that 200 adjectives with secondary color semantics, in the English language among 190 secondary colorative units there is 72 adjectives with secondary colorative meaning. The creative word for the analyzed coloratives in both languages have a noun. In the course of the research, we singled out 11 semantic groups, which include these color coding. Let's analyze these groups. The first group is adjectives that arose from nouns that called vegetables, fruits, berries (Ukrainian: apricot, orange, eggplant, banana, beet, grape, cherry, viburnum, cranberry, raspberry, tangerine, carrot, peach, orange, plum, citrine, lemon, etc.; English: cherry 'cherry', mulberry 'color mulberry', lemon 'lemon', limy 'lime', orange 'orange', peachy 'peach', etc.). The

second group is precious stones (Ukrainian: aquamarine, diamond, agate, amethyst, turquoise, opal, ruby, sapphire, emerald, chrysolite, etc.; English: amethystine, emerald, opaline 'opal', sapphire 'sapphire', turquoise'). The third is dyes and mineral paints (Ukrainian: alizarin, bleach, ocher, cinnabar, cochineal, ocher, purple, ink, etc.; English: bistred, ochre, ochreous, verdigrisy, vermilion). Fifth - plants or their fruits (Ukrainian: periwinkle, lilac, cornflower, cornflower, clove, heliotrope, pea, corn, olive, aspen, etc.; English: amaranthine, chestnut, ebony 'the color of black wood', mahogany 'the color of mahogany', pink 'pink', primrose 'the color of primroses', rose 'pink', flaxen 'linen', straw 'straw', wheaten 'wheat'). Sixth - metals (Ukrainian: iron, gold, brass, copper, tin, steel, silver, etc.; English: bronze, brass copper, gold, iron, platinum, silver). The seventh is animals and birds (Ukrainian: voroniv, salmon, tiger; English: buff 'the color of buffalo skin'). The eighth is food and drinks (Ukrainian: wine, coffee, caffeine, honey, milk, chocolate, etc.; English: champagne color champagne', chocolate 'chocolate', cream 'creamy', milky 'milky', mustard 'mustard', winy 'guilty'). Ninth - fabrics (Ukrainian: denim, crimson, kumachev, nankov, scaly; English: calico 'calico', khaki 'khaki', nankeen 'nankeen'). Tenth - minerals and rocks (Ukrainian: clay, chalk, labrador, malachite, ophite, marble, etc.; English: alabaster, beryline, chalky, sand, terracotta). The eleventh is the names of various objects and phenomena of nature (Ukrainian: marshy, smoky, heavenly, fiery, sooty, tarry, sunny, etc.; English: ashen 'ashy', blushful 'ruddy', flamy 'fiery', natural 'natural', smoky 'smoky', snowy 'snowy', sunny 'the color of the sun').

Annex

English	Ukrainian
Black mouth	Наклепник- metaphorical translation; the use of paradigm
Green wood	стати розбійником- metaphoriacal translation
Green card	посвідчення особи, яке підтверджує наявність у іноземця права - працевлаштування- metaphorical translation; metonymy
White washing	відбілювання, відмивання грошей
Black Maria	поліцейська машина, обладнана для перевезення ув'язнених; the use of metonymy
Blackleg	чорна нога – шахрай, шулер
Whitehall	уайтхол – державна служба , уряд великобританії; the use of metonymy; literar translation
Black eye	Чорне око, Підбите око; the literar translation
Black spot	Ділянка дороги з підвищеною небезпекою
To beat black and blue	Побити жорстоко, до напів смерті; змордувати; metaphorical transfer; descriptive translation
Blackmail	Шантаж; the use of paradigm; finding equivalents in the target language
Black list	Чорний список; the use of paradigm; metaphorical transfer
Black-ink operation	Брудна справа; the use of paradigm; metaphorical transpher
Black cargo	Вантаж заборонений; the use of paradigm; metaphorical transfer
Black knight	Особа або фірма, яка здійснює вороже поглинання компанії; the use of paradigm; metaphorical transfer
A black box	Інвестиції, що приносять пасивний дохід; metonymy; descriptive translation
Black marketer	Продавець на чорному ринку
Blackmarket child minder	Вчитель для дітей, який працює без офіційного дозволу; the use of paradigm; descriptive translation
Black money	Нелегальний дохід- metaphorical translation
Black bag job	Нелегальній дії секретних спецслужб; незаконний обшук приміщення- metaphorical translation

