

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English
Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

**under the title : Peculiarities of translating legal terms into
Ukrainian
in mass media discourse.**

Group PA 04-20

Faculty of German Philology
and Translation

English and Second Foreign

Language:

Interpreting and Translation

Majoring 035 Philology

Alina Lutsyk

Research supervisor:

Olena Shkuta

Київ –2024

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
Факультет германської філології і перекладу
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу англійської мови

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

**Особливості перекладу українською мовою юридичних
термінів у мас медійному дискурсі.**

Луцик Аліни Віталіївни,
студентка групи Па 04-20

Керівник курсової роботи _____

(підпис)

Науковий керівник:

Олена ШКУТА

Київ – 2024

Додаток Б

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER 1. Theoretical features of translation of legal terms	
1.1 Philological concept of legal terms as an element of translation.....	3
1.2 Methods of translation of legal terms.....	7
1.3 Legal discourse in the mass media.....	11
CHAPTER 2. Specifics of translating legal terms from English into mass media.	
2.1. Lexical transformations in legal terms.....	19
2.2. Lexical and semantic transformations.....	21
2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations in legal terms.....	26
CONCLUSIONS.....	37
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	38
LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES.....	40
LIST OF DATA SOURCES.....	41
ANNEX.....	42
РЕЗЮМЕ.....	53

INTRODUCTION

With the development of society and technology, everything has begun to improve and develop, and with this, the field of jurisprudence and law is expanding. The expression "legal" can be applied to various areas of human activity, but the main one is the context of justice and the rule of law. Today, the use of legal terms is becoming a complex means of communication. Because of this complexity, the phrase "a layman is twice a victim in court" has become relevant.

Translating legal discourse has always been difficult because it involves words and expressions. Today, more and more scholars are considering the problems of translation and the development of terms that have become the focus of research.

Legal terminology has a significant role in linguistics, but due to its peculiarities, it can make translation more difficult. Such scholars as Vinogradov, Panko, Reformatsky, Kovalenko, Kiyak and others have been actively involved in researching terms and classifications.

The term paper is focused on the issues and complexities related to the translation of legal terminology in the mass media from English into Ukrainian.

Presentation of the problem`s theoretical background involves realizing the complexities of legal terms and the challenges they impose on translation. Legal terms are very specific, often including complex concepts and nuances that may not have equivalents in other languages. This level of complexity is increased by cultural, linguistic, and structural differences between the source and target languages.

Presentation of the rationale for the study – the recognition of the considerable difficulties associated with the translation of legal terminology from English into Ukrainian.

Definition of the research aim and objectives – to establish identify

the

specifics of translating legal terms into Ukrainian in mass media discourse.

Identification of the investigation subject of the research is the way of reproduction of the units of lexical semantic field legal terminology into Ukrainian in the context of mass media.

Object of the research is represented by the legal terminology in texts into Ukrainian in the context of mass media discourse.

Data sources – mass media channels, newspapers and television in legal discourse.

Outline of the methods used in the research – to select media texts containing legal terminology in Ukrainian. To identify legal terms and phrases in the texts. To analyze the translation strategies used to convey legal terminology in Ukrainian.

Theoretical and practical value of the research –will help to increase the quality of translation of legal terms in mass media texts, thereby making legal information clearer and more understandable to a wider readership.

Brief outline of the research paper structure – characterizes the purpose, objectives, consists of an introduction, two chapters and conclusions to each of them, a summary, a general conclusion, a list of references, a list of illustrative sources.

CHAPTER 1 Theoretical features of translation of legal terms.

1.1.Philological concept of legal terms as an element of translation.

The concept of the word "language" has always been relevant, because it is the main way of transmitting information. It is a complete combination of signs, codes, and symbols. Wittgenstein argues that language is a box with tools, which contains a hammer and glue, and this is not accidental. [1:12]

What is important is that the main function of language is the terminology system or the terminological field. Because of its closeness and connection with a certain field of activity, it is easy to define the terms used.

In the field of law, there is a special language that is a means of expressing thoughts, professional level of communication between lawyers and the transfer of key legal information. This language, which is known to all as "the language of law" or "legal language," uses special terms with legal meaning. [2: 169]

We can recall many examples, situations, and international treaties in the Ukrainian language that are negative between Ukraine and other states. This is exactly what speaks to the importance and need for more careful attention when translating and forming texts. Legal translators frequently have to define what they do. The frequent mix-up between language proficiency and professional translation is the bane of a translator's daily life.

According to Cao (2014), interpreters are physically present in the legal environment and therefore visually visible to other participants in the situation. On the other side, interpreters continue to be mostly opaque, which poses the question: "Who are the blind translators and, more importantly, who are the controllers of such translation, providing control over the quality and integrity of the tasks performed? And above all, who can be considered a qualified or competent legal translator?" [3:313]

Visibility and fragmentation are the words that describe the legal translator. In fact, this is what has put them in a difficult position. Although

legal translators have existed and practiced their profession for centuries.

Hilf argues that the first legal translation dates back to antiquity, according to documents it first appeared in 1271 BC in Egypt. [4] The reference refers to the translation of the peace treaty between Egypt and the Hittite Kingdom, which took place in 1271 BC. At that time, translations were mostly limited to international treaties, as only a very few people were literate. Another important stage in the development of legal translation took place in the sixth century, when the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* of Emperor Justinian was translated into Greek. From the seventh to the thirteenth centuries, translation activity increased significantly, including the translation of major works, including legal texts. As societies grew, translation and interpretation became imperative for the effective management of newly conquered cultures.

In addition to the different structure and composition of legal systems in different countries and regions, such as Ukraine, Europe, and the United States, the lack of scientific, theoretical, and practical material useful for translation studies has led to a huge demand and need for research in this area.

Since the language of law, like other specialized languages, is quite different from common languages, it is frequently examined through the prism of legal linguistics, and the main focus of research is to determine the areas of its study. In the field of legal linguistics, law is expressed in legal terms, the smallest unit of which is the concept of legal terminology.

One of the major difficulties of legal terminology is the solution of the problem of rendering legal terms. The translation of legal terminology requires precise and complete reproduction, so the translator needs not only general skills in legal terminology, but also a good understanding of the requirements, organization and structure of law in a particular culture.

The main components of a translation are formed taking into account the main features of the language culture, as well as the types and patterns of social coding of both the source and target languages.

Another problem that occurs in the process of translating legal terms is the problem of polysemy. This refers to the fact that if a translation has more than one equivalent in the dictionary, the translator has to resort to contextual and extralinguistic information in order to accurately reproduce the meaning of the term.

When working with legal terms, it is important to remember that legal terms must be reproduced accurately and faithfully, and that even the slightest deviation can lead to a complete deviation from their meaning. That is why they must look for the corresponding equivalent terms in the target source language, using the most appropriate method of reproduction.

The modern development of the social sciences, humanities, and natural sciences requires the improvement of their terminological systems, and therefore the study of the problems of formation, linguistic features, semantics, derivational processes, and stylistic functionality of sectoral terminologies. Such problems have drawn the attention of researchers. V. Vinogradov, A. Reformatskyi, D. Ushakov, T. Kyiak, T. Panko, V. Leichyk, F. Tsytkina, and others are examined in their works.

The functioning of legal terms in this period of integration of countries has taken on a special importance in combination with the terminology of legal acts, in particular in legal documents, agreements, works that contain certain legal recommendations, requirements and provisions.

The extensive use of legal terminology in the legal discourse is associated with the growing influence of legal scholarship on legal activities in the field of law[5: 50].

In modern English, terminology consists of proper words and borrowed linguistic units, mainly lexemes of Latin origin.

Legal vocabulary has become integrated into the legal discourse of the English language, which is followed by an increasing process of derivation.

In legal discourse, certain changes are taking place at the semantic level in the functioning of legal terminology. In this context, the majority of legal terms retain their semantics and cognitive potential. Some of them partially lose, acquire new legal and economic meaning, or are desemanticized.

The practical use of terminology in modern English takes place mainly in such texts as monographs, periodicals (scientific and journalistic articles), educational and methodological literature, documents, business correspondence and contracts. In each type of text, the function of legal terminology is characterized by certain characteristics and stylistic features.

It is important to note that terms usually fulfill two functions: the nominative function (i.e., the function of naming a concept) and the function of displaying the content of the concept. Unlike ordinary words (or expressions), terms in a particular conceptual system must have a limited and clearly specified content.

Researchers have also shown that terms do not always have clear semantic boundaries and do not represent strictly defined concepts. This clearly illustrates the difference between the two main approaches to terminological research: The normative approach was pioneered by D.S. Lotte, and the descriptive approach by G.O. Vinokur.

The main feature of a term is its specific and specialized use, which limits its circulation to certain fields of knowledge. Given the generally accepted characteristics of the term, extreme interpretations are prohibited: "there can be no significant difference either in form or content between words of commonly used non-technical vocabulary and words of the terminological vocabulary".

Terminology is a verbal designation of scientific concepts in special and specialized fields of knowledge. D.S. Lotte, a well-known founder of the school of terminology, outlined the standards for technical and scientific terminology: systematic, decontextualized, clear, precise and concise.

Many modern investigators of the field of terminology are focused on an ideal term. However, despite a lot of calls to address the terminological reality and not to be too dominant, a number of linguists do little. The systemic criterion is necessary for the classicization of concepts, selection and development of terms and their systems, i.e., the ordering of terms.

1.2 . Methods of translation of legal terms.

At a time when the world's countries are becoming more integrated and developing their international relations, it is very important to understand legal terminology. The growing influence of legal structures on the field of law leads to changes in legal terminology.

