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LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF TRANSLATION LEGAL TERMS FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The article examines the linguistic, cultural, and logical translations of English-language terms of the legal sphere and what legal realities mean. We define a legal term under a word or phrase on functional, structural, and semantic characteristics.

In this article, we analyze the functional and stylistic affiliation of the components of the time, the selection of the defined word, the analysis of semantic connections between the elements of the word combination and their division into semantic groups, and the selection of correspondences.

The study's results present the main strategies, methods, and techniques for the English translation of legal terms. There is an urgent need to train highly professional translators in intercultural communication of a legal orientation. Studying the equivalence of languages and the primary language's influence on the secondary language is necessary. The authors consider the factors that influence translating a legal text, the main features of language culture, and the social coding of native and foreign languages during intercultural communication.

Legal linguistics is a relatively new but well-developed science. Thus, the specifics of the legal translation need to be sufficiently studied and require additional in-depth analysis. Currently, not all problems of translation studies have been analyzed. That is why the choice of this article's topic is due to the translation process and recently increasing interest in the social and cultural patterns of the text.

Keywords: legal text, translation, lexical-semantic features, legal term, transformation, strategy.

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ЛІНГВОКУЛЬТУРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ЮРИДИЧНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Сьогодні є гостра потреба у підготовці високопрофесійних перекладачів з міжкультурної комунікації юридичного спрямування. Необхідно вивчати еквівалентність мов і вплив основної мови на вторинну. У статті розглядаються лінгвістичні, культурні та логічні переклади англійських термінів правової сфери. Дається визначення юридичного терміну за функціональними, структурними та семантичними характеристиками. У статті аналізується функціонально-стилістична належність компонентів часу, виділення означуваного слова, аналіз семантичних зв'язків між елементами словосполучення та поділ їх на семантичні групи, виділення відповідників.

Наукова новизна дослідження полягає в тому, що в ньому ґрунтовно розглядаються проблеми перекладу складних юридичних термінів і словосполучень англійської та української юридичної термінології та пропонуються нові принципи аналізу перекладних термінологічних одиниць.

Результати дослідження представляють основні стратегії, методи та техніки англійського перекладу юридичних термінів. Автори розглядають чинники, що впливають на переклад юридичного тексту, основні особливості мовної культури, соціальне кодування рідної та іноземної мов під час міжкультурної комунікації.

Юридична лінгвістика – відносно нова, але досить розвинена наука. Таким чином, специфіка юридичного перекладу потребує достатнього вивчення та додаткового поглибленого аналізу. На сьогодні не всі проблеми перекладознавства проаналізовані. Саме тому вибір теми цієї статті зумовлений процесом перекладу та останнім часом зростаючим інтересом до соціальних і культурних моделей тексту.

Ключові слова: юридичний текст, переклад, лексико-семантичні особливості, юридичний термін, трансформація, стратегія.

Introduction. At the current stage of linguistics development, the tendency to communicate among the world's people is observed. Compliance with international relations is brought to a high level. However, when talking about different states, we deal with other languages. When drafting a legal document at the international level, the fact that the recipient must perceive the information is essential for a specialist in the legal field. Increasing contacts between representatives of different language communities in various fields of scientific knowledge led to the need for texts high-quality translation from one language to another. The issue of legal translation is one of the most challenging tasks. These difficulties can arise as differences in the legal systems of countries. Legal translation is something more complicated than other types of translation. When translating a legal document from one language to another, the two legal systems influence the difficulty of the translation more than the affinity.

The relevance of the study is determined by the fact that the issue of considering language in terms of its interaction with culture and society is, on the one hand, not sufficiently widespread and disclosed, and on the other hand, by the fact that the translation of industry texts precisely from the point of view of their correlation with cultural and sociological aspects of life is an essential problem of translation activity.

