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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ
**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ
ДЕФІНІЦІЙ МІЖНАРОДНОГО ПРАВА (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ
МІЖНАРОДНИХ ДОКУМЕНТІВ)**

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INTRODUCTION

International law is a complex and diverse area of study that encompasses legal principles, rules, and norms that govern the relationships between states, organizations, and individuals. The language used in international law is often technical and precise, requiring an in-depth understanding of the terminology and linguistic features used. This term paper aims to explore the translation of international law terminology and the linguistic features of the discourse used in this field.

The term paper focuses on providing a comprehensive analysis of the translation of international law terminology and the linguistic features used in the discourse of international law. It will also provide a general translation analysis of international law discourse and explore the peculiarities of translating international law terminology.

The theoretical background of this research includes the study of terminology and translation. The field of terminology is concerned with the creation, management, and use of specialized terms in different disciplines. Translation studies, on the other hand, is the study of the process of translating written or spoken texts from one language to another.

In today's globalized world, international law plays a crucial role in governing the relationships between states, organizations, and individuals. As a result, there is an increasing demand for the translation of international law documents, treaties, and agreements. However, the translation of international law

terminology can be challenging due to its technical and precise nature. Therefore, it is essential to explore the linguistic features of international law discourse and the peculiarities of translating international law terminology.

The aim of this term paper is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the translation of international law terminology and the linguistic features used in the discourse of international law. The objectives of this paper are to:

- Provide an overview of the theoretical background of terminology and translation studies.
- Examine the linguistic features of international law discourse.
- Provide a general translation analysis of international law discourse.
- Explore the peculiarities of translating international law terminology.

The subject of this research is the translation of international law terminology and the linguistic features used in the discourse of international law.

The object of this research is to examine the challenges and peculiarities of translating international law terminology and to provide a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic features used in the discourse of international law.

The data sources used in this research include legal documents, treaties, and agreements from various international organizations, such as the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, and the World Trade Organization. In addition, this research

will also use scholarly articles and books on the subject of international law, terminology, and translation studies.

The methods used in this research include a qualitative analysis of the linguistic features of international law discourse, a general translation analysis of international law documents. The qualitative analysis will involve the identification and examination of the linguistic features used in international law discourse, such as terminology, syntax, and register. The general translation analysis will involve the comparison of the original international law documents with their translations in different languages.

The paper will overview the theory of terminology and its translation peculiarities and provides examples of different structural and semantic feature of international law terminology, and its translation as well.

CHAPTER 1

TERMINOLOGY AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND ITS TRANSLATION CHALLENGES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW DISCOURSE

1.1 Theory of terminology in the field of translation studies

No society can exist without language: all peoples and every individual living in the language sphere. The level of development of a scientific language affects the intellectual development of society and indicates the state of linguistic self-expression of the people. Humanity has never stood still. It changed, developed, created, and discovered new things. In the world, there has always been a need for a name, a need to give a name to specific phenomena, inventions, and concepts. However, how to classify them? How to correctly name and structure the terms that gradually began to capture the world? It was for this need that a new science was invented, which in one way or another relates to the life of each of us - terminology.

Terminology is a science that studies and classifies the terms of a certain field. As a full-fledged science, it emerged in the first half of the 20th century. The founder of terminology was the outstanding Austrian scientist O. Wüster, who published his doctoral dissertation in 1931, in which he laid the foundations of the science of terms. Nowadays, national terminological centers exist in almost all countries. Like any science, the terminology has a certain

internal classification, divided into theory-oriented terminology and translation-oriented terminology.

Theoretically oriented terminology is developmentally oriented terminology as a science. It develops at the expense of terminologists who are concerned about the connection between terms and concepts, their formation, research, and classification. In this subfield of terminology, important importance is attached to the definition of methods and practices, thanks to which a contribution to the branch of lexical classification is created. One such method is system terminology, which was developed by theorists specifically for the development of terminology as a science. [21:2]

Another type of terminology is translation-oriented terminology. It is significantly different from the theoretical one in its purpose because it is different from the first one. it is no longer used by terminologists but is aimed at linguists and translators, who actively use it not for the development of science, but for translation and linguistic analysis.

Translation-oriented terminology includes where necessary and appropriate for solving translation problems, the application of the principles of theoretically oriented terminology. In addition, it is widely used to describe terms that are considered important for the translation procedure. [21:3]

In terms of one of the terminology definitions (the set of practices and methods used for the collection, description, and presentation of terms) this means that the translator's objective in

applying these practices and methods is to produce and deliver an appropriate translation and to record terms with their definition and context for later use.

In the field of translation studies, the theory of terminology plays a crucial role in understanding the challenges and opportunities of translating specialized texts. Terminology is a key element in translation, as specialized fields often rely heavily on technical terms and jargon that require precise and accurate translation.

One important aspect of the theory of terminology in translation studies is the concept of terminological transfer. This refers to the process by which specialized terminology is transferred from one language to another in the translation process. The terminological transfer involves not only the translation of individual terms but also the transfer of the underlying concepts and relationships that define the terminological system of the source language. [12:5]

Another key concept in the theory of terminology in translation studies is the notion of equivalence. This refers to the degree to which a term or concept in the source language can be accurately and appropriately translated into the target language. Achieving equivalence is often a complex and nuanced process that involves understanding the context and intended meaning of the term, as well as the linguistic and cultural conventions of the target language.

In this field, it also recognizes the importance of terminological resources, such as specialized dictionaries, glossaries, and corpora, in supporting the translation process. Terminological resources can be used to identify and verify terminology, as well as to aid in the selection of appropriate translation equivalents.

Finally, the theory of terminology in translation studies recognizes the importance of collaboration and communication between translators, subject matter experts, and terminologists in ensuring the accurate and effective translation of specialized texts. Effective collaboration and communication are essential for developing a shared understanding of the terminology and concepts within a particular field, as well as for ensuring the quality and consistency of translations over time.

1.2 Linguistic features of the International law discourse

The desire for progress has always filled human life, forcing us to find a way to improve not only inventions, routine, and lifestyle, but also entailed the desire to establish communication, to maintain not only personal connections but also communication at the state and interstate levels.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the desire for progress influenced the majority of international lawyers who wanted to build their successful careers and be able to adapt to the conditions of confrontation of many political directions. [18:1] Several branches of nationalism and cosmopolitanism influenced past and future concepts created the beginning of a new era and increased the importance of international law at the international level.