In addition, the adaptation of local legislation to EU standards, comprehension of various foreign media sources, scientific articles, and the drafting of personal and foreign documents and treaties demand a precise, coherent, and well-organized translation with due consideration of the specific grammatical features of the language. This is why, among other things, grammatical accuracy is an extremely important part of legal documentation translation. Otherwise, it is hard to fully grasp the native speaker's speech. The precise usage and translation transformations that are as similar as possible to the accuracy of the source text are essential elements in translation.

Historically, many legal terms in modern English are of Latin origin. The process of creating new legal terms is accompanied by a positive process of derivation. That is, an old term may retain its meaning or change and acquire a new meaning.

While legal terms are complex phrases, they involve different translation methods to achieve equivalence during translation. Most legal terms are positive prepositional attributive constructions.

Analytical and synthetic stages, and these are the two components that make up a translation. The analytical stage is an important and difficult one. It identifies the components of a complex term, reveals the relationship and

connection between the components. The nature of these relationships will determine the consistency of the term. Synthetic is grounded in the building of term indicators depending on semantic relations and the construction of the final value of the term.

There are two types which Schweitzer distinguished. It was between two types of semantic equivalence: constitutive and negative. Semantic equivalence is formed by the presence of identical units in two languages. Such attitudes are called constitutive semantic equivalence. Selectivity is the second part. In order to achieve equivalence, it is necessary to use different translation transformations.[14]

O. Selivanova claims and argues that this term is used for state institutions of one's own country, while other terms are used for foreign state institutions. For instance, the term "*parliament*" is used to represent the British Parliament, and the term "*diet*" is used to describe the parliaments of other nations like *MP of the House of Common, Diet in Poland or Hungary*.

At the level of intellectual equivalence, complex lexical and grammatical transformations are performed, which results in changes in the semantic structure of the sentence. Contextual equivalence is responsible for creating translated options for texts.

The presence of regular equivalents indicates the availability of non-equivalent vocabulary. This vocabulary includes two types of English words:

- 1) expressions for phenomena or concepts that do not exist in the Ukrainian legal space;
- 2) concepts that have no equivalent in Ukrainian reality.

Translation transformations can be subdivided into morphological, morphological-syntactic, semantic, grammatical and lexical. Mixed transformations are also often used.

To lexical transformations we refer transcription and transliteration, and to lexical-semantic transformations we refer concretization, generalization,

and modulation. This classification is approximate, but all of them are often blended together.

Various purposes for the use of lexical transformations exist. For instances, the basic ones, as already noted, are the features characteristic of each language, which are revealed in relations to the historical and cultural background of a speaker and affect the construction and development of their lexical system. These influence the usage of the language and also create clichés peculiar to these cultures.

One of the reasons is also if the same phenomenon is equally reflected in the original and translated languages. Due to stylistic devices that are formed through wordplay, most terms emphasize different features. It should be mentioned that the most important thing in lexical transformations is not to replace certain vocabulary of the source expression with lexical equivalents of the target language in the process of translation, but to replace it with contextual variants, and equivalents only for a certain case.

In general, translation is never limited to choosing from those elements that are recorded in dictionaries as corresponding to a certain word in the original. In practice, there are many situations when words are used that may not be deciphered by a dictionary. Unfortunately, in the modern age, a dictionary cannot foresee all the specific combinations in which a word is used and which enrich its meaning enormously.

In legal texts, transliteration and transcription make possible to separate the use of lexical transformation. Transcription is the sound representation of the original, and transliteration is the letter correspondence. Here are some examples as *de facto* – *де-факто*; *default* – *дефолт*; *legitimism* – *легітимізм*; *antichresis* – *антихрезис*; The morphemes of Greek and Latin, their origin in the midst of such correspondences, are the difference between them, borrowed by many languages, which are internationalisms: *anonymity* – *анонімність*; *antinomy* – *антиномія*.

Transmission of the acoustic or graphic form of words of the source language using the alphabet of the source language it is transcoding. For instance *beneficiary* - *бенефіціарій*, *securitization* - *сек'юритизація*, *acquirer* - *еквайер*, *General Assembly of the United Nations* - *Генеральна Асамблея ООН*. It is often used in the translation of surnames, names and titles of various establishments, agencies, companies, brand names of cars, appliances, etc.

Calque is the translation of expressions and words while preserving the structure of the original [18, p. 57]. For example: *actual damages* – реальні збитки; *legal regulation* – правове регулювання; *legislative power* – законодавча влада; *legal holder* – законний власник; *legal regime* – правовий режим; *adverse party* – протилежна сторона.

Concretization, which is a lexical transformation that results in the replacing of a word (term) of a wider semantic meaning with a word (term) of a narrower semantic meaning. For example: *offence* – правопорушення; *criminal offence* – кримінальний злочин; *abortive offence* – замах на злочин, *disorderly offence* – порушення громадського порядку.

Generalization is lexical transformation that convert a narrower term into a broader one. The reason to generalize may be strictly for practical reasons. The original text may contain many proper names, which are useful for native source text speakers but not at all useful for target text readers. For example: *legislation act* – закон; *legislative department* – законодавча влада; *Legislative Acts* – збірник законів;

Addition. In translating technical terms, it is often needed to include additional words due to the pressures of the English language. The nature of this transformation is expressed by another name: amplification [7; 132]. Obviously, it would be difficult to precisely translate a certain amount of legal terms without it. For instance: *legitim* – законна доля спадку; *legislature* – законодавча влада, законодавчий орган. *legatee* – спадкоємець за заповітом.

Omission. It is the opposite to addition. This is the process of eliminating redundant semantic elements of the original, such as those that are somewhat duplicated in the original or whose transfer to the target language may infringe on language norms. As an example: *legal representative* – розпорядник; *lay people* – присяжні. *legitimate heir* – спадкоємець;

Replacement. It is also lexical items in translation is used, for example, to bring traditional English word combinations in line with the native language. [12, p.152]. For instance: *inheritance tax* – податок на спадок; *election returns* – результати виборів.

Antonymic translation (formal negation or affirmation) involves replacing the form of a word or phrase in the source text with its inverse. There are some examples as *non-taxable* – вільний від податків, *non-insubordination* – підлеглість.

Descriptive translation. It is a lexical and grammatical transformation, i.e. substitution of a lexical item of the source language with an expression that explains (explicates) the meaning of the translated term. For example: *antichresis* – обмін застави нерухомості, *depone* – робити письмові свідчення під присягою.

Modulation. It is employed in translation to maintain the essence of the original term, ensuring no loss of information during the process. Semantic adaptation involves substituting a dictionary equivalent (a term with a similar meaning) with a contextually and logically relevant term during translation. As for example: *damage to property* – нанесення шкоди власності.

Total reorganization (rearrangement) It is representation, restructuring of the meaning of what is said in one language by means of another language, which are neither dictionary nor contextual equivalents of individual words. [19: 54]

1.3. Legal discourse in the mass media.

There has been a growing focus on studying the characteristics of legal language and addressing translation challenges in legal texts.

Legal texts, constituting legal discourse, are categorized into various genres. It is crucial to establish the definition of a legal text and offer an understanding of its fundamental attributes, as these serve as reference points when examining the concept of legal texts. They provide an integral component of legal discourse.

Legal texts include any written document crafted in legal language, used by legal professionals and laypersons alike for legal purposes within legal environments. Such texts are considered specialized documents within legal discourse. Separated by their functional, structural, and linguistic attributes, legal texts stand apart from other forms of written communication. They are formulated in legal language, characterized as a specialized or purpose-driven form of language.

The communicative intention aims to influence the behavior of the recipient by establishing an agreement through promises, guarantees, warnings, threats, permissions, prohibitions, and similar means, thereby prompting a change in the recipient's behavior.

Each legal text possesses a distinct function as well as a characteristic structure. The structure of a legal text encompasses its physical format, organizational blueprint, and the arrangement and interconnection of its various components.

Majority of genres of legal texts, such as contracts, legislation, contracts, judgments, wills, and powers of attorney, adhere to standardized formats.

Court judgments, belonging to a distinct genre, typically commence with an introduction that identifies the involved parties and outlines the issue at hand, along with defining the legal relationship between them. Following this, the facts of the case are presented, the arguments of the parties are detailed, a

summary of the pleadings is provided, and ultimately, the court's opinions and the ultimate decision are articulated.

The structure of legislation varies significantly from that of agreements or judgments. Furthermore, differences in structure can be observed across jurisdictions.

Another notable lexical feature of legal texts is the utilization of performative verbs, such as "agree," "admit," "undertake," "certify," as well as modal verbs like "shall," "must," and "may." These verbs are commonly employed in legal texts and contexts because they denote the mandatory nature of legal relationships.

The second group of vocabulary comprises words and phrases from the common lexicon that have gained supplementary meanings through a process of analogy within the specialized domain of legal practice.

The final group of vocabulary encompasses terms commonly used across various contexts, which also appear in legal texts. This group is the largest in terms of quantity. However, it is important to note that words belonging to the common vocabulary may take on specific legal meanings within legal texts.

Discursive and stylistic analysis

Trial begins in E Jean Carroll's rape suit against Donald Trump

A rape allegation against Donald Trump is not a case of "he said, she said", a lawyer for former columnist E Jean Carroll said as the civil trial over the case got underway in New York.

Ms Carroll, 79, has sued Mr Trump for allegedly assaulting her in a Manhattan department store in the 1990s, a charge the former president has denied.

Lawyer Shawn Crowley said Ms Carroll confided in friends about the assault.

