

dass der Zweck der Transformationen darin besteht, den Inhalt des ursprünglichen Ausdrucks und seine Kernpunkte zu erhalten, aber die ukrainische Syntax zu verwenden, um den Inhalt des Satzes im Wirtschaftsdokument wiederzugeben.

#### **Referenzen:**

1. Crowell T. Y. Dictionary of Legal Terms. New York : Barron's Educational Series, 2011. 652 p.
2. Giffs S. H. Barron's Law Dictionary. New York : Barron's Educational Series. 2010. 640 p.
3. Irgl V. Synonymy in the language of business and Economics // Special language: From Human Thinking to Human Mashines. – Philadelphia, 1989. – 281p.

## **TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN LEGAL TRANSLATION**

ANASTASIYA HRYTSAI, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Translation as a term has a polysemantic nature, its most widespread and mostly generalized meaning is associated with the process of transferring the meaning/content of a word, group of words, sentence or passage from the original language to the translated language [3].

In order to achieve adequacy when translating from one language to another, the translator must successfully use translation transformations so that the translated text conveys the information of the original text as accurately as possible while observing the necessary norms of the translation language.

Grammatical transformation is considered as a refusal to use in the theory of translation direct structural counterparts to the structures of the original. A special case of grammatical transformations is state transformation, which is characterized by the use of different state forms in the original and translation. If the original structure and its transformation in the translation are marked by the closeness of the lexical structure, the transformation is described by the transformational model of translation, and if it is accompanied by contextually determined lexical changes, the situational model is the leading one [1].

When performing a legal translation, the following phenomena can be observed: complete coincidence, partial coincidence, complete mismatch between the original and the translation, caused by differences in the grammatical structure of the English and Ukrainian languages.

Thus, having studied the lexical and grammatical features of the translation of economic legal terminology from English to Ukrainian, it can be noted that the use of different means of translation is used depending on the meaning of the word

and its context. The analysis of 5 legal texts made it possible to distinguish the following types of translation transformations: transcoding, tracing, generalization, literal translation, clause division, replacement of parts of speech, compensation, explication (descriptive translation). The most productive when translating economic legal terms are tracing (22%) and compensation, this type makes up 20% of the total number of the sample [2].

We will present the frequency characteristics of translation transformations when translating economic legal terms into Ukrainian in Table 3.1.

Translational transformation	Specific weight	Number of terms
1. Transcoding	10,6%	21
2. Tracing	22,2%	44
3. Generalization	13,3%	27
4. Literal translation	10,6%	21
5. Sentence structure	1,2%	3
6. Substitution of parts of speech	8,6%	17
7. Compensation	20,3%	40
8. Explication	13,2%	27
9. Concretization	8,6%	17
10. Transposition	1,2%	3
11. Addition	2,4%	6

Table 3.1. Frequency characteristics of translation transformations when translating English-language legal terms into Ukrainian

Thus, we investigated the means of translating economic legal texts from English into Ukrainian and identified the main features of the lexical-grammatical features of such a translation.

On the basis of the conducted research, it can be concluded that the main methods of reproduction of legal documents of economic content in the Ukrainian language are generalization and specification at the lexical level and transposition, addition and rearrangement at the grammatical level. Also, when legal terms are translated, tracing and compensation are most commonly used. Other cases are much less frequent. The analysis of 5 legal texts made it possible to distinguish the following types of translation transformations: transcoding, tracing, generalization, literal translation, clause division, replacement of parts of speech, compensation, explication (descriptive translation). The most productive when translating economic legal terms are tracing (22%) and compensation, these types make up to 20% of the total number of the samples, e.g. tracing (*International judicial practice – міжнародна судова процедура; Start of criminal case - порушення кримінальної справи*), compensation (*capitalized terms – терміни, написані з великої літери*).

The use of translation transformations to preserve and reproduce the legal significance of the text of the document stems from the need to formulate the translated expression according to the rules of Ukrainian syntax without losing legal wording. Some of the expressions suggest a literal translation, but in most examples we still see differences in the syntactic structure of the sentences, so the purpose of the transformations is to preserve the content of the original expression and its key points, but to use Ukrainian syntax to reflect the content of the sentence in the economic document.

**References:**

1. Crowell T. Y. Dictionary of Legal Terms. New York : Barron's Educational Series, 2011. 652 p.
2. Giffs S. H. Barron's Law Dictionary. New York : Barron's Educational Series. 2010. 640 p.
3. Irgl V. Synonymy in the language of business and Economics // Special language: From Human Thinking to Human Mashines. – Philadelphia, 1989. – 281p.

## **TRANSLATED COLLECTIONS OF MIRACLE STORIES IN THE 17<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY UKRAINE**

TETIANA IRTUGANOVA, Postgraduate Student

OLENA YU. MATUSHEK, Doctor of Science in Philology, Scientific Adviser

YULIIA YU. SHAMAIEVA, Associate professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in Kharkiv*

Recently, there has been an increase in the interest of researchers in 17<sup>th</sup>-century Ukrainian literature and foreign literary works that influenced its development. Collections of miracle stories of this period were no exception. In the future perspective, this research can be used in foreign language learning.

Among the translated collections, we can single out "Deeds of the Romans" ("Gesta Romanorum"). It is believed that there were two collections under this name: one was smaller and written in Latin in England and then translated into English; the other was compiled on the continent. The latter consisted of approximately 180 chapters. Some researchers attribute it to Petrus Berchorius, prior of the Benedictine monastery in Paris, and others to an unknown German. Stories from this collection were often used by Italian novelists. The stories of "Deeds of the Romans" are not related to each other and do not have a preface that would indicate the purpose of the collection and its author [2, p. 737].

In 1612, a textbook for compilers of sermons by the Jesuit Simon Vysotsky "Speculum Exemplorum ex Diversis Libris in Unum Laboriose Collectum" was published. It was the Polish version of "Magnum Speculum Exemplorum". Later, this collection was used by Fabiyan Birkovskyi [5, p. 179], whose work (as well as