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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

**under the title: Problems of Translation of Legal Terminology in Film
Discourse (Case Study of American Series "Suits")**

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

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ПРОБЛЕМИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ У КІНОДИСКУРСІ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ АМЕРИКАНСЬКОГО СЕРІАЛУ «ФОРС-МАЖОРИ»)

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
для студентів IV курсу

студент IV курсу ПАО3-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ
спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**
Тема роботи Проблеми перекладу юридичної термінології у кінодискурсі (на матеріалі американського серіалу «Форс-мажори»)
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Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент  _____ (підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента IV курсу групи ПА03-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Солопов Нікіта Артемович

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Проблеми перекладу юридичної термінології у кінодискурсі (на матеріалі американського серіалу «Форс-мажори»

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – 5, один або декілька компонентів відсутні – 0)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10, незначні помилки в оформленні – 8, значні помилки в оформленні – 4, оформлення переважно невірне – 0)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10, відповідність неповна – 8, відповідність часткова – 4, не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 15, відповідність неповна – 10, відповідність часткова – 5, не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 20, відповідність неповна – 15, відповідність часткова – 10, не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10, відповідність неповна – 8, відповідність часткова – 4, не відповідає вимогам – 0)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

_____ (42-70 балів)

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«На доопрацювання»

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INTRODUCTION

Translation in the field of jurisprudence is of particular interest both for the theory and practice of translation. This is primarily because the language of the law as a language of professional communication has a bright national specificity, determined by the legal realities of national legal systems. Inconsistencies in national legal systems create translation difficulties, including those of a lexical nature, which include the translation of terminology denoting the legal realities of English-speaking countries, which are different from the realities of the Ukrainian legal system.

Problems related to the translation of terms and the search for counterparts for terms of the original language in the translation language are studied, as a rule, concerning special texts. However, texts of this kind are not the only area of use and functioning of terminology.

In the coursework, legal terminology was addressed in the aspect of film translation, while considering film translation as a type of artistic translation.

Interest in film and video translation in translation studies arose relatively recently, and at present, the translation of audio-visual texts is quite a popular type of translation activity. Foreign, first of all, Western films and TV series occupy a significant part of the video market in Ukraine. At the box office, films produced in the United States take the lead, and television actively buys feature series and documentaries, including detectives and legal dramas, where legal terminology is widely used. The demand for this type of translation activity determines the relevance of the research.

The object of research is English-language legal terminology in film discourse.

The subject of the study is the ways of translating legal terms in the television series "Suits".

The purpose of this study is to identify the peculiarities of the translation of legal terminology in the detective series "Suits".

To achieve this goal, the following series of **tasks** are solved within the framework of the study:

1. To analyse the theoretical aspect of the concept of "term" and its classification;
2. Determine the peculiarities of the translation of legal terms from English to Ukrainian;
3. To characterize the cinematographic discourse;
4. To study the lexical features of English-language legal terminology based on the material of the American detective series "Suits";
5. To study the grammatical features of English-language legal terminology based on the material of the American detective series "Suits";
6. To study the lexical and semantic features of English-language legal terminology based on the material of the American detective series "Suits".

The following research **methods** were used to solve the tasks:

- comparative analysis as a leading translation method was used to compare both the original text and the translated text as a whole, and at the level of individual components;
- the method of continuous sampling of English-language legal terminological units used in the language of the characters of the TV series "Suits" and their equivalents in the Ukrainian language;
- structural-semantic analysis to study the formal-content characteristics of both English-language legal terminological units and their equivalents;
- functional analysis to determine how the functional characteristics of the source texts and/or units determine the methods of their foreign language reproduction;
- transformational analysis to identify and describe applied translational transformations;
- the method of quantitative calculations served to objectify the comparative study in the second part of the work. With the help of a quantitative calculation, we managed to determine the "specific weight" of lexical, grammatical, and lexical-semantic phenomena in legal terminology based on the series "Suits" and the translation of these terms into the Ukrainian language, that is, the trends in the use of English-language legal terminology in the modern Ukrainian language.

The scientific **novelty** lies in the fact that in our study, for the first time, an

attempt is made to consider the ways of translating legal terms into movies, taking into account the specifics of legal terminologies in the English and Ukrainian languages, the features of film translation as a type of artistic translation at the current stage of development and international cooperation.

The practical value is determined by the possibility of using the research results in teaching a practical course of translation, comparative lexicology of English and Ukrainian languages, and sociolinguistics.

The theoretical significance of the work is that the regularities in the formation, functioning, and translation of legal terminology revealed during the research will make a certain contribution to the further development of translation studies and general linguistics, namely terminology and terminology.

Structure of work. According to the task and research material, this scientific work consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature

In the introduction to the coursework, we determined the relevance of the research topic, defined the goal and main tasks for its achievement, which help to investigate the object and subject of the research, described the methods used during the research, and also noted the theoretical and practical significance of the topic and its novelty in scientific and practical discourse.

The first chapter is aimed at the theoretical aspect of the work - the scientific definition of the concept of "term", its main features, and classification were analyzed. At the theoretical level, the peculiarities of the translation activity of English-language terminology into the modern Ukrainian language were determined. The last subsection reveals the peculiarities of cinematographic discourse.

The second chapter is aimed at a practical study of grammatical, lexical, and lexical-semantic features of legal English-language terminology based on the series and peculiarities of the mentioned terminology in the Ukrainian language.

In the conclusion, the results of the research of the coursework were briefly and thoroughly characterized.

The total volume of the work is __ pages.

CHAPTER 1

TERMINOLOGY AND SPECIFICS OF ITS TRANSLATION IN FILM DISCOURSE

1.1 The main features and classifications of terminology

The term 'terminology', like all other linguistic universal notions, is difficult to define. Because the work in linguistics is so complex and controversial, there have been several attempts to define this term.

A. Bilohub defines the term as "a word or combination of words in a specialized language (scientific, technical, etc.), which is created, acquired or borrowed for the appropriate expression of specific concepts and peculiarities of specific subjects" [3: 9-10].

V. Karaban defines the term as "a linguistic symbol for a concept in a specialized field of science or technology." He also states that scientific and technical terminology is an important element of scientific and technical documentation [12].

I. Kvitko, based on various definitions, defines the terms as follows: a term is "a word or a linguistic complex" [14]. It is related to the concepts of a specifically organized field of knowledge (science, technology), enters into a systematic relationship with other words and language clusters, and in any case forms a closed system with them at some point. It is characterized by a high level of expression of information, ambiguity, accuracy, and neutrality [14].

M. Stepanova and I. Chernyshova understands terminology as a specialized word that has meaning in professional communication. The term (Latin Terminus - limit, end) is "a special word or phrase accepted in a particular field of expertise and used in special circumstances". A term is a verbal definition of a concept contained in the conceptual system of a particular specialized field of knowledge and denotes the meaning of a particular field of knowledge or human activity" [4].

The Modern Ukrainian Dictionary defines it as. "A term is a word or phrase that refers to a specific, well-defined concept in the field of science, technology, art or social

life." [4].

As far as terminology is concerned, linguists usually distinguish between

(a) the branch of linguistics that studies terminology (in this sense the term "terminology" is often used).

b) specialized terminology consisting of all the words of a particular language (e.g. the term 'German terminology').

(c) specialized vocabulary or industry terminology for a particular scientific or technical field (e.g. 'linguistic terminology', 'construction terminology').

Sector-specific glossaries are referred to as systematic terminology. The systematicity of terminology is determined by two types of relationships that confer systematicity to a set of terms.

