

and problems so that you can practice words and sentences that will be used in “real life”.

5. Practice. It is important to do this regularly – then you will notice progress. If you don’t practice your pronunciation, you’ll start making mistakes that will eventually become irreparable.

6. Find a suitable learning system. Despite the abundance of methods and techniques used in teaching English phonetics, you should choose those that will take into account all your peculiarities and contribute to the effective formation of basic speech and listening skills.

Giving a good foundation in pronunciation as a normal part of speaking and listening training opens up much more opportunities for communication.

## **ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF LEGAL ACTS (BASED ON THE EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION)**

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Translation of legal acts is a very important and relevant topic in the modern world. Legal acts are the basis of the legal system of any country, and they should be accessible to everyone, regardless of the language they speak. In today's world, where globalization is growing and international cooperation is becoming more and more important, the translation of regulatory and legal acts is extremely important. In particular, Ukrainian enterprises, institutions and organizations interact with foreign partners, which requires knowledge of legislation and rules that regulate these relationships. In addition, in connection with Ukraine's acquisition of membership in the European Union, Ukrainian legislation needs to be adapted to European norms and standards, which also requires professional translation.

At present, the English-Ukrainian translation of normative legal acts is very important for strengthening international cooperation. Correct translation helps Ukrainian legislators to implement European standards and norms, as well as to implement international treaties and obligations. That is why there are quite a few scientists and specialists engaged in the translation of legal acts, including N.V. Artykutsa, S.P. Kravchenko, A.S. Tokarska, O.F. Yurchuk, N.E. Koval and others [3, p. 4]. These scientists have great assets in this field of translation and have made a significant contribution to the development of English-Ukrainian translation of normative documents.

The peculiarities of the translation of legal acts require special knowledge and skills on the part of the translator, as these documents have their own terms,

concepts and writing style. Therefore, a high level of qualification of translators is required, who must be able to faithfully and accurately reproduce the content of regulatory and legal documents, taking into account the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the countries that interact with them.

Considering the complexity and demanding nature of legal translation, the following features should be noted. From the point of view of legal vocabulary, a distinctive feature of legal translation is the complex and unique vocabulary found in different languages. The legal vocabulary of each language is usually large. It is the result and reflection of the particular legal system in question. In translation, due to differences in legal systems, many legal terms in one language do not have corresponding terms in another, creating the problem of non-equivalence – a major source of difficulty in translation. In addition, each legal vocabulary also has its own characteristics, and they do not always match in different legal languages [2, p. 20].

The text of legal acts has a number of features that must be observed both by their drafting and their translation. The document that regulates the most important social relations should be as precise and clear as possible, the subject of its legal regulation should be clearly defined by law. In order to comply with these requirements, the following rules must be taken into account: the terms used are clear and unambiguous, these terms are natural to the legal system of the country in which this document is concluded or the legal system of the country into which the translation is made, and none of them contradicts terms that are familiar to the recipient and that have been used in the language for a long time. Therefore the body that concludes normative documents should pay special attention to the terminology of the legislative act when defining normative legal instructions and ensure a clear understanding of the terminology that is used not only on at the stage of drafting the law, but also at the following stages of its application [1, p. 1-4].

The translation of legal acts belongs to a special type of translation, the main purpose of which is to convey normative provisions by means of another language in oral or written form. The translator, performing this type of translation, must be aware of all the peculiarities and difficulties that may arise in the process because any inaccuracies and mistakes can lead to a conflict between the parties in the legal discourse, lawsuits or termination of cooperation. Translation of legal texts is considered a difficult task due to the complex nature of legal terminology and the specifics of legal language. The difficulties arise when translating between different legal systems and languages. A number of factors can lead to difficulties with legal translation, including differences in legal systems, language and cultural differences. These factors are interrelated, and even the slightest flaw or inaccuracy can cause significant difficulties for the translator [2, p. 23].

In view of the complexity of legal acts translation mentioned above, it is also worth considering the issue of non-equivalence. The issue of non-equivalence is one of the most difficult issues when translating legal acts from English to

Ukrainian. This is because different legal terms and concepts may exist in different cultures and legal systems, as well as different ways of expressing them. Non-equivalence can arise in various aspects, for example, in terms of semantics, stylistics, terminology and grammar [2, p. 32]. For example, the term "social convergence" in the English legal system has a certain meaning, which does not have an exact equivalent in the Ukrainian legal system but can be conveyed by means of different translation transformation.

It is also important to consider legal terminology and legal concepts that may have different meanings in different legal systems. For example, some English terms may have different shades of meaning, which are expressed by different words in Ukrainian, or there is no exact equivalent in Ukrainian. Therefore, in order to successfully translate legal acts, it is necessary to have deep knowledge not only of the language, but also of legal terminology and legal concepts in both cultures and legal systems.

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## **QUELLEN VON SCHWIERIGKEITEN BEI DER ÜBERSETZUNG NORMATIVER RECHTSAKTE**

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Die Übersetzung von Rechtsakten kann aufgrund verschiedener Quellen von Schwierigkeiten, die sich aus den einzigartigen Merkmalen der Rechtssprache, der Komplexität von Rechtskonzepten, den Unterschieden zwischen Rechtssystemen und -kulturen und der dynamischen Natur der Rechtsterminologie ergeben, eine herausfordernde Aufgabe sein. Rechtsakte wie Gesetze, Verordnungen und Verträge haben erhebliche rechtliche Konsequenzen und erfordern eine präzise und deutliche Übersetzung, um sicherzustellen, dass die beabsichtigte rechtliche Bedeutung gewahrt bleibt. Das Verständnis der Herausforderungen ist für Übersetzer und andere an juristischen Übersetzungen beteiligte Akteure von entscheidender Bedeutung, um qualitativ hochwertige und rechtlich korrekte Übersetzungen zu gewährleisten.