Law is a purposeful human activity, a particular kind of desire and behavior, and therefore requires action that has moral significance, an action that is subject to moral obligations and gives rise to moral responsibility. Moral duty—the duty to do good and avoid evil—is associated with a person's participation in the creation of the law, its application, application, and observance. The moral state of society is more problematic because the total systemic output of the system in which society functions—what we might call residual social effects—is greater than the sum of individual contributions, the rest is the product and purpose of systemic processes. is an addition to many social institutions of social influence. The obvious implication is that since no one is responsible

for the macro-product of the social system, they are also not morally responsible for that product (including the macro-product known as the law). It is obvious that social validity, like legal validity, is a mandatory right. This Machiavellian chain of reasoning was characteristic of the concept of relations between those social forms that came to be called "states." So-called international relations seem to represent a more or less random collection of the aggregate results of these social institutions so that the lack of basic moral responsibility is more pronounced between states than within states. In this light, international law is even more morally imperceptible than domestic law, since it is considered a secondary additional social influence of morally immune relations between states, the content of which - the so-called foreign policy - is itself a morally stable systemic product of the country's internal regime. [2:33]

International law is defined as the sum of rules, principles, and standards governing the relationship among the states by the norms mutually agreed upon by them. In other words, it is a set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in a relationship between states and nations. It serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relations. [1:1]

International law is a separate part of the general structure of international relations. States tend to consider this as relevant international law when considering responses to international situations. Although significant attention is always paid to violations. According to international law, countries usually carefully monitor the compliance of their actions with the norms and

principles of international law, otherwise, they will be perceived negatively by the international community. Norms of international law are rarely enforced by military means or even economic sanctions. Instead, the system is supported by reciprocity or enlightened self-interest. Countries that violate international rules lose credibility, which can harm their future relations with other countries. Thus, the violation of a treaty concluded by one state in its favor may cause other states to violate other treaties, thereby causing harm to the original violator. In addition, it is well known that persistent violations of the rules jeopardize the value of the system for states, international organizations, and other players. This value lies in the certainty, predictability, and sense of common purpose in international affairs that derives from a set of rules accepted by all international actors. International law also provides a framework and set of procedures for international interaction, as well as a common set of concepts for mutual understanding.

International law discourse heavily relies on a set of specialized terms and phrases, known as legal terminology, that has a distinct meaning within the context of international law. This technical language is crucial in conveying intricate legal concepts and principles in a clear and unambiguous manner. The diverse range of legal terms and phrases in international law often originates from treaties, conventions, and court decisions, and are used to explain concepts such as jurisdiction, sovereignty, human rights, and state responsibility. The standardized and formal language provided by legal terminology ensures clarity and precision in legal

communication across different legal systems and cultures, enabling legal professionals to express complex ideas concisely. However, for those who are unfamiliar with the technical language of international law, legal terminology may pose a challenge and impede effective communication between legal professionals and the general public. [5: 295]

Latin phrases have long been a significant feature of international law discourse. The use of Latin in legal writing has a long history dating back to ancient Rome, and it continues to be used in the present day. Latin phrases are used in legal writing because they provide a concise and precise way of expressing complex legal concepts. Moreover, because Latin is a dead language, its usage provides an international language of legal communication that transcends national and linguistic boundaries.

Some of the most common Latin phrases used in international law discourse include:

- *Pacta sunt servanda* - meaning "agreements must be kept," this phrase is a fundamental principle of international law and refers to the principle that parties to a treaty are obliged to perform their obligations under that treaty in good faith.
- *Jus cogens* - meaning "compelling law," this phrase refers to a norm of international law that is considered to be so fundamental that it cannot be violated by any state or international organization.

- *Ex injuria jus non oritur* - meaning "law does not arise from a wrong," this phrase refers to the principle that illegal actions cannot give rise to legal rights.
- *Erga omnes* - meaning "toward all," this phrase refers to obligations that are owed to the international community as a whole.
- *Audi alteram partem* - meaning "hear the other side," this phrase refers to the principle of natural justice that requires that both parties to a dispute should be heard before a decision is made.

The use of passive voice is a common feature of international law discourse. Passive voice is often used in legal writing because it allows the writer to focus on the action being taken, rather than the actor who is performing the action. This is particularly important in international law, where the focus is often on the actions of states or international organizations, rather than individuals.

Passive voice is also used in international law to emphasize objectivity and neutrality. By using it, the writer can avoid assigning blame or responsibility to any particular actor. This is particularly important in situations where there may be political sensitivities or where the writer does not have all the facts.

However, the use of passive voice can also make legal writing more complex and difficult to read. It can make it harder to identify who is responsible for a particular action and can lead to ambiguity.

[7:51]

Another common feature is the usage of complex sentence structures. These sentences often contain multiple clauses and are used to express complex legal concepts and arguments. The use of complex sentence structures is important in legal writing because it allows writers to convey detailed and nuanced arguments. This sentence contains multiple clauses and sub-clauses that express a complex legal argument about the limits of the right to self-defense in international law. Therefore, it is important for legal writers to use complex sentence structures judiciously and to ensure that their writing is clear and understandable.

As for nominalization, it often occurs in legal discourse as well. Nominalization occurs when a verb or an adjective is turned into a noun, and it is used to create abstract concepts or ideas. In legal writing, nominalization is often used to express complex legal concepts and to make legal writing more concise. Unfortunately, nominalization can make sentences more abstract and can lead to ambiguity.

1.3 General translation analysis of international law discourse

The process of translation is a rather complex phenomenon, which includes the process of transferring material from the source language to the target language. It is an effort to understand another culture, and since the semantic and cultural richness of concepts in different languages is different, translation is a subjective interpretation of the text, which depends on the extent of combining the cognitive bases of the native and translated languages in the consciousness of the linguistic personality of the translator. It is a complex process. During the translation, one should also take into account the cultural aspect, the specifics of the foreign language text, the communicative purpose of the communication or text, the national characteristics and subject matter of the translated text, and the field of activity to which it is attached.

Due to the complexity of legal discourse, researchers distinguish legal translation as a separate category that combines two extremes: terminological accuracy of professional translation and originality of literary language.

Since the advent of legal translation, experts have debated the role of legal translators, whether they should be lawyers or linguists, and their relationship to the source and purpose of legal texts. The provocative nature of the role of legal translation stems from the very nature of legal translation. In the case of legal translation, many researchers have discovered the legal equivalence of the term, as the same legal effect can be created in the translated text while maintaining the accuracy of the original text.

Considering these factors, it should be noted that texts of different natures will have different features of translation. Translation of international law is a type of translation of texts related to the field of law and intended for the transmission of legal information. This term is also often used to mean any text translated and legally certified (aka notarized translation). Among the main documents that are the subject of translation, one can single out agreements, contracts, powers of attorney, laws, normative legal acts, founding documents, notarial certificates, agreements, and certificates.

Given that the meaning of a legal text is determined by the legal context, legal criteria should be taken into account when choosing the most appropriate translation strategy. The idea is supported that a legal translation should consist of two identical versions of one document for the sake of linguistic purity in the legal field.

Literal translation emphasizes terminology by replacing words and expressions in the source language with their equivalents. But this is not possible when working with legal documents, because there is a risk of several consequences, especially depending on the context. This is why legal translation is essentially a process of translating legal systems, which leads to another consideration: the interweaving of legal translation and comparative jurisprudence. It is difficult to say which discipline is more useful than the other, as legal translation requires the expertise of lawyers to clarify conceptual doubts. The translation of legal

terminology is recognized by many specialists as a field that requires the translator to make constant methodological efforts, attention and maximum concentration both in terms of legal concepts and in defining terms. [15:100]

The language of international documents consists of various lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic means. In combination, they are aimed at achieving clarity and unambiguity in the translation, they have a certain standard structure for adequate information transfer. Taking into account the syntactic features of the texts, and the complex presentation of sentences, one of the main goals in the translation of international legal discourse is to achieve maximum equivalence.

Another, rather difficult requirement for most specialists, is the presence of at least a basic foundation of knowledge in the field of international law. The translator is forced to be in the context, to understand phenomena, the structure of contracts and documents, and to follow legal events.

