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FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS WAY OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF LAW STUDENTS

When teaching a foreign language to law students the teacher has to place work emphasis on some peculiarities of the translation of legal terminology. Legal documents have a clearly defined form, which must be preserved during the translation. Therefore, one of the important matters in the process of students training for professional activity is their appropriate mastering of legal terminology and ability to translate correctly. In English there are enough terms having a large number of synonyms. Sometimes there are situations when arises the problem of the translation of nonequivalent lexicon. In the UK there are norms and concepts that are the specifics of this country and the terms, respectively, have no analogues in other languages.

Being translated the English terms undergo such types of transformation as: differentiation of the meanings, a specification of the meanings, contents development, the antonymous translation, complete transformation, compensation of losses in the translation process etc. [1, p. 41]. The following principles of terms creations should be mentioned: the principle of the translated terminology, the use of the specific opportunities of the target language, terms formed by a terminologization of common lexicon, the principle of association. When translating the nonequivalent legal terms it is possible to use also a transcoding method (for example, solicitor – *солицитор, адвокат*; auditor – *аудитор*; motive – *мотив*). The descriptive translation is also possible (for example, misdirection – *ошибка в суде при инструктировании присяжных*; depositions – *письменные показания, взятые под присягой*) [2, p. 57].

When training law students a foreign language it must be kept in mind that the modern specialist needs to have the level which would allow them to communicate if necessary with the specialists from other countries. For this purpose they have to know the fundamentals of grammar, but, the main thing, they have to know is legal lexicon. That is why an important role in language training of students is provided to the mastering of professional vocabulary. Mastering of professional lexical units

is carried out for the purpose of the development of oral communication skills and is directed to realization of communicative skills and proper response in typical situations of professional communication, both oral, and written.

It is necessary to understand that legal documentation and communication have some specific features. First, it is the clearness and laconicism at information transfer. Information has to be transferred in such a way that the person was sure that it was understood correctly. It is important to be able to operate with the basic models, understand the logic, to master the vocabulary that has certain features in the law. In law often common words are translated in a different way (for example: bar – *адвокатура, коллегия адвокатов*; jury – *суд присяжных*; just – *правосудие, справедливость*; sentence – *приговор, наказание*, etc.)

Legal lexicon represents one of the main components of a foreign language for the professional purposes. Besides, the legal language – the language of law – has a great diversity of applications.

LITERATURE

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