In return, Mr Trump's lawyer dismissed the accusation as implausible.

"It all comes down to: Do you believe the unbelievable?" lawyer Joe Tacopina said to the the six-man, three-woman panel in opening remarks on Tuesday.

The civil trial, expected to last two weeks, will centre on an alleged encounter between the former advice columnist for Elle magazine and Mr Trump more than two decades ago at the Bergdorf Goodman store.

According to Ms Carroll's account, she went with Mr Trump, 76, to the store's lingerie department where he maneuvered her into a dressing room and raped her. The event "would change her life forever, Mr Crowley said, adding that "fear and shame" kept Ms Carroll silent about the incident for years.

Ms Carroll will testify at trial, her lawyer said, as well as witnesses who would verify her account, including two employees of Bergdorf Goodman, her sister and two women who also claim to have been assaulted by Mr Trump.

It remains unclear whether the former president will testify in person. Ms Carroll's lawyers have said they do not plan to call him as a witness.

On Tuesday, the judge ordered Mr Trump's team to provide clarity on whether he will attend parts of the trial by the end of the week. The judge said that court security and staff need to have time to prepare in case he does show up.

Lawyers for Mr Trump have focused on the circumstances surrounding the alleged attack, asking jurors how such a crime could have occurred unnoticed in a typically bustling New York City store.

Ms Carroll's account, Mr Tacopina said, is "unbelievable".

E Jean Carroll: Jury finds Trump sexually abused writer in NY department store

A jury in a civil case has found former President Donald Trump sexually abused a magazine columnist in a New York department store in the 1990s.

But Mr Trump was found not liable for raping E Jean Carroll in the dressing room of Bergdorf Goodman.

The jury also found Mr Trump liable for defamation for calling the writer's accusations "a hoax and a lie".

It is the first time Mr Trump has been found legally responsible for a sexual assault.

The Manhattan jury ordered Mr Trump to pay her about \$5m (£4m) in damages.

The jury of six men and three women reached their decision after less than three hours of deliberations on Tuesday.

"Today, the world finally knows the truth," Ms Carroll said in a written statement following the verdict. "This victory is not just for me but for every woman who has suffered because she was not believed."

Mr Trump's lawyer said the former president plans to appeal against the decision. Because the trial was in civil court rather than criminal, Mr Trump will not be required to register as a sex offender.

The former president - who has denied Ms Carroll's accusations - did not attend the two-week civil trial in the Manhattan federal court.

Ms Carroll, 79, held the hands of both her lawyers as the verdict was read in court and smiled as she was awarded damages by the jury.

Mr Trump's lawyer, Joe Tacopina, shook her hand as the trial ended, telling her: "Congratulations and good luck."

Roberta Kaplan, a lawyer for the plaintiff said in a statement: "This is a victory not only for E Jean Carroll, but for democracy itself, and for all survivors everywhere."

A tense two-week trial

The trial saw a tense cross-examination between Ms Carroll and Mr Trump's attorneys.

Her legal team called 11 witnesses to corroborate her claims that Mr Trump had assaulted her in the lingerie department of the luxury store in 1995 or 1996.

They included two women who also say they were sexually assaulted by Mr Trump decades ago. One woman told jurors that Mr Trump groped her during a flight in the 1970s. Another woman said that Mr Trump had forcibly kissed her while she was interviewing him for an article she was writing in 2005.

1. The text under analysis headlined "Trial begins in E Jean Carroll's rape suit against Donald Trump" belongs to artefact text. It is of legal discourse. There are no non-verbal means in the text.

2. The text was taken from BBC news. The text is aimed at __general ____ reader (in the field of mass media, which is evident from the straightforward reporting style and the inclusion of quotes from lawyers and involved parties. The (communicative) aim of the textual information is to to inform the audience about the start and outcome of E Jean Carroll's rape suit against Donald Trump.

3. 1) Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion.

A. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition – lawyer - lawyers
- simple paraphrase – civil trial- civil court, a lawyer- an attorney.
- complex paraphrase – assault - assaulted
- co-reference – Roberta Kaplan - a lawyer, Mr Trump - president
- substitution – woman- she, trial – it.

B. Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses such as (Past Simple, Present Simple, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Simple)

C. Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion are present and represent by so, that et.

2) Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text – I, the author, hereby inform you, the readers, that the text provided serves to elucidate the details and implications surrounding a civil trial in New York, where E Jean Carroll has accused Donald Trump of assaulting her in a Manhattan department store in the 1990s.

4. Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

1) Strong positions of the text- Confident coverage of the charges against Donald Trump and the subsequent trial. Clear presentation of the jury's decision and its implications. Direct quotes from attorneys and parties involved, giving insight into their point of view.

2) Weak positions - Limited examination of potential counterarguments or alternative interpretations of events. Lack of in-depth analysis of the legal complexities associated with the case.

3) Tropes- The use of direct quotes from the parties involved adds immediacy and credibility to the report. Coverage of the trial as an important moment in legal history, especially in bringing the former president to justice for sexual abuse allegations.

4) The author used special vocabulary, that is Legal terminology such as "civil trial," "verdict," "defamation," "liable," and "damages" is employed to accurately describe the legal proceedings and their outcomes.

5. Basic transformations:

1. It is the first time Mr Trump has been found legally responsible for a sexual assault. = *вперше* – *omission*.

2. The jury of six men and three women reached their decision after less than three hours of deliberations on Tuesday. – У вівторок присяжні...=*transposition*.

3. Today, the world finally knows the truth, Ms Carroll said in a written statement following the verdict. – *почує правду* = *differentiation*.

4. . Today, the world finally knows the truth, Ms Carroll said in a written statement following the verdict. – *вердикт* = *transliteration*.

5. But Mr Trump was found not liable for raping E Jean Carroll in the dressing room of Bergdorf Goodman. – *Bergdorf Goodman* = *omission*

Conclusion to the chapter 1

According to different scientists, particular terms are relevant to public authorities in one's own country, while other terms are used for foreign public authorities, illustrating this with examples such as "parliament" for the United Kingdom's parliament and " budget" for parliaments in other countries.

Transformations include such techniques as transcription, transliteration, calquing, concretization, generalization, addition, omission, substitution, antonymic translation, descriptive translation, modulation, and complete rearrangement. Each method is used to serve a specific purpose, such as preserving meaningful clarity, adapting to cultural nuances.

There are lots of translators who had a huge problems in legal translation. Due to lexical transformations life make easier.

In addition, the study sheds light on the complex process of translation, revealing its multifaceted nature. This goes beyond simple language translation to emphasize the importance of preserving the original meaning, tone, and cultural subtleties. Investigating different methods of transformation in the translation of legal and media discourse, the study highlights the dynamic nature of translation as an art form that requires adaptability and ingenuity on the part of the translator.

CHAPTER 2. Specifics of translating legal terms from English into mass media.

2.1. Lexical transformations in legal terms.

Transcoding:

«*Shareholders* argued he misled them with his posts in August 2018, and they had lost billions of dollars because of them.» – Шерголдери, an individual who owns equity shares in a company, which grants him or her the right to a portion of the company's profits and the ability to vote on issues related to the company's management., – transcoding. The use of «transcoding» will be more understandable to the reader because of its frequent expression in the target language.

«*But the trial heard that for years he had been stealing from his law partners and clients to feed an addiction to painkillers and an extravagant lifestyle.*» – пейнкілери, – transcoding. Transcoding is a process of formatting, in this case from English to Ukrainian, to help ensure clarity.

«*Murdaugh had pleaded not guilty to killing his wife and youngest son in an attempt to conceal years of financial corruption - fraud that he himself had acknowledged in court.*», – корупція ,– the same on pronunciation = transcoding.

Transliteration:

«*He was not in court when the verdict was read, but he was present during closing arguments earlier on Friday as duelling portraits were drawn of him by the rival legal teams.*», – аргументи, – transliteration. It is a very popular word. It is the process of varying or conflicting viewpoints. "Arguments" has the same meaning as "аргументи" in the target language, very similar sounding, that's why it is transliteration here.

«*The meeting, which focused on reforms in the wake of his death, was the first held since that footage was released to the public.*» – реформи, – transliteration. It addresses developments or a succession of enhancements made to a system, law, organization, etc., to modernize or boost its efficacy. In

this context, "transliteration" is used to refer to the procedure of transferring a word or term from one language to another, while retaining the similarity of sound and almost identical meaning.

«Ovidio Guzmán was flown to Mexico City in a helicopter for fear that if he was transported by road his hitmen would try to attack the convoy.» – конвой , – transliteration. Transliteration changes the sense of a sound of a given word or phase from a particular language to another, leaving the basic meaning and sound of the word undisturbed.

«It took the nine jurors less than two hours to reach their verdict on the class-action lawsuit on Friday afternoon.», – вердикт, – an opinion or decision reached after evaluating the presented facts, particularly one rendered at the termination of a court proceeding., – transliteration. In this situation, the use of the concept of "transliteration" is to explain what the word "verdict" in English has virtually the identical sense and very same sound as the Ukrainian word "вердикт".

Transcription:

«According to an economist hired by the shareholders, investor losses were calculated as high as \$12bn, after many made decisions about buying and selling their shares based on the tweet.», – «Твіт», – transcription. It refers a concise message or piece of news published on Twitter. Here, "transcription" is used to indicate that the word "Твіт" from the Ukrainian language has been translated into the transcribed (i.e., reproduced in sound) form of "tweet" in the original English text.

