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SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS TRANSLATION. APPROACHES AND REQUIREMENTS

The translations of legal documents include texts related to law and aimed at the exchange of legal information among people whose communication is performed in different languages. The main purpose of the translation is to provide the source information in bilingual or multilingual communication, regardless of linguistic differences [3]. That is, the most valuable is the adequacy of the translation. Translation of international treaties, contracts and letters is considered simultaneously the most difficult and easiest one, in comparison with the translation of legal documents of other types. Texts have a high level of structuring, the presence of standard provisions and wording.

Legal text is the highest collection of features of the legal systems of a particular country. In the process of legal translation, the following recommendations should be adhered to: 1) respect for the cultural features of the legal system with the maximum reproduction of the legal culture; 2) reproduction of the style of the legal system in the target language; 3) early notification of inconsistency in the texts of the international treaty, etc.; 4) usage of both general and specialized dictionaries, interpretative and legal dictionaries, encyclopedias or special legal literature [3].

When translating the legal text, it is necessary to pay attention to the non-equivalent vocabulary, which does not have the equivalent in the language of translation expressed by lexical units. As a result of cultural and social aspects, the source language is replenished with new words that reflect the concepts inherent in the source language [6, c. 31].

The Ukrainian language has a smaller number of stable rhetorical stamps, while English has a high standardization of documents. That is why quite often translation uses verbal interpretation in the Ukrainian language. [2, c. 22]. L. O. Andrienko offers the following requirements for the translation of legal documents: avoiding distortion of the original text; preserving the natural form of expression, that is, observing the usual order of words in the pronunciation of the target language, which sometimes requires the permutation of the main members of the sentence, adding or omission the

words for complete clarity; the implementation of an adequate translation of terms, symbols and abbreviations [1, c. 18]. Depending on the type of document, it is sometimes advisable to use notes and explanations in the language of translation.

According to L. M. Chernovatyi, the target language should accurately reflect the original content of the document. Stamps, inscriptions and signets are indicated in translated legal documents, and notes are given in brackets, the locations of which must be kept the same throughout the text of the document [5, c. 265].

The achievement of the adequacy of the translation is facilitated not only by having good command of legal norms, forensic-procedural systems, industry terminology, but also by knowledge of the specifics of images and understanding of programmes of activities of the comparable types of culture. The translation of the text into the target language is a kind of interaction of different cultures, giving an idea of another culture. Czech researchers V. Matezius and V. Prokhazz believe that the transmission of the text is not only a substitute for language, but also the replacement of elements present in a foreign culture. Replacement does not require complete adaptation, since the main task is to give the information [4, c. 98].

All in all, legal systems of different countries have their own peculiarities and norms concerning legal documents. The acceleration of globalization processes partly alleviates cultural, historical and social peculiarities, facilitating the translation process, but the knowledge of all the features remains necessary for an adequate translation. Therefore it is required professional translators, who have a thorough knowledge of the source and target languages, have a synthesis of linguistic and legal information, and practical skills.

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