- Logical connections (if there are systematic logical connections between concepts in a discipline, which exist in all disciplines, then the terms that name these concepts must also be systematically connected).

- Linguistic connections (although the terms denote scientific concepts, they are still natural units of human language and, as such, are characterized by all the connections that characterize commonly used words (synonymy, pronouns, word formation, polysemy, grammar, generality, and so on).

Thus, the terminology is not an unorganized set of words, but a system of specific names organized on a logical and linguistic level. Systematization is one of the most important prerequisites for the existence of terminology. A term can exist as an element of a terminological system only if it is understood as an ordered collection of terms that adequately expresses a system of theoretical concepts describing some specific field of human knowledge or activity. In the history of the development of terminology, there have been instances where a text initially formed the basis for the creation of a particular terminological system.

Thus, the U.S. Constitution became the verifier (verification: confirmation of truth, the establishment of authenticity) of almost all modern legal terms in the United States that had not yet been presented as a system of legal terminology at that time. Therefore, to interpret the meaning of these legal terms, they turned to the terms of the

New England state constitutions - to the text of the constitution itself, which combines the semantics, function, and interchangeability of terms. In addition, the provisions of the United States Constitution serve as the norm for all other state and legal texts.

Despite all the differences and the multifaceted nature of modern scientific disciplines and the concepts inherent in them, certain common features define the essence of the term as a specialized linguistic unit. Among the main characteristics of this term (or the requirements imposed on it), we can mention the following.

Characteristic features of the term:

- a) belonging to a certain terminological system;
- b) availability of a definition (definition);
- c) ambiguity within one term system;
- d) accuracy;
- e) stylistic neutrality;
- f) lack of synonyms and homonyms within the same term system;
- g) lack of expressiveness, imagery, and subjective-evaluative shades.

The concept named by the word expresses the essence of the phenomenon, and reflects the objective truth; word in the system – logos, term; a word as a designation of an object – lexis, nomen. Thus, the word is a material language shell with which the concept is inextricably linked (they exist in tandem). Terminological nomination (naming) is a purposeful creative process caused by the interaction of external and internal linguistic factors.

A scientific term accurately and unambiguously defines a clearly defined special concept of any field of science, technology, art, social life, etc., and its relationship with other concepts within the special sphere. It, in contrast to common language nouns, which are often ambiguous, and disordered, is unambiguous within the scope of application.

To terminological a certain concept, it is necessary to isolate the denotation from the real reality, to correlate it in the mind with a certain object, that is, to attribute a definition to it. There are two types of terminological concepts. The first concerns the terminologicalization of commonly used words, for which the denotations already

known to man are involved in the scientific circulation, in which there was a need to clarify and specify it. At the same time, part of the semantics of the word is leveled or deliberately rejected. Hence the different semantic saturation of the term and the commonly used word. A commonly used word is usually polysemous, and a term is formed based on one of these meanings.

The terms are characterized by the following signs:

- clear delineation of the meaning - the term does not simply express a concept but is based on its scientific definition (definition). That is, each term is matched with a clearly outlined definition that orients to the corresponding concept,

- ambiguity - polysemy, as a rule, is not characteristic of terms within one field of knowledge: in medicine, the term carbogen means only "a mixture of carbon dioxide and oxygen." However, in scientific practice, some terms can have several meanings, for example, the literary term style (unity of content, image system, and artistic form inherent in a certain era); literary direction: classicism, romanticism, realism, symbolism, modernism, etc.; the linguistic and artistic originality of the works of a certain writer; way, technique, method of the writer's work

The term strives for unambiguity.

- denotativeness of meaning - in terms, the main meaning is not accompanied by connotative, i.e., additional emotional, stylistic coloring. However, used obsolete or completely new terms are characterized by additional shades of meaning; a shade of novelty and unusualness is added to the main meaning. Inherent relative independence from the context;

- for the term, synonymy is not characteristic - moreover, it is not desirable;

- prevalence among specialists - the terms, as a rule, are not included in the commonly used layer of the literary language. Of course, a small part of the most important terms becomes the acquisition of all speakers. However, most of the special terms are incomprehensible to non-specialists and are not used by them.

Thus, the terms differ from other words in terms of meaning and scope of use. Formally, that is, in terms of their expression, the terms do not differ from other words. Exceptions are mathematical terms-symbols or chemical terms for compounds that

have a specific form. The terms of a certain language can be its own and borrowed words, or neologisms.

At the same time, some scholars believe that a terminological unit is not inferior or superfluous simply because it lacks certain properties, even if it has been used by users for a certain period of time.

In other words, terms that work in different fields of science and technology can be ambiguous. Translators of scientific and technical literature working on texts on a particular topic need to understand the nature of the treatment of scientific and technical terms in the text. The translator is faced with the task of determining whether a term belongs to a particular field and finding the appropriate translation for the term. Thus, for example, the technical term *frame* is translated as *frame* (in all equipment), *frame* (in workbench), *frame* (in construction), *beam* (in film and television), *structure*, *body*, *beam*, etc.

Another phenomenon occurring in modern terminology, although contrary to the basic requirements of terminology, is the phenomenon of synonymy. The same concept (or the same subject) can be expressed by different words.

When an expert in a particular field analyses scientific texts, professional pronouncements, and dictionary terms, it becomes clear that some terms are used only in that particular field, while others are used in other fields. This suggests different levels of specialization in the meaning of terms.

Depending on the level of specificity, terms can be divided into three main groups.

1. General scientific terms, i.e. terms used in almost all disciplines, e.g. *systems*, *trends*, *laws*, *concepts*, *theories*, etc. It should be noted that these terms may define their meaning in specific technical terminology. This category also includes general technical terms (*devices*, *units*).

2. Interdisciplinary terms are terms used in several related or different disciplines. Thus, economics has terms in common with other social and natural sciences, e.g. *depreciation*, *environmental costs*, *private property*, etc.

3. Narrowly defined sectoral terms are terms that relate to only one sector, such

as leasing, drainage or chip.

In addition to terminology, specialised units of terminology and nomenclature are widely used in professional discussions.

Slang is a term or expression associated with the language of a particular professional group. The terminology defines specialized concepts, tools and work products, production processes, folk arts, etc. The terminology has a clear regional character and is characterized by feelings arising from the specificity of everyday language. The fundamental difference between terminology and slang is that terminology is the official scientific name of a concept, while slang appears in place of colloquial terms, informal terms (*payment - payment order, university - high mathematics, pair - two school terms*) or when there is no developed term for one or another profession or occupation (e.g. *fishing, pottery*). Technical terms may be used in informal professional communication, but are non-standard terms in professional documents and texts and formal spoken conversations.

Nomenclature (Latin nomenclature - catalog, list of names) is a set of names for specific objects in a particular field, such as science, technology, or art. This term should be distinguished from terms for abstract scientific concepts. Names consist of a system of names for specific scientific objects, as well as nouns and phrases that convey the name of an individual object (e.g. *Black Sea, Desna River in geographical names*) or the name of a species (oak, cypress, fir in botanical vocabulary). Medical, linguistic, chemical, and economic nomenclature (e.g. *monetary terms and nomenclature names dollar, euro, peso, etc.*) and technical nomenclature (e.g. *terms cultivator and ditch digger and nomenclature names DSHN-1 and DSHN-2*).

Nomenclatures (nomenclatural units) serve as relatively arbitrary "labels" of objects, usually "attached" by representatives of the relevant domain, which are not intended to express or at least partially reflected in the form of lexical meaning. At the same time, solving the problem of normalization of the formation of nomenclature, in general, does not belong to linguistic concepts. The rules in the field of prototypical signs, symbols, and nomenclature do not correspond directly to the rules of language (they are not spelling) and are established not by linguists but exclusively by specialists

in this scientific and technical field.