The study aims to reveal the cultural and sociological aspects of the translation of legal literature and use the example of original texts from English jurisprudence to show which techniques the translator should transfer. The realization of the set goal involves solving **the following tasks**:

- to characterize the main translation problems related to the specifics of cultural and social phenomena that are directly reflected in the language of the people;
- clarify the definition of the phenomenon of legal literature translation and characterize its features;
- to analyze the functioning of English terms in the theory of translation;
- to determine the peculiarities of the Ukrainian and English legal terminology systems;
- to describe the main methods and techniques of translating English legal terms;
- to reveal difficulties when translating legal terms and determine ways to overcome them.

The research object is English and Ukrainian legal terms and their translation.

The research subject is methods of translating legal terminology from English into Ukrainian and structural and semantic features of legal terminology in English.

Translation of legal terms requires a significant knowledge base of the translator and knowledge in different spheres of activity, including linguistic and cultural peculiarities of translations and specific images of culture, between which there is communication. It's incredible how the translations are correct terms of the English language in Ukrainian, and vice versa; namely, Ukraine, Great Britain, and the United States belong to different legal systems. Nowadays, the accurate translation of legal texts is of great importance. Thus, translating English legal texts into another language or vice versa is a separate discipline that seeks to determine the appropriate methodology.

Creating a text that can replace the original text in intercultural communication using a translated language is relevant. The experts consider English-language legal lexical and semantic features while translating foreign-language documents to determine the semantic proximity between the text in comparing languages.

The authors investigate the linguistic features of legal documentary texts and compare them with their counterparts in English. Methodologically, this procedure is justified by the constant situational dimensions, allowing cross-linguistic comparison of linguistic features. The documentary translation aims to produce a text that will be interpreted by legal professionals in the target legal system in the same way as it would be in the source legal system. Thus, the purpose of translation here is not to erase linguistic and cultural differences but to fully accommodate them.

Literature review. Numerous Ukrainian and foreign studies are devoted to translation in the field of law linguists. Studies in the professional translation of legal texts are works by Besarab, T. (2), Danet, B. (6), Glinka N. (12), Korunets, I. (14) and Mykolysheva, T.V. (17). Problems with legal terminological translation were studied by D. Cao (4), Galdia, M. (9), and Kasyanenko, D. (13).

Scientists believe that interpreting the legal text is one of the most urgent problems. Understanding the translated text depends on how correctly and skillfully a person uses translation techniques, which is especially important for readers of a particular sphere.

The main difficulty is the foreign transfer of language realities. The translator compares all cases of using new terms, the text's general content and methods of interpretation.

According to I. Koval's research the legal text is an example of the activity-oriented business culture, particularly the circle of addressees. A pragmatic orientation characterizes such a document due to the specific format of the lexical-grammatical units (Koval, I., 2021).

The researcher I. Korunets defines legal translation as a highly specialized approach that requires a translator to know the jurisprudence and law. For the adequate transmission of legal information, the language of legal translation must be remarkably accurate, logical and understandable (Korunets, I., 2018).

Research methods. The *continuous sampling method* was used throughout the study to select language material. A *semantic component analysis* was used to determine the structure of legal terms in English and Ukrainian. When comparing legal terms in English and Ukrainian languages, a *study of methods and techniques for translating legal terminology* was used.

Discussion. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that it thoroughly examines the problems of translation of complex legal terms and phrases of English and Ukrainian legal terminology and offers new principles of analysis of translated terminological units. The study shows the main difficulties while translating legal texts: lack of equivalent terms, the presence of terms related to a specific legal system, the specificity of the language of law used only for particular purposes, and vagueness in defining some terms (Cao D., 2021).

The practical value of the research is determined by using its results in teaching a course on the theory and practice of translation (section "false friends of the translator"), in particular courses on the translation of legal texts, and in a specific course on terminology.

Prospects for further research development

Further studies need to establish the influence of extralinguistic factors on differences in the functioning of the Ukrainian, British and American terminology systems and the determination of nominative chains of terminological meanings in different languages.