«Ovidio is one of four children El Chapo had during his relationship with Griselda López in the 1980s and 90s. The oldest of them, Edgar, was killed in a cartel shootout in 2008.», – картель – transcription. It is a collection of private businesses or industries that get together to control the manufacture, prices, and distribution of a certain commodity, normally to monitor its

distribution and optimize earnings. This process preserves the sound resemblance and almost equal sense in both languages.

2.2. Lexical and semantic transformations.

Differentiations:

«*Tesla's Elon Musk has been cleared of wrongdoing for a tweet in which he said he had "funding secured" to take the electric carmaker back into private ownership*». – виправданий = cleared – differentiation. = «Having been determined not to be guilty of any wrongdoing. This word always uses in legal discourse. There are lots of ways of translation this word but in legal discourse –differentiation.

«*If found liable, Musk could have been ordered to pay out billions in damages*». – звинувачений , – differentiation. It refers bearing legal responsibility for something or someone. Therefore, "differentiation" indicates the importance of making a distinction among other potential expressions or explanations of the word in a juridical context.

«*He faces a long prison term when he is sentenced on Friday*». – йому загрожує, Here, "differentiation" is used to emphasize the specific meaning and role of the word "face" in a legal context.

«*It took the nine jurors less than two hours to reach their verdict on the class-action lawsuit on Friday afternoon*». – присяжні – differentiation. Here, "differentiation" is employed to stress the specific value and role of the word "jury" in a judicial context. In this case, "jurors" are people who serve as part of a jury and contribute to a verdict on a criminal case through evidence and a courtroom environment.

«*On Monday, a three-judge panel at the appeals court ruled that workers could be treated as independent contractors. However it removed a clause, which put restrictions on collective bargaining by workers, from Proposition 22*». – колегія, – differentiation. It can have huge broad meaning.

«*The United States has asked Mexico to extradite a son of the infamous drug lord Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán, Mexican officials say.*», – сумнозвісний – differentiation. Using differentiation to explain the specific meaning of the word "infamous" in the context of describing a person. In this case, "'infamous' indicates that the person has a bad reputation.

«*Labour groups and some workers had opposed the measure, saying it robbed them of rights like sick leave.*», – позбавляти, – differentiation. This is an excellent example of differentiation, because here a noticeable differentiation was made between the translation and the original, using an accurate term to convey the same meaning.

«*Ovidio Guzmán was flown to Mexico City in a helicopter for fear that if he was transported by road his hitmen would try to attack the convoy.*», – найманці, – differentiation. In this way we know there are lots of ways of translation.

«*The case - chronicling the downfall of a family born to power and privilege - has captivated the country, inspiring documentaries on Netflix and HBO.*», – влада, – differentiation. The word «power» has another meaning that`s why it is differentiation.

«*But the trial heard that for years he had been stealing from his law partners and clients to feed an addiction to painkillers and an extravagant lifestyle.*», – задоволювати залежність – differentiation. It has lots of different meaning in translation.

«*The court also heard of Murdaugh's bizarre attempt to stage his own death in an insurance fraud scheme just three months after he murdered his 52-year-old wife and 22-year-old son. The hitman he hired botched the shooting and the bullet only grazed his head.*», – дізнався – differentiation. This word is different from the original translation.

«*Prosecutors said Ng was central to the scheme, introducing his boss at Goldman, Tim Leissner, to Chinese-Malaysian financier Jho Low, the alleged mastermind and a confidant of former Prime Minister Razak.*», – відігравав, –

differentiation. In this context the word «was» in Ukrainian translation has a wider meaning.

«*Ng, who worked for Goldman from 2005 to May 2014, received \$35m (£29m) in kickbacks for his role, according to the US Department of Justice.*», – хабарів, – differentiation.

«*The Service Employees International Union, which challenged the constitutionality of Proposition 22 with several drivers, said it was considering appealing against the court's decision.*», Постанова 22, – differentiation. Due to flexibility it has better meaning.

Modulation:

«*Mr Nichols, 29, died days after being beaten by members of the Memphis police force following a traffic stop.*», – modulation, – дорожньої зупинки. It is a time-limited suspension of a vehicle by law enforcements agents for the intent of enforcement of traffic laws, potential violations, or providing public health and safety. Here, "modulation" is understood to mean a different way of describing the term "traffic stop", taking into account the context and circumstances.

«*The president is expected to push for reforms in the televised speech.*», – наполягатиме на проведенні реформ, – modulation. 'Modulation' is used to convey the opposite meaning, but with a difference in emphasis or nuance. In the current context, implies that the president is supporting and emphasizing the need for reforms

«*Central to the lawsuit was Mr Musk's tweet on 7 August 2018: "Am considering taking Tesla private at \$420. Funding secured."*», – modulation, – фінансування забезпечено. A secured loan under which the recipient is obliged to provide assets as collateral or a pledge against the loan. 'Modulation' is intended as a rephrasing of the last term 'funding secured' into a more detailed and specific term.

«During his nearly nine hours on the witness stand, the world's second-richest man said: "Just because I tweet something does not mean people believe it or will act accordingly.» – лава підсудних – modulation. The position in the courtroom where witnesses give testimony or evidence during a trial is usually elevated and faces the judge and other participants in the trial.

«Securities fraud lawyer Reed Kathrein called the tweet about taking Tesla private "as concrete a statement of taking a company private as there can be", and said the not guilty verdict was "a travesty to investors and the securities laws.», – закони про цінні папери, – modulation. Securities laws comprise a framework of rules and acts that govern the establishment and operation of various financial instruments, including equity and fixed income, within financial markets. This "modulation" helps to more accurately convey the essence and scope of this term in the context of discussing financial law.

«Roger Ng was a central player in a brazen and audacious scheme that not only victimized the people of Malaysia, but also risked undermining the public's confidence in governments, markets, businesses and other institutions on a global scale," said United States Attorney Breon Peace in a statement.», – ГОЛОВНИЙ гравець, –modulation. Both definitions point to the main participant or key figure in a scheme or event. Thus, "a central player" conveys the essence of the original sentence without further detail.

«The latest ruling overturns a decision made by a lower court in California in 2021, which found that Proposition 22 affected lawmakers' powers to set standards at the workplace.», – суд першої інстанції – modulation. Modulation in human translation can refer to a change or variation in the use of language to capture a particular meanings, style, or phrasing in the target language.

Concretization:

«Memphis Police Chief Cerelyn Davis told the city council that Memphis is "still adding names to the list" of officers charged in the incident.», – міська рада,

– concretization. It means a commission, a special meeting of a governmental entity or organization charged with providing advice on a certain task or concern. In this context, "concretization" is used to restate the expression "city council" in a specific and more explicit term that represents its role and make-up in the circumstances.

«*Tesla's Elon Musk has been cleared of wrongdoing for a tweet in which he said he had "funding secured" to take the electric carmaker back into private ownership.*», – concretization – звинувачення. This word means – *unlawful or illicit conduct*. This is how "concretization" is utilized to redefine the term "wrongdoing" into a more specific and concrete term that captures the essence of the situation in terms of legal characterization.

«*The "information is subject to change", she said, and Memphis officials expect to share more information next week after hearings have been held.*», – За її словами, "інформація може бути змінена", і чиновники Мемфіса очікують, що наступного тижня, після проведення слухань, вони нададуть більше інформації, – concretization. Hearings – gathering of people, such as judges or politicians, to review the facts surrounding a legal issue or a subject of public importance.

«*Twenty-nine people died in the firefight which ensued and members of his cartel burned buses and cars to block access roads to prevent police reinforcements from reaching the city.*», – шляхи, – concretization. In this context, "concretization" is used to rephrase the term "roads" into a more particular and focused meaning that accurately conveys the contextual sense of the concept.

«*Such was their influence that the jurisdiction became known as "Murdaugh Country".*» – називати, – concretization. It conveys a more specific act of giving a particular name that reflects Murdo's influence or status.

«*As police tucked him inside the vehicle, one man behind the media line shouted that he was praying for him.*», – concretization. It depicts the exact

action of the policemen who forced the suspect into the transport vehicle, and this can be quite helpful in picturing the story.

«Maggie was shot four or five times with a rifle and their son was shot twice with a shotgun, the trial heard.», – *дробовик* – concretization. In this context, "shotgun" is a concretization of the term "дробовик". It conveys the specific type of firearm that was used in the commission of the crime.

«Today's sentence serves as a just punishment for the defendant's crimes and a warning that there is a significant price to pay for corporate corruption.», – *вирок*, – concretization. In this context, "sentence" is a concretization of the term "вирок". It expresses the specific effect of a court judgment that establishes the accused's punishment for the offense.

«Leissner admitted to money laundering and bribery charges in 2018 in a plea deal with the government. He is awaiting sentencing, after testifying against Ng at trial, cooperation that is expected to reduce his sentence.», – *послабити його покарання*, – concretization. It is the experience of attributing a specific or singular meaning to something. In linguistics, this often involves giving specific details or examples to explain or illustrate a point.

«In November 2020, voters in California passed Proposition 22 that allowed freelance workers to be classified as independent contractors.», – *незалежні підрядники*, – concretization. It implies refining or conditioning the meaning of terms that are ambiguous or general from the target text by adding more descriptive information or context that helps the reader understand the intended meaning more clearly.

2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations in legal terms.

Transposition:

«Mr Musk - who had wanted the trial moved to Texas, where Tesla is based, arguing he could not get a fair trial in San Francisco - welcomed the outcome.», – *Містер Маск, який хотів, щоб судовий процес був перенесений.*, – transposition. The legal process in a court of law where the

facts of a case are scrutinized to determine whether an individual is guilty of a crime or liable for harm caused to another person.

