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STUDY PROGRAMME
ENGLISH PHILOLOGY

**LEXICAL PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH-
LITHUANIAN LEGAL VOCABULARY**
FINAL THESIS

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Šiauliai, 2015

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INTRODUCTION

This thesis presents the analysis of lexical units in two languages that have similar spelling and pronunciation but their meaning is distinct. These word pairs are called lexical pseudo-equivalents, otherwise, false friends. *Cambridge Online Dictionary* describes false friends as “a word that is often confused with a word in another language with a different meaning because the two words look or sound similar.”¹

The phenomenon of lexical pseudo-equivalents, otherwise, false friends is rather complex and, according to Dominguez (2008:01), “as a linguistic interference issue it may be as old as the existence of natural languages itself.” To put in other words, it has been confusing the language learners, particularly, translators for a long term. Hence, this linguistic phenomenon has received a lot of attention from scholars as the translation issues caused by false friends are numerous. Although, apparently, further investigation is needed in this field.

The concept of lexical pseudo-equivalents has been analysed by linguists such as Baker (2011), Dominguez and Nerlich (2002), Nida (1964), Sheen (2000). The translation of false friends has been researched by Pažūsis (2014), Stankevičienė (2001), Veisbergs (1994). Also, the legal translation of lexical pseudo-equivalents has been investigated by Bartnikaitė (2013), Janulevičienė and Rackevičienė (2011), Robert (2012), Sarcevic (2000).

Thus, the **novelty** of this final thesis is the analysis of lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary. **The practical value of the work:** the present research and the data collected for it can be used by students conducting research in translation and lexical pseudo-equivalents. Also this work may serve as a useful material for language learners who are interested in linguistics.

The **object** of this thesis is lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary.

The **aim** of this thesis is to demonstrate the issues when rendering lexical pseudo-equivalents in legal vocabulary. To achieve this aim the following **objectives** have been raised:

1. To present a theoretical framework of lexical pseudo-equivalents.
2. To discuss the issues of translation of lexical pseudo-equivalents.
3. To provide theoretical materials on legal language and its translation.
4. To select the instances of false-friends from English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary for this analysis.

The **research methods** employed in the present study include:

¹ Cambridge Online Dictionary. <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/false-friend> [Accessed 15-01-2015]

1. Literary analysis made it possible to analyse theoretical frameworks applied to the study of translation of false friends in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary.
2. Sampling method is set up in order to select the examples of lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary.
3. Contrastive lexicographic analysis enabled to juxtapose two distinct translations and disclose their similarities and differences.
4. Statistical method was employed in the empirical part of the present study to systematize and generalize the results of the data collected.

As regards **the structure of the work**, it consists of an introduction, the theoretical part, which includes two chapters, the empirical part, conclusions, a list of references, sources the linguistic data was taken from and an appendix. The introduction presents the lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary and defines the novelty, practical value, the object, the aim, the objectives, the methodology of the present research. The first chapter of theoretical material presents the phenomenon of lexical pseudo-equivalents and its classification with focus on equivalence and translation. The second chapter deals with a description of legal language with the focus on issues when rendering false friends in legal vocabulary. In the empirical part some of the examples, collected from the *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*², are introduced and analysed. Conclusions are discussed in a separate chapter. The appendix consists of all instances selected from the dictionaries mentioned above.

Scope of the research: 50 instances of lexical pseudo-equivalents which are collected from the dictionaries: *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*.

A list of abbreviations used in this final thesis has to be provided:

ALPEs – absolute lexical pseudo-equivalents;

PLPEs – partial lexical pseudo-equivalents;

SL – source language;

ST – source text;

TL – target language;

TT – target text;

TŽŽ – Tarptautinių žodžių žodynas.

² *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Online Dictionary of International Word)* . <http://www.zodynas.lt/tarptautinis-zodziu-zodynas> [accessed 06-05-2015]

1. LEXICAL PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

Lexical pseudo-equivalents are widely recognized as interpreter's false friends. In addition to this, Aprijanskytė and Pareigytė (1975:01) state that such words are often the learner's or translator's 'enemies'. This linguistic phenomenon is also known under many other names: 'faux amis', 'interlanguage analogues', 'interlanguage homonyms', 'false equivalents', 'deceptive cognates', 'unreliables', 'misleading words of foreign origin', etc (Stankevičienė 2001:65). To begin with an explanation of 'faux amis' concept, word pairs that look the same in two languages but often do not mean the same thing are known as *faux amis* (Crystal 1997:349). Consider the instances provided below:

German word *also* = therefore. (Crystal 1997:349)

The word *also* in English refers to 'likewise', 'besides', 'too'; 'in addition'. The German word has the same written form and similar pronunciation as the English word, however, this word pair has different meanings what makes them lexical pseudo-equivalents.

Polish word *karawan* = funeral procession. (Crystal 1997:349)

The word *caravan* in English means 'to travel or to have a holiday in a caravan', 'a large enclosed vehicle designed to be pulled by a car or horse and equipped to be lived in' or 'a company of travellers journeying together'. The Polish word is similar to the English word in form but different as to their semantic structure. Thus, these examples illustrate how deceitful and misleading the false friends may be.

To continue with a definition of lexical pseudo-equivalents or false friends, Dominguez (2008:01) says that "those words which share their signifiers but differs totally or partially as regards their meanings" are called false friends. According to Nida (1964:130), false friends are "borrowed or cognate words which seem to be equivalent but are not always so". In addition to this, Stankevičienė (2001:65) defines lexical pseudo-equivalents as follows:

These are word pairs in different languages identical or similar in form (spelling and/or pronunciation) but different as to their semantic structure. They can be monosemantic words with different meanings, or it can be one meaning of a polysemantic word that a parallel word in another language misses. The main source of lexical pseudo-equivalents is loan words: the more exposed a language has been to language contacts the more pseudo-equivalents one can expect.

Similar description is provided by another author Leban (2002:198), who explains that concept of false friends can be described as "pairs of words of non-native origin which have maintained their foreign-looks and/or –phonetic form." And in which misleading correspondence between meaning and/or structure can impel a translator to commit interlingual mistakes (Leban 2002:198).

Baker (2011:22) describes false friends as “words or expressions which have the same form in two or more languages but convey different meanings; they are often associated with historically or culturally related languages such as English, French, Spanish and German.” However, Veisbergs (1994:07) states that these lexical units are basically always semantically and etymologically linked, and this causes their distinction even more complex and increases the possibility of errors in their usage. Moreover, two linguists Veisbergs (1994:08) and Sheen (2000)³ state that lexical pseudo-equivalents can be of two major types:

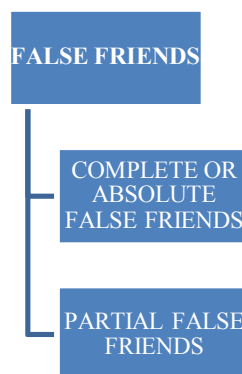


Figure 1. Classification of False Friends (according to Veisbergs 1994:08 and Sheen 2000)

Dominguez and Nerlich (2002, 1835-1836) also present only two main types of semantic false friends:

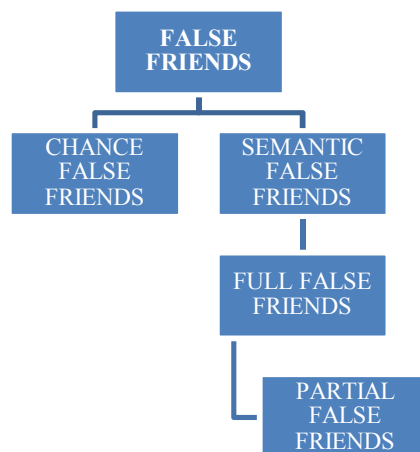


Figure 2. Classification of False Friends (Dominguez and Nerlich, 2002:1835-1836)

While, Stankevičienė (2001:68-71), provides another version of classification of lexical pseudo-equivalents:

³ Sheen, R., 2000. English Faux Amis for Francophones Learning English. *English and French language resources. Volterre-Fr.* <http://www.volterre-fr.com/sheen.html> [accessed on 16-04-2015]

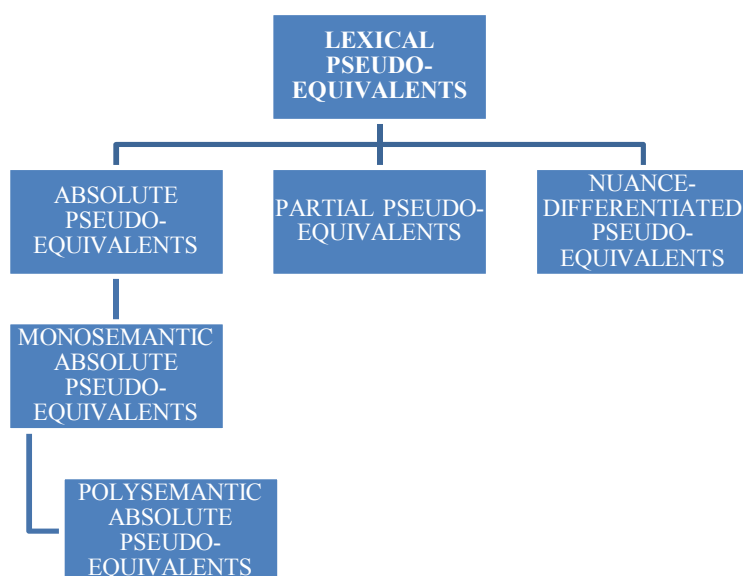


Figure 3. Classification of Lexical Pseudo-Equivalents (according to Stankevičienė 2001:68-71)

To sum up, errors and misunderstandings of lexical pseudo-equivalents are ubiquitous when learning or interpreting non-native language (Dominguez and Nerlich 2002:1837). In addition to this, such words frequently present semantic tricks (ibid). Thus, various classifications of false friends have been illustrated on the basis of the theory provided by the authors indicated above. However, only two main types significant to this research are discussed in further analysis, i.e. partial and absolute pseudo-equivalents. Follow sections 1.1. and 1.2.

