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## **MAIN APPROACHES TO THE LEGAL TERMS STUDY AT TEACHING PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED TRANSLATION**

*The article is devoted to the peculiarities of teaching legal translation the students of the non-linguistic educational organizations. One of the main goals of teaching English language is the formation of the competence to implement adequate translation of terms in the legal discourse texts. As a result the main approaches to the professionally oriented terms study are introduced in the article.*

The study of legal English in non-linguistic educational institutions of higher education causes some difficulties associated with the study of lexical and grammatical material, teaching reading, listening, speaking, writing and translating professionally oriented texts, as well as the study of specific legal terms. The main feature of legal translation is the transfer of the equivalent meaning of a legal term from one legal system to another. Cognition of the legal terminology of a particular system of law is the most important condition for ensuring the adequacy of the legal discourse texts translation. Translation is a rather complex process that includes a number of difficulties that the translator must overcome. To learn how to adequately translate the texts of legal discourse, it is necessary: to observe accuracy (transfer of all the original provisions of the original language into translation), conciseness (laconic transfer into the target language), and literary translation (the translation text must comply with all standards of the literary language) [1]. Ignorance of the terms of this or that terminological system, insufficient knowledge of its semantics leads to gross errors, and therefore to incomplete understanding of the text.

There is currently no generally accepted definition of the term. First of all, this is due to the presence of numerous points of view regarding the ability of a term to denote different concepts by it. It is also associated with

attempts to find such signs of terms that help to separate other units of the language from terms and to divide all existing terms into corresponding systems.

Z. I. Komarova in her work «The Semantic Structure of a Special Word and its Lexicographic Description» gives the following definition of the term: «Official generally accepted in the circle of specialists stylistically neutral special words» [2].

In her work «Russian Terminology. The Experience of Linguistic Description» V. P. Danilenko gives 19 concepts of the term [3].

Due to the many complementary definitions, five approaches are pointed out.

The philosophical and epistemological approach is based on the sign of the term's sign. The results of cognition are fixed in the material form. Terms represent elements of scientific knowledge, which, along with other sign systems (nomenclature, proper names, and symbols), describe special areas of knowledge and activity: science, economics, production, sports, culture, etc. At the same time, the terms, on the one hand, expressing concepts, patterns, categories of a certain area of knowledge, consolidate scientific knowledge, on the other hand, together with other sign means, they favor the discovery of new knowledge. Hence it follows that in the philosophical and epistemological definition of the term, it is necessary to note the presence of two main features: «1. terms are used as a means of consolidating the results of knowledge in special areas of knowledge and activity; 2. terms, along with the function of fixation, perform the function of discovering new knowledge» [4].

The logical approach is associated with this definition: the term as «a verbalized sign (a lexical unit of a language for special purposes within a particular natural language), which may have a number of options depending on the chosen theory and the degree of depth of knowledge» [ibid.]. In the logical definition of a term, the main thing is its connection with the concept. But in this case, concepts include categories that are also denoted by concepts. Also, terms are associated with concepts of a certain theory or concept that reflect the level of knowledge synchronously — they can be called special notions or concepts. Terms denote general concepts, in contrast to other classes of lexical units of the language for special purposes. So, in some cases, the term either denotes or denotes and expresses a concept.

Linguistic definitions of the term are divided into two groups. The first group includes special words in the lexical composition of any natural language. Terms in the second group are not considered special words, but words in a special function.

Many linguists have criticized the requirements for the term as impracticable. I. S. Kvitko, V. M. Leichik and G. G. Kabantsev believe that in the process of considering the requirements, it is necessary to take into account that all requirements can be divided into different aspects of the term: linguistic, logical, in connection with a different approach to the definition of the term. It is also necessary to clearly highlight the criteria for the requirements that the terms will satisfy. Various requirements can be allocated to different groups of terms, depending on the belonging of the terms to a particular group (scientific and technical, linguistic, cognitive, etc.). Also an important factor is the degree of obligatory fulfillment of the requirements [5]. Thus, the position that «terms are words in a special function» occupies a dominant position in modern science.

On the other hand, a problem arises as to whether the term will be considered a word. Numerous studies show that most lexical items have become terms from the sphere of non-specialized vocabulary. That is, we can talk about the process of terminology — «the transition of a lexical unit from the state of a non-terminal to the state of a term» and determinologization — «when the lexical unit used in the function of the term as part of the terminology system ceases to be such» [4]. Thus, from the point of view of the linguistic aspects of the term, it is necessary to talk about lexical units that have the features of the term. The lexical unit can be any unit in the nominative function, i. e. designation of a special concept in a system of concepts.

From the point of view of terminology, «a term is a complex three-layer lexical unit of one or another language for special purposes, and its content, formal and functional features can be studied jointly or separately» [4]. Since the term is used in the form of a lexical unit of a natural language, we can say that a lexical unit is a natural language substrate of the term. In his «Logical Dictionary» N. I. Kondakov gives the following definition of «substrate»: «(Latin *stratum* — base, lining) — that which underlies the diverse phenomena, their commonality or similarity» [6]. At the same time, the features of the term, with the help of which special concepts are designated (expressed), form a logical superstratum, i. e. what lies above the diverse phenomena, their differences. Between the substrate and the superstratum there are substantive and formal features of the term, which form its terminological essence. Thus, from the point of view of terminology, it is necessary to talk about the natural-linguistic substratum of the term, since the term acquires special features when it becomes a term.