«*His death has renewed nationwide calls for police reform, and his family will be attending President Joe Biden's State of the Union address on Tuesday night in Washington DC.*», – реформи поліції, – transposition. The term "transposition" is meant to underscore the change to the better available or more widely used phrase "police reforms".

«*During his nearly nine hours on the witness stand, the world's second-richest man said: "Just because I tweet something does not mean people believe it or will act accordingly.*» – «лава підсудних» – transposition. This is where "transposition" is applied to mean replacing the term "the witness stand" with the more commonly used expression.

«*In total, 13 police officers could be disciplined for "policy violations", Jennifer Sink told Memphis City Council on Tuesday.*», – порушення політики, – transposition. It occurs when persons or legal entities break prescribed rules, norms, or directives within a given specific context, such as a business's policies, guidelines, or legal statutes.

«*Twenty-nine people died in the firefight which ensued and members of his cartel burned buses and cars to block access roads to prevent police reinforcements from reaching the city.*», – під'їзні шляхи – transposition. This kind of change helps the recipient to comprehend the context more familiarly than in the original language.

«*The 32-year-old is suspected of leading, along with his brother, the powerful Sinaloa drug cartel which his father founded.*», – заснував його батько – transposition. " his father founded " reflects a specific event - the action of founding, making the information more particular.

«*Several Tesla directors also testified, including James Murdoch, son of Rupert Murdoch. They testified that Mr Musk did not need the Tesla board to review buyout tweets.*», – кілька директорів Tesla , – transposition. The phrase "

кілька директорів Tesla " directly indicates the context, ensuring clear understanding.

«Officer Demetrius Haley was seen in the video footage appearing to take a photo. He then sent it to at least five people, including two other officers, a civilian employee of the Memphis Police department, and a female acquaintance, the paper reported.», – знайома жінка – transposition. This kind of change helps the author to understand the context more familiarly than in the original language.

«In October 2019, the security forces briefly detained Ovidio Guzmán but were ordered by Mexican President Andrés Manuel López Obrador to release him "so as not to put the population at risk" as Sinaloa gunmen torched buses and engaged in gun battles with police and soldiers.», – сили безпеки, – transposition. In this case, "сили безпеки" is a permutation of "security forces".

«A powerful South Carolina lawyer has been found guilty of murdering his wife and son to distract from his multi-million dollar financial crimes.», – впливового адвоката з Південної Кароліни, – transposition. This sort of change will help the reader understand the context more familiarly than in the original language.

«Murdaugh was once an influential personal injury attorney in the state, and for decades until 2006 his family members had served as the leading prosecutors in the area.», Колись Мердо був впливовим адвокатом з питань тілесних ушкоджень у штаті, а члени його сім'ї протягом десятиліть, до 2006 року, були провідними прокурорами в цьому регіоні. Specificity. It conveys proper event, making the information more concrete.= transposition.

"I would never hurt Maggie, and I would never hurt Paul - ever - under any circumstances," Murdaugh testified. – "Я б ніколи не заподіяв шкоди Меггі, і я б ніколи не заподіяв шкоди Полу - ніколи, за жодних обставин", - свідчив Мердо., – transposition.

«His family also relinquished the money made from 1MDB deals and more, they wrote.», – вони пишуть, що його родина... – transposition.

«In November 2020, voters in California passed Proposition 22 that allowed freelance workers to be classified as independent contractors.», – Виборці в Каліфорнії прийняли Поправку 22, яка дозволила фрілансерам класифікуватися як незалежні підрядники у листопаді 2020 року. – transposition. It can change the words in sentence in translation.

Total reorganization:

«After a six-month surveillance operation, law enforcement officials swooped down on the house outside the city of Culiacán where Ovidio Guzmán, also known as "El Ratón" (The Mouse), was hiding.», – нагрянули– total reorganization. It is used here to indicate a variation in style or tenor between the original text and the translation.

«Ovidio's older brother, called Joaquín after his father, is still on the run. Both brothers have been indicted by a US court on charges of conspiracy to distribute cocaine, methamphetamine and marijuana.», – переховуватись від правосуддя, – "is still on the run " is really a completely different reorganization in terms of style or tone from "переховуватись від правосуддя" in the original text. This changes the tone slightly, adding a certain sense of emergency or tension to the actions being described in the original sentence.

«He faces a long prison term when he is sentenced on Friday.», – «винесуть вирок», – total reorganization. In this case, "to be sentenced" is a translation of "when he is sentenced", but condensed into one word. This translation reflects the fact that the person will appear in court and receive a sentence, instead of a detailed description of this process.

Grammatical replacement:

«Securities fraud lawyer Reed Kathrein called the tweet about taking Tesla private "as concrete a statement of taking a company private as there can be", and said the not guilty verdict was a travesty to investors and the securities laws.», – виправдувальний вирок – grammatical replacement. In this case, "a not guilty verdict" is a grammatical replacement for

"виправдувальний вирок". It aligns with typical legal terminology in English-speaking contexts, enhancing readability and comprehension for the audience.

«*The plaintiffs also argued Mr Musk had lied when he tweeted later in the day that "investor support is confirmed.*», – інвесторська підтримка, – grammatical replacement. Description of an individual or a group within a company tasked with aiding investors by addressing inquiries, providing updates on the company's performance, and resolving any concerns or questions raised by investors.

«*Ng's attorneys had asked for "mercy", pointing to six months he spent in prison in Malaysia while waiting to be sent to the US and four years of house arrest.*», – домашній арешт, – grammatical replacement. Visually noun+noun but in the proper translation it is домашній арешт.

Addition:

«*Mr Musk - who had wanted the trial moved to Texas, where Tesla is based, arguing he could not get a fair trial in San Francisco - welcomed the outcome.*», – справедливий судовий розгляд, – addition. It is the trial, the process in a court of law where statements are heard, evidence is presented, and objects are shown to ascertain if a person is guilty of a crime or to adjudicate a case or legal matter. "Справедливий судовий розгляд" is a standard and commonly used term. It is used to describe a legal proceeding that is conducted in a fair and unbiased manner.

«*Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán, Mexican officials say.*», – повідомляють мексиканські офіційні особи, – addition. The introduction of this passage provides credibility and authority to the information, as it comes from Mexican officials.

«*He had been in hiding until his re-arrest in January 2023.*», – повторний арешт, – addition. One word in the original language is translated into 2 words.

«*The case - chronicling the downfall of a family born to power and privilege - has captivated the country, inspiring documentaries on Netflix and*

HBO.», – документальні фільми, – addition. In this case, the word is added to the idea of the situation described in the sentence.

«*After the 12-person jury's verdict, dozens of spectators gathered outside the back of the court where officers ushered a handcuffed Murdaugh quickly into a black van.*», – закутаного в наручники, – addition. Such an addition complements the main text and makes it easier to understand the translation.

Omission:

«*After a six-month surveillance operation, law enforcement officials swooped down on the house outside the city of Culiacán where Ovidio Guzmán, also known as "El Ratón" (The Mouse), was hiding.*», – правоохоронці, – omission. It refers to the police or other officials tasked with preventing crime, maintaining public order, and apprehending criminals. In this case, "law enforcement" was translated as "правоохоронці" by omission, as it is a more general term that covers different categories of law enforcement agencies, such as police, security services, special agencies, etc.

«*The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) sued Mr Musk over his tweets, accusing him of lying to investors.*», – SEC – omission. It is an authorized organization in the United States in charge of regulating and supervising the financial services industry, covering stock markets, to keep the market fair and efficient. In this example sentence, the term "SEC" has been dropped because it is an acronym for "The US Securities and Exchange Commission", which has already been explained in the previous part of the sentence. Accordingly, omitting "SEC" does not affect the meaning or intent of the sentence, as its intended function and role has previously been defined.

«*Am considering taking Tesla private at \$420.*», – «Розглядаю можливість придбати компанію Tesla за 420 доларів.», – omission. Companies whose stock is not traded on a public market are commonly known as "private companies" or "приватна компанія ". This localization omitted the part "taking Tesla private," which indicates that the company is exploring the

possibility of taking its shares off the public market and turning it into a private company. This sense was not passed on in the target language because it is not available in the source text. This option was omitted to maintain consistency and correctness of the translation.

«*Several Tesla directors also testified, including James Murdoch, son of Rupert Murdoch. They testified that Mr Musk did not need the Tesla board to review buyout tweets.*», – «Tesla», – omission. Tesla is an automotive and clean energy company founded by Elon Musk, J.B. Straubel, Martin Eberhardt, Mark Tarpenning, and Ian Wright. In this sense, the word "Tesla" was omitted, as the source text does not require any additional explanation about this company.

«*The United States has asked Mexico to extradite a son of the infamous drug lord Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán, Mexican officials say.*», – наркобарон – omission. A drug lord is a significant person within a drug traffic operation, oftentimes held in a senior leadership roles and held liable for having jurisdiction over multiple issues within the drug transportation network, involving the production, distribution. In case of this sentence, the word "наркобарон" was omitted because it is synonymous with "drug lord" and carries the same meanings

«*Ovidio is one of four children El Chapo had during his relationship with Griselda López in the 1980s and 90s. The oldest of them, Edgar, was killed in a cartel shootout in 2008.*», – загинув – omission. This omission allows us to focus on the basic message about Ovidio and his family without having to divert attention to additional details.

«*To date, seven police officers have been relieved of duty in connection with the death of Mr Nichols, who was black, including six who were fired and one unnamed officer who was suspended.*», – звільнено, – omission. In this sentence, the word "were fired" was omitted. The information that seven police officers were dismissed is already conveyed in the text.