M. Mostovi mentions other types of words, trademarks or acronyms. In the conditions of mass production, a whole science of creating trademarks emerged. Its application concerns the study of the behavioral motivations of prospective buyers. In the process of forming paronyms, psychological factors of assumed beliefs and persuasion, as well as mnemonic, meaning, analogy, and other characteristics of the words involved are taken into account. When naming types of objects and services, the characteristics of the combination of sound and formal meanings and the process of mixed imitation are taken into account [17].

According to the structural characteristic, the vast majority of legal terms are derived. More than half of them are word-combination terms, and all the rest are created using various word formation methods (suffixing, prefixing, word formation). According to their structure, all terms are divided into simple (consisting of one word): *legislation – законодавство*; complex (*складаються з двох слів*): *Supreme Court – Верховний суд*; *phrase-terms (consist of several components): specific performance – реальне виконання*.

1.2 Specifics of translating terms and the main translation ways of legal terms

Legal translation is one of the types of special translation, the object of which is the transfer of normative and legal written or oral texts into another language. This type of translation has some features that a translator of a legal text must be aware of, as errors in the translation can lead to conflict between the parties to the legal discourse, lawsuits, or termination of cooperation.

Legal terminology is the verbal designation of concepts that are used during the adoption of a law (another normative legal act) [5: 203- 208].

The basic basis of the legal translation process is the legal term on which the activity is based. A.O. Dudka notes that "a legal term is a word or a word combination that correlates with the concept and subject of the legal professional sphere and, based on this correlation, is included in the legal terminology system as its integral element"

[8: 13].

In turn, L.G. Boyarova gives the following definition: "a legal term is a word that is used in legislation, is a generalized name of a legal concept that has a precise and certain meaning, is distinguished by semantic ambiguity and functional stability" [5: 203-208]. This definition is flawed because many terms are polysemous and multifaceted, contradicting the "unambiguity of meaning" that the definition implies.

These definitions are opposite and debatable, and therefore reflect a certain non-unanimity, contradictory positions in scientific circles, which subsequently leads to the adoption by translators of one of the above positions and the implementation of their professional translation activities based on it. The correctness, accuracy, volume, and relevance of the translation will depend on the position chosen by them.

In modern legal language, several special requirements for legal terms must be taken into account in the translation process. These include the relationship with the signified concept of a special field, independence of the term to the context, availability of a definition, striving for unambiguity, systematicity, functional stability, compliance with terminological standards, rational brevity, codification, motivation, stylistic neutrality, word-making ability, grammatical correctness, correctness [1: 42]. The specified list is not exhaustive, but it is important to observe certain features to separate the notion of normative and non-normative terminology in the legal field.

For the new modern period of the English language, borrowings in the field of international law and diplomacy are the most typical, which is due to the rivalry between France and England in the struggle for the colonization of the territory of India and America, as well as the alliance between France and England during the First and Second World Wars and the significant influence of France on the development international policy. Some terms acquired a legal and non-legal meaning in the language of the recipient [21: 131]:

Given the specific features, the following most common methods are used when translating legal terms [22: 277]:

1) translation using a lexical equivalent, for example: *legal case* – *судова справа*, *forensic medical examination* – *судово-медична експертиза*, *common law* –

загальне право, *family law* – сімейне право, *corporal punishment* – тілесне покарання; *assassin* – убивця);

2) tracing – reproduction of the combinatorial composition of a word or phrase, when the constituent parts of a word (morphemes) or phrase (lexemes) are translated by the corresponding elements of the language, for example: *accomplice of attempt* – співучасник у замаху на життя; *according to law* – відповідно до закону, *multiple accredit* – множинне акредитування); *multiple accredit* – множинне акредитування);

3) transcription – formal reproduction of the original lexical unit using the phonemes of the target language, for example: *securitization, lex scripta* – писаний закон, *ultra vires* – поза компетенцією або за межами повноважень);

4) transliteration is a formal reproduction of the original lexical unit using the alphabet of the target language, for example: *solicitor* – солісітор, *barrister* – баррістер, *legitimism* – легітимізм, *vice-chancellor* – віце-канцлер, *viceconsul* – віце-консул);

5) the descriptive translation is a lexical-grammatical transformation in which a lexical unit of the original language is replaced by a word combination that gives its explanation or definition, for example: *official accusation* – офіційне звинувачення (у здійсненні злочину);

6) approximate translation is a translation in which the main meaning of the word is preserved, but in the target language the word differs from the original language in terms of its lexical background, for example: *police photographer* – судовий фотограф, *notary public* – державний нотаріус);

7) translation using an analogue - one of several possible synonyms, for example: *claim* – позов; праводомагання; претензія; вимога, *notice* – попередження, повідомлення, заява, сповіщення, попереджати, заявляти сповіщати; сповіщення про готовність судна до завантаження; нотіс; знання, обізнаність;

8) translation by creating a neologism, a neologism in legal linguistics involves the presence of a word or phrase that does not exist in the legal system of the target language, for example: *stay-in* – пікетування; *has-been* – політичний діяч, який

утратив свій вплив.

The problem of translating terminology is one of the main problems of translating legal texts. All this is determined by a complex of reasons, among which it is worth highlighting the difficulties associated with the specific characteristics of the legal term; difficulties arising due to differences in the legal systems of states, therefore, due to differences in the scope of concepts conveyed by analogous terms; as well as the difficulties caused by the existence of specific units that are specific to one system of terms, so their translational equivalents do not exist in another legal system.

As noted, quite often in practice there are cases of discrepancies in the grammatical, syntactic, and morphological structures of the English and Ukrainian languages, then certain transformations have to be used to resolve such discrepancies. They can be used in the form of permutation (*prosecutorial judgement* – рішення обвинувальної влади); заміни (*Criminal Justice Act* – Закон «про кримінальне правосуддя»); додавання (*citizen's arrest* – затримання правопорушника цивільною особою); вилучення (*sea lawyer* – акула (спеціаліст із морського права)).

The English language has a developed terminological system for denoting legal realities. Yes, there are terms for legal professions, most of which are synonyms: *lawyer, law agent, jurist, jurisprudent, solicitor, advocate, attorney, barrister, council, legal expert, man of law*. The most general term – *lawyer* is translated as *юрист, адвокат, законознавець, правознавець*. The terms cover a wide field: *jurist, jurisprudent, legist, legalist, man of law* – which, depending on the specific situation, are also translated as *юрист, адвокат, законознавець, правознавець*. Law agent is used to refer to any *юриста*, except *адвоката*, and is also translated as *повірений, стряпчий*. The complex terminological system reflects a clear gradation within the legal profession: *advocate* – найбільш загальний термін в даному випадку; *solicitor* – адвокат, що дає поради клієнту, готує справи, але не має права виступати в судах нижчої інстанції, повірений; *barrister* – адвокат, який має право виступати в судах лише вищої інстанції, для нього справи готує *solicitor*. Council also used in the sense of *адвокат*, but means *адвоката*, який дає

консультації, юрисконсульта. The closest synonym of these two terms is barrister. The term has several meanings attorney, including *адвокат*, however, it is primarily used to denote *прокурора*.