1.1. PARTIAL PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

According to Sheen (2000)⁴, partial pseudo-equivalents represent a situation in which the words of two distinct languages have at least one common and at least one separate meaning. Dominguez and Nerlich (2002:1836) describe partial false friends as “those words that have several senses, some of which coincide in both languages while others do not”. Veisbergs (1994:08) states that partial pseudo-equivalents are word pairs in the respective languages where the word of the TL has more meanings than its English counterpart. While, Stankevičienė (2001:69) provides a deeper explanation of the same type and provides its ramification:

- 1) **Words in two languages that share some common meaning(s) and can be used as equivalents, but also have their own individual meanings, which makes them pseudo equivalents.** E.g. E. *Collision* and Lith. *Kolizija* share 2 meanings: ‘confrontation’ and ‘the conflict of opposed ideas’, but *collision* also has a meaning of ‘an accident’, while *kolizija* has the meaning of ‘an objection under the terms of Law’.

⁴ Sheen, R., 2000. English faux amis for francophones learning English. *English and French language resources. Volterre-Fr.* <http://www.volterre-fr.com/sheen.html> [accessed on 16-04-2015]

- 2) **An English word has all the meanings of the Lithuanian word plus some of its own.** E.g. E. *progress* and Lith. *progresas* share the meaning ‘advance or development towards completion, betterment, improvement’, but the English word also has the meaning ‘forward or onward movement towards a destination’ which Lithuanian word lacks. E. *tenor* and Lith. *tenoras* share the meaning ‘a singing voice, a singer with this voice, a part written for it’, but E. *tenor* has three more meanings: ‘the general purport or drift of a document or speech’, ‘a settled or prevailing course of direction esp. the course of a person’s life or habits’, and ‘the actual wording of a document, an exact copy (in law)’.
- 3) **A Lithuanian word has all the meanings of the English word plus some of its own.** E.g. Lith. *atrakcionas* has the meaning of the English word *attraction*: ‘something that attracts’. Besides the Lithuanian word *atrakcionas* has the meanings of its own: ‘an effective part of a circus programme that contains many difficult tricks’; ‘an equipment of the amusement park’ which English word lacks.

The following figure of circles illustrates each type of partial pseudo-equivalents:

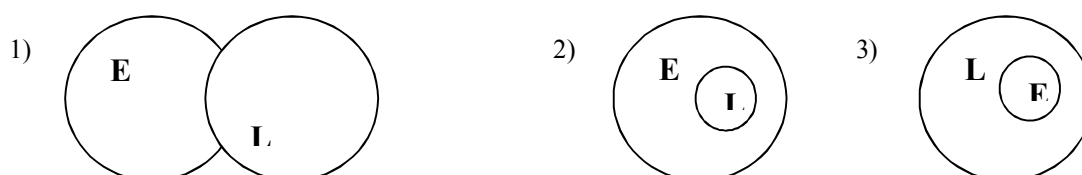


Figure 4. Ramification of Partial Pseudo-Equivalents (according to Sheen 2000)

The first case has the two circles intersecting, i.e. the intersection represents the common meaning of both the English and the Lithuanian words. In addition to this, the second illustration demonstrates a bigger circle for the English word and a smaller one inside for the Lithuanian word. The last part of figure provided shows a bigger circle for Lithuanian word and a smaller one inside for the English word.

Hence, partial pseudo-equivalents are assumed to be the cause of translation errors due to the the fact that the word pairs have some common meanings, and that there exists a logical bond between the senses they do not share, which makes them ‘reconcilable’ with the same contexts, also because of their high frequency in speech (Stankevičienė, 2002:176-177).

1.2. ABSOLUTE PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

Although there exists no other link except the formal similarity between the words, sometimes absolute pseudo-equivalents are used (Stankevičienė 2002:177). Absolute pseudo-equivalents are word pairs in the respective languages where the word of the target language is monosemantic and it differs in its meaning from its English counterpart (Veisbergs 1994:08). Dominguez and Nerlich (2002:1836) entitle the same type as *full false friends* and explain it as “those words whose meanings in various languages diverge widely (are on brink of becoming equivalent to

homonyms)”. In the same lines, according to Sheen (2000)⁵, absolute pseudo-equivalents belong to a case when word pairs of two distinct languages have no common meaning. For instance, the English word *bullion* and the Lithuanian word *buljonas* have similar form, but semantically they are completely different as the E. *bullion* means ‘an alloy of gold or silver’, whereas, Lith. *buljonas* refers to ‘a broth (decoction of meat, bones, fish, mushrooms or vegetables)’. The following figure illustrates the type of absolute pseudo-equivalents:



Figure 5. Absolute Pseudo-Equivalents (according to Sheen 2000)⁶

The figure demonstrates two circles in a distance. In addition to this the circle on the left symbolizes the Lithuanian word, and the circle on the right symbolizes the English word. Hence, the distance represents the absence of equivalence.

Thus, the word pairs of two or more languages that sound or look similar but semantically they are entirely not close, are called absolute false friends. Otherwise, it can be stated that absolute or full false friends indicate a case of a total absence of equivalence.

1.3. EQUIVALENCE

One of the most important concepts in the theory of translation is the concept of equivalence, even though its descriptions diverge (Leonavičienė 2010:15). Catford (1965:20) uses the notion of equivalence to describe the act of translation: “replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language”. That is to say, that finding equivalence is the main goal of each translator. It is obvious that this concept is highly significant for the present research as well.

The term *equivalent* is described by the Collins English Dictionary (2011:331) as “equal in value, quantity, significance, etc.; having the same or similar meaning”. Moreover, equivalence is a relation of a particular similarity between two or more discourses (Stankevičienė 2001:67-68). In addition to this, lexical equivalents can be described as word pairs in distinct discourses which are

⁵ Sheen, R., 2000. English faux amis for francophones learning English. *English and French language resources. Volterre-Fr.* <http://www.volterre-fr.com/sheen.html> [accessed on 16-04-2015]

⁶ Sheen, R., 2000. English faux amis for francophones learning English. *English and French language resources. Volterre-Fr.* <http://www.volterre-fr.com/sheen.html> [accessed on 16-04-2015]

semantically closest to one another and normally they are applied for translation from one discourse into another (Stankevičienė 2001:67-68). Furthermore, it is relevant to mention that contrastive analysis frequently employs three possible degrees or relations of equivalence: full, partial and zero (Bergenholtz, Tarp and Grete 1995:15).

Everything what has been stated about equivalence and equivalents may be adapted to lexical pseudo-equivalents. In addition to this, word pairs with distinct semantic structures remind equivalents due to their correspondence of structure and meaning.

1.4. TRANSLATION

Defining the concept of translation may seem easy at the first glance. However, it is rather complex as the definition of translation is very broad and it diverges in each theory of translation. The Collins English Dictionary (2011:1108) provides such a definition of the term *translation*: “a piece of writing or speech that has been translated into another language; the act of translating something”. In addition to this, the theory of translation is considered to have a particular type of relation between languages, as the translation itself may be defined as the replacement of textual material in SL by an equivalent textual material in TL (Catford, 1965:20). In other words, the major aim of rendering is to provide semantic equivalence between the source and target language (Crystal 1997:346). However, there are words which the translator tries to prevent, i.e. lexical pseudo-equivalents. These words are treacherous as they may seem clear and easy to render at first sight (Gaivenis 1987:70). Consequently, the problem of false friends is basically posed by loan words for the unwary translator.