Terms, as a rule, are used only in one specific, have one meaning, and clearly convey the phenomenon. During the translation of legal terminology of the international legal discourse, attention is paid to the principle of preservation of content and context. Using both principles during translation makes it possible to reproduce terminology, preserve the meaning of words and adapt them in translation depending on the context. Translation of terminology in international law can be a complex task due to the

technical and precise nature of legal concepts and terms. Here are some considerations for translating terminology in international law:

- **Legal accuracy:** It is essential to maintain the accuracy of legal terminology during translation. Legal terms often have specific legal meanings that may differ from their everyday use in language. Translators should have a thorough understanding of the legal meaning of terms and ensure that they use the correct legal term in the target language.
- **Bilingual legal dictionaries:** Legal dictionaries can be helpful resources for translators. Bilingual legal dictionaries provide a list of legal terms with their corresponding translations in another language. These dictionaries can be used as a reference when translating legal terminology.
- **Contextual understanding:** Translators should have a good understanding of the context in which the legal terminology is used. Legal concepts can have different meanings depending on the legal system, jurisdiction, or the specific legal context. Translators should consider the intended meaning of the legal terminology within the broader legal context.
- **Consistency:** Consistency in translation is important for legal documents. Legal texts often use specific legal terminology consistently throughout the document, and translators should maintain this consistency in their translations.
- **Relevance to target audience:** Translators should also consider the relevance of the legal terminology to the target audience.

The process of translating this type of terminology requires a general background and a detailed study of the terminology, which, in turn, presents the translator with the task of correctly selecting the respondent from one language to another. In this case, by the respondent, we should understand the equivalent, which can be both present and absent in the translation language.

Focusing attention on the very concept of equivalent, it should be considered correspondences between words of two languages that have a constant character and are unambiguous regardless of the context. As for legal translation, the cultural context is one of the most important aspects. Culture can have a significant impact on the way legal concepts are expressed and understood. Legal concepts and terminology can vary widely across legal systems, and it is important to have a good understanding of the legal system in which the original text was written as well as the legal system of the target language.

In addition to legal systems, historical context can also play a role in the way legal concepts are expressed. Understanding historical events and cultural influences that may have shaped the legal system and the language used in legal texts is important. Cultural values can also influence the way legal concepts are understood and expressed. For example, individual rights may be emphasized more in some cultures than in others. Translators should consider the cultural values of the target audience and ensure that the translation is culturally appropriate.

Idioms and metaphors can be difficult to translate across cultures. Translators should be aware of idiomatic expressions and metaphors that are commonly used in the legal system and ensure that they are translated appropriately. Nonverbal communication can also be important in legal contexts. Gestures, facial expressions, and tone of voice can convey a meaning that may not be apparent from the text alone. Translators should be aware of nonverbal communication cues and ensure that they are appropriately conveyed in the translation.

Translation using the search for a lexical equivalent is the most popular and used method when translating the terminology of international legal discourse. However, this is far from the only method that translators use to create adequate text that is understandable to native speakers.

Important attention is also paid to transliteration, and transcription thanks to which lexical units are transferred letter by letter and phoneme by phone. This method of translation has disadvantages because, for the listener, the term translated in this way will remain meaningless and incomprehensible, which can lead to a total misunderstanding of the document.

In order to avoid misunderstandings, in this case, a popular practice for a written type of translation is to create explanatory notes at the end of the page, or professionals use another, descriptive method of translation.

With the help of descriptive translation, the words are reproduced with the help of interpretation, a few words or

phrases that describe the phenomenon, explaining its essence as much as possible. This technique is used in the absence of a corresponding word in the native language.

There are usually several requirements for this technique:

- The translation should clearly reveal the meaning so that no additional questions arise regarding the phenomenon.
- The description should not be too detailed and extended.
- The syntactic structure should not be complex, on the contrary, it should be as structured and understandable as possible.

The analog translation is no less popular when translating legal terminology. In this case, the necessary counterpart in the translation language is selected by using several possible synonyms. In the process of translation from English into Ukrainian, and vice versa, this method is more typical when translating into Ukrainian, due to its synonymous richness.

Acceptance of generalization takes place in those cases when the ordered unit has an equivalent in terms of content in the language of translation. At the same time, it is important that the respondent has a similar emotional coloring. In any case, whatever method the translator chooses, his goal will always be to create a text that is as identical as possible, just translated into another language. It should have the same terminology, and emotional color, which will faithfully convey the communicative purpose of the text.

In international law discourse, emotional coloring is the use of language that elicits emotions, rather than presenting factual information. Emotions can impact how people perceive and respond to legal issues, potentially affecting the outcome of legal proceedings. While emotional coloring can be intentional in some cases, such as in advocacy or persuasive language, it is generally avoided in international law discourse. Legal decisions are expected to be based on objective analysis of facts and law. However, some emotional coloring may be present in certain contexts, such as expressions of goodwill or compassion in the preamble or introduction of legal documents. Legal concepts, such as human rights, may also evoke emotions, but it is important to maintain objectivity and avoid inflammatory language.

Each translator may encounter difficulties of a different nature during translation, depending on his seniority, training and work experience in the field of international law translation. [3:2] One way or another, the specialist must put the maximum amount of effort into the translation in order to adequately convey information, because sometimes he is responsible not only for a beautiful translation but also for avoiding major conflicts and misunderstandings.

CHAPTER 2

STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF ENGLISH INTERNATIONAL LAW TERMINOLOGY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION

2.1 Rendering the structural characteristics of International Law terminology into the Ukrainian language

Structural characteristics of terms refer to the underlying structure and construction of words, including their morphology relationships. These characteristics help to define the meaning and usage of words in different contexts, particularly in specialized fields such as science, medicine, and law.

Morphology refers to the study of how words are formed by combining smaller units such as roots, prefixes, and suffixes. The prefix "re-" is widely used in international law terminology to indicate that a legal action or process is being repeated or revisited. This prefix comes from the Latin word "re," which means "back" or "again." While rendering into Ukrainian, it could be represented as “повторний”, “зворотній”. In legal contexts, it often indicates that an action is being taken to correct a mistake or address a previous decision or ruling. For example, the term "retrial" (повторний розгляд) refers to a new trial that is held after the first trial has been invalidated or set aside for some reason. Similarly, the term "reconsideration" (повторний розгляд) refers to a process of reviewing and revisiting a previous decision or ruling to determine whether it should be modified or changed.

The prefix "pre-" is used to indicate that something is being done in advance or before a particular event or process. This prefix comes from the Latin word "prae," which means "before" or "in front of." While rendering into Ukrainian, it could be represented as “попередній”, by the Ukrainian prefix “до-“ or just translating of the same meaning using several words with the same meaning shades. In legal contexts, the prefix "pre-" is often used to describe actions or processes that occur before a trial, hearing, or other legal proceedings. For example, the term "pretrial" (досудовий) refers to the period of time before a trial begins, during which various legal proceedings take place, such as discovery, motions, and plea bargaining. As well, the term "prejudgment" (упереджене ставлення) refers to an opinion or bias that is formed before a legal decision has been made. Other examples of international law terms that use the prefix "pre-" include "preliminary injunction" (попередня заборона), a temporary court order that is issued before a trial to prevent irreparable harm, "preexisting condition" (попередній стан), a medical condition that existed before a particular insurance policy took effect.