Results. Many linguists-translators studied the problems of legal discourse translation, but changes in legal documentation undergo the economic development of society. Executing the legal documentation is difficult for the translator because he must possess a unique terminological vocabulary, know the peculiarities of using a foreign language legal terminology in a specific context, and navigate the current legislation. As both the original document and the notarized translation document have equal legal force, the translator's task is to transform the translated text into an equivalent form and content of the original document.

Legal translation is a component of professional legal language carried out in administrative law. It requires the urgent reassessment of the objective and subjective factors that determine the order and the methodology of its implementation. Most sources of European administrative law have been created in English, which remains the official and working language of most European regional organizations.

Practically, any translation can be called a cross-system. Such an intersystem (or cross-system) translation comes from the English definition of cross-legal-system translation. It also provides the translation of one legal system into another. Cross-system translation involves the interaction of languages that have different legal coordinate systems. So, the problem of equivalence in translation is related to the difference in legal systems.

When translating a legal text, the translator can implement different strategies.

One is *the strategy of a general style assessment* of a legal text in the original to the translated text. In implementing this strategy, the translator must assess a degree of emotionality and expressiveness in the translated text and bring it through selecting respondents according to the norms of the English political discourse. Legalizing of the legal text indicates to the translators that the importance of terminology prevails over "ordinary vocabulary".

In addition to professional terms that require the appropriate knowledge of the translator, the translation of legal texts also has other features and methods of information transmission:

- The same noun is repeated in a phrase. Information must be transmitted as accurately as possible, without subjective interpretation.
- The present tense of verbs conveys the meaning of objectivity and constant action. Passive constructions in the translation of legal texts are used to generalize statements and meanings and focus the reader's attention on the legal text and the action or fact itself.
- The goal of structures with the meaning of the condition and cause, homogeneous clauses and adjuncts in large numbers are similar: to make the expression simple, without ambiguity of interpretation.
- As a rule, a minimum of abbreviations (except for the traditionally used abbreviations of regulatory acts), brackets, and numerical designations are conveyed by words.

Within the framework of this strategy, it is necessary to point out all those parts of the translation where the author emphasizes personal opinion and resorts to excessive conversations. Subjective, categorical personal assessment transforms into a more implicit evaluative characteristic of the English political text with a lower degree of categoricity. Considering these features during translation helps to ensure the pragmatic equivalence of the original and translated texts.

It is necessary to observe the structure of the organization of the translated text (the division of the text into paragraphs, the boundaries of the super phrase), the unity of the fragments of the text (oral or written), the content and functional completeness, the closeness of logical, grammatical and lexical connections that unite the components in the text.

In the process of translation into English, the following transformations take place:

- The structural transformation and division of supply;
- The fixing sentences during the translation;
- The transformations related to the logical presentation of the information in a legal text;
- The additions or omissions that ensure compliance with the accepted grammatical norms of sentence construction;
- The logical arrangement of semantic groups (Kasyanenko, D., 2015).

Thus, the translation process necessarily includes the reconstruction of the text, which the translator understands and interpretes. At the same time, the legal translation is more of an intercultural act of communication than an act of interlingual communication.

«The language of laws requires, first of all, accuracy and not allows for any conventions.» (Glinka N., 2011)

Legal translation of law occupies a leading position among other types of translation. First, the translator must have special knowledge in the field of law; secondly, an essential factor is the presence of peculiarities of the legal systems of different countries and, in this connection, unique legal subtleties and confusing wording, which leads to the absence of equivalent units in translation language; finally, taking into account the rapid development of international cooperation, the demand for highly qualified specialists who have the necessary experience in the legal field is only growing.

Jurisprudence has a peculiar linguistic form of expression. Formulations used in regulations, treaties, international agreements, and contracts have an exact meaning. They are interpreted unambiguously in industry dictionaries, such as «English-Ukrainian terms of civil and civil procedural law».

The legal term can be expressed as one word: conjugality 'marriage, married state; exceptor «the person who objected to the court» – and the phrase, phrase: contract in suit «a contract that is the subject of a legal dispute»; adjective patent law (Modern English-Ukrainian Legal Dictionary, 2018).