Baker (2011:22) claims that “once a word or expression is borrowed into a language, it cannot be predicted or controlled its development or the additional meanings it might or might not take on”. Sometimes there are cases when false friends are not complex to spot as the distinction in their meanings is so great that only a highly inexperienced translator is unaware of it (Baker 2011:22). Besides, the main reason why false friends are concerned as tricky terms for translators and for non-native speakers is that the latter are confident in the sense of the word in their mother tongue, and they are tempted to believe that the corresponding term in other language means completely the same as in their own mother tongue (Dominguez 2008:01). In other words, sometimes international word seems to provide a false sense of safety and reliance to unaware or simply inexperienced translator. Moreover, English and Lithuanian languages are rich of lexical pseudo equivalents, and when hastily relying on them as on absolutely equivalent translation, incomprehensible associations, ambiguities, improper usage, distorted text, mistakes and inaccuracies occur in the text (Pažūsis 2014:22).

Thus it is important to emphasize that the similar phonetic/graphical form of words of two languages and partial resemblance or identity of their meaning are considered to be traps or pitfalls, which remind for the translators that not always s/he may rely on such similarity. That is to say, a translator has to be very cautious (Pažūsis 2014: 31).

2. LEGAL LANGUAGE

Legal English has its history of development. In addition to this, according to Schane (2006), English legal discourse begins its development with Anglo-Saxon roots and proceeds amid the Middle English, French and Latin to nowadays.⁷ It is also necessary to mention that legal language has its technical term *legalese* (Bartnikaitė 2013:78). This phenomenon is characterized by:

- Specialized words and phrases unique to law, e.g. *tort* (a wrongful act or infringement of a right leading to civil legal liability).
- Quotidian words having distinct meanings in law, e.g. *action* (law-suit).
- Archaic vocabulary, e.g. herein.
- Loan words and phrases from other languages: in English, these include terms derived from French (e.g. *voir dire* – a preliminar examination of a witness or a juror by a judge or counsel) and Latin (e.g. *sub judice* – under judicial consideration and therefore prohibited from public discussion elsewhere).
- Passive constructions.
- Wordiness.

(Bartnikaitė 2013:78-79)

In addition to the historical development, Tiersma (1999) clarifies the reason why legal discourse is usually complex to understand.⁸ He claims that wordiness, redundancy, specialized vocabulary make legal language hardly comprehensible. Besides it has complicated, lengthy and unusual structure of the sentence.

Crystal (1997:390) cites David Mellinkoff's study *The Language of the Law* (1963): "The law is a profession of words". In addition to this, Crystal (1997:390) states:

Whatever the legal domain – government legislation, courtroom activities, or the documentation that constrains our daily lives (contracts, conveyances, regulations, by-laws, etc.) – we are faced with this fundamental principle: the words of the law are, in fact, the law. There is no other variety where the users place such store on the nuances of meaning conveyed by language, where unstated intentions are so disregarded, and where the history of previous usage counts for so much.

It allows one to draw a conclusion that legal language is one of the most complex types of discourse due to its historical development, specialized vocabulary, loan words, etc. As it was mentioned, the words that belong to the law are, in fact, the law. That is to say, this type of language must be handled carefully and seriously.

2.1. LEGAL TRANSLATION

⁷ Schane, S., 2006. *Language and The Law*. <http://idiom.ucsd.edu/~schane/law/introduction.pdf> [accessed 30-04-2015]

⁸ Tierma, P., 1999. *Legal language. (Summary)*. <http://www.languageandlaw.org/LEGALLANG/LEGALLANG.HTM> [accessed 30-04-2015]

Legal translation is often a problematic and challenging task for translators since it involves a special communication between legal terms and the system.⁹ In addition, Janulevičienė and Rackevičienė (2011:1076) characterize legal translation as “combining the inventiveness of literary translation with the terminological accuracy of technical translation”. According to Bartnikaitė (2013:77), each country has its own system of legal terminology established by the operating legal system of the country, its culture and history, economic and political status, i.e. each country has its own legal lexicon, which is closely connected to the culture of the nation. Besides, when rendering legal language, a translator ventures to lose the expressional and influencing function, which is basically demonstrated in contact between a representative of law and a non-professional (Bartnikaitė 2013:77). Thus, the terms of law may hardly contain similar semantic content in both source and target legal systems, otherwise, in order to comprehend and to render a legal concept, the translator has to do some research on the source legal system and also to obtain sufficient knowledge of the target legal system (Janulevičienė and Rackevičienė 2011:1076).

Convinced that the basic aim when rendering legal text is to convey the content of the ST as accurately as possible, both lawyers and linguists accepted literal translation of legal language (Bartnikaitė 2013:80). In addition, Sarcevic (2000:03) states:¹⁰

For the sake of preserving the letter of the law, legal translators have traditionally been bound by the principle of fidelity to the source text. As a result it was generally accepted that the translator’s task is to reconstruct the form and substance of the source text as closely as possible. Thus literal translation (the stricter the better) was the golden rule for legal texts and is still advocated by some lawyers today.

False friends in legal discourse is a true pitfall for a translator. The main trap is similar spelling which leads to a potential consequence - an extremely distinct legal meaning.¹¹ According to Robert (2012), the high venture of finding false friends when comparing the legal vocabularies of two different nations is an important disadvantage as well.¹²

For instance, a deed for the transfer of a property or an agreement for the management of an estate are all referred to as *contracts* in French. This simple fact often generates major complications and misunderstandings

⁹ Bartnikaite, E. 2013. *Modern Legal Discourse: Challenges for Translators*. In *Valoda dažadu kultūra konteksta*. p. 77-83.

¹⁰ Sarcevic, S. 2000. *Legal Translation and Translation Theory*. Available from: <http://www.tradulex.com/Actes2000/sarcevic.pdf> [accessed 04-28-2015].

¹¹ Robert, N. 2012. *The Success Factors for Reliable Legal Translation. Issue 10, Vol. 2.* <http://www.legaco.org/article/the-success-factors-for-reliable-legal-translations#> [accessed 05-05-2015]

¹² Robert, N. 2012. *The Success Factors for Reliable Legal Translation. Issue 10, Vol. 2.* <http://www.legaco.org/article/the-success-factors-for-reliable-legal-translations#> [accessed 05-05-2015]

when dealing with German and English translations of this French term *contracts* <...>. (Robert *The Success Factors for Reliable Legal Translation*, 2012)

This example demonstrates that the usage of language dictionaries and even sometimes legal dictionaries is not sufficient to provide a precise legal translation, and any tool of translation is not empowered to replace a specific legal training in both the source and target languages (ibid).

However, translators of legal language from Lithuanian into English usually encounter their own difficulties as Lithuanian legal history is not able to compete with the European legal custom, i.e. Lithuanian translators frequently have to figure out how to deal with one or another translation problem without creating ambiguities (Bartnikaitė 2013:82). Minding the context is very important when selecting the right term. Hence, a translator of legal discourse “is required to master the basic concepts and terminology of not just law, but also the area to which it is being applied” (ibid). In addition to this, it is obvious that false friends have their specific needs, and this is the reason why even a language professional is compelled to consult many dictionaries before choosing the right term. For the purpose to ease the translator’s search for the information required, Bergenholtz, Tarp and Grete (1995:65) provide some ideas as follows:

Since <...> information on legal contexts is indispensable in bilingual law dictionaries, it is recommendable from the outset to design these dictionaries with a view to all relevant dictionary functions, incorporating both encyclopedic and comparative information <...>. And even better lexicographical solution would be to supplement the encyclopedic notes with an independent encyclopedic section providing a systematic, comparative description of the legal systems involved. This will give a dictionary user a comprehensive view of two systems and the differences between them. (Bergenholtz, Tarp and Grete 1995:65)

Nevertheless it is crucial to emphasize that in Lithuania comparative research on legal terms of different legal languages is very ‘young’ and modest, concentrating on semantics of terms in distinct legal systems (Janulevičienė and Rackevičienė, 2011:1075).

To sum up, there always is a high venture of finding false friends when dealing with legal vocabularies of two different nations. Lithuanian translators frequently have a challenge to find out how to deal with one or another translation issue without creating ambiguities. The major trap of false friends is considered to be a similar spelling and/or pronunciation which may lead to a potential consequence – a very different or distorted legal meaning. Thus, in order to understand, to master and to render a legal term, the translator has to mind the context, to consult dictionaries, and to do some research on the source legal system, also it is crucial to have a sufficient knowledge of the target legal system.

3. THE EMPIRICAL PART

3.1. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The subject of this thesis is lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary. The research is concentrated on two major types of lexical pseudo-equivalents otherwise called false friends, i.e. absolute and partial lexical pseudo-equivalents.

Literary analysis is applied in order to reveal and clarify the theoretical background of the phenomenon of false friends and their translation in legal vocabulary.