The prefix "post-" is commonly used in international law to indicate that something is happening or occurring after a particular event or process. This prefix comes from the Latin word "post," which means "after" or "behind." While rendering into Ukrainian, it could be represented as prepositions or prefix “після”. In legal contexts, the "post-" is often used to describe actions or processes that occur after a trial, hearing, or another legal

proceeding. For example, the term "post-trial" (післясудовий) refers to the period of time after a trial has concluded, during which various legal proceedings may take place, such as appeals and motions for a new trial. Or, the term "post-conviction" (після засудження) refers to legal actions that occur after a person has been convicted of a crime, such as motions to vacate a sentence or appeals based on constitutional violations.

The prefix "non-" is used to indicate the absence or negation of a particular quality or characteristic. In law, this prefix is often used to describe something that does not meet a certain requirement or standard. While rendering into Ukrainian, it could be represented as the prefix of preposition “не”. For example, "noncompliance" (невідповідність) refers to the failure to adhere to a particular law or regulation, while "nonperformance" (невиконання) refers to the failure to fulfill a contractual obligation. Similarly, the term "nonresident" (не резидент) refers to someone who does not live in a particular jurisdiction, while "nonbinding" (необов'язковий) refers to a legal agreement that is not legally enforceable.

There are several typical suffixes that are commonly used in international law terms to convey specific meanings and contexts. One such suffix is "-tion," which is used to indicate the action or process of something and is translated into Ukrainian as the suffix “-ція”, or with a total change of the word while finding the equivalent in the target language. For example, the term "ratification" (ратифікація) refers to the process by which a state

formally adopts and agrees to be bound by a treaty. Similarly, "arbitration" (компроміс) refers to the process of resolving a dispute through a neutral third party, while "denunciation" (розрив) refers to the act of withdrawing from a treaty or agreement.

Another common suffix in international law terms is "-ism," which is used to describe a particular political or ideological movement or system and is translated into Ukrainian as the suffix “-алізм”. For example, "imperialism" (імперіалізм) refers to a policy or practice of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, while "nationalism" (націоналізм) refers to a strong identification with one's own nation or state. Another example is "globalism" (глобалізм) which refers to the idea or practice of promoting and fostering international cooperation and interdependence.

International law terms often have roots in various languages, particularly Latin, French, and Greek.[16] These roots can provide insight into the historical development and meanings of these terms.

One common root of international law terms is Latin. Many legal terms in international law are derived from Latin, particularly those related to treaties and agreements. Usually, when translating into Ukrainian, we use calque, which creates a similar-sounding word, or translate the term finding the equivalent with the same meaning. For example, the Latin word "pactum" means "agreement" (договір) or "pact,"(пакт) and has given rise to terms

like "multilateral pact"(багатосторонній пакт) and "bilateral agreement" (двосторонній договір).

Another common root of international law terms is French. French has historically been a language of diplomacy and international relations, and many legal terms in international law have been borrowed from French. For example, the term "jus cogens," which refers to peremptory norms of international law, is derived from French. Similarly, the term "raison d'être," which means "reason for being," is frequently used in discussions of international organizations and their missions. When we speak about rendering law terms, in the case of words of French and Latin origin paying attention to the context and finding the equivalent in the target language is a mandatory step. One of the most popular ways of translation in this case is calque. For example jus cogens- юскогени, consensus- консенсус. Still, the usual translation is also common.

Finally, Greek is also a common root of international law terms, particularly in terms related to human rights and ethics. For example, the term "ethos," (етос) which means "character" or "values," has given rise to terms like "professional ethos".(професійний етос). The calque in this case is most frequently used for translation as well.

In conclusion, the translation of legal terminology requires a deep understanding of the morphological characteristics of the language in question. Accurately translating legal concepts requires a precise understanding of the technical and legal terms

used in each legal system. This can be particularly challenging when dealing with concepts that may not have a direct equivalent in another language. Based on the research, 46% of sentences include words with different morphological characteristics, so legal translators must carefully consider them in both the source and target languages to accurately convey the intended meaning of legal documents. A thorough understanding of the legal system and its terminology is essential to ensuring that legal translations are precise and accurate.

2.2 Rendering the semantic characteristics of International Law terminology into the Ukrainian language

Translating the semantic characteristics of International Law terminology into the Ukrainian language requires a deep understanding of both the legal concepts involved and the linguistic nuances of the Ukrainian language.

Legal terminology must be translated accurately to ensure that the meaning of the original text is preserved. This requires an understanding of the legal principles and concepts involved, as well as the linguistic and cultural differences between the source language and Ukrainian. Legal translators must use appropriate legal terms that accurately convey the meaning of the source text. For example, in the translation of the term "treaty," the Ukrainian equivalent would be "договір" rather than a more general term like "угода", which can also mean "agreement." In the translation of the term "sovereignty," the Ukrainian equivalent would be "суверенітет" rather than "влада", which can also mean

"power" or "authority." The concept of "human rights" may be translated as "права людини" in Ukrainian. However, in some contexts, the term "права людини" may not accurately convey the legal concept of human rights in the same way as it does in English. Therefore, the translator may need to use a more specific term, such as "права на інтегральний розвиток особистості", which translates to "rights to the integral development of personality," to accurately convey the legal concept.

When rendering the semantic characteristics of International Law terminology into the Ukrainian language, it is important to accurately convey the meaning and context of these terms in a way that is relevant and understandable to the target audience. This may involve understanding the legal concepts and principles behind the terms, as well as the nuances of the Ukrainian language and culture. For example, the term "sovereignty" in International Law refers to the supreme authority of a state to govern itself and its people. However, in Ukrainian, the term "суверенітет" may also have connotations related to national identity, history, and politics. Therefore, it is important to consider the semantic characteristics of this term when translating it into Ukrainian to ensure that the translation accurately reflects the intended meaning and context.

Legal formalities are specific language features used in legal documents, contracts, and other legal texts, and they reflect the formal and precise nature of legal language. In the context of International Law terminology, legal formalities may include legal

jargon, technical terms, and formal language. For example, the term "jurisdiction" in International Law refers to the power of a court to hear and decide cases. In Ukrainian, this term may be translated as "юрисдикція" or "підсудність," depending on the specific context. Here we find the equivalent in the target language which often has similar sounds as a result of their origin. It is important to use legal terminology that accurately reflects the legal concepts and principles involved, while also complying with the formalities and requirements of the Ukrainian legal system. The other examples include the words: the term "whereas" is often used to introduce background information or context. In Ukrainian, "whereas" can be translated as "враховуючи" or "з урахуванням". "Notwithstanding" is a term that is used to indicate that a particular clause or provision in a legal document overrides other provisions or clauses. In Ukrainian, "notwithstanding" can be translated as "незважаючи на" or "непрохано".

When rendering the semantic characteristics of International Law terminology into the Ukrainian language, it is essential to be aware of regional differences and variations in language use. This is because Ukrainian is a language that has many regional dialects, each with its own unique vocabulary and expressions.

In the context of International Law terminology, this can mean that certain terms or phrases may be understood differently depending on the region or dialect in which they are used. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the regional variations in

Ukrainian when translating International Law terminology, in order to ensure that the translation accurately conveys the intended meaning. "Treaty" - in Ukrainian, the term "договір" is commonly used to refer to a treaty or agreement. However, in some regions, such as western Ukraine, the term "угода" may be used instead. Therefore, when translating International Law texts into Ukrainian, it is important to consider the regional differences in language use and to use the term that is most appropriate for the target audience.