Legal translation belongs to specialized types of translation, and accordingly, knowledge of thematic terminology is necessary for the correct transfer of the meaning of one or another term. However, most often, this happens. For a specialist who has a good level of knowledge in the field of legal vocabulary, it is not difficult to translate words such as *forgery* (forgery or falsification of a document, forged signature); *contentious jurisdiction* (jurisdiction over disputes between the parties); *trial by examination* (consideration of the case by the court itself without the participation of the jury); *safe-pledge* (guarantee for attendance). The problem is that sometimes it is difficult for the translator to find the equivalent of the term encountered. The reason is explained by G. Dudnik: «Mainly, problems with the translator of the text of a legal orientation arise because the translated language lacks verbal constructions that are sufficient could accurately describe the terms of the source language» (Dudnik G., 2019).

For example, the term *plea agreement* is characteristic of the judicial system of the United States of America, which translates as «agreement on agreement». However, it is necessary to fully reveal the meaning of this concept in a translation comment. The *plea agreement* is an agreement between the parties in court on recognition of their own as a defendant's guilt in the commission of a crime, which can lead to a lighter court sentence. Accordingly, it would be correct to translate the term as «*peace agreement*», but it does not fully reflect the essence of the English legal reality.

A Ukrainian-speaking recipient who knows the US presidential election system will need help translating the word *primaries*. The process of electing the president consists of several stages. First, there are preliminary elections that determine the presidential candidates, or in short – the *primaries* (Muraviov V., Shevchenko L., 2010).

The new theories introduced in linguistics, particularly sociolinguistic approaches and the movement, have influenced simplifying legal discourse in the study of a legal language. Thanks to the active research of legal discourse, many of the linguistic properties of legal English are well understood today.

The most frequently the grammatical transformations are used when the translation of legal texts includes the following:

- The replacing of the singular with the plural: *State Parties recognize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health* (RES, 2013).

- The replacement of parts of the language: *To this end, State Parties will promote the conclusion of agreements or accession to existing agreements* (Oda S., 1993). In this case, the English noun "accession" was replaced by the verb *join* in the Ukrainian sentence.

- The changing of the order of words in the sentence: *State Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote equal terms with men*.

- The translation of gerundial constructions: *No State Party will expel, return, or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of torture* (Mykolysheva T., 2015).

- The sentence segmentation: *The provision for reducing stillbirth rate and infant mortality for the child's healthy development and improving all environmental and industrial hygiene aspects*.

- Combining sentences: *No one will be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, or punishment without free consent to medical or scientific experimentation*.

The features of any text are the main features of linguistic culture, such as the type and mechanism of native and foreign language social coding in intercultural communication. This approach helps to solve practical problems. Not only the legal terminology knowledge, judicial procedural systems, and legal norms are essential, but also the personal qualities of the translator, who can reconstruct the cultural context of the original text, play a significant role in the understanding of the text by other representatives. Moreover, the scientist must feel the translated text in cultural, lexical, and semantic fields. It is a part of the culture, whereas translation replaces language and is a functional replacement.

Idioms, or phraseological units widely used in the legal field, which arose as a way of reinterpreting the meaning of commonly used terms, are of great importance to the translator. These include terms-phrases phraseological units that have a cultural component: *antitrust consequences* (consequences of violation of antitrust legislation); *respondent state*; *test case* (trial case; a case in which the constitutionality of a law is being tested in the Supreme Court (USA)); *ran away grand juror* (not a member of the jury who did not appear).

In modern English legal terminology, a significant number of absolute synonyms result from a collision in the term system of units formed on the basis of the native language. For example, law – violation; misdemeanor – offence, criminal; felon – offender; malfeasant – criminal. However, crime is a broad concept. In the criminal system of different states, clear boundaries are drawn between specific types of crimes, which, undoubtedly, should be taken into account by the translator when translating such terms as treason, murder, robbery, assault, and rape.