The sampling method is set up in order to select the examples of lexical pseudo-equivalents in *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*¹³. The fact that dictionaries were used explains the use of lexicographic method in the present study. The corpus of the final work is divided into two major groups, i.e. absolute lexical pseudo-equivalents and partial lexical pseudo-equivalents. Such classification is chosen in accordance with the theoretical material where it is mentioned that generally linguists distinguish two main types of false friends: 1) absolute and 2) partial.

The contrastive method is used to implement the empirical part of the research and to compare the tendencies of false friends' types occurring in the *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis. The instances provided in the empirical part have been collected in accordance with the theoretical data.

The statistical method is used to systemize and evaluate the cases of types of lexical pseudo-equivalents employed in legal vocabulary, when rendering them from English to Lithuanian.

The scope of the research is 50 examples, namely, 20 cases of absolute false friends and 30 cases of partial false friends. In addition to this, it is revealed that 17 instances of partial false friends are PLPEs with a similar number of meanings, 6 instances are PLPEs with more meanings in English, and 7 instances are PLPEs with more meanings in Lithuanian. However, only 30 the most notable instances are discussed in detail in the empirical part of the research. The instances are selected from two dictionaries: *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*.

3.2. ABSOLUTE PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

¹³ *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas*. <http://www.zodynas.lt/tarptautinis-zodziu-zodynas> [accessed 06-05-2015]

Absolute pseudo-equivalents are those word pairs in distinct languages that are identical or very similar in form, but have different meanings, i.e. they indicate a case of an absolute absence of equivalence as their meanings are semantically distant from one another. In addition to this, absolute false friends are highly tricky especially for the inexperienced translator. Thus 20 instances of absolute pseudo-equivalents are found in the present research. 15 cases are discussed in detail. Consider the following examples:

1. ***Abduction*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:12)

Abdukcija (TŽŽ)

This word pair of two different languages is very similar in form (spelling and pronunciation) but does not share any common meaning since the English word *abduction* means a ‘kidnap (*of a mother or a child*)’, and the Lithuanian word *abdukcija* refers to ‘withdrawal’ or anatomically it means ‘limb withdrawal from the mid-plane of the body’. It is obvious, that this example indicates a case of a total absence of equivalence.

2. ***Abstract*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:13)

Abstraktus (TŽŽ)

This word pair does not have any common meaning even though it seems very similar graphically and phonetically. The English word *abstract* means ‘a summary (of a book, article, etc.)’. The Lithuanian word *abstraktus* stands for ‘referring to something which exists as an idea and which is neither physically real nor based on experience’ or ‘removable’.

3. ***Acceleration*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:14)

Akceleracija (TŽŽ)

The English legal term *acceleration* means ‘shortening, restricting the term of the rights to acquire’ or ‘shortening the term of obligation’s performance’. The Lithuanian word *akceleracija* refers to ‘increasing of speed; speed-up’; and ‘sooner maturity of youth; sooner development of human (acceleration of human development)’. As a result, it can be stated that this word pair share no common meaning.

4. ***Accessory*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:15)

Aksesuaras (TŽŽ)

This case is similar to the previous as it has no semantic relation. The English word *accessory*, according to the law terms, stands for ‘accomplice of a crime’. Whereas, the Lithuanian word

aksesuaras means ‘something additional (to the main part of clothing or to a car)’ or ‘some small additional details, things of composition (in a theater, etc)’.

5. ***Accommodation*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:15)

Akomodacija (TŽŽ)

The English legal vocabulary provide two meanings of the term *accommodation* : ‘an agreement or arrangement (*to help somebody*)’ ; and ‘a short-term loan to the creditor without seeking benefits’. The Lithuanian word *akomodacija* has absolutely distinct meanings: ‘(*opt.*) the ability of the eye to see clearly variously distant object when changing the vergency of an optical system’; or ‘partial assimilation of vowel and consonant’. Thus this case exposes an absolute lack of equivalence.

6. ***Actor*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:21)

Aktorius (TŽŽ)

This instance demonstrates the absence of semantic correspondence. That is to say, that this word pair has no common meaning. The English legal term *actor* refers to ‘an acting individual or the plaintiff’; ‘a perpetrator’. The Lithuanian word *aktorius* means ‘a performer in a play or in a film’ or ‘an artist’. Thus it is a word pair of absolute pseudo-equivalents.

7. ***Ambulatory*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:32)

Ambulatorija (TŽŽ)

Similarly as in previous cases, this instance demonstrates the words that are very similar phonetically and graphically, but semantically they are completely distinct. The English word *ambulatory* means ‘temporary’; ‘allowed to be cancelled’; ‘to modify’. The Lithuanian word *ambulatorija* stands for ‘medical institution that provides a medical aid for the sick or injured patients at home or for patients who come by themselves’.

8. ***Application*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:36)

Aplikacija (TŽŽ)

This is another case of word pair that has no common meaning. The English legal word *application* refers to ‘a formal request; adaptation or usage of legal norms’. Whereas, the Lithuanian word *aplikacija* means ‘an addition’ and also ‘a technique of applied and decorative arts’. Thus it is certainly a case of absolute false friends.

9. ***Battery*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:58)

Baterija (TŽŽ)

The English legal term *battery* means ‘an illegal use of force against another person’; ‘an assault’, ‘a contusion, a blow with the fist’, whilst, the Lithuanian word *baterija* refers to ‘a series of two or more electric cells arranged to produce, or store’; ‘a major unit of an artillery and missile’; and ‘an orchestral percussion group’. It is clear that these words are absolute false friends, because they share no common meaning.

10. **Box** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:69)

Bokšas (TŽŽ)

The next tricky instance of words that are similar in form but different in meaning. In addition, the English legal word *box* stands for ‘a case for holding something’; or ‘a special enclosed place (in the courtroom)’, while, the Lithuanian word *bokšas* means ‘a blow or punch’; ‘the sport of fighting with the fists with spec. gloves under the spec. rules’.

11. **Bullion** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:72)

Buljonas (TŽŽ)

The English word *bullion* means ‘an alloy of gold or silver’. While, the Lithuanian word *buljonas* stands for ‘a broth (decoction of meat, bones, fish, mushrooms or vegetables)’. This case exposes the main feature of absolute pseudo-equivalents – a complete lack of equivalence, which makes this word pair absolute false friends.

12. **Collection** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:90)

Kolekcija (TŽŽ)

The English word *collection* means ‘an act of collecting (*money, taxes, etc*)’; or ‘withdraw (*of postal items or luggage*)’. The Lithuanian word *kolekcija* refers to ‘a set or collection’; also to ‘a set of some objects or things of the same kind (often systematic)’. This case is similar to the previous as it has no semantic relation, that means, this word pair belongs to a type of absolute pseudo-equivalents.

13. **Compact** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:94)

Kompaktas (TŽŽ)

The English legal term *compact* stands for ‘an agreement’. However the Lithuanian word *kompaktas* refers to ‘a compact metric space’. It is clear that these monosemantic words are absolute false friends, because they share no common meaning.

14. **Concurrence** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:97)

Konkurencija (TŽŽ)

This case, also, demonstrates a monosemantic word pair of absolute pseudo equivalents. The English word *concurrency* means ‘a coincidence’, whilst, the Lithuanian word *konkurencija* stands for ‘a competing in some sphere in order to achieve the same goal’. Thus it can be stated that this is an instance of words that have semantically very distant meanings. That is to say, these words are absolute false friends even they sound similar.

15. ***Concurrent*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:97)

Konkurentas (TŽŽ)

This is another example very similar to the previous one. In addition to this, this instance shows an absence of equivalence. The English word *concurrent* refers to ‘simultaneous’. However, the Lithuanian word *konkurentas* means ‘a competitor, contestant or rival’. It is obvious that this is a case of absolute false friends.

Thus, it can be stated that all cases discussed above involve words whose meanings in two or more languages diverge widely. This research shows that absolute false friends may lead to a potential consequence – semantic loss, meaning distortion etc. In addition to this, these examples demonstrate the significance of being aware and having a sufficient knowledge of both TL and SL, when dealing with false friends in legal discourse.

3.2.1. PARTIAL PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

Partial pseudo-equivalents, as well as absolute pseudo-equivalents, are words in two distinct languages similar or identical in form. Nevertheless, contrary to absolute false friends – partial false friends are tricky because a) they have similar meaning(s) and may be used as equivalents, although they have also their own separate meanings, which make them false friends; b) an English word includes all the meanings of the Lithuanian word and some extra of its own; c) a Lithuanian word has all the meanings of the English word, plus some of its own. (Stankevičienė, 2002:176-177). Thus 30 instances of partial pseudo-equivalents are found in the present research. It is revealed that 17 instances from 30 are PLPEs with a similar number of meanings, 6 instances are PLPEs with more meanings in English, and 7 instances are PLPEs with more meanings in Lithuanian. However, only 15 cases from 30 are discussed in detail. Consider the examples as follows:

16. ***Act*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:18-19)

Aktas (TŽŽ)

This word pair is similar graphically and phonetically, share similar meanings and can be used as equivalents, but they have their own separate meanings, which make them false friends. Both words of two different languages mean to ‘something done’; ‘to do something’; ‘to behave’; ‘a document’. However, the English word *act* also refers to ‘the law’. Whereas, the Lithuanian word *aktas* may also mean ‘an event in a play’; ‘a solemn school ceremony or assembly when the certificates of graduation, diplomas or some awards are given’.