«*The 32-year-old is suspected of leading, along with his brother, the powerful Sinaloa drug cartel which his father founded.*» – наркокартель – omission. It is an specialized network of criminal gangs dedicated to the illegal manufacture, distribution, and trade of illegal drugs. This omission avoids repetition and makes the text more compact.

«*Maggie and Paul Murdaugh were shot at close range near the dog kennels on their family estate on 7 June 2021.*» – застрелили . In the original language, two words are translated into one word, which is why omission is used.

«*Maggie and Paul Murdaugh were shot at close range near the dog kennels on their family estate on 7 June 2021.*», – застрелені – omission. This omission is helpful in making the translation more precise and laconic while keeping the content of the target sentence meaningful.

«*Such was their influence that the jurisdiction became known as "Murdaugh Country".*»_Їхній вплив був настільки значним, що юрисдикцію стали називати "Murdaugh Country"., – omission. In the target language, two original word and the target language versions are unchanged. And one of the words is not labeled in the source language at all.

«*A US court has ruled that "gig" economy giants including Uber and Lyft can continue treating their workers as independent contractors in the state of California.*», – Uber and Lyft – omission. In the translation there is no changes.

«*In a risky move for any murder defendant, Murdaugh took to the witness stand, trying to convince the jury that someone angry over a deadly 2019 boating accident involving Paul could have killed his son to seek revenge.*», – помститися, – omission. In the original text we can see two words but in translated text – 1 word.

«*In 2020, former Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak was sentenced to 12 years in jail after he was found guilty in a Malaysian IMDB trial.*», –

визнали винним, – omission. In the proper text we can see three words but in translated text – 2 words.

«There can be no doubt that Mr Ng has suffered and has been punished every day since the day of his arrest," they wrote, noting the toll the case has already taken on Ng's mental health and family.», – немає ніяких сумнівів, – omission. Both expressions indicate confidence in a statement or position that is supported in the following sentence. Thus, "there is no doubt" conveys the essence of the original statement without unnecessary details.

Descriptive translation:

«The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) sued Mr Musk over his tweets, accusing him of lying to investors. Mr Musk agreed to step aside as Tesla board chairman and settled for \$20m.» – Чейр мен – особа, відповідальна за збір, організацію або нагляд за відділом або підрозділом; керівник або лідер. – Descriptive translation. In this paper, the concept of " Чейр мен " is used as a translation for "board chairman" to convey the main function and responsibility of the person in the position of chairman of the board of directors of a company. This translation is descriptive and provides additional information about the functions and role of this position.

«Today's ruling is a victory for app-based workers and millions of Californians who voted for Prop 22," Tony West, chief legal officer at Uber said.», – працівники, які працюють у сфері додатків, – descriptive translation. Its translation is designed to provide a meaningful interpretation that faithfully mirrors the original text's meaning, voice, style, and cultural characteristics.

Antonymic translation:

«Five of the officers fired - all of whom are also black - have been charged with his murder.», – не звинуватили в його вбивстві, – antonymic translation. It is to make a official announcement charging a person with a specific crime is to "charge" them. In this case, "not charged with his murder" is an antonymous translation for " не звинуватили в його вбивстві ". It conveys the opposite

meaning - the absence of a murder charge, which makes it clear that the five dismissed officers were not charged with a crime.

«Three emergency medical workers have also been fired for not providing Mr Nichols with adequate care.», – за надання пану Ніколасу належну допомогу, – antonymic translation. In this case, "for providing Mr. Nichols with adequate care" is an antonymic translation for "have also been fired for not providing Mr. Nichols with adequate care." The antonymic translation transmits the opposite meaning – it indicates the provision of adequate care, while the original reports the dismissal of medical workers for not providing adequate care.

«Today's verdict proves that no-one, no matter who you are in society, is above the law," said South Carolina's top prosecutor, Attorney General Alan Wilson.», – не стоїть над законом, – antonymic translation. Due to the same meaning but spelled differently due to negation.

Conclusion to the chapter 2

The second part of the research contains a comprehensive discussion of various cases of legal and media discourse translation transformations. It is shown that various types of transformation, such as omission, addition, antonymic translation and descriptive translation. They are employed to achieve different translation goals.

For instances, omission is employed to help retain the translation's brevity and laconicism, while narrative translation provides supplementary data or clarification that may be crucial for comprehension.

Antonymic translation aims to highlight contrasts or opposing viewpoints present in the original text, while descriptive translation aims to capture nuances and cultural references that may be unfamiliar to the target audience. With these different conversion methods, translators can deal with the complexities of legal and media discourse, ensuring that the translated content matches the original text and matches the linguistic and cultural background of the target audience. This nuanced approach not only facilitates effective communication, but also emphasizes the dynamic nature of translation as both an art and a science.

These transformations have several purposes, such as adapting to linguistic differences among languages, clarifying meanings, and ensuring contextual equivalence.

CONCLUSIONS

The translation of legal terminology from the mass media discourse into the Ukrainian language has its own peculiarities and requires careful attention and a professional approach from the translator. On the one hand, it is important to preserve the accuracy and nuances of the meaning of the original term in order not to distort the message and ensure a correct understanding of the context. On the other hand, the cultural and linguistic characteristics of the audience must be taken into account, and various translation strategies such as omissions, additions or antonyms can be applied.

Translators are able to solve these tasks, taking into account the needs of the audience and maintaining accuracy and stylistic consistency. It is also important to keep in mind the variability of linguistic and cultural contexts, which requires constant updating and adjustment of translation strategies. This approach promotes effective communication and comprehensibility of information in mass media, thereby contributing to the development of legal and language culture.

Legal terms may have specific equivalents in different languages or legal systems. Translators use lexical transformations to find the most appropriate translation equivalents that convey the same legal meaning while respecting linguistic nuances.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Вітгенштейн Л. Лекції та бесіди про естетику, психологію та релігію / Пер. з англ. Руднева В. П. - М.: Дім інтелектуальної книги, 1999. - с. 12.
2. Любченко М. ЮРИДИЧНА ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЯ: ПОНЯТТЯ, ОСОБЛИВОСТІ, ВИДИ. Харків : ВИД-ВО ПРАВА ЛЮДИНИ, 2015. 280 с.
3. Cao, D. (2014). Afterword: The trials and tribulations of legal translation. In L. Cheng, K. Kui Sin, & A. Wagner (Eds.), *The Ashgate handbook of legal translation* (pp. 313–315). Farnham, UK: Ashgate.
4. Hilf, M. (1973). *Die Auslegung mehrsprachiger Verträge* [The interpretation of multilingual treaties]. Heidelberg, Germany: Springer.
5. Завадько Е.Г. Засади вироблення української термінології // Тези I Міжнародн. наук. конф. Львів, 1992.– С.22–25. Українське термінознавство 30–х років і місце у ньому інженера Івана Шелудька // II Міжнародний конгрес МАУ, Львів, 1993.– С. 233–238.
6. Чернишенко Т. В. Правові наслідки неавтентичності офіційного перекладу міжнародних договорів / Т. В. Чернишенко // Вісн. Акад. адвокатури України. — 2007. — No 3. — С. 179.
7. Тихоненкова Д. Переклад англійських юридичних терміносполучень українською мовою / збірник тез доповідей IX Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції «Подолання мовних та комунікативних бар'єрів: освіта, наука, культура». Київ, 2021. С. 138-142.
8. ТРУДНОЦІ ТА СПОСОБИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АНГЛОМОВНИХ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЗМІВ
9. Коптєва О. О. Мультилінгвізм у праві міжнародних договорів [Електронний ресурс] / О. О. Коптєва // *Право і безпека*. — 2010. — No 2. — Режим доступу до журн. : http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/pib/2010_2/PB-2/PB-2_4.pdf.

10. Головатий С. Верховенство права : монографія : у 3 кн. / С. Головатий. — К. : фенікс, 2006. — Кн. 2 : Від доктрини — до принципу. — С. 1261.
11. Way C., The Challenges and opportunities of legal translation and translator training in the 21st century. *International Journal of Communication*, 2016. P. 1009–1029.
12. Солодка А. К. Особливості перекладу юридичних термінів. *International Science Journal of Education & Linguistics*. 2023. Т. 2, № 4. С. 68–74. URL: <https://doi.org/10.46299/j.isjel.20230204.09>.
13. Udina, N. (2015). Law education: Language and Legal translation perspectives. *Procedia- Social and behavioral sciences*, 214, 257-272.
14. Швейцер А. (2003). Теорія перекладу: статус, проблеми, перспективи. М.: Ліброком.
15. Селіванова, Є. (2017). Переклад юридичної термінології. Науковий вісник кафедри ЮНЕСКО КНЛ Серія. Філологія, педагогіка, психологія, 34, 148-15.
16. Bailo I. Ya Bilobrova O. V. GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF LEGAL TRANSLATION. Odesa : Drohobych, Lviv, 2021.
17. Нікіфорова, С. (2012). Особливості юридичної термінології в англійській мові. Збірник наукових праць Харківського національного педагогічного університету ім. Г. Сковороди. Харків: «Право», 173-179.
18. І. М. Клименко І. С. Зоренко. ЮРИДИЧНИЙ ТЕКСТ В АСПЕКТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ. Кривий ріг : Філол. студії. Наук. вісн. Криворіз. держ. пед. ун-ту, 2016.
19. Maximov. Practical translation course. Kyiv : Lenvit, 2012. – 203.