The obvious lack of legal equivalents in the Ukrainian language forces lawyers to copy most of the names of legal professions. Yes, terms appeared in the Ukrainian language *солісітер, барістер, аторней*, which, in turn, requires additional interpretation. Therefore, it becomes obvious that the legislator must give a single definition to the legal term, and include in it all essential features that are regulatory and have legal significance. The presence of several different legal definitions of the term leads to vagueness, the vagueness of legal regulation, generates misunderstandings and mistakes, as a rule, on the part of those who are subject to the regulatory act.

Problems caused by certain translation difficulties have led to the proposal to transfer all key terms of legal languages of Western countries into Latin to facilitate communication and the process of legal translation.

The Latin language had a significant impact on the legal vocabulary of the English language. Although many legal English terms are of primitive origin, the influence of Roman law and, as a result, of the Latin language in which it functioned, is evident. Even in the modern English legal language, some many terms and phrases are used with great frequency in texts, keeping their Latin spelling: *nulla poena sine lege* (немає покарання без закону, що упрваджує його) and many so on. The translator must choose between translating or preserving the Latin language based on traditional practice in the host culture and its legal texts. For example, *restitution in integrum* can be left in the text in Latin but can be translated by the modern English term "restitution" [9: 58].

But it is still problematic that the idea of using the Latin language cannot be put into practice, since the value of the Latin language is losing every year, especially within the limits of legal communication is quite limited.

1.3 Specifics of film discourse and its analysis

At the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries, the place of only verbal texts, independent of the elements of other semiotic systems, was taken over by media texts. The book loses its importance in the discourse of entertainment and is inferior to the usual feature film. It is the cinematography that is the source of the majority of textual reminiscences that function in everyday communication [10: 111].

The text is a certain space that is depicted in the film and is immersed in the social context. Integrity is an integral part of the film, like any text, which is reflected in its structure and ideological completeness. Thus, integrity is revealed on two levels: ideological and structural. Also, integrity is often associated with the completeness of the text.

The updating of the English lexicon by the translator often promotes borrowing from substandard language subsystems. Therefore, the general trend towards the activation of social dialects in mass media, television, cinema, and the Internet space is quite understandable. Now slang is an unofficial colloquial language, but it is becoming an attribute of prestige and self-sufficiency of modern youth. Social dialects also significantly affect language and the perception of work.

Discourse occurs as a result of dialogue or polylogue within the framework common to all its participants: linguistic, thematic, cultural, etc. Every discourse has its purpose. Let's take political discourse. His goal is the struggle for power and the establishment of justice. The purpose of pedagogical discourse is to educate a person, and the purpose of advertising discourse is to promote and popularize a product or a certain style of behavior. However, it may not be organized internally, because the participants may have opposing positions [11: 17].

S. Slembruk singles out three criteria by which discourses are classified [19: 418]:

- 1) mode criterion (written/oral);
- 2) genre criterion (the presence of a genre scheme that is present in the discourse of the corresponding genre);

3) criterion of functional style (spheres of human life: every day, official, artistic, scientific, etc.).

One of the most detailed classifications of discourses is the classification of H. Pocheptsov. He singles out television and radio discourses, newspaper, theater, film discourse, literary discourse, PR discourse, advertising discourse, political, and religious discourse [2].

1. TV and radio discourse. Presupposes naturalness and informality.

2. Newspaper discourse. It is extensive, more complete, and more substantiated because it is presented in written form.

3. Theatrical discourse. Quite a lot of symbolic systems are mentioned in theatrical discourse, such as scenery, clothing, lighting, and actors' performance. All this has a symbolic character and a peculiar mood, thanks to which the actors more easily manage to transfer the viewer into the theatrical action.

4. Film discourse. Cinema discourse broadened the horizons and enriched the human mentality using montage, shots, and creative imagination.

5. Literary discourse. In literary communication, the form is more important than the content, and therefore within its limits, means that facilitating perception plays a significant role: rhythm, tempo, and rhyme.

6. Discourse in the field of Public relations (PR). This is a relatively new type of discourse that focuses on establishing connections between institutions, parties, individual politicians, etc., and society in general.

7. Advertising discourse. Its main task is to attract the attention of the buyer to the goods, to create a positive image for him, so that he is remembered for a long time.

8. Political discourse. Directed to the future situation.

9. Religious discourse. The basis of religious communication is the transmission of ethical meanings that are vital for a person and society [13, p.41].

Among the above-mentioned discourses, I would like to draw attention to the film discourse, which became a mass form of communication in the 20th century. Film narrative has many characteristics in common with everyday language communication. Both in everyday language and the language of cinema, syntagmatic plays an important

role, that is, the gradual linear placement of signs one after the other. But it is worth noting that there are also significant differences. They are related to the fact that film discourse is the language of art. In ordinary communication, we move from speech to text, and in cinema, on the contrary, from text to speech. As P. Pasolini noted, the writer's work is purely artistic creativity, on the other hand, the director's activity is different - first linguistic creativity, and then artistic [6: 21]. Accordingly, the behavior of the viewer also becomes creative. Everyone independently tries to find for himself what the director and actors wanted to say to him in this scene.

Film discourse helps to perceive and understand the desires of society, and shows changes in the mentality of people in different periods and from different areas. M. Mostovy understands the film discourse as "a complete text that is a component of the film, together with non-verbal components - the audiovisual series of the film and other significant extralinguistic factors" [17]. Film discourse is a psychological tool for revealing the viewer's preferences. Popularity in cinema is determined by state policy, the actualization of topics, and the skill of directors. He enriched the human mentality with montage, a new type of semiotic unit [15: 22]. The discursive context covers not only social norms of behavior but also knowledge about cultural values. However, it is verbal signs that act as indicators of these norms and values, accumulating information associated with them and emphasizing it with their properties during actualization in speech [20: 247].

Today, there is a rapid reformation of the festival audience, which includes an increasingly demanding and at that time educated audience with a high level of intelligence, excellent taste, aesthetic preferences, and, as a result, a high degree of pickiness and fastidiousness to the product shown on the screen. Despite this, international film festivals continue to be a unique opportunity to compare a country or an author-artist with the world, to see one's imprint in his paintings [18: 340]. First, the audience pays attention to the shots and the cause-and-effect relationship between them. The sound accompaniment of the cinema significantly enriched the cinema discourse. For example, when people saw a movie with a voice-over, they asked what kind of amazing voice it was. After that, for years it was forbidden to use a narrator's

voice that was not visible on the screen.

I believe that all additional precautions for going to the cinema are to ensure a harmonious combination of the viewer and the cinema situation. For example, the absence of light in the hall creates a certain atmosphere, as does the silence that must be observed in the room [15: 22].

Film discourse is classified according to a certain number of criteria:

1) by content criterion: artistic and documentary film discourse. R. Adrian made a significant contribution to the theory of documentary cinema. She noted that the documentary is a "skillfully constructed artificial representation of reality";

2) by purpose and communicative principles: cooperative (harmonious interaction of characters) and conflictual film discourse (use of real and imaginary contradictions);

3) by the nature of the informativeness component: informative and phatic;

4) by genre and target audience (theatrical discourse, dramatic film discourse, comedy film discourse, psychological film discourse, detective film discourse, historical film discourse, youth film discourse, and animated film discourse).

According to the communicative purpose, three types of film discourse are distinguished: formal (official) film discourse (direct script, posters, trailers, accompanying advertising campaigns), critical film discourse (reviews by film critics, bookmaker predictions), spectator film discourse (audience reviews) [16]

In trying to simplify the perception of the text of a certain film by consumers, a spectrum of the most diverse vocabulary is used in film discourse. Professionalisms, slangisms, jargonizes, dialectisms, poeticisms, archaisms, and neologisms are used among the possible lexical means. This helps to fill and diversify the lines of the characters, making them clearer and more emotional.

