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LEGAL TRANSLATION IN THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF UKRAINE

European integration is the rapprochement of Ukraine with the European Union both at the level of laws and at the level of rules and customs existing in society. Nowadays, it is an urgent necessity of Ukraine as well as an issue of its survival under aggression of Russia in 2022. According to the European integration course, the Ukrainian authorities undertook to carry out reforms

that will allow us to finally say goodbye to the remnants of the Soviet past, its bureaucracy, contempt for people, economic and technological backwardness as well as Russian language as a means of business communication. And they will gradually turn Ukraine into a developed country with a high standard of living where people use English as a language of international communication. It is worth noting that in this period, cross-communication in the legal sphere and consequently legal translation is getting the top place in hierarchy of international relations. Ukraine has determined its path of development in the direction of Europeanization, which (from the point of view of law) imposes on it the obligation to comply with the requirements adopted by the European Union, namely the Convention on the Protection of Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights.

Legal language is the language of law, that is, the language of the state, and accordingly the requirements for legal translation are too high. Legal terms as language signs representing the concept of a special, professional field are an essential component of legal texts and one of the main difficulties of translation given the absence translation equivalents (in the case of neologism terms) and national variability (that is, the presence of different terms in American, British, Canadian and other variants of the English language, denoting the same phenomenon, concept, process, or, conversely, the presence one term in these variants of the English language to denote different concepts).

Translation is a complex, multi-component phenomenon, which requires a specialist translator not only to have impeccable knowledge of his language, but also the ability to distinguish the semantic and stylistic shades of written or oral legal discourse, as well as knowledge of the history of the language and, accordingly, development of the culture of the society of both its own country and the country whose texts are to be translated. Possession of background knowledge about the culture and ethnological development of the native people, mentality, state system, knowledge of the structure of state bodies, organization of all branches of the legal system of the countries participating in the legal discourse in the «here and now» situation is an integral component of the successful work of a translator. It is necessary to focus special attention not only on common features of communication participants, but also on special phenomena, concepts, processes that are characteristic of society as a whole, individual social groups, professional, national, ethnic groups – to speakers of the original language who are absent from the culture of the speakers of the translation language. Such phenomena and concepts require special knowledge, skills and sufficient practical experience from the translator.

While translating English-language legal texts, the translator uses the following techniques: selection of the appropriate equivalent, descriptive translation, tracing, transliteration. If there is a dictionary equivalent for the term or translation to be translated, generally accepted and approved by the norms of law, the translator should not introduce a new concept. For the translation of realities, the method of tracing, transliteration or descriptive translation should be used, which is especially relevant for legal literature given its socio-cultural marking. All the above mentioned could be a source of misunderstandings in case the interpreter is careless with the legal term and standards.

In conclusion, it should be noted that legal translation is a component of professional legal activity, most of which is carried out in the field of administrative law, which requires an urgent reassessment of the objective and subjective factors that determine the order and methodology of its implementation. Moreover, most sources of European administrative law are written in English, which remains the official and working language of most European regional organizations, consequently, they need a correct Ukrainian versions to give national legislators and authorities possibility to work with them. Finally, the translator as a subject of legal understanding of legal phenomena in the field of law is required to have perfect knowledge of English, the skills of legal competence, which will allow compliance with the principles of correspondence of legal content and form, contextuality of law.

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