

To conclude, the marketing component in the film industry is imperceptible, but, as we have proved, it is very important. That is why correctly selected translation of the film title is the key to success.

К. Rodko

К. В. Родько

МИ МВД (Могилев)

Научный руководитель Е. Е. Иванов

SOURCES OF ORIGIN OF BORROWED LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

ИСТОЧНИКИ ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ ЗАИМСТВОВАННОЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Any field of human activity has concepts and names of objects that can be found exclusively within this area. The “term” (from the Latin “terminus – boundary”) is a word or phrase denoting the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity [1]. Terms are an important component of the lexical system of any modern language. Their formation, development and functioning are determined by the ways of social, scientific and technological development. The goal of the article is to analyze borrowed legal terms and to describe the most common sources of their origin. Factual material in amount of 100 units was randomly selected from the dictionary of borrowed words.

In the broadest meaning, “legal terms are an element of legal technology, verbal designations of state-legal concepts, by means of which the content of the state legal regulations is expressed and fixed” [2]. There are more than ten criteria for the classification of legal terms.

Depending on the source of origin, legal terms can be classified into the Russian-language (“заявление”, “дело”) and the foreign-language (“дилер”, “сервитут”) terms. Foreign legal terms can be classified and described in more detail. Linguo-etymological analysis of borrowed legal terms showed, firstly, languages which are the sources of legal terminology borrowing and, secondly, productivity and sphere of borrowing.

The sources of legal terminology are not only classical languages – Latin, which has the traditional reputation of the «language of law», and to a lesser extent Greek, but also French and English. The largest number of terms (“алиби”, “агент”, “депутат”, etc.) is Latin. Most of the legal concepts that have arisen and recorded in the sources of Roman civil law, the written form of which was Latin, entered the

Russian language unchanged, representing either a derivational or semantic calques: “агент” – “agente”, “вето” – “veto”.

A significant part of the terms is borrowed from French (“преамбула”, “регион”, “министр”, etc.) and English (“инаугурация”, “парламент”, etc.) languages. Borrowed terms belong to the sphere of constitutional law, which has a historical explanation. France and England are the states that have made a great contribution to the development of constitutional legal theory and practice.

According to Marcel Prelo, “France is a real laboratory for the preparation of constitutions; you can find them here literally for every taste. For less than 200 years, about two dozen constitutions, constitutional charters and constitutional laws were adopted in the country” [3, p.37].

A small number of terms are borrowed from the Greek (“анархия”, “автономия”, “автократия”). These terms reflect state structure and the features of public administration, which is explained by the existence of the polis stage in the history of ancient Greece. The number of Greek origin terms is limited in comparison with other sources. Greek law did not become a source for borrowing, because it is not developed and grouped in an organized system of norms by lawyers.

Thus, the main source of borrowing for legal terms is Latin, which is traditionally defined as the language of law. The large part of legal terms is borrowed from French and English because these languages were the languages of constitutional legal theory.

References

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