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES

1. <https://sum20ua.com/?wordid=0&page=0>
2. <https://slovnyk.ua/>

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

1. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-64520157>
2. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-64557997>
3. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-64797073>
4. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-64832081>
5. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-64906691>
6. <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-64947695>

ANNEX

Target text	Source text
<p>1. «He was not in court when the verdict was read, but he was present during closing <u>arguments</u> earlier on Friday as duelling portraits were drawn of him by the rival legal teams.»</p>	<p>1. "Він не був у суді під час оголошення вердикту, але був присутній під час заключних <u>аргументів</u> раніше в п'ятницю, коли команди адвокатів-суперників намалювали його портрети на дуелі".</p>
<p>2. «<u>Shareholders</u> argued he misled them with his posts in August 2018, and they had lost billions of dollars because of them.»</p>	<p>2. " <u>Шерголдери</u>, стверджували, що він ввів їх в оману своїми постами в серпні 2018 року, через що вони втратили мільярди доларів".</p>
<p>3. «But the trial heard that for years he had been stealing from his law partners and clients to feed an addiction <u>to painkillers</u> and an extravagant lifestyle.» –</p>	<p>3. "Але суд почув, що він роками обкрадав своїх партнерів та клієнтів, щоб підживлювати залежність від <u>пейнкілерів</u> та вести екстравагантний спосіб життя".</p>
<p>4. «Murdaugh had pleaded not guilty to killing his wife and youngest son in an attempt to conceal years of financial <u>corruption</u>»</p>	<p>4. "Мердо не визнав себе винним у вбивстві дружини та молодшого сина, намагаючись приховати багаторічну фінансову <u>корупцію</u>"</p>
<p>5. «He was not in court when the verdict was read, but he was present during closing <u>arguments</u> earlier on Friday as duelling portraits were drawn of him by the rival legal</p>	<p>5. "Він не був у суді під час зачитування вироку, але був</p>

<p>teams.»</p> <p>6. «The meeting, which focused on <u>reforms</u> in the wake of his death, was the first held since that footage was released to the public.»</p> <p>7. «Ovidio Guzmán was flown to Mexico City in a helicopter for fear that if he was transported by road his hitmen would try to attack the <u>convoy</u>.»</p> <p>8. «It took the nine jurors less than two hours to reach their <u>verdict</u> on the class-action lawsuit on Friday afternoon.».</p> <p>9. «According to an economist hired by the shareholders, investor losses were calculated as high as \$12bn, after many made decisions about buying and selling their shares based on the <u>tweet</u>.»,</p> <p>10. «Ovidio is one of four children El Chapo had during his relationship with Griselda López in the 1980s and 90s. The oldest of them, Edgar, was killed in a <u>cartel</u> shootout in 2008.»</p> <p>11. «Tesla's Elon Musk has been <u>cleared</u> of wrongdoing for a tweet in</p>	<p>присутній під час останніх <u>аргументів</u> раніше в п'ятницю, коли команди адвокатів-суперників намалювали його портрети на дуелі".</p> <p>6. "Зустріч, яка була присвячена <u>реформам</u> після його смерті, стала першою, що відбулася після того, як ці записи були оприлюднені".</p> <p>7. "Овідіо Гусмана доставили до Мехіко на гелікоптері, побоюючись, що якщо його перевозитимуть дорогою, то його найманці спробують напасти на <u>конвой</u>".</p> <p>8. "Дев'ятьом присяжним знадобилося менше двох годин, щоб винести свій <u>вердикт</u> щодо колективного позову в п'ятницю вдень".</p> <p>9. "За словами економіста, найнятого акціонерами, втрати інвесторів були підраховані на рівні \$12 млрд, після того, як багато хто прийняв рішення про купівлю та продаж своїх акцій на основі цього <u>твіту</u>",</p>
---	---

<p>which he said he had "funding secured" to take the electric carmaker back into private ownership».</p> <p>12. «If found <u>liable</u>, Musk could have been ordered to pay out billions in damages.»</p> <p>13. «<u>He faces</u> a long prison term when he is sentenced on Friday.»</p> <p>14. «It took the nine jurors less than two hours to reach their verdict on the class-action lawsuit on Friday afternoon.»</p> <p>15. «On Monday, a three-judge <u>panel</u> at the appeals court ruled that workers could be treated as independent contractors. However it removed a clause, which put restrictions on collective bargaining by workers, from Proposition 22.»</p> <p>16. «The United States has asked Mexico to extradite a son of the <u>infamous</u> drug lord Joaquín "El Chapo" Guzmán, Mexican officials say.»</p> <p>17. «Labour groups and some workers had opposed the measure, saying it <u>robbed</u> them of rights like</p>	<p>10. «Овідіо – один із чотирьох дітей Ель Чапо під час його відносин із Гризельдою Лопес у 1980-х та 1990-х роках. Старшого з них, Едгара, було вбито у перестрілці <u>картелем</u>.</p> <p>11. Елон Маск, генеральний директор Tesla, був визнаний невинним у зв'язку з твітом, в якому він заявив, що має "забезпечене фінансування" для повернення виробника електромобілів у приватну власність.</p> <p>12. "Якщо його б звинуватили,, Маску могли би накласти зобов'язання сплатити мільярди збитків."</p> <p>13. «Йому загрожує довготривалим терміном ув'язнення, коли йому буде оголошено вирок у п'ятницю.»</p> <p>14. «Дев'ятьом присяжним знадобилося менше двох годин, щоб винести вердикт щодо колективного позову в п'ятницю вдень».</p> <p>15. «У понеділок <u>колегія</u> з трьох</p>
--	---

<p>sick leave.»</p> <p>18. «Ovidio Guzmán was flown to Mexico City in a helicopter for fear that if he was transported by road his <u>hitmen</u> would try to attack the convoy.»</p> <p>19. «The case - chronicling the downfall of a family born to <u>power</u> and privilege - has captivated the country, inspiring documentaries on Netflix and HBO.»</p> <p>20. «But the trial heard that for years he had been stealing from his law partners and clients to <u>feed an addiction</u> to painkillers and an extravagant lifestyle.»</p> <p>21. «The court also <u>heard</u> of Murdaugh's bizarre attempt to stage his own death in an insurance fraud scheme just three months after he murdered his 52-year-old wife and 22-year-old son. The hitman he hired botched the shooting and the bullet only grazed his head.»</p> <p>22. «Prosecutors said Ng <u>was</u> central to the scheme, introducing his boss at Goldman, Tim Leissner, to Chinese-Malaysian financier Jho Low, the</p>	<p>суддів апеляційного суду постановила, що працівників можна розглядати як незалежних підрядників. Однак він вилучив із пропозиції 22 Постанова, який накладав обмеження на ведення колективних переговорів працівниками».</p> <p>16. «Сполучені Штати попросили Мексику екстрадувати сина <u>сумнозвісного</u> наркобарона Хоакіна «Ель Чапо» Гусмана, повідомили мексиканські чиновники.</p> <p>17. «Професійні групи та деякі працівники виступили проти цього заходу, заявивши, що він <u>позбавляє</u> їх таких прав, як лікарняний».</p> <p>18. «Овідіо Гусмана доправили до Мехіко на гелікоптері через побоювання, що якщо його перевезуть дорогою, його <u>найманці</u> спробують напасти на конвой».</p> <p>19. «Цей випадок — хроніка краху сім'ї, народженої <u>владою</u> та привілеями — захопив країну,</p>
---	---

<p>alleged mastermind and a confidant of former Prime Minister Razak.»</p> <p>23. «Ng, who worked for Goldman from 2005 to May 2014, received \$35m (£29m) in <u>kickbacks</u> for his role, according to the US Department of Justice.»</p> <p>24. «The Service Employees International Union, which challenged the constitutionality of <u>Proposition 22</u> with several drivers, said it was considering appealing against the court's decision.»</p> <p>25. «Mr Nichols, 29, died days after being beaten by members of the Memphis police force following <u>a traffic stop</u>.»</p> <p>26. «The president is expected to <u>push for reforms</u> in the televised speech.»</p> <p>27. «Central to the lawsuit was Mr Musk's tweet on 7 August 2018: "Am considering taking Tesla private at \$420. <u>Funding secured</u>.»</p> <p>28. «During his nearly nine hours on <u>the witness stand</u>, the world's second-richest man said: "Just because I tweet something does not mean</p>	<p>надихнувши документальні фільми на Netflix і HBO».</p> <p>20. «Але на суді стало відомо, що роками він обкрадав своїх партнерів і клієнтів, щоб задовольнити залежність від болезаспокійливих і екстравагантного способу життя».</p> <p>21. «Суд також <u>дівнався</u> про химерну спробу Мердо інсценувати власну смерть у схемі страхового шахрайства лише через три місяці після того, як він убив свою 52-річну дружину та 22-річного сина. Найнятий ним кілер зірвав стрілянину, і куля лише зачепила йому голову».</p> <p>22. «Прокурори заявили, що Нг <u>відігравав</u> центральним у схемі, познайомивши свого боса в Goldman Тіма Лейснера з китайсько-малайзійським фінансистом Джо Лоу, передбачуваним натхненником і довіреною особою колишнього прем'єр-міністра Разака».</p> <p>23. «Нг, який працював у Goldman з 2005 по травень 2014</p>
---	---