Translating connotations from one language to another can be challenging as the nuances and associations of words may differ between languages. However, it is possible to render connotations into Ukrainian by using words or phrases that carry a similar association in the Ukrainian language. As an example, here is a sentence with a negative connotation. "The government's response to the peaceful protest was heavy-handed and disproportionate" could be translated into Ukrainian as "Відповідь уряду на мирну протестну акцію була надмірно жорстокою та непропорційною". (ANNEX: 36) In this translation, the phrase "надмірно жорстокою" (excessively cruel) and "непропорційною" (disproportionate) are used to convey the negative connotation of the original English sentence.

Denotation is widely used in international law documents because legal texts require precise and unambiguous language to ensure that their meaning is clear and consistent. Denotative language is essential for conveying legal concepts and requirements accurately and without confusion. In international law,

where different countries may have varying legal systems and interpretations of language, the use of denotation helps to ensure that legal agreements and treaties are universally understood and can be effectively enforced. Translating denotation from English to Ukrainian is generally straightforward, as Ukrainian is a highly precise and technical language that is well-suited for legal texts. When translating denotative language, the goal is to convey the precise and unambiguous meaning of the original text as accurately as possible. Here is an example: "The treaty establishes the legal framework for the protection of human rights." Rendered into Ukrainian, we have: "Договір встановлює правову основу для захисту прав людини." (ANNEX: 30) In this sentence, the term "establishes" has a clear denotative meaning, indicating that the treaty creates or sets up the legal framework for the protection of human rights. The term is used in a purely descriptive sense, without any additional connotations or subjective interpretations. The other example is "The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women prohibits discrimination against women in all areas of life." Ukrainian: "Конвенція про ліквідацію всіх форм дискримінації щодо жінок забороняє дискримінацію жінок у всіх сферах життя." (ANNEX: 45) In this sentence, the term "prohibits" has a clear denotative meaning, indicating that the Convention establishes a legal prohibition on discrimination against women in all areas of life. The term is used in a purely descriptive sense, without any additional connotations or subjective interpretations.

An ambiguous term or phrase in English may not have an exact equivalent in Ukrainian, or may have multiple possible translations that can result in different interpretations. In order to translate ambiguous language accurately, a translator must carefully analyze the context and intended meaning of the original text and determine the most appropriate Ukrainian equivalent based on the available information. Here's an example of ambiguity in a sentence from an English document and its Ukrainian translation: "The agreement shall come into force on the date of signature." Ukrainian: "Договір набуває чинності з дати підписання."(ANNEX:50) In this sentence, the phrase "on the date of signature" is ambiguous, as it could refer to the exact moment that the agreement is signed or to a later date when the agreement becomes effective. Depending on the context, the ambiguity could result in different interpretations or expectations. The Ukrainian translation, "з дати підписання," is also somewhat ambiguous, as it could be interpreted as either the moment of signing or the later effective date, depending on the context. However, in legal documents in Ukraine, it is generally understood that the effective date of an agreement is the same as the date of signature, so the ambiguity may be less significant. To avoid ambiguity, a more precise English phrase could be "the agreement shall come into force immediately upon signature." In Ukrainian, a more precise translation might be "договір набуває чинності негайно після підписання."

Translating polysemy from English to Ukrainian can be challenging, as Ukrainian also has many words and phrases

with multiple meanings, and the correct translation may depend on the context in which the word is used. To translate polysemous words accurately, a translator must carefully analyze the intended meaning of the original text and choose the most appropriate Ukrainian equivalent based on the available information.

As an example, here we have English and Ukrainian sentence: "The court found that the defendant was guilty of the crime." "Суд встановив, що відповідач винен у злочині." (ANNEX: 48) In this sentence, the word "guilty" is polysemous, as it can refer to both the legal determination of guilt and the moral responsibility for wrongdoing. In this case, the intended meaning is the legal determination of guilt, which is reflected in the Ukrainian translation "винен," which specifically refers to criminal responsibility.

While translating synonymy a translator must carefully analyze the intended meaning of the original text and choose the most appropriate Ukrainian equivalent based on the available information. It's connected to the fact that the Ukrainian language has a wide range of synonyms. For example: "The parties agreed to cooperate and collaborate on matters of mutual interest", "Сторони погодилися співпрацювати та взаємодіяти з питань спільного інтересу". (ANNEX: 44) In this sentence, "cooperate" and "collaborate" are synonyms that both mean to work together.

Translating antonyms in international law documents into Ukrainian requires a good understanding of both languages. Still, it's as easy as the translation of synonyms, as it

requests only good vocabulary knowledge. The examples are: "The defendant may be found guilty or not guilty", "Підсудний може бути визнаний винним або невинним". (ANNEX:32) In this sentence, "guilty" and "винним" are antonyms, and "not guilty" and "невинним" are antonyms as well. "The contract may be terminated by mutual agreement or unilaterally", "Договір може бути розірваний за взаємною згодою або односторонньо".(ANNEX: 45) In this sentence, "mutual agreement" and "взаємною згодою" are antonyms to "unilaterally" and "односторонньо".

Hyponymy is a relationship between words where one word (the hyponym) is a specific type or kind of another word (the hypernym). In Ukrainian, hyponymy can be rendered through the use of different suffixes or prefixes to indicate the specific type or kind of the word. There can be some difficulties in rendering hyponymy in Ukrainian, particularly with loanwords from other languages that may not have direct equivalents in Ukrainian. In such cases, translators may need to use descriptive phrases or paraphrasing to convey the intended meaning. Here is an example sentence of hyponymy in an English legal document: "The war crime of intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects includes, inter alia, attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law. " (ANNEX: 33)- In this sentence, the terms "buildings," "material," "medical units," "transport," and "personnel" are hyponyms of the broader term "civilian objects."

Rendering the semantic characteristics of International Law terminology into the Ukrainian language requires a deep understanding of the complexities of both languages. It may create a lot of translation challenges as, based on the research results, 30% of sentences deal with such characteristics. These challenges stem from the fact that international law terms often have roots in various languages, particularly Latin, French, and Greek, which can make it difficult to find appropriate equivalents in Ukrainian. Additionally, issues such as homonymy, polysemy, and regional variations in language use can further complicate the translation process. The importance of accurately translating international law terms, as misunderstandings or misinterpretations of legal language can have significant consequences in the application of international law. In order to address these challenges, translators must have a thorough understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the context in which the legal terms are being used. Additionally, the use of specialized legal dictionaries and collaboration with legal experts can help ensure that the translations are accurate and effective.

2.3 Translation peculiarities of International Law terminology

Legal translation is a complex and challenging process, especially when it comes to translating legal terminology from one language to another. This is particularly true when translating International Law terminology from English into Ukrainian. The differences in the legal systems, cultural nuances, and linguistic peculiarities of the two languages can create unique challenges for translators.

International Law is a complex field that requires specialized knowledge of legal terminology and concepts. When translating International Law terminology, there are several peculiarities that must be taken into account.

First of all, translators should pay attention to cultural and linguistic differences. International Law terminology can vary greatly between languages and cultures. Some concepts may not have a direct equivalent in the target language, or may require an adaptation to make them more understandable to the target audience. In some cultures, the concept of "individual rights" may not have a direct equivalent or may not be as emphasized as it is in Western legal systems. This means that when translating International Law terminology related to individual rights, the translator may need to find an equivalent term in the target language or adapt the concept to make it more understandable to the target audience. Here is a sentence examples:

- Original: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable

rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world, including the **individual rights** of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion.