17. ***Administrator*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:23)

Administratorius (TŽŽ)

This is the case of partial pseudo-equivalents when the English word includes all the meanings of the Lithuanian word and some extra of its own. Both Lithuanian and English words mean ‘a person who administers something (a responsible manager)’. However, the English legal word *administrator* has an additional meaning of its own which is ‘a custodian or guardian of an estate (*appointed by court due to the circumstances caused by a dead person who has not appointed any executor of his will*)’.

18. ***Amortization*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:33)

Amortizacija (TŽŽ)

This word pair is similar graphically and phonetically, share similar meanings and can be used as equivalents, but they have their own separate meanings, which make them false friends. Both words of two different languages mean ‘a reduction in the value of an asset with the passage of time’. Nevertheless the English legal term *amortization* refers to ‘a gradual or systematic repayment of the loan when paying periodically’. The Lithuanian word *amortizacija* may also stand for ‘(*tech.*) the attenuation and softening of an effect of blow or shock’.

19. ***Annex*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:33)

Aneksija (TŽŽ)

This is another case of partial pseudo-equivalents when an English word includes all the meanings of the Lithuanian word and some plus of its own. The English word *annex* has the same meaning as the Lithuanian word *aneksija*: ‘to seize territory by occupation’. However the term *annex* in English has an additional meaning: ‘an appendix (*of a document or a contract*)’.

20. ***Appendix*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:36)

Apendikšas (TŽŽ)

This is the case of partial pseudo-equivalents when the Lithuanian word includes all the meanings of the English word and plus some of its own. In addition to this, the Lithuanian word *apendiksas* involves the meaning of the English word *appendix* that is ‘an annex (*of a document or a book*)’. However the Lithuanian word *apendiksas* has some additional meanings of its own which are: ‘an appendix or a sprout of the cecum’; ‘a sprout of an organ’; ‘a pendant’; and ‘(*techn.*) the sleeve-like branch which ends the airship or dirigible’.

21. ***Attack*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:45)

Ataka (TŽŽ)

This word pair generates the other case of partial pseudo-equivalents when an English word includes all the meanings of the Lithuanian word and some additional of its own. The English word *attack* has the meaning of the Lithuanian word *ataka* that is ‘a violent attempt to hurt or damage or an act or the action of attacking’. However, the term *attack* in English has two separate meanings: ‘arguing’ and ‘critique’.

22. ***Attestation*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:46)

Atestacija (TŽŽ)

This is one more instance of partial pseudo-equivalents when the Lithuanian word involves all the meanings of the English word and some of its own. The Lithuanian word *atestacija* has the meaning ‘a testimony or confirmation’ of the English word *attestation*. Nevertheless the Lithuanian word *atestacija* has the meanings of its own which are: ‘characterization of the employee’s professional and political qualities and traits; product’s properties assessment and its setting according to category and kind’.

23. ***Attraction*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:47)

Atrakcionas (TŽŽ)

This is a next case of partial false friends when the Lithuanian word has all the meanings of the English word and some of its own. The Lithuanian term *atrakcionas* includes the meaning ‘something that attracts’ of the English word *attraction*. Besides, the Lithuanian word *atrakcionas* has the meanings of its own: ‘an effective part of a circus programme that contains many difficult tricks’; ‘an equipment of the amusement park’.

24. ***Cabinet*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:74)

Kabinetas (TŽŽ)

This case demonstrates partial false friends that share similar meanings, but both have their own separate meanings as well. The English word *cabinet* similarly as the Lithuanian word *kabinetas* refers to ‘the group of chief ministers who govern a country’. However, the English word *cabinet* may stand for ‘a piece of furniture with shelves and doors or drawers’. While, the Lithuanian word *kabinetas* can also stand for: ‘a workroom in the apartment’; ‘a furniture kit in the workroom’; ‘a room with some equipment for spec. works in school, in the research institution or in clinics’; and ‘a separate place in a restaurant’.

25. ***Capital*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:76)

Kapitalas (TŽŽ)

Similarly to the previous case, here is presented another instance of partial pseudo equivalents that have similar meaning, but also have their own meanings. This word pair of two different languages share a meaning ‘money or property’. Nevertheless, the English legal term *capital* also refers to ‘involving punishment by death’, and the Lithuanian word *kapitalas* also has its separate meaning which is ‘main, major or primary’.

26. ***Character*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:81)

Charakteris (TŽŽ)

This example shows the partial false friends that share similar meaning, but also have their own meanings. In addition to this, this word pair of two distinct languages share a meaning which is ‘a feature, an attribute, a quality or a habit (*a set of qualities, characteristic*)’. Nevertheless the English term *character* also refers to ‘reputation’. The Lithuanian word *charakteris* also has its separate meaning which is ‘a person in a play, novel’.

27. ***Citation*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:84)

Citata (TŽŽ)

This is the case of partial pseudo-equivalents when the English word includes all the meanings of the Lithuanian word and some extra of its own. Both Lithuanian and English words mean ‘a quotation or the quoting of a book or author’. However the English legal word *citation* has its separate meanings of its own which are as follows: ‘an official commendation for outstanding work’; and ‘subpoena (*for delinquency*)’.

28. ***Clerk*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:87)

Klerkas (TŽŽ)

This word pair shows the case of partial false friends, when the Lithuanian word has all the meanings of the English word and some of its own. The Lithuanian term *klerkas* includes the meaning ‘secretary (*an employee in an office, bank, or court who keeps records, files, and accounts*)’ of the English *clerk*. Besides, the Lithuanian word *klerkas* has the meaning of its own which is ‘a priest or a clergyman’.

29. ***Collision*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:90)

Kolizija (TŽŽ)

This example shows the partial false friends that share similar meaning, but also have their own meanings. In addition to this, this word pair of two distinct languages share two similar meanings which are ‘confrontation’ and ‘the conflict of opposed ideas’. Nevertheless, the English term *collision* also refers to ‘an accident’, while, the Lithuanian word *kolizija* may refer to ‘an objection under the terms of Law (antimony)’.

30. ***Commission*** (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:91)

Komisija (TŽŽ)

This is the case of partial pseudo-equivalents, when the English word includes all the meanings of the Lithuanian word and some extra of its own. Both, Lithuanian and English words mean ‘an assignment’; ‘a duty given to a person or group to perform’; ‘an authority or a group of people appointed to perform certain duties’. However, the English legal word *commission* has its separate meanings of its own which are as follows: ‘the fee or percentage paid to a salesperson for each sale made’; ‘a court order’.

Thus, it can be stated that all cases discussed above involve words in two or more languages, which have at least one common meaning. Also, the examples show that partial false friends may be used as equivalents, however, carefully. In addition to this, this study reveals the significance of being aware and having a sufficient knowledge of both TL and SL, when dealing with false friends in legal discourse.

3.3. CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

For the purpose of investigation the contrastive and statistical analysis are carried out. After a thorough analysis of the two major types of lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary, collected from *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*¹⁴, it has been found that the dominating type is partial pseudo-equivalents. The total number of instances is 50. All 50 examples selected from the above mentioned dictionaries are presented in the appendix of this thesis.

The frequency of the examples is demonstrated in the following table:

Table 1. False Friends in English-Lithuanian Legal Vocabulary.

Category of False Friends	Number of Examples	Percentage (%)
Partial False Friends	30	60 %
Absolute False Friends	20	40 %

Furthermore, in order to show the collected data more visually and clearly, the disproportion of false friend types in legal language is illustrated by the subsequent figure:

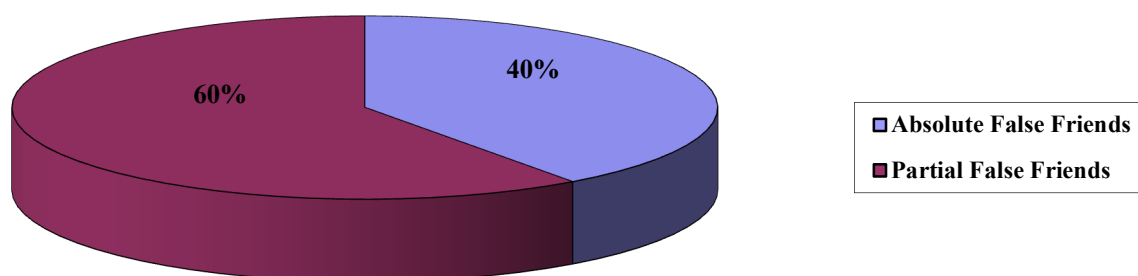


Figure 6. False Friends in English-Lithuanian Legal Vocabulary.