Summarizing what has been said, we can conclude that film discourse is based on the script and is created with the help of film language tools, such as editing, musical accompaniment, noise effects, tempo, facial expressions, gestures, character speech, etc. Film discourse is the unity of the original work and the script written according to it. Characteristic features of film discourse are:

- 1) integrity and completeness;
- 2) use of film language tools;
- 3) synthesis of verbal and non-verbal;
- 4) the presence of broad extralinguistic factors [7: 23].

The main characteristics of the English legal language are considered to be a large number of complex sentences with two or more subordinates, the advantages of noun phrases, the use of borrowings from French and Latin languages and commonly used vocabulary in highly specialized meanings, etc.

A child who commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult may be considered a juvenile offender. In order to select a valid judge from the jury, attorneys conduct what is called voir dire. / Діти та підлітки, які вчинили правопорушення, визнаються делінквентами, а неповнолітні - правопорушниками. Вони проходять загальний судовий процес за участю судді та присяжних, а адвокати підсудного проводять процедуру опитування свідків.

Legal terms, which carry basic cognitive information, are characterized by ambiguity, lack of emotional color, and independence from the context. A significant part of them is well-known, for example: crime-злочин; private property-приватна власність; trial-судовий розгляд; damage-шкода.

The archaic coloring of legal terms creates a flavor of high style, which is connected with the high status of these texts in society: *In addition, there should be no court case to invalidate the contract.* / Крім того, ніхто не може визнати нашу угоду недійсною.

The objectivity of information presentation is ensured by the dominance of the absolute present tense of the verb and passive constructions, and its all-encompassing character is the evocative semantics of the subject, expressed not only by nouns of the legal subject but also by nouns and pronouns with generalizing semantics.

Having arrived at the starting point, the searcher moves in his lane, changes direction, and continues in this manner until the area has been thoroughly searched. The amount of bail is determined by the judge and varies from case to case. A variation of a strip search is "netting." Persuasion and patience are necessary for success. / Це

та сфера, якій не буде приділено належної уваги: адвокати гнутимуть свою лінію, наполягатимуть на власній правоті та продовжуватимуть стояти на своєму, щоб домогтися першого результату. Розмір застави визначається суддею і варіюється від випадку до випадку. Адвокатам необхідно дотримуватися своїх аргументів і розглядати всі варіанти. Переконавання і завзятість необхідні для досягнення успіху.

The directive nature of information in legal texts is conveyed with the help of verb structures of the modality of necessity and the modality of possibility:

Questions should be asked systematically and in chronological order. They can discuss issues of general interest, such as children, sports, military service, participation in civic associations, etc. / Запитання слід ставити систематично і в хронологічному порядку. Можна обговорити теми, що становлять спільний інтерес, наприклад, діти, спорт, служба в армії тощо.

The syntax of these texts is characterized by a high frequency of logical structures with the meaning of conditions and events. The need to prevent ambiguous interpretation leads to a large number of uniform clauses and uniform subordinate clauses:

If the sketch of the aircraft is not to scale, these distances must be indicated. If the answers are satisfactory and there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion, the search can be waived. The interviewer must be emotional, sympathetic, and objective. / Якщо відповідь задовільна і немає підстав для підозр, розслідування може бути закрито. Інспектори мають бути чіткими, надійними та об'єктивними.

In this legal text, "common tautological cohesion is the repetition in each subsequent phrase of the same noun:

A crime scene can be defined as the place where a crime was committed. However, when conducting a crime scene search, the specific setting of the crime and its surroundings must be considered. The purpose of a crime scene search is to obtain physical evidence. In some states, the husband has primary responsibility and the wife has secondary responsibility. / Місце злочину можна визначити як територію, на якій було скоєно злочин. Розслідування злочину повинно включати конкретне

місце, де стався злочин, і обстановку, в якій він був скоєний. Метою кримінального розслідування є збір доказів злочину. У деяких країнах статус чоловіка визначається як глава сім'ї, а дружини - як другорядний статус.

When translating legal texts, descriptive translation is often used to convey the meanings of non-equivalent vocabulary, for example: jury-суд присяжних; trial court-суд першої інстанції; a court of law-суд, що діє за нормами статутного або загального права.

CHAPTER 2

FILM DISCOURSE TERMINOLOGY: DISCOURSE FEATURES, TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1. Lexical transformations in the translation of film discourse terminology

In the process of translating English legal discourse, various types of translational lexical transformations are used to ensure the equivalent transfer of semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic characteristics, while adhering to the norms of the target language and speech traditions of the target culture. These transformations involve changing lexical elements of the original language that do not have direct equivalents in the target language due to discrepancies in meaning and context. It is important to note that lexical elements are not translated in isolation, but rather in the context of their connections and functional characteristics

within the sentence and the text. This approach ensures accuracy and equivalence in the translation of words, including legal terms. One common lexical transformation used in translation is the concretization of meaning. This involves choosing a contextual equivalent for a word based on differences in functional characteristics between the dictionary equivalents of the lexical elements in the original language and the speech traditions of the target language. In the translation of English and French texts of conventions, six of the most common lexical transformations are used. These transformations enable the equivalent transfer of the semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic characteristics of the original text while adhering to the norms of the target language and culture.

Concretization of meaning is a lexical transformation, as a result of which a word (term) of broader semantics in the original is replaced by a word of narrower semantics, for example: *in order to deal with* - з метою врегулювання, *monitor in orders* - постанови про відстеження.

It should be noted that English words of broad semantics can be translated into Ukrainian using not only specification but also their removal in translation altogether,

as we can see in the example given mentaldis order of a serious nature - серйозний психічний розлад, as well as by using their dictionary counterparts.

A lexical translation transformation, which is used in this case and is opposite in direction to the transformation of concretization, is a generalization, as a result of which a word with a narrower meaning that is being translated is replaced in the translation by a word with a wider meaning, often a hyponym: *advantage from criminal offences-вигода, набута злочинним шляхом.*

When considering the transformation of adding a word, we must note that the translator does not have the right to add something from himself to the content of the translated text: *investigative assistance-допомога у проведенні розслідування; spontaneous information-надання інформації без попереднього прохання; obligation to confiscate-зобов'язання здійснювати конфіскацію.*

In the translation, certain fragments of the explicit meaning of the original can pass to the implicit part of the translated text and, conversely, certain fragments of the implicit meaning can find expression on the surface of the translated text. As a result, when we speak about addition as a lexical change, we are referring to the explicit articulation of a portion of the original's latent meaning in the translated text: *imprisonment in default-тюремне ув'язнення за борги.*

Transformation as the addition of legal terms in the translation consists in the introduction into the translation of lexical elements that are absent in the original, intending to correctly convey the content of the original being translated and observing the speech and language norms that exist in the culture of the language of translation, for example: *sanction imposed in the sentencing State-міра покарання, призначена в державі винесення вироку.*

The translator cannot remove anything from the content of the translated text. It is possible to remove only those elements of meaning that are duplicated in a certain way in the original according to the norms of the original language or whose transmission in the translated language may violate the norms of the latter. For this, the removal transformation is used - justified from the point of view of translation equivalence, primarily the norms of the language of translation, the elimination of those

pleonastic or tautological lexical elements in the translated text, which according to the norms of the language of translation are part of the implicit meaning of the text.