- Translation: Загальна Декларація прав людини визнає вродженне гідність і рівні та невідчужувані права всіх членів людської родини як основу свободи, правосуддя та миру у світі, включаючи **права** на свободу думки, свідомості та віросповідання. (ANNEX A: 24)

In such an example, we can use the translation transformation also called omission. The word “права” totally represents the idea of the original text. To translate the phrase without using calque or transliteration, we can easily omit the word “individual”.

Another example of such cultural-linguistic differences may be shown with the word “jurisdiction”. International Law terminology can be complex and difficult to understand for those who are not familiar with legal jargon. When translating International Law terminology for a non-legal audience, the translator may need to adapt the terminology to make it more accessible and understandable. For example, instead of using the term "jurisdiction," the translator may use the more accessible term "authority" to convey the same meaning.

- Original: The International Court of Justice has **jurisdiction** to settle legal disputes between states and to give advisory

opinions on legal questions referred to it by the United Nations or specialized agencies.

- Translation: Міжнародний Суд має **повноваження** щодо врегулювання правових спорів між державами та може давати консультаційні висновки з правових питань, переданих йому Організацією Об'єднаних Націй чи спеціалізованими агентствами. (ANNEX A: 25)

Technically, the word “юрисдикція” exist in the Ukrainian language, but sounds pretty unclear for the typical audience. To boost clarity in the target text, the translator found the equivalent more understandable for people.

Legal concepts may not have a direct equivalent in another language. Many legal terms in one language may not have an exact equivalent in another language, making it difficult to convey the intended meaning accurately. The example can be found in the following sentence:

- Original: The concept of '**double jeopardy**,' which prohibits a person from being tried twice for the same offense, does not have a direct equivalent in the legal system of this country.
- Translation: Концепція '**подвійної кари**', яка забороняє повторне судове переслідування особи за те саме злочин, не має прямого еквівалента в правовій системі цієї країни. (ANNEX A: 26)

In this example, the legal concept of "double jeopardy" is being discussed, which is a term that has a specific meaning in the legal system of the source language. The concept of

double jeopardy is a constitutional protection that prohibits a person from being prosecuted twice for the same offense or crime. The sentence is stating that the concept of double jeopardy does not have a direct equivalent in the legal system of the target language, which is Ukrainian in this case. This means that the term "double jeopardy" cannot be simply translated into Ukrainian, as there is no equivalent term or concept that has the same meaning in the legal system of the target language. The translator, therefore, needs to find an alternative way to convey the meaning of the concept of double jeopardy to the target audience. In this case, the translator has chosen to use the term "подвійна кара" (double punishment), which may not have the exact same meaning as "double jeopardy" but conveys the idea of being punished twice for the same crime.

Legal terms can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example:

- Original: The state may regulate the time, place, and manner of protected speech, provided that such regulations are content-neutral, narrowly tailored to serve a **reasonable** government interest, and leave open ample alternative channels of communication.
- Translation: Держава може регулювати час, місце та спосіб захищеної мови за умови, що такі норми є нейтральними щодо змісту, вузько пристосовані до **вірних** державних інтересів і залишають відкритими широкі альтернативні канали комунікації. (ANNEX A: 27)

In this case, the legal term "reasonable" is being discussed, which has multiple meanings depending on the context in which it is used. For example, the term "reasonable" can refer to a standard of care or behavior that is expected in a particular situation, but it can also refer to a standard of proof in a legal case. The sentence is stating that the term "reasonable" cannot be interpreted in the same way across all legal contexts and that its meaning can change depending on the specific context in which it is used. This poses a challenge for translators as they need to be aware of the different meanings of legal terms in different contexts to ensure that the intended meaning is conveyed accurately in the target language.

International Law is a highly specialized field with specific legal terminology that may not be familiar to a general audience or even to translators who are not specialized in the field. Therefore, translations must be accurate and precise to avoid misinterpretation. As an example:

- Original: Under the principles of international law, a state's **sovereignty** refers to its exclusive and independent authority over its territory, government, and population.
- Translation: Згідно з принципами міжнародного права, **суверенітет** держави означає її виключну та незалежну владу над її територією, урядом та населенням. (ANNEX A: 28)

In this sentence, the phrase "a state's sovereignty" refers to a specific legal concept that has a precise definition in international law. The concept of sovereignty is a fundamental

principle of international law and refers to a state's exclusive and independent authority over its territory, government, and population. This is an example of the specificity of legal terminology, as the term "sovereignty" has a precise meaning in international law that may not be familiar to those outside the legal field. Legal translators must be familiar with the specific legal concepts and terminology used in international law to accurately convey the intended meaning of legal documents.

One other important point in translating international law documents is the use of translation transformation. The first one is the wide use of concretization:

- Original: The Tribunal **finds** that the accused aided and abetted the commission of the crimes charged.
- Translation: Трибунал **визнає**, що обвинувачений сприяв і підбурював до вчинення інкримінованих злочинів.
(ANNEX A: 32)

In this case, we take the more abstract word “find” which may have several meanings depending on the context, and render it in a concrete and specific way using the word “визнає”.

To emphasize the reader’s attention to key sentence elements, the translators often omit parts, that don’t include any crucial information:

- Original: The Appeals Chamber holds that the Trial Chamber erred in its interpretation of the actus reus **element** of aiding and abetting liability.

- Translation: Апеляційна палата вважає, що Судова палата помилилася у своєму тлумаченні злочинного діяння як пособництва та підбурювання до відповідальності. (ANNEX A: 41)

Here we can see the notion of omission, when not paying attention to some less important elements forced the reader to concentrate more on significant items and make the sentence not so long, and as a result easier to read.

Grammatical transformations and their possibility to change part of speech in source and target text don't stand behind:

- The Tribunal finds that the accused is guilty of a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions for the wilful killing of a **protected** person.
- Трибунал визнає, що обвинувачений винний у серйозному порушенні Женевських конвенцій за умисне вбивство особи, яка перебуває під **захистом**. (ANNEX A: 49)

Creation of a sentence that will be the most accessible for the target audience has been always one of the main aims of translation, especially when we speak about International Law discourse. And grammatical replacements perfectly cope with this task. In this example, we may see the process of changing the adjective into the noun.

As for other types of translation transformations, they are really rare due to the structure of sentences in International Law, based on the research results, they are included only in 24% of

sentences. In such discourse type, sentences are strict and unemotional, so require the same clear rendering in the target text.

International Law presents unique challenges for translators due to the peculiarities of legal terminology. Legal concepts may not have a direct equivalent in another language, and legal terms can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. Additionally, International Law is a highly specialized field with specific legal terminology that may not be familiar to a general audience or even to translators who are not specialized in the field. Furthermore, cultural differences can also impact the interpretation and translation of legal concepts. To accurately convey the intended meaning of legal documents, legal translators must be familiar with the specific legal concepts and terminology used in International Law, and they must be precise and accurate in their translations to avoid misinterpretation.

CONCLUSION

This term paper was aimed at studying the issue of international law terminology and its translation peculiarities from English into Ukrainian language. It has provided a comprehensive analysis of the translation of international law terminology and the linguistic features used in the discourse of international law.