The data in **Table 1** and **Figure 6** demonstrate that lexical pseudo-equivalents are distinguished into two major categories, i.e. absolute and partial pseudo-equivalents. 30 instances of the partial false friends were found while rendering English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary. This comprises 60 % of all the cases. Absolute pseudo-equivalents are less frequent, namely 20 examples were found. This totals 40 % of all instances.

¹⁴ Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas. <http://www.zodynas.lt/tarptautinis-zodziu-zodynas> [accessed 06-05-2015]

Contrastive analysis allows one to draw a conclusion that the most dominant category of lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary is partial false friends (60%), while, the less dominant category is absolute false friends (40%). Besides, it can be stated that legal vocabulary involves quite a number of false friends.

For the purpose of investigation the contrastive and statistical analysis are carried out. After a thorough analysis of the two major types of lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary, collected from *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*¹⁵, it has been found that the dominating type is partial pseudo-equivalents. The further investigation on the type of partial pseudo equivalents is conducted. As it has been mentioned in the previous study above, the total number of examples of lexical pseudo-equivalents is 50. In addition to this 30 instances from 50 are partial false friends and the rest of them (20 examples) are absolute false friends. All 50 examples selected from the above mentioned dictionaries are presented in the appendix of this thesis.

The frequency of the examples is demonstrated in the following table:

Table 2. False Friends in English-Lithuanian Legal Vocabulary. Ramification of partial pseudo-equivalents.

Category of False Friends	Number of Examples	Percentage (%)
Absolute lexical pseudo-equivalents English-Lithuanian (ALPEs)	20	40 %
PLPEs with a similar number of meanings	17	34 %
PLPEs with more meanings in English	6	12 %
PLPEs with more meanings in Lithuanian	7	14 %

Furthermore, in order to show the collected data more visually and clearly, the disproportion of types of partial false friends in legal language is illustrated by the subsequent figure:

¹⁵ Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas. <http://www.zodynas.lt/tarptautinis-zodziu-zodynas> [accessed 06-05-2015]

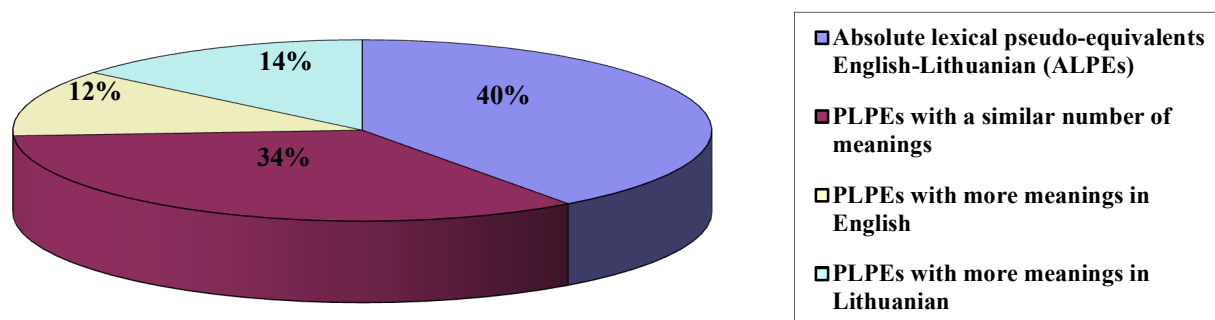


Figure 7. False Friends in English-Lithuanian Legal Vocabulary. Ramification of partial pseudo-equivalents.

The data in **Table 2** and **Figure 7** demonstrate that lexical pseudo-equivalents are distinguished into two major categories, i.e. absolute and partial pseudo-equivalents. However this investigation is conducted with a focus on the ramification of partial pseudo-equivalents. 30 instances of the partial false friends were found while rendering English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary (60 %). Absolute pseudo-equivalents are less frequent (40 %). Further study reveals that 17 instances of partial pseudo-equivalents from 30 are PLPEs with a similar number of meanings, which constitute 34 % of the total selected instances. PLPEs with more meanings in Lithuanian are less frequent, namely 7 examples were found. This comprises 14 % of all the cases. PLPEs with more meanings in English are the least dominant, only 6 instances were found and this totals 12 % of the total selected examples.

Contrastive analysis allows one to draw a conclusion that the most dominant type of partial false friend ramification in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary is PLPEs with a similar number of meanings (34%), while, the least dominant type is PLPEs with more meanings in English (12%).

CONCLUSIONS

The bachelor thesis has aimed to demonstrate the issues when rendering lexical pseudo-equivalents in legal vocabulary. The translation of lexical pseudo-equivalents has been analysed in *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*. After the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Lexical pseudo-equivalents, otherwise, false friends are considered to be a frequent phenomenon in current linguistics. In general, various sources state that lexical pseudo-equivalents are word pairs in two or more languages identical or similar in spelling and/or pronunciation, but different in meaning. In addition to this, the majority of linguists divide lexical pseudo-equivalents into two major categories: absolute pseudo-equivalents and partial pseudo-equivalents. Furthermore, partial pseudo-equivalents are distinguished into three sub-types: PLPEs with a similar number of meanings, PLPEs with more meanings in Lithuanian, and PLPEs with more meanings in English.
2. When rendering lexical pseudo-equivalents, a translator usually encounters difficulties due to their similarities in form but not always in meaning. In addition to this, English and Lithuanian languages are rich of lexical pseudo equivalents, and when hastily trusting on them as on absolutely equivalent translation, incomprehensible associations, ambiguities, improper usage, distorted text, mistakes and inaccuracies occur in the text. This is the reason why the similar phonetic/graphical form of words of two or more languages and partial resemblance or identity of their meaning are considered to be pitfalls, which remind for the translator that a decision to rely on such similarity is not always right. That is to say, that a translator has to be very cautious.
3. The language of law must be handled carefully and seriously as words of legal discourse are, in fact, the law. Furthermore, the analysis of the translation of lexical pseudo-equivalents in legal vocabulary indicates that it is a difficult task to deal with in translation since it involves a special communication between legal terms and the system. In addition to this, each country has its own legal lexicon, which is closely connected to the culture of the nation. There is a high venture of finding false friends when dealing with legal vocabularies of two different nations. Lithuanian translators frequently have to figure out how to deal with one or another translation issue without creating ambiguities. The major trap of false friends is similar spelling and/or pronunciation which may lead to a potential consequence - an extremely distinct and/or distorted legal meaning. Thus, in order to comprehend, to master

and to render a legal term, the translator has to mind the context, to consult dictionaries, and to do some research on the source legal system and also to obtain sufficient knowledge of the target legal system.

4. The scope of the research is 50 instances of lexical pseudo-equivalents selected from dictionaries: *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1998) and *Tarptautinių Žodžių Žodynas (Dictionary of International Words DIW)*. The analysis of the translation, when translating lexical pseudo-equivalents from English to Lithuanian, shows that they have been distributed in the following order: partial pseudo-equivalents (60%), absolute pseudo-equivalents (40%). The further investigation on the translation when rendering partial pseudo-equivalents shows their distribution in the following order: PLPEs with a similar number of meanings (34 %), PLPEs with more meanings in Lithuanian (14 %), PLPEs with more meanings in English (12 %). The study shows that both major types are used differently. A conclusion can be drawn that the most dominant type of lexical pseudo-equivalents when rendering them in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary is partial pseudo-equivalents, whereas the most dominant type of partial lexical pseudo-equivalents is PLPEs with a similar number of meanings. Finally, it can be stated that legal vocabulary involves quite a number of false friends.

Eventually, it is important to admit that further analysis of the translation specifics of lexical pseudo-equivalents in English-Lithuanian legal vocabulary is needed as the subject is very wide, interesting and complex. In addition to this, the further investigation is needed in deeper analysis of the *Anglų – lietuvių kalbų teisės žodynas (English-Lithuanian Law Dictionary)* written by Armalytė and Pažūsis, including one more English dictionary and one more Lithuanian dictionary in order to compare the above presented findings for more accurate results. The information collected in this final thesis may serve as a useful material for English students who are interested in translation studies and linguistics.