The substitution transformation is used in those cases when the preservation of the part-linguistic characteristics of the translated word leads to a violation of the grammatical norms of the translation language and the norms of word usage. The essence of permutation transformation (it is also called permutation) is that during translation, lexical elements change places, for example: *lapse time-строку давності*.

Methods of achieving equivalence in the translation of the lexical level of English legal texts into the Ukrainian language, which is represented by concretization, generalization, addition, and deletion, have been investigated and established.

2.2. Grammatical transformations in the translation of film discourse terminology

Within the limits of legal terminology, a significant percentage of terms are syntactically formed [57, 36].

According to the number of components, it is possible to distinguish 1) two-component; 2) three-component: and 3) multi-component [62, 67].

The most common in legal terminology is the following syntactic types: I. Two-component:

1. "adjective - + - noun in the N. ve. singular": *Legal Practice; Carnivores; Intentional (premeditated) Murder; Legal Personnel; Public Servants; Remedies; Bias Investigation; Recidivism; Direct Value; Juvenile Crime; Death Penalty; Discharge; Correctional Rights; Correctional Labor*.

2. "adjective + noun in the N.v. plural": *Criminal cases, physical evidence, unlawful acts, willful acts, legal institutions, criminal acts, lawfully obtained evidence, unlawful means, willful acts, legal mechanism, disciplinary rules, disciplinary misconduct*.

3. "noun in N.v. + noun in R.V. without a preposition": *locus of accident - place of occurrence; commission of crime; subject of legal relations; court verdict - decision of the court; corpus delicti - elements of the crime*.

4. "noun in N.v. + noun-prepositional construction": *murder for hire, incitement to suicide and preparation for murder.*

Three-component syntactic types:

1. "adjective + adjective + noun": *General work experience, serious physical injury, unintentional legal cases, organized crime, international forensic practices.*

2. "noun in N.v. + adjective + noun in R.v.": *jury trial of assessor; the start of criminal case.*

3. "adjective +- noun in N.v. + noun in R.v.": *mental element of the crime - subjective aspect of the crime; functional Justice Advisor; ownership of property - co-ownership by the spouse; affirmative action of the complainant - affirmative action of the victim; legal norms of the law.*

4. "noun in N.v. + noun in R.v. + noun in R.v.": *right of property of citizens; appeal of a decision of a court; the examination of venue.*

5. "noun in N.v. + noun in Z.v. + noun in R.v.": *right to freedom of speech; right to compensation of expenses.*

6. "adverb +- adjective + noun in N.v.": *socially dangerous actions; specially hard crime.*

III. Polycomponent terms can include four, five, six or more units: *voluntary refusal from criminal actions-добровільна відмова від вчинення замаху на злочин*, but in legal texts, they are quite rare.

Since among the legal terms mainly the terms-phrases prevail, they are one of the main problems in the translation of the legal text.

Therefore, behind each compound term (term-phrase) there is a stable, standardly reproducible structure of a complex (dismembered) professional concept. Terminology for a term is the field that gives it precision and unambiguity, and beyond which the word loses the signs of a term.

A complex sentence consists of two or more sentences, each of which has its subject and predicate. Complex sentences are complex or complex. Complex sentences consist of two or more simple sentences, which are connected by conjunctions and analyzed according to the rules of analysis of simple sentences.

Compound sentences consist of a main clause and a subordinate clause. The main and subordinate clauses are connected by conjunctions, connecting words, and in conjunction less way.

Since the hierarchy of complex sentences is quite complex and forces you to reread the text quite often to understand it in English-language legal texts, it is recommended to replace subordinate clauses with synonymous adverbial and adverbial phrases, e.g.: 1) *In addition to the Convention, there are other legal instruments aimed at combating and punishing acts of torture*-Крім цієї ратифікації, існують й інші правові документи, спрямовані на запобігання та припинення актів тортур; 2) *«Attorneys acting under a general contract have the implied right to accept service of process on behalf of their clients ... - Адвокат, який діє на підставі спільного договору з адвокатом, має право взяти на себе послуги клієнта під час судового розгляду, беручи до уваги».*

The use of exclamatory, interrogative, and persuasive sentences contradicts the nature of law and the nature of its information. In the texts of legal documents, simple common sentences are mostly used, which include adverbial and adverbial inflections, clarifying circumstances, interjections, and appendices.

A sentence is the main linguistic unit of a legal discourse text. It is formed from words, and persistent phrases and is subordinated to the internal regularities of the organization of the text of a legal act.

Rule-makers often use directive texts to register certain actions, enforce subjective rights and information to be provided (e.g. *the Council of Ministers issues a regulation or a resolution, a power of attorney is issued on behalf of a legal entity, illegal possession of a means of transportation for any purpose is punishable*). Simple sentences contribute to a clear understanding of legal prescriptions (e.g.: *financial obligations must be paid in hryvnia, etc.*).

Simple sentences are often overflowing with phrases of the same type. They can be formulated using the numbers 1), 2), 3), 4) or the letters a), b), c), d) to facilitate perception (e.g.: *the material property rights of others are: 1) ownership - the right to ownership; 2) use - the right to use; 3) agricultural needs 3) the right to use the land -*

the right to use the land for agricultural needs; and 4) the right to develop the land - the right to develop the land).

When using sentences propagated by homogeneous members, homogeneous language needs to be expressed in a uniform way. In legal writing, a compound sentence with a subordinating conjunction meaning cause, purpose, signifier and object takes precedence (on the basis of which, which, that, what, so that, so that, if, which). For example, *"If the answers are satisfactory and there is no reasonable ground for suspicion, the search may not be carried out."*

If a subordinate clause explains another word in the main clause, it follows that word: 1) *"Anyone who commits an offense on the territory of a foreign state must be surrendered"*. 2) *"A child who commits an act that would be a crime if committed by an adult may be declared a juvenile offender"*.

The sentence usually starts with a word/phrase group that carries/carries the main content load (e.g: *Jurors, commonly known as jurors, are selected from a wider panel of citizens*).

The legal text is characterized by a uniform syntax and a high level of repetition, which is linked to the nature of law as a regulator of social life (e.g. *everyone has rights, individuals have non-negotiable rights, everyone is guaranteed, everyone is probably...*).

The impersonality of the legal text is achieved with the help of infinitive and impersonal sentences (e.g., *One has a right to attend the session... - на сесії має право бути присутнім...*). Every word in a legal text is used in a specific grammatical form and all words are organized into sentences in proper syntactic order. Grammatical forms and structures not only ensure the correct arrangement of words in the text but also convey some information that is part of their content. The syntactic structures of the text are important characteristics that establish the genre of the text or the author's style. The importance of grammatical aspects of the original text is frequently reflected in the selection of parallel forms and structures in the translated language.

In many circumstances, translation equivalency is best achieved when the translator does not attempt to reproduce the grammatical forms inherent in the original

language. If no grammatical equivalents exist, the translator has the option of using parallel forms or alternative grammatical modifications.

As already mentioned, the original language can have grammatical forms and structures that have no analogs in the translated language. A grammatical form in English that has no direct equivalent in the target language may be a part of speech or a syntactic structure. Also, both English and Ukrainian verbs have their forms, but there are no equivalent relations between them. It should be noted that the English syntactic infinitive complex, which has no equivalent in the Ukrainian language, is of particular interest to the translator. Translation of sentences with an infinitive complex involves a kind of restructuring of the sentence itself. Example, «*They consider a formal offer to be the simplest way to form an express contract.*» - *Вони вважають, що напрямок формальної оферти є найпростішим способом укладення прямо вираженого договору». In this sentence, you can see the infinitive complex a formal offer to be, which was translated into Ukrainian in a completely different way, and to translate it, it was necessary to reconstruct the entire sentence.*

However, it should be noted that the bulkiness of complex sentences is caused by the desire of the lawmaker or law enforcer to express the entire opinion in one sentence. Thanks to a concise statement, a legal document will be able to regulate certain social relations most effectively. However, brevity cannot be achieved by limiting the content of the text of the legal document.