In the theoretical part, the attention was paid to the general notion of terminology, its aspect in International Law discourse and translation features. One of the key findings of this research is that international law terminology is highly technical and precise, making it challenging to translate accurately. Furthermore, the linguistic features of international law discourse, such as its use of specialized terminology, syntax, and register, also pose challenges for translators. The research has also highlighted the importance of terminology management in the field of international law. It is essential to establish standardized terminology in international law to ensure accurate and consistent translations across different languages.

During the practical part of the research, the structural and semantic features of International Law terminologies were studied. The tendency of the wide use of different structural features of terms was noticed. According to the result, it includes 46% of studied cases. As for semantic features, they could be seen in 30% of sentences, and 24% of examples are full of translation transformation.

The prospects of research in the translation of international law terminology and the linguistic features of international law discourse are vast. The findings of this research can be useful in improving the accuracy and consistency of translations of international law documents, treaties, and agreements. It explored the challenges of translating international law terminology in specific areas such as human rights, trade, and environmental law.

By improving our understanding of these issues, we can improve the accuracy and consistency of translations in the field of international law, and contribute to the broader field of translation studies. This prospect suggest that the development of translation in this field will only grow.

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ANNEX

1. The Trial Chamber granted the motion and ordered a **retrial**, finding that the Prosecutor had failed to disclose exculpatory evidence to the defense during the initial trial. Судова палата задовольнила клопотання та призначила **повторний** судовий процес, зазначивши, що прокурор не повідомив захист про відшкодувальні докази під час першого судового процесу.
2. The respondent requested a **reconsideration** of the Tribunal's decision, arguing that new evidence had come to light that was not available at the time of the initial hearing. Відповідач просив **переглянути** рішення Трибуналу, стверджуючи, що з'явилися нові докази, яких не було на момент першого слухання.
3. The doctrine of **prae-judicium** requires a court to refrain from deciding a legal issue that has already been decided by another court. Доктрина **prae-judicium** вимагає від суду утримуватися від вирішення правового питання, яке вже було вирішено іншим судом.
4. The defendant filed a motion to dismiss the charges during the **pretrial** stage, arguing that the prosecution lacked sufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Підсудний подав клопотання про звільнення від обвинувачення на **досудовому** етапі, стверджуючи, що обвинувачення не має достатніх доказів для продовження судового розгляду.

5. The court found that the media coverage had created a climate of **prejudice** against the defendant, and ordered a change of venue to ensure a fair trial without the influence of prejudgment. Суд встановив, що висвітлення в засобах масової інформації створило атмосферу **упередженого ставлення** до відповідача, і постановив змінити місце розгляду, щоб забезпечити справедливий судовий розгляд без впливу упередженого рішення.
6. The plaintiff filed a motion for a **preliminary injunction**, seeking to prevent the defendant from selling a competing product until the lawsuit is resolved. Позивач подав клопотання про **накладення попередньої судової заборони**, прагнучи перешкодити відповідачеві продавати конкуруючий продукт до вирішення позову.
7. The insurance policy excludes coverage for any claims arising from a **preexisting condition**, defined as any injury, illness or medical condition for which the insured received medical treatment within the 12 months prior to the effective date of the policy. Страховий поліс виключає покриття будь-яких претензій, що виникають внаслідок **попереднього стану**, визначеного як будь-яка травма, хвороба або медичний стан, з приводу якого застрахований отримував медичне лікування протягом 12 місяців до дати набрання чинності полісом.
8. After the verdict was announced, the parties filed **post-trial** motions requesting the court to either set aside the verdict

or order a new trial. Після оголошення вироку сторони подали **післясудові** клопотання про скасування вироку або призначення нового судового розгляду.

9. The defendant filed a **post-conviction** motion arguing that his constitutional rights were violated during the trial. Підсудний подав клопотання **після винесення вироку**, стверджуючи, що його конституційні права були порушені під час судового розгляду.
10. The Committee on Trade and Environment shall monitor the noncompliance of parties with their obligations under this Agreement and shall make recommendations to the Parties regarding any necessary measures to address such **noncompliance**. Комітет з торгівлі та навколишнього середовища здійснює моніторинг недотримання сторонами своїх зобов'язань за цією Угодою та надає Сторонам рекомендації щодо будь-яких необхідних заходів для усунення такого **недотримання**.
11. The affected party may, by written notice to the other party, suspend the performance of its obligations under this Agreement, in whole or in part, in the event of **nonperformance** of any of the obligations of the other party. Постраждала сторона може, надіславши письмове повідомлення іншій стороні, **невиконання** своїх зобов'язань за цією Угодою, повністю або частково, у разі невиконання будь-яких зобов'язань іншою стороною.

12. **Nonresident** individuals and legal entities shall be subject to taxation only on the income derived from sources within the jurisdiction of the Contracting State. Фізичні та юридичні особи-нерезиденти підлягають оподаткуванню тільки на доходи, отримані з джерел в межах юрисдикції Договірної Держави.
13. The agreement reached by the parties is **nonbinding** and does not create any legal obligations or responsibilities for either party. Угода, досягнута сторонами, має **не обов’язкову силу** і не створює жодних юридичних зобов’язань чи відповідальності для жодної зі сторін.
14. The treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of **ratification** by at least two-thirds of the signatory states. Договір набуває чинності після здачі на зберігання **ратифікаційних** грамот принаймні двома третинами держав, які його підписали.
15. If the parties cannot reach a settlement, the dispute shall be submitted to **arbitration** in accordance with the rules of the International Chamber of Commerce. Якщо сторони не можуть досягти врегулювання, спір передається до **компромісу** відповідно до правил Міжнародної торгової палати.
16. Any Member State may **denounce** this Convention by written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Будь-яка держава-член може **розірвати** цю Конвенцію шляхом письмового

повідомлення на ім'я Генерального секретаря Організації Об'єднаних Націй.

17. **Imperialism** is a political system in which a country extends its power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means of economic or political domination. **Імперіалізм** — це політична система, за якої країна поширює свою владу та вплив шляхом колонізації, використання військової сили чи інших засобів економічного чи політичного панування.
18. **Nationalism** can be a positive force, but it can also be dangerous when it is used to exclude or oppress others based on their ethnic, religious, or cultural identity. **Націоналізм** може бути позитивною силою, але він також може бути небезпечним, коли його використовують для виключення або пригнічення інших на основі їх етнічної, релігійної чи культурної ідентичності.
19. **Globalization** has created opportunities for economic growth and development, but it has also contributed to increased inequality and environmental degradation. **Глобалізація** створила можливості для економічного зростання та розвитку, але вона також сприяла зростанню нерівності та погіршенню навколишнього середовища.
20. The Iran Nuclear Deal, also known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), is a **multilateral**

pact signed in 2015 between Iran and the P5+1 group of countries to limit Iran's nuclear program in exchange for lifting economic sanctions. Ядерна угода з Іраном, також відома як Спільний комплексний план дій (JCPOA), — це **багатосторонній пакт**, підписана в 2015 році між Іраном і групою країн P5+1 щодо обмеження ядерної програми Ірану в обмін на скасування економічних санкцій.