<p>people believe it or will act accordingly.»</p> <p>29. «Securities fraud lawyer Reed Kathrein called the tweet about taking Tesla private "as concrete a statement of taking a company private as there can be", and said the not guilty verdict was "a travesty to investors and <u>the securities laws.</u>».</p> <p>30. «Roger Ng was <u>a central player</u> in a brazen and audacious scheme that not only victimized the people of Malaysia, but also risked undermining the public's confidence in governments, markets, businesses and other institutions on a global scale," said United States Attorney Breon Peace in a statement.»</p> <p>31. «The latest ruling overturns a decision made by <u>a lower court</u> in California in 2021, which found that Proposition 22 affected lawmakers' powers to set standards at the workplace.»</p> <p>32. «Memphis Police Chief Cerelyn Davis told <u>the city council</u> that Memphis is "still adding names to the list" of officers charged in the</p>	<p>року, отримав 35 мільйонів доларів (29 мільйонів фунтів стерлінгів) <u>хабарів</u> за свою роботу, згідно з даними Міністерства юстиції США».</p> <p>24. «Міжнародний союз службовців, який оскаржив конституційність <u>Постанову 22</u> з кількома водіями, заявив, що розглядає можливість оскарження рішення суду».</p> <p>25. «29-річний пан Ніколс помер через кілька днів після того, як його побили поліцейські Мемфіса після <u>дорожньої зупинки</u>».</p> <p>26. «Очікується, що президент <u>наполягатиме на проведенні реформ</u> у телевізійному виступі».</p> <p>27. «Центральним у позові був твіт пана Маска від 7 серпня 2018 року: «Я розглядаю можливість придбати Tesla в приватну власність за 420 доларів. <u>Фінансування забезпечено</u>».</p> <p>28. «Протягом майже дев'яти годин на <u>лаві підсудних</u> друга найбагатша людина світу сказала: «Те, що я щось написав у Твіттері,</p>
---	--

<p>incident.»</p> <p>33. «Tesla's Elon Musk has been cleared of <u>wrongdoing</u> for a tweet in which he said he had "funding secured" to take the electric carmaker back into private ownership.»</p> <p>34. «The "information is subject to change", she said, and Memphis officials expect to share more information next week after <u>hearings</u> have been held.»</p> <p>35. «Twenty-nine people died in the firefight which ensued and members of his cartel burned buses and cars to block access <u>roads</u> to prevent police reinforcements from reaching the city.»</p> <p>36. «Such was their influence that the jurisdiction became <u>known</u> as "Murdaugh Country".»</p> <p>37. «As police <u>tucked</u> him inside the vehicle, one man behind the media line shouted that he was praying for him.»</p> <p>38. «Maggie was shot four or five times with a rifle and their son was shot twice with <u>a shotgun</u>, the trial heard.»</p>	<p>не означає, що люди в це повірять або діятимуть відповідно».</p> <p>30. «Роджер Нг був <u>головним гравцем</u> у нахабній та зухвалій схемі, яка не лише стала жертвою народу Малайзії, але й ризикувала підірвати довіру громадськості до урядів, ринків, компаній та інших інституцій у глобальному масштабі», — заявив прокурор Сполучених Штатів Брон Пис. у заяві.»</p> <p>31. «Останнє рішення скасовує рішення, ухвалене <u>судом першої інстанції</u> в Каліфорнії в 2021 році, який встановив, що Пропозиція 22 вплинула на повноваження законодавців встановлювати стандарти на робочому місці».</p> <p>32. «Начальник поліції Мемфіса Серелін Девіс повідомив <u>міській раді</u>, що Мемфіс «все ще додає імена до списку» офіцерів, звинувачених в інциденті».</p> <p>33. «Ілона Маска з Tesla зняли <u>звинувачення</u> у твіті, в якому він сказав, що «забезпечив фінансування» для повернення</p>
---	---

<p>39. «Today's <u>sentence</u> serves as a just punishment for the defendant's crimes and a warning that there is a significant price to pay for corporate corruption.»</p> <p>40. «Leissner admitted to money laundering and bribery charges in 2018 in a plea deal with the government. He is awaiting sentencing, after testifying against Ng at trial, cooperation that is expected to <u>reduce his sentence</u>.»</p> <p>41. «In November 2020, voters in California passed Proposition 22 that allowed freelance workers to be classified as <u>independent contractors</u>.»</p> <p>42. «<u>Mr Musk - who had wanted the trial moved</u> to Texas, where Tesla is based, arguing he could not get a fair trial in San Francisco - welcomed the outcome.»</p> <p>43. «During his nearly nine hours on <u>the witness stand</u>, the world's second-richest man said: "Just because I tweet something does not mean people believe it or will act accordingly.»</p>	<p>виробника електромобілів у приватну власність».</p> <p>34. «Інформація може бути змінена», — сказала вона, і представники Мемфіса очікують поділитися додатковою інформацією наступного тижня після проведення <u>слухань</u>».</p> <p>35. «Двадцять дев'ять людей загинули під час перестрілки, яка почалася, і члени його картелю спалили автобуси та автомобілі, щоб заблокувати під'їзні дороги, щоб не дати підкріпленню поліції дістатися до міста».</p> <p>36. «Їхній вплив названо таким, що юрисдикція стала відомою як «Murdaugh Country ».</p> <p>37. «Коли поліція <u>засунула</u> його в машину, один чоловік за лінією ЗМІ крикнув, що молиться за нього».</p> <p>38. «У Меггі вистрілили чотири чи п'ять разів з гвинтівки, а в їхнього сина двічі з <u>дробовика</u>», - сказав суд.</p> <p>39. «Сьогоднішній <u>вирок</u> служить справедливим</p>
--	--

<p>44. «In total, 13 police officers could be disciplined for "<u>policy violations</u>", Jennifer Sink told Memphis City Council on Tuesday.»</p> <p>45. «Mr Musk - who had wanted the trial moved to Texas, where Tesla is based, arguing he could not get a <u>fair trial</u> in San Francisco - welcomed the outcome.»,</p> <p>46. «Five of the officers fired - all of whom are also black - <u>have been charged with his murder</u>.»</p> <p>47. «In 2020, former Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak was sentenced to 12 years in jail after <u>he was found guilty</u> in a Malaysian 1MDB trial.»,</p> <p>48. «Ovidio is one of four children El Chapo had during his relationship with Griselda López in the 1980s and 90s. The oldest of them, Edgar, <u>was killed</u> in a cartel shootout in 2008.»</p> <p>49. «Today's ruling is a victory for <u>app-based workers</u> and millions of Californians who voted for Prop 22," Tony West, chief legal officer at Uber said.»</p>	<p>покаранням за злочини обвинуваченого та попередженням про те, що за корпоративну корупцію доведеться заплатити значну ціну».</p> <p>40. «Лейсснер визнав звинувачення у відмиванні грошей і хабарництві в 2018 році в рамках угоди про визнання провини з урядом. Він очікує вироку після того, як свідчив проти Ng на суді, співпраця, яка, як очікується, послабить його покарання».</p> <p>41. «У листопаді 2020 року виборці в Каліфорнії прийняли пропозицію 22, яка дозволила класифікувати позаштатних працівників як <u>незалежних підрядників</u>».</p> <p>42. «Містер Маск, який хотів <u>щоб судовий процес був перенесений</u> до Техасу, де знаходиться Tesla, стверджуючи, що він не міг отримати справедливий суд у Сан-Франциско, привітав результат».</p> <p>43. «Протягом майже дев'яти годин на <u>лаві підсудних</u> друга</p>
---	---

<p>50. «Today's verdict proves that no-one, no matter who you are in society, <u>is above the law</u>," said South Carolina's top prosecutor, Attorney General Alan Wilson.»</p>	<p>найбагатша людина світу сказала: «Те, що я щось написав у Твіттері, не означає, що люди в це повірять або діятимуть відповідно».</p> <p>44. «Загалом 13 поліцейських можуть бути притягнуті до дисциплінарної відповідальності за <u>порушення політики</u>», — заявила Дженніфер Сінк міській раді Мемфіса у вівторок».</p> <p>45. «Містер Маск, який хотів, щоб судовий процес перенесли до Техасу, де знаходиться Tesla, стверджуючи, що він не міг отримати <u>справедливий судовий розгляд</u> у Сан-Франциско, привітав результат».</p> <p>46. «П'ятох звільнених офіцерів - усі вони також темношкірі – <u>не звинуватили</u> у його вбивстві».</p> <p>47. «У 2020 році колишній прем'єр-міністр Малайзії Наджиб Разак був засуджений до 12 років ув'язнення після того, як його <u>визнали винним</u> у справі Малайзії 1MDB».</p> <p>48. «Овідіо — один із чотирьох дітей, які народилися у Ель Чапо</p>
--	--

	<p>під час його стосунків із Гризельдою Лопес у 1980-90-х роках. Старший з них, Едгар, <u>убитий</u> під час картельної перестрілки в 2008 році».</p> <p>49. «Сьогоднішнє рішення є перемогою <u>працівників, які працюють в сфері додатків</u> і мільйонів каліфорнійців, які проголосували за Prop 22», — сказав Тоні Вест, головний юридичний директор Uber».</p> <p>50. «Сьогоднішній вердикт доводить, що ніхто, ким би ви не були в суспільстві, <u>не стоїть вище закону</u>», — сказав головний прокурор Південної Кароліни, генеральний прокурор Алан Вілсон.</p>
--	--

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота присвячена дослідженню способів перекладу юридичного дискурсу. Юридичний дискурс є важким але цікавим звичайно специфічною галуззю. Вона має широкий спектр: правові тексти, акти, судові вирішення, договори та інші юридичні документи.

У даному дослідженні були з'ясовані основні етапи розвитку фразеології, такі способи перекладу одиниць у юридичному дискурсі. Опрацьовувавши тексту юридичного дискурсу, проведено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження, який включав у себе розгляд фразеологізмів юридичного дискурсу.

Keywords: translation, omission, transposition, transcription, transliteration, modulation, discursive and stylistic analysis legal discourse.