White slave traffic	Торгівля жінками з метою сексуальної експлуатації- metaphorical transfer ; descriptive translation
Blue-collar	Синьокмірцевий злочинець- omission; the use of slang
Red-handed criminal	Злочинець спійманий на місці злочину- explanation – descriptive translation
Red tape	Бюрократія, тяганина- finding equivalents; the use of slang
Blue ribbon jury	Ретельно підібране журі присяжних
Black Africa	Расистська назва афроамериканців- metaphorical translation- Metonymy
Brown power	Влада коричневих, Латиноамериканців- Metonymy
Black Lives Matter	Рух, щоб виступає проти расової дискримінації та насильства щодо чорношкірого населення- descriptive translation
Blue helmets	Війська ООН- finding equivalents in the target language
Black Rod	Чорний жезл, Герольдмейстер
Black market	Нелегальний ринок товару або послуги
To move into the black	Почати отримувати прибуток- descriptive translation
Blue slip	Схвалення- item of slang; finding equivalents in the target language
Blue chips stocks	Акції блакитних фішок; акції, що дають високі дивіденди; descriptive translation
White House	Білий дім; державна влада- metonymy
White collar crime	Загальний термін для злочинів, пов'язаних з комерційним Шахрайством, обманом споживачів, інсайдерською торгівлею на фондовому ринку, розкраданням коштів та іншими формами нечесних бізнес схем. Термін походить від застарілого припущення, що керівники компаній носять білі сорочки з краватками.
Black code	Чорний кодекс
Black and Tans	Підрозділ було сформовано у великій Британії, виконуючи поліцейські функції під час війни за незалежність Ірландії
“Black and piebald”	Чорно-пегі
“Blue sky sellers”	Видавці повітря-назва 1-го акту захисту інвесторів від шахрайства

Black cap	Чорний капелюх Судді- translation equivalent
Blue collar	Синьокомірцевий робітник- translation equivalent
Black knight	Фізична або юридична особа, яка намагається здійснити поглинання іншої компанії- paraphrase
White knight	Дружно налаштований, потенційний клієнт підприємства- paraphrase
Grey eminence	Сірий кардинал- translation equivalent
White tag	Паспорт енергоефективності-translation equivalent . In the case when there are no equivalents in the target language or differ in connotative meaning, the transmission of color terms is carried out using lexemes in the text, the meaning of which does not coincide with the values of the units of the source language, but can be deduced from them using logical reasoning.
Black-ink operation	Прибуткова афера- finding equivalents in target language
Pink slip	Рожеві листи про звільнення- this term is a slang; has no equivalents in target language. It has to be translated with the help of omission.
Red dictator	Червоний диктатор- metonymy
Administrative non-transparency	Адміністративна непрозорість- metonymy
Brown leader	Коричневий лідер- metonymy
Black label	Чорна мітка- the use of paradigm; literar translation

TEXT ANALYSIS

1. Discourse parameters of the text:

- 1) establishing extralingual factors that determine the type of discourse the text belongs to terms and sentences.
- 2) determining the type of discourse, the text belongs to legal discourse.

2. Stylistic characteristics of the text:

- 1) Stylistic devices and expressive means used in the text: metaphors
- 2) Use of buzzwords, subject field terms, legal terms, items of slang, items of national lexicon.

CONCLUSIONS

The translation of terms with a colorative component involves preserving not only the content, the cognitive structure, but also the transfer of the metaphorical color component. To achieve this goal, a system of translation transformations is used, which combines the techniques of material borrowing of a foreign language term with observance of certain rules of transcription or transliteration and a short interpretation, semantic tracing of a foreign language term, lexical tracing, verbatim translation and the use of descriptive inflection. Methods of translation of legal terms with a colorative component and coloronym terms are used with the aim of preserving their semantic content, functional features and, if available, a metaphorical image.

All in all, in contrast to the common literary language, the basic unit of which there is a word, for the language of law such a unit is not just a word, but a word-term. for the field of law, legal terminology consists of a system of legal terms. Legal science offers a lot its definitions. The legal term must comply with the rules and regulations certain language; reflect a specific definition, focus on the corresponding concept; be relatively independent of context, accurate, concise; be aimed at maximum compliance with the entire system of terms of a certain field; to be melodious.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей українського перекладу термінів колоративної лексики в юридичному дискурсі. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі колоративної лексики, описано існуючі способи перекладу термінів колоративної лексики, проаналізовано зразок тексту юридичного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (термінів колоративної лексики). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить можливі способи перекладу термінів колоративної лексики.

Ключові слова: колір, перекладацький аналіз, термінологія, термін, колоративна лексика, юридичний дискурс.