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Translation and Interpreting as a Means of

Guaranteeing Equality under Law

Übersetzen und Dolmetschen als Garant der

Gleichheit vor Gericht

Traduction et interprétation comme moyens pour

garantir l'égalité juridique

Перевод как гарант принципа равенства перед

законом

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Abstracts

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Résumés

Тезисы докладов

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Interlingual transformation of nominative units in translation from German into Russian (on the basis of European documents in German and Russian) (p. 20-21)

German and Russian belong to non-closely related languages, because they immanently possess different language systems. Nominative category is manifested, as it is inherent in Indo-European languages, in the presence of nouns, the main pragmatic-functional function of which is in naming people, objects, events, relationships, actions, abstract notions and mental-psychological state of a person. Interlingual transformations, due to which text transformation in one language into an equivalent text in another language arises, are built according to certain rules of interlanguage correspondences. These rules, including many other options, are developed in contrastive language studies, also known as comparative studies. In fact, the matter concerns the topic of translation theory "Linguistic theory of translation", in which the interlanguage correspondences are the main topic of research.

Unfortunately, the lexicographic sources do not fully offer options for interlingual equivalence. These issues are largely being solved in text and semantic blocks, which include texts on various subjects belonging to different types of discourse.

Legal European discourse is presented on the websites of the Council of Europe, European Convention for the protection of human rights and other European organizations: www.conventions.coe.int; <http://www.coe.int/ru/web/moscow/thecoe/about-coe>; <http://www.echr.ru/> etc.

Nominative units are manifested in the translation from German into Russian and show the following types of transformations:

- a) rearrangements (changing the position of nominative units in a sentence);
- b) additions (a need for additional word-components in the syntactic structure of the target (receiving, transferring) language);
- c) omissions (exclusion of certain word-components in the syntactic structure of the target (receiving, transferring) language);
- d) substitutions (lexical and grammatical replacements, for example, complicated nominative units of the German language, compound words

consisting of 2-5 root morphemes, are often translated into the Russian language with phrases.

As an example of interlanguage transformations here is an extract from the text:
“Europäische Konvention zum Schutz der Menschenrechte und Grundfreiheiten“ / ”Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms“ / Европейская конвенция о защите прав человека: Die Unterzeichnerregierungen, Mitglieder des Europarats, ... / Правительства, подписавшие настоящую Конвенцию, являющиеся членами Совета Европы, ... / The Governments signatory hereto, being members of the Council of Europe...

In conclusion, we would like to note that the study of interlingual transformations in legal documents is very important in the legal translation classes at translation departments of universities.