

<<法律翻译解析>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

该书以法律英语为核心，从语言学、法学以及译学三维角度对法律翻译进行较为全面和系统的诠释，内容涉及法律英语的特征、翻译等值论在法律语境中的适用、普通法体制、司法诉讼和行政裁决、法律文本体裁、词汇、句子翻译技巧以及其他一些常见的法律翻译技法，总体上能够满足法律英语翻译所需知识的基本要求。

作为翻译研究理论著述，该书能用英语深入浅出地演绎法律翻译诸多深奥法则与技巧，实在是为母语为非英语之读者量身准备的一本难得的佳作。

作者简介

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5. The classification of legal vocabulary Probably the greatest single difficulty encountered initially by legal translators is the unfamiliarity of the vocabulary characteristic of this type of discourse. Unfortunately there is no way round this problem except the deliberate process of learning. There is no magic wand one can wave. Nevertheless, it is possible to find some semblance of system in the legal lexicon, and this is the point of the present introductory section. Fuller discussion of the points raised here will be found in Chapter 7, which deals with problems of translation as they relate to vocabulary. As a first step, the lexical items found in any given language can be divided into two groups: symbolic (or representational) items and functional items. The latter type consists of grammatical words or phrases that have no direct referents either in reality or in the universe of concepts, but which serve to bind together and order those that do. Examples from the legal sphere are 'subject to', 'inasmuch as', 'hereinafter', 'whereas', 'concerning', 'under' and 'in view of'. Deictics, articles, auxiliaries, modals and other purely syntactic and morphological markers also belong with this group, as do other more complex units like 'unless otherwise stated', 'as in section 2 above', 'in accordance with order 14' and similar phrases (Harris 1997). The symbolic or representational group, on the other hand, includes all the terms that refer to things or ideas found in the world of reality, physical or mental. Legal terms of this type may be one-word units ('tort', 'court', 'law', 'right', 'adjudge', 'contract', 'misrepresentation', 'guilty', 'liable', etc.) or compound units ('serve proceedings', 'bring in a verdict', 'evidence in rebuttal', 'tenant from year to year', 'statute-barred claims', 'beyond reasonable doubt', and many others). This group may be further subdivided into three subgroups for any given specialist lexicon: purely technical vocabulary, semi-technical vocabulary, and shared, common or 'unmarked' vocabulary. Let us briefly examine each of these groups in turn.

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