Regardless of the use of lexical units in a non-special function, terms form a class of language vocabulary for special purposes. Terms, like nomenclature signs and proper names, form lexical classes of the language

for special purposes; a set of terms forms a system that is characterized by grouping terms according to designations of concepts based on the language for special purposes. It follows that the terms are special words that differ from words and phrases of linguistics, in which other features are revealed and to which other regulatory requirements are imposed that are different from the point of view of linguistics.

Representatives of the fifth approach sought to give their own «working» definitions, based on variance as a property of the language abandoning the search for a general definition of the term that would cover all the necessary characteristics. For example, Z. I. Komarova gives the following «working» definition: «A term is an invariant (word or phrase) that denotes a special subject or a scientific concept, limited by definition and place in a certain terminology system» [2]. This definition allows, from the point of view of semasiology, to distinguish two types of terms: 1) subject terms that designate special subjects. The first place takes denotation in semantics; 2) proper terms that express scientific concepts. In the first place in semantics is the signification.

So, as a working definition, we will take the definition of V. M. Leichik: «A term is a lexical unit of a certain language for special purposes, denoting a general — concrete or abstract — concept of the theory of a certain special area of knowledge or activity» [4].

The smallest constituent part of a terminology unit is a word. In speech, words-terms and words-non-terms, or common words are used. To explain the opposition between term and word, let us define a word as a unit of language.

Let's consider some approaches to describing the lexical meaning of terms and common words.

The term retains the appearance of the word, but completely differentiates with it in content. The word is cognized through its external form, while the term has the main content. At the initial stage, the form may be indistinct, in need of clarification. The term does not have the unity of sound, content and named thing that a word has. If the lexical connections of a term are considered, then it is perceived as a word; if a connection with a concept is considered, then the term is opposed to a word — a special concept and a general concept. Hence it follows that we can oppose the term as a concept and the term as a word [7].

Linguists distinguish the main differences between common and special vocabulary in the peculiarities of the systemic organization. The word is characterized by single and ambiguous correspondences between the designator and the designated: the presence of synonymy, polysemy, and

homonymy; the term is characterized by the following system: one sign — one signified.

Thus, we can distinguish special features of the term that separate it from the commonly used word.

- Specificity of use. The term belongs to a special area of use due to the fact that the term is used to nominate concepts. The concept and the term are elements of the sublanguage equally and are used only within this sublanguage [8].

- Content accuracy is the limited meaning of a term, which is due to the fact that the term has clear boundaries. These boundaries are defined using a definition, which is also the meaning of the term.

- Determination (presence of a definition) implies the determination of differences of the same interpretations of scientific definitions in special and general literary dictionaries.

- Stylistic neutrality — the objectivity of the content of the concept of the term.

- Conventionality of the term is expressed in its purposeful character of the term.

- Reproduction in speech allows you to distinguish between combinations of terms and compound terms: the syntactic unity of terminological phrases is preserved due to the ability to name concepts. This feature contributes to the stability of terms in speech.

- Nominative character — nouns or combinations of terms based on them are used as the nomination of terms. Also, adjectives and adverbs can be used as constituent parts of terms.

The meaning of the classification and systematization of terms plays an important role in terminological activity. It is through systematization that a demonstration of the logical-conceptual structure of the domain's objectivity takes place. The classification process arises at that stage of the formation and development of science, when there is an assessment and reevaluation of research materials; it becomes necessary to build a hierarchy of scientific concepts and relationships between research objects.

The classification of terms is based on its features: meaningful, grammatical, and functional. Classifications of terms by content are divided into several categories. The first classification is used primarily in philosophy and is divided into observation terms and theoretical terms. Observation terms include classes of real objects, theoretical terms are abstract concepts (philosophical categories, general scientific concepts, special scientific concepts), which usually depend on a specific theory or concept. The following classification of terms by content carries out the division of terms into special areas,

for example, science, technology, production, economic basis, and others. Another meaningful classification highlights unambiguous and ambiguous terms, i. e. such terms that have several meanings within the same terminology [9].

The following classification — grammatical — is distinguished by B. N. Golovin and R. Y. Kobrin, according to which the terms form a classification based on their morphological and syntactic structure. They distinguish two main types of terms:

- terms-words are classified according to the morphemic structure of the word: non-derivatives, derivatives, complex, and abbreviations;
- terms-phrases are formed on the basis of the type of their structure: simple phrases, consisting of two significant words — pivotal and defining; complex phrases that define words in which define different aspects of the meaning of the core [10].

From the point of view of the semantic structure, the terms-phrases are divided into free combinations, stable combinations and phraseological combinations.

According to the scope of use, there are universal terms that are used in many related areas; unique terms — used only in a specific area; conceptually authors' terms.

Thus, teaching legal translation is one of the important elements of training a future specialist. It involves the formation of a student's competence related to solving translation problems. When teaching the professionally oriented texts translation, the teacher should focus on the essential features of terminology that determine its systemic nature, and also consider the systemic nature of terminology as its property.

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### **ОСНОВНЫЕ ПОДХОДЫ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО ОРИЕНТИРОВАННОМУ ПЕРЕВОДУ**

*Статья посвящена особенностям обучения юридическому переводу обучающихся неязыковых образовательных организаций. Одной из основных целей обучения английскому языку является формирование умения осуществлять адекватный перевод терминов в текстах юридического дискурса. В связи с этим в статье приводятся основные подходы к изучению профессионально ориентированных терминов.*