21. The rules of **jus cogens** are considered to be peremptory norms of international law, from which no derogation is permitted, and which are universally recognized and accepted by the international community of states as a whole. Юскгенні норми вважаються імперативними нормами міжнародного права, відступ від яких не допускається, і які загально визнані та прийняті всім міжнародним співтовариством держав.
22. The parties agreed to reach a **consensus** on the matter within six months, failing which the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration. Сторони погодилися досягти **консенсусу** з цього питання протягом шести місяців, якщо це не вдасться, спір буде передано в арбітраж.
23. Police officers are expected to uphold the **professional ethos** of their force and to act with honesty, integrity and impartiality at all times. Від офіцерів поліції очікується, що вони будуть підтримувати **професійний етос** своїх сил і завжди діяти чесно, сумлінно та неупереджено.

24. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world, including the **individual rights** of freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. Загальна Декларація прав людини визнає вроджене гідність і рівні та невідчужувані права всіх членів людської родини як основу свободи, правосуддя та миру у світі, включаючи **права** на свободу думки, свідомості та віросповідання.
25. The International Court of Justice has **jurisdiction** to settle legal disputes between states and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by the United Nations or specialized agencies. Міжнародний Суд має **повноваження** щодо врегулювання правових спорів між державами та може давати консультаційні висновки з правових питань, переданих йому Організацією Об'єднаних Націй чи спеціалізованими агентствами.
26. "The concept of '**double jeopardy**,' which prohibits a person from being tried twice for the same offense, does not have a direct equivalent in the legal system of this country." Концепція '**подвійної кари**', яка забороняє повторне судове переслідування особи за те саме злочин, не має прямого еквівалента в правовій системі цієї країни.

27. The state may regulate the time, place, and manner of protected speech, provided that such regulations are content-neutral, narrowly tailored to serve a **reasonable** government interest, and leave open ample alternative channels of communication. Держава може регулювати час, місце та спосіб захищеної мови за умови, що такі норми є нейтральними щодо змісту, вузько пристосовані до **вірних** державних інтересів і залишають відкритими широкі альтернативні канали комунікації.
28. Under the principles of international law, a state's **sovereignty** refers to its exclusive and independent authority over its territory, government, and population. Згідно з принципами міжнародного права, **суверенітет** держави означає її виключну та незалежну владу над її територією, урядом та населенням.
29. The Appeals Chamber held that the Trial Chamber erred in applying a subjective standard to the **mens rea** required for co-perpetration liability. Апеляційна палата постановила, що Судова палата помилилася, застосувавши **суб'єктивний** стандарт до злочинів, необхідного для відповідальності за співвиконавство.
30. The treaty establishes the legal framework for the protection of **human rights**. Договір встановлює правову основу для захисту **прав людини**.

31. The Court finds that the challenged provisions of the State's law **violate** the right to free expression under Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Суд визнає, що оскаржувані положення законодавства держави **порушують** право на вільне вираження поглядів відповідно до статті 19 Міжнародного пакту про громадянські та політичні права.
32. The defendant may be found **guilty** or **not guilty**. Підсудний може бути визнаний **винним** або **невинним**.
33. The **war crime** of intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects includes, inter alia, attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law. **Військовий злочин** у вигляді навмисних нападів на цивільні об'єкти включає, серед іншого, напади на будівлі, матеріальні засоби, медичні підрозділи та транспорт, а також персонал з використанням розпізнавальних емблем Женевських конвенцій відповідно до міжнародного права.
34. The Tribunal finds that the accused is guilty of **crimes against humanity** for murder, extermination, and persecution. Трибунал визнає, що обвинувачений

винний у злочинах проти людства у вбивстві, винищенні та переслідуванні.

35. The Court declares the application **inadmissible** for failure to exhaust domestic remedies. Суд оголошує заяву **неприйнятною** через невичерпання національних засобів правового захисту.
36. The government's response to the peaceful protest was **heavy-handed** and disproportionate. Відповідь уряду на мирну протестну акцію була **надмірно жорстокою** та непропорційною.
37. The Court finds that the respondent State has violated the **prohibition** on torture under Article 3 of the Convention. Суд визнає, що держава-відповідач порушила **заборону** катувань відповідно до статті 3 Конвенції.
38. The Appeals Chamber **overturns** the Trial Chamber's decision and orders a new trial. Апеляційна палата **скасовує** рішення Судової палати та призначає новий судовий розгляд.
39. The Tribunal finds that the accused is guilty of **war crimes** for intentionally directing attacks against civilians and civilian objects. Трибунал визнає, що обвинувачений винний у **військових злочинах** за навмисне скерування нападів на цивільних осіб і цивільні об'єкти.
40. The Court finds that the challenged measure is **discriminatory** on the basis of sex and violates the right to

equal treatment under Article 14 of the Convention. Суд визнає, що оскаржуваний захід є **дискримінаційним** за ознакою статі та порушує право на рівне поводження за статтею 14 Конвенції.

41. The Appeals Chamber holds that the Trial Chamber erred in its interpretation of the **actus reus** element of aiding and abetting liability. Апеляційна палата вважає, що Судова палата помилилася у своєму тлумаченні **злочинного діяння** як пособництва та підбурювання до відповідальності.
42. The Tribunal finds that the accused is guilty of **genocide** for killing members of the protected group with the intent to destroy the group. Трибунал визнає, що обвинувачений винний у **геноциді** за вбивство членів захищеної групи з наміром знищити групу.
43. The Appeals Chamber finds that the Trial Chamber erred in law and fact by failing to properly apply the doctrine of **command responsibility**. Апеляційна палата визнає, що Судова палата допустила помилку в праві та фактах, не застосувавши належним чином доктрину **відповідальності командування**.
44. The parties agreed to **cooperate** and **collaborate** on matters of mutual interest. Сторони погодилися **співпрацювати** та **взаємодіяти** з питань спільного інтересу.

45. The contract may be terminated by **mutual agreement** or **unilaterally**. Договір може бути розірваний за **взаємною згодою** або **односторонньо**.
46. The Court finds that the challenged measure constitutes a **restriction** on the right to freedom of religion under Article 9 of the Convention. Суд визнає, що оскаржуваний захід є **обмеженням** права на свободу віросповідання відповідно до статті 9 Конвенції.
47. The Court finds that the challenged measure infringes the right to a **fair trial** under Article 6 of the Convention. Суд визнає, що оскаржуваний захід порушує право на **справедливий судовий розгляд** відповідно до статті 6 Конвенції.
48. The court found that the defendant was **guilty** of the crime. Суд встановив, що відповідач **винен** у злочині.
49. The Tribunal finds that the accused is guilty of a **grave breach** of the Geneva Conventions for the wilful killing of a protected person. Трибунал визнає, що обвинувачений винний у **серйозному порушенні** Женевських конвенцій за умисне вбивство особи, яка перебуває під захистом.
50. The agreement shall **come into force** on the date of signature. Договір **набуває чинності** з дати підписання.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Данна курсова робота присвячена перекладу термінології міжнародного права. У роботі досліджено теорію міжнародного правового дискурсу та термінологію як науку. Зазначено особливості перекладу термінології, в тому числі використання конкретизації, відповідності нормативно-правовому контексту та дотримання термінологічної уніфікації. У практичній частині досліджено особливості перекладу термінології з англійської мови на українську, в тому числі звернення до різних джерел термінології, визначення еквівалентів та вирішення спірних питань.

Точний та вірний переклад термінології міжнародного права має велике практичне значення для правничих досліджень, міжнародної співпраці та юридичної практики.