In the context of a legal translation, it is essential to note the structural and logical transformations. The translator uses situational compensation when making his notes, so-called footnotes. Footnotes are used as an explanatory technique that helps to fill in the cultural information in the translation, most likely unknown to the recipient.

The stylistic compensation is the translation of investigative and court documents. It sometimes involves correcting stylistic errors, changing incorrect, erroneous combinations of words, and bringing the original text into the desired presentation style in the target language (Giampieri P., 2023).

In our research, we consider examples of translations of legal terminology. In Ukrainian-English dictionaries, a physical person refers to the words a person, a natural person, or a physical person. All these terms are used interchangeably. In this context, preference is given to the term *individual* because it allows shortening of the English text and also corresponds to the modern trends of simplifying the English language, so-called Plain English).

The term legal entity also denotes a subject of civil law but is the collective entity. In English-Ukrainian dictionaries, it has even more counterparts: an artificial person, a corporate person, a fictitious person, an incorporated person, a juridical person, the juridical entity, an artificial body, the corporate entity, a corporate body (Gladush N., 2019).

The application of these transformations is due to two main factors – differences in the language structures and differences in the legal norms.

In legal texts, many complex words are built according to word-formation models with abstract meanings, proving a high level of generalization of certain information and, therefore, their objectivity. Legal texts are characterized by expressive nominatives in nouns, including verbs that dominate them. Legal texts mostly do not have abbreviations, parentheses, numerical designations, and numerals, which are transmitted mainly by words and not used as means of secondary nomination. These are performed in a scientific text and increase the function of formal regressive cohesion information density.

Translation of terms consists of two components: analytical and synthetic. When the analytical stage begins, the complex term's components are established relationships and relationships between its components. The synthetic stage is the construction of components depending on the semantic relations and wording of the final meaning. Between the words of two languages, there can be no total defendant. Language units with neither complete nor partial parts counterparts in the dictionary of another language make

up a list of non-equivalent vocabulary of this language. Non-equivalent vocabulary consists of names (anthroponyms, geographical names, names of institutions, periodicals and others) and reality words (objects, concepts and situations corresponding to foreign cultures). This group means all possible objects of existence and material and spiritual objects characteristic of this culture.

The other genres of rights that prevail in the discourse are clichés directly related to the macrostructure of the document. For example, the cliché is used in the central part of the legal texts of the international agreement genre. Difficulties in mastering English legal terminology languages are related to the fact that many commonly used words are in the legal language. The language has a special meaning: *subpoena* – summons to court *hand* – signature; *to bring an action* – to sue; *present* – an actual legal document; *privilege* – a secret; *holes* – inaccuracies; *withholds information* – hide information.

Moreover, the value can be different, which determines a high probability. There are ambiguities in the translated text: *arrest* – suspension, termination, court order, arrest; *conjoint* – joint, connected, merged. The content and form of standard legal language clichés are very different in Ukrainian and English, which places special obligations on the translator, limiting the heuristic nature of translation. In this case, we are talking about what must be done to ensure the high-quality translation of the legal language. The principle of the variability of linguistic expression is strictly fixed idiomatic wording, for example, *deprivation of parental rights* – annulment of parental rights; *deprivation of the status of inviolability* – withdrawal of immunity; *the court is going* – the court is in session; *the case of the prosecution* is the case of the trial.

The essence of tracing is to create a new word by replacing its components' morpheme. There is a process of copying the lexical unit. For example, there is *the Grand Jury and Magistrate's Court*. During specification, another word replaces the word with a broad or narrow meaning value. As a result, a certain correspondence is created.

One of the defining grammatical features of the legal documents is the use of complex modal predicates will + infinitive: *Diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Member States will issue multiple-entry visas to the following categories of persons* – "Member State" will mean any Member State of the European Union (mfa.gov.ua).

Any legal text should be an accurate and rich presentation of the material with the almost complete absence of expressive elements used in fiction and giving emotional saturation of speech. A specialist who translates a legal text tries to exclude the possibility of arbitrarily interpreting the translated sentences. As a result, such expressiveness means metaphor, metonymy, and other stylistic figures in artistic works, which is almost absent in legal literature.