2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of film discourse terminology

Specific terminology is a feature of legislative discourse. To build an argumentative process, one should carefully select linguistic means that would be appropriately used in the judicial context and with the help of which it would be possible to quickly "grasp" the essence of the document. These goals can be achieved using the following linguistic means: certain grammatical constructions; infinitive: «*The sellers offered the buyers 5,000 tons of oil, delivery to be made in October*» and

gerundial constructions: «He had a difficult time doing research before the DOJ request» the use of passive verbs: «It was asked us to take up the case immediately without awaiting Second Circuit review»; use of the predicate verb in the 3rd person; avoiding 1st and 2nd person pronouns, interrogative and exclamatory sentences, using binomial compounds *«Respondents in the census case have argued, again and again, that a ruling in Secretary Ross's favor would stretch deference beyond the breaking point»*, complex prepositional constructions *«The right to file a suit and to present a defence is guaranteed by the courts in conformity with the law»*.

When starting the analysis of lexical means of legislative discourse, one should turn to V.J. Batia, his approach to their study is quite interesting, he calls all the above-mentioned elements by neutral term - qualifiers. Under this term, he also considers subordinate clauses of all types, adverbial and adverbial inflections, interjections, adverbs, and circumstantial and denotative structures.

Legislative documentation consists of the following elements, this is the main sentence and various qualifiers, that is, this structure contains everything necessary, in the first part - a specific person who is granted a certain right, in the second part - a qualifier that indicates a specific time, place, conditions. Without qualifiers, that is, without clarifying means, the main sentence would not make sense, and it would cause a kind of misunderstanding. All legislative documentation consists of qualifiers, the purpose of which is to provide the document with specificity, detail, and avoidance of ambiguity.

The location of these qualifiers is also an important fact. For example, J. Cotteril emphasizes that qualifiers are always placed where they best perform their function, i.e. next to words that clarify or detail the situation. Logically, legislative documents contain qualifiers near those words or phrases that the addressee needs an explanation of, of course, this makes it difficult to understand the general meaning of the sentence, but it helps to avoid ambiguity.

One of the frequent qualifiers found in legislative provisions is discreteness or syntactic discontinuity, for example: *«In the cases consolidated for our hearing, lawful permanent residents, after serving time for a criminal offense, were released into the*

communit». In this case, the qualifier is after serving time for a criminal offense, which is located immediately after the word residents, this qualifier disrupts a quick understanding of the meaning of the sentence as a whole. The following is an example of a discrete qualifying expression: «*Justice Thomas, who ordinarily asks no questions because he thinks the rest of us ask too many, broke his silence for the first time since 2016, asking three questions in a single argument*». In this case, the whole sentence is a qualifier, through which the meaning of the sentence is lost.

The next qualifier in the legislative discourse is the binomial construction, which is a combination of two or more words or phrases belong to the same grammatical category and the same part of the language, of course, have a certain cohesion among themselves and are connected using the conjunctions. Example: «*When Halleck and Melendez made and broadcast a video critical of MNN*» або «*Of the 70 cases fully briefed and argued*» чи «*Government does not keen in the case or hearing*». The conjunction and binomial constructions act as contrasting and unifying elements at the same time, which allows us to interpret the text in a more specific way. Thus, binomial constructions are an effective element for creating a concrete, logical legal document, and also influence the realization of its goals.

The next feature of legislative discourse is complex prepositional compounds (Preposition+Noun+Preposition). These structures are found both in legislative and judicial discourses. With the help of these compounds, the text acquires greater formality and specificity, the language of the law receives confirmation and argumentation and avoids ambiguity. Example: «*...close cooperation between the sending and receiving States for the purpose of ensuring privileges and immunities*» or «*In addition to the above-mentioned factors, there are two major developments driving developing country TNCs abroad*». These compounds determine the coherence of the text and the consistency of the presentation of information, moreover, they are the standard of legislative provisions, precisely such structures are preferred over ordinary prepositions. That is, instead of a simple preposition by, a compound is used by virtue of, замість for - for the purpose of, замість under - in accordance with. This selection

of prepositions serves as an element that allows you to avoid ambiguity of terms and give the text of the document a certain tonality and official character.

Legislative documentation shows that word order is a stylistic feature of text organization. Undoubtedly, the correct perception of information depends on it. There are many languages with free word order in sentences (Latin, Spanish), but in other languages, word order is clearly defined. For example, the English language has a relatively stable word order, but sometimes, to highlight a certain element, the addressee brings to the first place exactly that part of the information that he considers necessary, that is, highlights it. This method is called inversion, that is, the addressee uses syntactic deviations from the direct order of words, from the usual for each language construction. For legislative provisions in the English language, the use of various inflections, gerundial or verbal, is characteristic, inflections with impersonal forms of verbs are most common, for example: «*It was a distant second place, accounting for seven argued cases*» or «*One must involve an attempt to serve process on Sudan by sailors injured in the terrorist bombing of the U. S. S. Cole*». The addressee is even able to use these phrases prepositionally, again to achieve the significance of certain information: purpose, time, condition, and method of implementation. That is, the use of such turns, which have a circumstantial basis, draws the addressee's attention to such important factors as time, purpose, etc.; additionally provides information on clarifying circumstances. Highlighting these turns emphasizes their significance among other streams of information.

As it was mentioned above, for an effective argumentation process, it is necessary to use a clear construction structure, that is, to use a direct order of words in sentences. Yes, it simplifies the understanding of the provided information, but a characteristic feature of the legislative discourse is a large number of subordinate clauses, which, of course, complicates the understanding of the already specific terminology. Therefore, postposition and interposition are characteristic of different types of subordinate clauses (significant, additional, time circumstances, conditions, etc.), i.e. such arrangement in the text of the document, which would, on the contrary, facilitate its understanding.

A proposition for conditional subordinate clauses is also quite widely used, where the condition precedes the conclusion: “*Where a tender or delivery of goods so fails to conform to the contract as to give a right of rejection the risk of their loss remains on the seller until cure or acceptance (UCC Section 2-520(1))*”.

Presentation of information in legislative discourse most often takes place in the passive state, using the impersonal form of the predicate verb, passive constructions, adverbial inflections, and objective and generalized forms, all of which are specific to legislative documentation. You can also notice the use of the active state, but if the addressee aims to confirm the duty, authority, or rights of a specific person, or, on the contrary, deny it. That is, the use of the passive voice indicates the neutrality and abstractness of the presentation of information, but without specifying a specific person.

The next important element of legislative documentation is the use of repetition, i.e. repetition of words, constructions, and morphemes at a close distance from each other, i.e. such a close location allows the addressee to notice it. When the addressee notices a series of repetitions, at the subconscious level, appropriate associations arise in him, which will help him to understand the specifics of the presentation and the specifics of the terminology of the legislative provisions more quickly in the future, which in turn creates a basis for the perception of information and for a deeper understanding of it.

In legislative documentation, repetitions can be used in a certain fragment or the entire text of the document, for example: «*In most cases, the lessee is required to give notice of 30 days to the lessor, under the lease contract, for the termination of the sublease agreement*». Accordingly, repetitions can appear in a sentence as epiphora or anaphora and can occur both at the beginning of a sentence and in the middle, that is, this means of syntactic communication is used for a clear and logical presentation of information, which is special for the selection of important information for the addressee.

