

and materials. Cloud-based tools like **Google Docs** have also become indispensable.

5. **Blended learning.** As teachers combine digital media with more traditional forms of teaching, their course materials and resources reflect the trend. The Legal English Course offered by NU «Odessa Academy of Law» combines face-to-face teaching and online lessons.

The true value of innovations lies in how much they can help learners to become better communicators in English, and the extent to which they can help teachers encourage learners in the most efficient, motivating ways.

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**Ключові слова:** інновації, іноземна мова, інформаційні технології, Національний університет «Одеська юридична академія».

**Ключевые слова:** инновации, иностранный язык, информационные технологии, Национальный университет «Одесская юридическая академия».

**Key words:** innovations, foreign language, informational technologies, National University «Odessa Academy of Law».

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### **PHRASAL VERBS USAGE AND THEIR UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH LEGAL DISCOURSE**

Modern Ukrainian society is actively integrating into the global community, expanding its worldwide connections, especially with European countries in all spheres of our life. At the same time it arises the necessity to align our legislation with international and, first of all, European Union law. Legal English is gaining its importance among general audience and has become essential part of people’s everyday life. Due to this the number and amount of works written in English is increasing, the need to draw or translate correctly legal documents from English into Ukrainian and from Ukrainian into English is increasingly being required. And one of the most important and determining factors of the Ukrainian society development is training highly qualified, competent and also competitive specialists in different spheres, first of all in legal sphere, who will be able to tackle all the problems, which can appear in practical usage of legal English. To help students cope with these tasks it is

necessary to let them understand the peculiarities of legal English and its aspects.

Our choice of the object under analysis can be explained by the fact that phrasal verbs, known to represent one of the most difficult aspects of learning English, are highly productive and widely used by native speakers. The results of the research of legal discourse are considered in many scientific papers. A large number of works are devoted to the study of the formation and functioning of terminology, and other units of legal discourse. At the same time, analyzing legal literature, we found only a few works devoted to such a text unit as phrasal verbs. The scope of document under analysis so far was rather limited which did not allow to make a comprehensive conclusion on using phrasal verbs in legal discourse. Therefore, consideration of this unit of legal text can be considered relevant and timely as well as noteworthy for both English speakers and translators.

One more reasons for choosing the analysis of phrasal verbs usage is the fact that in some scientific articles we can find statement that phrasal verbs are not widely used in legal English while in other scientific works we find the arguments about the increasing usage of phrasal verbs nowadays not only in everyday English but in legal English as well.

Our study is bases on the analysis of phrasal verbs used in such EU legal documents as: Research briefings, issued by the UK parliament, Civil law Reform, A Draft Bill, issued by the UK government, as well as Protocols, Opinion of the Court on Draft Protocols, Guidelines on the implementation of the advisory-opinion procedure introduced by Protocols to the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Strasbourg, 2013. For instance, in the Civil Law Reform A Draft Bill we can find such examples of using phrasal verbs as:

It is important that it (civil law) *is kept up* to date [3, p. 3].

.... *bring* the disciplinary hearing appeal process for barristers *into* line with the appeal process for solicitors [3, p. 3].

This paper *sets out* the text of the draft Civil Law Reform Bill [3, p. 4].

... *carrying out* tasks as part of running or maintaining the home or supporting the injured person's domestic or family life [3, p. 4].

If the dependant recovers damages for the loss *referred to* in subsection (1), the dependant must *account to* – (a) such persons as provided the services before the date of the award of the damages [3, p. 4].

... care it is considered appropriate for the damages to be paid *subject to* the claimant being under a personal obligation to *account for* them as the care is provided. p.27

Until then the property *is held on trust* [3, p. 33].

The analysis revealed that in the Articles of the European Convention on Human Rights” among a great number of phrasal verbs the most frequently used are the following: *come into (force) набути (чинність), enter into вступати в, keep with дотримуватись, narrow down звести до, strike out викреслити, follow up слідувати, work out розробити, call upon заклика-ти, go against протидіяти, provide for передбачати, points out зазначити,*

*set up* – встановлювати, пропонувати, *set out* викласти, *refer to* – посилатися, називати, *deal with* – мати справу з, *lay down* встановити.