In translating terminological units, there are often cases of combining transformations due to specific grammatical differences. There are four types of transformations in the process of translation: permutation (*prosecutorial judgment* – the decision of the prosecuting authority); replacement (*Criminal Justice Act*); addition (*citizen's arrest* – detention of an offender by a civilian); clarification (*sea lawyer* – maritime law specialist) (Bilokon K., 2018).

The translator must not only preserve the meaning of the original legal text but also construct the sentences so that they would be understandable to a native speaker. In this connection, the problem of equivalence in translation arises. Different scholars define different levels of equivalence in the original text and the translated one. Most believe this equivalence is in the vocabulary and grammar level, but their opinions differ. The equivalence at these levels provides the same pragmatic impact on the recipient of the information as in the original text.

«*Law as a research subject becomes truly challenging when applying a legal statute in a particular case, which is dominated by diverging opinions about the content of law, is at stake. In such a case, the quality of legal argumentation is the decisive factor in the battle about right and wrong between competing propositions about the possible content of the disputed law*» (Galdia M., 2022).

When a specialist translates from Ukrainian into English, he starts with the lexical-semantic features of the text transformation at the level of a separate sentence. However, this is not a grammatical sentence but a sentence that matches and is a part of a specific speech situation with a specific communicative task. Thus, the emphasis is on the communicative perspective of the proposal, that is, an actual segmentation and conveys information. It affects the choice of grammatical and semantic structure, and the way to construct a sentence.

«*As mentioned, most of the shortcomings noticed above are due to literal translations, or calques, of original terms and phrases. Unfortunately, legal advisers, lawyers and translators do not always fully explore or understand legal formulae*» (Giampieri P., 2023).

The functional, structural, and semantic characteristics of legal terms allow us to derive the following definition: *a legal term is a word or word combination used in the functioning of the legal sphere of the official business language style, expresses the fundamental concept of a legal norm and has clear content boundaries*.

Changes can be complex. Both individual words and sentences are transformed as a whole. Even though the lexical units do not have a common internal form and similar semantic components sufficiently convey the semantic content, a logical word or phrase replaces the unit.

The English language has a developed terminological system for denoting legal realities. Yes, to indicate legal professions, there are terms, most of which are synonymous: *lawyer, law agent, jurist, jurisprudent, solicitor, advocate, attorney, barrister, counsel, legal expert, and man of law*. The most general term is lawyer. A wide range of fields are covered: *jurist, jurisprudent, legist, legalist, and man of law, depending on the specific situation*. It is also translated as a lawyer. A law agent means any lawyer except a lawyer and translates as an attorney writer.

The apparent lack of legal equivalents in the Ukrainian language forces lawyers to copy most legal professions' names. So, the term *solicitor* appeared in Ukrainian barristers and attorneys, who, in turn, need additional interpretation. Therefore, it becomes apparent that the legislator must give a single definition of the legal term and include all essential that regulatory features and legal significance. The presence of several different legal definitions of the term leads to vagueness in legal regulation and gives rise to misunderstandings and mistakes, as a rule, on the part of those to whom the normative act applies.

In general, the translation activity aspects of legal terminology are rather tricky because the two have similar terms. Languages often define different concepts, and the degree of importance of concepts is close to the meaning. Since there is a comparison of other legal systems and limitations, only a dictionary guide here will ensure the formation of a correct idea about the relevant lexical unit. Several legal definitions of the term lead to vagueness in legal regulation and gives rise to misunderstandings and mistakes, as a rule, on the part of those to whom the normative act applies.

Let us compare American and British legal terminology. There are differences in the levels of the national and cultural components, even in terms of universal rights concepts. For example, an *arrest warrant* in America is equivalent to a British *bench warrant*. The specifics of countries' legislative and legal terms imply the translator to navigate legal systems. Therefore, the problem of translation of English legal literature is one of the topical issues of the review on modern state-building and social processes and requires a search for ways of facilitating translation activities in the legal field.