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APPENDIX

ABSOLUTE PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

2. **Abduction** – (*moters ar vaiko*) pagrobimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:12)
Abdukcija – atitraukimas; anat.galūnės atitraukimas nuo kūno vid.ploštumos. (TŽŽ)
5. **Abstract** – santrauka, trumpas aprašymas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:13)
Abstraktus – atsietinis, atitrauktinis, nekonkretus; nesusijęs su tikrove, nesiremiantis patyrimu. (TŽŽ)
6. **Acceleration** – termino teisei įgyti sutrumpinimas; prievolės įvykdymo termino sutrumpinimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:14)
Akceleracija – greitinimas, greitėjimas; ped. vaikų ir jaunuolių augimo, lytinio, psichologinio brendimo pagreitėjimas, palyginti su ankstesnėmis kartomis; antrop. žmonių vystymosi greitėjimas. (TŽŽ)
7. **Accessory** – nusikaltimo bendrininkas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:15)
Aksesuaras – pagalbinis daiktas ar reikmuo (*pvz.: aprangos*); smulkūs daiktai (tikri ar netikri), vartojami teatro spektaklyje; pagalbinės vaido, kompozicijos detalės. (TŽŽ)
5. **Accommodation** – su(si)tarimas (*siekiant kam padėti*); trumpalaikė paskola kreditoriui nesiekiant naudos. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:15)
Akomodacija – (*optikoje*) akies gebėjimas, keičiant optinės sistemos laužiamąją gebą, aiškiai matyti įvairiai nutolusius daiktus; (*neurofiziologijoje*) nervų arba receptorių prisitaikymas prie lėtai stiprėjančio dirgiklio; gretimų garsų (balsio ir priebalsio) dalinė asimiliacija. (TŽŽ)
6. **Actor** – veikiantis asmuo, ieškovas; nusikaltimo vykdytojas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:21)
Aktorius – vaidmenų atlikėjas teatro spektakliuose, kino ir televizijos filmuose; artistas. (TŽŽ)
7. **Ambulatory** – laikinas, galimas atšaukti, keisti. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:32)
Ambulatorija – gydymo įstaiga medicinos pagalbai teikti ateinantiems ar namie esantiems ligoniams. (TŽŽ)

8. **Application** – (*teisės normų*) taikymas, vartojimas; prašymas, paraiška, pareiškimas, pareikalavimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:36)

Aplikacija – pridėjimas; taikomosios ir dekoratyvinės dailės technika: vaizdai arba raštai kuriami iš įv. medžiagos (*odos, audinio, popieriaus*) iškarpu, prisiūtų ar priklijuotų ant kitos medžiagos; aplikacijos technika sukurtas taikomosios ir dekoratyvinės dailės dirbinys. (TŽŽ)

9. **Bar** – baristeriai (*aukštesniųjų teismų advokatai*), teismų advokatūra, (*JAV*) advokatai, teisininkai; teismo salėje proceso dalyvius nuo publikos skirianti užtvara; barjeras, teisinė kliūtis; atsakovo atsikirtimas, laikomas pakankamu ieškiniui atmesti; (*kalėjimo*) grotos; v oficialiai (už)drausti, neleisti (atvykti ar dalyvauti), trukdyti. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:56)

Baras – nedidelis restoranas arba jo dalis, kur lankytojai aptarnaujami prie bufeto; bufetas; nedidelė spintelė arba skyrius spintoje, servante gėrimams laikyti. (TŽŽ)

10. **Battery** – neteisėtas jėgos pavartojimas prieš kitą asmenį (*įskaitant menkiausią kito asmens palietimą savavališkai ar iš pykčio*), įžeidimas veiksmu, sumušimas, smūgio sudavimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:58)

Baterija – pagrindinis artilerijos ir raketų ugnies vienetas; keli vieno tipo bendrai veikiantys prietaisai, aparatai, įrenginiai, sujungti į vieną sistemą (pvz.: galvaninių elementų baterija, radiatorių baterija); orkestro mušamųjų instrumentų grupė. (TŽŽ)

11. **Boss** – nusikaltėlių gaujos vadeiva (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:68)

Bosas – žemas vyrų balsas; žemiausias polifoninio muz. kūrinio balsas; žemojo registro muz. instrumentas (*kontrabosas, fagotas, tūba*) (TŽŽ)

12. **Box** – dėžė, dėžutė; speciali atitverta vieta (*teismo salėje*). (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:69)

Boksas – smūgis; sporto šaka; sportininkų kumštynės ringe su spec. pirštinėmis pagal spec. taisykles. (TŽŽ)

13. **Bullion** – aukso ar sidabro lydinys. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:72)

Buljonas – sultinys (*mėsos, kaulų, žuvų, grybų, daržovių nuoviras*). (TŽŽ)

14. **Check** – kontroliavimas, tikrinimas; stabdymas, ribojimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:83)

Čekis – įstatymo nustatytos formos rašytinis įsakymas bankui išduoti arba į kt. sąskaitą perkelti tam tikrą pinigų sumą iš čekį pasirašiusio asmens einamosios sąskaitos; kasos talonas, kuriame nurodyta už prekes gauta arba kasai mokama suma. (TŽŽ)

15. **Collection** – (pinigų, mokesčių ir kt.) surinkimas; (bagažo, pašto siuntų) atsiėmimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:90)

Kolekcija – rinkinys; kokių nors vienos rūšies daiktų (dažnai sistemingas) rinkinys. (TŽŽ)

16. **Compact** – susitarimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:94)

Kompaktas – mat. kompaktinė metrinė erdvė. (TŽŽ)

17. **Composition** – sudėtis; susitarimas (tarp kreditorių ar skolininko), suregulavimas, kompromisas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:96)

Kompozicija – sudėstymas, sukūrimas; meno kūrinio elementų išdėstymas, jų tarpusavio ryšys ir santykis su visuma; sandara, struktūra, konstrukcija, architektonika; muz. kūrinys; muz. disciplina; teorinis ir praktinis muz. kūrimo mokymas; dailės kūrinio rūšis; (matematikoje) algebrinė operacija (taisyklė, pagal kurią kiekvienai aibės elementų porai priskiriamas trečias tos pačios aibės elementas, vadinamas pirmųjų dviejų suma, sandauga ir kitaip). (TŽŽ)

18. **Concurrence** – sutapimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:97)

Konkurencija – varžymasis, rungtyniavimas kurioje nors srityje, norint pasiekti tą patį tikslą. (TŽŽ)

19. **Concurrent** – vykstantis vienu metu. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:97)

Konkurentas – varžovas. (TŽŽ)

20. **Contingent** – nenumatytas, netikėtas; sąlygiškas, priklausomas nuo kokios nors sąlygos. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:105)

Kontingentas – žmonių, sudarančių vienalytę kokių nors atžvilgiu grupę ar kolektyvą, visuma; kuriam nors tikslui nustatytas, apribotas žmonių skaičius (pvz., priimamų į aukštąją mokyklą studentų); kokių nors eksportuojamų ar importuojamų prekių norma. (TŽŽ)

PARTIAL PSEUDO-EQUIVALENTS

21. **Act** – veiksmas, veikimas, veikla, aktas; aukščiausios valstybinės valdžios teisės normų aktas, įstatymas; oficialus dokumentas, aktas (kaip tarptautinės sutarties pavadinimas); veikti, elgtis. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:18-19)

Aktas – dokumentas, fiksuojantis privačių asmenų ir valstybės, valstybių ek. ir polit. sutartis, sandėrius; įrašas, protokolas; veiksmas, poelgis; veiksmas – dramos kūrinio ir jo sceninio pastatymo dalis, sudaranti tam tikrą kompozicinę vienovę; psn. iškilmingas mokyklos susirinkimas, per kurį įteikiami apdovanojimai, mokslo baigimo pažymėjimai, diplomai; dailės kūrinys, vaizduojantis nuogo žmogaus figūrą; aristotelizmo ir tomizmo filosofijoje –realizuota būtis (potencialios būties priešybė); tapsmas, vyksmas. (TŽŽ)

22. **Actual** – tikras, faktinis, faktiškas, esamas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:21)

Aktualus – faktiškas, tikras; dabar esantis; kalbamuoji metu svarbus, reikšmingas, opus, pvz.: aktualus straipsnis; lingv. ~ ioji sakinio skaidą – prasminis ir intonacinis sakinio skaidymas į komentuojamąją dalį ir komentuojančią dalį. (TŽŽ)

23. **Administrator** – valdytojas, tvarkytojas, administratorius; (*teismo skiriamas mirusio asmens, kuris nepaliko testamento vykdytojo*) turto saugotojas ar globėjas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:23)

Administratorius – atsakingas tvarkytojas. (TŽŽ)

24. **Alternative** – alternatyva, kita pasirinktina galimybė, pasirinkimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:31)

Alternatyva – būtinumas pasirinkti vieną iš dviejų galimybių; (*log.*) disjunkcijos narys. (TŽŽ)

25. **Amortization** – amortizacija (*apmokestinamo turto kainos sumažėjimas*); laipsniškas skolos gražinimas periodiniais mokėjimais. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:33)

Amortizacija – įrengimų, pastatų ir kt. vertės mažėjimas dėl natūralaus jų dėvėjimosi; (*tech.*) smūgio poveikio silpninimas, švelninimas. (TŽŽ)

26. **Annex** – (*dokumento, sutarties*) priedas, priedėlis; pridėti (*dokumentą*); aneksuoti, prijungti svetima teritoriją. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:33)