Thus, all the qualifiers listed above determine the communicative structure of legislative discourse and contribute to the achievement of its goals.

Therefore, the use of passive constructions in legislative provisions is due to the clarity and abstractness of the presentation of information, but without indicating a specific person. Repetition, as a means of syntactical communication, serves as a means of cohesion in legislative documents, combining and clarifying all notes, provisions, and exceptions.

CONCLUSIONS

Translating English-language legal texts often presents challenges in rendering terminological phrases that may have two-component, three-component, or poly-component structures. These components are interconnected through various syntactic relations, including attributive, signifying, adverbial, and predictive connections. Aside from terminological phrases, the sentence structure itself poses significant difficulties in legal translation. The sentence serves as the main linguistic unit in legal documents, consisting of words and persistent phrases, and is governed by internal organizational patterns of legal language. English-language legal texts are characterized by grammatical forms that lack direct equivalents in the target language, whether it be a particular language or its syntactic structures. Of particular interest to translators is the English syntactic infinitive complex, which has no equivalent in the Ukrainian language.

When the parallel structure cannot be used in the translation language, the translation process may require a change in the number of independent sentences through separation and integration methods. The disjunctive method involves replacing a complex sentence that contains one or more subordinate clauses in the original with a simple sentence. Conversely, the reverse method involves integrating two or more simple sentences from the original into a single complex sentence. The use of exclamatory, interrogative, and persuasive sentences contradicts the nature of legal language and its informative function. Legal documents mostly utilize simple declarative sentences, which incorporate adverbial and adverbial inflexions, clarifying circumstances, interjections, and adjuncts. Legal norms should be expressed in a concise manner, employing the fewest words and sentences possible. The use of long, complex, and cumbersome sentences fails to enhance the clarity and accessibility of legal documents, and may hinder the presentation of legal prescriptions.

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ANNEX A

Analysis of translation transformations

№	Legal term	Translaion	Transformation
1	Legitimism	Легітимізм	Транслітерація
2	Solicitor	Солісітор	Транслітерація
3	Agenda	Порядок денний	Компенсація
4	Body	Установа	Конкретизація

5	Acceptance	Факт прийняття	Компенсація
6	Aggrieved party	Сторона, чії права та інтереси порушено	Експлікація
7	Ambassadorial level	Рфієнь посла	Заміна частини мови
8	Balance of interest	Баланс інтересі	Калькування
9	Asylum state	Держава, що надає притулок	Додавання
10	Council of the European Union	Рада Європи	Вилучення
11	Common law	Загальне право	Еквівалент
12	Securutization, lex scripta	Писаний закон	Транскрибування
13	Official accusation	Офіційне звинувачення	Описовий переклад
14	Polica photographer	Судовий фотограф	Приблизний переклад
15	White-collar crime	Злочин, вчинений службовцем	Описовий переклад
16	Aid and advice in legal matters	Правова допомога	Компресія
17	Applicant state	Держава-заявниця	Інверсія
18	Disputes settlement	Вирішення спорів	Перестановки
19	To explore	Досліджувати місцевість	Конкретизація
20	Combinations in restraint of trade	Частини і з'єднання	Модуляція

The result of translational transformations during translation

Legal example	Translation	Transformation
The Parties shall encourage exchanges between members of their respective legislatures. They shall encourage cooperation and exchanges of experience in parliamentary procedures and practice, and in the preparation of legislation	Сторони заохочуватимуть міжпарламентські обміни, а також співробітництво і обмін досвідом в області парламентської процедури і практики, законотворчої діяльності	Граматична заміна двох простих речень одним
Emphasising the central role in their relations of private enterprise and trade in accordance with the principles of a market economy, the Parties shall seek to promote co operation between businesses in the two countries in various areas, including..	Підкреслюючи центральну роль, яку відіграє в їх відносинах приватне підприємництво і торгівлі у відповідності до принципів ринкової економіки, сторони будуть прагнути заохочувати співпрацю між підприємцями двох країн в різних областях, включаючи..	Граматична заміна простого речення складним
To work closely together	Тісно взаємодіятимуть	Граматична заміна форми слова
The United Nations	Ефективне реагування	Граматична заміна

responds effectively	ООН	частини мови
There shall be peace and friendship between the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Російська Федерація і Сполучене Королівство Великобританії і Північної Ірландії будуть підтримувати відносини миру і дружби	Граматична заміна членів речення
That relations between them will be governed in particular by their commitments	в своїх відносинах вони будуть керуватися, зокрема, взятими на себе зобов'язаннями	Граматична заміна членів речення
The Party providing any written confidential information shall mark it appropriately	Конфіденційна інформація, що надається в письмовому вигляді однієї із сторін, повинна бути позначена відповідним грифом	Граматична заміна членів речення
To develop their bilateral relations	маючи на увазі розвиток двосторонніх відносин	Додавання
To achieve effective arms control	спрямованим на здійснення ефективного контролю над озброєннями	Додавання
The development of cultural and educational contacts and co-operation and exchanges	розвиток контактів, співпраці та обміну у сфері культури та освіти	Додавання
Between businesses	між підприємцями	Конкретизація

Shall not incur any civil liability	Не несуть цивільну відповідальність	Опущення
The joint declaration by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Russian Federation	Спільна декларація Російської Федерації та Сполученого Королівства Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії	Перестановка словосполучень
This section does not confer a right on a third party to enforce a term of a contract otherwise than subject to and in accordance with any other relevant terms of the contract	Даний розділ передбачає надання третім особам права забезпечити примусове виконання договірної умови тільки з урахуванням інших умов стосовно даного питання договору і відповідно до них	Анатомічний переклад
The third party must be expressly identified in the contract	Договір повинен містити відомості, що індивідуалізують третю особу	Граматична заміна членів пропозиції
The promisor shall have available to him by way of defence or set-off any mater	В доступні для боржника способи захисту або заліку включається	Граматична заміна членів пропозиції
In its application to Northern Ireland, this Act has effect with the modifications specified in subsections (2) and (3)	Справжній закон застосовується на території Північної Ірландії зі змінами, передбаченими в	Перестановка слів

	підрозділах (2) і (3)	
Is exercisable by both the High Court and a county court	здійснюються на території Англії та Уельсу Високим судом і окружним судом, а на території Північної Ірландії - Високим судом і окружним судом	Додавання
The third party would rely on the term	вчинення третьою особою дій, заснованих на довірі до зазначеної договірної умови	Додавання
This Act comes into force on the day on which it is Passed	Справжній закон вступає в силу в день його прийняття	Граматична заміна складного речення простим

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота присвячена дослідженню проблем перекладу юридичної термінології в фільмовому дискурсі (на прикладі американського телесеріалу «Форс-мажори»). У роботі вивчалися різні аспекти перекладу юридичної лексики, такі як формальні та лексичні трансформації, граматичні перетворення, а також вплив цих перекладацьких рішень на еквівалентність тексту. Дослідження здійснювалося на матеріалі фільмового дискурсу, представленого в американському телесеріалі «Форс-мажори». У процесі дослідження були використані різні методи, такі як аналіз та порівняння текстів оригіналу та перекладу, аналіз перекладацьких трансформацій та їх впливу на еквівалентність тексту, визначення механізмів перекладу стилістичних прийомів.

Ключові слова: перекладацькі проблеми, лексичні трансформації, граматичні перетворення, фільмовий дискурс, юридична термінологія, американський телесеріал «Форс-мажори».