The translated legal text must be reliable, adequate, and adapted. Any inaccuracy when translating this type of text can lead to consequences. In one case, somebody can notice the mistake. Otherwise, it can cause the wrong interpretation of the document and, in the future, lead to a lengthy court process. For competent translation of documents, any linguist should know the official business style's peculiarities and have extensive background knowledge in the relevant field activity. Since legal translation is one of the most challenging types today, it can only be carried out correctly with exceptional knowledge of the law, current legislation, a specific type of legal relationship, unique vocabulary, features of using legal terminology in a particular context, etc.

Conclusions. Therefore, the question of linguistic and cultural peculiarities allows the translation of English terms in the legal field. Conclusions that the translation of the legal text causes many difficulties connected with the specificity of the legal language, its linguistic and cultural peculiarities and differences in the legislative system, and what rights mean in the realities of different countries. Translation of legal terms requires a significant base of translation skills and knowledge in various spheres of activity and science branches, considering the specificity of the images of the cultures of those countries between which there is communication. Inadequate translation from one language to another can create certain obstacles in using a legal document in another language and conflicts between states, so further research on this topic is relevant and productive for more detailed study.

Having analyzed the translation problem in legal literature, we suggest ways of improving and simplifying its voluminous and complex process. Considering that the main obstacles to the translation of legal terms into English are their ambiguity, absence of a counterpart, and the presence of differences in language structures, it is worth applying various translation methods.

The translation of legal terms must include translation from one legal system to another, a unique way to attach problems adequacy and equivalence. Legal terms develop in various socio-cultural and historical languages, most of which have no complete equivalence. For adequate translation of legal terminology from English to Ukrainian, the translator must know the principles of term formation, navigate the current legislation, have unique vocabulary and knowledge about features of foreign legal terminology in a particular context, and use unique reference literature.

As a subject of legal understanding in administrative law, a translator must have perfect knowledge of the European language (and preferably several), availability of legal competence, and knowledge in a specific field of law. The translation in administrative law is an activity in which there is an extremely high possibility of errors that can influence the content of administrative and legal relations, change the scope of rights and duties in the legal relations and, therefore, cause negative legal consequences for a person. All in all, it can complicate the Europeanization process of administrative law and worsen the situation.

The feature of legal translation is that it has a formal model of a language. Therefore, the correct interpretation and translation of a legal text is a multi-level process that should include lexical, grammatical, logical-semantic, and other aspects.

The legal translation is the translation of texts into the language of the legal field. It is a challenging task. Only professional translators should translate legal documents and scientific works and consider all the text's lexical and semantic features. Mistranslation of a contract passage can lead to lawsuits and loss of money. Therefore, we need to be very focused during any legal translation. A legal translator must understand and know the legal terms. He or she should be cautious to avoid any mistakes and inaccuracy.

Considering that the translation of laws is one of the most challenging types of translation that requires high professionalism, it is worth noting that more is needed for translators to use their basic skills. The legal translation is only carried out correctly with exceptional knowledge of the relevant field and the specifics of a particular type of legal relationship. It is necessary to have a good knowledge of the current legislation and possess unique skills in understanding the intricacies of the grammatically correct translation of a legal text or discourse. Since legal translation is one of the most popular types today, there is a growing demand for translators specializing in this field.

Thus, we considered different approaches of scientists to understanding grammatical features in the translation of a legal text and analyzed the grammatical transformations of the translation in the process of the English texts, which is necessary for solving the problem of literacy and accuracy. When translating the original legal document text into another language, the translator must convey the content and preserve the style, technical, and grammatical norms specific to the target language. More attention should be paid to the legal texts, as translating legislation between languages is tricky. A legal translator faces the real challenge of translating words and, more importantly, the legal concepts. These concepts are deeply rooted in the culture from which they originate. Therefore, the legal text should be worked on accurately and with diligence.

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