At the same time the problem of analyzing the use and translation of phrasal verbs in legal discourse requires further research, taking into account the expansion of the analyzed types of legal texts and documents. Currently, there are more than twelve thousand phrasal verbs, and this number is steadily increasing. Along with the increase in quantity, we can observe the growing and the frequency of their use.

The analysis revealed that the most frequently used phrasal verbs are; *agree with* погоджуватись, *amount to* – складати, *amount to* – доходити до, *base on* – опиратися на, *come into (force)* набути (чинність), *depend on* залежати від, *enter into* – вступати в, *enter into* в, *focus on* – зосереджуватись на, *invest with* вкладати, *keep up* дотримуватись, *lay down* встановити, *make up* – компенсувати, *skate* скатити, *point out* – зазначити, *point out* – виділити, *refer to* – називати, *refer to* – посилатися, *set out* викласти, *set up* встановлювати, *subject to* підлягати.

Phrasal verbs are an important section of the vocabulary of the English language, but many theoretical and practical issues of their translation are very poorly developed: there are practically no teaching aids that would teach students to translate phrasal verbs, therefore students often have difficulty in choosing Ukrainian equivalents of English phrasal verbs. Consequently, the nature of phrasal verbs seems to be relevant as a unique phenomenon of the English vocabulary and find out why they are of particular difficulty.

First of all, let us turn to the definition of the phrasal verb, derived from the various definitions proposed by linguists and English dictionaries:

By “phrasal verb” we mean a combination of an “ordinary” (one-word) verb (eg come, give, put) and an adverbial or prepositional particle (eg in, off, up), or sometimes both, which constitutes a single semantic and syntactic unit [1, p. 5].

- A phrase that consists of a verb with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts [2].

- A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves [5].

There are a number of difficulties in translating phrasal verbs. First of all, due to the lack of such a unit in the Ukrainian language. When translating phrasal verbs you need to be especially careful. It is very important to learn to distinguish these verbs in the sentence and not to confuse them with simple verbs. For example, take two sentences: *I looked up* a dictionary – Я пошукав значення у словнику and *I looked up* but didn't see anything – Я подивився вгору, але нічого не побачив, or Я пошукав, але нічого не побачив. In the first sentence, look up is a phrasal verb. But the second sentence can be translated in two ways. In such cases, the correct translation can be chosen based on the context.

Another difficulty in translating phrasal verbs is that most of them are polysemantic, that is, they have several meanings. Moreover, these meanings

are not always synonymous. Difficulties arise not only in translation from English, but also from Ukrainian. Firstly, often phrasal verbs have several synonyms, and it is difficult for a translator to choose from a large number of options. As translating phrasal verbs with a figurative potential, one should take into account the communicative conditions of their use, the communication registers to which they can be assigned. The translator should make sure that the equivalent of the figurative phrasal verb he chooses relates to the same communication register, or at least to the neutral one.

When transferring phrasal verbs from English to Ukrainian, special attention should be paid to the context, it is in it that the phrasal verb can reveal an unexpectedly new meaning. For the translation of such units, the most often used are methods of differentiation, semantic development, analogue. When translating phrasal verbs, it is worth considering that they have several meanings and their grammatical behavior is unpredictable.

As a result, we can draw the following conclusions: (1) Phrasal verbs in legal documents, are not often found and their use has not become commonplace, such as in the language of the media; (2) Phrasal verbs rarely acquire a narrow additional meaning, subsequently adopting the status of a legal term. As a rule, the use of phrasal verbs is heterogeneous stylistically; (3) Having given the classification of phrasal verbs taken from legal documents from the point of view of their semantics, we determined that verbs with postpositions on, up prevail, since a large number of phrasal verbs with these postpositions are multivalued; (4) The group of the most commonly used phrasal verbs includes: deal with, comply with, carry out, bring before, base with, set out, set up. Obviously, these phrasal verbs are stylistically neutral.

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**Ключові слова:** юридичний дискурс, одиниця тексту, фразові дієслова, особливості перекладу на українську мову, всебічний аналіз.

**Ключевые слова:** юридический дискурс, единица текста, фразовые глаголы, особенности перевода на украинский язык, всесторонний анализ.

**Key words:** legal discourse, text unit, phrasal verbs, Ukrainian translation peculiarities, comprehensive analysis.