Aneksija – svetimos valstybės teritorijos prijungimas prie savosios. (TŽŽ)

27. **Appendix** – (*dokumento*) priedas, papildomas tekstas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:36)

Appendiksas – priedėlis; (*anat.*) aklosios žarnos kirmėlinė atauga; organo atauga; karulys; (*techn.*) rankovės pavidalo atšaka, kuria apačioje baigiasi dirižablis arba aerostatas; naud. apvalkalui pripildyti dujų arba jų pertekliui išleisti skridimo metu; priedas prie knygos ar sutarties. (TŽŽ)

28. **Assistant** – pavaduotojas (*antras pagal užimamas pareigas asmuo*); padėjėjas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:44)
Asistentas – padedantis; specialisto (*profesoriaus arba docento, gydytojo, režisieriaus*) padėjėjas; aukštosios mokyklos dėstytojo pirmasis mokslinis vardas; kar. vėliavininko padėjėjas. (TŽŽ)
29. **Attack** – užpuolimas; ginčijimas, kritika. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:45)
Ataka – lemiamas puolimo etapas. (TŽŽ)
30. **Attestation** – (*dokumento, parašo*) (pa)liudijimas, (pa)tvirtinimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:46)
Atestacija – paliudijimas, patvirtinimas; darbuotojo dalykinių ir politinių savybių, būdo bruožų apibūdinimas; gaminio savybių įvertinimas, jo rūšies, kategorijos nustatymas. (TŽŽ)
31. **Attraction** – patraukimas, potraukis; patrauklumas, patrauklus dalykas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:47)
Atrakcionas – efektingas cirko programos numeris, turintis daug sudėtingų triukų; pramoginis parko įrenginys; patraukli pramoga šventėje, pasilinksminime. (TŽŽ)
32. **Bachelor** – viengungis; bakalauras (*žemiausias aukštojo mokslo laipsnis*) (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:51)
Bakalauras – nuo XIII a. Europoje – žemiausias mokslo laipsnis, duodantis teisę dėstyti universitetuose (*išliko D. Britanijoje, JAV ir kai kuriose kt. Šalyse*); (*Prancūzijoje, Šveicarijoje ir kai kuriose kt. šalyse*) asmuo, išlaikęs vid. mokyklos egzaminus ir galintis stoti į aukštąją mokyklą. (TŽŽ)
33. **Cabinet** – ministrų kabinetas; spinta su stalčiais (*dokumentams*) (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:74)
Kabinetas – darbo kambarys bute; darbuotojo individualus tarnybinis kambarys; darbo kambario baldų komplektas; patalpa su įrengimais spec. darbams mokykloje, moksl. tyrimo įstaigoje, poliklinikoje (*pvz.: fizikos kabinetas, stomatologinis kabinetas*); atskiras kambarys restorane; kai kuriose šalyse – aukščiausias vykdomasis valdžios organas arba jo dalis (*pvz.: ministrų kabinetas*). (TŽŽ)
34. **Capital** – kapitalas; adj baudžiamas mirtimi. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:76)
Kapitalas – pagrindinis; turtas, vertė; šnek. didelė pinigų suma, pinigai. (TŽŽ)

35. **Character** – charakteris, prigimtis; reputacija. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:81)
Charakteris – bruožas, ypatybė; būdas – santykiškai pastovios žmogaus elgesio, jo santykių su kt. žmonėmis savybės, požiūris į patį save, savo veiklą; lit. kūrinio veikėjas, turintis ryškių individualių bruožų. (TŽŽ)
36. **Citation** – asmens šaukimas į teismą (*ppr. už smulkius nusižengimus*); citavimas, paminėjimas, pasirėmimas (*ankstesnių bylų sprendimais*); pagyrimas už pasižymėjimą darbe, veikloje, karo tarnyboje. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:84)
Citata – tiksli vieno teksto ištrauka kitame tekste. (TŽŽ)
37. **Clerk** – sekretorius. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:87)
Klerkas – dvasininkas; (*Anglijoje, JAV*) tarnautojas, dirbantis prekybos, pram. įmonės, notaro arba advokato kontoroje; (*Belgijoje, Olandijoje, Prancūzijoje*) notaro kontoros raštvedys; (TŽŽ)
38. **Client** – klientas; advokato atstovaujamas asmuo. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:87)
Klientas – (*sen. Romoje*) globojamas ir nuo jo priklausantis laisvas asmuo; nuolatinis pirkėjas, lankytojas, užsakytojas; įmonė, organizacija, asmuo, kuris naudojasi kredito ar draudimo įstaigos, pram. ar prek. įmonės, advokato, notaro, ek. eksperto patarnavimais. (TŽŽ)
39. **Code** – kodeksas; šalies įstatymų sąvadas; tam tikros elgesio taisyklės; kodas, šifras. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:88)
Kodas – sąrašas; simbolių, sutartinių ženklų sistema informacijai apdoroti, perduoti, laikyti, slėpti; (*biol.*) genetinis kodas. (TŽŽ)
40. **Collision** – susidūrimas, kolizija; avarija. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:90)
Kolizija – susidūrimas; priešingų interesų, siekimų, nuomonių, jausmų susidūrimas; konfliktas; (*teis.*) įstatymų, reguliuojančių tuos pačius arba artimus visuomeninius santykius, prieštaravimas. (TŽŽ)
41. **Command** – vadovavimas; kontrolė; įsakymas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:91)
Komanda – laikinai suformuotas nedidelis kar. dalinys; laivo įgula; įsakymas, liepimas; vadovavimas kariuomenės vienetui, komandavimas; sportininkų grupė, vadovaujama kapitono ir trenerio; skaičiavimo mašinos elementari instrukcija, nurodanti, kokią operaciją reikia atlikti, iš kur paimti operandus, kur dėti rezultata. (TŽŽ)

42. **Commission** – užsakymas; komisinis atlyginimas; komispinigiai; komisija; paskyrimas; įgaliojimas; (*kokio nors veiksmo*) įvykdymas; teismo pavedimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:91)

Komisija – pavedimas; grupė asmenų, kuriems valst. organo, įstaigos arba organizacijos vadovybės ar kito organo pavesta bendrai atlikti tam tikrą uždavinį. (TŽŽ)

43. **Compliment** – sveikinimai, linkėjimai; komplimentas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:95-96)

Komplimentas – įsiteikiamas pagyrimas, maloni pastaba. (TŽŽ)

44. **Concern** – koncernas; rūpestis, reikalas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:97)

Koncernas – monopolistinis bendrovių susivienijimas, nepanaikinantį jų teisinio savarankiškumo. (TŽŽ)

45. **Conference** – konferencija. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:99)

Konferencija – valstybių, organizacijų, įstaigų atstovų pasitarimas, susirinkimas. (TŽŽ)

46. **Construction** – statyba; (*sakinio*) konstrukcija; aiškinimas, interpretavimas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:103)

Konstrukcija – susatymas, sandara; ko nors sudėtinė dalis; statinio kolona, santvara arba sudėtinių dalių grupė, kuriai būdinga tam tikra apibrėžta paskirtis; mašinos, įrenginio, mechanizmo, detalės sandara; (*lingv.*) sintaksinis vienetas, turintis būdingų morfologinių, sintaksinių ir semantinių ypatybių; (TŽŽ)

47. **Consultant** – konsultantas (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:103)

Konsultantas – apsvarstantis, apmąstantis; kurios nors srities specialistas, duodantis patarimus savo specialybės klausimais. (TŽŽ)

48. **Contact** – pažįstamas asmuo, asmuo su kuriuo bendraujama; ryšys, kontaktas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:104)

Kontaktas – sąlytis; laidžių el. grandinės dalių sąlytis, leidžiantis el. srovei tekėti iš vieno laidininko į kitą; detalė, įtaisas el. grandinės dalims sujungti; (*geol.*) įv. kilmės uolienu sąlyčio paviršius arba zona; žmonių sąlytis; santykių palaikymo, bendravimo, tarpusavio supratimo atvejai. (TŽŽ)

49. **Copy** – kopija; egzempliorius, variantas; parengtas spaudai tekstas; gaminį reklamuojantis tekstas. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:108)

Kopija – atsarga; tikslus teksto nuorašas; (*techn.*) priemonėmis padarytas teksto, brėžinio, iliustracijos atspaudas, vaizdas; dailės kūrinio (originalo) atgaminys, sukurtas ne originalo autoriaus, bet kito dailininko; bet koks daiktas, tiksliai padarytas pagal pirminį pavyzdį. (TŽŽ)

50. **Criminal** – nusikaltėlis; nusikalstamas, užtraukiantis baudžiamąją atsakomybę. (Armalytė and Pažūsis 1998:115)

Kriminalas – nusikalstamas; nusikaltimas. (TŽŽ)